The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8128. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE CONFLICT IN THE EAST.

OPERATIONS ON THE VID AND THE LOM.

REPORTED DEFEAT OF THE ROUMANIANS BEFORE PLEVNA—THE RUSSIAN WOUNDED—COMMAND OF THE LEFT FLANK RELINQUISHED BY THE CZAREWITCH—HOW THE SUPPLY TRAINS ENTERED PLEVNA—THE ROUMANIAN TRENCH-WORKS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 30.—The Turkish newspapers publish a report that Osman Pasha has defeated the Roumanians before Plevna.

The Porte has refused to permit the transit of timber across the Danube for housing the Russian wounded.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The *Standard's* correspondent with the Turkish Army telegraphs from Plevna that Osman Pasha's losses from the Russian cannonade were exceedingly light, but on the day when he retook the redoubts on the Loftcha road he lost 3,000 men. There are now (Sept. 23) only 1,900 wounded at Plevna.

The *Standard's* Bucharest special says: "Gen. Todleben's opinion of the situation at Plevna has been laid before the Grand Duke Nicholas. It is understood to declare that siege operations, on a most extended scale, are requisite for the capture of the place. The Czarewitch visited Gorny-Studen on Saturday to relinquish command on the left flank and resume command of the Imperial Guard. A second Turkish convoy for Plevna has returned to Orchanieh, the Roumanian cavalry having captured eight wagons of grain. The Grand Duke Nicholas is suffering from liver complaint.

The *Daily News'* correspondent with Gen. Kriloff, who commands the force which is endeavoring to prevent the revictualment of Plevna, says: "The first Turkish convoy which entered Plevna consisted of 2,000 wagons. Gen. Kriloff attempted to hold the road at a point so near Plevna that Osman Pasha was able to send a force which attacked him in the rear and obliged him to withdraw and leave the road open. Upon retiring Gen. Kriloff left two regiments of Cossacks at Etropol to watch the Sophia road. Another convoy coming from a road, unknown to the Russians, running alongside the Sophia road, slipped through the fingers of this detachment on Monday, and was under the guns of Plevna before the Russians could attack it."

A dispatch to the *Daily News*, dated Verbica, Wednesday, says: "The Roumanians mean to push their trenches to within 30 yards of the second Grivica redoubt before commencing an assault."

They are just commencing their fourth and final parallel. The rain is continuous, and the mud in the trenches fearful. The weather is also very cold, but the officers and men stick to their posts with pluck and resolution. The correspondent thinks the Roumanians are sure to carry the redoubt, and says were the Russians advancing as rapidly on their side Plevna would fall before a fortnight, but the Russians seem completely at sea. They have no plan, no idea, no head. They are waiting for reinforcements, which are arriving slowly, and which, when all here, will hardly more than cover their losses by battle and sickness during the last two months. I think history offers no such example of a splendid army in such an utterly helpless condition."

A *Times* dispatch from Schipka says: "Suleiman Pasha is fortifying his camp and apparently intends to winter here."

The *Times* Shumla dispatch, dated Saturday, says the Russian outposts have advanced from Cerkoona to Popkoi, and have there begun a skirmish with the Turks.

The *Times'* Bucharest dispatch, dated Sunday, says: "The report current here to-day that the allied armies had again been repulsed in an assault upon Plevna is unfounded."

A special dispatch to the *Times* from Constantinople, by way of Syra, says: "The Porte has at last succeeded in overcoming the opposition of the military authorities, and the Geshoffs are to be brought to Constantinople. It is hoped their lives are now safe."

VIENNA, Oct. 1.—The Ministerial *Montags Revue* declares that Servia's entering on war is not yet certain, and that she would not if she decided on the influence of Austria's neutral attitude.

PRAYERS FOR THE CZAR'S SUCCESS.

THE FEAST OF ST. DEMETRIUS—RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES FOR THE CAPTURE OF PLEVNA—THE EMPEROR'S FETE DAY—RELICS OF THE GREEK FAITH—A PRINCESS ASLEEP IN CHURCH.

From our Own Correspondent.

BUCHAREST, Thursday, Sept. 13, 1877.

The god of battles was not propitious to the allied armies on Tuesday, although Prince Gortschakoff and Baron Stuart, and half a dozen Roumanian Ministers assembled at the Metropolitan, in obedience to the Primate's pastoral letter, to pray for the capture of Plevna. Such members of the Fire Brigade as have been exempted from duty in the fortresses (?) were at the ceremony, with two batteries of antediluvian cannon, and so were the hundred and odd men in motley known as the Garde Civique, and all beat their breasts and wailed in a nasal chorus of supplications to the great Alexander Newski. But the saint was not well disposed, or was about some other business, for he turned a deaf ear to their petitions, and the day wore by without bringing any tidings of victory, and the newspapers were forced to put away for some more auspicious occasion the triumphant paeans which have been held in readiness during the last week to herald the Sedan of Turkey. There were a few candles in a few windows at night in honor of the imperial fête, and the Russian Consulate shone with a brilliancy whose effect was increased by the surrounding gloom, but the general illumination was postponed, and men's faces were wan and anxious, as they asked each other for news from the front, and trembled with fear that this silence should be ominous of evil, and that their turn might soon come to go forth to stop the Turkish bullets. There had been a trifle of relief toward evening in the shape of an "extra," telling of the capture of two more of the enemy's intrenchments—since discovered to have been undefended—by the gallant Dorobantzi, and national vanity was tickled by the distribution of 40 decorations among the men of the regiment of Jassy Militia for their heroism in the first day's fighting. But, on the whole, it was mortifying to find that their holy patron had gone back upon them, in spite of their 24 hours' conscientious fasting in his honor, and when they had asked for bread had only given them a stone. The journalists, however, did the best they could, and improved the shining hour by being jubilant over the Czar's midday toast at Gorni-Studen: "I drink to the braves of the Roumanian Army," and bade their readers be glad and thankful for this graceful homage to a nationality whose courage had been questioned even by the organs of the semi-official Russian press. That those pestilent malignants, the Hungarians, should sneer at and revile them was only to be expected, but that the *Golos* should join in the taunting chorus was a cruel blow to patriots who had sacrificed even their own self-respect in their efforts to do homage to the "great White Czar," whose ministers had scarcely treated the Roumanian people and its sovereign with common decency, until Roumanian soldiers were needed to fill up the gaps in their own decimated ranks.

The Moldo-Wallachians, notwithstanding their continual crossings and genuflections, and their strict observance of the 180 fasts annually prescribed by the Greek Church, are an extremely irreligious nation, but in moments of danger they are subject to sporadic attacks of piety, so that, as Alexander Newski had not been amiable on Tuesday, it was determined to appeal to another "great medicine" on Wednesday, when the relics of St. Demetrius were transported with much pomp from the Metropolitan to his favorite church on the Mogoshöl. Here they were received by a number of exceptionally clean Papas, who burned incense and chanted psalms in his honor, hoping thereby to secure his active co-operation in the crusade. Such ceremonies as these are greatly enjoyed by all classes of the citizens—by the shopkeepers because they have a pretext for closing their establishments and putting on their holiday clothes, and by the Boyards because they can bring out their old-fashioned family coaches and bedeck themselves with diamonds and decorations and pay visits to the diplomatic agents of foreign powers. All day long the stream of devotees poured through the streets and into the shrine, but it was not until evening that the "grand function" was celebrated. Then policemen and gendarmes patrolled the thoroughfares and guarded the entrance to the church and its adjoining grounds, which have been hired out to an upholsterer and tent-maker, a respectable Israelite, named Ginsborg, for the storing of his surplus stock of camp equipage. A row of National Guards bearing torches lined the pathway leading to the main entrance of the church and carefully guarded its sacred precincts against the intrusion of dogs and gypsies. Inside, the crowd was dense and the atmosphere stifling, and half a dozen immense wax candles, with a multitude of smaller tapers, added to the heat, although they did little toward the illumination of the sombre interior. There is no altar in the Greek churches; nothing to separate the clergy from their flock, with whom they are mixed up promiscuously. In the middle of the the densely crowded nave a vacant space had been spread over with a strip of carpet, where stood the archiepiscopal throne, and an arm-chair of faded blue damask for Princess Elizabeth, who was expected from Crajova. The Primate, a very fine-looking man, in gorgeous vestments and a bulbous-shaped head-dress of white satin studded with precious stones, sat in animated conversation with a lady who occupied a stool on his right hand, perfectly inattentive to the ceremony and apparently anything but pleased when interrupted by some of the faithful who came forward to kiss his hand. Opposite, at the extreme end, was another open place occupied by two low tables covered with scarlet cloth and bordered by a row of wax-lights. Here stood the coffin, a tawdry affair of red velvet and silver gilt, inclosing the relics of St. Demetrius. Not being a "faithful," I could not tell how much more was there beyond a mummified hand, which was kissed with great veneration by the pious members of the congregation, who came out, one at a time, at spasmodic intervals, and, after making a half dozen rapid signs of the cross, went down on their hands and knees and butted three times in the direction of the body, after which they appeared to feel much better, and retired to resume their interrupted conversation with their neighbors. This never ceased for a moment, except during their adorations, although the waving of their hands, as they signed themselves, was incessant.

The performances set for 8 P. M. had commenced on my arrival, and consisted of the hurried nasal reading of something which might have been a sermon or a portion of the Holy Scriptures, but to which nobody paid the slightest attention. This continued for 50 minutes, when a weak flourish of trumpets outside announced the advent of the Princess, who came in looking tired and hot, accompanied by her maid of honor, Mlle. Rosetti, the mere shadow of her former beauty. Then the ranks of the lookers on were pushed back, and way was made for the royal lady, who bowed reverently before the relics, and kissed the miraculous picture of the saint, and then went back to her chair, and, after a few moments of respectful attention to a black-robed priest, quietly went to sleep, to the great horror of an ultra-pious old lady who conscientiously and devotedly groaned and wailed as she listened to the story of the martyr's life and sufferings as they were jabbered out in a monotonous drone by the aforesaid ecclesiastic in dark clothes and a long veil. This over, another, but on this occasion gorgeous, assistant galloped through a series of prayers for the Emperor of Russia, for the Empress, for all the imperial family nominatively, for Prince Charles, and lastly for the Princess, to whom he turned and bowed, and who woke up sufficiently to smile her thanks. Then burst in the choir, whose exquisite singing was a welcome relief to the painful cacophony of the preceding hour; but the respite was short, for hardly had the children's voices ceased when the entire body of the priests, a score in number, with the Archbishop at their head, began a chant, to whose hideousness no pen can do justice, no imagination can find a parallel. Fortunately, this noise was not long kept up, but it was succeeded by something almost equally horrible, but at least bearing the character of originality. I have, in my time, heard Arab love-songs, and Servian war-ballads, and Methodist camp-meeting hymns, and the guttural ejaculations of the "howling Dervishes," but never before have I listened to a "nigger minstrel" melody inside of a church, accompanied by two voices prolonging, as long as their breath held out, the same note, after the fashion of the drone of bagpipes, and responded to by an other priest with the air of a polka. For two mortal hours did this sort of thing go on, and then there was a general rush to look at the mummy before it was locked up for another twelvemonth and carried away to the storerooms of the Metropolitan. The Greek Church has a very limited collection of relics, and is very chary of their exhibition, and its disciples are exceedingly grateful and much edified whenever they can be present at the spectacle. The poor Princess was in reality much to be pitied. She is a Protestant by birth, and a free thinker by profession, and all this mummery, to which even the element of solemnity and grandeur is wanting, must have been a distressing trial to her nerves, worked up, as they are, by fears for her husband's safety. Nor was her anxiety much relieved when, during the ceremony, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who, by the way, was the only personage present, opened a telegram and communicated news which, to judge from the contraction of her features, could not have been agreeable. But great people must learn to smother their emotions, and so did she, and slumbered away quite peacefully, until a cessation of the noise told her that she could go home to Kotrocheni and take a little rest after her eight hours' journey from Krajova. Thus ended the Feast of St. Demetrius; and should that martyr, like his colleague Alexander Newski, turn a deaf ear to the voices of the faithful, as he certainly will if he has any taste for music, the entire Greek calendar will be gone through in succession, until some one of the blessed army shall be found who can be induced to mediate actively in the holy cause.

God knows that they are in sore need of help, for Plevna, in spite of prayers and fighting, still holds out, and the utter absence of all tidings from the allied armies since the 9th of September, is a bad sign. The enterprising editor of the *Roumanian Nation* brought out a fanciful dispatch announcing the utter rout of Osman Pasha's army, last evening, but, although his paper saw two editions bought up in the course of half an hour, the results were not entirely satisfactory, as the imaginative author was lodged in prison before 9 P. M., for publishing false intelligence and, his paper has been indefinitely suspended. In truth, the march of events has taken a really alarming turn for Russia and her ally. Roumania is a mere satellite of the great northern power, but she has chosen to throw in her lot with the Muscovite Empire, and must submit to the consequences of a struggle in which the situation of Russia as a power, the honor of her arms, the safety of her Army, the interests of her ruling dynasty, the maintenance of order in her vast possessions, are at stake. The archer has been struck with his own arrow, for to-day it is not the distress of Turkey, but the downfall of Russia which is to be apprehended. Doubtless, the Russians are still capable of resistance, they may even profit by a sudden change in the fortunes of war, but it cannot be denied that the present position of the Czar and his Army is most critical. The feebleness, from a military point of view, of the Imperial Army has been too often and too clearly manifested to need discussion, and the world is forced to admit that this is not merely the result of the faults of a few Generals, or the incapacity of the staff, but that in every respect the Russian soldier is inferior to the hitherto despised Osmanli. The hospitals are filled to overflowing, not only with wounded men, but with men worn out by service, who need at least a fortnight's rest before they can again be fit for duty at the outposts, where the constant régime is bread and brandy, and the Russian and Roumanian doctors do not hesitate to tell you that the mean daily loss of the Grand Duke's forces is 700 soldiers, without counting those who fall in action. We are in the midst of one of the greatest battles fought during the nineteenth century, whose consequences may be of incalculable gravity, and which, even if it ends in a Russian triumph, cannot be decisive, because two unbeaten armies still remain ready to fall upon the invader and drive his exhausted legions into the Danube. Europe had not foreseen this eventuality of the emancipation of Turkey by the victorious sword of Mohammed, and she will soon be called upon to take a decided stand in the settlement of a question where fallen Russia will be in presence of the claims of regenerated Turkey.

WITH THE TURKISH ARMY.

RETURN OF IZZET BEY FROM THE ENEMY'S LINES—THE SWORD OF OTHMAN—MORE TROOPS OF SYRIANS—A PRISONER OF WAR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VARNA, Sunday, Sept. 9, 1877.

Izzet Bey, of Mehemet Ali's staff, who was commissioned recently to visit the Grand Duke and confer with him concerning the wounded, was well received at Biela. Of course, he saw nothing, being blindfolded, and as to the result of his mission it would be indiscreet to speak of it. He leaves Varna to-night for Constantinople, to render an account of his stewardship, Mehemet Ali having ordered him to proceed direct to the palace and lay before his Majesty the views of the Grand Duke. Although I have said the ostensible object of Izzet Bey's visit was to secure immunity from ill-treatment for the wounded, other rumors crop up, and at least two other missions are laid to his charge, and although I do not believe either of them, I hold it to be my duty to keep you *au courant* of all that passes, and therefore I must speak of them. First, it is said that Izzet was charged to sound the views of the Grand Duke as to the basis of a peace to be concluded between the two belligerents, acting without any reference whatever to the European powers. Secondly, he is said, having direct influence at the palace, to have been sent by Mehemet Ali to ask for the removal of Suleiman Pasha, who persists in acting in direct contradiction to orders given him by the Commander-in-chief. In parentheses allow me to observe that the London *Times* and other English papers speak of Mehemet Ali as Serdar Ekrem, which is wrong. No one has yet received the title, for the reasons I have mentioned in previous letters. Whatever the mission of Izzet Bey may be, it will not be known until after his arrival at Constantinople. I wish him success, however, because, during his stay in Varna, while waiting for the boat, he passed an evening with me at my house, and was discreet enough to talk of anything save always the one which I was anxious to learn the most of. My duties as host forbade inquisitiveness, and my guest volunteered nothing further than the fact of his cordial reception at Biela.

Just 12 months ago the day before yesterday, young Hamid stepped into the State calque, reserved for his unfortunate brother Murat, and was rowed straight away to the Mosque of Eyoub, there to be girded with the sword of Othman. I had the curiosity to visit Constantinople for this ceremony, having heard it was a sight most glorious to witness. The interpreter of the hotel, to whom I addressed myself for a calque, told me not to engage one, as the Bosphorus would be dangerously crowded. I followed his advice, and availed myself of the offer of an acquaintance on the Roumelian Railway, who placed at my disposal an office overlooking the Bosphorus at a point where the procession of calques would pass. I was not the only one who looked for a great crowd, for presently a magnificently-bedecked Circassian rode up on a white Arab, followed by a numerous suite. The young Prince—it was Schamyl's eldest son—mounted the staircase and stood by my side in the office. The expected crowd did not make its appearance—and one was sure of his ground in those days—and when the State calques shot by the Bosphorus was as deserted as at midnight. Of course the pageant was a failure, and most people put it down to the decline of the Ottoman Empire.

Nine more battalions of Syrians arrived from Soukgoum-Kaleh this morning, and with them came the notorious Chevket Pasha. To look at him, and to speak to him, he is one of the mildest and most gentlemanly men you could possibly imagine. It is difficult to imagine the man as having taken part—and such a part, too—in the horrors of Philippopolis. He, as well as Fazli, was nominated to a command in the Danube Army, but was removed at the instance of the English Ambassador. For a long time their return has been talked of here, and always coupled with the observation that the British Government had withdrawn their opposition. As I met these two Feriks (Major-Generals) under the shady archway of the Quarantine, sipping their coffee, I could not suppress a chilly feeling of horror which crept over me. Both are fairly advanced in years, and even noble-looking, but still all these dark deeds are registered against them, and the fact of their being here now is either owing to England having withdrawn her opposition or that Turkey in her successes does not care to court the good will of any one. The latter is very possibly the truth of the matter. The last bombardment of Rustchuk, in which the Jewish quarter, hitherto respected, was almost destroyed, was caused by a mistake which the Russians certainly might have avoided. The Turks were firing salvos of artillery, blank cartridge, in honor of the anniversary of the succession of Abdul Hamid. The Russians replied with shell on the town, and the Turks, seeing the cannonade was not likely to cease, gave orders to fire on Giurgevo and, if possible, to raze the town to the ground. I am told that not more than 1,000 inhabitants remain in Rustchuk, and as total destruction seems to be the fate of that town I intend to have one more look at what remains. I leave for there to-morrow.

The Soukgoum-Kaleh soldiers were paraded this morning previous to their expedition to the front. They are all either very tall or very diminutive, about half of each, and contrast very unfavorably with the usual run of troops we see here. I should think, were the fate of Turkey to depend on such as these, the outlook would be a very poor one. At least 40 per cent. of them were suffering from ophthalmia, and besides this, with the glass at 108° in the shade, I noticed a great number whose jaws were clattering so violently that the noise of their teeth coming in contact with each other was heard at some few paces distant. Intermittent fever was evidently making havoc among them, and it seemed to me eminently unwise to bundle them off by railway immediately on landing from a long sea voyage. As they marched quickly up the narrow streets in battalions, headed by their bands, a cortège of some hundred ambulance wagons, bringing wounded from the hospital to the transport ships which had brought in the Syrians, met them, and caused some interruption to their onward march, for the streets are scarcely 12 feet wide. In one wagon were a Russian and two Turks, the Muscovite with a shattered arm and a bullet in his body. I watched the man closely as the carriage pulled up to allow the passage of the troops, and, whether from pleasure or from a desire to be agreeable to his fellow-wounded, each time a battalion band passed he beat time with his remaining hand while a faint smile passed over his wan face. I afterward had a talk with the man when the battalions had all passed on their way, and I assure you it was with some difficulty I got near him, as there was a regular scramble among the garrison soldiers as to who should be the first to give him tobacco, but I did get near him at last, and through a Polish interpreter learned he was from Odessa, was 44 years old, and had left four children at home unprovided for. He said he had no hatred against the Turks—not of his own free will—neither had many of the troops; but they were stimulated to it, and he added, "Why should we be torn from our homes and families to fight against those who have done us no harm?" To fight for our country would at least be agreeable, but in the middle of the night we are torn away without time to say good by to our friends, and we are left in the most complete ignorance as to what becomes of them." I took leave of the Russian and he was conducted to the steamer for conveyance to the Bosphorus.

WASHINGTON.

THE MOTH-KILLING CONTRACT FRAUDS.

PROSPECTS FOR REOPENING THE INVESTIGATION IN CONGRESS OR BEFORE A COURT-MARTIAL—GEN. M'CLELLAN'S INTEREST IN THE ADOPTION OF THE PROCESS BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT AND THE CONSIDERATION—CONNECTION OF ARMY OFFICERS WITH THE FRAUD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The Cowles & Brega moth exterminator swindle, which was investigated by the Clymer committee last Winter, is likely to receive further ventilation at the coming session of Congress. This is the business in which Gen. McClellan was engaged and was paid a percentage on the amount paid by the Government to the moth-killing firm. Donn Piatt was the Washington agent of the firm, and it was largely through his efforts that the process was originally imposed upon the Government. He was called to testify before the Clymer committee with reference to alleged frauds in connection with Cowles & Brega's contract, but at that time he had no personal knowledge of fraud in connection with the business. Piatt and the moth-killing firm having quarreled over the compensation to be paid the former, Piatt has for some time past been conducting an investigation on his own account, and, if he is able to substantiate the allegations he now makes, some Army officers who were instrumental in having the process of Cowles & Brega adopted by the War Department may be called to answer before a general court-martial. In his paper of to-day Donn Piatt prints, in large double-leaded type, over his signature the following card:

To the Public:

During the first session of the late Congress I was summoned, much against my will, to give testimony before the committee of investigation concerning the alleged frauds in the moth contracts of Messrs Cowles & Brega. I had no evidence to offer as to such frauds. I knew of none, and so stated to the committee. I had been employed by Cowles & Brega to procure the contracts, and so far as I knew there was no part of the transaction that was not fair and honest.

Pressed by the committee, however, I gave my suspicions. I said at the time such suspicions were not evidence, and had Messrs. Cowles & Brega and Col. Ingalls contented themselves with a simple denial, I should, in accordance with Justice Dogberry's advice to the watch, have let them go, and presently calling myself together, thanked God I was rid of some knaves.

But such a course did not suit these gentlemen, and, turning upon me, they heaped on my head the vilest abuse possible.

Under these circumstances I took up the investigation where it was dropped by the committee, and, quietly following the few clues offered, I now find myself possessed of the evidence further than the fact of his cordial reception at Biela.

I now know, and hold myself ready to prove:

That Col. Rufus Ingalls was in the pay of Messrs. Cowles & Brega, receiving from them a cash valuation for his services.

That he was in such employ when he sat upon the commission in 1872, at Philadelphia, when that commission reported in favor of Cowles & Brega's process.

That he was so employed when, as a member of the second commission, he again joined in a report favorable to their process.

That he was their paid agent when, as Acting Quartermaster-General, he violated the law in allowing these men, his clients, $30,000.

I have the proof, and hold myself prepared to produce the same, that Messrs. Cowles & Brega, with corrupt intent to influence Gen. Randolph B. Marcy, contracted with that officer of the Government to pay Gen. Marcy, Gen. McClellan's father-in-law, a percentage upon the contracts procured from the Government, Gen. Marcy being Chairman of the committee that approved of Cowles & Brega's process at Philadelphia.

I have the proof that books were altered or destroyed for the purpose of concealing these fraudulent transactions; that witnesses were run away to Canada to escape appearance before the committee of investigation, and that the testimony of Messrs. Brega, Cowles, and Ingalls is a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end.

All of which is respectfully submitted to the War Department and the Grand Jury for their judicial consideration.

THE LAKE ERIE HARBORS FRAUDS.

IMPLICATIONS AGAINST LIEUT.-COL. BLUNT CONTAINED IN INSPECTOR-GENERAL DAVIS' REPORT—COL. BLUNT UNDER ARREST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Col. Davis, Inspector-General of the Army, who was detailed to examine into the alleged frauds in the disbursement of public money in improving the harbors of Erie, Buffalo, and Cleveland, has made a report to the War Department which seriously implicates Lieut.-Col. Blunt, of the Engineer Corps, who was in charge of the works. Col. Blunt will be relieved from duty and placed under arrest to await court-martial

THE SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION OF MAY LAST REPUBLISHED TO SATISFY THE DOUBTFUL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Constantly recurring inquiries are made of officers of the Government as to whether the extra session of Congress will be convened, and as there thus appears to be doubt in the country on this point, it seems necessary to say that the proclamation as issued on the 5th of May last has remained unaltered, and is as follows:

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The final adjournment of the Forty-fourth Congress without making the usual appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, presents an extraordinary occasion, requiring the President to exercise the power vested in him by the Constitution to convene the houses of Congress in anticipation of the day fixed by law for their next meeting; now, therefore, I, Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States, do, by virtue of the power to this end in me vested by the Constitution, convene both houses of Congress to assemble at their respective chambers at 12 o'clock noon on Monday, the 15th day of October next, then and there to consider and determine such measures as, in their wisdom, their duty and the welfare of the people may seem to demand.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 5th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and first. R. B. HAYES.

By the President:

W. M. EVARTS, Secretary of State.

NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISES.

CHANGE OF OWNERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT OF THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN—MR. LYNCH'S NEW PAPER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The *National Republican* will be issued to-morrow under a new management, William J. Murtagh having disposed of the paper to A. M. Clapp, late Public Printer, who assumes the editorial direction, assisted by Nathaniel Davidson and Charles Flannagan. In announcing the change the *Republican* of to-morrow will thus define its attitude toward the National Administration:

"We cannot consent by silence that our attitude toward the present National Administration shall be misunderstood or misinterpreted. Having devoted our best abilities and efforts to secure the elevation of Gen. Rutherford B. Hayes to the Presidency, as the representative of the Republican Party and its pronounced principles, it will be our highest pleasure to sustain all his measures and policies that are in harmony with Republican principles, usages, and traditions. To take any other course would, in our judgment, be inconsistent with political good faith, and render us remiss in duty. To expect more or less of us now would be to impugn our political integrity and question our good sense as Republicans."

The editor says he shall advocate the issue of greenbacks, backed by the national faith, to an amount equal to the wants of business and trade and which shall be received the same as gold and silver for all dues to the Government and individuals. Mr. Clapp at present holds the *Republican* office property in trust for a company, which will file its certificate of incorporation to-morrow, when the names of the corporators and managers will be known.

Ex-Congressman Lynch will issue the first number of a new morning journal on Wednesday next. It will be known as the *National Union*, and will be Republican in politics.

PROPOSED INCREASE OF THE ARMY.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO BE MADE BY THE SECRETARY OF WAR TO CONGRESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The Secretary of War in his annual report to Congress will recommend that authority be given the President to increase the numerical strength of the Army at his discretion to a maximum of 40,000. The English battalion system will be recommended, which would leave the regimental organizations as they now exist.

REVENUE AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

THE TAX UPON APPLE, PEACH, AND GRAPE BRANDY—WANTAGE—DRAWBACK RATES UNDER THE REVISED STATUTES AND THE ACTS OF FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1875.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Commissioner Raum has issued the following circular:

"The provisions of existing regulations concerning the payment of tax upon brandy distilled from apples, peaches, or grapes exclusively, are hereby so far modified that hereafter collectors will not report to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for assessment the amount of such tax, which becomes due and payable on the 10th day of the month, except in default of payment within 60 days from such 10th day of the month.

"The instructions contained in special circular No. 180, dated June 16, 1877, concerning allowance of wantage, will not hereafter be enforced in the case of gauging performed at any distillery of brandy from apples, peaches, or grapes exclusively, when daily spirit-producing capacity for the material principally used at such distillery does not exceed 100 proof gallons of brandy; provided, however, that no allowance shall be made except for actual wantage."

The Secretary of the Treasury has published a circular giving an alphabetical list of drawback rates established under the Revised Statutes and the acts of February and March, 1875, from which is extracted the following:

"Axes made from iron and steel by the process of splitting the steel and inserting the iron, 1 3-10 cents per pound.

"Axes and hatchets made by the process of splitting the iron and inserting the steel, same as duty paid.

"Allow for a quantity of iron equal to the net weight of the exported articles, and a quantity of steel equal to 166-1000 of such weight.

"Flour from wheat which paid a duty of 20 cents per bushel, 75 cents per barrel.

"Iron, band, bar, horseshoe, hoop, railroad, rod, scroll, wholly from imported scrap-iron, same as duty paid. To cover wastage in manufacture, add 25 per cent. to exported weight when exclusively old scrap-iron was used, and 12 per cent. only if part of the material was new scrap-iron.

"Sugar refined from raw sugar, loaf, cut loaf, crushed, granulated, and powdered dried, 3 18-100 cents per pound; sugar refined from sugars, not above No. 20 Dutch Standard in color, 2 58-100 cents per pound; all grades of coffee sugar, No. 20 Dutch Standard and below in color, 2 8-100 cents per pound; sugar refined from Melado on which a duty was paid, of 1½ cents per pound and 25 per cent. in addition thereto, the same as sugar refined from raw sugar; sugar refined from molasses, 1¼ cents per pound; syrup from sugar, 6¼ cents per gallon; syrup from Melado on which a duty was paid of 1½ cents per pound and 25 per cent. in addition thereto, same as sugar refined from raw sugar.

"Sugar refined from molasses, 1¼ cents per pound; syrup from sugar, 6¼ cents per gallon; syrup from Melado on which a duty was paid of 1½ cents per pound and 25 cents in addition thereto, 5⅝ cents per gallon; syrup from molasses, 5 cents per gallon.

"Tacks from bar iron, same as duty paid; add 14 per cent. to exported quantity to cover wastage in manufacture."

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1877.

The larger part of the Sioux delegation of Indians attended the Foundry Methodist Church today. The President and Mrs. Hayes were present as usual.

The President has recognized Oscar Isigi as Consul-General of Turkey at Boston, and Heinrich Bohmer Consul of the German Empire, at Richmond, Va.

Frederick R. Goodridge, Pay-roll Clerk of the Patent Office, has been drawing the money of some of the clerks on false representations and forged signatures. The investigation thus far has discovered 11 names, representing, it is said, $2,000. He acknowledges the crime.

The committee investigating the origin and causes of the Patent Office fire are pursuing the work assigned them with exactness and diligence, and do not fail to make note of every incident mentioned to them in connection with the disaster. It has been strongly intimated in some quarters that the fire was burning at least three hours before any alarm was sounded, and this, together with a report that certain records of the Indian Office were removed to the stable in the neighborhood of the Patent Office, which was also burned, will receive the attention of the committee in their deliberations. The report of the commission is looked for with great interest. A gentleman heretofore long connected with the building says to his certain knowledge the building has been on fire three or four different times.

The following is a statement of the operations of the National Bank Redemption Agency for the month of September, as compared with the corresponding period of last year:

National bank-notes disposed of during the month:	
Notes fit for circulation assorted and returned to the banks of issue	$11,925,400
Notes unfit for circulation, assorted and delivered to the Controller of the Currency for destruction and replacement with new notes	2,950,800
Notes of failed, liquidating, and reducing banks deposited in the Treasury of the United States	811,500
Total for September, 1877	$15,687,700
Total for September, 1876	18,455,500
Decrease	2,767,800

The jury in the case of F. A. Sawyer, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, W. F. Haines, ex-Commissioner of Customs, and Frank W. Brooks, formerly of Memphis, but now of New-York, this morning rendered a verdict of guilty, Judge McArthur of the Criminal Court holding an adjourned session to receive it. These parties were charged with conspiracy in presenting and obtaining from the United States payment of a false and fraudulent claim, connected with cotton transactions. The amount was $57,000. The jury recommended Mr. Sawyer to the mercy of the court, as it did not appear from the testimony that he received any of the money, but was under improper influences. The penalty for the offense is from one to five years' imprisonment at hard labor, or a fine of not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000. Various exceptions having been taken to the rulings of the court, an appeal to the general term will be taken. William H. Barstow, late a clerk in the Treasury Department, and Gen. Roddy were also indicted with Sawyer, Haines, and Brooks, but Barstow was acquitted, and Gen. Roddy, being absent from the country, could not be tried.

THE DEMOCRACY OF THE STATE.

AN INTERESTING FIGHT ON CREDENTIALS EXPECTED IN THE CONVENTION—MR. ERASTUS CORNING'S CLAIM TO A SEAT FROM ALBANY COUNTY—BOSS M'EWEN'S PERSONAL DELEGATES TO BE OPPOSED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 30.—A very interesting fight has already been opened for the consideration of the coming convention. Erastus Corning, with two others, was elected a delegate to the convention from the First District of Albany County, but a portion of the convention which elected him bolted his nomination and elected a new set of delegates who are paraded in the *Argus* to-day as the legal delegates. It is said that the bolters did not even hold a new convention, but called upon John McEwen, the "Boss" of Albany, and upon his suggestion simply named their men, without the formality of an election. Mr. Corning said to-day that he would insist upon his rights in the State Convention, on Wednesday, and fight the matter through if necessary. It is not impossible that he may organize a mutiny, if the convention appears generally to be packed by such proceedings as he claims have been taken in his case. It is needless to say that he is a very positive new ticket man, but the principal interest in his case arises from the fact that he is a son of the great Erastus; is the biggest millionaire of Albany; gives usually $10,000 or $20,000 to an important campaign, and has been by both the machine and the independent organizations considered a very likely condidate for Senator from this district. His credentials will probably occasion the first battle in the convention, and its result may serve very fairly to gauge the general old or new ticket sentiment of the delegates.

EXPLOSION ON A PASSENGER BOAT.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM A SERIOUS DISASTER ON THE HUDSON—BURSTING OF THE STEAM-DRUM OF THE GOLDEN GATE—THE BOAT RUN AGROUND—THE PASSENGERS TAKEN BACK TO ALBANY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 30.—The steamer Golden Gate, tender to the City of Troy, while on her way to this city this evening with passengers for New-York, narrowly escaped destruction by fire. The steam-drum of the engine exploded, filling the boat with steam and causing a panic among the passengers, and the lagging of the boiler was set on fire, increasing the excitement. The boat was headed for shore and run aground; signals of distress were sounded, and the steam canal-boat Squires went to the rescue. The passengers and baggage were transferred and brought to this city, arriving at 9 o'clock. No person was injured. The officers of the boat acted promptly and with coolness, preventing loss of life.

THE INDIAN FAMINE.

REPORTS FROM MADRAS PRESIDENCY FAVORABLE—DECREASE OF NUMBERS ON THE RELIEF WORKS—BAD REPORTS FROM OTHER DISTRICTS.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The *Times'* Calcutta dispatch says: "The famine report for Madras is still highly favorable. There has been a good rain-fall throught the Presidency. Agricultural operations are active and the Summer crops are nearly harvested. The outturn of the sourthern districts is fair; in the north small. Prices, however, have not yet fallen appreciably. The number on the relief works has decreased 64,839 during the week ending Sept. 22, but the number seeking gratuitous relief has increased 120,000. Reports from Bombay are also favorable, but rain is still wanted. Reports are bad from Scinde, Central India, Rajputans, and the Punjaub."

THE MEXICAN INDIAN RAIDERS.

LIEUT. BULLIS ENGAGED IN ANOTHER FIGHT IN TEXAS—REPORTED CROSSING INTO MEXICO—A LARGE CAVALRY FORCE AFTER INDIANS.

GALVESTON, Texas, Sept. 30.—A special dispatch from Fort Clark, dated the 29th inst., says information was received there this morning that Bullis had a severe engagement with the Indians near Pleos River, in which he lost several of his command. Reports are conflicting as to the result of the battle. One of Shafter's guides arrived here this morning and reports that seven companies of cavalry with two Gatling guns, crossed the Rio Grande at the mouth of Pedro Pinto Creek and are in pursuit of hostile Indians.

STATE POLITICAL NOTES.

The Democrats of Lewis County have nominated Leon Talcott for Assembly.

The Democrats of the First District of Jefferson County have nominated William H. Eastman, a farmer, for Assembly.

The Democratic candidates for the Assembly in Cayuga County are: First District, Howell B. Converse; Second District, John M. Freese.

The Cayuga County Republican Committee has elected Lyman C. Comstock President, and William M. Hosmer Secretary and Treasurer.

The Watertown *Dispatch*, a Democratic paper, claims that of 51 delegates, whom it names, elected to the Democratic State Convention, only 16 favor a renomination of the old ticket.

The Republican Convention for the Seventeenth District was held in Norwood, St. Lawrence County, on Friday, and n

and yet its present name is almost more intensely sectarian than that of any other branch of the Universal Church. It will be impossible for the coming convention to change this name; at most it can only advise action, to be ratified at a future convention; but the matter is of such vital importance in removing what has been generally felt to be something more than a sentimental stumbling-block, that it will unquestionably occupy considerable time, and go far toward preparing public opinion to ratify the change when it is made. The other matter, the reorganization of the missionary system, has been before the missionary authorities for two or three years, and has grown into a complicated question, because the present machinery has not been found adapted to the growing necessities of a missionary system which is extending to every part of the United States. The present system is expensive and needlessly complicated, and amounts to the building up of an *imperium in imperio* within the Church. It has already broken down in part from its own weight, and the convention will probably address itself seriously to the reorganization of a plan which was good 42 years ago, but is not adequate to the wants of to-day. Many other matters are likely to come up, such as the shortening of the services, the confederation of dioceses according to the provincial system, the revision of the present lectionary, the authorizing of a daily service briefer than the present one, and the permission to use larger discretion in the adaptation of the services of the prayer-book to the exigencies of Christian work. Probably many subjects will be presented which cannot now be foreseen. The cause for most gratitude among its members is that the Episcopal Church, as a whole, seems to be departing rapidly out of its old ruts, and to be adapting itself slowly and wisely to a larger and more effective work than it has yet been engaged in. Much interest is also felt in reaching the middle classes, and its echo will be heard in the convention.

There are numerous side meetings which will occupy the evenings, and the members of the convention are not likely to have much time to lose themselves in streets which have been aptly called the "cow-paths" of Boston. The Board of Missions holds its sessions in the evenings of the convention session, and numerous special services and missionary meetings of a character which the sober churchmen of Boston are little accustomed to are already announced to take place at frequent intervals. These are under the management of Rev. Dr. A. T. Twing, the Secretary of the Domestic Missionary Committee, and will have features of special interest. Rev. T. Stafford Drowne, D. D., of Brooklyn, will call the convention to order, in place of Dr. William Stevens Perry, the former efficient Secretary, who has become the Bishop of Iowa. and speculation is already rife whether Rev. Dr. James Craik, who has been President of the House of Deputies for the past 12 years, and has carried the house through many tumultuous scenes, shall be re-elected to that position in the session for 1877. R. L. M.

THE DRUMMER BOY OF LUNDY'S LANE.

HOW A YOUTH'S VANITY OVERCAME HIS DISCRETION—HIS STRANGE ATTEMPT TO GAIN NOTORIETY.

From the Binghamton Republican, Sept. 22.

The Hanks-Daily tragedy at San Francisco reminds us of a rather remarkable incident in the life of Jarvis F. Hanks, the father of Lester C. Hanks, while a resident of Cleveland. Lester C. Hanks and John E. Daily were both Cleveland boys —the latter a brother of Daily who built the Windsor in New-York and committed suicide a few months ago. The incident was this: During the Canadian rebellion—or "Patriot war," as it was called—under William Lloyd Mackenzie, in the Winter of 1837 and 1838, Gen. Scott was sent to the frontier to see that the neutrality laws were observed, and to keep things quiet generally. After breaking up the camp on Navy Island he went to Detroit and spent a night at Cleveland on his way. In the evening he addressed a concourse of citizens in the dining-room of the American House. While relating what he had just accomplished on the Niagara frontier, he very naturally alluded to his former achievements there, and especially to the battle of Lundy's Lane. He gave an incident of the battle that affected him very much at the time. It was during the battle his attention was directed to two drummer boys who were in a very exposed position. One drum had been broken by the shot of the enemy, and the two boys had hold of the other drum contending for its possession. Just as the General sent to order them to a more sheltered place a cannon ball struck off the head of one of the boys. The survivor stood dazed, still holding the drum, and looking at the body of his slain companion prostrate at his feet. Gen. Scott said it was one of the most affecting scenes he had ever witnessed.

Just after the battle and subsequently he had made diligent inquiry for the boy, but had never been able to get any word of him, and he would now be delighted to know what had become of him. At this juncture Mr. Hanks stepped forward and said: "Gen. Scott, I am that drummer boy." A thrill ran through the room. Mr. Hanks was received by Gen. Scott with open arms, amid the cheers and applause of the assembly. He then briefly gave his version of the story, which he afterward prepared in detail for the press. This incident brought Mr. Hanks very prominently before the public, and for several years he enjoyed the undisputed title and honors of the "Drummer Boy of Lundy's Lane." But conscience, like Banquo's ghost, would not down, and after enduring its goading for a season Mr. Hanks again came before the public, and at this time with the humiliating confession that what he had said to Gen. Scott and through the press was wholly false—there was no truth in it. When he heard the incident related, and no one had claimed its honors, it occurred to him at the moment that there was an opportunity for him to distinguish himself. The temptation was too great. In an evil moment his vanity and desire for notoriety overcame all other considerations, and he made the announcement as we have given it above.

Mr. Hanks removed to New-Jersey, where he died several years ago. The real claimant never appeared.

AN ECCENTRIC WIFE-MURDERER.

A letter from Zanesville, Ohio, gives the following account of a wife-murderer near that town named James: "Further developments in the undertaker's tragedy, nine miles from here, indicate that the wife was first fired upon from the back, the ball entering the spine. The husband then, supposing her to be dead, shot himself through the heart, but her wound not being fatal she crept to him, took possession of the revolver, and sent a ball through her temple. This is evident, as she is shot in the back, which she could not have done, and the firearm was found clinched in her death grasp near the head wound. Mrs. Lacock, mother of Mrs. James, would not allow the man's body to enter the house; consequently he was laid out in the barn. It is a fact that they left home here on Tuesday afternoon by the Muskingum Valley road, left the train at Del Cerbo, and started walking together. On the way they met persons whom James told she had deserted him, to which she replied she neither would nor could live with him. James was exceedingly eccentric, and, it is believed, insane. About a year since, at the burial of his first wife, a sister of the murdered one, he selected female pall-bearers, and walked into the church with a feather duster under his arm, with which he dusted the coffin, and besides generally superintended the funeral. He was a master workman, and had prepared an elegant coffin for himself, which had set in his shop for many months, he telling the story that it was for himself. In his memorandum book were found numerous newspaper cuttings of wife-whippings, &c., he appearing to have a mania for collecting them. It is highly probable his eccentric ways were unbearable, leading to the wife's leaving, and consequent terrible double death. James was about 55 and his wife 25."

A CHANCE MEETING ABROAD.

The Culpeper (Va.) *Times* says: "Gen. Grant, traveling in Scotland the other day, met on the platform at the railway station at Nairn an American lady, Mrs. Donald McKay, whose husband, a Scotchman, is in business in Nairn. During the war Gen. Grant and his staff had their head-quarters at Mrs. McKay's father's house, in this county, and Gen. Grant remembered his host's daughter at once. During the short time the train remained at Nairn the General continued to converse with the lady of the old days in Culpeper, and expressed his pleasure at meeting an old friend so unexpectedly. Mrs. Eliza J. McKay was born and raised in Stevensburg, Culpeper County. Her father Capt. Hedgeman Triplett, moved West a few years ago, and, we understand, is dead. She has an aunt living in this place, Mrs. Jeannett Allen, and many other relatives and friends. Her husband, Donald McKay, with two other gentlemen, Messrs. Ross and Clark, came from Scotland some 8 or 10 years ago and settled near Stevensburg. Mr. McKay married the above stated, and returned with his wife to Scotland. Mr. Ross married a Miss McFielding, a lady of this town, and is a successful farmer living near Warrenton Junction. Mr. Clark also married a young lady of this county, a Miss Taylor, and is doing well as a farmer in Chinquapin Neck. The Culpeper ladies, it seems, have a charm that captivate the young Scots as well as those of the sterner sex of our own nationality."

THE ASHTABULA VICTIMS.

The Chicago *Times* of Wednesday says: "The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern has indemnified the relatives and heirs of 65 out of the 81 persons who lost their lives in the bridge accident at Ashtabula. The balance of the claims are in a fair way of speedy settlement. The largest amount paid to any one party was $9,000. Mr. and Mrs Rogers, a newly-married couple on their wedding tour, were killed and their bodies burned beyond recognition; as their lives have been settled for at the comparatively small figure of $3,000. The claims against the company have generally fallen under $5,000."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ON POETIC INTERPRETATION OF NATURE. By J. C. SHAIRP, LL.D., Principal of the United College of St. Salvator and St. Leonard, St. Andrew's. New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON. 1877.

Prose from the hand of an aspirant to the Professorship of Poetry at one of the great universities of England will be looked to with interest, for it may be the key-note to his mind and character, and perhaps have something to say about his poetical qualifications as well. Not that one can necessarily judge of abilities of the kind from a book that must smack of the Professor, but hints may often be got from quarters not directly in the way of the problem to be solved. Furthermore, a man in the position of Mr. Shairp must feel that he is on probation, and must edit his book with a conviction that his success or failure as a candidate will depend largely on the impression made by it upon a certain number of fastidious readers. He has succeeded in his object, and occupies the Chair; the present work is directly in the line of his instruction, and ought to furnish a sufficient criterion of his powers as a teacher of belles-lettres. In 1864, Principal Shairp published *Kilmahoe, a Highland Pastoral, and Other Poems.* The present book, we are told, originated in a series of popular lectures, which have been thoroughly rewritten and re-cast. Mr. Shairp intended them as a literary supplement to other lectures on physics, and hence they may have gained certain polemical qualities through the natural tendency to draw contrasts between the æsthetic topics of which they treat and those physical facts brought forward by his scientific colleagues in the same course. The first chapter does, indeed, attack a much-debated question at the root, and consists of a vivacious plea for the spiritual life in man as against the absorbing claims of the materialists. Mr. Shairp partially follows Kant in the series of arguments which go to show that there are thoughts in our minds which do not owe their introduction to our senses, that new truths of the material universe do reach us through the imagination without help from the scientific or logical faculty, and that what we call beauty is a perception entirely spiritual. Philosophy and theology are equally subjects independent of physical things, but beauty is that with which poetry has most to do. Beauty is "that strange and wonderful entity with which all creation is clothed as with a garment, or rather, I should say, pervaded and penetrated as by a subtle essence, inwrought into its inmost fibre. The poet is the man to whom is given the eye that sees this more instinctively, the heart that feels it more intensely, than other men do, and who has the power to express it and bring it home to his fellow-men." He quotes the definition of Wordsworth to the effect that the poet shares the same interests and sympathies as other men, and is distinguished, not by any peculiar gifts, but by greater promptness and intensity in thinking and feeling what other men think and feel, and by a greater power of expressing his thoughts and feelings. Whenever the soul comes into living contact with fact and truth, says Principal Shairp, whenever it realizes these with more than common vividness, there arises a thrill of joy, a glow of emotion. And the expression of that glow, that thrill, is poetry.

Chapter second continues the battle of the ideal against the material with weaker blows but more picturesqueness. It is headed, "The Poetic Feeling Awakened by the World of Nature." The three great entities are God, man, and nature; all three coexist at one and the same time, and each is meaningless without the other. The sensuous enjoyment of nature alone, quickened by the imagination, but unbalanced by deeper qualities, has led to attempts to revive paganism, which is destructive of true manliness and the highest human worth. A third chapter treats of poetic and scientific wonder, in which we are told that the greatest scientific minds find room for poetry, while the smaller are too much overwhelmed by the accumulation of facts to grasp the great lines and rise to a poetical conception. The next chapter denies that science will "put out" poetry, and the succeeding one attempts to define how far it may modify poetry. After a chapter on the mystical side of nature, we get to the results of primeval imagination working on nature—to language and mythology. Here the lectures of Prof. Max Müller are drawn upon, just as in the chapter on the mystical side of nature the sermons of Canon Mozley are praised and largely quoted. Finally, with the eighth chapter, we arrive at the culmination of the argument of the book, all that comes after being a historical commentary on what has gone before. "Some of the ways in which poets deal with nature" are, according to Mr. Shairp, as follows:

"1. An expression of that simple, spontaneous, unreflecting pleasure which all unsophisticated beings feel in free open-air life.

"2. The use of nature as a background or setting to human action or emotion.

"3. Regarding nature through the light of human events which it has witnessed.

"4. Coloring nature with the hues of the poet's heart, under the storm of emotion.

"5. Treating nature from the Inhuman and Infinite side, the side that yields no response to man's yearnings.

"6. Purely descriptive method, as in Theocritus and the Georgics of Virgil.

"7. Entering into the life and movement of nature by a kind of imaginative sympathy, flashing by one touch the sense of the inner life of things.

"8. The last and highest way in which nature ministers to the soul and spirit of man is when it becomes to him a symbol translucent with the light of the moral and spiritual world."

From what we find here it is not hard to see that Principal Shairp is more of a poet than a logician. It is not necessary that he should be a great poet to fill very acceptably a Chair of Poetry, for between the making of good poetry and the duties of such a Chair there is a gap that only the giants of literature can stride across. In many ways his style of thought is like that of Prof. J. S. Blackie, of Edinburgh, perhaps not so militant, but more graceful and self-restrained. The book can never be more than a passing treatise, it cannot be a standard in any sense, but it will undoubtedly afford great pleasure while it lasts. Notwithstanding the intricate questions with which it grapples, it is very clear in expression, while its pleasant style, its ideal and happily-worded contents, are fitly symbolized by its pretty and refined outward appearance.

THEY ALL DO IT. By J. M. BAILEY. Illustrated. Boston: LEE & SHEPARD. New-York: CHARLES T. DILLINGHAM. 1877.

In an exceedingly neat preface "the Danbury *News'* Man" explains the character of his book, and tells exactly how the volume is to be read. "Dear reader," writes Mr. Bailey, "be careful in going through this book. Do be calm; there is no hurry. It is not intended to be read through at a sitting. Not one constitution in a hundred can pass through such an ordeal without seriously impairing its future usefulness. It is a work to be consulted at odd times—to tone you down generally when you are inclined to make yourself disagreeable about the house." In these few words the Danbury *News'* Man has perfectly explained the nature of his book and the method of enjoying the honest amusement contained within it. Exact speculations on the characteristics of wit and humor, subtle distinctions as to what may be a joke, a conceit, a banter, or an *espiglerie*, are out of place in regard to *They All Do It*, and, undoubtedly Mr. Bailey must have been amused, if not considerably bored, with the hair-splitting discussions which the peculiar character of his fun has before this brought into print. Short stories—laughable incidents taken here and there from the Danbury *News*—make up the bulk of the volume. A book of amusing excerpts is, then, as Mr. Bailey expresses it, always more or less "hummocky." But then people like a scramble over rough, uneven ground at times, and when they are not morbid or splenetic mental joltings are by no means disagreeable. From "Hens as a Study," an ornithological essay, where incubation is carried far beyond the wildest aspirations of the maddest agricultural journal, to "The Boy with a Penny," the transition jars no one. It is Jim who has the penny. "One little boy remembers that he always helped Jim in his lessons; another has a clear and distinct remembrance of the time, two months ago, when he gave Jim a piece of rubber to chew, as if this momentous event occurred only the day before; and the third has at his tongue's end a perfectly comprehensive account of an occasion when he let Jim look at a boat he was sailing in a tub, although the event took place in the far distant Summer." Mr. Bailey's merriment has the charm of being always spontaneous and natural. Mr. and Mrs. Coville, with Master Coville, are quite as much portions of the general American public, as is Sairey Gamp an integral part of the British nation. In the present volume Mr. Bailey has shown, in more than one short sketch, a certain amount of pathos, and in Migg's Julia there is a quaint tenderness. Certain archaic words crop out now and then in Mr. Bailey's text which are curious. Among them we notice *gaum*, pronounced, we believe, gorm, its meaning being to smear. Undoubtedly this word is fossil. We know "gaum" to be in use in the extreme South, and have no doubt that it was good English 250 years ago.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Dr. Friedrich Delitzsch is preparing a work on the *Geography of the Assyrian Inscriptions.*

—Up to the present time, upward of 50,000 of Rev. Knox-Little's *Lent Lectures* have been sold in England.

—The volume of *Poems* by Rev. John W. Chadwick, of Brooklyn, has already passed through five editions.

—The true memoirs of Prince Hardenberg, according to Prof. J. R. Seeley, are now published for the first time.

—Balzac's *Rastignac* was supposed by some to be a satirical portraiture of the great Orleanist statesman, M. Thiers.

—Whittaker & Co., London, will publish immediately a handy volume of *Familiar English Quotations*, with annotations on some of the passages.

—The *History of Brunswick, Topsham, and Harpswell, Me.*, compiled by G. A. & H. W. Wheeler, making a book of 850 pages, with four maps, and upward of 25 illustrations, is now in the hands of the printer.

—Prof. C. H. Pearson, author of the *History of England During the Early and Middle Ages*, and a fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, has been appointed as a special Commissioner to revise the State educational system of Melbourne.

—Mr. Tuckerman's *Greeks of To-day*, published two years ago in London, has been translated into modern Greek and republished at Athens. A Greek newspaper says that "it is the only true picture of Greek character ever presented by a foreigner."

—Roberts Brothers, of Boston, are publishing one of Susan Coolidge's (Miss Woolsey's) popular books for children, with the additional attraction of illustrations by Mary A. Hallock. *What Katy Did at School* contains a number of wood-cuts from the delicately-finished blocks of this admirable draughtswoman.

—*Talent in Tatters*, sketching some vicissitudes in the life of an English boy, by Hope Wraythe, *Wilton of Cuthbert's*, a story of undergraduate life at Oxford a generation ago, by Rev. H. C. Adams, the author of *Hairbreadth Escapes*, and *The Secret of Wrexford*, by Esther Carr, will shortly be published by Griffith & Farran, London.

—Prof. George P. Fisher has intrusted Scribner, Armstrong & Co. with the publication of a new book on the beginnings of Christianity. It includes a view of the state of the Roman world at the birth of Christ. Another college Professor—C. W. Shields, of Princeton—employs the same house to bring before the public his *Final Philosophy, or System of Perfect Knowledge Issuing from the Harmony of Science and Religion.* Both these books are to be published in octavo.

—The proceedings at the proclamation of Queen Victoria as Empress of India are to be recorded in a quarto volume, and published by Longman & Co., under the title of *The Imperial Assemblage at Delhi.* The great celebration of Jan. 1, 1877, is to be narrated by Mr. J. Talboys Wheeler, author of *The History of India*, and will include historical sketches of India and her Princes, past and present. The book will be bountifully illustrated with portraits, pictures, maps, and plans.

—Mr. W. P. Nimmo, of Edinburgh, has just ready for publication a new work of reference under the title of *The Handy English Word-Book and Complete Dictionary Appendix*, by Rev. James Stormouth. Its specialties are simple and concise rules for the spelling of English derived words, rules for the syllabication of words, a complete skeleton dictionary, the scansion of the various kinds of metre in poetical compositions, punctuation based on the analysis of sentences, and foreign phrases and quotations.

—William Michael Rossetti, the editor of Shelley's works, of which a new edition, in three volumes, will shortly be published, has prepared a work of 400 pages, crown 8vo, entitled *The Lives of Famous Poets*, which will shortly be published by E. Moxon, Son & Co., London. They have also in active preparation a *Dictionary of Biography* by Benjamin Vincent, the editor of Haydn's *Dictionary of Dates*, a work which, in its fifteenth edition, is no longer a mere record of dates but a comprehensive cyclopedia of general information.

—Mrs. Bullen, the sister of Hon. Hugh S. Legaré, a lady now in her eightieth year, is preparing for publication *The Life and Times of Hugh S. Legaré.* Mr. Legaré died suddenly in Boston, in 1843, at the house of his friend, the late George Ticknor, while accompanying President Tyler to the celebration of the completion of Bunker Hill Monument. His speeches and political and literary writings were published in 1846, and showed him to be a man of wide and high culture, and if the forthcoming memoirs do justice to his position, they will make a valuable and interesting volume.

—Messrs. Virtue & Co., London, announce among their new Fine Art publications for 1878, *The Works of J. M. W. Turner, R. A.*, with a biographical sketch, &c., by James Dafforne; *Studies by Sir Edwin Landseer, R. A.*, with a history of his art life, and a *New Series of Pictures by Sir Edwin Landseer*, edited by W. Cosmo Monkhouse; *The Albert Memorial, Its History and Description*, by James Dafforne; *St. John and the Seven Churches*, by Rev. Robert Vaughan; and *The History of Ceramic Art in Great Britain from the Earliest Period to the Present Day*, by Llewellynn Jewitt, in two volumes, with nearly 2,000 engravings.

—A quarterly called the *Journal of Speculative Science* gives to St Louis the honor of being the only town in the United States that publishes a purely metaphysical periodical. The July issue contains translations from the German of Schelling's *Method of University Study*, and a review of Von Hartmann on *The True and False in Darwinism.* From the German of J. F. Herbart comes a paper on "The Possibility and Necessity of Applying Mathematics in Psychology. The editor writes on the "'Fates' of Michael Angelo," and three papers treat of theories maintained by Kant and Spinoza. John Wiley & Son are the New-York agents.

—The recent discussions in England on *The Priest in Absolution* have caused Bishop Wordsworth to translate, edit, and publish, through the Rivingtons, Bishop Sanderson's *Lectures on Conscience and Human Law*, which was originally written as a Manual of Casuistry. English theology is remarkably poor in works of this class. Besides the book just named, there are the same Bishop's *Lectures on the Obligation of an Oath*, and his *Eleven Cases of Conscience*; there is Jeremy Taylor's *Doctor Dubitantium*, the title of which is nothing but a translation of *Moreh Neochim*, the Hebrew name of Maimonites' great work; there is the *Decades of Cases of Conscience*, by Bishop Hall; there are the works of the Puritan Jenkins on *Practical Theology*, and the list closes with the *Moral Theology* of Archdeacon Paley.

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

A REMARKABLE COUNTERFEIT.

HOW THE EXPERTS HAVE BEEN DECEIVED BY THE $1,000 BOGUS BILL, AND THE DETECTIVES BAFFLED IN THEIR EFFORTS TO DISCOVER THE MAKER.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal, Sept. 21.

When the famous Driggs gang of counterfeiters were convicted in the United States Court here, and sent to the Penitentiary for a number of years, and when their expert engraver, the famous Ben Boyd, was also sent up, the hope was indulged that so far as very dangerous counterfeits were concerned there was an end to the business. But it turns out that there are still more dangerous counterfeits in circulation; or rather we should perhaps say a counterfeit; for it is a counterfeit of a single issue—the 1869 issue of $1,000 greenbacks. Seven of these bills have already been captured by the Secret Service detectives, but as yet no trace of the operators who make them has been discovered. This almost perfect counterfeit has been taken at the Sub-Treasuries at New-York, Chicago, and St. Louis. Only last week one was received at the Treasury Department of the United States from the Sub-Treasury at Chicago. This bill passed through the office of the Redemption at Washington, and was within an ace of being canceled as a good bill. The counterfeit has a remarkable history. It is admitted to be made by a man of higher talents as an engraver than any man in the Government employ; for without the perfected processes of the Government to aid him, he has yet turned out so good a bill as to deceive nearly all the experts not specially warned. Its discovery dates only four months back. How much longer it has been in circulation is not known. The operator is very careful in his movements, putting out only a bill at a time, and that in such a way as to baffle detection.

Of the seven bills captured each has a history. It appears from the statement of the Treasury Department that one was passed in Springfield first; but of it hereafter. The first three were discovered through a St. Louis courtesan. Some months ago she had a visitor who had upon his person three of the bills, and she robbed him during the night, but supposed that she had only $100 bills. The next day she sent out three different negroes each with a bill to get them changed. Two went to the Custom-house and to the Sub-Treasury also. The negroes were smarter than the women, and seeing the large denomination of the bills did not dare to offer them without a question, so they at first asked if they were good. The St. Louis Sub-Treasurer pronounced the bills good, but declined to change them, as they did not come from people he knew. The third negro went to a savings bank and deposited his bill upon private account. It was accepted, and he was given a certificate of deposit.

In the meantime, however, a Secret Service agent heard of these inquiries at the Custom-house and Sub-Treasury, and became convinced that the bills were counterfeit. He arrested the three negroes and secured all of their bills. An expert then subjected them to a rigid test scrutiny, comparing them with a genuine, and the three captured bills were reported counterfeit. The woman did not know the name of the man she had robbed, and could only describe him. The detectives have been hunting for him ever since. That he never appeared to make any complaint against the woman for robbing him shows that he must have had a guilty knowledge of the class of the money stolen from him. It was shortly after this that one of the bills made its appearance in Springfield and was taken by one of the banks from a customer. This is not the $1,000 bill which formed the basis of the suit at the last term of the Circuit Court between the Ridgley and the State National Banks, but another. It appears from the Washington report that the man who offered the $1,000 bill of this issue at the Springfield bank was able to show, after the discovery that the bill was bogus, that he had received it from a bank in Lexington, Ky. The Kentucky bank could not tell where it got it, and so had to suffer the loss. The fifth bill was received from Chicago and two from the Sub-Treasury at New-York.

The Treasury has now in its possession the only seven bills that have been discovered. What baffles detection is the way they are put in circulation. In nearly all cases where they have been traced down it is found that they have been passed by unknown cattle dealers, who have passed on to other places. The nature of their business naturally forbade suspicion against them on account of the large denomination of the bills. The plan of the operator appears to be to put out only one bill at a time. His social standing must be good, as he has always been able to secure the entrance into respectable channels of circulation out of the way of suspicion. It is also shown that the man is a very close observer of the movements of the Treasury. Recently a warning circular was sent out, describing the weak points of the bill. One thing about the counterfeit, it was stated, was that the flourish at the end of Chittenden's signature was larger than in the original, and that it had the appearance of a serpent's head. Shortly after this circular the Chicago bill was captured, when it was discovered that the flourish had been picked out, so as to conform to the original. It is said by Treasury authorities that this man has a fortune in his hands. He is a new man to the service. His work is infinitely better than that of Mom Shellard, now in the Albany Penitentiary, who produced a $500 note that was received at the New-York Sub-Treasury. Evidently he works without associates, and is at present baffling every effort to obtain any clue to him, from his respectable associations. The bill is now regarded as one of the most difficult to work up ever undertaken by the Government service. Detective Tyrrell, during his recent visit here, was unable to discover a trace of any second bill having been passed in Springfield.

GEN. J. A. WALKER'S BACK-DOWN.

The Richmond *Dispatch* has the following in reference to the partial repudiation by Gen. James A. Walker, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, of the manly sentiments recently attributed to him in relation to the payment of the public debt of the State:

"This gentleman speaks for himself. The Bristol *News* brings us the following statement authorized by Gen. Walker himself, who was present in Bristol when it was prepared:

"'Gen. Walker is in favor of any adjustment honorable to the State and acceptable to the creditors; of any legal and constitutional proceeding to get rid of the coupon feature of the Funding bill; of economy in the administration of the State Government, and of increasing its revenues by resort to new subjects of taxation, and by a rigid system of assessment of personal property which will reach all the property of the State alike. He is opposed to any increase of the rate of taxation at present, and believes none is necessary. When all other sources fail, and we have left only a choice between repudiation and increased taxation, then he favors any increase of taxation which is not greater than our ability to pay, not to exceed 50 cents more on the dollar.'

"Certainly this statement can excite no surprise, while being taken to the train. He had served a former term of imprisonment for illegal voting. His age is 29 years. Harvey Thorp, the murderer, has always been classified among the 'bad men' of Auburn Prison, and the officials say he is a fit companion for Barr, Donahue, Thomas, and the rest of the convict murderers. He was sent from Ulster County to Sing Sing Dec. 11, 1875, for five years, for burglary, third degree. His age is 22 years, and he has served a term of five years in Albany Penitentiary. There had been considerable ill-feeling existing between the two men for some time, and Thorp must have resolved on Tuesday to avenge his fancied grievances. Wrenching the iron leg of his bedstead from its fastenings, he became possessed of a deadly weapon, and when the convicts marched in from the bucket ground, he intercepted his old enemy, Howard, on the third gallery, north wing, and dealt him fearful blows on the head with the heavy iron. The defenceless victim cried 'murder,' and was knocked or fell from the gallery to the pavement 30 feet below. He was picked up in a state of insensibility, bleeding profusely, and conveyed to the hospital, where his injuries were attended to by Dr. J. D. Button. The heavy blow on the head had detached the brain from its membranes, which, together with the shock and fall, produced death very shortly after being removed to the hospital."

MARYLAND POLITICAL GOSSIP.

The following statement appears in the Baltimore *Sun* of Friday—a Democratic journal, and therefore to be received with caution in its comments upon Republicans: "Hon. John A. J. Creswell, Col. Edward Wilkins, and several other well-known Republicans were at the Carrollton Hotel, Baltimore, Wednesday night, and were in conference with a number of others. The gathering was understood to have been in connection with the fight which will be made in the United States Senate next month, when some of President Hayes' nominations, including that of Hon. John L. Thomas, Jr., as Collector of the Port of Baltimore, come up for confirmation. It is said the movement had the significance of being part of a programme of opposition which was inaugurated by the New-York Republican Convention, with Senator Conkling as leader. Mr. Creswell's friends say he is desirous of being left out of political movements, and instead of being on the rampage because of recent party events in Maryland, has taken no active part since the retirement of President Grant. Col. Wilkins is reported to be willing to retire from aspirations for reinstatement to the Collectorship if Mr. Thomas would withdraw, but the latter will certainly not do so, and the contest will be made in the Senate. The action of the New-York convention was foreshadowed to some Maryland Republicans some days since, and co-operation in the same direction here is more than hinted. A project has been for some time on foot to secure a daily newspaper in Baltimore in the interest of the 'outs,' but the matter will, it is said, not be pressed at present. One of the charges laid by the 'outs' against the Republican Party managers is that they have let the municipal and Legislative campaign in Baltimore go by default, when, as is claimed, combinations could have been formed which would have been a formidable foe to the one of 1875. The Republican State Central Committee is called to meet in Baltimore next week."

SHOT THROUGH THE NECK.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Observer* of Sept. 28 says: "Some of the Northern papers are lost in admiration just now at a small colored boy that, while running with a whip-stock in his mouth, fell down and had the end driven through the back of his neck, requiring the strength of a powerful man to draw it out, and got well again. That is nothing. We knew three Confederate officers, and neither one of them was a magnificent Virginian, who, during the late unpleasantness, had Minie balls driven through their mouths and the backs of their necks and got well. Two still live and one died last Winter. Fact."

WORSE THAN THE OLD INDIANA WAY.

A WOMAN IN CALIFORNIA GIVEN A DIVORCE WITHOUT HER KNOWLEDGE AND AGAINST HER WISH.

From the San Francisco Call, Sept. 20.

On the 26th of last February Judge McKee granted Dora Malter a divorce from Hugo Malter and gave the custody of their child, Clara, to the plaintiff. Subsequently Dora filed a complaint to set aside the decree of divorce. This complainant avers that the divorce was obtained in the following manner: She is a native of Germany and has very little knowledge of the English language. She says she does not and never did desire a divorce from her husband Hugo, and never desired to separate herself from him. Last January Hugo stated to her that "he desired to be divorced, because her accomplishments were not of such a character as to suit him and those with whom he associated," and further stated that "she must submit to a divorce or he would withdraw from her all support for herself and child." He promised if she would accept a divorce he would support herself and child in good style. She says she was entirely ignorant of the laws of this State regulating divorces and the legal rights of women, nor did she consult any friend or a lawyer, but concluded she was bound to acquiesce in the wishes of her husband. She did not know of any legal cause for a divorce from him. Some time thereafter her husband took her to the office of a lawyer named M. B. Melville, introduced her as his wife, and directed her to sign a paper which was written in the English language. The lawyer read him if he read the contents of the paper she could understand it, and he replied "Yes." She remarked that she "hoped her husband had fixed everything all right." Whereupon he replied that "he had fixed everything all right for her." But he never explained nor did she understand the contents of the paper. From the lawyer's office she went before a notary public, where the lawyer held up her arm. The notary then told her it was all right and to go home. She went home, and heard nothing more about the matter until her husband handed her a copy of the divorce decree. She says she never saw the lawyer until the time above mentioned, never paid him any fee, nor made any arrangements with him in regard to services, but the arrangements were made by her husband. She has since ascertained that the document she signed was a complaint in an action for divorce, and that the lawyer she was taken to by her husband was his attorney. The ground for divorce set forth was the complainant's adultery. Five witnesses were produced before the Commissioner of the Third District Court, in and for the County of Alameda, on behalf of the wife, two of whom testified to acts of adultery committed by the husband, and thereupon the Court granted a divorce as prayed for. Mrs. Malter also says that neither herself nor her husband were at any time residents of Alameda County, but both were and are residents of San Francisco. She had no knowledge whatever of the adultery testified to, did not procure the witnesses, or cause them to be procured. She avers upon knowledge and belief that her husband committed the acts proved for the purpose of laying the foundation for a divorce. It is further charged that although at the time of the filing of the complaint her husband was possessed of real estate and personal property of the value of $80,000, yet no mention is made in the divorce decree of property, and there is no provision made by it for alimony for the support of herself and child. Their child was 1 year old last June, and the father denies that he is under any obligation to support it, wherefore the wife prays that the decree of divorce be set aside, and that the husband pay for the support of herself and child such sums of money as the court may deem proper.

Judge McKee has announced in open court that he will set aside the decree in accordance with the prayer of the complainant.

UNITED AT LAST.

A ROMANTIC STORY FROM ORANGE COUNTY—THE REWARD OF 15 YEARS' CONSTANCY.

From the Middletown Press.

A quiet wedding occured in this village within two months, at which were no guests, a mother to the bride being the only witness to the ceremony besides the officiating clergyman, who came from another village. In 1862, a young gentleman, a resident of this county, who was betrothed to the lady, enlisted in the Union Army. His sweetheart made no effort to dissuade him, and with a breaking heart bade him adieu and quietly buried herself in her home with her widowed mother, the only living member of the family besides herself. For while all went well, and loving letters cheered the gallant soldier. After the battle of Chancellorsville his letters suddenly ceased. Letter after letter was written to him and his comrades, but all that could be learned was that after that terrible battle he was missing. His stricken sweetheart never entirely abandoned hope, and lived on, hoping against hope for his return. After many weary years her patient troth has been rewarded, and she is now a happy bride. Some time during the fight he was taken prisoner and soon after was sent to a Southern prison, where he was kept about a year, suffering almost untold torture. He finally escaped and reached the seaboard, where he conceived the idea of personating an English sailor and getting to England on a blockade-runner. After much delay and many disappointments, during which his courage almost failed him, he succeeded. He remembers sailing through the blockading squadron. After that all is a blank. He learned afterward that he had been taken ill, and soon after insane. On his arrival at England he was taken to an insane asylum by the Captain of the blockade-runner, where he remained until a year ago, when he was discharged cured, but penniless. He succeeded, through the assistance of friends in the asylum, in obtaining a situation in a mercantile house, where he won the esteem of the principal, to whom he told his story. A leave of absence was granted him, he came to Middletown and found his old sweetheart, now a lady of 32, still faithful to his memory. They were quietly married and are now in England, where he proposes to remain for a term of years. During his long absence his only surviving relatives, a brother and uncle, had died and he had no ties to keep him here, save the love of country, which will eventually bring him and his faithful wife back to our shores.

MURDER IN AUBURN PRISON.

The Auburn *Advertiser* describes as follows a murder in the prison at that place: "The long list of murders charged to the account of Cayuga County was further extended last Tuesday night, when William E. Heward, a negro convict in Auburn Prison, was slain by Harvey Thorp. The former was known as the 'Rochester nigger,' and was sentenced in January, 1872, for rape, from Rochester. It is reported he should have narrowly escaped lynching at the time, while

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPT. 29.

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$15,000	D. C. 3.65s	74	500	North-west. pf.	64½
8,000	La. con.	b3. 81	400	do.	b3. 64⅝
1,000	Un. Pac. a f	95	200	do.	64⅝
3,000	C. R. I. & P. 7s	106¾	100	do.	s2. 64⅝
10,000	Gt. West. 2d	72	500	do.	s3. 64⅝
200	Del. & Hud.	41½	100	St. Paul	36⅜
300	do.	41⅝	100	St. Paul pf.	63½
600	Western Union	79¼	400	do.	b3. 72¼
400	do.	79⅜	200	Wab. R. Roc.	12½
900	do.	79⅝	100	D., L. & W.	s3. 95⅞
200	do.	79⅝	400	do.	48
100	Pacific Mail	b3. 22½	1900	do.	46⅛
100	N. Y. C. & H.	101½	2300	do.	46¼
100	do.	101¾	2200	do.	46⅜
900	do.	101⅞	200	do.	s. 46⅜
100	Erie Railway	b3. 11¾	1300	do.	b3. 46½
300	Mich. Central	88⅞	100	do.	46⅝
312	do.	89	400	do.	46½
700	do.	89⅛	600	Morris & Es.	72
400	Lake Shore	s3. 63⅛	500	O. & Miss.	7⅛
1100	do.	63⅝	1000	do.	s3. 7
1600	do.	63¾	1000	do.	7
900	do.	s3. 63⅝	1000	do.	6⅞
1700	North-west.	38¼	100	do.	s2. 7
100	do.	38⅜	100	Ill. Cen.	b3. 71⅜
100	do.	s3. 38¼			

MONDAY, Oct. 1—A. M.

The statement of the associated banks, issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last, shows a decrease in all the averages, with the exception of circulation, in which there is a trifling increase. Deposits are reduced $5

ing of the specified grade, the price was worked up about 3c. ₱ bushel, or to $2 52½@1 60 on actual dealings. Several September contracts were settled on 'Change within the range of $1 55@1 58; and, at the conference held—according to announcement made after the regular call of Grain—between the Grain Committee and interested members of the Produce Exchange, in the afternoon, settlement was made for five boat-loads, due to an export buyer, on the basis of $1 55; and for eight or nine boat-loads, between other operators, at $1 58, at which latter rate also two boat-loads were made up in lots, to deliver to a shipper, leaving remainder of Grain freight to provide for a vessel under charter; and a boat-load was agreed for, to be delivered on Monday, likewise to complete a freight contract, thus ending the vexatious September contract business, and relieving the trade from further anxiety and annoyance on this account. A few settlements of September contracts for No. 2 Chicago Spring at New-York No. 2 Spring were reported as having been made at current rates. The general market closed tamely and heavily.... Sales have been reported to-day of 289,000 bushels, including very choice White State, 9,800 bushels, at $1 56@$1 57, (a boat-load at $1 57;) White Western, in lots, about 14,000 bushels, at $1 50@$1 60; Amber Western, about 6,300 bushels, at $1 50@$1 55; (2,000 bushels Amber Michigan at $1 52;) New-York No. 1 Red, 4,800 bushels, at $1 58; New-York No. 2 Red, in lots, about 21,000 bushels, at $1 55@$1 60, chiefly at $1 58@$1 60; do., October options, 16,000 bushels, at $1 45@$1 42¾; ungraded Red, in lots, about 44,000 bushels, within the range of $1 45@$1 58 (which stock was in good part taken to mix with other Winter Wheat purchased to-day to make a No. 2 Red that would pass on contracts;) No. 1 Minnesota Spring, 16,000 bushels, at $1 40@$1 43 the latter rate for very choice; No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, 8,000 bushels, (a resale by one export buyer to another,) at $1 40; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, about 35,000 bushels, at $1 37½@$1 39; No. 2 Chicago Spring, about 23,000 bushels, at $1 38@$1 39 for boat-loads, (closing at $1 38 asked,) and $1 36@$1 37½ for odd lots; and No. 2 North-west Spring, 72,000 bushels, at $1 38½@$1 39 ₱ bushel—the bulk of the dealings having been for prompt delivery, the option for which to-day attracting little attention, apart from the question of the September settlements....Corn has been actively sought after, mostly for prompt delivery, mainly for home trade and export purposes, bought again partly on speculative account, at rather higher prices, closing firmly and buoyantly. New-York No. 2 was the main feature of the dealings....Sales have been reported to-day of 281,000 bushels for all deliveries, (of which 215,000 bushels for early delivery,) including quality equal to steamer Mixed, for early delivery, at 56c. @57c.; New-York No. 2, for early delivery, at 57½c. for boat-loads, cut promptly, and 58c. for a few car-lots, closing firmly at 57½c. bid; do., October option, 16,000 bushels, at 57½c.; Mixed Western, ungraded, at 55c.@58½c., mainly at 57c.@57½c. for sailing vessel, and 58c.@59½c. for High Mixed....Of Rye, —which was quoted stronger—a boat-load of No. 2 Western, to arrive in a few days, sold at 71½c., and 3,000 bushels, in car-lots, at 71½c....Of Barley, about 9,500 bushels ungraded Canada, free, at 87c.; and a few car-lots of six-rowed Canada at 80c.@82c....Malt and Peas unchanged....Oats have been fairly active, and again generally quoted firmer in price, No. 1 White showing a further rise, partly under a speculative inquiry to procure for maturing contracts. Sales have been reported of 61,500 bushels, including New-York No. 1 White, 2,800 bushels, at 45¾c.@46c., (with settlements of September contracts represented as having been made at 44½c.@45c.;) New-York No. 2 White, 16,000 bushels, at 37c.@38c., chiefly at 37¾c., (two car-loads went at 38c.;) New-York Extra, 700 bushels, at 35c.; New-York No. 1, 2,100 bushels, at 35c.; New-York No. 2, in lots, about 3,500 bushels, at 34c.@34½c.; New-York No. 3, 700 bushels, at 32½c.; White Western, 18,500 bushels, at 34c.@42½c., mainly of the poorer qualities, at 34c.@39c.; Mixed Western, 7,500 bushels, at 32c.@37c.; Mixed State, 3,500 bushels, poor, at 32c.@35c.; No. 2 Chicago, new, afloat, quoted at 35c., bid; White State, 30,000 bushels, at 36c.@38½c....Feed, Seeds, and Hay and Straw, essentially as last quoted.

HIDES—Have been fairly active at full prices, though closing rather tamely....The week's receipts have been 27,907 Hides....Sales, 37,150 Hides, and 225 bales do., the sales including, according to Pickard & Arnesen, 2,950 Dry Entre Rios, seconds, 22½ lb., at 19 1-8c., gold, 4 months, as they run; 5,905 Dry Corrientes, 20½ to 22½ lb., at 21½c., gold, 4 months, usual selection; 2,577 Dry Corrientes, seconds, 19½ lb., at 18c., private terms; 7,685 Dry British American, Entre Rios, and Cordova Kips, 10 to 12 lb., at 20¾c., gold; 42,895 Dry Montevideo, part to arrive, 21 to 22 lb., part at 23c., gold, 4 months, usual selection; 1,235 Dry Montevideo, seconds, to arrive, 20½ lb.; 1,880 Dry California, 22 to 23 lb., on private terms; 2,865 Dry Bogota, 22 to 25 lb., part at 19½c.@20c., gold, 60 days, as they arrive; 1,125 Dry Maracaibo, 24 to 26 lb., on private terms; American, 20 lb., 1,230 Dry Vera Cruz, 19 lb., and 760 Dry Payta, 24 to 26 lb., on private terms; 1,500 Dry Port au Platte, 17 lb., at 19½c., gold, 60 days, as they arrive; 845 Dry Honduras, &c., 18 to 20 lb., and 460 Dry Ecuador, 20 lb., 3,085 Dry Southern and Western, 15 to 22 lb., 1,900 Dry Texas and Mexican Kips, 10 lb., 1,900 Dry-salted Texas and Matamoras, 30 to 32 lb., 1,955 Wet-salted Texas Hides and Kips, 20 to 70 lb., and 2,500 Wet-salted River Plate, from Europe, 1,000 Dry Montevideo, 10,400 Dry Central American, Ecuador, &c., 5,400 Dry Bogota and Savanilla, 2,900 Dry Mexican, 900 Dry Rio Hache, 30,000 Dry Texas, Southern, and Southern, 2,300 Dry-salted Chili, 2,000 Wet-salted Texas, Western and Southern, 500 Wet-salted Havana, 500 Wet-salted Vera Cruz, 50 bales Calcutta Cow, 337 bales Calcutta Buffalo.

MOLASSES—A firm but quiet market to-day quoted as before; $15 bbls. New Orleans sold at 40c.@52½c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin dull to-day on the basis of $1 63@$1 75 for Strained to good Strained; $1 85@$1 90 for No. 2; $2 12½@$2 87½ for No. 1, and $3@$5 for Pale to Extra Pale....Tar very dull and quiet, but held more firmly at $2 12½@$2 37½ ₱ bbl. ....City Pitch at $2@$2 25 ₱ bbl....Spirits of Turpentine more active, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at the close at 35½c. ₱ gallon. Sales, 400 bbls., at 33½c. for merchantable and 34c. for New-York pks.

PETROLEUM—Crude inactive to-day; quoted at 8½c. @8¾c. in bulk, and 11¼c. in shipping order....Refined very quiet, with October deliveries quoted at the close at 15c....Refined, in cases, quoted at 18c. for standard brands, October delivery....Naphtha quoted at 7c.@8c.

At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum, for October delivery, quoted at 14⅞c....At Baltimore, Refined, for October, quoted at 14⅞c....At the Petroleum Exchange United quoted at 30 3-32@35⅝ regular.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been held more firmly for early delivery, but has been quiet....Sales since our last, 150 bbls. at $14 15@$14 25. Other kinds dull, with Extra Prime and Western Prime Mess quoted nominal....Held for forward delivery here, Western Mess has been moderately sought after, with October options quoted at the close at $14 10; November, $14@$14 15, and seller the remainder of the year at $14 10@$14 20, with sales reported of 1,000 bbls. October, at $14 05, and 500 bbls., December, at $14 20....Dressed Hogs in less request, with City quoted at 6¾c.@7⅝c., and fancy Figs at 7¾c.@7⅞c....Cut-meats rather slow to-day at former quotations....Sales include 3,500 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 14 and 14½c.; 2,500 lb. Shoulders, and another small lots of other City stock, in bulk, within the former range....Bacon inactive at unchanged quotations....Western Steam Lard in fair request to-day for early delivery, and quoted weaker, though closing more firmly. ....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 250 tcs. prime, at $9 17½@$9 22½; 250 tcs., for export, at $9 22½, and 50 tcs. off grade at $9; also, rumored, 1,000 tcs. prime at $9 22½....And for forward delivery here, Western Steam Lard has been in moderately active demand, with Western Steam, October option, quoted at the close at $9 22½@$9 25; and buyer, do., at $9 30; November, at $9 05@$9 10; December, $8 85; seller the remainder of the year at $8 87½; January, $8 87½....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the extent of 2,250 tcs. for October at $9 10@$9 22½; 1,000 tcs. buyer do. at $9 30; 2,750 tcs. November at $8 97½@$9 05; 250 tcs. December at $8 82½; 1,000 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at $8 85@$8 87½; 1,000 tcs. January at $8 85@$8 87½....City Steam and Lard in good demand; quoted at the close at $9 12½; sales, 100 tcs. ....And No. 1 quoted at $8 87½; sales, 300 tcs. at $8 87½....Refined Lard firmer and in request; quoted for the Continent, for early delivery, at the close, at $9 62½@$9 75, and for October $9 65; West Indies at $7; sales, 250 tcs., for the Continent, October delivery, at $9 65....Beef, Beef Hams, Butter, Cheese, and Eggs about as last quoted....Tallow has been less active at $7 75@$7 87½ for prime to choice; sales reported of equal to 117,000 lb., in lots, at the quoted rates....Stearine generally in light supply and firm, closing at 9½c. for choice Western, in tes., quoted at $10 25@$10 50. Sales 26 tcs. Western, about prime, at $10 12½....Of Refined Summer Yellow Cotton-Seed-oil, sales were reported of 400 bbls. November option, at 52½c.; 100 bbls. December at 52½c., and 100 bbls. seller the remainder of the year at 52c. ₱ gallon.

SKINS—Deer have been in good request, and quoted quite firm....Receipts, 183 bales; sales, 15,000 lb. Central American and 3,000 lb. Mexican on private terms. ....Goat have been moderately active at full rates.... Receipts, 629 bales; sales, 30 bales Curacoa, 100 bales Payta, 90 bales Mexican on private terms....Sheep quote Deer thus: Vera Cruz, 30c.@32½c.; Guatemala, 35c.; Sisal, 30c.; Puerto Cabello, 27c.@29c.; Honduras, 32½c.@35c.; Central American, 27½c.@34c.; Angostura, 27½c.... At the close things quoted at 37½c.@50c.; Matamoras, 47½c.@50c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.; Payta, 45c.@47c.; Curacoa, selected, 55c.; Cape, 30c.; Madras, ₱ skin, 55c.; Patna, 37½c.

WOOL—Raw have been in more demand, on the basis of 8½c.@8¾c. for fair to good Refining Cuba. Sales, 543 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 7¾c.@8¾c.; 3,150 bags Demerara at 8¾c., and, recently, 800 hhds. Cuba, and 1,200 bxs. Centrifugal, on private terms....Refined is last quoted.

TEAS—Quoted firm, on sales of 800 half chests Green, and 900 half chests Japan on private terms.

WHISKY—Steady at $1 13½; sales, 50 bbls.

FREIGHTS—A generally firm but quiet market was reported to-day....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 29,000 bushels Grain, of which 12,000 bushels at 9d., and 16,800 bushels by an outside steamer at 8¾d.; and, by sail, small lots of Leather at 5s., and of Measurement Goods at 22s. 6d.@25s. ₱ ton. Also an American bark, 570 tons, hence, with 3,300 bbls. Naphtha at 5s. 9d. ₱ bbl., and a British steam-ship, 689 tons, net, (to arrive from Havana,) with about 5,000 quarters Grain from Philadelphia at 7s. 6d. ₱ quarter....For Glasgow, by steam, 1,000 pks. Oil-cake to prompt loading, at 2s. 6d. ₱ 2,000 lbs.; 600 pks. Provisions at 35s., and 5,000 to 6,000 cases canned goods in lots, reported on the basis of 22s. 6d. ₱ ton....For Bristol, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Refined Sugar (a recent shipment) on private terms; quoted at about 25s. ₱ ton.... For Cork and orders, three British barks, (to arrive,) hence, with Grain, reported at 5s. 9d.@7s., and six or eight other foreign vessels, mainly Norwegian, (to arrive,) hence, with Grain, varying from 5,000 to 6,000 to 4,500 quarters, reported within the range of 6s. 9d.@7s. 3d., (the latter rate for vessels now a few weeks on the voyage hither or nearly due here;) and a Norwegian bark, 553 tons, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, from Boston, at 6s. 6d. ₱ quarter....For the United Kingdom, direct, an American bark, 484 tons, hence, with Oil-cake, rumored, on private terms, but without confirmation....For Havre, by sail, small lots of heavy goods at 2c. ₱ ton, and Measurement Goods within the range of 36@40 ₱ ton. Also a British bark, 587 tons, hence, with about 3,750 quarters Grain, at 7s. (with option of Dunkirk at 7s. 1½d.) ₱ quarter....For Hamburg, by steam, 1,000 tcs. Lard at 50s.; 2,000 bags Timothy-seed at 50s.; 500 bags Clover-seed at 45s.; 300 tons Measurement Goods, in lots, within the range of 30s.@37s. 6d. ₱ ton....For Antwerp, an Italian bark, 272 tons, with general cargo, from Boston, reported at market rates....For Bremen, a German bark, with about 5,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, reported at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Oporto, a Swedish brig, 270 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported on private terms....For an Italian port, an American schooner, with about 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, reported at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For Rosario, a Swedish bark, 370 tons, hence, with general cargo, on owner's account....For a Swedish or Norwegian port, a brig, hence, with about 1,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl., but without confirmation....For St. John, N. B., a British schooner, 105 tons, with Bricks, from Oyster Bay Long Island, reported at $5 50; and two schooners, with do., from Philadelphia, (lasting stock,) at $6....For Cardenas, a British steam-ship, 689 tons, net, (to arrive from Havana,) with about 5,000 quarters Grain from Philadelphia at 7s. 6d. ₱ quarter....For Glasgow, by steam, 1,000 pks. Oil-cake to prompt loading, at 2s. 6d. ₱ 2,000 lbs.; 600 pks. Provisions at 35s., and 5,000 to 6,000 cases canned goods in lots, reported on the basis of 22s. 6d. ₱ ton....For Bristol, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Refined Sugar (a recent shipment) on private terms; quoted at about 25s. ₱ ton.... For Cork and orders, three British barks, (to arrive,) hence, with Grain, reported at 5s. 9d.@7s., and six or eight other foreign vessels, mainly Norwegian, (to arrive,) hence, with Grain, varying from 5,000 to 6,000 to 4,500 quarters, reported within the range of 6s. 9d.@7s. 3d., (the latter rate for vessels now a few weeks on the voyage hither or nearly due here;) and a Norwegian bark, 553 tons, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, from Boston, at 6s. 6d. ₱ quarter....For the United Kingdom, direct, an American bark, 484 tons, hence, with Oil-cake, rumored, on private terms, but without confirmation....For Havre, by sail, small lots of heavy goods at 2c. ₱ ton, and Measurement Goods within the range of 36@40 ₱ ton. Also a British bark, 587 tons, hence, with about 3,750 quarters Grain, at 7s. (with option of Dunkirk at 7s. 1½d.) ₱ quarter....For Hamburg, by steam, 1,000 tcs. Lard at 50s.; 2,000 bags Timothy-seed at 50s.; 500 bags Clover-seed at 45s.; 300 tons Measurement Goods, in lots, within the range of 30s.@37s. 6d. ₱ ton....For Antwerp, an Italian bark, 272 tons, with general cargo, from Boston, reported at market rates....For Bremen, a German bark, with about 5,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, reported at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Oporto, a Swedish brig, 270 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported on private terms....For an Italian port, an American schooner, with about 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, reported at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For a Swedish or Norwegian port, a brig, hence, with about 1,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl., but without confirmation....For St. John, N. B., a British schooner, 105 tons, with Bricks, from Oyster Bay,

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 1, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MARRIAGE—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. H. Beckett, Miss Effie Germon.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—STRUCK OIL—Miss Maggie Moore, Mr. J. C. Williamson.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—LA MARJOLAINE, (Opera Comique)—Mlle. Mario Aimée.

GILMORE'S GARDEN—GRAND CONCERT AND SUMMER NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENT.

PARK THEATRE—THE CRUSHED TRAGEDIAN—Mr. E. A. Sothern.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LAW OF THE LAND.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—BURLESQUE, MINSTRELSY, &c.—Messrs. Cool White, Dave Reed.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—BURLESQUE AND NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, AND COMICALITIES.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH, MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and Evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—FAIR AND EXHIBITION OF PRODUCTS AND MECHANISM.

CHICKERING HALL.—DRAMATIC READINGS—Samuel E. Wells.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service Bureau reports indicate for to-day, in the Middle Atlantic States, easterly, veering to southerly, winds, clear or partly cloudy weather, and stationary pressure and temperature.

In speaking of the success of the new 4 per cent. loan the other day, Mr. Secretary SHERMAN let drop a hint which is certainly in the right direction, and which may lead to important results. He declared that Congress could aid him materially by authorizing him to dispose of the new bonds for legal tenders. We trust that he will see his way clear to urge this suggestion on Congress, and to seek an early decision regarding it. There is no reason why the new loan should not be made an essentially popular one, which it is not now, and it is plain that it might be made an important instrumentality in preparing for resumption at the time appointed by law. Whether Mr. SHERMAN intends to suggest that he wishes authority to exchange the bonds at par in notes, and to retire the notes—in other words, to fund the legal tenders in the new bonds—does not appear by his recent remark. But he has frequently favored the doctrine that the true way to resume was by aid of a bond worth substantially par in gold. We have no doubt that if the new bonds were made exchangeable for greenbacks, and issued in convenient denominations, we should have legal tenders at par within a very short time.

It seems that there is a lingering notion somewhere that Congress will not meet on the 15th, and to set this at rest the proclamation issued last May is now republished by the President, with the announcement that it is the present official determination of the Administration, and will not be changed. We had already pointed out, when rumors of postponement were last renewed, that it was simply out of the question that they should have any foundation in fact. The House, on adjournment, left the Government in such a condition that an extraordinary session was inevitable. Of course, the plea of economy will be brought up, but whether there has been anything really saved is very doubtful, and the House was not in reality moved by economy. It was bent on keeping the President from using the Army in the South—a precaution which turned out to be wholly unnecessary.

A bolt in a Democratic convention, dating from Albany, and with ERASTUS CORNING, of that city, as a leader, may give a good deal of trouble to the Tammany organizers. Mr. CORNING is regarded as one of the most prominent Democrats of the State Capital. He has never been a very ambitious man, and he has been quite content to play a subordinate part in the party councils. He could hardly be induced to head an independent movement unless he was pretty deeply aggrieved, and unless, also, he was tolerably sure of his ground. If Mr. CORNING, as is intimated, should find that there were a good many protestants against arbitrary management in the convention, with cases like his own, and should make up his mind to undertake an organized revolt, he would make things very hot for KELLY and his allies.

It does not follow, we regret to say, that when Mr. DONN PIATT makes a statement the entire American nation is instantly convinced of its truth. But when any man outside of both the jail and the lunatic asylum makes accusations over his own name against officers of the Army, such as PIATT brings against Gens. INGALLS and MARCY, it is hardly prudent—it is, indeed, hardly decent—to absolutely ignore them. The charges are infamous in the nature of the offense charged; they are specific both as relates to the offenders and as relates to the thing charged; and they are accompanied by a direct offer to produce all necessary evidence of their correctness. It is well known that PIATT had business relations with the firm which, he says, were the givers of bribes in this matter, and his standing is not that of an ordinary, irresponsible gossip. The honor of the Army will not be promoted or sustained by refusing to pay any attention to his accusations.

In this connection it cannot be amiss to refer to an impression, which is uncomfortably prevalent in the public mind, that the Army of the United States is not as absolutely free from all possible suspicion in its administration as it used to be. Our dispatches this morning inform us that an engineer in charge of the improvements in the harbors of Erie and Buffalo has just been suspended from active duty, and placed under arrest to await the action of a court-martial on charges of official corruption. There have been other incidents within the past few years which it would be both painful and unnecessary to recite, but which have unquestionably shaken, though never so slightly, the implicit trust formerly placed in the integrity of officers of the regular Army. We are entirely convinced that this fact is a bitter humiliation to the great body of these officers, and is due to causes which they are powerless to prevent. But that only renders the duty of those who are responsible for the supervision of the Army the more imperative. Searching scrutiny, and prompt, sure, and severe punishment for all the guilty are things which are at this moment absolutely needed.

RECOVERING LOST GROUND.

One thing it is necessary to remember in considering the scandal occasioned by the Rochester Convention and the sources of the control acquired by Mr. CONKLING. Allowing for the potency of the "machine" and its capacity for utilizing as well as simulating partisan opinion, we cannot escape the fact that all would have been in vain had there not existed a strong element of discontent in the ranks of the Republican organization. Conceit, arrogance, and folly jointly explain the Senator's extraordinary course. The thoroughness of the discipline maintained by his adherents, and their contemptible servility in circumstances that should have touched the manhood of all present, render intelligible results which at the first glance might seem to baffle calculation. We apprehend, however, that neither the angered vanity of the Senator nor the insolent flunkyism which had its most conspicuous illustration in the presiding officer, could have been quite so unrestrained but for their consciousness of the strength of the popular feeling behind them. Indeed, the deprecatory comments now heard in many quarters indicate the existence of this feeling in spite of all that has happened. That Mr. CONKLING "lost his head," that he "blundered fatally," that he "hurt more friends than enemies," and that "the only future he has damaged is his own," are confessions heard from lips that have hitherto been loudest in his praise. The complaint they utter is, not that he assailed the Administration and features of its policy, but that the methods he employed were indiscreet, and that the tone he developed destroyed the effect of the success he achieved. Thus it is apparent, not only that the dissatisfaction expressed by the convention really exists within the party, but that it has not been materially affected by the disgraceful doings of those who undertook to give it expression on the platform of the convention.

We have seen elsewhere evidence of the same undercurrent of adverse sentiment, and of the construction put upon it by men whose character and conduct are stains upon the record of the Republican Party. In its madness and infamy, Mr. CONKLING'S performance at Rochester stands alone. Without going further than New-Jersey, however, there would be little difficulty in showing that the existence of party dissensions, as a consequence of the President's Southern policy, has infused new life and hope into the breasts of the partisan hacks and traders who were thrown overboard, as a measure of safety, during the Presidential contest. One may marvel at the impudence of men who stood ready to profit by and to excuse the most scandalous acts under which the usefulness and reputation of the party suffered, and who now venture to present themselves as hostile critics of an Administration which at any rate is honest, and as guides and leaders of the party with whose real purposes they have no sympathy whatever. The difference between Mr. ROBESON, in New-Jersey, and Mr. CONKLING, in New-York, is, however, one of degree only. The common sense of the former saved him from the suicidal excesses in which the latter indulged. But the lesson plainly taught by the occurrences we have been constrained to witness is, that the corrupt tricksters of the old *régime* have derived encouragement from the force of the Republican elements which are not yet on the side of the Administration in its Southern policy.

These considerations should be borne in mind in discussing any plan for repairing the damage done at Rochester. The point to be gained is the re-establishment of party unity. That must be recognized as the condition essential to Republican success in New-York in the pending contest. Its attainment will not be easy, nor will it be probable unless the friends of the Administration eschew extreme counsels and frankly acknowledge the difficulties of the situation. A mere demonstration in behalf of the Administration, however gratifying to the President, will have little effect upon the chances of parties in this State. Everybody already knows that the moral strength of the party is overwhelmingly against Mr. CONKLING and the tactics he employs for the attainment of his ends. Naturally enough, this portion of the party chafes under the disgrace inflicted by the proceedings at Rochester. By and by, let us hope that it will manifest its anxiety in advance of a convention, and instead of waiting passively for results in order that it may criticise them calmly, that it will secure the means of shaping results and piloting the party onward to victory. Meanwhile, the question to be decided is a practical one. How shall the animosities intensified at Rochester be so overcome that they shall no longer endanger success? How shall two opposing sections, represented respectively by the resolutions adopted by the convention and the programme suggested by Mr. CURTIS, be brought into harmonious action so far as the election is concerned?

The question cannot be answered satisfactorily by a meeting, however strong in numbers and personal influence, whose distinguishing object is an indorsement of the Administration and its course toward the South. To attempt to exact from the party a hearty approval of measures in regard to which it is known to be divided would be hardly less impolitic than the criticism of Mr. CONKLING and his puppet, Mr. PLATT. The only effect would be to rally more closely around the standard they raised the Republicans who dissent from the President's action as injudicious and unjust. The split in the party would remain as it is, and any gain accruing to the Administration would be too slight to be appreciable. The motives of the President may be treated as beyond dispute; his sagacity is to be tested. The case is different with regard to civil service reform. The party, as such, nationally and locally, is distinctly committed to the policy which the President desires to enforce; and the insolent defiance proclaimed by men who derive their power from the abuses of the present system may well be cited as an argument for ending it. The President must be more or less than mortal if he look at the Rochester challenge in any other light, or if he fail to answer it with the energy and courage it requires.

After all, however, such a movement as that which members of the Union League Club appear to contemplate will be useful only so far as it tends to restore local unity to the party. In its national aspect—that is, as a means of helping the Administration—it will need very cautious management, or the gain in one direction will be more than counterbalanced by loss in the other. The prime object to be kept in view is the vindication of New-York Republicans from the stigma cast upon them by Mr. CONKLING and his creatures; and, in the next place, the practical assertion of all that is good and honest in the party in behalf of local and State questions which the convention wholly disregarded.

THE DEMOCRATS AND SUBSIDIES.

The Maryland Democracy, at their convention last week, passed a series of resolutions which were generally meaningless. On nearly all of the vital questions of the day the convention was dumb, or, at best, afraid to give any intelligible voice to the convictions of the delegates—if they had any. But, if we may accept a platform as anything more than perfunctory, the Democracy of Maryland are sound on the general proposition that there shall be no more subsidies granted by Congress. The convention, it is said, was admirably held in hand by Senator WHYTE and his coadjutors, and the work done was all marked out beforehand in the private office of one of the party managers. When all was done the delegates were coldly dismissed to their homes, like actors whose play has been played out to the falling of the curtain. This may account for the lack of enthusiasm in the proceedings of the convention and the general pointlessness of the platform. But it is also a sign, we must suppose, that the Democratic managers in Maryland are really opposed to subsidies. It might also be guessed that they are opposed to Hon. S. J. RANDALL as candidate for Speaker of the House of Representatives. The convention declared its opposition to the policy of giving donations or loans of lands, money, or bonds, or the pledge of the public credit by Congress in aid of associations or corporations engaging in public or private enterprises. And it was solemnly declared that the Democratic Party must oppose all subsidies of any kind whatsoever. There has been so much neglect of this important subject, even in the midst of active political campaigns, that this tardy but exceptionally explicit declaration by one political convention has the flavor of novelty.

We take it for granted that the Maryland Democratic Representatives in Congress will, after this, consider themselves precluded from voting for RANDALL for Speaker. To be sure, Mr. RANDALL has the happy faculty of riding two horses at once when there is occasion for it, and up to this moment he has cleverly managed to be on both sides of the subsidy question. Since he informed the people of Texas that theirs was the noblest State in the Union, needing only the creation of a few harbors, a few more railroads, and an especial railroad line of communication with Mexico, he has been hailed as the subsidy champion *par excellence*. His florid praise of Louisiana, with his allusions to railroads and additional levee works on the Mississippi, may have enhanced his already well-grounded reputation as a friend of the subsidy-seekers. It is only when this dangerous repute has reached those who are in favor of Federal economy that Mr. RANDALL (or his friends for him) begins to "hedge." It is not easy to keep both parties in good humor, but Mr. RANDALL can do it if anybody can. The occasional complaint from the South-west that he is playing fast and loose with the advocates of unlimited subsidy is, we are persuaded, inspired by some enemy who desires to compel the ex-Speaker to declare just what he does favor. Mr. RANDALL is too much of a politician to be caught in that way. It would, under the circumstances, be fatal to his plans if he should now take a decided position on the proposition that subsidies shall not be granted by Congress to private corporations or associations.

But, though the most prominent Democratic candidate for Speaker of the House remains reticent on this topic, it will not be long before the Democratic Party must face it. Admitting that the Democrats, by the aid of Clerk ADAMS, will secure the organization of the next House, the election of Speaker will largely determine the policy of the party in respect to subsidies. The Democratic Party in the House must represent the party in the nation, and it is impossible that the railroad lobbyists can be kept so far in the background that their choice for Speaker cannot be indicated. It will not be possible to restrain those Democratic Congressmen from the South-west who have no hope of re-election, none of present success, if they are not clamorous for subsidies. They will be sure of *their* candidate for Speaker. And when the House is organized they propose to move on the Treasury with all possible expedition. It is apparent that all other questions will be made to revolve about this. To the subsidy men there is no other vital issue. They will constitute a solid and formidable body in the House, and for "the main question" they will trade everything else. The Democracy, already presumed to be in full possession of the House, have been warned by one of their own apostles in the South-west that the vital issues in Congress will be "purely materialistic."

PROGRESS IN OUR ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE.

Writing in 1841, Dr. JARVIS said: "Most of the American asylums are doing more for the cure of insanity than any others in the world." Four years earlier, Dr. BROWNE, of Edinburgh, lecturing on "What Insane Asylums Ought to Be," said: "In America there appears to be an ample realization of all that I have wished to inculcate." That was the period when America held the leadership in the practical treatment of the insane—a leadership previously belonging to Italy, France, and Germany, and held by England and Scotland to-day.

In the last annual report of the Massachusetts Board of Health, Dr. FOLSOM, its Secretary, fills a hundred pages with a valuable history of insane asylums. The first, it appears, was built at Jerusalem by the monks of the sixth century for their fellows whose reasons had become affected by study or by bodily penance. LECKY thinks that the care of the insane was very early a general form of charity in Mohammedan countries. Spain possessed the first asylum founded by Christians in Western Europe—that of Valencia, A. D. 1409. Through the Middle Ages the insane were thought to be possessed by the devil, and were barbarously treated, until ST. VINCENT DE PAUL began a vigorous reform. The first modern asylum for the exclusive care of the insane was St. Luke's, in London, founded by private benevolence in 1751. Up to the very end of the last century there were but five public insane asylums in England, one public and three corporate asylums in the United States, and very few private asylums in either country; but now there are in our country alone 68 public asylums, with capacity for 30,000 patients, besides 19 private and corporate asylums, accommodating 2,600 more. Of the State asylums, 55 cost about $30,000,000. Their erection was largely due to the eloquent appeals of Miss DIX.

The century's advance in the mode of treatment at the asylums has been as astonishing as their increase in numbers and magnificence. Jails, chains, whips, and cold duckings were the treatment of a century ago. Even WILLIS, a pioneer in humaner methods, used the strait-jacket on GEORGE III., and, in his famous private asylum his attendants beat the unruly. Up to 1770 the insane in Bethlehem ("Bedlam") Hospital were exhibited to the public for money. But when, at last, WILLIS, PINEL, TUKE, CHIARUGGI, KEIL, LANGEMANN, and RUSH began to treat the insane not as bedeviled but as sick people, "the lost rights of humanity were regained."

In this work PINEL, according to Dr. FOLSOM, was the great man. No sooner had he been appointed, in 1792, Superintendent at the Bicêtre than he took the chains from 53 inmates in three days. ESQUIROL, his pupil and successor, greatly advanced PINEL'S reform by the scientific study of mental diseases. Germany had established her first exclusive asylum—the *Narrenthurm*, or Fool's Tower—at Vienna, in 1784; but, under GREISINGER, whose career began about forty years ago, vast advances were made in studying brain diseases on the basis of exact research—a field in which, says Dr. FOLSOM, "Germany stands easily first." In 1796, TUKE, the Quaker founder of the "Retreat," at York, began the English humane treatment. Still, long afterward, the public asylums (and many of the private) were managed barbarously, and we all remember how their abuses furnished food for the novelist to sup on horrors. In 1815, at Fonthill Asylum, 13 out of 14 patients were in chains or handcuffs; in another asylum there was one towel to 170 patients; in a third, some patients were chained to their cribs from Saturday night till Monday, to give the attendants their Sunday holiday. The act of Parliament authorized any two Justices of the Peace to cause lunatics to be arrested, "locked up, and chained." In many asylums there were no physicians; only an apothecary attended. These blemishes were not universal; some asylums, public and private, were conducted on humane principles. The full triumph of the "non-restraint" system in England was due to Dr. CONNOLLY, appointed Superintendent at Hanwell in 1839. Other English asylums had practiced it, but he caused it to prevail as a fully-accredited system.

Of American progress we need only speak briefly, it being made familiar by annual reports. Our first public asylum exclusively for the insane was that of Williamsburg, Va., erected in 1773. Prior to that they were treated in general hospitals or thrust into jails and poor-houses. By 1844 all the leading States had insane asylums, and the great names of BELL, RAY, HOWE, JARVIS, KIRKBRIDE, WOODWARD, AWL, and BRIGHAM were already famous in their practical work or scientific researches. In 1844 was established the *American Journal of Insanity*, the first in the English language on that subject. America was then foremost in the treatment of mental diseases. The "remedy" of bleeding had become rare here when still generally used in England, and the non-restraint principle had been largely introduced.

The progress of more recent years is seen in such institutions as the Willard Asylum for the Chronic Insane, at Ovid, in this State, in the appointment of State pathologists for the study of brain disease, and in the introduction of concerts, readings, theatricals, and mechanical occupations at the asylums. Our best asylums are still unrivaled in construction, particularly for "convenience of administration, and also," as Dr. FOLSOM satirically remarks, "in the multiplicity of labor-saving machinery, where it is difficult to find enough for the patients to do." The field for improvement, he thinks, is in increasing the provisions for pleasantly occupying patients; in providing hospital-wards and nurses for patients needing quiet, rest, and the treatment of ordinary hospitals; and finally, in still further removing restrictions upon liberty. The insane poor of the alms-houses are now sometimes shamefully treated, huddled together like cattle, and subjected to dark rooms, handcuffs, locked boxes, plunge-baths, and other forms of "discipline." A distinguished Englishman who visited the city insane asylums of Philadelphia and New-York year before last declared them both to be a disgrace to civilization. We may add to this testimony that the insane department of the Philadelphia Alms-house has been presented at least a dozen times by the Grand Jury for its overcrowding and its lack of proper appliances, even for extinguishing a fire.

Dr. FOLSOM traces our "twenty years' leadership" to our very early State supervision of all asylums and to the fact that our asylums were new, and had not the usages of years to overcome. The present superiority as a whole of the Scotch and English asylums is aided by their annual examination by experts and the reforms based thereon; by the clinical teaching of mental disease; and by the annual labors of the British Medico-Psychological Association. Dr. LINDSAY says that "the Americans, in not a few important respects, are still ahead;" but the points of advantage possessed by the British system show in what way we may make still further advances.

IS THE OLD WORLD CHEAP?

The notions held and expressed about the cheapness of living in the Old World by persons who have never lived there are very amusing to those who have lived there. The former are full of what, they say, they have read and heard of the trifling amount of money required to make a figure on abroad. They seem to think that many of the Kings and Queens support their royal state on a few thousands a year, and that a considerable portion of the nobility have no larger incomes than a small tradesman has here. There may be some basis for their opinion; they may have heard of exceptional instances, and these they have applied generally. They may remember the story that the Duke of Kent, father of Queen VICTORIA, was so poor that he had to borrow money to pay for his wife's journey to England, that her child might be born on British soil. They have been told of the straitened means of the King of Denmark, (his poverty has not prevented him from marrying his daughters, in a political sense, most advantageously,) and of the indigence of some of the Margraves and Grand Dukes of petty German States. And from these instances they have imagined that princedoms and penury are on intimate terms, and inferentially that luxuries without number can be had beyond the sea for a mere song.

We are constantly hearing for how very little things deemed desirable can be had in Europe. We are gravely informed that a man and his wife can have every comfort, according to the Old World understanding of comfort, in Vienna, and in many cities and towns of Italy and Germany, at an annual outlay of $500 or $600. Palaces, we are assured, can be rented in Rome, Florence, Bologna, and other Italian capitals, for $200 a year—magnificent palaces, too, in which the Borgias, the Cencis, Orsinis, and Strozzis have resided, feasted, murdered, and made history; horses and carriages can be purchased and kept for sums positively insignificant; rare banquets ordered for less than the plainest dinner would cost in Boston or New-York. As to Germany, houses, grounds, pictures, and servants are within command of the leanest purse. In fact, if common report may be credited, the equivalent of an American dollar will buy there what five or six dollars would not buy here. Europe, indeed, is the Promised Land for people of small incomes, the Utopia of Americans unable to square their expenditure with their earnings.

These loose talkers may be reminded that Vienna is to-day one of the dearest capitals in Europe; that Germany, since the war with France, has been more expensive than any country on the Continent; that the Italian cities where one can live comparatively reasonably are the cities in which no American would live at any price; that no Italian, however rich, not even the richest Princes, ever occupy a whole palace; that five or six rooms, (an *appartemente*,) in Rome or Florence, will bring from $500 to $700 a year; that horses and carriages can be hired rather cheap, but that they are every way inferior to ours; that banquets, pictures, houses, and grounds must be roundly paid for all over civilization. If you so remind them, they may say that they have never been there; but they will intimate that they know; while you, who have been there, can hardly be expected to know—acquaintance with anything invalidating, in the minds of certain persons, any opinion you may offer respecting it.

If you say that the conditions which they in some manner represent had some basis forty or fifty years ago, they will be likely to declare that nothing changes in the Old World; that what was true there half a century since must be substantially true now. This is a very common mistake for us Americans to make. We are apt to believe that while we advance at an extraordinary pace the remainder of the globe either stands still or moves very little. We forget how closely every part of civilization is united; that steam and electricity have practically made all nations one; that they are homogeneous; that what affects one affects the other, and that there can no longer be any such difference in prices as there once was. We are unmindful that, when prices in Europe were so much less than ours are at present, ours were correspondingly low. Then a salary of $1,000 was considered handsome; a man who had $10,000 in property was counted well-off; good dwellings could be rented for $300; $100 would buy three to five times as much as it will now.

Europe is somewhat cheaper than the United States, but mainly because people are content to live very differently there from what people live here. For the same kind of accommodation one would have to pay there as much as here; but the same accommodations are not to be had, for the reason that they do not exist. When Americans reside abroad they are usually less exacting, less fastidious than at home. If they do not spend so much, it is because they do not have so much, and do not expect so much. When they live in Rome, they live (as nearly as Americans can, which is not very near) as the Romans live. But when they return to these shores they relinquish the economical habits formed abroad, and in the midst of resumed extravagance are voluble on the difference between the expense of Europe and the United States. Everybody knows that the common people of Europe live on almost nothing; so could our people if they were willing to live in the same way; but, were it possible, they would not think of it for a moment.

The Old World is cheap for persons necessitated or resolved to practice cheapness, for which Americans are not qualified and have no fancy. But it is not cheap for those who demand all the comforts and many of the luxuries, and the ideas often entertained here of its cheapness are formed without reflection and palpably absurd. In truth, the Old World, considering the means of earning, which is a just criterion of expense, is altogether and in every manner dearer than the New.

GENERAL NOTES.

Democratic papers in Maryland deplore the "partisan bias" given the trial of the corrupt State Judges. This because they are Democrats.

The Montreal *Witness* says that a physician in that city is restoring the faculties of an idiotic child by lifting depressed portions of its skull.

A Louisiana paper urges John H. Reagan, of Texas, for the Speakership. He was Postmaster-General of the Confederacy. We are moving fast.

Hon. Jonathan Norcross, of Georgia, says that the Democrats are the greatest thieves in the world; they have stolen the President of the United States.

A California religious paper reports that every person on board the ship Friedlander, Capt. Morrison, was converted on its recent voyage to San Francisco.

The Pottsville (Pa.) *Miners' Journal* appeals for a temporary postponement of fatal accidents in Schuylkill County because Coroner Quail has gone duck shooting.

The Scranton (Penn.) *Republican* estimates that the riotous demonstrations there have thus far cost the State half a million dollars. The people have to pay this.

Boston pays $1,211,797 annually in salaries to the teachers of its public schools. It has 50,819 pupils, and the average per cent. of attendance is asserted to be 92.8.

It is asserted that the Democratic nominations in Wisconsin are unsatisfactory to the party in Milwaukee, where the vote is expected to decide the result in the State at large.

It is thought that the proposition to hold a Constitutional Convention in California is defeated by about 6,000 votes. A majority in its favor of all the votes cast at the election was requisite.

In a brilliant moment the Newark *Advertiser* spoke of Gen. McClellan as "an interconvertible citizen," and now half the papers in the country are saying it called him an incontrovertible citizen.

A Meridian (Miss.) newspaper says that no arrests have yet been made of those indicted for the Chisolm massacre, and that the names of the accused are unknown except to the officers of the court.

Mr. William E. Carter has declined the Republican nomination for Attorney-General of Wisconsin, pleading that his professional duties will not allow him to devote the time necessary to the canvass.

The Boston *Traveller* reports that a lady in that city procured a permit for the burial of her pet dog in Mount Auburn Cemetery, through a physician's certificate that "Leo Gilman died of spinal meningitis."

The Schenectady *Union* tells how the Freshmen were worsted in the cane-rush with the Sophomores, at Union College, one day last week, and then, with unparalleled cruelty, wishes better success to the Freshmen next year.

According to the Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* one of the strangest things in the world is to find Southern planters buying tons of Northern hay, while the heavy and grievous task the whole year round is to keep the fields clear of grass.

The Quebec *Mercury* has intelligence that public opinion in this country regards the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty at an early day as a foregone conclusion, and that President Hayes and his Cabinet are decidedly favorable to the measure.

The political State Conventions this week number three. The Minnesota Democrats hold theirs in St. Paul on Tuesday. On Wednesday the New-York Democrats meet in Albany, and the Missouri Greenbackers in St. Louis, the latter threatening to remain in session three days.

The Shreveport *Times* informs us that the people of North-Louisiana, East Texas, and South Arkansas, who are dependent on the Red River as an outlet for their products, intend to ask Congress for an appropriation of $200,000 to secure low-water navigation in that river all the year round.

The colored people in Arkansas, according to one of their number, have got the Liberia emigration into their heads so strongly that they will not listen to anything else that is of importance. They believe that the National Government will aid those who have not money enough to pay their expenses to Africa.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says that the eastward movement of flour and grain from the West through Buffalo, for September, 1877, shows a decrease as compared with the same month last year of 36,029 barrels in the receipts of flour, and an increase of 2,226,339 bushels in the receipts of grain, estimating flour as wheat.

A rich man in Sutton, Mass., lately deceased, bequeathed to his daughter "four of the best hedgehogs on his mountain lot;" to his first son, living in the West, $5, in case he never returns to Sutton to live, and to the second and third sons $20,000 and $30,000 respectively; the latter awards to go to the town if they die without issue.

A Connecticut man who lately came to New-York placed his watch, for safe keeping, in a goblet in his room at the hotel when he retired for the night. As he found the plan to work well, he did the same thing the next night without noticing the condition of the glass. Arising in the morning, he found his watch had been soaking all night.

A lady passenger on the New-York train which collided with some freight cars on a side track at Warren, Mass., on Thursday afternoon, was so grateful to the engineer and fireman, whose bravery and fidelity averted a severe catastrophe, that she grasped their hands as they emerged from the wreck of their engine, and after thanking them warmly, gave each $20.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* says that the Democrats of Wisconsin have nominated for Governor a most bitter and unreasonable partisan, a man who was a hot sympathizer with the South during the war, and has clung with amazing tenacity to the most violent prejudices of the Democratic Party ever since. He is, moreover, an extreme inflationist, and has been busy in organizing the Greenback Party in the State.

Secretary Thompson, Admiral Scott and Senator McDonald went to Richmond, Ind., on Friday, and called upon Senator Morton. Replying to a question from Mr. McDonald, Senator Morton said he expected to return to Washington about the first of December. "I trust it may be so soon," said Senator McDonald; "and I promise to pair off with you as soon as you are within the territory of the District of Columbia."

The Louisville *Jeffersonian Democrat* of Sept. 29 says: "Mr. Hayes, at our Exposition, when Hampton was called for during the presentation of distinguished persons by Mr. Hayes, said: 'If that great and good man were present it would afford me great pleasure to introduce him to you.' Some one at this point approached and said: 'Mr. President, Gen. Hampton is here.' Mr. Hayes then presented 'the unhanged South Carolina traitor' as 'that great and good man.'"

THE FINE ARTS IN AMERICA.

GALLERIES IN AND NEAR NEW-YORK.

RECENT EXHIBITIONS—THE RESULTS OF THE CENTENNIAL WORLD'S FAIR—THE YALE SCHOOL AT NEW-HAVEN.

There are undoubted signs among Americans of a fresh interest in works of art. The Centennial Exhibition may be said to have fostered the revival to a certain extent, but the movement had already begun before that world's fair opened; the full representation of paintings from almost all the leading nations only increased its impetus. Last Winter New-York had several highly successful exhibitions of loaned pictures, and the regular annual exposition of the Academy was more visited, and, if not more brilliant, at least more interesting than any previous one. Brooklyn made an effort in the same direction. The West is not behindhand, for both Chicago and St. Louis have now their regular opening days for exhibitions of works of high art. Societies for the encouragement of decorative art already exist in this City, while Boston has long made efforts in kindred directions to employ whatever talent may be directed into such channels. In view of these facts, it may not prove amiss to review somewhat in detail the galleries and museums in or in the neighborhood of New-York which afford the lover of painting and sculpture a view of objects of high art and supply the art student with the material that the large cities of Europe contain in the greatest abundance. We cannot rival London, with its Royal Academy, Grosvenor and minor exhibitions, the galleries to be seen at noted seats of noble houses, and the art paraphernalia brought together at the South Kensington; but we already possess much more aid to the pursuit of art studies than most people imagine. Setting aside Boston as too remote for any but the most enthusiastic or leisurely student, we find in the first place a nucleus for art studies at New-Haven.

The Yale School of the Fine Arts owes its existence to the bequest of a citizen of New-Haven, the late Augustus Russell Street. The building is substantial, and well adapted for its purpose; it is even ornamental, but has never received its final touches from the hands of the architect. Considering that these touches are said to have consisted of a variety of pinnacles, and also considering the infinite difficulty of finding an architect who can stand the crucial test of his profession, which consists in designing a beautiful and appropriate roof, the want of complete finish to the art building is, in all probability, a piece of good luck. As it stands it is solid, and not particularly pretentious; it does not err on the side of those extraordinary edifices erected of recent years in the grounds of some of the minor colleges, the names of which may be mercifully withheld.

The school itself is organized with John F. Weir as Professor of Painting and Director, D. C. Eaton and J. H. Niemeyer, Professors respectively of the History of Art and of Drawing. Frederick R. Honey is the instructor of drawing. Among the ex officio members of the Council of the school are the Presidents of the National Academy of Design and the Museum of Art in New-York, thus attaching the school in some sort to the interests and lot of art in this City. Mr. Weir's work as a painter is too well known to demand an allusion, but his efforts to dispose effectively the objects of art at his command and to increase their number belong to those labors behind the scenes which seldom get adequate notice from the public that enjoys the result. The upper floor of the building is devoted to the galleries; the lower and basement to recitation rooms and studios. Built in two parallel wings connected by a central building, each wing forms a gallery, with light from above, and the connecting piece is divided longitudinally between hall (with staircase) and a long room. The northerly gallery contains the Jarves collection of early Italian pictures, which makes this school in one respect unique in the United States; the southerly room is pretty well filled with modern paintings, either owned by the college or loaned by individuals. The latter system has been introduced with good effect. Not only temporary loans for special exhibitions, but loans for considerable periods are desired by the Faculty. The building is considered fire-proof, and great care is bestowed on the objects loaned. The school has already had a number of exhibitions; they form one of the most enjoyable entertainments during commencement times, and have done well financially. To them, and to the other proceeds of the foundation, are due a large number of plaster casts of famous statues, which stand in the hall as you enter and are disposed at other advantageous points throughout the building; also a number of fine photographs of frescoes of high repute among lovers of art, many of them being such as to have seen is considered part of a liberal education. Of the Elgin Marbles there are casts of a Vestal, Ceres and Proserpine, Winged Victory, Aglaurus and Herse, an Athlete, and Icarus. There is a Discobolus, presented by Prof. J. D. Dana, and a Laocoon and Venus of Melos. The Antinous of the Capitol Museum at Rome, one of Michael Angelo's designs for the monument to Pope Julius, which gave him so much vexation and labor, and several casts of early work by Donatello—these, and others less known, are here. Then, in the gallery, with the Jarves collection, is a fac-simile of the stupendous work of Ghiberti the Florentine, being a cast from the celebrated bronze gates of the Baptistery in Florence. They are framed against the western end of the gallery, and almost fill it. They are pure white, not colored to imitate bronze, probably because white throws shadows that assist the eye in examining the intricate sculpture of the separate panels, especially the upper ones. On a screen in the centre of the same saloon are photographs of celebrated buildings and ornaments of buildings in Venice, Siena, and Pisa.

Other casts from the Elgin Marbles in England are to be found in the long room uniting the two wings. Here we have some duplicates of those in the new Art Museum in Boston. A large number have been presented by E. E. Salisbury. There is the River Kephisos or "The Ilissos" by Phidias, the Theseus and the Victory by the same hand. The Panathenaic Procession attributed to Phidias and taken, with other booty, from the Parthenon by Lord Elgin, are supplied from the molds in the Louvre. The lovely friezes of the Temple of Apollo belonging to the Phigaleian Marbles in the British Museum are still other treasures for the student, and various large groups and torsos well known for their marvelous draperies are here in full-sized fac-simile and colored. The beautiful winged goddesses of victory from the Temple of the Wingless Victory on the Acropolis, are present in casts from the original in the *Académie des Beaux Arts*, in Paris.

In the alcove of the southern gallery on Chapel-street are some marbles which were already in possession when Mr. Weir arrived at New-Haven. The most ambitious is a Ruth, by Lombardi, of Rome, which represents, it is true, a young woman of an Arab type of beauty, but is unfortunately cold and pinched in expression. Two busts by Powers are here, one of Mr. Harvey North, the other of Mrs. North. The bust of Col. Trumbull, whose gallery of pictures painted by himself is an attractive feature of this museum, only second in interest to the Jarves collection, is interesting from the fact that he was a contemporary of the heroes of the Revolution and took the portraits of a large number of them. The sculptor was Ball Hughes. Two small pieces by Harry Augur, representing Jeptha meeting his daughter, have been given to the school by citizens of New-Haven, but they share the usual fate of joint donations of works of art in being quite devoid of merit. Launt Thompson's bust of Dr. J. P. Thompson is here, and a head of William M. Evarts, modeled by the young New-York sculptor and medalist of the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Auguste St. Gaudens. Here is also a collection of casts from medals and coins presented by Mrs. A. R. Street, the widow of the founder of the school. A terra cotta head of Christ stands in the south gallery, rather striking from its purity of lines. It is by an unknown hand and is loaned to the collection.

Among the casts not mentioned heretofore, and yet of inestimable importance to a student of the antique, are such pieces as the Ilioneus, supposed to belong to the Niobe group, and cast from the original in the Glyptothek, in Munich; Jupiter of Otricoli, head of Æsculapius, and friezes representing combats between Greeks and Amazons, supposed to have belonged to the Mausoleum at Halicarnessus, in Caria. Also symbolic friezes of Life and Death from the Harpy Tomb at Zanthos, in Lycia, and the discovered metopes of the Theseum,

from different localities and different eras have been added by Mr. Salisbury, one being from a "Budrun marble" in the British Museum, which is supposed to have come from the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus; the other on Assyrian bas-relief. A tinted cast shows a monumental slab, lately discovered near Marathon, and another, from a mold in the Louvre, exhibits an Athéné from the outside frieze of the cella of the Theseum. These are long names, but must be given in order to show what may be expected as a reward for a trip to New-Haven. The system pursued by Prof. Weir seems to have been very much the same as that now advocated by Huxley for museums of natural history. As far as his limited resources have allowed, he has chosen typical statues, which stand for many others made at the time or later on. They form a very valuable museum, accessible to art students on the spot, and cannot fail to exert indirectly an elevating influence on some few at least among the undergraduates not interested in art. The paintings to be seen in this school will be noticed on another occasion.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PARTIAL DESTRUCTION OF THE TOWN OF PUTNAM, CONN.—LOSS, $200,000.

A special to the Norwich (Conn.) *Bulletin* says the large and thriving village of Putnam, in Eastern Connecticut, was nearly destroyed by fire early on Sunday morning. The business portion is all gone, except the National Bank and the new hotel. The fire broke out at 1:30 A. M. and was got under control at 7. Loss about $200,000. The insurance is largely distributed in Connecticut and New-York companies.

A special to the Providence (R. I.) *Journal*, from Putnam, Conn., says the fire originated in the basement of Bugbee's block, destroying the entire building and most of the stock contained therein. Brown's brick block was also destroyed, as were wooden buildings owned by R. M. Hoyle, J. B. Fuller, and and E. S. Lyons & Co. Lyons' new block took fire, but by great exertions it was saved, although the south part was badly damaged. Bugbee's and Brown's Blocks were the largest in the place. Bugbee's block was occupied by S. C. Bugbee, stoves and hardware; A. H. Bennett, fancy notions; B. W. Carpenter, groceries; the Post Office; George E. Shaw, jeweler; J. M. Lyon, lawyer, and the *Patriot* office. Brown's block was occupied by Hiram N. Brown, clothier; G. W. Warren, newsdealer; Davenport & Burt, druggists; Sharp, Greene & Co., dry goods; C. E. Searle, lawyer; L. H. Fuller, insurance agent; C. H. Osgood, Sheriff; M. Murphy, milliner; Miss Tripp, dressmaker. The other buildings were occupied by R. M. Hoyle, G. M. McElvey, and H. N. Brown. The loss is estimated at $125,000; insurance, $75,000. The origin of the fire is a mystery. It is generally thought to have been caused by spontaneous combustion.

FIRE IN VINELAND, N. J.—LOSS ABOUT $8,000.

A fire occurred at Vineland, N. J., early yesterday morning, causing the destruction of property to the value of $6,000 or $8,000. The fire broke out between 2 and 3 o'clock in a building on Landis-avenue, owned and occupied by Crowell & Son as a meat market, which was immediately in a blaze. From this building the flames communicated in a few minutes to a brick structure on the west, owned by a Mrs. Smith, and occupied by Gould & Son as a hardware and tin store, the upper story being used as a dwelling. On the west the fire spread at the same time to the blacksmith shop of E. Pierson, and from thence to a small building used as a shoe shop, which was torn down to stop the further progress of the flames. The buildings on all sides were at one time in great danger, and were saved only by the active exertions of the citizens. Fortunately there was but little wind at the time, else the destruction of property would have been very great, as the town at the point where the fire broke out is thickly settled, and the houses and stores much exposed. The loss of Crowell & Son is about $1,000; insurance, $700. That of Mrs. Smith, $5,000; insurance, $2,200. That of W. H. Miller, the occupant of the upper story, $400. That of Gould & Son, $500 on stock; no insurance. That of E. Pierson, $400; no insurance. That of R. C. Cummings, on building torn down, about $300; no insurance. That fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

OTHER FIRES.

The fire in William Schollenberger & Sons' hide, tallow, and morocco establishment, corner of Futman and Schuyler streets, Philadelphia, on Saturday night, caused a loss which is now estimated by the insurance patrol at $75,000. The stock was entirely destroyed, and the building, which was of brick, and four stories high, was gutted. Most of the valuable papers in the office were destroyed, and the safe with its contents fell in the burning debris. Mr. Schollenberger, Sr., is out of town, and his son declines to furnish any estimate of the loss or statement of the insurance. One hundred and fifty persons are thrown out of employment by the disaster. The loss in other quarters is variously estimated at from $75,000 to $300,000. The following is a list of the insurances: Queen, of Liverpool, $20,000; Boston Underwriters, $17,000; Washington Insurance Company, of Providence, R. I.; Manufacturers' Insurance Company, of Boston, and Atlantic Insurance Company, of New-York, $5,000 each; Connecticut Insurance Company, of Boston, $2,500; Home Insurance Company, of New-York; Hartford Insurance Company, of Hartford; Etna Insurance Company, of Hartford; Phoenix Insurance Company, of Hartford, and Phoenix Insurance Company, of New-York, $5,000; Royal Insurance Company, of England, North British Insurance Company of England, Commercial Union Insurance Company of England, Lancashire Insurance Company of England, London Assurance Company of England, Continental Insurance Company, of New-York; Manhattan Insurance Company, of New-York; Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company, of England; Lumberman's Insurance Company of Philadelphia; Lenox Williams Insurance Company, of Philadelphia; Reliance Insurance Company, of Philadelphia; Springfield Insurance Company, Springfield; Security Insurance Company, New-Haven; People's Insurance Company, Newark; American Insurance Company, Newark; Northwestern Insurance Company, Milwaukee; Virginia Insurance Company, Richmond, Mercantile Insurance Company, Cleveland; Commerce Insurance Company, Albany; Franklin Insurance Company, Boston; First National Insurance Company, Worcester; Merchants' Insurance Company, Providence, $2,500 each; Fire Association, Philadelphia, $5,000; total, $145,000. Of these amounts $36,000 is on the buildings and $109,000 on their contents. There is also $10,000 additional on one of the buildings, but the names of the companies could not be ascertained this evening.

The coal sheds, on the Morris Canal, of the Rogers and the Grant Locomotive Works, Paterson, N. J., were burned yesterday afternoon. The loss on buildings and coal will amount to $4,000 or $5,000. The amount of insurance is unknown. The fire was of incendiary origin.

A fire broke out on Saturday night in the shoe manufactory of Goodale & Barrett, at Clinton, Mass., and burned almost the entire interior of the building. The loss is about $6,000, and is mostly covered by the insurance.

The Queen's Hotel in Tilsonburg, Ontario, and several stores adjoining, were burned yesterday. Loss, $15,000; insurance, $8,000.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1—1:30 A. M.—The barometer is highest in the Middle and New-England States. A trough of low pressure extends from the upper lake region to Kansas, north of which the barometer is now rising. The weather is generally clear. The temperature has fallen rapidly in the North-west, remained nearly stationary on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and risen in Tennessee and the Ohio Valley. Northerly winds prevail in the South Atlantic Gulf States and in the North-west; elsewhere they are southerly. The rivers have remained nearly stationary. Reports are missing to-night from the West Indies stations.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England, falling barometer, winds mostly from the south-west, and warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather.

For the Middle Atlantic States, easterly, veering to southerly, winds, clear, or partly cloudy weather, and stationary pressure and temperature.

For the lower lake region, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, clear or partly cloudy weather, southerly winds, and nearly stationary temperature and pressure.

For the South Atlantic States and East Gulf States, north-easterly winds, partly cloudy weather, with rain areas and nearly stationary temperature and pressure.

For the West Gulf States, clear or partly cloudy weather, winds mostly from the east, and stationary pressure and temperature.

For the Lower Missouri Valley, cold northerly, shifting to warmer southerly winds, clear or partly cloudy weather, and rising followed by falling barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley and upper lake region, warm southerly, shifting to colder northerly winds, clear or partly cloudy weather, and higher pressure.

The rivers will remain stationary.

Cautionary signals continue at Duluth, Marquette, Escanaba, Chicago, Grand Haven, Milwaukee, and Section 1.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1876.	1877.		1876.	1877.
3 A. M.	57°	59°	3:30 P. M.	61°	72°
6 A. M.	58°	59°	6 P. M.	57°	69°
9 A. M.	67°	63°	9 P. M.	54°	64°
12 M.	60°	70°	12 P. M.	51°	60°

Average temperature yesterday.....64°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....56°

POLITICS IN FRANCE.

THE MARSHAL'S PROCLAMATION.

A PERSONAL MANIFESTO—ARROGANT AND INSOLENT TERMS USED—A GREAT PERIL—REPUBLICANS GOING TO EXTREMES—THE FREEMASONS.

From our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Sept. 19, 1877.

Great excitement was caused here this morning, in political circles I mean, by the publication of a manifesto by Marshal MacMahon. Some time ago there was a report in circulation that he intended to issue a proclamation of some sort, but after the numerous speeches made during the recent tour through the South, at Bordeaux and other places, the necessity did not appear to exist, and it was thought that the idea had been abandoned. The document which came out this morning took us all by surprise. You have already had the text by telegraph, and I need not go through it at this time, but there is one passage which can be underlined for the purpose of criticism. The Marshal speaks of "my Government," "my responsibility," "my policy," exactly like a reigning sovereign, and never did monarch speak in more arrogant and insolent terms, according to the views of the Republicans. He tells the people that they will not be duped by the demagogues, meaning the Republicans of course, and that the artifices of the latter will be in vain. "In order to defeat them, my Government will designate such of the candidates as are authorized to make use of my name." He goes on to say that elections favorable to his policy will facilitate the regular march of the existing Government; they will affirm the principles of authority undermined by the demagogues; they will insure order and peace. On the other hand, hostile elections will aggravate the conflict between the public powers, check business affairs, keep up agitation throughout all France, and in the midst of these complications, the country will become an object of distrust throughout all Europe. So far as he is personally concerned, the Marshal says that his sense of duty will grow with the growth of the peril.

What is this great peril of which the Marshal speaks in such terms? Evidently, it can be nothing but the success of the Republicans in the coming elections, and how can one talk in that way about a loyal appeal to the nation? It is certainly incomprehensible, and, considering the Marshal's character, one is inclined to throw the responsibility of his wonderful document upon the Duc de Broglie. But we cannot even blame him, or criticise him frankly, for in this very document the Marshal disclaims those persons who profess to be his friends, and who yet have the pretension to attack his Ministers. The law is very strict here respecting the words of the chief of the State, and I fancy that there will be a number of press prosecutions arising from the discussion of this document. Only two of the morning papers publish it, the *Figaro* and the *Gaulois*, and they gave it because they go to press at a later hour in the night than their neighbors. The manuscript was sent to the *Journal Officiel* at a very late hour in the night, but that journal rarely appears before 10 o'clock in the morning. At 2 o'clock in the morning the Republicans got hold of a copy, and a meeting of their party leaders was called for 8 o'clock the morning. Although a very early hour, a number were present, and a very heated debate ensued. I need not say that a great feeling of indignation prevailed. Some were for open fighting at all risks, without an instant's delay, believing that any arbitrary measures that might be taken would turn to their advantage; but in the end moderate counsels prevailed, and a counter-manifesto was drawn up and adopted. I cannot give a summary of its contents at this hour, since nothing has yet been published; but I am told that the reply is couched in as bold language as the Marshal's manifesto, and that the Republicans declare that any man who tries to put his will above the will of the nation is a traitor to his country. This document will appear to-morrow morning, and I can give a summary of it in my next letter. I may repeat that the Republicans are intensely irritated by what they call the "arrogance of the Marshal," and from this time forward the electoral contest will be intensely bitter and heated.

There is but one thing which justifies the ruler of France in using such language as that found in this manifesto, and that is the tendency of the Republican to run to extremes. It seems impossible for them to be politic, or to keep within the bounds of moderation. An example of this tendency is found in the recent action of the Freemasons. France being a Catholic country, no Catholic can belong to this order, and hence the Freemasons are either Protestants or freethinkers, and always Radicals or Republicans. Frenchmen mix politics with everything. There is not a meeting of the Grand Orient without its scene, and the orators who speak do their best to get in something wounding to the Government or to the conservative sentiment of the country. As there is no sort of reason for doing this, it is to be condemned by all moderate minds. Lately some of the militant members of the Grand Orient have been attacking religion, or rather Christianity, and many have been trying to abolish God and the idea of the immortality of the soul. At the meeting of the Grand Orient on Saturday last they took a long step in advance in this direction. They put on record a declaration that Freemasonry acknowledge no creed or sect, and that henceforth its device would be "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity." This seems very simple, but in reality it is the negative of all religious ideas, and the triumph of the freethinkers. One who is not a Mason may be permitted to ask what the Prince of Wales will do when one step more—already mentioned let me say—has been taken? At no distant period he must become the "Defender of the Faith," the head of a sect, and how can he remain at the head of the Masons and of the Church of England at the same time? I am anxious to see how this act of the Grand Orient of France will be received by the Freemasons of America.

To-day we were promised a grand ceremony, and were treated to a fiasco. The new Avenue de l'Opéra has finally been opened, and at 2 o'clock to-day it was to be inaugurated by the Marshal. Public rumor had it that the President was to pass with a band of music, and accompanied by the whole of his staff. After waiting considerably beyond the time, the Marshal drove through in his carriage, without being accompanied by even a trooper. It was a tame and unworthy affair. Some 10,000 persons had assembled upon the sidewalks of the new street, and all went away disgusted and disappointed. Surely something better might have been done, and the public feels that it has been treated with a *sans façon* that is unpardonable. The new avenue is splendid, and when the buildings along it are completed it will be one of the finest thoroughfares of Paris.

MR. RANDALL'S BROTHER.

The St. Louis *Republican*, one of the two or three influential Democratic journals in the West, says in the course of an article printed on Friday: "In the consideration of this question of the Speakership we have endeavored to state facts without assailing personal character, though it is difficult to state the facts connected with many acts, such as the conduct of Mr. Randall in counseling and advising his filibustering friends in caucus with whom we did not agree, and then betraying them in the House without the employment of terms implying something of moral turpitude. It was an open secret at the capital last Winter that Mr. Randall's brother 'Bob,' a lawyer, of Wilmington, Del., was in Washington as a 'lobbyist,' and the fact that the lobbyist, while plying his trade, made his head-quarters with his Speaker-brother in the Speaker's room was the cause of some scandal, though not *necessarily* affecting Mr. Randall's 'rectitude.'"

THE LOUISIANA SUGAR CROP.

The New-Orleans *Times* of the 27th of September says: "A gentleman connected with one of the largest and most prominent sugar houses in New-Orleans has just returned from a trip on the coast, and finds from his own personal observation, as well as the experience of the planters with whom he conversed, that the damage to the crop which it was feared would result from the late storm is not likely to be felt in any appreciable degree. Everywhere the canes are resuming the perpendicular, thus escaping the only danger they were subjected to—of sprouting at the eyes. It is the opinion of the gentleman alluded to that another week of dry weather will lift ninety-nine hundredths of the cane from the ground, and this experience agrees entirely with precedent and fact. It is safe to say that the only practical effect of the tempest as regards sugar-growers will be a slight increase in the labor of cutting the cane for the mill, owing to its being bent and twisted. For our own part, we did not apprehend any great injury in the first place. The equinoctal storms of September always prostrate the canes more or less, and the dry weather which almost invariably follows always raises them up again. The record of losses to the crop by blows is not very long or very alarming."

HUNTING IN THE SOUTH.

REMINISCENCES OF THE OLD ANTE-BELLUM DAYS—NEED OF GAME LAWS AND THEIR ENFORCEMENT NOW.

The New-Orleans *Times* says: "In the olden time the South was the chosen home of out-door sports. Almost every gentleman took an especial interest in the chase, a pride in his pack of hounds, and constantly cultivated skill in horsemanship and all kinds of shooting. True to the instincts of his English ancestor, he could not be a lover of the field without being a lover of nature, and this, in its turn, bred that spirit of hospitality, chivalry, and generosity for which the Southern gentry were so famous. Game was plentiful in those days. The sparseness of population incident to the plantation system, together with the discipline that generally confined the keeping of arms to the whites, not only gave the wild animals and game birds a chance to multiply, but made a Game law unnecessary. The man who could have killed a quail, rabbit, squirrel, deer, or a doe with fawn, would simply have been ostracised from the society of gentlemen, and that would have been sufficient. But the war and freedom came, and all this was changed. The man and brother was not long in procuring a two-dollar smooth-bore, and with its murderous fire he swept the forests. The squirrel in breeding time, the deer upon her fawn, the quail hovering over her new-born infants, were alike remorselessly slain. No care for the morrow disturbed his thoughts. He was simply after meat. Nothing of the true sportsman's spirit animated him. He never dreamed of giving the birds a chance of flight. Skillful wing shots were to him an unnecessary risk of valuable ammunition. His soul was only intent upon slaughter. This reckless career of the African would have exterminated such game animals and birds as breed in the South, were it not for our boundless unpopulated forests and impenetrable swamps and wildernesses which afford a refuge and breeding place until Game laws could be procured and enforced. Fortunately, the revival of prosperity in the South is enabling our gentlemen to revive their field sports. Some fine kennels of dogs are still preserved, and from various quarters come discussions of bench shows and accounts of spirited hunts. No Southern State contains more ardent sportsmen than Louisiana, and in none will a more earnest interest be taken in a rational preservation of game from wanton destruction, now that we at last have a Government that will give some attention to the subject. The Game law passed last Spring doubtless needs several amendments, which will be discussed in due time, but what is most important is to arouse the sportsmen of the State to the necessity of organizing clubs in every parish designed to enforce its provisions. Constant vigilance is necessary in any thinly-settled State to prevent a Game law from relapsing into a dead letter. Nowhere is the exercise of such vigilance more needed than here, and in none will it yield a greater harvest in the prodigious increase of game."

THE CHINESE GIRL'S DEFORMED FEET.

The San Francisco *Mail* of Sept. 19 says: "Ah Moy, the Chinese woman arrested last Monday upon a charge of cruelty for having suffered a child in her custody to remain with feet bandaged, was called for trial in the Police Court yesterday. The child, a girl 12 years of age, was carried into court by Mr. Locke, the Chinese interpreter, and placed in a chair on the witness-stand. The arresting officer testified that he found the girl on Pacific-street, in the care of the accused, and that she was scarcely able to walk and appeared to be in great pain. The mother of the girl testified that the operation of reducing the feet of the girl was commenced in China by a Chinese doctor, who had charge of the child for one year. Since then the girl's feet had been kept bandaged to prevent them from increasing in size. The girl, she said, had now arrived at an age when she could apply the bandages herself, and could have them loose or tight as she pleased. The mother said that it was the custom in China to stunt the growth of the feet of female children, so that when the girls grew up they might marry rich merchants, who would not make them work. The defendant, Ah Moy, said she was the grandmother of the child, but she did not have control of her. At the request of the Judge the girl removed the bandages from one of her feet. It was demonstrated by this exhibition that by reason of the barbarous treatment to which the girl had been submitted since childhood the feet have been completely deformed, and never can be restored to their normal condition. The Judge dismissed the complaint against the accused on the ground that she did not have the care of the child, but intimated that the parents should be arrested. This is the first case of the kind ever tried in this city."

A REGISTERED MAIL-BAG LOST.

The Montreal *Witness* of Sept. 27 says: "On Friday morning, the 21st inst., the Montreal-bound Grand Trunk Railroad train left Toronto at the usual hour, having on board the Western and Toronto mails, including the bag containing the registered letters, for Montreal and East, which was in its proper place in a drawer in the Post Office car. This car and the mails in it were in charge of two mail clerks, whose business it is to remain in the car and to hand over the mail, on arrival in Montreal, at the Post Office here. Office hours close at 6:30 P. M., and on arriving at the depot the mail clerks transferred the mails to the Post Office wagon, and accompanied it to the Post Office, afterward going to their homes in the city. About 5 o'clock next morning, as the clerks at the Post Office were assorting and distributing the mails, they discovered that the registered mail bag was missing, and two of them went down to the Bonventure Depot to make inquiries about the lost bag. The railway clerks were visited at their residence and found in bed. It is said their plea was that they forgot this bag, leaving it in the car. The drawer in which the registered letter-bag is kept was not locked, and the clerks said they left it closed on this night's watch, as the station-master is accustomed to go through and inspect all the cars immediately after the arrival of the train, and who is represented to be a man above suspicion, stated that he saw nothing unusual about the car, but noticed that the drawer in question was open. Mr. King, the Post Office Inspector, says the extent of the loss is not known, but if, as is understood, the missing mail-bag contained all the registered letters from Toronto and the West of that evening, the loss must be very large."

TOOMBS IN BALTIMORE.

Robert Toombs, of Georgia, reached Baltimore on Friday, and the *Sun* of that city says of him: "Mr. Toombs is now considerably advanced in years, though retaining all the vigor and bearing of earlier manhood. He was subject to great strain during the Georgia Constitutional Convention, which adjourned the last of August, after a session of two months. Mr. Toombs was the author of nearly all the prominent features of the new Constitution, which is to be submitted for ratification in that State. In conversation Mr. Toombs said he was surprised to see that Roscoe Conkling's right hand had forgot its cunning. It was a happy mistake for the South, however, as Mr. Hayes would in consequence be emboldened in the pursuit of his Southern policy. This is the opportunity for the South, and he might add that the 'lost cause is won.' He did not support Tilden, but had Tilden been President instead of Hayes the Southern policy would bring out an organized opposition that would deter its practical workings for years. There can be but one of two results from this policy. If Hayes deceives the South he will split his own party, and if he succeeds in establishing his Southern policy he will merely be the providential instrument of carrying out Democratic principles. Mr. Hayes, after leaving the North, must have been astonished to find an absence of office-seekers in the South. In Georgia you could not find a Southern man who would give his time to Federal office. They are perfectly willing to leave the offices to those who may be found to fill them."

WRIGHT ON MILLEDGEVILLE.

Hon. Augustus R. Wright, a prominent Georgian, writes as follows to the Mayor of Atlanta in regard to the location of the State capital: "The only objection to Atlanta that ought to weigh anything in disinteredness—to wit, the expense of building a new Capitol—having been obviated by the patriotic offer of Atlanta to give the city lot of five acres, or other 10 acres in the city, and erect thereon a suitable house for the State, I suppose, and trust, no further struggle will be made upon the subject. Of course, we all honor our ancient and well-beloved Milledgeville. There is not a foot square of her red hills over which I have not wandered in my younger days. A little way off, in Jones, was the home of my wife, and with one intervening county, near by, in old Columbia, I was born. My first recollections of her are forever associated with Jenkins and Andrew J. Miller, and Asbury Hull and Merriwether and Stephens and Toombs; and in her great convention in the days of Andrew Jackson and Carolina secession, it was there I listened to Richard Henry Wilde, Judge Augustus S. Clayton, Hon. John M. Berrien, and that most god-like in oratory of all men I ever beheld, John Forsyth. The memory of his graceful and Apollo-like form, his noble head, and his eye flashing eternal fire, like a Summer storm-cloud, are as vivid as the hour I saw and heard. 'There were giants in those days.' 'House of my childhood, I shall never forget thee.' But public duty, I sincerely believe, requires that we should put the capital at Atlanta."

REPORTED HOMICIDE BY CASSIUS M. CLAY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 30.—It is reported from Whitehall, Madison County, that Hon. Cassius M. Clay to-day killed a negro named Henry White. The particulars are not known. Clay surrendered himself.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 30.—A special dispatch reports two deaths at Fernandina since last report. Capt. F. E. Grossman, Collector of the Port, died last night. Three new cases were reported to-day, and several cases are very low to-night. Among the sick is Mayor Riddell.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

END OF A MISSPENT LIFE.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE NEAR HIGH BRIDGE—A YOUNG CUBAN SHOOTS HIMSELF THROUGH THE HEAD—FOUND BLIND AND BLEEDING IN THE WOODS.

At 1 P. M. yesterday, Officer Hahn, of the Thirty-second Precinct, while going to his relieving point at High Bridge, had to pass through the woods belonging to the Jumel estate. These woods are situated between Ninth and Tenth avenues and One Hundred and Sixty-third and One Hundred and Sixty-eighth streets. Hahn went through on the line of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth-street, and when near the aqueduct he heard a loud groan. Going to the locality indicated by the sound, he found a young man sitting on the ground, at the base of a cliff of rock, with his elbows on his knees, holding his face between his hands, and the blood was streaming down from both sides of his head. Hahn made an examination of the man, and found that he was shot in the head, on the right side, near the temple, and blind and dying from his wound. A small revolver was lying beside him on the ground. He had the young man removed to the Thirty-Second Precinct Station-house. There a further examination showed that the bullet had passed clear through the front part of the man's head, coming out at the left temple, and during its passage severing the optic nerve. The victim was yet sensible, but the only information obtained from him was, "Me haf no plisness," and that his name was Ricardo, and that he lived at No. 81 Fulton-street, Brooklyn. He was then transferred in an ambulance to the Ninety-ninth-Street Hospital, where he lies in a very critical condition. But for the accidental discovery of the unfortunate young man by Hahn, he might have died where he shot himself, and lain there for days without being found. The place is a very obscure and lonely one, and is seldom passed by any one. A TIMES reporter last night called at No. 81 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, to inquire about the unfortunate man, and learned that his real name is Ricardo Brunette, and that he is 23 years of ago. He has a step-brother living at the house, who was rather reluctant to give any information about the suicide. Ricardo came to this country two years ago, and was a cigar-maker by trade. His habits were very irregular, and on account of them he found it very difficult to secure permanent employment. He therefore gradually sank into a constant melancholy. He became infatuated with a desire to return to Cuba. But every time he managed to get a job which enabled him to save money, he would invariably dissipate it away, and then sink into new dejection. He left the Brooklyn boarding-house a year ago, and since that time has lived a shifting and miserable existence in this City. His last place of employment was at a manufactory on Maiden-lane, kept by a man named Brunardi. He was discharged by Brunardi about a week ago. During the past week he called upon his brother in Brooklyn. He was very much dejected at the time. He spoke of his ill-luck. He dwelt upon his despair of ever again getting back to Cuba. He said he had no prospects and no hope left. He then bade his brother good-by and went away. He wandered about the City, went out to the northern outskirts of the town, picked out the loneliest and most desolate place he could find, and there tried to put an end to his misery by shooting himself through the head.

MABEL LEONARD.

THE CHILD ACTRESS AND HER MOTHER ARRESTED ON THE ORDER OF JUDGE DONOHUE—A CURIOUS STATE OF AFFAIRS.

The order issued by Judge Donohue, some time since, for contempt of court in not producing the child actress, Mabel Leonard, was complied with yesterday morning by the arrest of Mabel and her mother, Mrs. Rogers, at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn. The girl had been removed from the custody of the New-York courts, and until the engagement of Miss Clara Morris at the Brooklyn Academy, Mabel could not be found. Through the kindness of Deputy Sheriff Hardy, in whose hands the order was placed, the performance was allowed to proceed until the curtain was about to fall on Saturday night. It was, however, well known that the arrests would be made, and Mabel Leonard states that the Deputy Sheriff and Mr. Smith, Miss Morris' agent, were behind the scenes before the first act of "Miss Multon." Mrs. Rogers alleges that Mabel was subject to a great deal of annoyance, being "shadowed" by the officers even to her dressing-room. The arrests were effected after 12 o'clock, and on this Mrs. Rogers raises a legal issue. Miss Morris seems to have known of the matter before the arrests were made, for on being told of the fact by Mrs. Rogers she merely remarked "she was sorry for her trouble." Sheriff Hardy took Mrs. Rogers and Mabel to their lodgings in Fulton-street, where a son of Mrs. Rogers, a boy about nine years old, was asleep in bed, and took the boy, Mabel, and Mrs. Rogers to Raymond-Street Jail. The officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Mr. Jenkins, the Secretary, and Gilbert Dunlap, were also present, Mr. Delmy watching the Sheriffs, and followed them to the lodgings in Fulton-street to see that the order was properly executed. Mrs. Rogers says that Miss Morris is under an engagement to play in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and that Mabel is to take a prominent character in her pieces, but that she (Mrs. Rogers) will not let the girl go, because, as she alleges, Miss Morris does not give Mabel a fair remuneration for her services. This seems to be the whole trouble. Meantime Mr. Rogers, the stepfather of Mabel, is in Ludlow-Street Jail for the last three months for contempt in not producing Mabel. Mrs. Rogers lives in Raymond-Street Jail, Brooklyn, for a like offense, but she alleges that no papers were ever served on her to produce her daughter, and her lawyer makes a similar statement. The mother and daughter will be taken before Judge Donohue at the Supreme Court at 11 o'clock to-day.

THE WILLIAMSBURG MURDER.

THE FATHER OF DEVLIN PROMISES TO SURRENDER HIS SON TO-DAY—NEW STORIES ABOUT THE CRIME.

The father of James Devlin, alias "Tet," who killed John Betz last Friday evening on Morrell-street, Brooklyn, E. D., on being informed of a statement made by one of the witnesses of the murder, and which statement, as it is partly corroborated by Xavier Conrad, Betz's brother-in-law, it is thought would, on trial, make the case one of justifiable homicide, visited the Stagg-Street Police Station, and assured Inspector Waddy and Capt. Worth that he would surrender his son to them this morning. The statement referred to is made by Thomas Rooney, who avers that he saw Betz have a hatchet in his hand just prior to the assault. Xavier Conrad, the brother-in-law, when questioned made the following statement: "Jack was playing with my little child in the yard on the back stoop; after leaving the boy down he was going from the yard toward the hall, when I noticed that he had my hatchet; I told him that I wanted it, and he turned and chucked it toward me."

"Are you sure that it was when he was going from the yard that he gave you the hatchet?" said the officer.

Before he could make a reply a bystander interrupted, saying: "Why, Jack knew that 'Tet' had a knife." Conrad then replied: "I think it was before they had the quarrel that I asked him for the hatchet. But I am not quite sure," he added, answering the officer's inquiring look. Notwithstanding the father's promise, the Police still continue on the search for the murderer. The detectives who went to Kingston, where Mr. Devlin and his family resided some years ago, dispatched a telegram stating that young Devlin had not yet visited that place. They have been ordered to another locality where he has relatives. That the fugitive went to the ferry on the night of the murder there can be no doubt, as Mr. Moster, a letter-carrier, who knows him well, rode and conversed with him on a Broadway car, from Flushing-avenue to Fourth-street.

Yesterday afternoon the remains of Betz were buried in Flatbush, Cemetery of the Holy Cross. The story that the relatives refused the wife permission to view the body was pronounced by them and the widow as heartless and false.

SNATCHES THE CASH-BOX.

As car No. 3 of the Fourteenth-street line was passing the corner of Fourteenth-street and University-place, last night about 10 o'clock, John Burke, of No. 402 East Twenty-fourth-street, grabbed the cash-box, sprang off the car, and ran away with it. Officer Hugh Clark, of the Fourteenth Precinct, who happened to be standing on the corner at the time, chased him and captured him, after an exciting run, at the corner of Twelfth-street. The prisoner was locked up in the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house. During his flight he managed to throw away the cash-box and a handful of money, which has been recovered.

EVENTS AT CREEDMOOR THIS MONTH.

The October programme at Creedmoor provides for matches on Wednesdays and Saturdays as follows: 10th, 3 P. M., fourth competition for a "Ballard" rifle; 17th, 3 P. M., second competition for the "Wylie" badge, competition by the Seventh Regiment Rifle Club for the "rifles" and a Sharp's special military rifle, and the competition by the Stock Exchange Rifle Club for the "Woerishoffer" badge and a bronze medal; 24th, 3 P. M., competition by the Seventh Regiment Rifle Club for the "medals;" 31st, 3 P. M., second competition for the "marksman's" badge; Saturday, 6th, 10:30 A. M., seventh competition for Sharp's prize of $250 in gold; 3 P. M., competition for a diamond badge by the Seventh Regiment Rifle Club; 13th, 10:30 A. M., fifth competition for a Parker shot-gun; 3 P. M., third competition for the "marksman's badge, and Seventh Regiment Rifle Club competition for a Remington special military rifle; 20th, 2:30 P. M., fifth competition for the *Turf, Field, and Farm* badge; Seventh Regiment Rifle Club competition for the "shells" and a Sharp's special military rifle; 3:30 P. M., first competition for the new *Spirit of the Times* badge (conditions the same as formerly); 27th, 10:30 A. M., seventh competition for the "Remington" prize of $300 in gold; 3 P. M., Seventh Regiment Rifle Club for the "shells" and Remington special military rifle.

MR. THOMAS DUNLAP'S BILL.

HE DEMANDS THAT THE CITY SHALL PAY HIS COSTS IN GETTING HIS PRESENT FAT OFFICE.

A new interest is given to Gov. Robinson's vetoes of the retrenchment bills passed last Winter by the bill which Mr. Commissioner of Jurors Thomas Dunlap has sent in for payment by the City. Mr. Dunlap enjoys an easy office, for which he receives the enormous sum of $15,000 per year—$5,000 more than the Governor of the State receives, $3,000 more than the Mayor receives, $5,000 more than the Commissioner of Public Works gets, and twice as much as most heads of other departments get. In addition to this he has several members of the Dunlap family holding office under him, who together rake into their family treasury about $10,000 per year more; so that, altogether, the City pays about $25,000 per year for the inestimable privilege of being served by the Dunlap family in various clerical and other positions. Were their services paid for by a private employer, instead of the corporation, about twenty-five hundred dollars, instead of as many thousands, would probably be the compensation they would receive. Mr. Thomas Dunlap obtained his present fat office by appointment, as he had all the others he has held under the City Government from his boyhood up. Douglas Taylor, the former incumbent, contested the validity of the appointment. In course of time the Court of Appeals decided that the appointment was valid. The salary of the office was swelled to its present enormous figures in the Ring times, and is generally acknowledged to be somewhat in excess of four times what it ought to be. Last Winter a bill was passed by the Legislature which reduced the expenses of the Commissioner of Jurors' office to less than one-fourth what they are now. The salary of the Commissioner was fixed at $5,000 —a very liberal figure, as will be acknowledged, the expenses of clerk hire were reduced to one-half what they are now. The Tammany members voted against this bill. They said that Dunlap had been put to a good deal of expense to get his office, and his salary ought to be let alone. The bill passed, however, several country Democrats voting for it. Gov. Robinson vetoed the bill, or rather he allowed it to expire by constitutional limitation after the adjournment of the Legislature. He gave no reasons for his action. There were none to give, except that the division list showed the opposition of the Tammany members. So Mr. Dunlap continues to draw his $15,000 a year, his relatives their $10,000 additional, and now he has put in a bill of several thousands of dollars for legal expenses in contesting his right to the office, which will have to be paid. Thus the unfortunate City and the tax-payers are made to suffer on both sides. Mr. Dunlap's exorbitant salary has not been reduced because he had been put to heavy expenses in getting his office; nor he turns up with a large bill for these very expenses, and thus gets in a grab in the general City grab-bag with both right and left hands. In the Financial bill, which was also vetoed by Gov. Robinson, there was a clause which repealed the one hundred and thirteenth section of the City charter, which makes the City liable for just such expenses as these for which Mr. Dunlap is now asking.

A WILLIAMSBURG STABBING AFFRAY.

A stabbing affray, in which three persons, one a child of 4 years, were cut, took place at 9 o'clock last evening in front of No. 97 North Sixth-street, Williamsburg. Two roughs had entered the cigar store of William Maxwell, at that place, and having purchased some cigars, refused to pay for them. Michael Brown, alias "The Biter," who was sitting in the store intoxicated, jumped up and struck one of the men; the other knocked Brown down, and the two ran away. When Brown got to his feet he was bleeding from a cut in the left temple, and, blinded with the blood, he attacked a young man who was passing named John Cassen, of North Third-street. Cassen clinched with him, and both fell together. Brown then drew a knife and plunged it twice into the cheek of Cassen, inflicting ugly wounds, as the blade went through and cut the tongue also. Then, wild with fury, Brown struck out in all directions, until, as he stumbled into the alley-way leading to the rear of No. 95 North Sixth-street, he inflicted an ugly scalp wound on the head of Johnny Harned, a lad of 4 years, residing in the same house. Brown was arrested by the Police of the Fifth Precinct on the roof of an adjoining house as he was attempting to escape. He is a notorious character, 17 years of age, has stabbed two or three individuals before, most notably Patrick Cash, "The Terror," about a year ago.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S BOYHOOD.

Mr. Charles T. Andrews writes to the Watkins (Schuyler County) *Express* as follows: "I see that in all the notices of the life of the late Brigham Young his boyhood is regarded as a mystery. It is known that his father removed from Vermont to Chenango County when Brigham was 3 years old, or in 1804. From that time all is conjecture for nearly 25 years. Various localities have claimed him since his career has made him famous. The prophet himself favored the mystery and was very uncommunicative as to that period of his history. During my researches into the early history of this county, last Summer, I learned from the venerable Peter Hanmer considerable of this 'unknown' period in the life of the Mormon leader. Mr. Hanmer's people came to the place where he now resides, near Pine Grove, in the south-east corner of the town of Tyrone, about 1814. They found two or three families in that vicinity who had preceded them but a year or two. One of these was the father of Brigham Young. That part of the country was covered with a dense forest, as the stumps still remaining only too plainly testify. A path was opened through the woods. Mr. Hanmer's people enjoyed the hospitality of the Youngs until their own house could be completed, and Peter, my informant, slept with Brigham, who was

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The only sale effected at the Exchange on Saturday, Sept. 29, was one by John T. Boyd, who, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, E. B. Shafer, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story brick tenement-house, with lease of lot 25 by 103.3, No. 418 East 15th-st., south-side, 269 feet east of 1st-av., for $6,600, to Catherine L. Lutz, plaintiff in the legal action.

The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 29, was $108,400, as against $275,124, the figures for the week ending Sept. 22. The aggregate auction sales of City real estate for the month of September reached the sum of $897,133, as against $1,018,436 for the month of August. The sales noticed for the present week are numerous, and that in charge of Bernard Smyth on Tuesday, is of special importance. For full particulars see annexed report.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, at the Exchange unless otherwise noted, the following public sales are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) Oct. 1.

By John T. Boyd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. Grant Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 100, on Boulevard, south-west corner 101st-st.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, public auction sale of the three-story frame house, with plot of land 44 by 160, No. 15 Schureman-st., between Nelson and Burnett sts., New-Brunswick, N. J.

Tuesday, Oct. 2.

By Bernard Smyth, public auction sale of the following very desirable and valuable City real estate: One plot of land, 207.1 by 125 by 207.1 by 123.5, on Broadway, east side, block front between 33d and 34th sts.; one four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on West 33d-st., north side, 125.3 feet west of Broadway; one four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 140 West 34th-st., south side, between Broadway and 7th-av.; three four-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, with lots each 25 by 100, Nos. 17, 21, and 27, East 68th-st., north side, between Madison and 4th avs.; one plot of ground, 102.2 by 120, on Lexington-av., north-east corner of 74th-st.; also, one plot of land, 102.2 by 205, on Lexington-av., north-west corner of 74th-st.

By C. J. Lyon, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Maurice Leyne, Esq., Referee, of the five-story iron-front building, with plot of land 81.6 by 84.4 by 66 by 74, Nos. 22 and 24 2d-av., north-east corner 1st-st. Also, similar sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of a brick factory, with plot of land 50 by 98.9 by 12 by 24.9 by 33 by 74, Nos. 402 and 404 East 25th-st., south side, 62 feet east of 1st-av.

By James M. Oakley & Co., Superior Court foreclosure sale, Henry J. Scudder, Esq., Referee, of a two-story frame house, with lot 25.5 by 100, on 4th-av., north-west corner 62d-st.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, William S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of a building, with lot 25 by 100.11, on East 104th-st., north side, 180 feet west of 4th-av.

By Benjamin P. Fairchild, Supreme Coure foreclosure sale, Morgan A. Dayton, Jr., Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 25 by 217 by 100 by 100 by 75 by 117, on 1st-st., 100 feet east of Washington-av.

Wednesday, Oct. 3.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. Grant Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the two two-story and attic brick buildings, front, and three-story brick factory, rear, with plot of land 50.4 by 104 by 75.4 by 100, Nos. 207, 209, and 209½ Wooster-st., west side, 218.10 feet south of Amity-st. Also, similar sale, Alfred T. Auchmuty, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick factory, front, and three-story brick dwelling and two-story frame dwelling, rear, with lot 25 by 100, No. 114 Willett-st., east side, 100 feet north of Stanton-st.; also, the three-story and basement brown-stone front house, with lot 18 by 102.2, No. 112 East 74th-st., south side, 108 feet east of 4th-av. Also, similar sale, J. Thomasson, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick dwelling-house, with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 321 East 47th-st., north side, 300 feet east of 2d-av. Also, similar sale, Maurice Leyne, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick dwelling-house, with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 323 East 47th-st., north side, 325 feet east of 2d-av.

By M. A. J. Lynch, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brick dwelling-house, with lot 22.2 by 92.3, No. 55 West 9th-st., north side, 248.10 feet east of 6th-av.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William H. Townley, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick store and dwelling-house, and two-story brick shop, rear, with lot 25 by 100, No. 17 Clinton-st., west side, 175 feet north of Stanton-st.

By Bernard Smyth, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, on 7th-av., east side, 25 feet south of 127th-st.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John C. Bushnell, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 18.8 by 110, No. 2,105 5th-av., east side, 131.2 feet south of 130th-st.

Thursday, Oct. 4.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alex. F. Kerchles, Esq., Referee, of the two-story brick dwelling-house, front, and three-story brick dwelling, rear, with lot 21.2 by 73 by 21 by 73.6, No. 282 Henry-st., south side, between Gouverneur and Scammel sts. Also, similar sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick dwelling-house, front and rear, with lot 22 by 73, No. 153 West 10th-st., north-east corner Waverley-place.

By David M. Clarkson, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of a three-story and basement brick house, with lot 21.8 by 100, on 2d-av., east side, 21.8 feet south of 19th-st.

By Blackwell & Riker, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. Grant Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick store and dwelling-house, with lot 18.10 by 76, No. 778 3d-av., west side, 25 feet north of 48th-st.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. Grant Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brick dwelling-house, with lot 17.6 by 74, No. 504 West 33d-st., south side, 72.6 feet west of 10th-av.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James S. Greve, Esq., Referee, of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 315 West 57th-st., north side, 200 feet west of 8th-av.

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward M. Burghard, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 17.11 by 102.2, No. 226 East 79th-st., south side, 287.1 feet west of 2d-av. Also, similar sale, William P. Ketcham, Esq., Referee, of a two-story brick store and dwelling-house, with lot 25.2 by 100, on 8th-av., south-west corner 124th-st.

By Louis Mesier, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of the two four-story brick stores and three-story frame dwelling, with plot of land 100 by 152.2, Nos. 1,322, 1,324, and 1,326 4th-av., north-east corner 86th-st., and six two-story frame dwellings, Nos. 103 to 111East 86th-st.

Friday, Oct. 5.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Ambrose Monell, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick store and dwelling-house, with lot 25 by 92.2, No. 214 5th-st., south side, 185 feet east of Bowery.

By James M. Oakley & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James P. Ledwith, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick store and tenement-house, with lot 25.1 by 80, No. 815 9th-av., south-west corner of 54th-st.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of the two five-story brick buildings, with lots each 20 by 125, on 5th-av., east side, 42.2 feet north of 84th-st., together with the right of way of a strip 10 feet wide in rear of above.

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Isaac Miller, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 102.2, on West 84th-st., north side, 500 feet east of 9th-av.

By C. J. Lyon, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Maurice Leyne, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.11, on West 106th-st., north side, 125 feet west of 9th-av.

By Howard W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 99.11, No. 31 West 125th-st., north side, 350 feet west of 5th-av.

Saturday, Oct. 6.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William L. Findley, Esq., Referee, of the two three-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, with lots, each 17.1 by 100.11, Nos. 112 and 114 East 112th-st., south side, 153.9 feet east of 4th-av. Also, similar sale, Emmet L. Olcott, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, 17.1 by 100.11, No. 116.

EXCHANGE SALES—SATURDAY, SEPT. 29.

NEW-YORK.

By John T. Boyd.

A five-story brick tenement-house, with lease of lot, No. 418 East 15th-st., s. s., 269 ft. e. of 1st-av., lot 25x100; leased Jan. 1, 1869, term 20 years and 4 months; ground rent $300 per annum..... $6,600

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Sept. 28.

Old Boston-road, w. s., 25x50, 24th Ward, E. Wehrkamp to G. F. Scheever..... $5,863

7th-av., e. s., 53.9 ft. n. of 31st-st., 45x100; Michael Kolzan to Elizabeth Hafner..... 10,000

7th-av., e. s., 73.9 ft. s. of 32d-st., 25x100; same to same..... 6,000

22d-st., n. s., 137.6 ft. e. of 9th-av., 18.9x98.9; Amelia Harris to Z. M. Rhode..... 21,000

7th-av., e. s., 53.9 ft. n. of 31st-st., 45x100; Andrew Hafner and wife to M. Kolzan..... 10,000

7th-av., e. s., 73.9 ft. s. of 32d-st., 25x100; same to same..... 6,000

58th-st., s. s., 460 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.5; Samuel S. Constant to E. McManus..... 18,250

4th-av., s. e. corner 94th-st., 230x100.8; William C. Browning to George Ehret..... 50,000

119th-st., s. s., 215 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100.10; R. S. Newcomb, Referee, to B. Abrahams..... 1,700

111th-st., n. s., 627.1 ft. w. of 8d-av., 17.11x100.11; R. H. Gwillim, Referee, to B. Richardson..... 6,185

70th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 9th-av., 75x100.5; F. W. Loew, Referee, to F. C. C. Schack..... 5,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A NEW AND ELEGANT MEDIUM-SIZE corner house for sale on Madison-av., below 67th-st.; well arranged, tastefully decorated, and ready for immediate occupation; bay-windows, with fine view of the Park. For permits and further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NO. 11 WEST 56TH-ST.—FINELY BUILT AND located, full-size, large extension house. Price very low.

ALSO,

No. 17 East 53d-st., elegantly built, full-size dwelling; all improvements, perfect order; price low.

ALSO,

No. 40 East 58th-st., only 600 feet from 5th-av. entrance into Central Park, superbly finished and built, new full-size house; "a bargain!"

ALSO,

No. 60 East 54th-st., the cheapest fine medium-size house in New-York, only $22,000. Is not this a bargain? Seen 3 to 4 ("each and every day without permit.")

ALSO,

61st-st., near Madison-av., desirable four-story high-stoop medium-size dwelling. For sale low, furnished or unfurnished.

N. B. The above are the five cheapest houses offered through my offices.

Permits at 4 Pine, 33 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FOR SALE—MAGNIFICENT DOUBLE HOUSE built by day's work for owner's occupancy, replete with every modern convenience; cabinet work by Marcotte; perfect order, newly decorated; immediate possession; on 100-foot street, below the Park, and close to 5th-av.; for sale with or without furniture; price low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA-SIZED FOUR-STORY dwelling-house, No. 46 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; lot 29 feet wide by half the block. ROOSEVELT & SON, No. 32 Pine-st.

THREE LOTS ON 25TH-ST., NEAR 1ST-AV., 75x100, with brick buildings, suitable for manufacturing purposes. FALCONER & SON, 100 4th-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FINE FARM, 110 ACRES, NEAR MORRISTOWN.—Large mansion, 20 rooms, numerous outbuildings, extensive lawn, fine old shade trees, peach and apple orchard. Terms to suit. J. D. CONDIET, Attorney, No. 149 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID country residence, 63 acres of lands together with stock and crops, at Hillsdale, on line of New-Jersey and New-York Railroad. For particulars and photograph inquire of J. J. C., owner, No. 199 Centre-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BERNARD SMYTH, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE REAL estate on TUESDAY, OCT. 2, 1877, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

BROADWAY.—Two entire front, east side of Broadway, between 33d and 34th sts., and a lot adjoining in the rear on each street, with the buildings thereon, 207 feet 1 inch on Broadway, 125 feet on 34th-st., and 123 feet 5 inches on 33d-st.

THIRTY-THIRD-ST.—Immediately in the rear and adjoining the Broadway property, the elegant four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, 25 by 98 feet 9 inches.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST.—The superb four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot No. 140 West 34th-st., 25 by 98 feet 9 inches, with extensive improvements in the rear, with main building covering nearly the whole lot.

FORTY-FOURTH-ST.—Three first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, Nos. 17, 21, and 27 East 68th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; houses 25 by 60 feet; lots 100 feet.

LEXINGTON-AV.—North-east corner of 74th-st., 102 feet 2 inches on Lexington-av. by 120 feet on 74th-st.

LEXINGTON-AV.—North-west corner of 74th-st., 102 feet 2 inches on Lexington-av. by 205 feet on 74th-st.

For catalogues apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 5 Pine-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, FURNISHED.

FOR THE WINTER OR LONGER.

Several DESIRABLE CORNER HOUSES ON 5TH-AV. EXTRA WIDE HOUSES ON MADISON-AV. AND CROSS STREETS.

A LARGE AND COMPLETE LIST OF HOUSES TO RENT THROUGHOUT THE CITY CAN BE HAD FROM HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CHOICE FLATS TO RENT

On the Eastern Boulevard, (Avenue A,) between 58th and 59th sts. Splendid situation, on high ground, overlooking the East River, Blackwell's Island, and Long Island. Each floor complete with every convenience.

For small respectable families of moderate means these flats are among the most desirable in the City. Rent, $20 to $35 per month.

Apply to PHELPS, DODGE & CO., Nos. 11 and 13 Cliff-st., or to JOHN D. CRIMMINS, No. 1,037 3d-av.

TO RENT OR LEASE—AN ELEGANT NEW house in the best location in the City, one block from Grand Central Depot; 35 large rooms, painted and decorated, adapted for a private hotel; possession immediately. Applications by responsible parties only entertained. M. G. LANE, owner, office No. 100 4th-av.; hours 10 A. M. to 12 M.

TO LET, FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS.—A first-class four-story 28-foot house, on the crown of Murray Hill, two doors from 6th-av., completely furnished, to a small private family, and, to an approved tenant, table-linen, silver, &c., will be included with the furniture; possession from Oct. 10 to Nov. 1. Permit note from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A PERFECT GEM.

Elegantly-furnished, medium-sized, Madison-av.. four-story high-stoop dwelling; low rent; for Winter only or to lease. Permits at 4 Pine, 33 East 17th st. or 661 6th-av. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.

Four-story, high-stoop, 21.6 feet wide, in West 38th-st., near 5th-av.; has just been put in complete order.

Apply to S. V. R. CRUGER, No. 182 Grand-st.

APARTMENTS.—NO. 265 WEST 25TH-ST.; TENaterton; new, refined, elegant; janitor; play-ground, Summer-house, light; ventilation; moderate rents; fine location; oriel windows and modern improvements.

APARTMENT BUILDING, NOS. 126 TO 130 East 24th-st.—A large unfurnished suite in perfect order for immediate occupancy; building provided with every convenience; careful attendance; owner resident.

FLATS, VERY ELEGANT, "NEWPORT" Buildings, corner 110th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem. Inquire on premises or No. 3 East 52d-st. Rents, $30 and $35.

NO. 1,160 BROADWAY—TO RENT—APARTments for single gentlemen; steam heat, bath, &c. See janitor, on premises.

$600. A NEW THREE-STORY BROWN-stone house, 18.6x50; all improvements; pleasant location. 105th-st., near 10th-av. D. H. KNAPP.

TO RENT.—VERY DESIRABLE APARTMENTS in apartment houses, No. 39 East 18th-st. and No. 330 East 17th-st. Apply to Janitors.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

ONE OF THE LARGEST AND BEST LOCATED residences at Morristown, N. J., to rent, furnished, for one or two years; having every modern improvement; water, gas, &c.; ample grounds, fruit and shade, beautiful lawn; possession at once. S. EDDY, No. 145 Broadway, Room No. 17.

TO LET—FURISHED RESIDENCE, NO. 6 WEST Park-st., Newark, N. J.; has modern conveniences, and is in complete order. Apply to THOS. N. BOLLES, No. 71 Pine-st., New-York, or E. B. BOLLES & SON, Corner Central-av. and Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

OFFICE AND STORE TO LET—SUITABLE for real estate or flower business. Inquire at office, Sturtevant House.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

TO OWNERS OR LESSEES OF HOTEL PROPERTY.—An Eastern gentleman, 35 years of age, of practical experience in the hotel business, desires to lease or manage a first-class hotel; Boston reference. Address H. S. B., Post Office Box No. 1,277, Boston, Mass.

AUTUMN RESORTS.

HIGHLAND HOUSE, GARRISON ON THE Hudson.—Open for the Fall and Winter; terms reasonable. G. F. GARRISON, Manager.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at

No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

PARTIES DESIRING TO WINTER THEIR horses near New-York, will, by communicating with the undersigned, at the office of H. W. Shotwell & Co., No. 4 South-st., hear of a good opportunity to place their horse with a reliable party.

Price per month $6, including fodder.

A. R. VAIL.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 34 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1877.

THE FIRM OF AUG. J. BROWN & SON is dissolved in consequence of the death of the senior member of the same.

The business will be continued from this date by WATSTON H. BROWN and FRED A. BROWN, under the firm name of WATSTON H. BROWN & BRO., who will transact a general banking business and give particular attention to the purchase and sale of first-class railroad securities.

HOUSE-FURNISHINGS, &C.

JAMES Y. WATKINS & SON., MANUFACTURER OF SHEET IRON WARE FOR HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS, BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS' UTENSILS, HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, NO. 16 CATHARINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located as No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COMPANION, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN LADY of middle age; a good French scholar; good reader, and rapid and ready writer; also a good invalid nurse; desires position with party or children with view to travel; French a specialty. Call or address M. Strong, No. 308 Pearl-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a first-class Protestant chamber-maid and seamstress; would go as children's maid; best City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

CHAR-WOMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARried woman, to go out by the day washing or cleaning house. Call at No. 238 West 32d-st., up one flight, front.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL IN a small private family as chamber-maid and waitress and assist with the washing; best City reference. Call at No. 55 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or assist with fine washing; good City reference. Call or address No. 559 Lexington-av.; ring fourth bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young woman in a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 153 East 29th-st.; ring third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman as first-class chamber-maid or as parlor-maid; good City reference. Address M. S., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO Swedish girls; one as chamber-maid and fine washing, the other as laundress. Call at Pastor Princell's, No. 216 East 27th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Swedish girl in a private family; City reference. Address P., Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as first-class chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 318 East 47th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress; six years' best City reference. Can be seen for two days at 253 West 35th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl in a private family; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 213 West 55th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A LADY LEAVING THE City, a place for a chamber-maid that she can recommend. Apply for three days at No. 19 West 45th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS first-class chamber-maid; is a good sewer; best City reference. Call at No. 158 East 30th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT AS chamber-maid or waitress; no objections to a boarding-house. Call or address No. 310 East 14th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl, or would do house-work in a small family; City reference. Call at No. 317 West 35th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress and assist with washing; good City reference. Call at No. 331 East 59th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and do fine washing and sewing; first-class City reference. Call or address 405 East 24th-st.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS; UNDERSTANDS ALL sorts of American cooking; good bread baker; no objection to coarse washing; City reference. Address C. C., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands her business in all kinds of cooking, French and English; also a good bread baker; no objection to go to the country; best of reference. Can be seen at No. 221 East 21st-st., first floor.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two experienced girls to do the work of a family; one as good cook and excellent laundress; other as chamber-maid and waitress; first-class City reference; City or country. Call at No. 112 West 33d-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook in private family; willing to assist with washing, &c., if required; best of City reference. Address M. S., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS EXcellent cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, poultry, and game; is a good baker; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 510 2d-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; unexceptionable City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 West 27th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL IN a small private family, as cook and do washing; three years' reference. Call at No. 313 East 39th-st., one stairs up, back.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook; will assist with washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 210 East 28th-st., near 3d-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman as plain cook, washer, and ironer; good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 163 East 31st-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook and baker; prefers the country; understands milk and butter; is competent and obliging; reference. Call at No. 321 East 24th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as first-class cook; meats, soups, and pastry; assist in washing if required; best City reference. Call at No. 415 East 14th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK BY THE DAY; understands French and English cooking and all kinds of house-work. Call for two days at No. 218 West 27th-st., Room No. 18.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as good plain cook; willing to assist with washing and ironing in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 215 East 29th-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman in a small family; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; wages not so much an object as a good home. Address Margaret, No. 106 South 5th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WOMAN as first-class cook, in a private family; best reference; wages, $30 to $40 a month. Address C. D., No. 211 York-st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook or laundress; best City reference. Call, for two days, No. 418 East 17th-st., second door, back room.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in all branches; best City references. Call at No. 107 West 26th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman; is a good cook, washer, and ironer. Call at No. 929 Madison-av., present employer's, after 10 A. M.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman in a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 153 East 29th-st.; ring third bell.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; three years' reference. Apply for two days at No. 173 7th-av., near 20th-st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; WILLING TO DO the coarse washing; best City references. Call for two days at No. 41 West 33d-st., present employer.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook and excellent laundress; City or country; three years' references. Can be seen at No. 571 2d-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook and excellent laundress; City or country; three years' references. Can be seen at No. 571 2d-av.

COOK.—BY A GIRL AS COOK; WILLING TO assist with washing and ironing; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at 447 West 28th-st.

COOK.—BY A GIRL AS GOOD COOK AND ASSIST with washing; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 208 West 26th-st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—IN A PRIvate family; good City references. Call at No. 223 West 27th-st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK, WASHER, and ironer, and her little girl to do light chamber-work and waiting; reference. Call at 338 West 36th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH WOMAN as first-class cook; soups, meats, desserts, and pastry; best City reference. Call at No. 512 3d-av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN IN A private family; is willing to do the coarse washing; good City reference. Call at No. 308 West 41st-st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH FIRST-CLASS COOK; best City reference. Call at No. 426 4th-av., near 29th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK; understands her business thoroughly; good City reference. Call at No. 111 West 30th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker who has been in some of the leading establishments in New-York, would like a few more customers at her home; has the latest Paris styles, and guarantees a perfect fit. Call at 21 Clinton-place, near Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker; goes out by the day; wishes a few more engagements in City; City reference. Address C. B., Box No. 288 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—THE WORK OF A FEW families; understands operating; terms moderate; reference given. Address M. D., Box No. 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A GOOD DRESS-MAKER to go out by the week or month; City reference. Inquire in the grocery No. 137 West 25th-st.

DRESS-MAKING AND OPERATING IN families at $1 per day; references. Address Mrs. S., No. 247 East 17th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY WHO HAS had charge of a large Summer-house in Connecticut an engagement in a private family or first-class boarding-house; satisfactory references. Address E. M., No. 220 West 125th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work in a small private family; willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 126 West 35th-st., in the store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN IN A private family; good City reference. Call at No. 204 West 27th-st., first floor.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT, well-recommended young girl as first-class maid, seamstress and hair-dresser; references verbal and written; amiable and willing; wages, $20. Address I. X., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO 1,258 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A reliable person to a lady or young ladies; excellent hair-dresser; speaks French and German; references. Address M., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as lady's maid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; over six years' reference from last place. Address S. M., Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO WAIT on a lady; good hair-dresser; will assist with chamber-work or care of grown child; best references. Call at No. 247 East 30th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT as maid to a lady; dress-maker and hair-dresser; speaks three languages; good City reference. Address for two days Mme. Danier, No. 253 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman in a private family as first-class laundress; understands her business; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 220 East 47th-st., in bakery.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class laundress; will assist with chamber-work if required; best City reference. Call at No. 631 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF one or two children in a small private American family; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's and plain sewer. Address 148 East 17th-st., present home, or to J. W. Preston, care of Tiffany & Co., Union-square.

NURSE.—A FIRST-CLASS NURSE WILL TAKE the entire charge of a baby and bring it up on the bottle; or grown children and sew; four years' City reference from her present employer. Call at 15 East 9th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO wait on an aged or invalid lady, or children, and do plain sewing; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 4 East 10th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL TO take care of a lady or growing children and sew; would make herself useful; excellent City reference. Call at No 614 Lexington-av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN EXPErienced nurse and seamstress; takes entire charge of an infant; or would wait on lady; understands hairdressing; City reference. Call at No. 450 4th-av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT INfants' nurse; can take entire charge from birth and bring it up on a bottle; best City reference. Call at No. 709 6th-av., in store.

NURSE.—A LADY WISHES A SITUATION FOR a nurse (Protestant) to take charge of an infant; highly recommended. Call for two days, from 10 to 12, at No. 14 East 48th-st.

NURSE.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl in a first-class American family; highest reference. Call or address A., No. 236 Spring-st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 426 East 9th-st.

NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—BY A REspectable young girl; best City references. Call or address No. 454 West 35th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE LADY IN a family as seamstress or housekeeper; would like to take charge of a linen-room in a hotel; can do all kinds of fine sewing by hand or machine; has her own machine. Call at No. 625 3d-av., stationery store.

SEAMSTRESS.—AS COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS and dress-makers' finishing; does lace work; operates on different machines; will do light chamber-work or take care of grown children; willing; has best City reference. Call at No. 543 7th-av., near 39th-st.

SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant North German; or lady's maid to one or two grown children; speaks French; family sewing; City references. Call at No. 428 West 51-st., doctor's bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY DAY OR WEEK; UNDERstands all kinds of family sewing and dress-making; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson machine. Call at No. 453 West 27th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS Seamstress and chamber-maid, or assist with care of children; five years' City reference. Call for two days at No. 159 West 11th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS FIRST-class seamstress and assist with chamber-work; good reference. Call at No. 229 East 29th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress on ladies' dresses, and finishes off; terms low; reference given. Call at No. 10 West 18th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as first-class waitress; understands all kinds of salads; care of silver; can take a man's place; none but good family need apply; best City reference can be given. Call at No. 220 Madison-av., near 36th st., present employer's.

WAITRESS—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO respectable girls; one as first-class waitress, the other to do chamber-work and sew to children. Call at No. 336 West 40th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WAITRESS IN a private family; no objection to assist in chamber-work; first-class reference. Call Monday and Tuesday at No. 321 East 37th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS waitress or chamber-maid; good reference. Call at No. 123 West 51st-st. for two days.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, a few gentlemen's or families' washing; understands all its branches; collars and cuffs done Troy style; none but first-class families need apply. Call for references if required. Call or address Mrs. Benson, No. 210 3d-av.

WASHING.—LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FINE washing and ironing; French fluting, puffing, and polishing in superior style; families washing by the dozen or month; children's clothes neatly done; respectable City reference. Mrs. Roberts, No. 231 East 28th-st.

WASHING.—FAMILIES' OR GENTLEMEN'S washing by an experienced, first-class laundress; fineries; lace curtains done in the best manner; unexceptionable reference. Call at No. 329 West 26th-st., first floor.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; families' washing; no objection to ladies' and gentlemen's washing; understands fluting in all its branches; best reference; price reasonable. Call at No. 317 East 39th-st.

WASHING.—BY AN EXCELLENT LAUNDRESS; gents' and families' washing at reasonable rates; puffing, fluting, darning, and mending in the neatest possible manner; references. Call at No. 430 2d-av., near 24th-st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOMAN would like to get families washing to the house; understands doing up of all kinds of fine clothes; best City reference. Call at No. 708 7th-av.

WASHING.—BY A GOOD LAUNDRESS, GENTLEmen's or ladies' washing on reasonable terms; good City references. Call or address Mrs. Leroy, No. 107 West 26th-st., Room No. 11.

WASHING.—

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
*RUSSIA....WED., Oct. 3 | BOTHNIA....WED., Oct. 17
ALGERIA....WED., Oct. 10 | ABYSSINIA..WED., Oct. 24*
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this route take the Lake Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 13, 10 A. M.
RAL'TIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 20, 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 27, 9 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 3, 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Oct. 4
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Oct. 11
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday Oct. 18
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday. Oct. 25

First cabin, $80 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

WESER.....Sat., Oct. 6 | DONAU.....Sat., Oct. 20
MOSEL.....Sat., Oct. 13 | ODER.....Sat., Oct. 27

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Ethiopia.....Oct. 6, 3 P. M. | Devonia.....Oct. 20, 3 P. M.
Victoria.....Oct. 13, 10 A. M. | Ashoria.....Oct. 27, 9 A.M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY,

Cabins, $65 to $80, according to accommodations.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.

Erin.....Oct. 10, 8 A. M. | Anglia.....Oct. 17, 2 P. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70; Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND.....Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Oct. 13, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Oct. 20, 3 P. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH. CHERBOURG. and HAMBURG.

HERDER.....Oct. 4 | WIELAND.....Oct. 18
POMMERANIA.....Oct. 11 | GELLERT.....Oct. 25

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUHNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS.
General Agents, 61 Broad-st., N. Y. | General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:

WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Oct. 2, at 1:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Oct. 9, at 7 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Oct. 23, at 6 A. M.

Cabin passage, $55, 65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.

Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

ST. LAURENT, LACHESNEZ....Wednesday, Oct. 3, 2 P. M.
LA BRETAGNE, POTIZOU.....Wednesday, Oct. 10, 8 A. M.
LABRADOR, SANGLIER.....Wednesday, Oct. 17, 2 P. M.

For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River. FOR LONDON. (VICTORIA DOCKS.)

Denmark.....Oct. 4, 2 P.M. | Canada.....Oct. 18, 2 P.M.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

Egypt...Sat., Oct. 6, 3 P. M. | England, Sat., Oct. 13, 9 A. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., SAVANNAH, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 3
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 6

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

Steamers will sail as advertised above, unless sooner loaded. Merchants and shippers are notified that extra steamers will be provided and dispatched as rapidly as the press of business warrants.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, TUESDAY, Oct. 2, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. DAGGETT, THURSDAY, Oct. 4, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Oct. 6, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & F. R. R. No. 315 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For the ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA. Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Saturday, Oct. 16

connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.

Steam-ships ALAMEDA.....Thursday, Oct. 11

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Wednesday, Oct. 10

For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO. McINTOSH.....Saturday, Oct. 6
CITY OF VERA CRUZ. PEAKE.....Wednesday, Oct. 10
CITY OF NEW-YORK. TIMMERMANN. Wed'sday, Oct. 17

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.

Via Havana, Progreso. Campescay, Tuxpan, Tampico,
CITY OF MEXICO, direct.....Saturday, Oct. 6

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 13

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

MILITARY.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD } HEAD-QUARTERS, NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1877.

THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT VERY cordially invite all ex-members of the old Twenty-seventh and the present Seventh Regiment to join with them in the parade to take place on THURSDAY, the 25th day of October next, for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of the new armory.

Battalion line will form promptly at 1 o'clock P. M. on 26th-st., right resting on 5th-av. Company roll-call and formation at 12½ o'clock precisely.

A meeting of the "Veteran Association" for business and drill will be held at the State Arsenal, corner of 35th-st. and 7th-av., on MONDAY, 1st day of October next, at 8 o'clock P. M., and members intending to parade are invited and urged to be present. By order of WILLIAM A. POND, Colonel Commanding.

C. B. BOSWICK, Adjutant.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A GENTLEMAN WHO, WITHOUT DRUGS, has been very successful in the treatment of dyspepsia, offers his services to sufferers. Address X., Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING each packet is labeled JAMES EPPS & CO. Homœpathic Chemists, No. 48 Threadneedle-st. and No. 170 Piccadilly, London, England. New-York Depot, SMITH & VANDERBEEK, Park-place.

PATENTS, CAVEATS, TRADE-MARKS. Designs, Copyrights, promptly secured, on moderate terms. MUNN & CO., SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN PATENT AGENCY, No. 37 Park-row, corner of Beekman-st., New-York. 30 years' experience.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR.

GRAND OPENING

OF

Ladies' and Misses' Suits,
Mantles and Wraps,
Elegant Trousseaux,
Furs, Fur Cloaks,
Fur-lined Garments,

AND

SPECIAL DISPLAY

IN

All Departments

ON

Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday,

OCT. 2, 3, AND 4.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH-ST.

Silk Novelties

OF GREAT BEAUTY JUST RECEIVED FROM

Paris and Lyons,

ALL SILK and SILK and WOOL, HARMONIZING and BLENDING In COLORS and DESIGNS.

MANY PATTERNS being EXCLUSIVELY OUR OWN.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9th and 10th Sts.

DANCING.

A. Dodworth's
Classes for Dancing

No. 681 Fifth-avenue,
Will commence Saturday, Oct. 13.

Classes for ladies, children, and gentlemen, and private lessons. For particulars send for circular.

School and family classes in and out of town supplied with competent teachers.

DE GARMO'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 7 West 32d-st., two doors from 5th-av., Now open.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 A. M. 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and Delaware Division, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 2:05, 6:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., and 10:20 P. M.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For tickets and information see bills and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 A. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping-coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.

—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:15 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

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THE BEEBE RANGE (TRADE MARK) BAKES well, wears well, and consequently sells well at the reduced price of $45 and $50 for the two largest family sizes; smaller sizes for apartment houses. For sale by all plumbers and stove dealers, and by the manufacturers, JAMES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10, and 12 Reade-st.

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ON THE ABOVE DAYS WILL DISPLAY IN MILLINERY, SUITS, CLOAKS,

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES FOR FALL AND WINTER; EMBRACING THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF HATS AND BONNETS EVER BEFORE OFFERED.

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ALL THE LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE SUITS, RICHLY TRIMMED IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE.

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IN CLOTH, CASHMERE, AND SILK, HANDSOMELY TRIMMED WITH FANCY BRAIDS AND GIMPS.

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FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN IN PLAIN AND ROUGH BEAVER, MATELASSE, AND MOOSE CLOTHS, SILKS AND VELVETS, TRIMMED IN ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES OF GALOON, CHENILLE, AND CLAIR DE LA LUNE TRIMMINGS.

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Have now open their assortment for Fall of

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A WHOLE NIGHT'S REST.
ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. TIME 60 MINUTES.
The magnificent new steamer
MASSACHUSETTS,
("The Palace Steamer of the World,")
and the world-renowned steamer
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("The Queen of the Sound,")

Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 N. R., foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M., arriving at PROVIDENCE at 6 A. M., and BOSTON 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.

THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST, at 5 P. M. daily from Pier No. 33 N. R., foot of Jay-st. *Free transfer* for passengers via either line to and from Brooklyn by the boats of the *Brooklyn Annex*, leaving Jewell's Wharf, Fulton Ferry, at 4:25 P. M.

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And all points East, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER. The mammoth palace steamers

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LARGEST, HANDSOMEST, AND MOST COSTLY STEAMERS IN THE WORLD. Full night's rest. No midnight changes. Five morning trains Fall River to Boston. Steamers leave Pier 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st. (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS every evening. Tickets and State Rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the Pier, and on steamers.

BUNDLES OF LOOSE GOODS DELIVERED IN BOSTON.
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ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—C. WIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Vestry-st. Pier, N. R., at 8:35, and 24th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill and Hudson. Close connection with New-York Central R. R. for the West. To West Point and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets or coupons good on Hudson River R. R., are received on board for passage. FREE TRANSFER from and to BROOKLYN by the Ferry-boat of the Brooklyn Annex. Leaves Jewell's Wharf (Fulton-st.) at 8 A. M. Tickets over New-York Central and for Saratoga on the wharf.

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LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
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Tuesday, 25th...4:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 25th.. 7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 27th..7:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 26th 8:00 A. M.
Friday, 28th.....7:30 A. M.	Thursday, 27th..11:00 A. M.
Saturday, 29th...10:20 P. M.	Friday, 28th.....1:30 P. M.

Tickets at Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place. L. P. FARMER, FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
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RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL, from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4:45 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY, Steamer AMERICUS (new Brooklyn Built.) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37, East River, 2:45 P. M., and 23d-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Reduced fare, 25 cents.

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FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, &c.—Steamer ESCORT from Franklin-st., North River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 P. M. For freight and passengers. Fare, $1. Berths free.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A LADY LIVING IN AN ELEGANT HOUSE offers the whole or any part to a refined family wishing to enjoy the comforts of home, private table, if preferred. Address MURRAY HILL, Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

FIFTH-AV., NOS. 509 AND 511.—LARGE magnificently-furnished apartments, with private table or French table d'hôte as preferred; buildings and garden cover 100 feet frontage on 5th-av.; also private stable to let on 43d-st.

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HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, for gentlemen only, with or without first-class board, at a moderate price; house and location unexceptionable. Apply at No. 325 West 23d-st.

TWENTY-FIRST-ST., NO. 350 WEST—Near Elevated Railroad depot, handsomely furnished large and single rooms; superior board; terms moderate; reference.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 349.—A FAMILY WILL RENT entire third floor, en suite or singly, with superior board, at moderate prices; dining-room on parlor floor; references.

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IN A SMALL PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY, two or three boarders will find good board and the comforts of a home. Address E. D., Box No. 1,137 Post Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN EAST 34th-st., will let three or four rooms, with private table, to a party wishing select accommodations. Address E., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

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PARLOR AND SECOND FLOOR, HANDsomely furnished, to rent, with board; private table if desired; also other rooms. Nos. 106 and 108 East 23d-st.

FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD FLOORS TO let, with private table; house newly painted and thoroughly renovated; unexceptionable table and attendance; references. No. 18 East 32d-st.

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FIFTH-AV., NO. 110.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished suites of rooms, with private table; house and appointments thoroughly first class; also, rooms for gentlemen; reference required.

PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET THREE large rooms, second floor, to gentlemen, with or without breakfast; reference. Address X. Y., Box No. 268 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

NO. 125 WEST 42D-ST.—DESIRABLE PARties seeking cheerful home can find beautiful parlors, with other newly furnished rooms, with or without partial board; references.

NO. 43 EAST 9TH-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND UNIVERSITY-PLACE.—Furnished sunny front room and bedroom, with board; terms moderate.

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A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING ON 45TH-ST., near 5th-av., would rent furnished room with all conveniences with board. Address G. E., Post Office Box No. 4,416.

NO. 297 5TH-AV.—TWO ELEGANT SUITES OF apartments, with private table served in each; reference.

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NO. 33 WEST 42D-ST., FRONTING RESERVOIR Park, elegant apartments, superior board, for parties seeking superior accommodations.

NO. 43 EAST 29TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms with board; table and attendance first class; references.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST., NO. 233 WEST.—Large front room; also, single room, with first-class board; references.

NO. 159 WEST 23D-ST.—ROOMS FURNISHed, en suite or singly, with or without board; location desirable.

NO. 33 WEST 24TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, large and small, with or without board, in small private family, near Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

BOARD.—ROOMS SINGLY OR EN SUITE, WITH board; private table if desired. Address A. B., Box 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,258 BROADWAY.

MRS. PITKIN, NO. 432 MADISON-AV., OPPOSITE Columbia College, offers, with board, two front rooms, southern exposure.

NO. 118 WEST 49TH-ST.—TWO DESIRABLE rooms on second floor for rent, with board; terms moderate; references.

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ONE DESIRABLE SUITE OF ROOMS FOR rent, with first-class board; separately if desired; references. No. 49 West 48th-st.

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NO. 111 MADISON-AV.—HANDSOME, LARGE rooms, third floor, with first-class board; small family. T. TRAVIS.

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NO. 191 MADISON-AV.—SECOND AND THIRD floors to rent, with or without private table; references.

DESIRABLE DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS to let with board at No. 122 Madison-av. References exchanged.

GOOD BOARD AND EVERY ACCOMMODAdation in a brown-stone house; terms moderate. No. 2,402 Madison-av., near 130th-st.

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NO. 17 EAST 37TH-ST.—PLEASANT SUITE of front rooms, southern exposure, with board; also other rooms; references.

NO. 54 WEST 38TH-ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS with board, for gentleman and wife, or single gentleman; table board; references.

NO. 73 EAST 61ST-ST.—A SECOND-STORY, front, sunny alcove, and back room, together or separately; first-class board; private American family.

AT NO. 53 EAST 9TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished front, back, and hall rooms, with board; also table board; references.

PRIVATE FAMILY HAS DESIRABLE rooms with superior board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; references. No. 130 West 43d-st.

AN ELDERLY LADY HAVING A SMALL house and no family, would let two nice rooms, with board, to gentlemen. Apply at No. 478 West 24th-st.

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NO. 280 MADISON-AV., CORNER 40TH-ST.—Two well-furnished rooms on second floor to let, with board; reference given and required.

NO. 26 WEST 31ST-ST.—ROOMS WITH board; single or en suite; house and location first class. Address Mrs. R. PALMER.

NO. 21 WEST 36TH-ST.—ELEGANTLY-FURnished second floor, with private table; house and accommodations entirely first-class; references exchanged.

NO. 38 EAST 20TH-ST.—SUITES OF ROOMS handsomely furnished, with private table; rooms for gentlemen; references.

FIFTH-AV., NOS. 127 AND 129.—NEWLY furnished throughout; rooms with board to families or gentlemen; appointments first-class; reference.

NO. 46 WEST 27TH-ST.—HANDSOME LARGE rooms with board; reasonable to desirable parties; reference given and required.

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NO. 48 EAST 21ST-ST., PLEASANT ROOMS, with board; small room for gentlemen.

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A SMALL FAMILY LIVING IN THEIR own house, a few doors from 5th-av., will rent a handsomely-furnished suite of rooms, with private table or without board, which have been occupied by a gentleman and wife for several years. Address C. C., Box No. 269 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,258 BROADWAY.

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VERY HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS and excellent first-class board for single gentlemen, all home comforts in elegant style, who are willing to pay liberally; location central. Address V. R., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,258 BROADWAY.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR BRUNSWICK HOTEL.—

MALARIAL SICKNESS.

THE FEVER IN LONG ISLAND CITY.

HUNDREDS OF PERSONS AFFECTED BY THE DISEASE—THE RAVENSWOOD SWAMP DECLARED A PEST—A LOUD DEMAND FOR BETTER DRAINAGE.

The residents of Long Island City have been a good deal exercised for a few weeks past about the sanitary condition of the place, in consequence of the unusual prevalence of malarial fever. It has gone into many houses in more or less intense form, and the physicians and undertakers, it is said, have been more than commonly busy. It is a common thing to hear of some one who was in apparent good health yesterday reported as down with the swamp fever to-day, and the complaint now comes that chills and fever is also much more prevalent, from Greenpoint Ferry to Bowery Bay, than ever before. Dr. Sanford, who lives at Sanford's Point, Ravenswood, says that 15 years ago there was no chills and fever in the neighborhood, and in his 10 years' practice thereabout he had attended but one case of chills at Ravenswood. Mr. Parcells, another resident of Ravenswood, described the chills and fever in that place as the worst he ever saw, and he did not believe there was a man, woman, or child in the neighborhood who had not been poisoned by the malaria. His whole family had it, and three of them are now laid up with it. He spoke of several acquaintances who had been prostrated with the same disease. It is the common talk of the town, and is a subject of as much apprehension as it is of absorbing interest. On Hunter-avenue the health of the neighborhood is admitted to be poorer than ever before, and the fact is freely admitted even by men who have lots to sell. At Dutch Kills, a mile or more from the ferry, there has been so much malarial fever that it amounts almost to an epidemic. All the car-drivers have had it or chills, and there has been so much illness among children that the attendance in the Third Ward school was reduced from 350 to 290. In Astoria, it is easy to find families in which the malarial fever has appeared. Capt. Anthony S. Woods, of the Police force, said that one-half the members of his command were unfit for duty nearly all the time. It has been the case there when a man went on the Ravenswood post one night, next day he was laid up with the chills. Dr. H. Beyer, of Dutch Kills, says that at this season there has not been a house in the section free from intermittent fever and its varieties, arising from malaria. In not a few instances it has caused death, particularly among little children and old people. Mr. Josiah M. Whitney, President of the Astoria Board of Education, and a resident of Astoria for 40 years, says that he had established a case of fever and ague in the First, Fourth, or Fifth Wards, but this year they are afflicted with malarial fever, which is rather increasing than abating in severity. Mr. James M. Freeman, of Ravenswood, a well-known citizen, has had the disease in his family and all about him, and the fever has assumed in some cases a typhoid aspect. Postmaster Tuthill of THE TIMES yesterday visited Long Island City and went through the Ravenswood Swamp district. It lies not far away from the ferry landing, and between the Queen's County Court-house and the East River. It is a waste place, high at the edges and sloping irregularly to a mucky flat, partly overgrown with sedge, and reeking with odors that arise from the slimy green filth that has accumulated. The land abounds in springs which keep the bottoms constantly wet. The drainage from the huts and shanties on the higher ground finds its way naturally into the basin, and there it remains. Breeding not only disease, the myriads of the most ferocious mosquitoes, it is doubly a pest. From this broad marsh the miasmatic vapor arises on either side into the Ravenswood and Dutch Kills districts, and makes its insidious way into the systems of the rich and poor alike, but first into the nearest dwellers, who are also the poorest. The marsh was not in former years so great a cause of disease. In the course of the work of the Improvement Commissioners of Long Island City a number of streets were laid out, earth being thrown up across the original water courses that furnished all the drainage which these had. The cause of the mistake of damming up the water courses is now discovered with some mortification, but it is not considered too late to remedy the difficulty by either reopening the old courses or adopting some other means of draining the lands.

In Astoria there are more swampy lands, but no such pest as the Ravenswood fen. The opinion of careful observers of the situation is that the malaria arises from the meadows in the lower part of the town, adjoining Ravenswood, where the flow of the water through old drains has been stopped. All that seems to be needed is to re-open these clogged drains, and in other parts of the town, particularly near the water-works at Steinway's, to spend a little money in constructing new drains. Much good was accomplished in Astoria by the building, several years ago, of a flood-gate, which prevented the rising of the tide upon low lands, and they have since become dry and free from pestiferous odors, and the chills have not prevailed in that immediate neighborhood as they formerly did. The effect of the careless drainage of the swamp lands has been to drive a great many persons away from Long Island City, and the sign "to let" is seen frequently upon houses. Residents say that families have come into the place to stay, but having been in the neighborhood a month or two all the members would be shaking with chills or disabled by malarial fever, and they would move away. The subject has attracted so much attention as to call forth from the Chief Engineer of the city, Mr. James Otis, a report to Mayor De Bevoise on the condition of the swamps, drains, and culverts contained in the area bounded by Grand-street, Nott-avenue, Vernon-avenue, and the Crescent. The report shows that the drains in all the districts need to be renewed or cleaned. In some cases it was found that they were so choked up that the water which collected in them could only escape by evaporation. The leading property-owners are favorable to immediate action in the matter, and it is thought that the Common Council will, at a special meeting to-morrow night, adopt some plan for improving the drainage and mitigating the force of the fever epidemic.

The malarial fever prevails, however, not alone in Long Island City. At Flushing there is great complaint of it, and it was said yesterday by a citizen of the village that in some parts not less than 1,000 persons thereabout suffering from the disease. A meeting has been held to consider the best means of improving the drainage of the town, and it will probably result in early action. The disease has prevailed to an unusual extent at Jamaica and other towns along the Long Island Railroad.

QUEENS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL FAIR—NUMEROUS PREMIUMS OFFERED—A LARGE ATTENDANCE EXPECTED.

To-morrow the thirty-sixth annual fair of the Queens County Agricultural Society opens, and there is every promise that the fair will be one of the most successful which the society has held. An unusually large attendance is expected, as the railway company have made arrangements to run special excursion trains from all points at largely reduced rates of fare. The society grounds are located at Mineola, only a short walk from the railroad depot, and therefore of easy access from both New-York and Brooklyn. People of the former City will be accommodated with trains from Hunter's Point, and of the latter from Flatbush-avenue and Bushwick. Important improvements have been made upon the grounds since last year, not the least of which is the erection of a large building on the lawn to the eastward of the main exhibition building, intended for the reception and show of agricultural implements, carriages, &c. The list of premiums, in addition to the long line offered by the society covering all the departments of the fair, includes a large number offered through private munificence for special excellence. The President of the society, Mr. Thomas Messenger, offers several, including one of $100, for the best herd of Jersey cattle, open to all competitors, and another of $25 for the best Jersey cow. The Treasurer, Mr. Roswell Eldridge, offers $10 for the best milch cow, and $10 for the best yoke of oxen; the Vice-President, Dr. Oliver L. Jones, offers $25 for the best saddle mule; Mr. Benjamin D. Hicks offers $25 for the best collection of fine-bred poultry; Mr. Charles A. Dana offers four premiums of $10 each for poultry in several classes; Mr. S. Nelson White offers $25 for the best display of farm implements; and others of equal liberality in the various departments. The exhibition of horses, it is anticipated, will be exceptionally fine, there being 28 premiums offered in this department alone, of which the show in the various classes will be made during the three days, at intervals from 10 A. M. to 3:30 P. M., and the lovers of good horseflesh may expect to see some fine exhibitions of both action and speed on the excellent half mile track of the society, which is overlooked by a commodious and comfortable grand stand.

THE USUAL RESULT OF A "SPREE."

Yesterday noon Coroner Flanagan held a preliminary examination in the case of James Hannahan, aged 34, of No. 506 Greenwich-street, who died at Chambers-Street Hospital Saturday night. At midnight on Sept. 22, Officer Alberts, of the Fifth Precinct, found Hannahan lying drunk on the sidewalk at the corner of Hudson and Hubert streets, nearly insensible, and bleeding from a scalp wound. After he had been sent to the hospital, Capt. Eakins was informed by two men named Edward O'Neil, of No. 419 Greenwich-street, and Henry Naglé, of No. 16 Hubert-street, that they saw a man named Peter McCabe, who worked in a neighboring grocery, struggling with Hannahan on Hudson-street a few minutes before the latter was found by Alberts, and Eakins had McCabe arrested. McCabe admitted the quarrel, but insisted that he only tried to break away from Hannahan because he was drunk and hanging to him. The Coroner's examination yesterday showed that on the evening of Sept. 22, McCabe and Hannahan spent the evening in a saloon on Greenwich or Washington street, where they played shuffle-board and drank freely. Hannahan became very drunk, and the two left the saloon together. They went up Hudson-street, and near the corner of Hubert-street McCabe tried to get away from his drunken companion. Hannahan clung to him, however, and McCabe then pushed Hannahan away so forcibly that he fell to the sidewalk, struck his head on the curb-stone, and fractured his skull. Edward O'Neill testified that after Hannahan fell McCabe lifted him up and let him drop again, his head striking the pavement. Coroner Flanagan remanded McCabe into the custody of Capt. Eakins, so that he might be enabled to find $1,000 bail for his appearance before the Grand Jury.

THE LONG ISLAND SAVINGS BANK.

REPLY OF THE BANKING SUPERINTENDENT TO THE TRUSTEES—THEIR LEGAL LIABILITY—THE OFFER OF THE TRUSTEES DECLINED.

ALBANY, Sept. 30.—Acting Superintendent Lamb, of the Banking Department, has sent the subjoined letter to Mr. Fowler, the Secretary of the Long Island Savings Bank, in reply to the proposition that the Trustees of that institution retain control of its assets on condition of agreeing to pay to depositors a certain percentage of their deposits. It will be seen that the Superintendent points out that if certain allegations against the bank management be proved correct the Trustees are pecuniarily liable to the depositors, and until he [the Superintendent] is sufficiently informed on this point, and of the extent to which the Trustees are responsible, if at all, he must decline to accede to the proposal contained in the Secretary's communication. The following is the letter:

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Sept. 26, 1877.

E. B. Fowler, Secretary:

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter with the inclosed resolutions adopted by the Trustees of your bank respecting the liquidation of the bank. It is, of course, well known to you and the Trustees of the bank that I was very desirous of securing some action on the part of the Trustees which would protect its depositors before proceedings were taken for the dissolution of the corporation. I did not realize my hopes in that way. My present wish is to do the best I can for the depositors, if, in the present situation, I can do anything. I thought when I read your notification of the appointment of a Receiver upon the application of an alleged depositor that there was very cheerful acquiescence in that act. My information respecting the condition of the bank is derived from its reports and the reports of examiners appointed by the Bank Superintendent. In May, 1876, the Examiner reported the bank deficient in assets and in income, too. He has recently informed me that such deficiency was never made up to this day. In 1877, Aug. 23, he again found a deficiency of income and a nominal surplus with real estate at cost. He finds further reason for the opinion that the bank has really been insolvent since 1868, if certain moneys paid on account of building account be deducted from the asserted cost of the building. If the bank has been insolvent for over a year, it is possible, even probable, that dividends have been paid in excess of earnings, and if this has been done, Trustees are liable pecuniarily to the depositors for such excess paid at each dividend, assuming that the bank was insolvent in assets. If such liability should be found to exist, depositors would have a just and legal claim upon the Trustees. In this condition of the affairs of the bank, and with my present information concerning the transactions of the bank, I could not consent to the proposal of your Trustees, at least until the books, accounts, and transactions of the bank were very thoroughly investigated by an accountant in whose capacity and fairness I had entire confidence, with the view of ascertaining what the Trustees owe the depositors, if anything, for the reasons I have mentioned. I look solely at the rights and the interests of the depositors. I will do whatever seems to me to be to their advantage, when I am possessed of all the facts necessary to form an intelligent and mature judgment. Yours truly,

HENRY L. LAMB, Acting Superintendent.

THE TRUSTEES PROPOSITION APPROVED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article in the issue of Sept. 30, entitled "Dealing with Bankrupt Corporations," is exceedingly fair and able, but in some respects it was unnecessarily discouraging to the depositors of the Long Island Savings Bank, and therefore calculated to do an injury. In the first place, if all the depositors accept the proposition of the Trustees, it will not be necessary to obtain the consent of the Bank Department, but such arrangement will forestall and be a full answer to any application on the part of the Superintendent for a Receiver. This must necessarily be so, for the depositors are the creditors, and the only creditors, of the bank. The Bank Department is authorized by law to preserve the deposits and let in their behalf for their protection, because, being so numerous, they are unable to act for themselves. The Superintendent is the officer by law appointed to watch such institutions, and when insolvent to take proceedings to wind them up in behalf of depositors. But when the depositors, the creditors of the bank, agree with the bank, their debtor, and make a binding arrangement to leave the assets in the hands of the Trustees, and to take a certain sum in a certain time in full of their claims, the bank department has no further right nor interest in the matter. The department is not a creditor, nor is the appointment of a Receiver for its benefit or to protect its rights, however profitable the winding up of such an institution may be made. The department has no rights except as representing depositors, and when the depositors have thus acted for themselves, the necessity for action by the department is superseded, and it will be a full answer to their application for a Receiver. This view was announced by law by Judge Landon on Friday last, when he adjourned the proceedings of the Attorney-General two weeks to afford time to carry the proposed arrangement into effect.

It is not a hopeless undertaking to obtain the consent of the depositors. The larger part in amount have already signed, and the others are signing rapidly. Certainly, if the depositors understand how much more to their interest it is to accept the proposition of the Trustees, than to allow the assets of the bank to be wasted in litigation and dissipated in Receivers' fees and expenses of collection, there will be no hesitation on the part of any of them to sign promptly.

The security offered is ample. The assets remain a trust in their hands to be applied to the payment of depositors. The Trustees have been guilty of no fraud or wrong-doing. Their investments seem to have been exceptionally well made, save as to the bank building, and that was erected years ago with the consent of the Bank Department, and was considered at the time as a judicious investment, and depositors since that time have known the cost of it, and how large an item of assets it was. The Trustees also offer security to the amount of $200,000 that they will perform their obligation. In addition to this the Trustees are personally liable for the performance of their undertaking, and many of them are well-known citizens of large means.

It is apparent an opportunity is now afforded to the depositors in the Long Island Savings Bank to save themselves from the disastrous effects of that "clumsy, harsh, and wasteful instrumentality" a Receivership, and I hope the good offices of THE TIMES will be used to insure their acceptance of the means proposed. The deficiency is small; it has arisen from the depreciation of real estate. In all probability their building will soon be considered worth its cost, owing to its excellent location, and the depositors, by accepting the offer of the Trustees, will realize the whole of their deposits.

F. E. DANA.

BROOKLYN, Sunday, Sept. 30, 1877.

THE AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

TROUBLE IN THE CAMP—THE PRESIDENT TO RETIRE—A VOLUBLE LADY ORATOR.

The usual Sunday afternoon meeting of the American Temperance Union was held at Cooper Institute yesterday, but it was not entirely harmonious. The President, Mr. Gibbs, announced that this would be the last meeting he should preside over, as he intended to resign in favor of some one who would put more life and vigor into the organization. It appears, however, that what he subsequently referred to as a "disturbing element" in the union has had something to do with his retirement, owing to a strong dissatisfaction with the way in which he has conducted the meetings. There was no evidence of discord yesterday until the exercises had reached an advanced stage, when a Mrs. Welton, of Poughkeepsie, was invited to speak. She spoke. There was no end to her speaking. That any human being, even a woman, could be so voluble, could say so many words between breaths, was a marvel. She discussed many topics, bringing them all finally into connection with the total abstinence movement. Her most remarkable assertion was that while slavery was a dark blot upon the escutcheon of this nation, it was white in comparison with the blot caused by the legalized rum traffic. Twice she was interrupted by ironical applause, but it had no other effect than to cause her to breathe twice in a period which she would have gone through with the supply of air already in her lungs. She believed she was called by her Lord to speak for total abstinence, and she was determined to utter her thoughts, no matter who opposed her. She would show the men that they do not possess all the brains. She had troubles, but she had been made strong by her experience at that meeting. Here occurred more ironical applause. President Gibbs ran to the front of the platform and called upon the audience not to interrupt the lady. If she had enemies in the hall he asked them either to keep quiet or leave the meeting. The speaker, he added, was a woman, and he wished more women were like her. These remarks prefaced others of a more explosive character. "I will," said he in a high tone, "talk plainly and boldly. There is an element in this union that endeavors to undo what good work has been done by its most zealous members." A great commotion was caused in the audience by these words, and the majority of the audience flocked out of the hall, while Mrs. Welton finished her discourse to the small remainder.

LOW DEATH RATE OF THE PAST QUARTER.

The following is the total number of deaths in the City for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1877, as compared with the number during the same period last year, as appears from the records kept by the Registrar of Vital Statistics:

	1877.	1876.
July	3,280	4,172
August	2,689	2,732
September	2,213	2,119
Total	8,182	9,023

During the same quarter of 1875 the total number of deaths was 9,239. It will be seen from these statistics that during the past quarter the mortality was less than that of the same period in 1876 by 841 deaths, and less than that during the corresponding period of 1875 by 1,057 deaths—certainly a remarkable showing.

SUNDAY IN THE CHURCHES.

DR. HALL AGAIN IN THE PULPIT.

HIS FIRST SERMON SINCE HIS SUMMER TRAVELS—RESUMING THE WORK APPOINTED FOR THEM.

There was a very large attendance yesterday at the morning services in Dr. Hall's spacious church, Fifty-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue. Besides the members of the congregation, there were large numbers from other religious communities, but the ample auditorium was sufficient for all, and every one was comfortably seated while the exercises were in progress. The services were the first since the return of the Pastor from his Summer travels. Dr. Hall's discourse was based on Psalm lxxxix., 15: "Blessed is the people that know the joyful sound; they shall walk, O Lord, in the light of Thy countenance." There was nothing, he said, more applicable to the circumstances under which they were gathered together than the truths expressed in that verse. They were about resuming, in a real and earnest way, the work that God in His providence had been pleased to appoint for them, and it was eminently proper that they, the flock, and he, the Pastor, should recall together that declaration of the spirit of God, and he prayed that the Holy Spirit might make it the key-note of the ministry, worship, and work upon which they that day entered. Blessed was the people, or, in other words, happy was the people that knew the joyful sound. All men sought for happiness, although many failed in its pursuit. All were willing to make an effort for its attainment. They would work and plan, deny themselves and make sacrifices, that they might secure happiness. And yet thousands failed from ignorance of the way in which happiness was to be had. Everything turned in human life upon knowing the right use to be made of what men had already learned. Happy, therefore, was the people that knew the joyful sound, for only when they knew it would they walk in the light of God's countenance. Now, it was right to reflect what this joyful sound was, and to the consideration of that subject his discourse, he said, would be devoted, although it would be also proper to give some thought to that other portion of the passage which referred to the privilege and blessing which came of a knowledge of it. They need not, he said, waste time in determining what the special allusion of the passage was; the general idea would suffice that the joyful sound was an intimation—a revelation of grace that God had given to man at various times and under various circumstances. Neither could there be any manner of doubt as to who made that communication. It was God himself who made the proclamation, and it was this proclamation of his truth and mercy that made the joyful sound. Did any one, asked the preacher, express some contempt for the tendency of the Chairman mind to trace back its happiness and aspirations to the beginning of the race—for they should so trace them back? If so, such contemner should know that all the blessings that had been flowing to us in recent Christian times had flowed from that fountain of grace which the Lord had proclaimed immediately after the fall of man. The present was the child of the past. It was made by the past, and we only understood the present when we in some sense comprehended the past. It was most natural, therefore, that the Christian mind should trace back through ages, dispensations, economies, and privileges, that stream of bounty and benevolence that flowed to men from the covenant which the Lord had entered into with His Son. Happy would be the people, knowing this joyful sound. When they came to analyze the bounties that the joyful sound announced, they found them fourfold. In the first place, every one had a craving for a life beyond the present. The idea might be indefinite, but it existed nevertheless, and the mind that would accept as complete and satisfactory the notion of dropping out of life and memory would be either naturally weak or artificially disordered. The desire of the ancient Greeks and Romans for fame and the perpetuation of their memories would strike any one as being greater than the desire in those matters which exists at the present day, and from this the thought arose that, being without our knowledge of immortality, it was the natural stretching out of the soul for that which we enjoyed by the revelation of God. How explicit was the testimony of Christ on this point! "I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth in me shall never die." Jesus Christ in this joyful sound revealed to men an everlasting existence beyond the present life. It was in itself sufficient to make the sound joyful that we should not cease to exist when death came to us, and that this life was not a mere spark struck out of the collision of atoms. Men would not die, but live, declared the word of the Lord, and it behooved them to make the right use of this knowledge, and regulate their lives in view of this immortality, remembering that their deeds would tell upon them through the illimitable future. But there was more than this in the joyful sound referred to in the passage from the Psalms. Man everywhere had an apprehension regarding his meeting with God. All natural religion was full of the spirit of this human consciousness. Every one had a real and distinct apprehension concerning the dying hour and the solemn hereafter. Now, in view of these truths, this joyful sound was an intimation that might make us full of peace, without fear; indeed, full of positive gladness, for it involved atonement and reconciliation. Just as in the case of immortality man's craving was satisfied, so in the case of atonement man's conscience was set at rest. But there was a further benefit contained in the revelation of Divine grace. In the heathen mythology men who dignified themselves by heroic deeds or by benefits conferred on their fellow-men were honored by their contemporaries as "the sons of the gods." This was the highest point that human fancy could reach. But in no flight of fancy, but in absolute and most sober reality, God said to the human race: "I will be a father to you, and ye shall be my sons and daughters." So this revelation and adoption into the Divine family satisfied man's affections. But this was not the end of it. The adoption into the Divine family had been so arranged as to lead to another element—that it was a great thing for God to save us; that it was still greater when the comparison might be allowed, to save us by His Son, and, greatest of all, that He should save us by the blood and death of that Son. Here then was occasion for the liveliest gratitude; here was the strongest reason why we should yield loyal and glad obedience. What, then, was the position of those who knew the joyful sound? Their consciences were set at rest. Through atonement and reconciliation their affections were engaged by adoption into the Divine family, and through motives of love, not fear, they yielded themselves body and spirit and soul to Him who had bought them with His precious blood. Happy, therefore, were they who knew the joyful sound, for they would walk—that is, the tenor of their lives would be—in the light of God's countenance.

IMMORTAL LIFE.

SERMON OF REV. DR. ARMITAGE—THE SURE EVIDENCE OF THE FUTURE LIFE.

Rev. Dr. Armitage, in the Fifth-Avenue Baptist Church, took for his text yesterday morning John, xiv., 2. "In my father's house are many mansions; if it were not so I would have told you." From the second clause of the verse he drew the proposition of his discourse, that "Christ's silence gave testimony of a positive character to the truth of a future life." There is no feeling of the soul, he said, deeper than its aspiration for immortality. A strong conviction of a hereafter is planted in the human breast as the fountain of all human principle, motive, and action. We might suppose that what is so natural an instinct would need no additional evidence to prove it. In fact, the evidence that we continue to live after death is just as strong as that while we live before it we continue to breathe; Jesus Christ recognized this intuitional feeling or instinct of immortality in all his teachings, and took especial care to give no countenance to the skeptical demand for more evidence. The truth of immortality cannot be made more clear than nature makes it. Christ, looking in the face of his disciples for the last time, wished to dissipate all their groundless suspicions about the reality of a heavenly father's house. If there were no such a father's house, he would have told them. Now, why was Jesus so careful to throw this guard around his own consciousness of sincerity? He was thus careful for two reasons: First, for the perfect establishment of his own character as a truthful teacher. It seems strange that Christ should have made so strong a statement in a negative form. We only use such a negative form when men suspect our truthfulness. We must take into account that Christ had ever put immortality in the front rank of his teachings. He gave eternal life. He promised to raise this life to a perfect state, and to perpetuate it, in that perfection.

Christ, about to leave his disciples, could not be silent if the beyond were nothing but emptiness. He must have told his disciples so. If there were not the father's mansions he would have told them; He could not leave them resting upon a delusion; He would not tantilize them with the cup at the lip, to be dashed down forever. They had cast themselves on His heart's affections when they said, "Lord, to whom shall we go? Thou hast the words of eternal life." If there were no such life, He must have spoken out honestly and said so. Christ couples His own veracity in this matter of the assertion of immortality with the character of His father: "Ye believe in God, believe also in me." They were to rely upon his words as they rested on the veracity of Jehovah. Not to believe in immortality upon the word of Christ, independent of and beyond reasoning, was to disparage the character of Christ. "I go," said Christ, "to prepare a place for you;" and then, "I will come again," and between these two assurances is interjected, "if it were not so I would have told you." Secondly, Christ was careful to make this sincerity plain about teaching a future life, that He might give His people the strongest possible basis for a conviction of a life to come. "If it were not so" shows the frame of mind in which He wished to leave the disciples; He wanted them to be certain about the heavenly mansion. They were in grief because He had just been telling them that He must leave them. He wished effectually to console them, and give them a substantial basis of comfort, as if He had said, "I know every thought, fear, wish, aspiration of your souls. Your hearts start back at being left alone. Let not your hearts be troubled. There are heavenly mansions to come, and you will be with me there. My love will not leave you under any deceptive expectation. I therefore confirm you in your anticipations of a better life. I would not leave you in this life of all men most miserable." They would soon be called to endure persecution for Him. If their hope was to be a delusion, it was but common justice to draw aside the veil and let them know at once, and not induce them to give up everything for a deceit. If grasping only a shadow, following only a filmy dream, it would have been only common fairness for Jesus to have told them so. But no, no. He says: "If it were not so, (that these heavenly mansions were to come,) I would have told you." This assurance of Christ is at one with the intuitive feeling of immortality in the human breast. Pile over it heaps upon heaps, it is a foundation that will spring through all into everlasting life. Four cataract after cataract upon it, it is a spark in the soul that cannot be quenched. If man's life is to be made a rayless tomb, the promise of Jesus must not be cut upon this tomb for an epitaph, "In my Father's house are many mansions." But with Christ speaking to us, man's dust is instinct with eternal life. Christ's silence when He must have undeceived His disciples, if it had not been so, thus gives us positive proof of the truth of immortality. If it be not true then, was Jesus a deceiver? This is the rock on which to build when doubt assails you, and you feel as if the foundations were crumbling. Here is the crown of rejoicing to lay upon your head when you can see but a little distance ahead by reason, and that so dimly. Christ has made eternal life doubly sure by His silence, when if it had not been true He must have discredited the anticipation. When earth seems to you a prison; when in the confusion of argument eternal life seems doubtful, and the dark sea in which you swim gives no bottom to your feet, take up these glad words of Christ in which He assures our immortality. They will act as a talisman to you in life's hours of darkness and trial; they will whisper to you cheer in your gloom, and strength in your weakness, "In My Father's house are many mansions. If it were not so, I would have told you."

STRANGE WAYS IN CHRISTIAN LIFE.

SERMON BY REV. HALSEY W. KNAPP—JOSHUA'S WARNING TO THE ISRAELITES.

Comparatively few persons know, probably, that there is in this City a popular preacher who is also a wholesale poulterer in Washington Market. Such a one, however, is Rev. Halsey W. Knapp, who, moreover, is one of the Trustees of the Clairmont Savings Bank. Mr. Knapp began his career as a market-boy, and was converted in his early manhood. When the Baptist congregation which formerly occupied the church building on the corner of Laight and Varick streets succumbed to the movement of fashion northward, the Baptist City Mission established a school there, and afterward it was resolved to continue the regular church services; and Mr. Knapp, then having been ordained to the ministry, was called to the pulpit, from which he has since preached for 19 years. In all that time he has continued his business in the market, and it is said the respect in which he is held by all the market-men suggested to the President of the Clairmont Bank that he would be a very proper secretary of Trustee for that institution. The seats in the church are all free, and a collection is taken up after each service to pay the expenses. Mr. Knapp preached last evening before some 300 or 400 persons, who nearly filled the church. He speaks eloquently, without referring to notes, and holds the attention of his listeners from first to last, for he combines plain words and sound reasoning with the power of personal magnetism. Mr. Knapp's sermon had for its text the clause, "For ye have not passed this way heretofore," (Joshua iii., 4;) and it related to what the preacher called "the untrodden ways of a Christian's life." The Israelites had been led and fed and clothed by God for 40 years; now, on the very brink of Jordan, with the Land of Promise lying on the other side, they had a struggle before them, and they were warned by their leader for a man had become a Christian many years ago thought that his struggles were all over; but it was not so; the battle had only just begun. He would come to many untrodden ways which he had not passed before, and would often show a lack of courage there. The only thing to do was to press on. "For though 'ye have not passed this way heretofore,'" said Mr. Knapp, "there have Joshua before you crossed the Jordan. Keep your eyes on the Ark of the Covenant, and press on!" Many a man who stood high in the esteem of the world to-day only did so because he had never encountered temptation. He spoke of the 12 spies sent from the Israelites to the land of Canaan, and of the 10 cowardly ones who returned tremblingly, and the two who came back bold, and said that the land could be conquered. "The Israelites," said the speaker, "accepted the majority report. I blame them, as I blame all Christians, most of all myself, when I shrink upon the threshold that God has laid me enter." He did not believe that there was a temptation in the world that could not be overcome; but not by mere will, and it would not answer for one to rest upon his past history.

THE ALANSON M. E. CHURCH.

A REUNION MEETING—THE WORK OF METHODISM IN THIS CITY—HOW TO HELP THE CHURCHES.

Two months ago services in Alanson Methodist Episcopal Church, in Norfolk-street, near Grand, were temporarily discontinued while the edifice was undergoing repair. The work of renovation was completed on Sept. 22. On the following day (Sunday) the church was reopened with special services, and yesterday afternoon a reunion of former Pastors and old members took place in the beautified edifice. The clergymen present were Rev. Dr. Crook, the Pastor of the church, Rev. Drs. Merwin and Woodruff, Rev. N. Hubbell, Rev. J. E. Searles, and Rev. W. P. Estes. Among the laymen were Mr. Chauncey Shaffer, Mr. Samuel Halstead, and Mr. Henry Hume. The exercises of the occasion consisted of brief addresses and congregational singing, led by Mr. Avery. Rev. Dr. Merwin presided, and an introductory invocation was delivered by Mr. Halstead. Rev. Messrs. Hubbell, Searles, and Estes, and Messrs. Shaffer, Halstead, and Hume spoke briefly in relation to the affairs of the Methodist churches in the lower part of the City, and the necessity of increased revival efforts on the part of the congregations. Rev. Dr. Woodruff delivered an eloquent and forcible address, in which he said that a victory for Methodism in the City of New-York meant a victory for the denomination throughout the entire country. The Church can accomplish at present a great deal more good results than ever before, if governed by the true spirit of revival. There was no necessity for the employment of preachers at extravagant salaries; plenty of them could be obtained for $1,000 a year, and energetic members of congregations could be utilized in many ways in the accomplishment of the work of saving souls. The reverend speaker suggested a novel plan to diminish the indebtedness of the churches. His proposition was that the 30 churches of the City pool their debts, and, by a combined effort, wipe them all out. The weaker churches were being killed by heavy debts, which should be paid with the assistance of the more wealthy congregations. There was too, in his opinion, a necessity for a stricter enforcement of church discipline, affecting the duties of members. He would expel any man who failed to attend class-meetings regularly, and would rigorously enforce the rules which characterized old-fashioned Methodism. After the conclusion of the address a collection was taken up to help to liquidate the debt of the church. At the evening service Rev. Mr. Moorhouse preached the sermon.

THE LATE ADMIRAL CANARIS.

SERVICES AT THE GREEK CHURCH YESTERDAY FOR THE REPOSE OF THE SOUL OF THE GREEK ADMIRAL.

A funeral service for the repose of the soul of Admiral Constantine Canaris, late Prime Minister of Greece, and the naval hero of the Grecian Revolution in 1821, was celebrated yesterday morning, in the Greek Chapel on Second-avenue at the request of the Philhellenic Adelphotes Syllogus. This society is a Greek national organization, a branch of which has recently been established in this City, but the head-quarters are at Athens, where one of its directors is M. C. Evangelides, who was rescued by Americans from the Turks when a boy during the Greek struggle for independence, was brought to this City and educated at Columbia College, and was the original of William Cullen Bryant's "Greek Boy." Among those present in the congregation were M. Bodisco, the Russian Consul-General; Countess B. de Philimonof, daughter of the former Governor of Moscow; A. C. Evangelides, ex-American Vice-Consul-General to Egypt, and son of the "Greek Boy," and Messrs. Factiri, Vowros, Calvocoressi, Thoroy, and others. Greek residents of this City and members of the organization under whose auspices the services were celebrated, which numbers among its American members Messrs. William Cullen Bryant, Erastus Brooks, Bayard Taylor, and Col. F. A. Conkling. The services were conducted by Father Nicholas Bjerring, the Pastor of the chapel, assisted by Father Alexis J. Mikhailowsky, and were partly in Russian, partly in Greek, and partly in English. The altar and gospel and epistle desks were draped in mourning, and the priests wore black velvet robes. In addition to the ordinary services fervent prayers were offered for the repose of the soul and the forgiveness of the sins of the late Prime Minister, and dirges were chanted. Father Bjerring prayed for the reigning dynasties of Russia and Greece, and for the President of the United States, and a collection was taken for the benefit of the wounded Russian soldiers in the present war with Turkey.

NO FIVE-CENT SHOPS.

The United Association of Barbers, which was organized last October for the purpose of protecting the general interests of the trade and opposing the barbers who only charged five cents, held a meeting at Beethoven Hall, on Sixth-street, last evening, Mr. Philip T. Schmidt in the chair. The President reported that the organization had proved to be a thorough success, and that the five-cent shops were gradually closing up. The combination of the "boss" barbers had proved effective in driving out of the trade the men who had not received a practical training, and who, from their habits, were not trustworthy. A better class of men had taken their places, and the men who now worked in the cheap shops had succeeded in driving away decent customers. The society was reported to be in a flourishing financial condition.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The ceremony of reopening the College of Veterinary surgeons will take place at the lecture room of the university, No. 205 Lexington-avenue, this evening at 8 o'clock.

The Neurological Society will hold its regular monthly meeting at No. 12 West Thirty-first-street at 8 o'clock this evening. Papers will be read by Dr. E. C. Spitzka, Dr. E. C. Seguin, and Dr. Robert W. Taylor.

John Dewitt, aged 34, a sailor on the bark Teckalet, lying in the East River, near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, fell from the "galley" to the deck of the craft and was instantly killed. The Coroner was notified.

An organ recital was given in St. Stephen's Church last evening, by Prof. Henry G. Thunder, the organist. The programme was in two parts and comprised in all eight selections, including selections from Mozart, Hayden, and Handel.

Officer Brown, of the Ninth Precinct, yesterday morning rescued from drowning John C. Cain, a vagrant, aged 47, who, while drunk, jumped into the Hudson River from the foot of Perry-street. Cain was locked up in the Ninth Precinct Station-house.

The opening of the session of 1877-'78 of the Medical Department of the University of New-York will take place at 8 o'clock to-morrow evening at No. 410 East Twenty-sixth-street. Prof. William H. Thomson, M. D., will deliver the introductory address.

Edward Brennan, of No. 40 Sheriff-street, yesterday afternoon jumped into the East River and saved from drowning a lad named William Ane, 9 years of age, who had fallen into the water at the foot of Bivington-street. The boy was sent to his home at No. 34 Broome-street.

Yesterday afternoon at 3:10 an unknown man was found unconscious by officers of the Fourth Precinct, at the corner of Pearl and Chatham streets, and sent to Chambers-Street Hospital. The man was apparently about 40 years of age, of dark complexion, had dark hair, mustache, and chin-whiskers, and wore a dark coat and vest, ribbed pantaloons, and Derby hat.

The Gospel Tent meetings, now held in Grand Union Hall, Seventh-avenue, near Thirtieth-street, continue as largely attended as ever. Mr. D. W. Beardsley preached yesterday morning. A temperance meeting was held in the afternoon. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., preached in the evening, and a clergyman from Liverpool also made an address. All the services were largely attended.

BROOKLYN.

Anthony Lohr, residing in Manhattan-avenue, near Ash-street, was seriously injured yesterday by falling from a ladder in the Oleophene Oil-works.

Coroner Nolan was yesterday notified to hold an inquest on the body of a four-weeks old child of William Wingout, of No. 127 Ellery-street, which died without medical attendance.

William Mason, aged 45 years, of No. 537 Park-avenue, was arrested yesterday for assaulting his wife by knocking her down, biting her on the forehead, and otherwise maltreating her.

The residence of J. H. Thorp, No. 379 Washington-avenue, was entered by burglars on Saturday evening, and $325 worth of jewelry was stolen. Entrance was effected through a rear window of the second story.

The corner-stone of the new industrial school building, which is in the course of erection on South Third-street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, will be laid under the auspices of the Masonic Order next Wednesday at 3 P. M.

During the temporary absence of Mrs. E. A. Steele, of No. 394 Adelphi-street, her house was entered by burglars. The amount of property stolen cannot be ascertained until the return of the occupant, who failed to notify the Police of the intended vacancy of the premises.

John Thompson, aged 28 years, who said he resided in Greenpoint, was caught in the act of robbing the poor-boxes in St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, corner of Hicks and Summit streets, last evening, by Special Officer Connery, of the Third Precinct. The officer arrested the thief and took him to the station-house, where he was searched, and $22 26 in money and a bunch of skeleton keys were found in his possession.

LONG ISLAND.

Ex-Gov. Dix the other day at Quogue proved that he was still able to "shoot 'em on the spot" by killing six out of seven teal on the wing at one shot.

On information obtained and charges made by Oliver Cotter, A. Kilpatrick, S. C. Barr, John Hennessey, Sidney Mott, Daniel Valentine, J. L. Pearsall, John Churlick, and Thomas Coffee were last week arraigned before Justices Kirby and Baxter, of North Hempstead, charged with violations of the Excise law. Coffee was discharged and the examination of the others was adjourned until Oct. 11.

Mr. S. Harman Tuthill, of East Marion, with his son,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8129. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE DEMOCRATS IN ALBANY.

SIGNS OF A STORMY CONVENTION.

THE ELEMENTS OF DISCORD VARIED AND STRONG—ERASTUS CORNING'S DELEGATION—THE ANTI-TAMMANY FIGHT TO BE RENEWED—JOHN KELLY'S VICTORY TO BE DEARLY BOUGHT—THE "OLD TICKET" DELEGATES IN THE MINORITY—THE USUAL RUSES AND CHICANERY IN OPERATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 1.—There is no doubt, to-night, that John Kelly will dictate the action to be taken by the State Convention of the New-York Democrats called to meet here on Wednesday next. It is equally certain, however, that he will have to fight hard for the victory, and that in gaining it he will bring about a serious if not fatal split in his party. Indeed, the convention promises to be one of the most exciting and disorderly political gatherings ever held in the State. The fight over the temporary organization will be commenced by Erastus Corning, who claims to be at the head of the regular delegation from the First District of Albany County, but who is opposed not only by a bolting delegation, but by the so-called "Regency clique," the principal organ of which, the Albany *Argus*, refuses to print his name in the list of regular delegates. All this trouble comes of Mr. Corning's refusal to support Gov. Robinson in his demand for the renomination of Charles S. Fairchild and the old State officers. His action in this direction only endears him to Kelly, however, and as they seem to have a majority of the votes. he will, doubtless, be admitted to the convention without regard to the merits of the contest in his district. This matter having been disposed of, the old fight between Tammany and Anti-Tammany will have to be taken up, and will be very likely to cause more trouble and occasion more bitter personal discussion than ever before. Kelly and his friends express a determination to deprive the Anti-Tammany men of the scant privileges of seats on the floor which was accorded to them in former years, and to have their cases sent to the Committee on Credentials without debate. On the other hand, the Anti-Tammany people will leave no stone unturned to break down Kelly, and secure not only seats for all their delegates, but the right to vote for at least one-half of them. The delegation is this year one of the strongest that has ever fought the "Ring," and no doubt it will make its influence felt here. In addition to Senators Morrissey and Bixby, Andrew H. Green will be among the contestants.

To-night Frank Spinola, Coroner Woltman and Nachtman, and other well-known agents of Tammany Hall, arrived here in advance of the other delegates. The "Boss" will be here to-morrow morning, and in the meantime they represent his interests. Of course, they are all in favor of a new State ticket, and they profess to believe that their wishes in this direction will be gratified. I think they are justified in this opinion. To-night the new ticket men are in the majority, and the friends of Fairchild and Bigelow low-spirited and apparently hopeless. State Treasurer Ross, who favors a change in all the offices except his own, seems to be certain that the new ticket men will win, and the sanguine friends of Tammany from the interior of the State, who profess to have been informed as to the feelings of a majority of the delegates, say that at the best not more than 140 of them will vote to sustain Gov. Robinson and the old ticket. It requires 193 votes to nominate. Henry Richmond and others from Buffalo are here, in favor of Allen C. Beach for Secretary of State, and that gentleman is also on hand looking after his own interests. Ex-Senator Laning, of Buffalo, and J. T. Spriggs, of Utica, candidates for Attorney-General, are also here. The latter gentleman brings information that ex-Gov. Seymour, who was reported this morning as on his way to Albany to support his friend and relative Mr. Fairchild, will not leave his home during the meeting of the convention.

Regarding the platform to be adopted, it is just possible that there may be some dispute. A few of the more moderate delegates are understood to favor some kind of mild indorsement of President Hayes and his Administration, while the majority, of course, are determined to make all sorts of declarations about "fraud" first triumphant in American politics.

During the evening some of the Tammany men have been making frantic efforts to throw dust in the eyes of the country delegates by assuring them that Mr. Kelly is not personally opposed to Messrs. Bigelow and Fairchild, but that he does not think their renomination would be for the best interest of the party at this time. Frank Spinola is particularly active in the kind of work referred to. He says, among other laughable things of the same kind, that Kelly has no desire to dictate, that he only wishes to serve the people to the best of his ability, and that he has no idea of bringing his personal grievances into the convention, as did a certain distinguished gentleman at Rochester.

The following are the most prominent candidates for the various State offices to be filled at the coming election: For Secretary of State, A. B. Weaver and James McQuade, of Oneida; Allen C. Beach, of Jefferson, and the present incumbent, Mr. Bigelow. Of these, Mr. Beach is believed to have most strength, but he will be bitterly opposed by the canal reform element among the delegates, as well also as by other candidates who were at any time or in any way identified with the old Canal Ring. For Attorney-General, the candidates are A. B. Waldo, of Essex; ex-Senator Laning, of Buffalo; William A. Poncher, of Oswego; State Senators Schoonmaker and Bradley; John J. Armstrong, of Queens; George Raines, of Rochester; J. T. Spriggs, of Utica, and Mr. Fairchild, who has tried to fill the office. For Controller, Mr. Olcott, the present incumbent, is the only candidate mentioned. For State Treasurer the aspirants are James Mackin, of Dutchess; Robert Waterman, of Albany, and Mr. Ross. For State Engineer the names of Charles E. Hilton, E. Symons, Jr., and Mr. Van Buren, the present incumbent, are mentioned. Mr. Hilton seems to have the most strength.

THE OSWEGO DELEGATION.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 1.—The First District of Oswego County sends Charles Rhodes, T. E. O'Keefe and E. H. Boyd to the Democratic State Convention. Resolutions in favor of a new ticket, and instructing the delegates to present the name of Hon. W. A. Pancher. of this city, for Attorney-General, were passed unanimously.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTIONS.

THE DEMOCRATS CARRY HARTFORD — THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS PROBABLY ADOPTED.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 1.—In Hartford to-day the Democrats elected their entire ticket, by majorities ranging from 250 to 500. There are charges of extensive frauds in several wards. By the new law minority representation is secured in wards of Selectmen and Assessors.

The vote in the State on the two constitutional amendments was light, but both are probably carried. The first prohibits extra compensation to public officers. The second prohibits town aid to railroads.

BALTIMORE CITY REPUBLICANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 1.—In Republican circles the expediency of nominating a municipal ticket in this city is just now being agitated, and the question has aroused wide diversity of opinion. At a meeting of the City Executive Committee to-night it was decided that, as there were already three parties in the field, the Republicans should keep out of it and give their votes to whichever is the most likely to defeat the Ring Democracy. On the other hand, at a meeting of the city members of the State Central Committee the sentiment was pretty general that in the confusion now existing was the best opportunity for the Republicans to make straight-out nominations and strive for victory. R. Stockett Mathews, Chairman of the State Central Committee, denounced all coalitions, and was equally severe on Democrats, reformers, and working men's parties. Committees of conference were appointed to reconcile these conflicting views. The working men are highly incensed because of the refusal of the Board of Supervisors to allow them any judges of election, and are making threats that they will capture the polls and install their officials at the ballot-boxes.

SUSTAINING THE PRESIDENT.

A CALL FOR A MASS-MEETING—ACTION OF THE COMMITTEE OF FIFTY OF THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB—THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY TO BE INDORSED—LETTERS FROM PROMINENT GENTLEMEN.

The committee of fifty gentlemen, members of the Union League Club and others, who were appointed at the meeting held on Saturday evening. met last night in the Executive Committee room of the club-house. Nearly all the persons appointed were present or made known by letter their approval of the objects of the proposed meeting, and not one unfavorable or unsympathetic response was received from any of the persons chosen. Judge Noah Davis presided, and Mr. George B. Butler was Secretary. The meeting began at 8 o'clock, and was not over until nearly midnight, the time being consumed in the consideration of the details of preparation and in the framing of the call, which it was deemed necessary to make comprehensive as well as brief. There was no disposition evinced to be bitter or personal, as it was distinctly given out that the object of the meeting would be to obtain a broad, general indorsement of the President's policy, an affirmative rather than a negative opposition to the proceedings at Rochester. A number of changes have been made in the committee chosen on Saturday. Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt, who was selected as one of the number, wrote acknowledging the receipt of the invitation to serve on the committee "to take action to sustain the policy of President Hayes in view of the recent proceedings at Rochester," and added: "I have made it a rule, and hitherto rigidly adhered to it, of taking no part in or permitting the use of my name for any meeting or object political or semi-political in character. Without being attached to any party or organization, I remain free to support independently such candidates and measures as seem to me best for the general good. I must, therefore, while thanking you for the compliment, decline to serve upon the committee. I am, however, glad of the wise and patriotic course pursued by President Hayes so far; it has my cordial approval, and I believe his policy will secure to the whole country peace, prosperity and the permanent progress of every material interest." Mr. James M. Constable, of Arnold & Constable, supposing the meeting to be one of club members only, desired to be omitted from the committee, as he was no longer a member. Mr. Lloyd Aspinwall's name was also dropped, as it was understood he was not desirous of being identified with the movement. Mr. F. S. Winston expressed by letter the opinion that "the mind and heart of the people are with the President and his policy, and it will soon so appear." Mr. John A. Stewart sent word that he was "heartily in favor of such action, and will fully co-operate." Judge Emott and Mr. Theodore Roosevelt wrote in a similar strain. Mr. F. B. Thurber was in full sympathy with the movement. and, although unable to be with the committee, offered to co-operate and bear his full share of any necessary expense attending it. Mr. W. H. Fogg wrote that he favored "unequivocal indorsement of the President and his Cabinet." Mr. John Sloane hoped that if a meeting should be called "Republicans will speak as they spoke last Fall." A letter was received and read from Mr. John J. Cisco, asserting that many Democrats would support the Administration, and that he was an earnest upholder of the President's policy.

Major J. M. Bundy offered a resolution that a committee of 15 be appointed to arrange the details and prepare a call. The committee, including Judge Davis, J. M. Bundy, and Mr. Charles Watrous, spent more than an hour in preparing the call, which was as follows:

"The Republicans and all others of the City of New-York who approve of the Administration of President Hayes in its efforts to promote the permanent union and harmony of the whole country and to restore every branch of the civil service to its early efficiency and purity, and who feel that the action of the recent Republican State Convention has placed the Republican Party and the people of the State in a position toward the President and his Administration at once false and injurious, are requested to meet at the Cooper Institute, in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of October, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of declaring their unabated faith and confidence in the integrity, ability, and patriotism of President Hayes; their sense of the wisdom and justice of the aims and purposes of his Administration, and their belief and joy that the country is beginning to realize, and will soon fully reap, the blessings of domestic quiet and happy concord in and between all the States which a universal love of the Union and respect for the Constitution as now established are sure to produce; of restored confidence and abundant labor in all departments of industry and commerce; and of a sound and permanent prosperity which shall bring plenty and happiness to all the people."

The call having been adopted, the names of Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, S. F. Stanton, and L. C. Lewis were added to the Committee of Fifty. Some consideration was then given to the matter of speakers for the meeting. It was decided to invite, among others, Mr. George William Curtis, Gen. John A. Dix, Mr. Joseph H. Choate, and Judge Noah Davis, to speak. The presiding officer was not decided upon, nor had the matter been sufficiently considered to call forth any expression as to the best choice that could be made. Major J. M. Bundy, Mr. S. B. Ruggles, and Mr. M. D. Scudder, were selected as a Committee on Resolutions.

It became evident among members of the Union League Club during the evening that there was some opposition to permitting the action of the committee being considered as the action of the club, and Mr. George B. Butler desired it to be distinctly understood that it was not an official proceeding of the club, but a movement of gentlemen connected with it.

SENATOR CONKLING REBUKED—RESOLUTIONS INDORSING THE ROCHESTER PLATFORM AND CANDIDATES.

The Ninth Assembly District Republican Association met last evening in Bleecker Hall, on Bleecker-street, Mr. Gilbert J. Hunter presiding. A set of resolutions was offered by Mr. George B. Deane, one of the district delegates to the Rochester Convention, approving the platform adopted and the candidates nominated there; but disapproving "as ill-timed, unwise, and detrimental to the Republican Party the speech of the temporary Chairman, Hon. Thomas C. Platt," and condemning his election as permanent President of the convention, "after his injudicious speech, as unwise and opposed to the wishes of the great mass of the party." The resolutions also indorsed heartily "the man of our choice, who has been legally elected President of the United States." They were unanimously adopted, as well as another set approving the President's policy. Mr. Jacobus, of the delegation to the Rochester Convention, reported favorably upon the candidates nominated there, the name of Grenville Tremain being received with especial favor. A committee of seven members was appointed to look after public meetings in the district during the political campaign.

The First Assembly District Republican Association held its regular monthly meeting last evening at No. 152 Franklin-street, Mr. Charles H. Trainor presiding. The names of 62 candidates for membership were presented and were referred to the Committee on Admissions. On motion of Mr. Charles Herbert, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of this, the First Assembly District Republican Association, do pledge their undivided support to the nominees of their party on the State ticket.

Resolved, That each and every member of this association will earnestly and faithfully use his best endeavors in the interests of the candidates of the Republican Party, on both the State and local tickets.

Resolved, That the rooms of this association be open nightly and all citizens who have the interests of the Republican Party at heart be invited to attend.

A meeting of the Republicans of the Seventh Assembly District was held in the head-quarters of the Lincoln Club, at No. 12 University-place, last evening, Lucas Van Allen, Esq., in the chair. Hon. Isaac I. Hayes made a short address, and resolutions were adopted ratifying the Rochester nominations, and asserting that on the success of the Republican Party depends the relief of the overburdened tax-payers in the City and State.

The regular monthly meeting of the Seventeenth Ward Republican Association, Brooklyn, was held last night at Association Hall, Manhattan-avenue, Greenpoint. Mr. Timothy Perry presided. Mr. Dickinson offered a series of resolutions indorsing the platform and principles of the Republican Party, and the entire policy of President Hayes, laying special stress upon his efforts respecting civil service reform. The vote upon the question being a doubtful one, Mr. George S. Devyr called for the yeas and nays. The resolution was then adopted by a majority of one. Mr. Dickinson then moved that the names of all Federal office-holders be stricken from the membership-roll. The motion was tabled by a majority of one. By order of the association, copies of the resolutions will be forwarded to the President and to Secretary Evarts.

STATE POLITICAL NOTES.

The Republicans of the First District of Livingston County have nominated James W. Wadsworth, of Geneseo, for the Assembly.

The Republican Convention in the Fourth Judicial District is to be held in Binghampton on the 4th inst., and that in the Seventh District in Rochester on the 10th.

The Labor Reformers of Albany County have nominated ex-Assemblyman William J. Maher for State Senator, and a full list of county officers. In the Fourth District they have nominated Edward Curran for Assembly.

Calls have been issued for Republican Senatorial conventions as follows: Eleventh District at Poughkeepsie, Oct. 4; Fifteenth District at Schenectady, Oct. 10; Twenty-fourth District at Owego, Oct. 2; Twenty-fifth District at Port Byron, Oct. 6; Thirty-first District at Buffalo, Oct. 11.

MR. FAIRCHILD'S DEFENSE.

A LETTER FROM THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL TO SENATOR CONKLING—THE CENSURE CONTAINED IN THE NINTH RESOLUTION DENOUNCED AS UNJUST—MR. CONKLING HELD PERSONALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR AN ALLEGED FALSEHOOD.

Attorney-General Fairchild has written a long letter to Senator Roscoe Conkling, denouncing as false the statements contained in the ninth resolution of the Republican State platform relative to the expenditure by his office of $40,000 in certain prosecutions which have not yielded to the State any return. Mr. Fairchild declares that the statements in that resolution are false, and the inference to be drawn therefrom maliciously false. For this resolution he holds Mr. Conkling personally responsible. It does not say, he continues, that the present Attorney-General authorized the expenditure in question, leaving that to be inferred; hence the malice. Quoting from his report, made in response to the call of the Legislature, Mr. Fairchild shows that the total amount paid by the State for proceedings at law of all kinds during the two years ending Dec. 31, 1876, was $39,005 10, and continues: "It shows that not more than $3,000 was paid to counsel retained by the present Attorney-General; that not more than $6,000 was paid to counsel for services rendered in any manner to the present Attorney-General, no matter by whom those counsel were retained; that not more than $14,000 was paid to counsel to assist the present Attorney-General or any of his predecessors in carrying on litigations in the remotest manner connected with the office of the Attorney-General; that not more than $12,000 of expense was incurred by the present Attorney-General in all for counsel fees, experts' fees, and expenses of all kinds in conducting litigations and prosecutions the most complicated and difficult that the State has ever been engaged in. This includes all the canal suits and prosecutions, proceedings against County Treasurers, savings banks, insurance companies, and corporations of all kinds—in short, all the expenses which the Attorney-General's office incurred at a time when the business of that office has been many times greater than ever before—and makes no deductions for costs returned or to be returned in many of these proceedings." As a further illustration of the alleged falsity of the inference drawn from the statements of the resolution Mr. Fairchild proceeds to detail some of the items making up this account, showing that nearly all of the amount was expended in miscellaneous prosecutions in various parts of the State, and that many of the sums paid to counsel were specifically appropriated by the Legislature. Also, that large sums have been recovered by the State as the result of these prosecutions, and that many public plunderers have been driven from office. There are two cases, he says, now in the Court of Appeals, in which the State has thus far been defeated, but the present Attorney-General did not bring them, and will not be entitled to credit if they are successful. "One return," he says, "there will surely be to the State from these actions, even if it shall be eventually defeated in the mere recovery of money in these actions: and that will be that the people will look to it in the future that their public servants are men who will not barter away the right of the State to recover in her courts of law when she has been robbed. Is there no return to the people in the fact that under the present Attorney-General over $1,000,000 has been and will be paid into the Treasury of the City of New-York—money recovered that had been stolen from the City?" In conclusion, Mr. Fairchild quotes from Mr. Conkling's speech before the Rochester Convention, and says that if he is correct in his belief that he [Mr. Conkling] wrote the resolution in question, then he can say to him, "You have won your honors, all your honors, by thus misrepresenting your opponents."

THE WORKING MEN'S PARTY.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 1.—The Working Men's Party Convention assembled in Hospitaller Hall here this forenoon and organized, with Richard Gilday, of Holyoke, for President, several Vice-Presidents, and W. G. H. Smart, of Boston, and Thomas Jordan, of Brighton, Secretaries. The usual committees were appointed, and the convention took a recess till 2 o'clock.

At the afternoon session the Committee on Nominations for State Officers reported the following, which was accepted: For Governor—Wendell Phillips, of Boston; Lieutenant-Governor—William Earl, of Worcester; Secretary of State—W. H. Goss, of Marlboro; Treasurer and Receiver—Gen. Dyer W. Lum, of Northampton; Attorney-General—Israel W. Andrews, of Danvers; Auditor—N. E. Chase, of Boston.

THE HOME GUARDS OF BOSTON.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 1.—The Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston, numbering about 300 persons, visited Hartford to-day for their annual Fall field-day. They were received by the Putnam Phalanx, the Governor's Foot Guard, and a battalion of the First Regiment, Connecticut National Guard. The reception was a most enthusiastic one, the buildings in the city being very elaborately decorated with flags, bunting, &c. This evening the company gave a reception at Allyn Hall, the Putnam Phalanx, the Hartford City Guard, and officers of other organizations being their guests. It was a very recherché affair, and was very largely attended by the élite of the city. To-morrow the Ancients give a state dinner to the State and city officials and the Putnam Phalanx. Hon. N. P. Banks and Leopold Morse, members of Congress, are with the Ancients. The visitors return to Boston Tuesday evening.

SALE OF A RAILROAD.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 1.—The Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington Railroad, extending from Mount Sterling to Cincinnati, via Louisville, was sold to-day by order of Chancellor Bruce. A syndicate, representing the second mortgage bondholders and floating creditors, purchased the line for $731,000, subject to three mortgages—one in favor of the City of Louisville for $100,000, another in favor of Guthrie Knight and the Bowles heirs for $700,000, and the third in favor of Narvin Green and others, amounting to $3,000,000. The road is an unusually prosperous one.

SAVINGS BANK SUSPENDED

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 1.—Another result of the tremor caused by the suspension of the Barnstable Savings Bank has been the suspension of the Savings Bank at Hyannis, Mass. There has been a run upon the bank for several days, and on Saturday it was deemed advisable that payment should be entirely suspended until such time as the present distrust shall have subsided. The bank has a good standing, and most of its loans are good. At its last report the bank had 1,695 depositors, and the aggregate deposits amounted to $603,745 28.

A LABOR DEMONSTRATION.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 1.—An enthusiastic working men's demonstration occurred here this afternoon, the occasion being the release from prison under bail of Povey and Harrison, the leaders of the mob during the recent riots, who have been imprisoned at Pittsburg. They were escorted through the streets by 1,200 working men, and the procession was viewed by some 10,000 people. A large meeting was held afterward.

THE INVASION OF TURKEY.

OPERATIONS IN AND ABOUT PLEVNA.

THE REPORTED REPULSE OF THE ALLIES BY OSMAN PASHA ON SUNDAY DISCREDITED—TODLEBEN APPOINTED CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE ROUMANIANS—THE IMPERIAL GUARD NOT TO APPEAR BEFORE PLEVNA BEFORE THE 5TH INST.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—This morning's *Standard* publishes the following special dispatch from Sophia dated Sunday evening, Sept. 30: "Trustworthy information has been received here that Osman Pasha has repulsed a Russo-Roumanian attack on his front and left, inflicting heavy losses. It is also said that he attacked the Russians on the Lovatz road and recovered several positions." This seems to agree with the report published in the Constantinople newspapers yesterday that Osman Pasha had defeated the Roumanians before Plevna, but there is no more reason to believe one than the other. The *Standard's* details resemble the fight of Sept. 11 to 13 remarkably. As the Imperial Guard, numbering 56,000, is said to be due before Plevna by the 5th inst., it is highly improbable that the Russians have made a general assault without them.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—The Russian Telegraphic Agency has a dispatch from Bucharest which says: "Gen. Todleben succeeds Gen. Zotoff as Chief of Staff to the Prince of Roumania before Plevna."

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The *Standard's* Bucharest dispatch says: "The Czarewitch visited Gorny-Studen to attend a council of war as to whether the bulk of the Russian Army should winter in Bulgaria or Roumania."

[NOTE.—Yesterday's Bucharest special to the same paper stated that the Czarewitch went to Gorny-Studen on Saturday to relinquish his command of the left flank and resume command of the Imperial Guard.]

SIDE ISSUES OF THE CONFLICT.

GEN. KLAPKA AND THE REPORTED MOVEMENT IN TRANSYLVANIA — MEDIATION STILL IMPOSSIBLE — THE POSITION OF SERVIA STILL UNSETTLED.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—A letter from Gen. Klupka is published in Paris, touching the rumor that he was one of the leaders of the movement to form a Hungarian legion in Transylvania, to act in conjunction with a Turkish corps, to destroy the Roumanian railways. He says he knows nothing of that affair, and if he had known of it during his recent sojourn in Hungary he would have dissuaded the country from such a project.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—The Russian Telegraphic Agency prints a Bucharest dispatch which declares that mediation is impossible. A solution of the questions between Russia and Turkey must be sought for on the battle-field. Diplomacy may intervene later.

VIENNA, Oct. 1.—The *Political Correspondence's* Belgrade despatch says: "It is most positively denied in official circles that Servia has already resolved upon warlike action. However, it is thought probable the final resolution of the Servian Government will mainly depend upon the communications of the newly-appointed Russian agent, who has just arrived."

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The *Times'* St. Petersburg dispatch says: "The report that petitions are being signed requesting the Emperor to return home is untrue. Uninvited offers of mediation would be regarded almost as a national insult. It is not the painter Vereschagin, but his brother, who was killed at Plevna."

The *Times'* special from Belgrade says: "Since the arrival of the new Russian Consul-General and Roumania's Envoy Extraordinay. Servian intervention is regarded as quite certain. It is said that this question has been decided in Cabinet Councils. Troops have again been ordered to the frontier, and officers and surgeons have been ordered to rejoin their regiments within three days. Ammunition and provisions are being sent to the border. Kragujevatz Arsenal is working day and night."

The *Times'* correspondent at Vienna says: "The resolution come to at these Servian Cabinet Councils is to ask the Porte to withdraw her troops concentrated near the frontier. As a refusal of this demand is almost inevitable, it is believed in Belgrade that Servia will be ready to take the field at the date announced at the Russian head-quarters, namely, the 15th inst. Here, however, but little importance is attached to these fits and starts in the policy of Servia, the conviction prevailing that this policy will ultimately be regulated not by what passes at Belgrade, but by what happens at the seat of war. It is by no means impossible that the Servians, despite the incitement of Russia, will await the result of the operations before Plevna."

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

APPREHENSIONS OF AN APPEAL TO FORCE BY THE GOVERNMENT — RUMORS OF CHANGES IN THE CABINET OF THE MARSHAL-PRESIDENT—THE EX-EMPRESS AND THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—A Brussels dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says: "The Prince Imperial has left Belgium."

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs: "It was rumored last night that the Duke de Broglie and M. Berthaut had resigned from the French Cabinet. This report, for the present at least, is unfounded, but the alarm which it created was very remarkable. The apprehension of a forcible coup d'état by the Government is so great here that the resignation of the Duke de Broglie and certain of his colleagues who are known to be opposed to such measures, would be considered as a preface to a violation of law, though it is hard to tell in whose interest such a violation would be. I know from a perfectly trustworthy source that the Empress disapproves of the Government's course since the 16th of May last. The Prince Imperial is also said to have lately expressed a similar disapproval to an interviewer. He declared he would not throw impediments in the way of a regular Government. It is certain that the opinion of the Cabinet itself is divided. Some of its members think of a *coup ds force* in case of defeat at the elections. Others, and the non-Bonapartist conservatives, contemplate a second dissolution. But I repeat with the certainty of truth that the Senate will not support a dissolution simply to help the Government.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

SURRENDER OF LEADING INSURGENTS — RUMORS OF AN EARLY PEACE IN CIRCULATION.

HAVANA, Oct. 1.—Señor Castillo, with his son, surrendered to the Spanish authorities on the 27th ult. Both were prominent persons in the insurrection. Señor Castillo was Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Cuban Government, and his son aide-de-camp of Gen. Maximo Gomez. Rumors of peace are daily taking more shape, and a proximate peace is generally credited.

THE FAMINE IN BRITISH INDIA.

THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILLION OF VICTIMS ALREADY FALLEN—A LARGE INCREASE OF DEATHS FEARED BEFORE THE FAMINE IS OVER.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The *Times'* Madras correspondent, reviewing the actual effects in that Presidency of the famine and the diseases consequent on the famine, says: "The registered deaths of the present year up to the end of June were 370,000 above the average. This, according to the opinion of the district officers, does not represent more than two-thirds of the mortality, and we have further to add the deaths which have occurred since and have not yet been officially reported." The correspondent's conclusion is that not less than 750,000 persons have fallen victims, and even these figures will probably be largely increased before the famine and its after-wave of suffering have finally passed away.

CHASING THE INDIANS.

THE PURSUERS UNABLE TO COME UP WITH THE PURSUED—JOSEPH AND HIS BAND STILL AHEAD—APACHE AND WARM SPRING INDIANS READY TO SURRENDER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 1.—Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan has received official advices confirming the statement that Joseph's band of Nez Percés crossed the Missouri River at Cow Creek on the 23d. Cow Creek empties into the Missouri at a point 120 miles east of Fort Benton. The 12 soldiers on duty there, and who are reported in the dispatches as having defended themselves against Joseph's band, are assisting in making some improvement in the rapids under direction of an officer of engineers. The freight destroyed by the Nez Percés probably belonged to private parties and not to the Government. Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan thinks Joseph has probably escaped to British territory by this time. It is now seven days since the Indians crossed the Missouri, and the distance from the mouth of Cow Creek to the British line is not much if any over 100 miles. The Lieutenant-General believes that Major-Gen. Howard and Col. Sturgis have probably done the very best they could. He says it has simply been a race, and to use his own words, "When it comes to a race for life, the fellow who is being pursued can always go a little the fastest." He thinks Joseph will remain on the British side until he is delivered up by the authorities. He has given orders that the band must be pursued to the very line. Col. Miles, with 10 skeleton companies, one of cavalry and nine of infantry—only a couple of hundred men all told—left the mouth of Tongue River on the 18th. He is marching toward the British line, and intends to cross, if he has not already crossed, the Missouri at Carroll, about 50 or 75 miles below Cow Creek. He is not pursuing the Nez Percés, but is heading up into a region where he can take care of Sitting Bull if he should venture over to the American side, a thing that of all others he is the least likely to do.

CAMP ROBINSON, Neb., Oct. 1.—It is not definitely known how many lodges of Indians left the Spotted Tail Agency on the 23d ult., but it is supposed nearly all of them have returned. Four companies of cavalry that left here last week to turn them back returned to-day and report not having seen any Indians. There is a good deal of excitement among the Indians at the different agencies in regard to their removal to Missouri, and it is doubtful if this will be accomplished without force.

THE ARIZONA APACHES SOON EXPECTED TO SURRENDER—THE WARM SPRING INDIANS DESIROUS TO SURRENDER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The following dispatch was received at the War Department this morning:

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 30, 1877.

To Gen. E. D. Townsend, Washington, D. C.:

Information received by telegraph from the Department of the Missouri leads to the belief that the Apaches of Arizona, who recently fled from their reservations, will be obliged to surrender before long. Two Apache chiefs have already consented to surrender. All the available troops in New-Mexico are operating against them.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant-General.

Indian Inspector Vandever telegraphs to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs from Santa Fé, New-Mexico, that there are said to be 150 Warm Spring Indians near Fort Wingate wanting to surrender.

BURNING OF TWELVE OIL-CARS.

COLLISION OF PORTIONS OF AN UNCOUPLED TRAIN IN OHIO—A FIERCE BLAZE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 1.—At 4:15 A. M. to-day a heavily loaded oil train of 40 cars, on the Lake Shore Railroad, came to the crossing of that road with the Painesville and Youngstown Road, about half a mile west of Painesville, and, as required by law, stopped. Upon starting, the coupling about the middle of the train broke, and, in the haze of the morning, as the engineer backed up the forward part of the train to couple with the stationary portion, a collision occurred, which threw a shower of sparks back upon the first oil-tank cars. In an instant the first two cars were a blaze, the covers of the manholes were blown off with a terrible explosion, and the flames spread with great rapidity. Word was sent back to the station for another engine to draw the detached portion of the train out of reach of the exploding oil. In a few moments it was on the spot, but the danger of approaching the fire, from the constant explosions, was very great. A switchman named Murphy ran up to uncouple the cars at the risk of his life, and accomplished the task, but was badly burned by the hot oil thrown upon him. Twenty-eight of the cars were drawn down the track to a safe distance, but the fire raged fiercely among the others, and the explosions threw the burning oil many rods in every direction, until fences and everything about was in flames. Presently it became evident that the railroad depot, which stood near, would be destroyed. Every effort of the Fire Department of the town was unavailingly made to check the fire. George Freeman, road-master on the Painesville and Youngstown road, was badly injured while attempting to get the cars standing on a side track to a place of safety. He was severely bruised and burned. A boy named Crawford was also injured. At 3 P. M. the oil-tanks, still burning, were got from the track, and a wrecking train was busy at work. The passenger trains, which have been interrupted to-day, will probably run as usual to-morrow, as workmen will be engaged upon the track all night. The entire loss is estimated at from $20,000 to $25,000, but will not all be borne by a single corporation.

ANOTHER FAILURE IN CHICAGO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 1.—George K. Clark, a well-known real estate dealer here, went into bankruptcy to-day on his own petition. His preferred debts are $305,096, and his secured debts $155,000, with securities valued at $109,000 as far as known. The unsecured debts are $113,263 10 as far as given, besides $16,823 91 due on discounted bills, and about $32,763 43 on accommodation paper. The assets comprise land valued at about $84,000, heavily incumbered; bills and notes, $87,000, and open accounts about $70,000; also stock in the Hudson and St. Lawrence Railroad, the Scioto and Hocking Railroad, the Illinois Valley Gas and Bond Company, and 309 shares of the Globe Insurance Company—in all from $190,000 to $200,000. Clark was at one time President of the Globe Insurance Company.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 1.—Public sentiment in regard to the Ida Jacobs shooting case has led to the Police authorities preparing a complaint of murder against S. H. Smithers, the gambler, who was with the girl at the time of her death. It will be remembered that the Coroner's jury brought in a verdict of suicide. Smithers, who had gone to Washington, returned to-day to this city and at once surrendered himself. He was released on $20,000 bail to appear for examination next Monday.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 1.—It is reported that there were four deaths from yellow fever at Port Royal, S. C., yesterday, and that a number of citizens have left the place.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 1.—A special dispatch to the *Sun and Press* from Fernandina to-night says there are 15 new cases of yellow fever there to-day, 11 white and 4 colored. One death from the fever has occurred since the last report. Mr. James Kydd, of New-York, a member of the Sanitary Committee, was among the new cases to-day. Medical assistance has been asked for from this city and Charleston. The weather is very stormy and unfavorable.

THE MEXICAN BORDER TROUBLES.

THE RIO GRANDE CROSSED BY COL. SHAFTER TO EXTRICATE LIEUT. BULLIS FROM A DANGEROUS POSITION—MEXICAN TROOPS MOVING—PROSPECT OF A COLLISION.

GALVESTON, Texas, Oct. 1.—A special dispatch to the *News* from Fort Clark says Col. Shafter crossed the Rio Grande yesterday with 600 men and two Gatling guns to extricate Bullis from his dangerous position. One thousand Mexicans left Piedras-Negras, Saragossa, and Ville Nueva to-day, their destination being unknown.

The latest specials from the Rio Grande give no information of a collision between the Mexican and Federal troops, although it is thought that Shafter and Bullis have had an engagement with Indians on Mexican soil. Reinforcements have been sent to Shafter. There are now eight companies of United States troops on the Mexican side of the river. Gen. Falcon, commanding the Mexican forces at Piedras-Negras, has ordered his officers to keep on the trail of the Americans until they recross the river.

A RIOTER PROPERLY SERVED.

STRIKE OF RAILROAD LABORERS — THEIR RINGLEADER SHOT DEAD BY A POSSE OF LAW-ABIDING CITIZENS.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Oct. 1.—The laborers on the Kansas Central Narrow Gauge Railroad at the end of the line, near Circleville, have been on a strike for two or three days past because they were not paid their wages. Early Saturday morning a party of about 20 citizens left this city on a special train for the scene of the disturbance. At Holton they were joined by Sheriff Williams, of Jackson County, and a posse of 15 men. The Leavenworth men were also made a part of the Sheriff's posse, and the train proceeded to the end of the track beyond Circleville. Here a large body of the strikers were congregated, many of them on horseback, headed by a man named William Hartman. The party was greeted with hoots and yells and all kinds of abusive epithets. Hartman especially was very offensive in language and demonstrative in actions. Capt. Tough, formerly United States Marshal for the Western District of Kansas, who had been selected as leader of the posse, commanded Hartman to halt, and was answered by a pistol-shot. The posse was then ordered to fire over his head, which was done, and Hartman replied with two shots from his revolver. The posse then, under directions, fired upon Hartman, inflicting wounds from which he died the same evening. The train then returned to Circleville, where it was met by a great crowd of strikers, and a warrant was sworn out against Capt. Tough, who was arrested, but released on his own recognizance. At Holton the train was confronted by another body of strikers, who took possession of the switch and declared they would not let the train pass unless the posse surrendered Capt. Tough to them. This, of course, was not done, and the train backed out. Subsequently the posse left the train, marched into Holton, and took up quarters in the hotel, which was soon surrounded by armed strikers; but finding that the posse was well prepared for them they did not attack the house. Capt. Tough was again arrested the same night, and released on $10,000 bail.

CASSIUS M. CLAY'S READY PISTOL.

PARTICULARS OF THE SHOOTING OF A NEGRO BY MR. CLAY—THE "FEELING OF THE COMMUNITY" WITH THE SHOOTER.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 1.—Hon. Cassius M. Clay yesterday morning shot and instantly killed a negro named Perry White. Gen. Clay had employed White's mother as a cook, but finding she had been robbing him of silver plate and other articles had discharged her. Yesterday morning he started from his farm, six miles from Richmond, Ky., to visit a negro church in the neighborhood for the purpose of hiring another servant. While on the way he discovered a horse loose in the pasture near the roadside, and the negro, Perry White, endeavoring to conceal him

MABEL LEONARD'S CUSTODY

THE CASE STILL IN THE COURTS.

A MOTHER'S STRANGE TREATMENT OF HER DAUGHTER—HISTORY OF THE CASE—THE GIRL COMMITTED TO THE HOUSE OF MERCY AND THE WOMAN REMANDED—ROGERS DISCHARGED FROM JAIL.

The case of Mabel Leonard, the so-called "child actress," who gained some credit for dramatic excellence by her personation of the boy *Paul* in the play of "Miss Multon," and who has since gained further notoriety in consequence of her abduction, &c., was before Judge Donohue, in the Supreme Court, yesterday. The case was first brought to the attention of the court on a proceeding brought by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, shortly after the conclusion of Miss Clara Morris' engagement in "Miss Multon" at the Union-Square Theatre last season. The girl's mother, finding that Mabel was no longer earning any money—which the mother always kept—placed her in a charitable institution in this City and went to Washington, where, according to the accounts of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, she led an immoral life. She there went also by the name of Mabel Leonard, and was a low variety actress. In years she is verging toward middle age, and in appearance she is not only homely, but decidedly unprepossessing. After leaving her child in the charitable institution in this City she did nothing for the girl—beyond perhaps writing her a single letter—until she found an opportunity to make more money out of her.

The girl, left to herself, became dissatisfied at the way in which she was treated at the charitable institution. Though only 14 years of age, she is self-willed, bold, and flippantly pert, and has the self-possession of a woman of 30. She is also physically developed beyond her years, and has a face which looks decidedly older than it should. Chafing under her confinement in the asylum, and being desirous of changing her abiding place without regard to consequences, she made her escape one day and presented herself before a Police Justice, to whom she told the story of how she had been abandoned by her mother in a penniless condition. She told the magistrate in a very determined way that she would not go back to the charitable institution from whence she had escaped under any circumstances. The magistrate, acting by the advice of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, sent the girl to another charitable institution, where she remained for some time.

Her mother then turned up in this City. She was living with a man named John P. Rogers, a short, cadaverous, and dissipated looking man of about 35. She had heard of another opportunity to get an engagement for her daughter, and endeavored, with the sid of Rogers, to obtain possession of the child, in order, apparently, that they might make some more money out of little Mabel. The girl showed no affection for her mother, but the latter went to the institution where little Mabel was kept, and made a show of great affection for her offspring, and held out to the latter the promise of again going on the stage, and of being better clothed and less strictly kept than at the charitable institution. In this way she seems to have won over the girl. Her next proceeding was to take out a writ of habeas corpus to get possession of the girl. The society opposed the application, on the ground of the mother's bad character, and alleged that the latter was living in an unlawful relation with Rogers. The hearing was postponed, and on the adjourned day the mother appeared with Rogers. The latter then showed a marriage certificate setting forth the marriage to Mabel's mother on the preceding day. Both Rogers and his wife pretended great affection for the girl, and fondled and wept over her. After a long and careful hearing, Judge Donohue decided that the mother was an improper person to have charge of the girl. The Judge ordered the latter to be put in the custody of T. F. C. Hazlett, the husband of Clara Morris. The latter was then about to perform in "Miss Multon" in Boston, and permission was given to employ Mabel. The wages of the latter were, however, to be paid into court and kept for her benefit. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children did not seek to prevent the girl from performing on the stage, but only to prevent her earnings from going into the possession of her mother and of Rogers, and to keep her away from her mother's bad influence. This did not suit Rogers and his wife, and after the girl's Boston engagement they arranged to have Mabel escape from Mr. Harriott's house. This was a contempt of court, and Rogers, being apprehended, was committed to Ludlow-Street Jail. Mabel went with her mother to various cities, the latter endeavoring to get engagements for her. Finally, on Saturday night, as has been stated in THE TIMES, the girl and her mother were arrested by the Sheriff of Kings County. Both were brought into court yesterday. The girl looked very pale and in much worse health than before she went to her mother. The officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children say they are convinced that the girl has been led into bad habits by her mother. At the hearing yesterday, Edward L. Deinfield, the counsel for the society, brought the facts to the attention of the court, and showed that Mrs. Rogers had been guilty of contempt of court.

Judge Donohue adjourned the proceedings against the woman for three days to enable the filing of the interrogatories against her for contempt. In the meantime she is remanded to the custody of the Kings County Sheriff. The girl Judge Donohue sent to the Protestant Episcopal Home for Destitute Children, remarking that he was unwilling to commit her again to a doubtful custody. Rogers was discharged from imprisonment. At the announcement of the disposition of the custody of the girl the mother threw her arms in a theatric way about her daughter and cried. The girl, who has been misguided by her mother, and has been taught recently to believe that the latter is her only friend, also clutched her mother convulsively and cried bitterly.

THE STEALING OF COTTON.

An informal meeting of the receivers and exporters of cotton was held in the Cotton Exchange late on Saturday afternoon to devise means of preventing the stealing of cotton while in process of handling at this port. The question has been agitating the Exchange for a long time, but the opposition of the speculators, who did not wish to be taxed for what did not concern them, has hitherto prevented any definite action. In the meantime the evil is driving consignments to other ports, and is fast ruining the supremacy of the Metropolis as a cotton depot. Mr. D. G. Watts, Vice-President of the Exchange, was chosen Chairman. Mr. M. B. Fielding spoke in favor of some immediate remedy, and suggested as a simple and effectual plan that certain warehouses be designated for the storage of cotton, the owners to be members of the Exchange or licensed by the Board of Managers; the owners to have entire supervision of the cotton while in warehouse; the cotton to be weighed and sampled under their direction; no weigher or sampler to be permitted to leave the warehouse with cotton in his possession; the warehouse men to have charge of all samples drawn, and, after weighing them, to forward them in sealed packages to the parties in interest. Mr. Walter T. Miller thought the number of warehouses should be unlimited, but that the owners should be required to give bonds. Mr. William Woodward, Jr., added the suggestion that any employe convicted of stealing should be discharged, and should never after be employed by any one in the cotton trade. On motion of Mr. William T. Tannahill, the Chairman was empowered to appoint a committee to put the matter in shape and report at the Board of Managers. The following were appointed: Walter T. Miller, Chairman; S. D. Harrison, W. T. Tannahill, M. B. Fielding, Meyer Lehman, and James Swan.

JUDGE PRATT RENOMINATED.

Hon. Calvin E. Pratt, Judge of the Supreme Court, was yesterday unanimously selected to succeed himself by the Republican and Democratic Judiciary Conventions for the Second Judicial Department, comprising Kings, Queens, Suffolk, Richmond, Putnam, Orange, Rockland, and Dutchess Counties. Judge Pratt's term expires on the 31st of December next, but his renomination by both parties yesterday will continue him in office for the next 14 years. The conventions met in adjoining rooms in the County Court-house. In the Republican Convention, after it had been called to order, Mr. B. D. Silliman nominated Judge Pratt in a highly eulogistic speech. The nomination was seconded by Messrs. Isaiah Prince, after which a committee was appointed to inform the Democratic Convention of the action taken. The latter convention, after nominating Judge Pratt, also appointed a committee to wait on the Republicans. Both conventions then came together, and were addressed by Judge Pratt, as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I believe this is the first political meeting I have attended since I was nominated, eight years ago. I thank you for your hearty indorsement of my action, and can truthfully say that if I have achieved any success, it is due to the support I have received from the Bar of the district. I have to thank them first, and for the uniformly courteous way in which they have received me. While I have endeavored not to trespass upon the vocation of the advocate, the Bar has not attempted to infringe upon the duty of the Bench. I can only thank you, gentlemen, for the high honor you have done me in nominating me for the responsible and dignified office of Judge of this court.

The joint convention then adjourned.

WESTWARD-BOUND CANAL FREIGHTS.

The official weekly statement of westward-bound canal freights for the week between Sept. 23 and 30, inclusive, as compared with those of a similar period last year, shows receipts of $4,059 80, against $1,747 11 last year, the latter amount including $414 25 from tolls on boats, since abolished. The following is a comparative statement of the articles transported this year and last during corresponding weeks ending Sep. 30: Boards and scantling, feet, 107,200, against 68,000; wool, pounds, 19,700, against 115,200; flour, barrels, none, against 100; peas and beans, bushels, 5,200; dried fruit, pounds, 477,200; cotton, pounds, 74,400; unmanufactured tobacco, pounds, 2,900; hemp, pounds, 200,000; leather, pounds, 16,000; bar and pig lead, pounds, 100; pig iron, pounds, 44,800, against 162,400; castings and iron ware, pounds, 238,900; domestic woolens, pounds, 12,600; domestic spirits, tons, pounds, 67,200; sugar, pounds, 697,200, against 116,400; molasses, pounds, 445,500, against 124,000; coffee, pounds, 7,200; nails, spikes, and horse-shoes, pounds, 12,700, against 56,200; iron and steel, pounds, 105,300, against 115,700; flint, enamel, crockery, and glassware, pounds, 4,000, against 21,500; all other merchandise, pounds, 3,462,900, against 745,900; stone, lime, and clay, pounds, 1,410,000, against 54,100; gypsum, pounds, 134,900; anthracite coal, pounds, 50,661,400, against 10,984,100; sundries, pounds, 1,055,800, against 218,500.

BRAINS AT AUCTION.

A CURIOUS COLLECTION OF INVENTIONS OFFERED FOR SALE—HOW EVERYTHING IS BEING IMPROVED—THE PRICES REALIZED—A VALUABLE PROCESS FOR TANNING.

Another batch of inventions was sold by auction yesterday at the rooms of George W. Keeler, Liberty and Nassau streets. There was a good attendance, but only a few rights changed hands, the value placed on them by the inventors being in most instances greater than that accorded them by the public. Among the curious and useful articles offered were the following: A sort of double pocket divided by a deceptive flap for the purpose of deluding pickpockets; an automatic, self-regulating windmill, warranted to keep out of the way of violent storms; a treadmill arrangement for sifting the dirt from potatoes while harvesting; a stair-carpet fastener that prevents the carpet from wear; an improved clothes-line with a traveler rope attachment; an improved card and game table, with a little dial in each flap, whereby each player is enabled to keep score for himself; a device to turn car awnings into "advertising mediums;" an improved egg-holder; an improved dish-washer; a lounge capable of being "converted into several articles of household use;" an improved slop-pail; an "improvement" which consists of attaching rollers to the chimes of barrels in order to facilitate their removal from place to place; a portable wash-stand with a tank and pump for filling the bowl; an atmospheric churn dasher, warranted to churn in less than three minutes; a new device for fastening shoes by drawing an invisible string; an improvement in weather-strips, in connection with which the owner offers "$100 for every drop of water that can be forced through by a steam fire engine;" a tobacco pipe in two parts hinged together at the bottom for convenience in cleaning; a kerosene lamp-trimmer; a new method of steering vessels; an improved spoon; a machine to operate switches and signals from the locomotive or cars while in motion; an instrument for licking postage-stamps and the gummed surface of envelopes or labels, and for cleaning and drying pens; a machine for putting out the fire in a car stove in case of a railroad accident, and an improved air-tight "individual vault or grave." None of these, however, aroused much enthusiasm, except the potato harvester and the dish washer, which brought $200 and $35 respectively. An improved trotting sulky, (Canada patent,) went off at $100. A new combination lock sold for $650. One of several automatic car couplings offered brought $150. A cotton and corn planter, warranted to plant from 8 to 10 acres per day and do the work well, was sacrificed at $60. An apparatus for removing snow from railroads and a detective clock for steam boilers were passed. A new stencil-cutting machine sold for $60, and a fire escape, consisting of a drum to be mounted on a roof with a chain ladder which unwinds, for $1,000. A portable elevator that "can be placed on a cellar stairway or other support and easily operated by one or two persons" went for $350. An improvement in lard presses by which "one man can readily move the pressed cake of meat or scraps from which the oil or lard has been extracted, while in a cylinder and under a screw pressure, sold for $700. A machine for sharpening slate pencils brought $1,000. A combined filter and refrigerator sold for $200. A machine for boring fence posts readily sold, a bolt for locking both sashes in a single operation went at $425. The New-York State right to a self-locking and extension ladder netted $1,000. A saw with detachable teeth realized but $100. An improved overcoat pocket for the protection of a lady's hand while walking with a gentleman brought $350; the inventor reserved the State of Pennsylvania. An improvement in balancing piano keys sold for $700. An "adjuster" for opening the blinds when the window is closed without raising the sashes went for the paltry sum of $90.

The prize of the sale seemed to be an improvement in tanning whereby skins can be tanned in three days, and heavy hides in 90. Another advantage is the gaining of a greater percentage of weight than by the old process. The inventor offered the New-England States and New-York, Pennsylvania and Maryland separately. The first right he valued at $10,000, and the others at $5,000 each. Six thousand dollars were bid for New-England, and $3,000 per State for each of the others.

THE PROPOSED BENEFIT TO EDWIN ADAMS

The preliminary arrangements for the proposed benefit to Edwin Adams, the esteemed actor, who is now lying ill and almost destitute in Chicago, were completed yesterday at a meeting of leading members of the theatrical profession and others, held in the rooms of Mr. E. A. Sothern, at the Gramercy Park Hotel. The meeting organized at noon with Mr. Sothern as Chairman, and Mr. John A. Thompson as Secretary. Mr. Sothern, on taking the chair, announced that the object of the meeting was to take the initiatory steps for the organizing of benefits in this City and elsewhere throughout the country. The meeting was mainly, however, preparatory to a matinée at the Academy of Music in this City, and after some debate, Thursday, the 12th inst., was fixed upon as the day for the performance. Mr. Theodore Moss was elected treasurer and Mr. John Vincent stage manager, and the following committees were appointed: Managing Committee—W. J. Floyd, E. A. Sothern, H. Wall, J. W. Carroll, W. J. Florence, Theodore Moss, William Winter, John A. Thompson, George Fuller, F. H. French, L. J. Vincent, J. C. Duff, Shook & Palmer, Henry Abbey, W. J. Fleming, Poole & Donnelly, Martin Hanley, and other managers; Press Committee—Will Stuart, Felix De Fontaine, H. A. Elliott, Maurice Grau, A. T. Parkes, J. H. Coppleston, J. S. Hagan, and S. McKenna; Committee on Music—Maurice Grau, W. R. Deutsch, H. L. Abbey, Charles Phelps, and J. H. Meade. The following actors have already tendered their services for the occasion: Clara Morris, Lotta, W. J. Florence, Mrs. W. J. Florence, Charles Fisher, Mrs. Chanfrau, Williamson, Maggie Moore, E. A. Sothern, W. R. Floyd, J. W. Carroll, Oliver Doud Byron, T. E. Morris, Mlle. Aimée, George Holland, McKee Rankin, Kitty Blanchard, Mrs. Kate Byron, Miss Ettie Henderson, and Gen. Mite. Prior to the adjournment of yesterday's meeting, the following was telegraphed to Mr. Adams:

Edwin Adams, Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.:

Your friends have met and organized your benefit. The project rouses hearty enthusiasm. We will work to make it a great success. The public is with you, and everybody thinks of you with kindness and sympathy.

E. A. SOTHERN,
W. J. FLORENCE,
WILLIAM WINTER.

CHANGES IN THE LARD RULES.

The Lard and Provision Trade of the Produce Exchange met in the Managers' Room yesterday afternoon. Mr. S. D. Harrison moved that the loosely worded resolution adopted at the previous meeting, making prime Summer manufactured lard "regular" on contract, be reconsidered and laid on the table, which was carried. The following changes were then made in the rules: From Rule 2 of the Lard Rules the words "Lard shall be divided into two grades, to be known as 'choice' and 'prime.' Choice lard shall be made from leaf and trimmings only" were stricken out. Rule 2 of the General Rules was amended so as to permit either party to a contract prior to or upon signing the same to call an original margin of ½ per cent. per pound on all other meats than pork, the margin on which is $1 per barrel. Rule 6 is amended so as to read as follows: "Deliveries of provisions on contract must be of the packing of the standard season current at the time of delivery, unless otherwise stipulated. All prime lard made after Nov. 1, 1877, shall be deliverable on contract." Rule 9 is amended to read: "Hog products packed between Nov. 1 and March 1, except lard, shall alone be classed as 'standard.'" On motion of Theodore Perry it was unanimously resolved that the Board of Managers of the Exchange be requested to adopt a rule, to the effect that "no change shall be made in the rules governing the lard and provision trades, unless such contemplated change be first submitted to a meeting of the trades, at which 25 members shall constitute a quorum." The meeting then adjourned.

HOW A WOMAN WAS POISONED.

Mrs. Sarah A. Merklee, of Barrow-street, had been suffering from a liver complaint and was advised by some friends to try extract of taraxacum, which she was also advised to procure at the drug store of W. H. Schieffelin & Co., No. 170 William-street. Her daughter was sent to the store and asked for a pound jar of English taraxacum. The order was sent upstairs by G. A. Rees, a clerk, and in a few moments a jar was sent down which Rees wrapped up and handed to Miss Merklee. The lady took it home, and, without looking at the label, opened it and took a dose of 60 grains. Her mother also took a dose. It proved to be extract of belladonna. Both the mother and daughter were taken sick. The mother died on the 19th ult., but the daughter recovered. Rees, the clerk who waited on Miss Merklee, testified at the Coroner's inquest that he sent the order up stairs, and when the jar came down he did not look at the label but wrapped it up and handed it to the lady. The jars containing taraxacum and belladonna are alike in appearance. The Coroner's Jury yesterday rendered a verdict, in which they found "that the jar of belladonna was given through the negligence of the clerk employed by W. H. Schieffelin & Co. who delivered the jar, and the clerk who executed the order up stairs in said establishment."

THE STRIKE RIOTERS AT READING.

READING, Penn., Oct. 1.—The Grand Jury drawn for the special session of the Criminal Court of Berks County met at 10 o'clock this morning. District Attorney Reber presented three bills of indictment on charges of destroying railroad property against those connected with the riots in July last. The Grand Jury, on account of the large number of witnesses to be examined, have not yet reported to the court.

LAW REPORTS.

THE OCTOBER GRAND JURY.

RECORDER HACKETT'S CHARGE—SEVERE REMARKS CONCERNING THE MISMANAGEMENT OF SAVINGS BANKS—THE PESTIFEROUS ATMOSPHERE OF THE GENERAL SESSIONS COURT-ROOM.

The October term of the Court of General Sessions was opened by Recorder Hackett yesterday in Part I., which was temporarily transferred to the upper chamber, in consequence of the indisposition of the Recorder—caused, in the main, by the impure air and deficient ventilation of the lower court-room, which has frequently been presented as a nuisance. His Honor selected David M. Turnure, of No. 112 Front-street, to act as foreman of the Grand Jury. In charging the gentlemen of the grand inquest, he called their attention to the various violations of law as directed by statute, and congratulated them on being the first panel of Grand Jurors drawn from the list for the ensuing legal year, charging them to impress upon their minds the dignity, power, and responsibility imposed upon them by their oath, which was one of the most impressive and binding obligations in the English language. He charged them to keep their deliberations secret, and not allow their private prejudices to influence them. He knew that during his own time men had attempted to seek out the members of the Grand Jury for the purpose of influencing their action, thereby perverting justice, and he counseled them to guard against such interference. In continuation, his Honor said that he felt it to be his duty to call their attention to an interesting and vitally important subject, which had given rise to much scandal. It was a wrong which had subjected to grave hardships a large and deserving portion of our hard-working fellow-citizens, who, on account of their dependence upon their daily labor, and their general position in life, had a right to receive special sympathy and protection. The wrong to which he desired to direct their special attention was the administration, or rather infamous and complete maladministration, of certain corporations styled by their officers "savings banks," in which the poor, saving laborer had been induced to invest as the safest kind of depositories. Some of these corporations, his Honor said, have, through the alleged grossly culpable character of their management, recently failed and closed their doors, in some instances not giving back even the most meagre return to those who have been so unfortunate as to deposit in them their hard-earned savings. This class of institution had its origin in the kindly solicitude of eminent philanthropists for their fellow-citizens, and their avowed object was to afford a place of undoubted security for the safe deposit of the surplus earnings of the hard-working classes, on which the latter could rely in their hour of need. The inducements offered were attractive, and suggested to the poor classes habits of prudence in their daily expenditures, they thereby saving money which would otherwise have been expended on things not needed, or lent to improvident friends, thus proving of no benefit to the persons earning it. It would seem, from recent developments, that the business of some of these "savings banks," instead of having been honestly conducted for the benefit of the depositors, had been manipulated in a villainous way in the private interest of some of the officers and Trustees. And in these distressing times, when thousands of needy depositors hoped to receive a ready return from their deposited savings, and keep the wolf from the door, they find their hard earnings gone—unjustly used—wasted in the business and speculations in which the officers have interested and improperly used these deposits. Such acts should be inquired into, and if they came within the provisions of the law—and no doubt was entertained regarding them upon the strength of the testimony—an indictment should be found. He would direct their attention to the law on the subject, which would be found in chapter 377 of the Laws of 1875, and chapter 207 of the Laws of 1874.

In alluding to the disgraceful condition of the old court-room, his Honor said that three separate Grand Juries, after experiencing the vile, pestiferous, and malarial atmosphere of Part I. and the rooms connected therewith, had, without any suggestion or intimation from any of the Judges or officials, presented the place as a nuisance. The court-room was constantly crowded with spectators, and the prison-pen often filled with as many as 60 prisoners, whose clothing reeked with filth and exhaled offensive odors, which increased the poison in the atmosphere, and disastrously affected the health of every person compelled to inhale it. No one frequented the court-room constantly without suffering serious illness, and during the 11 years in which he had had the honor to occupy the bench his health had suffered severely, and eminent physicians had advised him that he endangered his life by sitting there. Judge Sutherland and Gildersleeve and the District Attorney, who were compelled to transact business in the court, suffered from the poisonous atmosphere as severely as he did. The Board of Aldermen had the power to redress this wrong and give the Judges of this important court decent rooms by alloting to their use the first floor of the building, when proper ventilation could be obtained. Although the building was erected expressly as a Court of General Sessions, the Aldermen had, for some unaccountable reason, assigned one branch of the court to a room 135 feet from the ground, and turned the Judges out of their comparatively accessible chambers into rooms approached by confined stairways, traversed annually by hundreds of thousands of persons, who left unmistakably filthy traces of their presence. His Honor requested the Grand Jury to examine the matter for themselves, and if they found the place to be as he had represented it, unfit to be occupied as a court-room, to express their opinion in a presentment.

ROBBING HIS EMPLOYER.

Gustav May, of No. 965 Second-avenue; William Fuhr, and Emil Schultz were arraigned before Justice Wandell, yesterday, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court. May is about 18 years old and was employed by an optician in Fourth-avenue, who also has a show-case containing his goods on exhibition at the American Institute. May took from the show-case spectacles and eye-glasses valued at $59. To Fuhr, whose store is No. 980 Second-avenue, he sold $22 worth for $5, and from Emil Schultz, of No. 636 Second-avenue, he received $4 for $37 worth. When Roundsman Norris, of the Nineteenth Precinct, who had charge of the case, went into Fuhr's store in quest of the stolen articles, the latter denied all knowledge of having bought any spectacles or eye-glasses. The complainant scanned Fuhr's show-cases closely, and discovered part of his property, some of which was more or less mutilated, the glasses and springs in some cases being broken. Schultz acknowledged to the Roundsman his purchase of the spectacles, adding that he did not know they were stolen, but at the same time he could not explain why he bought $37 worth for $4. In court May admitted his guilt. Fuhr tried to make the best of a bad case by saying that he purchased what was offered to him for old gold. The only excuse that Schultz offered was that he considered the youth May to be a bona fide dealer, and further that he gave him his own price. May was held for trial in default of $1,500 bail, and cried bitterly as he felt the direful consequence of his guilt. The prisoners Schultz and Fuhr were held in the same amount of bail for examination.

A FORGER'S CONFESSION.

On Aug. 10 a young man presented to the paying teller of the National Bank of the State of New-York a check for $5,548 78 on the Phœnix National Bank. The check purported to be signed by Hatch & Foote, of No. 12 Wall-street, and indorsed by H. W. Reighley, their book-keeper, but it was discovered to be a forgery, and the man who presented it was arrested. On being taken to the station-house he gave the name of Frederick Buckingham, and said he was engaged as a commission agent. At the Tombs a detective from Police Head-quarters attempted to identify him with Chauncey Johnson, the notorious sneak-thief, but failed signally. When the prisoner was called up for trial yesterday in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, Buckingham pleaded guilty to the charge of forgery. On motion of Assistant District Attorney Bell, Recorder Hackett ordered the prisoner to be arraigned for sentence. It is supposed that several other persons were implicated with Buckingham, alias Schafer, in the forgery, and that he is willing to give the authorities any information in his possession.

VAGRANT CHILDREN SEEKING RELEASE.

Catherine and Mary E. Fitzsimmons, aged respectively 8 and 10 years, were found on the street recently, at a late hour in the evening, and were taken to a station-house by a policeman. On the following day they were arraigned before Police Justice Morgan, at the Jefferson Market Court, and were by him committed to the Catholic Protectory. A petition for a writ of habeas corpus in behalf of the two children was presented to Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, by Henry C. Denison, who appears as counsel for the children. It seems that they were committed as vagrants, and in the petition it is stated that they are not such, but that they have parents, and that on the evening when they were arrested they had left their home without the consent of father or mother and had gone wandering about. Judge Barrett granted writs of habeas corpus and certiorari, returnable to-morrow.

AN ADMINISTRATRIX IN CONTEMPT.

Magdalina Hahlin, an illiterate woman, Executrix of the estate of her late husband, Thomas Hahlin, neglected to pay Mary Grube, a creditor, $1,112, the amount adjudged to be due by the Surrogate. She was before Surrogate Calvin yesterday to be punished for contempt. The Surrogate censured the Executrix for not having kept proper accounts, and said that henceforth applications for letters, testamentary or of administration, by any person unable to read and write, will be refused at the Surrogate's office unless specially ordered by him. In the present case it was, perhaps, well for the woman charged that the criminal law recently enacted was not retroactive, or she might suffer far more severely than she could under a commitment for contempt in disobeying a decree of a Surrogate. She had her dower interest in her late husband's estate, and she should devote the income thus received by her to pay the debt she owed. The Surrogate concludes by ordering that she shall be committed until she shall pay the sum required to be paid by the decree and $50 costs, unless she shall execute a release of so much of her interest in the tenement and to the rents thereof as shall be necessary to cover such sum.

FORCING AN ISSUE.

JUSTICE FLAMMER'S OPINION OF THE RECENT ACTION OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS —HE REFUSES TO PERMIT THE DETENTION OF PRISONERS IN COURT—AFFIDAVITS TO BE TAKEN DURING HIS ABSENCE.

There was fresh trouble yesterday afternoon at the Tombs Police Court over the recent police court order of the Police Commissioners. In accordance with his orders, Sergt. Woodruff confined the prisoners in the boxes until the arrival of the magistrate, instructing the various officers not to make their complaints until the Justice took his seat on the bench. Justice Flammer arrived at about 2:30 o'clock, and finding that the prisoners had been confined during his absence at lunch, and that no complaints had been taken, called the Sergeant to him, and said: "These prisoners can bring action against all of us for illegal imprisonment, because of the detention they have undergone. It is a silly detention at best, and the cause for it is an unfounded one, existing only in the imagination of a few persons. The management of this court is in the hands of the Justices and not of the Police Commissioners, and if there is anything wrong in the conduct of the court, any abuses in existence in connection therewith, the presiding magistrates, and not the Commissioners, are responsible. Hereafter I wish the prisoners of this court to be brought up at the time they are brought here by the Police, so that my clerks can take complaints, and not compel the accused to be held in illegal and unnecessary confinement. I will not permit the Police Commissioners to use this court as a place of imprisonment. The clerks are paid by law to take affidavits, and the proper time to take them is as soon as the prisoners themselves arrive in court. I have tried to remedy the trouble by mild measures, but I can no longer submit to have justice impeded as it has been, and now I am determined to conduct this court in the way I deem proper. If the officers do not make their complaints when an opportunity is given them, they shall take their prisoners back to the station-house, and wait until the court has finished the transaction of the business on hand, taking on themselves the responsibility for the prisoners' detention."

The Justice's decision had scarcely been given, when an incident occurred pertinent to the detention of prisoners. A powerful Irish woman slightly inebriated had been placed in the female box, and immediately began to create a disturbance, as the loud screams of the other prisoners attested. It was found upon investigation, that she was striking right and left, inflicting injuries on every one about her, and finally compelling the officer to withdraw her hapless companions from the pen for their own safety. Justice Flammer remarked when the trouble was brought to his attention, that the troublesome prisoner would not have had an opportunity of doing any injury if the complaint against her had been made out by the clerks and submitted to him immediately. The Judge's remarks in both instances were reported to the Police Commissioners by Sergt. Woodruff.

Sergt. Woodruff, in charge of the Police force detailed for duty at the Tombs, has reported to Commissioner Erhardt that Mr. James Oliver, a lawyer, had "torn off" the "election" papers in the case of Louis Hahner, charged with keeping a disorderly house, that Justice Duffy had reprimanded Officer Hall, that Chief Clerk Rockwell had refused to give him [the Sergeant] any information in the case. The Police Commissioners at their meeting yesterday directed that the facts be reported to the Board of Police Justices.

MISAPPROPRIATING TRUST FUNDS.

Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday confirmed the report of a Referee awarding to Mrs. Mary E. Whittlesey $20,000 of trust money, of which she had been defrauded. It seems that Mrs. Whittlesey became entitled, over 21 years ago, to the income of a trust fund of $30,000 under the will of her father, James Foster, Jr. Andrew C. Getty and Andrew L. Hoguet were made the Trustees of the fund in 1856. Hoguet took charge of and controlled the money until January, 1858, when he petitioned the Supreme Court for leave to resign the trust. The Referee appointed in the matter reported that Hoguet had paid over to his co-Trustee, Getty, $30,226 in cash, and on this report Hoguet was discharged, and Edwin J. Genet was appointed in his stead. Mrs. Whittlesey had no suspicions until 1867, that there had been an abuse of trust. In that year the income of $2,000 of the fund ceased. She then began proceedings against Getty and Genet, and it was discovered that the proceeding resulting in Hoguet's discharge from liability was a fraud on the court, the only money paid by Hoguet to his co-Trustee having been $226, the additional $30,000, which he was supposed to have paid over to Getty, having been invested and secured by two bonds of $5,000 each, secured by mortgages, a note for $15,000, since found to be worthless, and a note by L. E. Lahens, who is insolvent. Hoguet, it seems, deposited the $30,000 with Lahens and went to Europe. Lahens, treating the money as though belonging to Hoguet, applied it to the payment of the latter's indebtedness to him. He afterward gave Hoguet the notes and bonds. Mrs. Whittlesey then applied for the vacating of the order releasing Hoguet and his sureties, one of whom was Lahen, and to require the estate of Hoguet, (he having died,) to pay over to her present Trustee the money misappropriated. As above stated, this application was successful.

TRYING TO MAKE STOCKHOLDERS REFUND.

Edward Z. Laurence, the Receiver of the American Popular Life Insurance Company, petitioned the Supreme Court yesterday. He says that on investigating the affairs of the company he became convinced that it had been for a long time insolvent, and that it had, at intervals, declared dividends on its capital stock which were paid to the stockholders out of money falsely pretended to have been earned by the company. On finding this out, Mr. Laurence says he sent printed notices to the stockholders asking them to refund the illegal dividends and to pay up the unpaid subscriptions on their stock. A number, however, failed to respond, and Mr. Laurence asked permission of the court to bring suits against them. This permission was granted by Judge Donohue, who authorized the Receiver yesterday to sue the following for the amounts of their illegal dividends and unpaid subscriptions: Thomas S. Lambert, A. M. Bradley, A. O. Bradley, Charles McGregor, Mrs. C. M. Miller, Justus O. Woods, Henry H. Van Dyck, J. W. Bradley, John F. Trow, E. D. Fuller, Mrs. Jessie S. Shormard, (Frederick Shormard, Executor,) Calvin Littlefield, Horatio Seymour, Frederick Shormard, Moreau Morris, Miss M. P. Hastings, Rev. Charles D. Buck, W. H. Durielle, Mrs. Mary J. Lambert, Aaron Carter, Jr., Emerson W. Keyes, estate of Charles H. Frost, (H. A. Hunter, Executor,) Rev. A. B. Lambert, P. Stewart, (E. D. Fuller, Executor,) James W. Husted, Joseph D. Mansfield, W. Wheeler, William T. Coleman, George Bliss, Jr., William H. Foster, Miss Grace Alger, William E. Sheldon, W. W. Sharpe, Edwin D. Morgan, and Frank W. Graves. The Receiver was authorized to compromise a claim against Erastus Brooks, also one of the stockholders.

A MESSAGE NOT SENT BY TELEGRAPH.

The suit of Duncan McCall against the Western Union Telegraph Company was brought to trial before Judge Spier and a jury, in Part I. of the Superior Court, yesterday. The plaintiff, who is a shipping broker of this City, sues to recover over $1,200 for alleged loss of commissions on the freight of two barks. It seems that in April, 1872, McCall telegraphed to the owners of the vessels at New-Glasgow, Nova Scotia, that he could procure a charter for the two vessels at a certain rate. McCall paid $2 50 for the telegram, and delivered it for transmission at the Western Union Office. By some mischance the message was delayed for 10 days in Boston, and during that period the vessels were chartered by other persons, and McCall, of course, lost whatever commissions he might have earned. The telegraph company insists that under its rules, which are printed on the blanks for the transmission of messages, it is not liable for failure to transmit such messages unless they are repeated, &c., sent back over the wires to the place whence they are sent. It also insists that the damages are too remote and indefinite, and further, that it is free from liability to pay more than the $2 50, because McCall failed to inform its officers of the importance of the message. The case will probably be given to the jury this morning. Thomas A. Hall appears for the plaintiff, and Porter, Lowery, Soren & Stone for the defendants.

A CHARGE AGAINST AN ATTORNEY.

A man named George C. Dallamore, whose notions of orthography are rather vague but unique, petitioned the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday to disbar a person called "Augustis" P. Wagner, who is an attorney. Dallamore says that in June, 1873, the Statute of Limitations having then nearly barred a claim of his against three persons named Williams, Duncan, and Mitchell, he employed Wagner to bring a "suite" against these persons for $15,000. The six years within which it is allowed to bring a suit had almost expired, he reiterates, "and my attorney knew that to this fact, i the said Dallamore paid my said attorney all his fees by contract in writing." The amount of such payment was $250, and Dallamore says his attorney, Wagner, settled the case in August, 1874. "This," says Dallamore, "was don without my knolege or consent." After settling the case, and thus "selling out" his client, Wagner received $10 from Dallamore "to carrie on the suite." Dallamore says Wagner is "imployed in Judge Gross office, corner Chamber and Chatahamstreet, over Savings Bank, New-York City." He asked the court to "a Point him a lawyer to take charge of this Case." The court directed Wagner to show cause on Monday next why he should not be disbarred.

COURT OF APPEALS.

NEW RULES ADOPTED—THE ADMISSION OF PERSONS TO PRACTICE IN COURTS OF RECORD.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 1.—The following rules were adopted in Court of Appeals, Sept. 28, 1877, and filed in the office of the Secretary of State, as provided by section 57 of the new Code of Civil Procedure:

Ordered, That the following amended rules for the examination and admission of persons to practice as attorneys and counselors in the courts of record in this State be and the same are hereby adopted, in pursuance of the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, all the Judges concurring:

First—No person shall be admitted to practice as an attorney or counselor in any court of record in this State, except as provided in these rules, without a regular admission and license by the Supreme Court, at a general term thereof, after a satisfactory examination, conducted by the Judges of said court, or by at least three practicing lawyers of at least seven years' standing at the bar, to be appointed for one year at the first general term held in each year in the respective departments. The members of such committee of examination may be removed at any time by the court, and vacancies for any cause or non-attendance may be supplied during the year.

Second—To entitle an applicant to an examination as an attorney he must prove to the court, first, that he is a citizen of the United States, 21 years of age, and a resident of the department within which the application is made, and that he has not been examined in any other department for admission to practice and been refused admission and license within three months immediately preceding, which proof may be made by his own affidavit; second, That he is a person of good moral character, by the certificate of the attorneys with whom he passed his clerkship, but such certificates shall not be conclusive, and the court must be satisfied on this point on examination and inquiry; third, that he has served the clerkship or pursued the substituted course of study prescribed by the rules. The clerkship may be proved by the certificate of the attorneys with whom the same was served, or, in case of their death or removal from the State, by other satisfactory evidence. The time of study allowed as a substitute for any part of the clerkship may be proved by the certificate of the teacher or President of the Faculty under whose instructions the person has studied. In addition to the affidavit of the applicant the proof must be satisfactory to the presiding Judge of the court, who alone shall make the order allowing a reduction from the regular term of clerkship by reason of such studies.

Third, No person shall be admitted to an examination as an attorney unless he shall have served a regular clerkship of three years in the office of a practicing attorney of the Supreme Court after the age of 18 years. An allowance of one year shall be made to applicants who are graduates of any college or university. Any portion of time, not exceeding one year, actually spent in receiving the foregoing allowance, and two years for other applicants, actually spent in regular attendance upon the law lectures or the law school connected with any college or university of this State having a department organized with competent professors and teachers, in which instruction is regularly given, shall be allowed in lieu of an equal period of clerkship in the office of a practicing attorney of the Supreme Court; but in no case shall an applicant be entitled to such an admission as an attorney without having served a clerkship in the office of a practicing attorney of the Supreme Court for the period of at least one year.

Fourth—It shall be the duty of attorneys with whom a clerkship shall be commenced to file a certificate of the same with the Clerk of the Court of Appeals. The clerkship shall be deemed commenced from the time of such filing, and a certified copy of the certificate and of the filing shall be produced at the time of the application for examination.

Fifth—The examination and admission provided for in the previous rule shall entitle the applicant to a license to practice as attorney only. At the expiration of two years from the time of his admission as att

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 1.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$10,000 N. W. C. C. G.. 92
1,000 Mich. Cen. 7s. 105
5,000 N. Mo. 1st...s3. 100
200 Del. & Hud..... 41⅝
50 do.....s3. 41⅛
100 N. Y. C. & H.... 101⅞
300 do.....b30 102
200 do.....b3 102⅛
200 West. Union.....b. 79⅝
1400 do.....b. 80
3100 do.....b30 80⅛
4000 do.....b30 80⅜
3000 do.....b30 80⅝
800 Pacific Mail..... 22⅝
400 Mich. Cent..... 50⅛
200 do.....b. 59⅛
200 do.....b30 59⅜
200 do.....s3. 59⅞
100 do.....b. 58⅞
1000 Morris & Es..... 73
600 do.....s30. 73⅛
800 Lake Shore..... 63¾
1100 do.....b. 63⅞
100 do.....c. 63⅞
2100 do.....s30 63⅝
100 Ill. Central..... 71¾
100 C., C., C. & I..... 37⅛
50 Wab. R. Pref.....s3. 12⅝
300 North-west..... s3. 38½
100 do.....c. 38⅝
GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.
$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, c. 110⅜
20,000 do.....b.c. 110⅝
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, reg. 112 109¼
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C. 107
10,000 do.....b.c. 107⅛
'65 N.....b3. 105⅜
1,000 do.....b.c. 105¼
10,000 do.....b. 105⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R. small..... 107
67..... 12.107
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67..... 12.107¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$3,000 T. 6s, n. s. b.c. 43
3,000 T. 6s, new...b.c. 43
10,000 C., R. I. & P. 6s, 1917 R..... 105
80,000 Mil. & St. P., 1st & M. Div.. 91⅜
2,000 do.....91⅜
10,000 Mil. & St. P. c. & r..... 89⅞
6,000 N. Y. C. & H. 6s. 92¼
1,000 Ced. F. & M. 1st. 81
3,000 L. S. 2d. con. cp.. 97⅛
2,000 Cent. Pac. 1st. 103
400 do.....b3. 64⅛
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st.. 104
2,000 Un. Pac. s. f..... 95
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 1st.. 117⅛
10,000 C., C. & I. 7s. 93⅞
3,000 S. L. & I. M. 1st... 96¼
1,000 T. & W. con. 48
4,000 L. S. & W. 2d..... 81⅝
2,000 Pac. of M. 1st.. 97⅛
12 Met. Bank..... 130
9 Bank of N. Y..... 115
30 Chi. R. I. & P..... 97⅝
10 American Ex..... 53
50 Ont. Silver..... 22
100 Del. & Hud. b.c. 43
50 Pacific M.....b.c. 22⅝
100 do.....s3. 21⅞
300 Erie Rail.....b.c. 11⅜
300 do.....b3. 11⅛
300 do.....a. 11⅛
200 West. Union.....b. 79⅞
1400 do.....b.c. 80
1400 do.....b. 79⅞
400 do.....b3. 79⅜
100 do.....b. 79⅝
300 do.....b30 80
300 do.....b. 80⅛
600 do.....b. 80⅜
200 do.....s3. 80⅛
100 do.....a. 80⅜
1000 do.....b30 80⅜
200 do.....b. 80⅝
100 do.....b60. 80⅝
100 do.....s3. 64⅜
300 do.....s3. 64⅜
400 C. & N. W.....b.c. 38¾
200 do.....b30 38⅝
300 do.....b. 38⅝
200 do.....s3. 73⅞
100 do.....b. 74
200 N. Y. C. & H.....s5. 115
100 do.....101¾
300 do.....102
600 do.....102⅛
200 mil. Cen.....b.c. 71¾
100 C., C., C. & I.....b.c. 39
100 Mich. Cen.....b.c. 59
600 do.....58⅞
800 do.....b30 58⅝
1600 do.....b. 58⅜
200 do.....b. 59
1100 do.....b. 58⅞
200 do.....b3. 59⅛
200 do.....c. 58⅝
1000 do.....b30 58⅞
200 do.....b. 59
2800 do.....b. 58⅞
100 do.....b. 58⅝
1000 do.....b. 58⅞
900 do.....b. 58⅝
1000 do.....c. 58⅝
500 do.....12.101⅝
2,300 U. S. 4s, C. small..... 101⅞
5,000 U. S. 6s, Cur. 12.120⅜

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$3,000 N. W. C. C. G..... 92⅜
20,000 do.....a. 92¾
10,000 Mil. & St. P., c. & r..... 90
15 Bank of N. Y..... 115
500 Western Union.. 80⅛
300 do.....b30 80⅜
100 Pacific Mail.....s3. 22¼
100 N. Y. C. & H.b3. 102
100 Mich. Central.....b. 58⅝
100 do.....b. 58⅞
100 Lake Shore.....s3. 63¾
100 do.....b3. 63⅞
300 do.....s3. 63¾
200 do.....b30 63⅞
2300 do.....b. 64
100 do.....b3. 64
300 St. Paul..... 37

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$30,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '65, N..... 105⅜
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67..... 107⅜
$5,000 U. S. 4s, C., small.....b.c. 101¾
6,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C..... 107

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$7,000 Mil. & St. P. I. & M. D..... 92
1,000 O. & Miss. c. & r. 88⅝
x Jan. cp/77. 89¼
2,000 U. P. L. g. r. 1.101¾
100 Del. & H.....b.c. 41
500 do.....40⅜
300 West. Union.....b.c. 80¼
1300 do.....80⅛
500 do.....80¾
12 Wells-Fargo..... 84
30 Adams Express.....b3. 96⅜
10 Amer. Ex.....b.c. 52½
100 N. Y. C. & H.....b.c. 102⅛
10 do.....102
200 do.....102⅜
200 do.....102⅝
100 do.....b3. 102⅝
1600 do.....b. 102⅞
100 Wab. Pac. Com. Rec.....b.c. 12½
100 do.....c. 12⅝
100 do.....a. 12¾
200 C. & N. W.....b.c. 38¾
300 do.....b30 38⅝
500 do.....b. 38⅝
700 do.....b3. 38⅝
800 do.....b. 38⅞
700 do.....b30. 38⅞
200 do.....b. 39
200 do.....b. 72¾
200 do.....b. 72¾
100 do.....b. 72¾
200 do.....b. 72¾
100 do.....b. 72¾
100 do.....b. 72¾
100 do.....b. 72¾
100 do.....b. 71⅞
200 do.....b. 71⅞
100 do.....b. 71⅞
200 do.....b. 71⅞
100 do.....b. 71⅞
100 do.....b. 71⅞
100

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 2, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Marriage—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. H. Beckett, Miss Effie Germon.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Struck Oil—Miss Maggie Moore, Mr. J. C. Williamson.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—La Mariolaine, (Opera Comique)—Mlle. Mario Aimée.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Grand Concert and Summer Night's Entertainment.

PARK THEATRE.—The Crushed Tragedian—Mr. E. A. Sothern.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Law of the Land.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—Burlesque, Minstrelsy, &c.—Messrs. Cool White, Dave Reed.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Burlesque and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy, Burlesque, and Comicalities.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and Evening.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS.—Les Faux Bonshommes, (French comedy.)

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—Fair and Exhibition of Products and Mechanism.

☞ Advertisements for The Weekly Times must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, for the Middle Atlantic States, clear or partly cloudy weather, light variable winds, stationary pressure and temperature.

The statement of the public debt for the 1st of October is encouraging. The reduction of indebtedness during September is, in round numbers, $4,000,000, while the condition of the Treasury with reference to its immediate and remote obligations is, if not flattering, at least, not unsatisfactory. Exclusive of all demands from holders of coin certificates, called bonds, and for unpaid interest, the gold on hand is, in round numbers, $50,000,000. The amount due for called bonds is $18,786,642, and for interest about $10,000,000; but the conditions on which this is held are not clearly enough defined to make it safe to say how much of the sum of these two amounts will reach the money market during the next month. The question of most importance is, of course, the degree of progress the Treasury is making toward preparation for resumption at the appointed time. On the whole, this is, as we have said, not unsatisfactory. If Congress could be persuaded to take reasonable action in the premises, there is no doubt that that task could be easily and safely accomplished. Meantime, the condition of the Treasury is a gratifying evidence that the Secretary is using, with all possible sincerity and resolution, the means regarded by him as authorized by law to make ready for resumption.

It seems impossible to get any one to write a declaration of political faith or purpose which shall either be good English or good sense. The first half of the call issued by the Union League Club Committee is intelligible and entirely sufficient for the purpose contemplated. All that follows the statement of the day and hour of the meeting is worse than superfluous. It is a muddle of ill-assorted adjectives and bold assumptions of fact, whose meaning and connection are very successfully confused in a series of disjointed attempts at expression. When the committee undertakes the drafting of the resolutions to be submitted to the public meeting, it might profitably dispense with the services of the person who is responsible for this ridiculous and misplaced attempt at fine writing.

The blundering resolution of the Rochester platform referring to the large costs and the petty achievements of the Law Department of the State has furnished the Attorney-General with the opportunity to make a tolerably effective reply to the imputations conveyed by the resolution. In this as in other respects the authors of the platform contrived to throw away a very excellent chance of discomfiting their opponents. They were obviously not aware that the larger proportion of the legal costs incurred for the ineffectual prosecution of the Ring thieves was paid on behalf of the Bureau of Municipal Correction out of the Treasury of the City of New-York. They seem to have been equally ignorant of the fact that the record of the present Attorney-General is vulnerable chiefly because he has used the powers of his office to compound felonies and whitewash public plunderers. Sweeny has been rehabilitated as a respectable gentleman who had the misfortune to possess an unscrupulous brother. Woodward has been restored to fortune and social position in the religious circles of Norwalk. Ingersoll is at liberty, so is Garvey and others retained to assist the State in making bargains with the greater thieves; and the estate of the deceased Watson has been settled with for a sum ridiculously out of proportion to the ex-Auditor's share of the public plunder. The Attorney-General has, indeed, found resolution enough to draw the line at Tweed, and it is significant of the value of Democratic aid in punishing public thieves, that the solitary argument in favor of Mr. Fairchild's renomination is that he would be defeated only to make way for a man who would run as a candidate pledged to consent to a compromise with the greatest thief of modern times.

The Republican Senatorial Convention of the Twenty-fifth District—including the Counties of Cayuga and Wayne—will meet on Saturday. The proceedings of that body will have a special significance, from the fact that Tammany Hall has taken special pains to defeat the renomination of William B. Woodin, and that the corrupt gang who flourish on the spoils of New-York will leave no stone unturned to defeat Mr. Woodin's election, should he be nominated. The fight in the Twenty-fifth District thus represents, to a great extent, the cause of the tax-payers of New-York. For several years past Mr. Woodin has been their most able, resolute, and untiring advocate in the Senate, as he has been the opponent most dreaded by Tammany Hall. Hence, the efforts to "kill him off" by the bogus "revelations" of Tweed, and hence the pecuniary aid which is likely to be forthcoming from the Tammany treasury to help his opponent. In such circumstances, the course of the Republicans of Cayuga and Wayne seems to be sufficiently clear. Mr. Woodin needs no "vindication" at their hands—that he has already received from some of the most bitter partisans among his political opponents. But he is a man whose ability and vigor in the cause of good government has already done his constituents conspicuous honor, and whose services the people of New-York, who have a vital interest in overthrowing the despotism of Kelly and his coadjutors, can ill afford to lose.

In another column the Police Marshal of Baltimore corrects a statement made in a special dispatch to The Times regarding the disposal of some effects of the late ex-Senator Owens, of South Carolina. Our correspondent said that certain papers of the deceased went amissing while in the custody of the Police, and that the inference was that the chiefs of the Police Department of Baltimore had "connived at or assisted in the robbery of the property of a stranger to assist in a partisan prosecution in South Carolina." Police Marshal Gray denies this imputation with much energy, and as we have no reason to doubt the truth of his statements, it follows that the surmises of our correspondent, based apparently on information received from the brother of the deceased, did Mr. Gray and his associates an injury which we sincerely regret.

Another complaint from the South about a Times dispatch from Washington has its amusing side. On Sept. 6 a statement appeared to the effect that a Col. Keitt, of Newberry Court-house, S. C., had been arrested for bigamy, and that the event had created a profound sensation in South Carolina, as the accused is a near relative of the deceased Congressman Keitt from that State. This was followed some three weeks later by an Associated Press dispatch from Charleston stating that the bigamist Keitt, who had by that time been convicted, was merely plain Thomas, a colored member of the Legislature, not Col. Keitt, of Newberry, and not a connection of the late Lawrence M. Keitt. Inquiry reveals the fact that the colored person convicted of bigamy with such unusual expedition had been Colonel of a Militia regiment while Moses was Governor, and that his relationship to the Col. Keitt of Newberry, and to the late Congressman is, on the male side, clearly enough defined to entitle him to the use of the family name. It is to be hoped that the uncolored Keitts find a solid satisfaction in the promptitude with which their mulatto kinsman has been condemned to expiate in the Penitentiary proclivities inherited from an alleged common ancestry.

Eight companies of United States troops are on Mexican soil, presumably in search of Indian marauders. There are various rumors concerning the operations of these "invaders," but nothing more than the fact of their crossing can be accepted as true. Of course, this expedition will at once be seized upon by those on both sides of the line who wish to see war, as a sign of coming hostilities. But we may assume that the American commander had no belligerent or mischievous intentions in crossing the boundary. The sensational story that the Mexicans were preparing to fight dwindles down to a report that orders had been given to keep on the trail of the American troops while they remained in Mexico.

WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE?

How Mr. Conkling feels in the presence of the mischief he has wrought, is an immaterial question. Apart from the toadies and time-servers who depend upon him for whatever importance they possess, very few now care about his feelings or his future. Having shown his inability to rise above the paltry malignities of the disappointed partisan, or to regard the party that made him in any other light than as an agency for ministering to his vanity and giving effect to his spite, he has forfeited all title to forbearance and respect. And having proved his readiness to sacrifice the best interests of the party, to prostitute the powers intended to be used for its benefit, and to insult every man not willing to do his bidding, he has practically lost his hold upon the future.

Apparently realizing the effect of the Rochester proceedings upon the political fortunes of the Senator, some of the more prudent of his adherents are anxious to explain away the significance of what was done. They protest that they have been misunderstood, that no slight to the Administration or any part of its policy was intended, that no disrespect to Republicans not in harmony with Mr. Conkling was designed, and that the paramount desire even of those who controlled the convention is to cultivate amity and unity as conditions essential to the party's success. It is not easy to read with patience the humble apologies of the Albany *Journal* for the outrage which its editor helped to perpetrate, or its pitiful attempt to invest the Rochester platform with a meaning which, considering the origin and advocacy of the document, it could not possibly possess. But this endeavor of Mr. Conkling's most audacious tools to ignore the drift of his denunciations and to hide the consequences of his conduct is particularly contemptible. Its purpose clearly is to mitigate the storm of indignation which the occurrences at Rochester have provoked, and at the same time, by a series of false pretenses, to enable the guilty managers to retain the fruits of their strategy. They perceive that the advantages they gained are, after all, precarious, and they seek to strengthen by falsehood what they secured by usurpation and fraud.

If, as the Albany mouth-piece of Mr. Conkling now declares, every Republican recognizes "the transcendent importance of the pending election" and is willing "to do everything in his power toward" victory, we can only regret that the Conkling delegates in the convention did not manifest either the conviction or the spirit now professed, at the proper time. Many members of the convention attended it with a profound sense of its importance and of the necessity of pursuing a policy of moderation and conciliation from the start. They had no desire to obtrude their individual opinions respecting the President's Southern policy; on the contrary, they were alive to the fact that that policy is the occasion of differences in the party, and they were prepared to avoid it as a dangerous cause of quarrel. A generous acknowledgment of the integrity of the President's motives would have satisfied them. On the question of civil service reform their position was different. They did not affect admiration of the hesitating and somewhat inconsistent manner in which the Administration has, so far, enforced the order called for by the party's reiterated declarations, but they were prepared to insist that the President should be sustained in the stand he has taken, and should be urged to give full effect to the reform he has inaugurated. There was not a trace of arrogance or ill-temper in the ideas of duty entertained by these members of the convention. They understood that personal likes and dislikes ought not to be allowed to color the programme, and they were ready to meet in a generous and cordial spirit all other sections of the party.

The affair is yet too fresh in the public mind to admit of hypocrisy or misrepresentation in regard to responsibility for the trouble that occurred. From the opening of the proceedings to the close, the overbearing insolence of Mr. Conkling and his creatures was as conspicuous as the nature of the organization which imparted to them control. They had the "machine" in their hands, and they used it to crush every honest effort to obtain expression of the party's will. They set up a fifth-rate politician to insult the Administration. They packed the committees. They stifled discussion. They heaped epithets upon every man who dared to demand fair play. They forced upon the convention a weak and windy platform, which, as regards civil service reform, outrages the better instincts of the party, and as regards the greatest of local questions, is treacherously silent. Of what worth are the pretenses by which the Albany newspapor now tries to keep these facts out of sight? If Mr. Conkling and those who obeyed him were, as the *Journal* alleges, animated by a desire for the party's success, why did they insult, deride, and trample upon one-third of the convention? If they realized the "incalculable importance" of the constitutional amendments to the cause of local reform, how happened it that they said nothing about them? If they realized the magnitude of the issues involved in the success or failure of the party, why did they do their utmost to drive out of it the elements which contribute most to its dignity and strength, and to consolidate and prolong the power impudently usurped in the interest of the Senator?

Not the least flagrant of these usurpations occurred near the close of the second day's proceedings, when all but the Senator's adherents had left the hall. At this stage, the accommodating Mr. Smith, of Albany, sprang upon the remnant of the convention a couple of resolutions, which, slightly changed, were at once adopted, and which, if allowed to stand, would virtually muzzle and fetter the party in this State during the next two years. They provide that the new committee just created by Mr. Conkling's orders may, in their discretion, abstain from calling a convention next Autumn, and may themselves nominate the candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals, and also continue their own term as committee-men for another year. The object cannot be mistaken. It is to keep the party in the false position in which the action of the Rochester Convention places it until after the election of a United States Senator on the expiration of Mr. Conkling's term. In this as in other matters the managers overreached themselves. They showed their game too plainly to render its success possible. The convention had no more power to clothe the committee with the authority, and the life indicated by the resolutions than to choose officers for the next convention, and the committee will be no more permitted to exercise the functions thus unconstitutionally given than to reinstate Mr. Conkling in the position he has forfeited. The New-York Republicans do not propose to surrender the right to hold a convention and to choose another commitee when the proper time shall come, and they will know whom to hold responsible for any conflict that may occur.

MOTHS IN THE ARMY.

It is now nearly a year since The Times printed the first coherent narrative of the operations of the so-called moth-killers' swindle. The details of this scandalous affair were unearthed by the investigating committee headed by Representative Heister Clymer. It was then supposed that the inquiry would blacken the character of several eminent Republicans. It was also hoped by the Democrats that it would wholly destroy Secretary Belknap, during whose administration of the War Department the moth-exterminating business flourished. As it turned out, however, no party purpose was served by the investigation, and Mr. Belknap was sufficiently extinguished by the developments in the post-tradership investigations. It was evident that if anybody was to be damaged by sifting the scandal connected with the moth-exterminator contract, it would be Army officers. There was abundant evidence that the exterminating preparation, as it was called, was valueless. This had been the report of at least one military board of examiners. But repeated efforts were made to force the nostrum upon the War Department, even though it had been rejected after trial and after Congress had paid $250,000 for the use of the preparation. In the summer of 1872, then, after an adverse report on the subject, and after the termination of all existing contracts, a new military commission was ordered to report upon the matter. This commission was composed of Gen. Rufus Ingalls, of the Quartermasters' Department; Gen. R. B. Marcy, and Col. Lee. The report in favor of a new contract was unanimous, and the work of supplying the military clothing depots with the preparation was resumed. So ardently was the business pressed, that when Clymer's committee began to investigate the affair, in 1876, they found that $489,000 had been paid to the contractors, Cowles, Brega & Co., for preserving Army clothing from moths and mildew.

There need have been nothing about this to provoke remark, if it had not been evident from the first that something was being covered up by those interested in the contract. Mr. Donn Piatt, who acted as a local agent for Cowles, Brega & Co., was called before Clymer's committee. He showed great reluctance in testifying, and it was only by dint of hard work that any solid facts were drawn from him. Evidently there was concealment of essential evidence. These things, however, were proved: The moth-killing firm made a contract with Gen. George B. McClellan, dated Aug. 3, 1872, by which it was agreed that he should receive 5 per cent. on all amounts received from the United States War Department for the preservation of Army clothing by the aforesaid process; in November of that year Gen. McClellan's percentage on the gross receipts was doubled, and an agreement to that effect was sent to him by Gen. Marcy, McClellan's father-in-law, and a member of the Examining Boards, as above stated; and, lastly, four checks drawn by the aforesaid contractors, of which the dates, numbers, and amounts were printed in The Times of Oct. 9, 1876, were traced to McClellan. These checks aggregated $4,375; and on May 8, 1873, the moth-killing contractors sent to Gen. Ingalls a draft on New-York for $5,000, with the emphatic statement that it was not to be deducted from McClellan's dividend, and that it would be unnecessary to mention the matter to him. In default of any other explanation, this would indicate that McClellan, on account of his supposed influence with his father-in-law, Gen. Marcy, received 10 per cent. on the gross revenue from the moth-killing contract, and that Gen. Ingalls also received a "dividend," the sum of $5,000 now being traced to him in one payment. Clymer's committee also brought out the fact that Donn Piatt received $22,934, between March, 1872, and August, 1874. There was thus over $32,000 paid to persons who could not have been legitimately employed by Cowles, Brega & Co.

It was also shown that the profits of the moth-exterminating business were about one hundred per cent., and it was argued that these great profits made it an object to procure a renewal of the contract, even at great cost to the contractors. After the investigation was over, Mr. Piatt wrote a letter to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* denouncing several people connected with the Cowles & Brega contracts. He was indignant that The Times should have pursued the trail incidentally uncovered by the Clymer committee, and he indulged in innuendos against Marcy, Ingalls, and McClellan. He declared that the former two officers should be court-martialed, and that Cowles & Brega should be indicted. He now formally, and over his own signature, makes affirmation that Ingalls was in the pay of the contractors while he was on the commission appointed to report upon their patent preparation; that McClellan was retained under pay in order to corruptly influence his relative, Gen. Marcy, who was President of that commission; and that he [Piatt] has proof that books and accounts were altered for the purpose of concealing these fraudulent transactions. Of course, much of this is mere assertion. Unfortunately, however, the existence of evidence showing that money was paid to Gen. Ingalls by the contractors, and that McClellan, a relative of another officer on the commission, received a regular "dividend," is presumptive of the truth of Piatt's main charges.

Of course, the incriminated officers will ask for a court of inquiry. To pass over in silence these grave charges would be well nigh a confession of guilt. Mr. Piatt, who is known to have been active in the moth-killing business, affirms that he is able to prove all his allegations. Gen. McClellan was out of the Army long before this corrupt business was organized. He is beyond the reach of any military court-martial, and, in this free-and-easy world, it would possibly be thought not discreditable that he should pocket a fee for influencing a relative who had an Army contract at his disposal. Not so with Gens. Marcy and Ingalls. McClellan's dividend was from the profits of a contract with the War Department of the United States. The accusation against the two officers is that they corruptly awarded that contract, or, by a favorable report, procured its being awarded. It is a sad thing that such a scandalous charge should be brought against any Army officer. For the sake of the good name of the Army, heretofore so nobly sustained, we trust that Messrs. Ingalls and Marcy will be able to clear themselves.

THE BONAPARTIST PLOT IN FRANCE.

The announcement of the "official" candidates in France brings out more clearly than before the important part played by the Bonapartists in the reactionary movement of which Marshal MacMahon is the nominal head. The Government announces candidates for 512 of the 532 electoral districts, 20 districts in the City of Paris and its immediate neighborhood being given over without contest to the Republicans, who are there too strong to make any serious effort against them either profitable or pleasant. The candidates are proclaimed by means of circulars to be distributed by the Préfects, and these circulars are headed: "Candidates of the Government of Marshal MoMahon, President of the Republic." They are divided as follows:

Bonapartists	298
Legitimists	131
Orleanists	83
Total	512

It will thus be seen that a clear majority of 32 is accorded to the Bonapartists, and if the country were to answer literally the demand of the Marshal, it would give him a Chamber of which 56 per cent. belonged to the Imperialist Party. Of course, the country will do nothing of the kind. But we may be sure that the Bonapartists have secured the official candidatures in the districts where the chances of election are best, and that they will have even a larger proportion of the Ministerial members actually chosen than they have of the official indorsements. It is significant that a Cabinet in which the nominal Premier is the Duke de Broglie, an Orleanist by profession, by birth, and by tradition, has given to the Orleanist party less than one candidate to each department of France, and less than one-sixth of the total number of Deputies. At the same time, the same Cabinet, which started out with a special disclaimer that it was favorable to the Clericals, gives to the Legitimist Party, which is nothing if not Clerical, 50 per cent. more candidates than are given to the party of its nominal head. This is a commentary which enables us to read between the lines of the Duke Decazes' grandiloquent protests that the Marshal's Government is "no more reactionary than revolutionary," and that "it refuses with the utmost energy to lend itself to propaganda which could offer to the neighbors of France either trouble or danger." It shows that the Government of France is in sentiment allied first to the Bonapartists, who are intensely revolutionary, and who aim openly at the overthrow of the Republic, and second to the Legitimists, who are revolutionary in the same sense as the Bonapartists, and are reactionary besides, in a sense quite peculiar to themselves.

The official indorsement of the Government is for a candidate in France a very important advantage, and never so much so as at this moment, because that country has never before had a Government which, though in name Republican, resorted to such desperate means to influence the elections. The candidate of the Government, in the first place, enjoys the active support of all the political officials. Every inducement which the dispensers of patronage, favor, and honor can bring to bear on the electors is used for him. Beyond that—for the first time, we believe, in the history of France—pressure of the severest kind has been brought by the Government upon its subordinate and strictly administrative officials, who have been warned that hostility or even indifference on their part to the "Marshal's policy" would be considered a betrayal of official duty, justifying the extremest disfavor. In the next place, the powers of the officials in every direction are used to repress the party opposed to the Government. Its journals are restricted to the narrowest range of criticism, and are visited with the heaviest punishment for what can be construed as, in the words of the *Univers*, even "latent offenses." The circulation of journals which are disapproved is embarrassed and checked by the prosecution of news-agents and distributers, and the same rigorous repression is exercised toward those who venture to support the Opposition candidate by word of mouth. Public meetings are practically forbidden, while the clubs, the cafés, the wine-rooms, and even the stores and highways, are subjected to espionage, and offensive words used in conversation are made the basis of legal prosecution. In a word, nothing like freedom of speech or freedom of public discussion exists in France except for the official candidates and their advocates and followers.

The handling of this enormous and powerful "machine" of politics is under the absolute direction of M. De Fourtou, Minister of the Interior, and the real chief of MacMahon's Cabinet, and M. De Fourtou is a veteran Imperialist, a graduate of the School of Persigny—acute, unscrupulous, audacious, and intimately versed in all the arts by which the Empire won for itself the suffrages of France. He has now obtained from the Marshal the rich prize of a heavy majority of the official candidatures. We may be sure that he has chosen his men shrewdly, and that he will leave no stone unturned to make the most of his advantages. He can hardly hope, at the most, for an actual majority in the new Chamber, but he can reasonably hope for such preponderance among the members who support the Government, and such weight in the councils of the Marshal, that he can substantially direct the course of the Executive. If the Chamber be not Republican, the power will enable him to advance swiftly to the declaration of the Empire. If the Chamber be Republican, it will be for De Fourtou to decide whether it shall be broken up, as was done in 1852, and the Empire declared, with resort to a *plébiscite*, or whether he will proceed by slower stages to accomplish his revolutionary aims. In any case, the most significant fact in the recent history of France is the enormous stride by which the Bonapartist leaders—six years ago despised and hated—have achieved control of the French Government, for the time being, and are more likely than any other faction, within a short time to secure a control that will be permanent.

PROSPECTS OF THE WINTER CAMPAIGN.

The war is now entering upon a new phase of its existence. The trial of valor is at an end; the harder trial of endurance is about to begin. Those who think that a war should be wholly made up of "brilliant victories" and "decisive strokes" are apt to overlook the fact that many of the most splendid feats of modern strategy have been achieved by seeming inaction. Few battles have ever deserved one-half the admiration due to the mutual blockade of Turenne and Montecuculi in the Palatinate, or to Washington's Winter encampment at Valley Forge, which the impatient spectators derided as a mere waste of time and human life. So it is now. Turkey's strongest ally, her climate, is about to pass over to the enemy. When the rains, which are paralyzing both armies alike, give place to the bitter frost which will harden the pulpy soil once more, the Russians will have their turn. There is a popular Russian saying, "Na zimmi kholod Fsiaki wolod," (in Winter's cold every one is young;) and the frost which benumbs the heat-loving Turk will breathe new life into his hardy opponent, after the hot steaming malaria of Summer. Plevna lies quite far enough north to have a fair share of the bitter cold of Roumania, where the Winter temperature not unfrequently falls as low as 15° below zero, Fahrenheit; and unless the beleaguered Army be already well supplied with fuel, its endurance will, ere long, be sorely tried.

Much undoubtedly still remains to be done in order to complete the conquest of Bulgaria, but the prospect is visibly brighter than it was a fortnight ago. The Russian Army of the Jantra, emboldened by Mehemet Ali's retreat, has assumed the offensive in turn, by advancing from the scene of its late victory at Tzercovna to its former position at Popkoi, where several skirmishes have already occurred. The attempt to force the Schipka Pass seems to be abandoned for the present, although Suleiman Pasha, who certainly possesses the tenacity, if not the justice, of Horace's ideal hero, is fortifying a Winter camp in front of it, determined that, if he cannot get in, his opponents shall not get out. The rumored repulse of the Russians at Plevna two days ago proves to be unfounded, and, although a correspondent with the army gives a deplorable picture of its disorganization and want of any fixed plan, this deficiency will be speedily made good by the supervision of Gen. Todleben. The Roumanians, on their side, have just opened their fourth and last parallel, intending to sap up to within thirty yards of the second Grivica redoubt, and then carry it by storm. Nor does the alleged impossibility of a complete investment of the place seem to be borne out by facts. Hifsi Pasha's convoy, indeed, made its way through all opposition; but it did so not because the circle of investment was imperfect, but solely because the opposing force imprudently stationed itself near enough to Plevna to be taken in the rear by a sortie; and the effect of that sharp lesson is seen in the fate of the second convoy, which, surprised *en route* by the Roumanians, has retreated with the loss of eight grain wagons. Whether the current rumor which credits Osman Pasha with another victory be true or not, Gen. Todleben is doubtless right in alleging the necessity of a regular siege; but when the troops now holding the Sophia high road are sufficiently strengthened to give them full command of it, and when the December frosts enable the Russian sledge trains and steam ice-boats to establish that perfect communication which is the *sine qua non* of success, we shall doubtless see another confirmation of Wellington's homely axiom, that he wins who can "pound the longest."

MR. WHARTON'S TRAP.

Mr. William Wharton, of Missouri, has invented what he calls an "improved thief and robber trap," which will probably greatly interest that large and respectable class of our fellow-citizens, the improved thieves. Under that head are, of course, to be classed the savings bank, insurance, and railway Presidents, who have of late improved so greatly upon the clumsy processes of ordinary thieves. Mr. Wharton's trap, however, seems better adapted to those numerous and successful thieves who rob banks either by presenting forged checks or by snatching sums of money from unwary Cashiers, or who rob merchants by concealing portable goods about their persons while making, or pretending to make, purchases. It consists of a trap-door placed in the floor in front of the counter or the Cashier's desk, and so constructed as to be easily and suddenly opened by the Cashier or a clerk, by simply touching a spring. When the trap is opened, the thief who may be standing on it is precipitated into the cellar, where he can be subsequently visited and dealt with at leisure. Thieves of any age or either sex can be caught by Mr. Wharton's trap, and if the cellar in which they are deposited is made secure, no further attention need be paid them until after business hours. Were such a trap to be placed in one of our large dry goods stores, the proprietor might easily catch from ten to two dozen thieves on any busy day. As most of those captured would be more or less disabled by the fall into the cellar, the proprietor could fearlessly descend among them with an axe after the close of the day, and after reducing them to quiet, could sort out the corpses, sending a few choice ones for sale to the medical schools, and placing the rest in his garbage barrel. A more beautiful and efficient scheme for encouraging honesty and convincing thieves of the error of their ways has never been devised.

The universal adoption by all our business men of the improved thief-trap would soon greatly diminish the number of thieves. No man would venture to snatch a roll of bills from a bank Cashier if he felt sure that his act would be instantly followed by his precipitation into the cellar, and no lady of kleptomaniac tendencies would dream of secreting a pair of gloves or earrings at the risk of being caught in the thief-trap. Of course, at first the public would be somewhat shocked at hearing the sudden rumble of the machinery of the trap and the despairing shriek of the vanishing victim, while ladies of delicate nerves might perhaps be disturbed by the groanings of a trapful of captured thieves. Still, in time the trap would become so familiar that its operation would scarcely excite notice, and ladies would care no more for the groans of the unfortunate thieves than they now do for the haggard faces of overworked shop-girls. Great good could be done were the Police Commissioners to adopt the thief-trap, and place a number of carefully-concealed traps in the sidewalks of our principal streets. A policeman in plain clothes and with a mind apparently absorbed in pea-nuts, could be placed to watch each one of these traps, with a view to springing it whenever a casual thief or other malefactor should step upon it. By this means a watchful policeman could make a fair bag of thieves every bright day until the secret of the location of the trap should become generally known and the game should grow shy. After which the trap could be moved to a new place, and the good work go on as prosperously as before.

Still, with all its merits, the thief-trap will unquestionably be liable to be abused in the hands of unprincipled, ignorant or overzealous persons. The shop-girl, who, after being compelled to stand for six or eight hours, is attacked by a captious lady customer who requires to be shown fifty different articles before she decides to purchase ten cents' worth of sewing cotton, will be strongly tempted to spring the trap and dismiss the customer to the cellar. Although any intelligent jury would hold that the shop-girl was morally right in thus defending herself from excessive labor, and that the entrapped lady deserved her fate, nevertheless, no court would refuse to give the injured lady damages for false imprisonment, and to appraise her broken legs at such value as the testimony of experts might assign to them. Moreover, were the proprietor of the trap, in making his evening visit to the cellar with his axe, to fail to distinguish between the wrongfully-trapped lady and the genuine thieves, he would either be sent to the penitentiary for several weeks as a willful murderer, or he would be compelled to employ an experienced lawyer to prove his insanity. Ignorant bank Cashiers would likewise be occasionally guilty of mistaking a mere operator in telegraph stock or a savings bank President not yet entirely ready for the Police, for an ordinary thief, and thus filling their traps with a kind of game for which the thief-trap is not strictly meant. Moreover, it is to be feared that unprincipled householders would set traps in their front yards for the capture of book agents and insurance men, and that reckless clergymen would place traps in their study floors in order to shorten their interviews with designing widows and deacons with doubts concerning the true meaning of the Apocalypse. Mr. Wharton's thief-trap, excellent as it undoubtedly is, cannot be safely introduced without the preliminary passage of laws defining the extent to which it may be used. It must be declared illegal to catch ladies who refrain from stealing, no matter how much they may wear out the strength and patience of tired shop-girls. There must also be a close season for designing widows and oppressive deacons, during which it will be unlawful to trap them, and it would probably be well to forbid the use of the trap in the case of book agents and insurance men, and to punish any man who should attack this species of game except with the rifle or shot-gun. Bank Presidents should not be captured until after the second year of actual service, and a fine of five dollars should be imposed whenever a broker is mistaken for a thief or gambler and fatally injured in a trap. With these precautions, Mr. Wharton's trap may be safely used, and there can be no risk in predicting for it a wide and deserved popularity.

GENERAL NOTES.

With a $100 bill a Missouri man induced his wife to desert him.

The youngest convict in the Kentucky Penitentiary is there for murder.

A Kentuckian has lain in jail three weeks under refusal to pay his dog tax.

A Saratoga County woman and her seven children have died of diphtheria within a month.

Prof. Prime says that the "fossil remains" dug up at Hazleton, Penn., are nothing but iron ore.

A Maine Postmaster, a woman, has been fined $117 80 for opening a letter passing through her office.

Ex-Gov. Walker is now announced to deliver his address on the debt of Virginia in Richmond to-night.

About 700 buildings are going up in the burned district of St. John, 300 of them being of brick.

The Atlanta *Constitution* reports that all the Congressmen from Georgia will vote for Randall for Speaker.

The last of the quartet of children recently born in Phelps County, Mo., has died, and the mother is dead also.

The papers report that a bailiff in Washington County, Ga., can read manuscript and write, but cannot read print.

There is one paper in Wisconsin that insists that Oshkosh is "a nice place" and has a great many nice people.

Kentucky reports more Democrats as candidates for offices in the gift of the next Legislature than ever before known.

A man in Vermont is defendant in two suits for breach of promise of marriage brought by different women at the same time.

A prominent citizen of Newburyport, Mass., is to be brought to trial for killing his horse, a valuable animal, with a pitchfork.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* expresses the opinion that the Southern Democrats, not being fools, cannot be divided readily.

California's queer Governor, lately, in an official letter, attributed Mr. Seward's "irrepressible conflict" idea to President Lincoln.

A thrifty Chinaman in Virginia, Nev., has discovered how to utilize tin cans. He has made of them a fence around his garden-plot.

Despoiling a chicken-coop is burglary under the laws of Nevada, and a Chinaman has just been sent to prison for a year for the crime.

Ex-Minister Washburne's friends in Galena have got the idea that he intends to go out of politics now and to busy himself with his pen.

Hon. M. J. Crawford, of Georgia, was lately killed by being thrown from his buggy. His brother, last year, died from the poisonous effect of the sting of a bee.

J. Proctor Knott is getting to be a formidable candidate for United States Senator in Kentucky. It does not take so much to make a Kentucky Senator as it used to.

Judge Barnard Hill died suddenly upon the bench while presiding in the Superior Court, at Knoxville, Crawford County, Ga., on Thursday last. He was over 70 years old.

King Kalakaua loves to talk of his visit to this country, and says that since he has had time for quiet reflection he cannot but be impressed with the immensity and simplicity of the United States.

The Rome (Ga.) *Tribune* cries: "It would cap the perfection of Georgia's restoration to the Union to see her grand old patriot, Robert Toombs, in his old position in the United States Senate."

The Atlanta *Constitution* shows that Dr. Miller was mistaken in supposing that Washington and Hayes are the only Presidents who have visited Georgia. Monroe and Jackson both visited the State during their term of office.

The Memphis (Tenn.) *Avalanche* appeals to the Western Republican Congressmen and Southern and Western Democrats to unite and elect a Speaker on the basis presented to the country by the Administration of President Hayes.

Some of the Conservatives of Hinds County, Miss., have held a meeting, indorsed the policy of the National Administration, and recommended Hon. A. G. Brown as a Conservative candidate for Governor at the coming election.

A subscription has been opened in New-Orleans for the benefit of the partly paralyzed and wholly destitute widow of Capt. John Wilson, of the brig Maria Scheefer, who rescued in mid-ocean 600 persons from the sinking steamer Connaught. Where are the grateful 600?

DEATH OF A PROMINENT CONTRACTOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 1.—Mr. E. W. Ensign, a prominent contractor of Buffalo, N. Y., died at the Kennard House in this city, this morning, of apoplexy. He had the contract to build the great viaduct from the eastern to the western portions of this city, which has been in progress three years. Mr. Ensign was about 58 years of age, and had lived nearly all his life in Buffalo, except when engaged on works of stone construction in various sections of the country. He constructed some of the best works in that line ever built in this section, having built nearly if not all the arches on the Lake Shore Railroad. He also built the immense retaining wall at the Union Depot in this City. Mr. Ensign resided here almost continuously since commencing the viaduct, taking time only for brief visits to Buffalo or New-York. He has a brother residing in Buffalo, Mr. Charles Ensign, who is one of the largest vessel owners on the lake. He was immediately telegraphed and replied that he would be here on Monday night. The deceased made few acquaintances while here, but those who knew him found him a generous, large hearted man, and very companionable.

BANKS VICTIMIZED IN MONTREAL.

Montreal, Canada, Oct. 1.—Forgeries on Canadian banks similar to those in the Western States have come to light. The Bank of Montreal thus far has lost $4,000; the Union Bank of Lower Canada $5,000. The Merchants' Bank and Bank of Ontario are also said to have been victimized

WASHINGTON.

THE FINANCES OF THE NATION.

REDUCTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT IN SEPTEMBER NEARLY $4,000,000—STATE OF THE FUNDS IN THE TREASURY—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FINANCES OCT. 1, THIS AND LAST YEAR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The September debt statement shows a decrease for the month in the public debt of nearly $4,000,000, and for the three months just ended, $8,500,000. This is an increase over the reduction for the corresponding three months of last year of nearly $1,500,000. The coin balance is $119,152,043. This includes $37,997,500 coin certificates, $18,786,642 held to redeem called bonds, and about $10,000,000 for interest due and unpaid, which would leave the actual coin now owned by the Government, $52,367,901. Of this amount, $2,229,821 is silver. The currency balance, including nearly $9,000,000 held for the redemption of fractional currency, is over $23,000,000, an increase of $3,000,000 over August. Compared with the same period of last year, there is an increase in the currency balance of about $11,000,000. Seven millions are set apart for the pay of the Army. To pay that sum would reduce the currency balance by that amount, but it would not affect the reduction reported in the public debt as the amount has already been deducted from the statement. During the month there was a reduction in legal tenders outstanding of over $1,000,000 and in fractional currency $385,472. Over $43,000,000 in legal tenders are held to redeem certificates of deposit, and nearly $14,000,000 to redeem the notes of national banks passing through liquidation and reducing circulation. The Customs receipts for September were $12,599,657, and the internal revenue, $10,048,212. Ten millions in 4 per cent. bonds appear for the first time in the September debt statement.

The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement issued to-day:

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.

Bonds at 6 per cent	$799,293,600 00
Bonds at 5 per cent	703,266,650 00
Bonds at 4½ per cent	200,000,000 00
Bonds at 4 per cent	10,000,000 00
Total principal	$1,712,560,250 00
Total interest	26,338,214 61

Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.

Navy pension fund at 3 per cent.	$14,000,000 00
Interest	125,000 00

Debt on which Interest has Ceased since Maturity.

Principal	$19,334,320 26
Interest	053,154 88

Debt Bearing No Interest.

Old demand and legal-tender notes	$356,973,154 50
Certificates of deposit	43,110,000 00
Fractional currency	18,786,642 27
Coin certificates	37,997,500 00
Total principal	$456,872,796 77
Total unclaimed interest	7,447 03

Total Debt.

Principal	$2,202,767,367 03
Interest	27,123,816 52
Total	$2,229,891,183 55

Cash in the Treasury.

Coin	$119,152,043 40
Currency	14,206,417 28
Currency held for redemption of fractional currency	8,835,468 00
Special deposit held for the redemption of certificates of deposit as provided by law	43,110,000 00
Total	$185,303,928 68
Less estimated amount due military establishments, for which no appropriations have been made	7,000,000 00
Total	$178,303,928 68

Debt, Less Cash in the Treasury.

Sept. 1, 1877	$2,055,469,779 67
Oct. 1, 1877	2,051,587,254 87
Decrease of debt during the month	$3,882,524 80
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1877	8,570,968 39

Bonds Issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, Interest Payable in Lawful Money.

Principal outstanding	$64,628,512 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	969,352 68
Interest paid by United States	35,957,629 14
Interest paid by transportation of mails, &c.	8,750,652 07
Balance of interest paid by United States	27,206,977 07

The following is a comparison of the condition of the Treasury Oct. 1, 1876, and Oct. 1, 1877:

	1876.	1877.
Currency	$12,524,945 53	$14,206,417 28
Special fund for the redemption of fractional currency	....	8,835,468 00
Special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit	34,520,000 00	43,110,000 00
Coin	64,591,124 43	119,152,043 40
Coin certificates	29,777,900 00	37,997,500 00
Coin, less coin certificates	34,813,224 43	81,154,543 40
Outstanding called bds.	1,907,600 00	18,558,150 00
Other outstanding coin liabilities	27,130,116 81	27,130,597 78
Outstanding legal tenders	368,494,740 00	356,914,932 00
Outstanding fractional currency	29,858,415 62	18,786,642 27
Outstanding silver coin	19,706,053 00	35,591,276 74
Total debt, less cash in Treasury	$2,092,266,575 79	$2,051,587,254 87
Reduction of debt for September	$2,915,365 35	$3,882,524 80
Reduction of debt since July 1	7,172,769 20	8,570,968 39
Mark't value of gold	110 25	103 12
Imports (12 mo. ending Aug. 31.)	441,186,100 00	465,521,645 00
Exports (12 mo. ending Aug. 31.)	472,169,273 00	523,998,948 00

The payments made from the Treasury by warrant during September, exclusive of payments made on account of the interest or principal of the public debt of the United States, were as follows:

Civil and miscellaneous	$3,993,678 64
War	591,867 23
Navy	1,389,317 18
Interior, (Indians and pensions)	3,898,642 41
Total	$9,873,505 46

The following is a statement of the coinage executed at the mints of the United States during the month of September, 1877: Double eagles, $4,492,200; trade dollars, $1,677,000; half-dollars, $408,400; quarter-dollars, $349,600, and dimes, $129,000. Total, $7,056,200.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1, 1877.

Judge Upton, of Oregon, to-day entered upon his duties as Second Controller of the Treasury.

Two hundred and twelve patents were issued from the Patent Office for the week ending Oct. 2.

Judge H. M. Spofford and ex-Gov. Kellogg, both of whom are contestants for a seat in the Senate from the State of Louisiana, have arrived here.

A letter received here says that Senator Sharon, of Nevada, owing to his private business, will not be able to attend the special session of Congress.

The Naval Officer at Philadelphia has recommended to the Secretary of the Treasury the appointment of H. B. Geisinger to be Deputy Naval Officer at that port.

The President has accepted an invitation to attend the agricultural fair at Frederick, Md., and fixed Thursday, the 11th inst., as the day for his visit. He will be accompanied by several members of the Cabinet, all of whom have been invited.

J. P. Vigal was to-day appointed Revenue Gauger for the Second District of Georgia; Charles Maltby and N. G. Sawyer Gaugers for the First District of California, and R. E. Burry Storekeeper and Gauger for the Second District of Tennessee.

To-day in the Criminal Court the case of Julius Witowski, Aaron Brummer, James T. Elliott, Henry Fetterberg, James S. Negley, Lewis Pick, and David C. Stewart, for conspiracy to defraud the Government by means of a fraudulent claim for $20,705 for timber alleged to have been furnished the Government in October, 1862, was called. Stewart and Brummer pleaded guilty, and a motion was filed to quash the indictment as to Witowski, (the only one of the parties present besides Stewart and Brummer,) which was overruled. The case of Witowski was then proceeded with and a jury selected.

Frederick A. Goodridge, a clerk in the Patent Office, was arraigned to day before United States Commissioner Mills, for forging the names of other clerks in the office and drawing their money. He waived an examination, and was committed to jail in default of $12,000 bail.

The committee appointed by the Cabinet to investigate the public buildings to-day visited the Public Printing Office. It is probable that they will recommend the construction of outside staircases at either end of the building, as an additional guarantee of safety to that structure in the case of a disastrous fire.

The Secretary of the Interior has appointed a commission, to consist of Gen. Meiggs, United States Army; Adolph Cluss, architect, of this city, and formerly a member of the Board of Public Works, and Edward Clark, architect of the Capitol extension, to investigate and report upon the condition of the walls in the burned portion of the Interior Department building.

DRAWBACK RATES ALLOWED.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALLOWANCES MADE BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The following is Secretary Sherman's circular to Collectors about New-York rates:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 20, 1877.

To Collectors of Customs and others:

The following list of drawback rates is published for the information of Customs officers and all others concerned.

JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary.

Alphabethical list of drawback rates established under the authority of sections 3,019, 3,020, and 3,026, of the Revised Statutes, and the Acts of Feb. 8, and Mar. h 3, 1875:

Axes made from iron and steel by the process of splitting the steel and inserting the iron, 1 3-10 cents per pound.

Axes and hatchets made by the process of splitting the iron and inserting the steel, same as duty paid. Allow for a quantity of iron equal to the net weight of the exported articles, and a quantity of steel equal to 166-1,000 of such net weight.

Bags from jute and burlap cloth same as duty paid. Exported quantity determined by measurement.

Band and bar iron. [See iron.]

Bayonets made for Colt's patent fire-arm, 7 cents each.

Bayonets made for the Winchester fire-arm, 1 37-100 cents each.

Bayonets made by E. Remington & Sons from steel made from imported iron paying ad valorem duty, 2 cents each; and from iron paying a duty of 1 cent per pound, 1 77-100 cents each.

Blacking boxes from tin plates, same as duty paid. The exported quantity determined by adding to the outside measurement of the box one-fourth of such product.

Bolts, nuts, and pivots from iron, same as duty paid.

Bullets, (leaden,) and shot, same as duty paid.

Cans, from tin plates, same as duty paid. The exported quantity determined by measuring the "blanks" before soldering, or by adding one-twentieth to the product of the outside measurement of the completed cans, excepting one-pound cans, for which add 15 per cent. to the outside measurement.

Cans from tin plates, completed, with the exception of soldering (blanks), same as duty paid. The exported quantity determined by a United States Weigher.

Cartridges, same as on bullets and gunpowder exported separately.

Castor-oil, product of castor-seed, 25 cents per gallon.

Castor pomace, product of castor-seed, 11 cents per 100 pounds.

Chains, from bar iron, same as duty paid. Add 4 per cent. to exported quantity to cover wastage in manufacture.

Copper, from ore, same as duty paid.

Copper, from block or blister copper, same as duty paid.

Cope-tubes, from tin plates, same as duty paid. The exported quantity determined by allowing for each tube a square equal in length to the height of the tube, and in width to its largest circumference.

Cordage, from Manila hemp, 1⅛ cents per pound.

Cordage, from jute hemp, 2-3 cent per pound.

Cordage, product of Sisal grass, 2-3 cent per pound.

Cordage, from New-Zealand flax, 8-9 cent per pound.

Cordage, tarred, Russia, 15-16 cent per pound.

Dressed skins, from raw, same as duty paid.

Fish-plates, from iron, same as duty paid. Add 12 per cent. to exported weight to cover wastage in manufacture.

Flour, from wheat which paid a duty of 20 cents per bushel, 75 cents per barrel.

Glazier's points, product of sheet zinc, same as duty paid.

Gunpowder, from saltpetre which paid a duty of 2 cents per pound—American sporting, 1 68-100 cents per pound; United States Government, 1 60-100 cents per pound; shipping and mining, 1 4-10 cents per pound.

Gunpowder, from saltpetre which paid a duty of 1 cent per pound—American sporting, 9-10 cent per pound; United States Government, 8-10 cent per pound; shipping and mining, 7-10 cent per pound.

Guns, Gatling—42-calibre and 10 barrels, $7 03 each gun; 42-calibre and six barrels, $5 each gun; 65-75 calibre and 10 barrels, $9 each gun; one-inch calibre and 10 barrels, $11 73 each gun.

Gun systems, made for Colt's patent fire-arm, 14 42-100 cents each.

Gun systems made by E. Remington & Sons from iron and steel: For the iron, 5 4-100 cents each; for the steel, when imported as such, 3¾ cents each; for the steel, made from imported iron, 1 31-100 cents each.

Gun systems made for the Peabody fire-arm, 7 29-100 cents each.

Gun trimmings made for Colt's patent fire-arm, 66-10 cents each arm.

Gun trimmings made by E. Remington & Sons: For the iron, 1 54-100 cents each gun; for the steel, when imported as such, ¾ cent each gun; for the steel made from imported iron, ¼ cent each gun.

Gun trimmings made for the Peabody fire-arm, 1 74-100 cents each arm.

Gun trimmings and systems for the Winchester fire-arm, 8½ cents each arm.

Gun trimmings and systems, made for the Martini-Henry rifle, same as duty paid. The quantity of material used in the manufacture shall be determined by allowing for each receiver 3 66-100 pounds steel; for each block, 1 pound iron; for each guard, 1 pound iron; for each lever, 8-10 pound iron; for each set of bands, 45-100 pound iron; for each light base, ¼ pound iron; for each butt-plate, ½ pound iron; for each bayonet, 1 84-100 pounds iron.

Handles and nozzles made from sheet-zinc and attached to tin cans, when tagger's tin is also used in making such nozzles, 27 cents per 100 cans; when tagger's tin is not used, 25 cents per 100 cans. Handles made from sheet-zinc and attached to tin cans, without above described nozzles, 16 cents per 100 cans.

Hatchets—(See axes and hatchets.)

Hoop iron—(See iron.)

Horseshoe iron—(See iron.)

Hungarian nails, same as tacks.

Iron—band, bar, horseshoe, hoop, railroad, rod, scroll—wholly from imported scrap-iron, same as duty paid. To cover wastage in manufacture, add 25 per cent. to exported weight when exclusively old scrap-iron was used, and 12 per cent. only if part of the material was new scrap-iron.

Lanterns, from tin plates, same as duty paid. Quantity determined by the measurement of the pieces composing such lanterns before they are put together.

Lead pipe, same as duty paid.

Leather, sole, from hides, same as duty paid.

Linseed-oil, 6¼ cents per gallon.

Locomotive ties, from imported steel, same as duty paid. Add 2 per cent. to exported weight to cover wastage in manufacture.

Nails, cut, from sheet and plate iron, 1¼ cents per pound.

Nails, horse-shoe, from slit-iron rods, same as duty paid.

Nails, Hungarian, same as tacks.

Nails, cut, from scrap-iron, same as duty paid. To cover wastage in manufacture add 25 per cent. to exported weight when exclusively old scrap-iron was used, and 12 per cent. only if part of the material was new scrap-iron.

Nail rods, rolled from iron, same as duty paid. Add 9 per cent. to the exported weight to cover wastage in manufacture.

Nail rods, slit, from iron, same as duty paid. Add 3 per cent. to exported weight to cover wastage.

New-England rum—(See rum.)

Nozzles made from tin-plates, same as duty paid.

Nozzles, flat screw tops, from sheet-zinc, attached to tin cans, 9 cents per 100 cans.

Oil—(See linseed, castor.)

Packing, from jute yarn, same as duty paid.

Plates, tack, same as duty paid.

Plates, fish—(See fish-plates.)

Plates, robe—(See robe-plates.)

Pipe, lead—(See lead.)

Pistols, Colt's, navy or belt, 11 64-100 cents each.

Pivots—(See bolts.)

Pomace—(See castor.)

Railroad iron—(See iron.)

Rice, cleared from paddy rice, 1 2-5 cents per pound.

Rice, cleared from rough rice, 2 1-5 cents per pound.

Rifles—(See gun systems and trimmings.)

Rifle barrels, from bar steel and from barrel-molds, same as duty paid.

Robe plates, from goat-skins, same as duty paid. The number of skins used determined by inspection of the exported plates.

Rod iron—(See iron.)

Rum, New-England, 6 5-16 cents per gallon.

Salt, fine, 8 cents per 100 pounds.

Saltpetre, refined from crude, 95-100 cents per pound.

Screws, wood—(See wood screws.)

Scroll iron—(See iron.)

Scythes, manufactured by Hubbart, Blake & Co., of West Waterville, Me.: Light grass, 45 cents per dozen; heavy St. John, 65¼ cents per dozen; grain, 83⅝ cents per dozen.

Shanks, from steel, same as duty paid.

Sheet lead, from pig-lead, same as duty paid.

Shooks, from staves, same as duty paid.

Shot—(See bullets.)

Shovels and spades made principally of steel, 80 cents per dozen.

Shovels and spades made principally of iron, 50 cents per dozen.

Skins, dressed—(See dressed skins.)

Solder, used in making tin cans, 16 cents per 100 cans of five gallons capacity, and in proportion for cans of less capacity.

Sole leather—(See leather.)

Sugar refined from raw sugar, loaf, cut-loaf, crushed, granulated, and powdered, dried, 3 18-100 cents per pound.

White coffee sugar, undried, and above No. 20, Dutch Standard in color, 2 58-100 cents per pound.

All grades of coffee sugar, No. 20, Dutch Standard and below in color, 2 8-100 cents per pound.

Sugar refined from melado, on which a duty was paid of 1½ cents per pound, and 25 per cent. in addition thereto, same as sugar refined from raw sugar.

Sugar refined from molasses, 1¼ cents per pound.

Syrup from sugar, 6¼ cents per gallon.

Syrup from melado, on which a duty was paid of 1½ cents per pound, and 25 per cent. in addition thereto, 5⅝ cents per gallon.

Syrup from molasses, 5 cents per gallon.

Tacks from bar iron, same as duty paid.

Tin cans—(See cans.)

Wire, telegraph, from iron rods, same as duty paid.

Wire, from steel, for bridges, same as duty paid.

Wire, finer than telegraph wire, from iron bars and rods, same as duty paid. To cover wastage in manufacture add to exported weight the following percentage:

Size of the wire by the wire gauge	Percentage to be added to weight of wire made from imported rods	Percentage to be added to weight of wire made from imported bars	Size of the wire by the wire gauge	Percentage to be added to weight of wire made from imported rods	Percentage to be added to weight of wire made from imported bars
1 and coarser	9.7	10.7	21 and coarser	8.6	17.0
2 and coarser	9.9	10.9	22 and coarser	8.9	17.3
3 and coarser	10.1	11.1	23 and coarser	9.2	17.6
4 and coarser	10.3	11.3	24 and coarser	10.4	19.3
5 and coarser	10.5	11.5	25 and coarser	10.8	19.0
6 and coarser	10.7	11.8	26 and coarser	11.2	19.9
7 and coarser	11.0	12.1	27 and coarser	11.8	20.2
8 and coarser	11.3	12.4	28 and coarser	11.9	20.6
9 and coarser	11.6	12.7	29 and coarser	12.2	20.9
10 and coarser	11.9	13.0	30 and coarser	12.5	21.2
11 and coarser	12.2	13.4	31 and coarser	12.8	21.6
12 and coarser	12.5	13.8	32 and coarser	13.2	21.8
13 and coarser	12.9	14.2	33 and coarser	13.5	22.2
14 and coarser	13.3	14.6	34 and coarser	13.8	22.6
15 and coarser	13.7	15.0	35 and coarser	14.1	23.0
16 and coarser	14.1	15.4	36 and coarser	10.0	25.2
17 and coarser	14.4	15.7	37 and coarser	16.8	26.0
18 and coarser	14.7	16.0	38 and coarser	17.6	26.8
19 and coarser	15.0	16.3	39 and coarser	18.4	27.6
20 and coarser	15.3	16.7	40 and coarser	19.2	28.4

Sizes designated by fractional numbers to be treated as those designated by the next smaller integral numbers.

Wire manufactured by the American Screw Company, of Providence, R. I., same as duty paid.

Wood screws, from iron, same as duty paid. Add 50 per cent. to exported weight to cover wastage in manufacture.

In those cases where a discriminating duty has been paid under the provisions of section 2,501 of the Revised Statutes, the drawback allowed shall bear the same relation to that duty as the usual allowance bears to the ordinary duty.

All of the foregoing, except the drawback on refined sugars, shall be subject to the usual 10 per cent. retention.

The drawback on refined sugars shall be subject to a retention of 1 per cent., as required by section 3 of the act of March 3, 1875.

ARMY AND NAVY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—By direction of the Secretary of War, Major H. P. Curtis, Judge Advocate, has been relieved from duty at head-quarters of the Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California, and has been ordered to report in person to the Judge Advocate-General in this city.

The following naval orders are issued: Lieut. George E. Ide, ordered to duty at the Naval Observatory at Washington, D. C.; Chief Engineer A. S. Greene, ordered to duty as a member of the Examining Board at Philadelphia, in place of Chief Engineer H. W. Fitch, detached from that duty and ordered to duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering at the Navy Department; Passed Assistant Engineer R. T. Bennett, ordered to the Tallapoosa, in place of Passed Assistant Engineer George W. Greene, detached and placed on waiting orders. Lieut. William H. Webb is detached from the command of the Saugus, and ordered to proceed home and await orders. Lieut. S. F. Clarkson, recently detached from the Omaha, South Pacific Station, has been placed on waiting orders. Master M. Fisher Wright is detached from the receiving-ship St. Louis, and ordered to the Enterprise, at Norfolk. Midshipman R. H. Townsley is detached from the nautical school-ship Jamestown, at San Francisco, and placed on waiting orders.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S PROXY.

Gen. George B. McClellan, the Democratic nominee for Governor of the State of New-Jersey, was invited to be present at the ratification meeting held in Jersey City on Saturday evening last. For some unexplained reason the General failed to put in an appearance, but was represented by proxy. Mr. Financier Druhan walked upon the platform after the slender audience had collected together, carrying a small, cheap plaster of paris bust of the great moth-exterminator. He carefully placed the bust on a table, and ornamented it by sticking a miniature libel on the American flag in each ear. The band played "Hail to the Chief," while the audience, invited to cheer, broke out into uproarious laughter. The figure remained during the rest of the evening on the stand on which it had been placed, in a state of "masterly inactivity."

DISAPPEARANCE OF A SCHOOL-BOY.

Frank H. Edsall, a boy who came to this City on the afternoon of Sept. 18, met a cousin, and staid over night at the St. Nicholas Hotel, disappeared strangely on the 19th, at 1 o'clock, and has not since been heard from. Search was made of passenger lists, and detectives have thoroughly hunted the City, but no trace of him can be found. It is probable that he is playing truant, as he was opposed to returning to school at Waltham, Mass. Frank is about 15 years old, large for his age, and has black hair and eyes. His trunk was covered with white canvas, and was marked with his father's address, (Richard E. Edsall, Hamburg, N. J.,) and he carried a russet-colored valise with a strap attached. Any expressman or cabman who has removed such baggage from the St. Nicholas Hotel will be rewarded by sending the information to Superintendent Walling, at Police Head-quarters, and any information that will lead to the discovery of the boy will be liberally paid for.

REGATTA OF THE NEREID BOAT CLUB.

The annual regatta of the Nereid Boat Club, of Brooklyn, will take place on Tuesday next, Oct. 9. Three events have been provided for. The first is a four-oared gig race of two miles, for a gold badge to the winning crew, and for this there are four entries—the Panope, Endora, Dione, and Punch. The Endora and Panope will also contend for a set of colors. The second event is an invitation race of two miles, for four-oared gigs, the crews to be selected from the Nereid Club and the Argonauta four, of Bergen Point, for a set of colors. The races will conclude with a single-scull contest of one mile, for a challenge badge, presented by Mr. J. P. Earle, for which there are four entries, as follows: R. S. Bussing, Jr., F. B. Rogers, G. W. Post, and R. M. Walsh. The single-scull contest for the W. H. Gladwin Challenge Cup, having thus far but one entry, will probably not come off. The judges' steamer will leave foot of Montague-street, Brooklyn, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., and the racing will commence at 3 o'clock. Supper will be served at the boat-house after the races, and after supper the steamer will make a trip up the Hudson, returning to the foot of Montague-street at 10 o'clock P. M.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

About 1 o'clock P. M. yesterday a large block of four-story buildings, occupied principally by wholesale stores, at the corner of Louisiana and Meridian streets, near the Union Railroad Depot, Indianapolis, Ind., took fire, threatening the destruction of the whole block. It was confined to the fourth and third stories, however, the second and first being deluged with water. Wiles, Coffin & Smith's wholesale grocery stock, valued at $50,000, was partly removed. They had insurance on the stock amounting to $29,500, as follows: State, $2,500; Fanueil Hall, Girard, American, of Philadelphia; Commercial Union, and Phœnix, of Brooklyn, $2,500 each; Fire Assurance, $3,000; Firemen's, of Newark, Royal Canadian, and Boston Underwriters, $2,500 each. The store of Mooney, Taylor & Smith, wholesale leather dealers, was badly damaged by water. They had insurance to the amount of $33,500, as follows: Home, $5,000; Royal, of Liverpool, $5,000; Hartford, $3,000; Scottish Commercial, $3,000; Phœnix, $2,500; Ætna, $5,000; Orient, of Hartford, $6,000, and North British, $5,000. The building was insured in the Franklin, of Indianapolis, North-western, National, Amazon, Atlantic, Underwriters', and Glenn's Falls, $2,000 each; also in the Mercantile, of Cleveland, $5,000, and the Lorillard, Germania of Buffalo, Westchester, and Merchants' of Newark, $3,500 each. The Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad Company's office and Hammerstern Brothers' lithographing establishment were damaged by water, but not seriously. The total loss by the fire is probably $75,000.

The two upper floors, with their contents, of Armour & Co.'s extensive packing-house, at the Union Stock Yards, Cincinnati, Ohio, was partially burned Sunday. The loss on the building will not exceed $10,000. Insured in the Traders' Insurance Company, $7,500; Merchants', Brewers' and Maltsters' and Exchange, all of New-York, $2,500 each. The stock damaged is estimated at $35,000. Insurance, about $40,000, in the following companies: St. Nicholas, New-York; Westchester, New-York, and Phenix, Hartford, $2,500 each; Rhode Island Insurance Association, $1,000; Shawmut, Boston, $5,000, and the balance in Western companies.

The premises of Albert Moehan, dry goods dealer in Montreal, were burned Sunday. The stock was valued at $15,000. Insured for $3,000 each in the Commercial Union, Imperial, and Northern, and for $4,000 in the Liverpool and London and Globe.

A block of wooden buildings on Benton-street, Corsicana, Texas, comprising a photograph gallery, two stables, a large blacksmith shop, two or three small stores, and four or five dwellings was burned last evening. No insurance.

A special dispatch says that on Sunday afternoon the business section of Wyoming, Iowa, was damaged by fire to the amount of from $20,000 to $25,000; insurance nominal.

AMUSEMENTS.

DRAMATIC.

THE SEASON AT WALLACK'S.

The regular season at Wallack's Theatre was entered upon last evening, in presence of a numerous and uncommonly representative audience. A new play was made known on this auspicious occasion, the performance reintroduced many much-liked actors and actresses, and the general impression of the affair was eminently favorable to the Fall and Winter prospects of the house. To record these facts is to fulfill an easy and agreeable task: the duty of reviewing the proceedings at length is more difficult and not quite so pleasant. Mr. Boucicault's "original legitimate comedy" was not brought to a close until after midnight, and hence the time at our disposal is unusually brief. What is more unsatisfactory still is that the retrospect is, at best, bewildering. "Marriage"—for it is thus Mr. Boucicault has christened his latest achievement—is in five acts, brings together many important personages, and embraces half a dozen plots, with, comparatively, little action. We should say that the piece suffered from an *embarras de richesses*, if everything it contained were worth prizing as the ground for such a cheerful perplexity. The fact is all the dramatist's material is by no means of equal value, and, even if it were, it may be doubted whether "legitimate" works of any kind ought to be overloaded with detail to the extent of wearying attention. In spite of the playwright's cleverness in disentangling the skeins he has purposely thrown together, there is such a thing as making use of too many skeins. And "Marriage" is so well provided with imbroglios that we cannot now attempt to describe half of them. The first act of the piece promises a great deal by its briskness and clearness, and the second is nearly as intelligible and amusing. Thenceforward, however, the story becomes more complicated than the necessities of dramas in general, and of "legitimate" dramas in particular, demand. One of the personages is at first supposed to be one individual's son, and then turns out to be the offspring of somebody else. Two of the characters are united in matrimony after having been married already unbeknown to each other, and pass much time subsequently in dread lest their early misdeeds should be discovered. A fourth party, out of sheer good nature, looks after the wife and child of a friend, and then, having taken a spouse, is taxed with bigamy. A score of transactions of this kind are, it must be admitted, a trifle confusing, and while the puzzle they constitute may amuse an audience when worked out in an hour or so, there is room to question the safety of trying the experiment for a longer period. We shall not, therefore, busy ourselves with rehearsing the several *intrigues* classed under Mr. Boucicault's attractive caption. Three things commended his comedy to merriment and applause—and there was a great deal of both, last night:—the diversity of characters, the epigrammatic dialogue in which the play abounds, and a representation of exceptional merit. There are no fewer than 12 characters of positive prominence in "Marriage," and each is well drawn and well acted. There is a picture of an aged and respectable solicitor, *Silas Auldjo* by name, whom Mr. Gilbert portrays with his habitual commingling of crustiness, kindliness, and pathos. There is a romantic personage called *Archibald Meek*—a sort of *Dolly Spanker*—whom Mr. Montague depicts with a gentleness which grows almost tedious. There is a wonderfully funny reformed rake, known as *John Persimmons*, to whom Mr. Beckett gives individuality and drollery, and there is a jealous wife—*Mrs. Constant Tiffe*—whom Miss Rose Coghlan, the new "leading lady" of the company, and an actress whose tendency to allow nature to get the better of art is an advantage, in this rôle at all events, paints with broad but not inappropriate colors. The other parts are divided between Messrs. Holland, Plympton and Arnott, Miss Effie Germon, Mme. Ponisi, Mrs. Sefton, and Miss Stella Boniface, and while each is in competent hands, Mrs. Sefton's performance of *Miss Snipe*, who is best described as a "poor relation," ought to be mentioned as particularly original and effective. We referred above to the excellence of the dialogue in "Marriage." By its "situations" and many of its "scenes" the work savors sometimes of farce as much as it does of comedy, but its language lifts it almost throughout into the regions whither Mr. Boucicault proposes, hereafter, to soar. As some of the best lines in the first and second acts were not caught up with the expected quickness, it is perhaps as well that coarser methods of amusing should have been resorted to than a complete abdication of trustworthy stage business would have allowed. The piece, as to scenery and dresses, is magnificently placed upon the boards, and merriment and applause, as we have said already, were frequent while it progressed. After the curtain had fallen upon the fourth act, Mr. Boucicault came before the footlights and said that the encouragement shown him was an incentive to seize afresh the pen which wrote "London Assurance" and labor once more in behalf of "legitimate comedy." Mr. Lester Wallack followed Mr. Boucicault, and bound himself, in a brief speech, to renewed and earnest efforts in his managerial capacity. "Marriage" will be acted at Wallack's until further notice.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

"Law of the Land," a drama which those impartial and accurate authorities, the play-bills, describe as "a great European success," was presented last evening at Niblo's Garden. Why it should have been a great European success is not perfectly clear, but it is quite within the scope of probable things that it might not only pass muster, but be held in good estimation in some temple of the muses where criticism is not over-exacting and where the voice inclines more toward exuberance than discrimination. It is in fact no better and no worse than scores of pieces of the same guild. Its motive is not endowed with any special novelty, its action lies through a path of entanglements which has been trodden ere now, suspected righteousness is rehabilitated and made lustrous after the customary fashion, and the final catastrophe comes in with due effect and makes perfect the traditional distribution of justice. "Law of the Land" is by no means a weak play. Its structure is of some solidity, and, if not exceedingly labyrinthine, is at least deft and skillful. Indeed, its strong point is that it is free of too harrassing involution. Some of its scenes, too, are quite telling, and are not without abundant pathos. Good climaxes are reached, and coherency and purpose are noticeable in the work. As a set-off to these better qualities, it has some weak and tedious passages, and its comedy is execrable. Robbery, supplemented by murder, is a chief ingredient in the drama; but it has other motives, as, for instance, love, both paternal and filial, and that other love which is of a more ardent, but possibly more short-lived quality. The piece is played by a company of a pretty fair equality of talent, but in which there is no conspicuously shining merit. To select a few who deserve a special word, Mr. Welsh Edwards may be taken as an acceptable type of a city man, head of a mercantile firm, while Mr. Mark Bates, as a returned convict, enacts very judiciously a rôle in which there is a good deal of temptation to indiscretion. Miss Agnes Proctor is womanly, and therefore effective in the part which she plays, and Miss Laura Thorpe satisfies very nicely the requirements of a less exacting rôle. The drama is in four acts, and is very creditably provided for in the matter of setting. The audience last night was quite large, but looked a good deal like a creation of depreciated paper.

BRIEF MENTION.

The season of French plays at the Twenty-third-street Theatre will be entered upon this evening, with "Les Faux Bonshommes."

The representation for the benefit of Mr. Edwin Adams, is to occur at the Academy of Music, on Friday afternoon week. Committees were appointed yesterday to arrange the details of the performance.

MUSICAL.

THE OPERA BOUFFE.

"La Marjolaine," Lecocq's latest achievement, had its first hearing in the United States at the Broadway Theatre, yesterday evening. Like all works of the same order made known during the past two or three years, it occupies a debatable ground betwixt opéra comique and opéra bouffe. French librettists and composers have long since noted the decline in popularity of the *genre* originally invented by Offenbach. On the other hand, it has been equally plain that opéra-comique, pure and simple, is fast losing its hold upon modern French audiences. The fruit of the two discoveries—a fruit which will soon be overripe and fall—is typified in "La Fille de Madame Angot," in "La Petite Mariée" and in "La Marjolaine," three bright and tuneful works, not sentimental or dignified enough to rank with the productions of Boieldien, Adam, or Auber, but, in intent at least, considerably above the *ad captandum* writings of earlier composers in the same line. "La Marjolaine," while it is not possessed of the positive attractiveness of "La Fille de Madame Angot," which is particularly rich in melodious numbers, is a good deal livelier than "La Petite Mariée" and quite as fluent and tasteful in style. The story, too, embodies much more action, the characters have more originality, and a local color not resorted to since "Genevieve" was brought out, gives to the proceedings a flavor of some novelty. The English playgoer will no doubt learn with no little surprise that the authors of the libretto have borrowed the main idea of their plot and its chief incidents from Shakespeare. "Cymbeline," one of the most fanciful, uneven, and poetical of the tragedies of the bard, evidently suggested to MM. Vanloo and Leterrier the principal episodes of the book. A middle-aged rake, whose bachelor freaks have long been the terror of Belgian husbands, has reformed, and has married—after a platonic fashion, it would appear—a lovely and innocent maiden. While *Palamède Van der Boom* is in the full enjoyment of his conjugal bliss, "The Merry Bachelors," an association of which, in his salad days, he was the founder and President, happen upon him in the streets of Brussels. Fearing that his former friends may attempt the same pranks with his wife as he himself was wont to practice upon others, he tries to conceal the fact of his marriage. He fails to do so, however, and ere long unwisely boasts of his confidence in his spouse's fidelity. *Annibal de l'Estrapade*, the new President of the association, promises not to move in *Palamède's* direction, but, as the husband dares him to do his worst, a wager is laid, as in "Cymbeline," upon the result. As in "Cymbeline," *Annibal* is carried into *La Marjolaine's* bedchamber in a chest, and, spite of her innocence, the girl is declared to be guilty. In the last act, *Palamède* secures a divorce, whereupon, by promising to wed *Annibal* if he speaks the truth and establishes her innocence, *La Marjolaine* clears herself from suspicion. Then she quietly turns her back upon her former husband and her would-be spouse, and marries *Frickel*, an old admirer, who has stood by her in distress to be handsomely rewarded at last. The events thus hurriedly reviewed are carried on amid Flemish surroundings of the sixteenth century—so far as dresses and "properties" are concerned—and by personages of much quaintness and comicality. *Palamède* is a character of marked eccentricity, *Annibal* has a certain rollicking freshness of manner not too often observed in opéra bouffe, *Péterschop* is another excellent specimen of oddity, and *La Marjolaine* is to be added to the types of somewhat uncertain *ingénuité* which no one can realize with more felicity than its representative, last evening. M. Lecocq's music is light, brisk and, now and then, quite melodious, while an occasional passage, treated with unusual nicety in respect of harmonic combinations, proves that the composer can write in a poetical and semi-elegiac style, probably better than if called upon to use with effect what we may term louder colors. A graceful rondo ("Pendant que vous dormiez") for soprano, and a pretty and harmonious duet ("Je ne suis plus la même") for soprano and tenor, in the first act; the "Chanson de la Maguelonne," with a quaint melody and rhythm, and an effective pizzicato accompaniment, a brief but most daintily-written ensemble, ("Voici le couvrefeu,") a fine trio for soprano, contralto, and baritone, ("Je sens se fermer,") and a laughing song in the finale, in act the third: a baritone song. ("Avril amène les beaux jours,") the first part is quite elegant and Gounod-like, while the refrain is sadly commonplace, and the "cuckoo song" and the "complainte," in the third act impressed us, yesterday, as the happiest portions

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

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The up-town office of THE TIMES is located as **No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

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A POSITION OF TRUST IS DESIRED BY A young lady possessing a knowledge of the corset business. Address A. H., Station G.

A DRESS-MAKER WANTS A FEW CUSTOMERS by the day or week. Call at No. 258 West 19th-st.

COMPANION, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN LADY of middle age; a good French scholar; good reader, and rapid and ready writer; also a good invalid nurse; desires position with party or children with view to travel; French a specialty. Call or address M. Strong, No. 308 Pearl-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant Welsh girl as chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and waitress in a small family; references at her late employer's, where she can be seen Tuesday and Thursday of this week, No. 129 East 34th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—TO DO CHAMBER-work and sewing, or as first-class waitress; best of City reference given. Call or address A. H., No. 319 East 21st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 228 East 39th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR PARLOR-MAID.—BY a Scotch Protestant girl as chamber-maid or parlor-maid, or chamber-maid and sewing. Call at No. 107 West 45th-st., near 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress and assist with washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 212 West 35th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 228 East 39th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; would assist with children; best City reference. Call at No. 318 East 47th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A COLored girl in a private family; good City reference from last place. Apply at No. 145 West 32d-st., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young woman, or general house-work in a small family: best City reference. Call at No. 758 7th-av., in the store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or fine washing; two years and a half City reference from last place. Call at No. 224 East 46th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and waitress, chamber-work and plain sewing in a private family; two years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 24 East 40th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN American girl; or as chamber-maid and nurse; good City reference. Call at No. 469 4th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.; ring fifth bell.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl as first-class chamber-maid; will assist in washing or waiting; first object is private boarding-house. Call for two days at No. 212 West 37th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL as chamber-maid and assist with waiting in a first-class boarding-house; good reference. Call at No. 407 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., Room No. 10.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Swedish girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; understands her duties thoroughly; best City references. Call at No. 647 3d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT young woman as chamber maid and laundress, or chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call or address till suited, No. 321 East 37th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman as first-class chamber-maid or as parlor-maid; good City reference. Address M. S., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young Protestant girl; can very neatly; best of City references. Address M. K., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Swedish girl in a private family; City reference. Address M., Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG ENGlish girl as chamber-maid and waitress; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; best City references; City or country. Call at 237 East 24th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young girl, or as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference from last employers. Call at No. 324 West 23d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl in a private family; willing and obliging; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 208 East 45th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO Swedish girls; one as chamber-maid and fine washing; the other as laundress. Call at Pastor Princell's, No. 216 East 27th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A LADY LEAVING THE City, a place for a chamber-maid that she can recommend. Apply for three days at No. 19 West 45th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS Chamber-maid and waitress or plain sewing; good reference from last place. Inquire at 143 West 39th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; willing and obliging; good City reference. Address 612 2d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and seamstress, or nurse. Call or address No. 779 6th-av., near 44th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A LADY, A PLACE FOR a chamber-maid and waitress some time in her employ. Call at No. 106 Madison-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and waitress, assist in washing and ironing; City reference. Call at 408 West 26th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid; willing to assist in waiting; best City reference. Call at No. 190 5th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A SMART YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; City reference. Call or address 311 East 39th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS AND Assist in Washing and Ironing.—Nine years' City reference from last place. Call at 911 6th-av., in store.

CHAMBER-MAID OR CHAMBER-MAID and to assist in washing in a private family or boarding-house; City references. Call, or address Cook, No. 55 West 18th-st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG girl as good, plain cook and laundress; best City reference from last place. Address M. T., Box No. 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN COOK; understands her business thoroughly; in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 310 East 66th-st., first floor, back.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN IN A private family; thoroughly understands her business; good baker; no objection to the country. Call at No. 411 East 17th-st.

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COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS good cook; no washing; City or country; will recommend from her last place. Call at No. 761 3d-av., second floor, back.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman, or will do general house-work; wages $14 per month; best reference. Call at 420 West 56th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A COLored woman in a small family; good City reference. Call or address Agnes, No. 134 West 32d-st., third floor.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan as first-class cook and to assist with the washing; best of City reference. Call at No. 62 East 34th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED dress-maker; perfect cutter and fitter by Taylor's system; stylish trimmer, desires more engagements by day; operates Wheeler & Wilson machine; highest references. Call at No. 205 6th-av., opposite Macy's.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A WIDOW LADY, ACCUStomed to work on the finest fabrics; family sewing, including dress-making, by the day or at her own home; infants' outfits last an specialty; was four years at McCreary's, Mrs. Butler, No. 247 East 105th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FEW MORE CUSTOMERS to go out by the day in private families; is a first-class cutter, fitter, and trimmer; would be willing to take work home at her own rooms if required. Call at No. 123 West 24th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker who has been in some of the leading establishments in New-York, would like a few more customers at her home; has the latest Paris styles, and guarantees a perfect fit. Call at 21 Clinton-place, near Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY THE DAY OR WEEK IN private families; cutting and fitting and French trimmings; City or country. Call or address, all week, No. 206 East 36th-st., one flight stairs.

DRESS-MAKER.—THE WORK OF A FEW families; understand operating; terms moderate; references given. Address a note to No. 445 4th-av., in the store.

DRESS-MAKER.—MISS BARBER IS READY for Fall work in the latest styles; terms reasonable. No. 745 6th-av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY WHO HAS had charge of a large Summer-house in Connecticut an engagement either in a private family or first-class boarding-house; satisfactory references. Address E. M., No. 220 West 125th-st.

HOUSE-CLEANING.—BY AN EXPERIENCED Scotch woman by the day; best references. Call at No. 224 West 20th-st., in the store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work in a small private family; three years' reference. Call at No. 319 East 39th-st., one flight up, in the rear.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL FOR house-work in a small private family; has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 932 1st-av., first floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman to do the work of a small family; is a good washer; good reference. Call at No. 632 10th-av., entrance on 45th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH girl for house-work or chamber-work. Apply at No. 306 East 24th-st.; no cards.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general house-work; four years' City reference. Call at No. 989 8th-av., corner 58th-st.

KITCHEN-MAID.—IN RESTAURANT OR HOtel; City reference. Call at No. 418 East 23d-st., first floor.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as lady's maid and seamstress; understands all kinds of fine work; has lived over six years' reference from last place. Address S. M., Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A reliable person to a lady or young ladies; excellent hair-dresser; speaks French and German; references. Call at No. 301 West 33d-st.

LADY'S MAID AND DRESS-MAKER.—BY A young woman; can be highly recommended by her present employers. Address M. S., Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON as lady's maid and seamstress; can dress hair well; two years' City reference. Call at No. 236 East 37th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, is an excellent washer and ironer; good City reference. Call for two days at No 228 West 32d-st., top floor, front room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS who thoroughly understands the care of clothes, ladies', gentlemen's, or families' washing at home; best City reference. Call at No. 108 West 33d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress in a private family; good City reference. Address B. W., Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 669 3d-av., in the store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRSTclass laundress in private family; does all kinds of fluting; best City reference. Call at No. 342 3d-av.; third bell.

LAUNDRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a respectable family; excellent fluter; best of references. Call at No. 248 West 30th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; EITHER City or country; City reference. Call at No. 328 West 20th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; no objection to assist with chamber-work; good City reference. Call at 53 East 30th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A THOROUGH LAUNDRESS in a private family; best City references. Apply at No. 133 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; best of City reference given. Call at No. 199 5th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS; likewise. Call or address Laundress, present employer's, No. 46 East 35th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 242 West 33d-st.

MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as maid and seamstress; or would take care of growing children; has long experience; first-class City reference. Call at No. 238 West 19th-st., first floor.

MAID.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON AS maid; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 208 West 32d-st., near 7th-av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl to take entire charge of children; is fully competent; has the best of reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days from 10 to 5 at No. 211 West 53d-st.

NURSE.—BY A VERY COMPETENT AND SUperior nurse for an infant or growing children; understands sewing; best references. Call at present employer's, where she has lived three years, No. 16 East 30th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS nurse; thoroughly competent to take entire charge of an infant from its birth; unexceptionable reference. Call at No. 12 Bank-st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS NURSE; take entire charge of infant from birth; eight years' City reference from last employer; willing and obliging; will serve. Call at No. 44 East 32d-st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS NURSE; can take entire charge of an infant; City or country; best City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT NURSE WHO IS very kind and faithful to children; understands hairdressing and sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 216 West 37th-st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, to bring up baby on bottle; or care one or two little children; highest City reference. Call at No. 277 East 104th-st., corner 3d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN; THOroughly competent to take entire charge of an infant or bring it up on bottle; wages, $18. Call at No. 276 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as an experienced child's nurse, or can take care of an invalid; no objection to the country; best recommendations. Call at No. 242 West 47th-st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE COMpetent to take full charge of an infant from birth; best sewer; reference unexceptionable. Call at No. 464 3d-av., millinery store.

NURSE.—A FIRST-CLASS NURSE WILL TAKE the entire charge of a baby and bring it up on the bottle; or grown children and sew; four years' City reference from her present employer. Call at 15 East 9th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO wait on an aged or invalid lady, or grown children, and do plain sewing; best City references. Can be seen at No. 4 East 16th-st.

NURSE.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl in a first-class American family; highest references. Call or address A., No. 236 Spring-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as nurse and chamber-maid, or as nurse and to do plain sewing. Call for two days at 300½ West 24th-st.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN AS INFANT'S nurse; City reference. Call for three days at No. 73 West 44th-st.

NURSE AND GOOD SEAMSTRESS.—CUTS and fits; good operator; kind to children; will be found willing and obliging. Call at No. 6 West 44th-st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PARISIAN AS NURSE. Address T. C., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE AND chamber-maid; is a good sewer; willing and obliging. Call at No. 325 East 34th-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL AS nurse and seamstress, or chamber-work; two years' best reference. Call at No. 219 East 22d-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS INFANT'S nurse; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 508 East 11th-st. No cards.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman as nurse, or do light work of any kind; low wages; is a good sewer. Call at No. 327 West 31st-st.

NURSE.—BY A GOOD, COMPETENT GIRL AS child's nurse; is willing and obliging. Call at present employer's, No. 62 West 36th-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL LATELY LANDED, as children's nurse; has very good patience and is very fond of children. Call at No. 346 West 52d-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR AS CHAMber-maid. Call at No. 307 East 33d-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A THOROUGH SEAMStress; children's clothes a specialty; if necessary will assist with chamber-work or take care of growing children; is accustomed to traveling; good reference. Call for two days at No. 236 West 27th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as general seamstress; is a good dress-maker and excellent tailoress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; willing to make herself generally useful; good City reference. Call at No. 164 West 29th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMStress, who understands dress-making and all kinds of family sewing; willing to do light chamber-work or assist in the care of children; best City reference. Apply at No. 35 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS seamstress; can cut and fit; operates on Wilson machine; does embroidery; would take care of growing children; best City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 704 3d-av., near 44th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FAMILY SEAMSTRESS; unexceptionable City references; would wait on lady as maid, or grown children. Call or address No. 203 East 40th-st.; ring second bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS Seamstress; no objection to assist with chamber-work or take care of growing children; good City reference from last employer. Call at No. 53 East 30th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as seamstress; would wait on a lady or do light chamber-work; has good City reference. Call at No. 300 East 43d-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN AMERICAN LADY IN A family as seamstress; does all kinds of fine sewing, hand or machine, which she owns; references. Call at No. 625 3d-av., stationery store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS seamstress; can cut and fit; would wait on a lady or take care of grown children; has her own machine; was seven years in last place. Call at No. 510 2d-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS Seamstress; no objections to assist with chamber-work; six years' reference from last place. Call at No. 147 East 59th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—UNDERSTANDS ALL KINDS OF family sewing; expert operator; willing to assist with light chamber-work. Call at No. 48 West 35th-st., present employer.

SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant North German; or lady's maid to one or two grown children; speaks French; family sewing. City references. Call at No. 428 West 51-st., doctor's bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS seamstress and chamber-maid, or assist with care of children; five years' City reference. Call for two days at No. 159 West 11th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS FIRSTclass seamstress and assist with chamber-work; good reference. Call at No. 229 East 29th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl in a private family, and to take care of grown children. Call at No. 1,403 3d-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—IS A GOOD DRESS-MAKER; has her own sewing-machine; French references on several; City reference. Call at No. 125 West 49th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—UNDERSTANDS DRESS-MAKing; is willing to assist with chamber-work or wait on a lady. Call at No. 321 West 42d-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY DAY OR WEEK; IS AN EXcellent sewer; could be useful otherwise if required; good reference. Call at 205 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

WET-NURSE.—BY A HEALTHY YOUNG PROTestant woman as wet-nurse; baby 4 months; good reference. Call at No. 136 East 28th-st.

WAITRESS—COOK—UP-STAIRS WORK. —By three sisters, together or separate, in a private family; a first-class waitress, a first-class cook, and a girl of 15 to do up-stairs work; good reference. Call at No. 107 West 37th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRSTclass waitress in a private family, and would assist with chamber-work if required; best City reference. Call at No. 148 East 42d-st.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young woman as first-class waitress or chamber-maid; best City reference. Address A. H., Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO respectable girls; one as first-class waitress, the other to do chamber-work and see to children. Call at No. 336 West 40th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good waitress, or would do chamber-work and assist with washing; good City reference. Call at No. 140 East 32d-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRSTclass waitress or do chamber-work; good City reference. Call for two days at 13 East 13th-st., near 5th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A GIRL AS WAITRESS, OR is willing to do chamber-work and waiting. Call at No. 387 1st-av., near 23d-st.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—IN A private family; first-class reference. Call at No. 647 3d-av.

WAITRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT; perfectly understands her duties; first-class references. Address A. B., No. 306 East 66th-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, washing in her own home or go out by the day; fluting and crimping in first-class style; gentlemen's washing preferred; best City reference. Call or address No. 656 2d-av.

WASHING.—LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FINE washing and ironing; French fluting, puffing, and polishing in superior style; families washing by the dozen or month; children's clothes neatly done; respectable City reference. Mrs. Roberts, No. 231 East 28th-st.

WASHING.—BY AN EXCELLENT LAUNDRESS; gents' and families' washing at reasonable rates; puffing, fluting, darning, and mending in the neatest possible manner; references. Call at No. 430 2d-av., near 24th-st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOMAN would like to get families washing to the house; understands doing up of all kinds of fine clothes; best City reference. Call at No. 785 7th-av.

WASHING.—BY A GOOD LAUNDRESS, GENTLEmen's or ladies' washing on reasonable terms; good City references. Call or address Mrs. Leroy, No. 107 West 26th-st., Room No. 11.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, family or single gentlemen's washing at moderate terms. Call or address E. P. A., No. 151 West 24th-st., top floor.

WASHING AND IRONING TO TAKE HOME or go out by the day; families' and gentlemen's washing; good City reference. Call at No. 253 1st-av., third floor.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS a few gentlemen's or family's washing; all kinds of French fluting done; best of City references. Call at No. 144 East 43d-st., top floor.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; gentlemen's or families' washing; reasonable terms; best City reference. Call or address Laundress, No. 308 East 21st-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out by the day washing and ironing or housecleaning; good laundress; good cleaner; not afraid of work; best City reference. Call at No. 411 West 39th-st.

WASHING.—BY AN EXCELLENT LAUNDRESS some washing at her own home; or will go out by the day; best City reference. Call at 29 West 13th-st.

WASHING.—BY A COLORED WOMAN, WASHING or ironing at home, or day's work. Address Mrs. H. Henry, No. 427 West 38th-st., rear.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do family or gentlemen's washing at her own house; 75 cents per dozen. Call at No. 208 East 22d-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out by the day washing or take it home; good City reference. Address E. W., No. 727 7th-av.

WASHING.—BY A GOOD LAUNDRESS, A FEW gent's or families' washing at her own home. Call at No. 218 West 27th-st., Room No. 8.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT IN A first-class private family; eight years in old country and City; unexceptionable references as to honesty, sobriety, competency, and reliability. Call at or address T. M., No. 43 West 30th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands the care and management of horses; good groom and careful driver; willing to make himself useful; four years' reference from last employer. Call or address Coachman, private stable of employer, No. 111 West 29th-st., near 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, aged 27; thoroughly understands his business; three years' reference from last employer; no objection to a good country place. Address M. D., Coachman, Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; GOOD groom and careful driver; will take care of furnace and windows, and be generally useful; four years' reference from last employer; being in need of a home will work for any wages in a respectable family. Address, at present employer's, John, No. 133 West 42d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FAITHFUL, RELIABLE, single man, (Protestant,) who is experienced in City and country driving; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; understands gardening; terms low. Address for three days Industry, Box No. 223 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A RESpectable man; understands horses and carriages thoroughly; can furnish unexceptionable reference; good worker; quick, careful, and neat; gardening a specialty. Address M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; understands the proper care of horses, harness, and carriages; good driver; understands plain gardening; can milk; best City reference. Address T. H., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man; thoroughly understands the treatment of horses and carriages; good groom; steady driver; several years' City reference. Call or address J. S., No. 1,452 Broadway, near 42d-st., harness store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SWEDE; single, sober, industrious, and well recommended as to character and ability; willing, able, and obliging; wages moderate. Address P. L., Box No. 311 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A GERMAN; married; no children; six years in his present employment; willing and obliging; understands his business perfectly. Call or address H. L., No. 17 East 39th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN of good appearance as coachman; disengaged on the 1st of October; best reference given; willing and obliging. Address H. K., Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM, OR GROOM.—By a respectable young man; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; five years' reference from present employer. Call or address No. 12 East 31st-st., present employer's stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant man; good groom; a careful City driver; will be found willing and obliging; understands the care of furnace; is sober and honest; best City references. Call or address W. G., No. 45 East 41st-st., stable.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN WHO thoroughly understands his business; three years with last employer, who has left for Europe; can be well recommended. Call or address Thomas, Nos. 8 and 10 East 31st-st., in office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—MILK, TEND furnace, poultry, all work on a gentleman's place; best of City reference. Address J. K., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHO THOROughly understands the business; nine years' best City reference; is willing and obliging. Call or address T. K., at Macy & Co.'s, No. 757 6th-av., corner 43d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN WHO thoroughly understands his business; has long experience; can give the best of reference. Call or address M. K., 22 East 18th-st., in the harness store, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROughly understands his business in all its branches; 10 years' best City reference. Address G. H., care of J. B. Browster & Co., corner 27th-st. and 5th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; THOROughly understands his business; the best of City references from present employer. Address A. M., Box No. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN OF LONG EXperience; no objection to City or country; three years' reference from last employer. Address J. H., Box No. 231 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RELIABLE GERMAN WHO thoroughly understands his business; will be found sober and industrious; has first-class City references. Address Coachman, No. 14 Jones-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man who thoroughly understands his business, and can give thirteen years' reference from last employer. Call or address J. F., 144 West 50th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A GERMAN COACHMAN IN a private family; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses and carriages; is single; good City reference. Address J. C., Box No. 227 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married man, as coachman; can furnish the best of City references from present employers. Call at or address present employer's stable, No. 3 West 36th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RELIABLE MAN WHO thoroughly understands horses; can make himself generally useful, and refer to his last employer. Address Coachman, No. 25 Maiden-lane.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN A PLACE FOR this coachman; can recommend him highly; competent in all branches; a perfect horseman and groom. Address Ingram, Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MARried man, (Protestant,) with one child; understands his business; first-class reference. Address J. McCaffry, No. 35 Cortlandt-st., in care of Peter Henderson.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO IS FOND of style, as coachman in a family; City reference. Apply to or address H. W., No. 495 7th-av., top floor.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG Englishman as coachman and groom; can furnish good references. Address J. M., No. 308 Stanton-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED MAN: meat and pastry cook and a good carver; City or country. Address Cook, No. 128 West 30th-st.

FARMER AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle man; not afraid to work around a gentleman's place; can milk, groom a horse, and drive them; is well recommended from last place; will work for low wages for the Winter. Address T. G., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN WHO IS thoroughly versed in all branches of gardening; has had charge of some of the best places, and can be highly recommended for civility, honesty, and sobriety, and one who knows his business well as a gardener. Address J. G., Box No. 242 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, German; understands to take charge of all matters that appertains to stands horses, cattle, and farm business; temperate, civil, and obliging; reference can be seen. Address, for one week, W., Box No. 226 *Times* Office.

GARDENER AND FARMER—HOUSE-WORK. —By a man and wife; wife capable of doing housework or will take charge of dairy; would live with family or take cottage; reference. Address M., for one week, Box No. 233 *Times* Office.

GARDENER AND GENERAL USEFUL MAN. —By a single man; thoroughly understands greenhouses; care of horses, cows and poultry; willing and obliging; good reference. Address H., Box No. 238 *Times* Office.

JANITOR.—BY A CABINET-MAKER AS JANITOR, or to take care of a gentleman's place; would keep furniture in order if required; can wax or polish all kinds of hard wood work. Address or call C. W. J., No. 401 West 37th-st.

STEWARD.—A POSITION AS MANAGER OR Steward of a hotel, restaurant or club-house; is a good cook; can give the best references as regards ability, character, &c. Call or address STEWARD, No. 453 8th-av., first floor, over store.

TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS IN WANT OF A first-class carpenter and general mechanic, and wife as housekeeper or in store room, at moderate salary; best reference from present employer. Address A. B. C., Box 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,258 BROADWAY.

USEFUL MAN.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT young man will work for $6 per week; understands waiting on table, care of horses, or drive a doctor's wagon; is willing to do anything; A 1 reference. Address J. W. White, Box No. 224 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN IN PRIVATE family in charge of a house; and to do general work; can give all satisfaction that is called for. Call at No. 159 West 20th-st.

USEFUL BOY.—BY A YOUNG MAN IN RETAIL or wholesale house. Address W. E., No. 423 West 37th-st.

WAITER.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A private family; thoroughly competent in every respect; best of City reference for honesty and sobriety; willing and obliging; wages moderate. Address John, Box. No. 276 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT AND RELIABLE man of good appearance as first-class waiter in a private family; fully understands his duties in every particular; will make himself useful; very best City reference. Address F. F., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

WAITER, FOOTMAN, AND USEFUL MAN. —By a single man (Swede) with good references; speaks but little English; has experience from Sweden as a waiter; is neat, willing and industrious; wages no object. Address A. W., Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man, in a private family; understands his business in every respect; first-class City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

WAITER OR BUTLER.—IS OF ENGLISH Church; has full knowledge of his work; can refer to five families in City as to reliability in every respect; few days out. Address H., Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH Protestant with long experience in first-class boarding-house or private family; understands marketing; is a good carver; wages moderate; best City reference. Call or address No. 311 East 33d-st.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN IN PRIVATE family; understands his business perfectly; best City reference from last place. Address J. A., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A PRIVATE family; has five years very best of City reference from last place; will be found willing and obliging. Address R. B., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG COLored man in a private family; can give good City reference; willing and obliging. Address A. E., Advertisement Office, 954 3d-av., between 56th and 57th sts.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED WAITer; best City reference. Address E. Perry, No. 19 West 30th-st., present employer's.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE; A FIRST-CLASS AND well-trained waiter; sober, steady, and honest; very best City references. Address or call at 225 East 35th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN IN A first-class private family as waiter; can give best City reference. Address B. B., Box No. 272 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; the best of reference. Address C. R. L., No. 144 West 29th-st.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN AS first-class waiter in a private family or boarding-house; will make himself useful; very best City reference. Call or address S. B., No. 159 West 20th-st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTFUL YOUNG COLored man in a private family; first-class reference from late employers. Call or address G. H., No. 119 West 24th-st., second floor.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER; French; speaks English; seven years' City reference. Address French, Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; HAS lived with the best families in New-York; understands his business thoroughly; best reference. Call or address 39th-st. and 6th-av., in the drug-store.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY AN English Protestant man; is an excellent servant; has City reference for honesty and sobriety; wages moderate. Call at No. 257 West 41st-st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG SINGLE colored man in a private family; can give the best City reference. Address H. W., Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

WAITER OR VALET.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHman; understands his business; five years' best City reference. Address No. 1,476 Broadway, between 42d and 43d sts.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS first-class waiter in a private family; over three years' City reference from last place. Address E. H., No. 227 West 15th-st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, SINGLE, AS first-class waiter in private family, who has best City references. Address G. A., Box No. 286 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADW

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
RUSSIA.....WED., Oct. 3 | BOTHNIA...WED., Oct. 17
ALGERIA...WED., Oct. 10 | ABYSSINIA..WED...Oct. 24

Steamers marked " do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP RUSSIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st, Jersey City, at 1:30 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, 1877.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 13, 10 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 20, 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 27, 9 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 3, 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Oct. 4
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Oct. 11
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday Oct. 18
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Oct. 25

First cabin, $80 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL LINE.

The only Transatlantic Line sailing under the American flag. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia and Wednesday from Liverpool.

THE RED STAR LINE.

Carrying the Belgian and United States Mails. Sailing semi-monthly alternately from Philadelphia and New-York. Direct and only

TO ANTWERP.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, and No. 52 Broadway, New-York.

JNO. McDONALD, Agt., No. 8 Battery-place.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

WESER.....Sat., Oct. 6 | DONAU.....Sat., Oct. 20
MOSEL.....Sat., Oct. 13 | ODER.....Sat., Oct. 27

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....90 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Ethiopia.....Oct. 6, 3 P. M. | Devonia.....Oct. 20, 3 P. M.
Victoria.....Oct. 13, 10 A. M. | Acharia.....Oct. 27, 9 A.M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY, Cabins, $65 to $80, according to accommodations. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.

Elysia.....Oct. 10, 8 A. M. | Anglia.....Oct. 17, 2 P. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70: Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND.....Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Oct. 13, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Oct. 20, 3 P. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

HERDER.....Oct. 4 | WIELAND.....Oct. 18
FONDERANTA.....Oct. 11 | SILESIA.....Oct. 25

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold: Second Cabin, $60, gold: Steerage, $30, currency.

KUHNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Agents. General Passenger Agents, 61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:

WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Oct. 2, at 1:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Oct. 9, at 7 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Oct. 23, at 8 A. M.

Cabin passage, $55, 65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.

Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

ST. LAURENT, Lacazeaux, Wednesday, Oct. 3, 2 P. M.
AMERIQUE, Pouzolz.....Wednesday, Oct. 10, 8 A. M.
LABRADOR, Sanglier.....Wednesday, Oct. 17, 2 P. M.

For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River. FOR LONDON, (VICTORIA DOCKS.)

Denmark....Oct. 6, 3 P. M. | Canada, Th., Oct. 18, 2 P.M.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

Egypt...Sat., Oct. 6, 3 P. M. | England, Sat., Oct. 13, 9 A.M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 37 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 3
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 6

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

Steamers will sail as advertised above, unless sooner loaded. Merchants and shippers are notified that extra steamers will be provided and dispatched as rapidly as the press of business warrants.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. Cheesman, TUESDAY, Oct. 2, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. Daggett, THURSDAY, Oct. 4, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. Hazard, SATURDAY, Oct. 6, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

C. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R. Agent C. R. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Saturday, Oct. 13
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship ALASKA.....Thursday, Oct. 11
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Wednesday, Oct. 10

For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MEXICO, McIntosh.....Saturday, Oct. 6
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Deanes.....Wednesday, Oct. 10
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Timmerman.....Wednesday, Oct. 17

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico,
CITY OF MEXICO, McIntosh.....Saturday, Oct. 6
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 13

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 34 Pine-st, New-York, Oct. 1, 1877.

THE FIRM OF AUG. J. BROWN & SON is dissolved in consequence of the death of the senior member of the same.

The business will be continued from this date by WATSTON H. BROWN and FRED A. BROWN, under the firm name of

WATSTON H. BROWN & BRO.,

who will transact a general banking business and give particular attention to the purchase and sale of first-class railroad securities.

MR. F. E. WILLIAMS HAS THIS DAY WITHDRAWN from our firm.

E. C. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 49 Wall-st.

New-York, Oct. 1, 1877.

DRY GOODS.

Upholstery.

The LARGEST, RICHEST, and MOST SUPERB COLLECTION of FURNITURE COVERINGS, DRAPERIES, AND LACE CURTAINS, Of EVERY QUALITY and MANUFACTURE, EVER EXHIBITED at RETAIL.

Raw Silk Tapestries

Of GREAT BEAUTY, together with A LARGE and COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of

Raw Silk Fringes, Galloons and Bands

Of PARISIAN MANUFACTURE, ESPECIALLY ADAPTED to the PRESENT STYLE of UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

MIRRORS, CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES, SPRING BEDS, HAIR and ALL KINDS of MATTRESSES, And INODOROUS FEATHERS of OUR OWN CURING—A SPECIALTY.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

LORD & TAYLOR.

GRAND OPENING

OF LADIES' AND MISSES' SUITS, MANTLES AND WRAPS, ELEGANT TROUSSEAUX, FURS, FUR CLOAKS, FUR-LINED GARMENTS, NOVELTIES in FRENCH DRESS GOODS, MILLINERY, &c., AND

Special Display

In all Departments, ON

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, & THURSDAY,

OCTOBER 2, 3, AND 4.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST., GRAND, CHRYSTIE, AND FORSYTH STS.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive from Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 2:05, 5:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia, 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 9:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sundays, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Sept. 17, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester; also to St. Albans.

10:00 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, to Utica, Whitehall, and Rutland.

3:30 P. M., Saturdays only, Troy Special. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, Garrison's, and principal stations north.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping-coaches to Buffalo.

4 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping-coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 5, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 A. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping-coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES HUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

AUTUMN RESORTS.

PEABODY HOUSE, YONKERS, ON THE HUDSON.—Remains open all Winter. Parties desiring to spend the Autumn months in the country will find this a most delightful spot. Fine views, fine drives, four acres of lawn; everything first class. Terms reduced.

J. A. FREELAND.

HIGHLAND HOUSE, GARRISON ON THE Hudson.—Open for the Fall and Winter; terms reasonable. G. F. GARRISON, Manager.

AUCTION SALES.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, Auctioneer. Office, No. 3 Chambers-st.

WILL SELL BY VIRTUE OF A CHATTEL mortgage, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Oct. 2, at 10:30 o'clock, the furniture contained in residence No. 218 West 15th-st., consisting of fine carved rosewood and black walnut bedsteads, fine parlor suits, Wilton, velvet, and Brussels carpets, dressing bureaus, large French plate pier mirrors, etageres, marble-top tables, piano, extension tables, mattresses, dining-room and kitchen furniture, &c.

M. J. ALLISON, Attorney for Mortgagee.

DRY GOODS.

E. Ridley & Sons,

Grand and Allen sts., N. Y.

Millinery Department.

PLUSHES, IN ALL SHADES, BRONZES, LIGHT BLUES, BROWNS, CARDINALS, &c.

BLACK AND COLORED SILK VELVETS, 85c., 95c., $1 PER YARD.

ANOTHER LINE (extra qualities,) $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2 25, $2 50 up.

LINES OF BLACK AND COLORED VELVETEENS, 38c., 45c., 50c., 65c., up.

SATIN-FACED RIBBONS AND SILKS, ALL SHADES.
SATINS IN ALL COLORS, 45c., 50c., 65c., 75c.
LIGHT COLORED SATINS, for evening wear.

FUR FELT HATS, ALL COLORS AND SHAPES, 75 CENTS EACH.

FEATHERS

FANCY WINGS, 8c., 10c., 15c., 25c., 50c. each.
PARADISE PLUMES, $1, $1 25, $1 38, $1 50.
BLACK OSTRICH TIPS, 21c., 26c., 30c., 45c. up to $13 50, bunch of 3.
HANDSOME SHADED OSTRICH TIPS.

FRENCH FLOWERS, FANCY GOODS.

DRESS SILKS.

75 PIECES BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS, 65c., 75c., 80c., 85c., 95c., and $1 per yard.

25 PIECES EXTRA HEAVY, CACHEMIRE FINISH, $1 15 and $1 20.

LINES OF FINER GRADES, $1 35, $1 50, $1 65 up.

DESIRABLE COLORS, 67c., 75c., 80c. per yard.
VERY FINE QUALITIES AT $1, $1 15, $1 25 per yard, up.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS,
309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand st.,
56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 ALLEN-ST.

E. Ridley & Sons,

Grand and Allen sts., N. Y.

LADIES' SUITS AND CLOAKS.

ENGLISH CASHMERE AND COLORED ALPACA SUITS, $5 each.
WINTER BUNTING SUITS, PIPED WITH DIFFERENT COLORS, $8 50 to $10.
ENGLISH CASHMERE SUITS, SILK GALLOON TRIMMINGS, $12 50 to $15.
BLACK AND COLORED CASHMERE SUITS, TRIMMED WITH SILK POLONAISE, OR IN THREE PIECES, $18 50.
BLACK AND COLORED SILK SUITS FROM $20 to $250.

Children's Suits.

LARGE AND FINE LINE OF SUITS FOR CHILDREN FROM 3 TO 16 YEARS OF AGE.

LADIES' PLAIN BEAVER CLOAKS, NEWEST SHAPES, $2 50.
BEAVER CLOAKS, (extra long,) TRIMMED WITH SILK, $7 each.
ENGLISH BEAVER CLOAKS, (ALL WOOL,) TRIMMED WITH SILK OR VELVET, $8, $9, $10, $15, to $50 each.
MATELASSE CLOAKS, (extra fine,) $14, TRIMMED WITH VELVET OR SILK.
HANDSOME ALL WOOL FRENCH GOODS, COMPRISING THE LATEST IMPORTED STYLES, $25, $35, up to $150. CANNOT BE EQUALED.

CHILDREN'S CLOAKS IN ENDLESS VARIETY.

SUITS AND CLOAKS MADE TO ORDER ON PREMISES.
Fit Guaranteed.

Dress Goods.

PLAIN ALPACA LUSTRES IN BOTTLE GREENS, SEAL BROWN, NAVY BLUE, DRABS, &c., 16c. PER YARD.

Black and Colored Serges and Cashmeres in all the leading colors, 18c.

Winter Buntings, 20c.

Brocaded and Figured Dress Goods, all colors, 22c., 23c., and 25c. per yard.
All Wool Black Cashmeres, 37½c. per yard.
Fine French Cashmeres, 50c.
Black French Cashmeres, (45 inches wide,) 75c., 85c., and $1.
Basket Cloth, (fine quality,) for Cloaks, $3.
Black Alpacas and Mohairs from 18c.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS,
309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand-st.,
56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN-ST.

STEAM-BOATS.

THE NEW
PROVIDENCE LINE
TO BOSTON, via Providence direct.

A WHOLE NIGHT'S REST.
ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. TIME 60 MINUTES.
The magnificent new steamer
MASSACHUSETTS,
("The Palace Steamer of the World,")
and the world-renowned steamer
RHODE ISLAND,
("The Queen of the Sound,")

Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 N. R., foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M., arriving at PROVIDENCE at 6 A. M., and BOSTON 7 A. M. No intermediate landing between New-York and Providence.

THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST, at 5 P. M. daily from Pier No. 33 N. R., foot of Jay-st. *Free transfer* for passengers via either line to and from Brooklyn by the boats of the *Brooklyn Annex*, leaving Jewell's Wharf, Fulton Ferry, at 4:25 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Vestry-st. Pier, N. R., at 8:35, and 24th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill and Hudson. Close connection with New-York Central R. R. for the West. To West Point and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets or coupons good on Hudson River R. R. are received on board for passage. FREE TRANSFER from and to BROOKLYN by the boats of the Brooklyn Annex. Leaves Jewell's Wharf (Fulton-st.) at 8 A. M. Tickets over New-York Central and for Saratoga on the wharf.

SEA BIRD—CAPT. H. B. PARKER,
FOR RED BANK, FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Oct. 2..10:30 A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 2..2:30 P. M.
Wednesday, 3d..11:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 4th..3:30 P. M.
Thursday, 4th....3:00 P. M.	Friday, 5th.....7:00 A. M.
Friday, 5th.....3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 6th....7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 6th....3:00 P. M.	Monday, 8th.....7:00 A. M.
Monday, 8th.....3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 9th.....8:00 A. M.
Wendesday, 10th.7:00 A. M.	Thursday, 10th11:00 A. M.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAMERS FOR TROY and SARATOGA, connecting with all railroad lines North, East, and West. FARE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. The entirely new and magnificent steamers CITY OF TROY and SARATOGA, leave daily (Saturdays excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 49 N. R., foot of Leroy-st. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

TUG-BOATS AND ENGINES FOR SALE.

One iron tug-boat, new, 105x20x11 feet, compound engine; one iron tug-boat, in service, 85x18x9 feet, compound engine; six propeller engines, 14 to 34 feet diameter; one beam engine, 36-inch cylinder by 9-foot stroke; blowers and blower engines. Apply to

C. W. COPELAND,
No. 64 Broadway.

BONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Saugus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL, from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.—Steamer AMERICUS leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37, East River, 2:45 P. M., and 32d-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Reduced fare, 35 cents.

Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

ALBANY EVENING BOATS—PEOPLE'S LINE, Drew and St. John, leave Pier 41 N. R. every weekday, 6 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sunday excepted) with trains north and west. State-rooms comfortably warmed. S. E. MAYO, Gen. Pass. Agt.

FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, &c.—Steamer ESCORT from Franklin-st., North River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 P. M. For freight and passengers. Fare, $1. Berths free.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad, Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

WEST POINT OR NEWBURG DAILY (Except Sundays.) Take regular ALBANY LINE, return by down boat. ROUND TICKETS at EXCURSION RATES. See Day Line advertisement.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A LADY LIVING IN AN ELEGANT HOUSE offers the whole or any part to a refined family wishing to enjoy the comforts of home, private table, if preferred. Address MURRAY HILL, Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,258 BROADWAY.

NO. 46 WEST 51ST-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, en suite or singly; superior board; only parties willing to pay for such accommodations need apply; references exchanged. Mrs. E. J. RAYNOR.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 607, NEAR WINDSOR HOTEL.—Large, commodious, and elegant suite of apartments, richly furnished; with or without private table.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, for gentlemen only, with or without first-class board, at a moderate price; house and location unexceptionable. Apply at No. 325 West 23d-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 613.—THIS BEAUTIFUL FURnished house will now be rented in suites of three, four, or five rooms, and private table served in each, or upper rooms without meals; reference.

NO. 27 16TH-ST., WEST.—HANDSOME FURnished rooms, with board, for gentlemen and their wives or parties of single gentlemen; references required.

NO. 30 WEST 26TH-ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED suites for families, and single rooms for gentlemen or ladies, with first-class board; fruit a specialty; terms moderate.

PARLOR AND SECOND FLOOR, HANDsomely furnished, to rent, with board; private table if desired; also other rooms. Nos. 106 and 108 East 23d-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 110.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished suites of rooms, with private table; house and appointments thoroughly first class; also, rooms for gentlemen; reference required.

NO. 125 WEST 42D-ST.—DESIRABLE PARties seeking cheerful home can find beautiful parlors, with other nicely furnished rooms, with or without partial board; references.

NO. 43 EAST 9TH-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND UNIVERSITY-PLACE.—Furnished sunny front room and bedroom, with board; terms moderate.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE AMERICAN FAMILY, owning house No. 241 East 10th-st., will rent a large or smaller room to one or two gentlemen; house and location desirable.

NO. 31 WEST 18TH-ST.—TWO HANDSOMELY-furnished parlors (with ample closets, hot and cold water) to let, with first-class board; also, other rooms, en suite and singly.

NO. 41 WEST 36TH-ST.—SUITES OF THREE and four rooms for families, with or without private table; desirable rooms, with board, for gentlemen; references.

NO. 13 PARK-AV.—LARGE ALCOVE ROOM, second floor, front; also large room third floor, and two hall rooms, handsomely furnished, with board; references.

NO. 139 EAST 53D-ST.—GENTLEMEN IN couples and single; rooms and board first-class; terms moderate; in strictly private family and house; references.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITH board, a handsome third floor to gentleman and wife, or small family; 61st-st., near Madison-av.; terms moderate. Address R., No. 54 Wall-st., Room No. 11.

TWENTY-SEVENTH-ST., NO. 37 WEST.—Rooms on second or third floor; private table if desired. E. P. HITCHCOCK.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK.—DESIRABLE rooms to let with board; transient or permanent; also table board.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST., EAST, NO. 119.—Large handsomely-furnished rooms, with board, en suite or single; moderate prices.

NO. 50 WEST 26TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, back parlor; also, rooms second and third floors, with board; table boarders taken; reference.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 81, NEAR 26TH-ST.—A suite of rooms; also two large rooms for single persons, with board; references.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 287.—ELEGANTLY FURnished suites of rooms to let, with private table; also rooms for single gentlemen; references exchanged.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 291. (MRS. OLIVER.)—Elegant apartments, handsomely furnished; strictly first-class board

TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 205 WEST.—Sunny rooms, with board, from $12 to $14 for two; private family; references.

NO. 69 MADISON-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURnished second floor, with board, or private table. MRS. CANFIELD.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 309.—DESIRABLE SUITES OF rooms on second floor to let, with or without board; private table; also single rooms.

NO. 54 EAST 49TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished double and single rooms to let with excellent board; references.

NO. 23 EAST 46TH-ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms to let, with board; splendid location; references exchanged.

NO. 8 EAST 9TH-ST., (NEAR 5TH-AV.)—Handsomely furnished apartments with or without private table; references.

NO. 41 WEST 46TH-ST.—FRONT ALCOVE room

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE CLAIRMONT SAVINGS BANK.

ANOTHER TRUSTEE CHARGED WITH IRREGULARITIES—WHAT HE SAYS ABOUT THE COMPLAINT—MR. BROADWELL'S EFFORTS TO COMPROMISE.

The affairs of the Clairmont Savings Bank are still undergoing examination, and yesterday there was a new announcement, which occasioned some excitement on the part of the Trustee concerning whom it was made, and appeared to give immense satisfaction to the discoverers of the alleged irregularity. During the morning the accountant who has been overhauling the books said that he had discovered one transaction by a Trustee directly in violation of the provision of the charter which declares that no President, officer, or servant shall borrow the funds or deposits of the corporation, or in any manner use the same, except to pay the necessary currrent expenses, under the direction of the Board of Trustees. The transaction was one of Mr. C. D. Disosway, a Trustee since February, 1874, who, it was said, had repeatedly overdrawn his account, and that at the present time, although the sum of $11 93 stands credited to him upon the books, the bank holds his check for $200, dated June 17, 1876. This discovery was considered more important, from the fact that, in his visits to the bank since its failure, Mr. Disosway had expressed himself in very indignant terms at the irregularities practiced, as he had not only deposited money himself but had influenced his friends to become depositors. He was especially bitter in his censure of President Broadwell, whose integrity he had not for a moment doubted. A reporter of THE TIMES called last evening upon Mr. Disosway and obtained from him a statement concerning the check said to have been found. He said that, to begin with, there was a deeper meaning in the charge than appeared. It was an effort on the part of some one engaged in the search of the accounts to throw discredit on Mr. G. C. Grundy, with whom Mr. Disosway is connected in business at No. 165 Greenwich-street. Mr. Grundy was named by some of the depositors for Receiver, but the application was not entertained by Judge Westbrook. Mr. Disosway said he did not know that the check referred to was in the bank. He could only account for it by recalling a transaction among the Trustees in 1875. President Broadwell told him that furniture and fixtures were needed, and it was proposed to purchase them by assessing each of the Trustees instead of making it a bank expense. He told Mr. Disosway that he could pay the amount in cash or leave his check with the bank for the amount. Mr. Disosway is positive that he paid the money, and shows the following receipt, in the hand-writing of Mr. D. E. Swan, as an evidence of his good faith;

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1875.
Received from C. D. Disosway, $200, in payment of his proportion of the purchase money for the furniture and fixtures of the Clairmont Savings Bank, as per agreement, entitling him to a rental for the same equal to 7 per cent. per annum. D. E. SWAN, Secretary.

Mr. Disosway says that he violated no clause of the charter, as he never borrowed a cent of the bank. He may have overdrawn his account at times, but he more frequently had a balance of $300 to $1,000 in his favor. If the check can be shown to represent any debt of his to the bank he declares he will pay it; but he does not know how it came to be there On the strength of the discovery, Mr. F. F. Vanderveer, counsel for the depositors, yesterday very promptly made a demand upon Mr. Disosway for the payment of the $200.

Mr. Doolittle, Mr. Sherman Broadwell's counsel, yesterday called at the office of Mr. Vanderveer and made a proposition in Mr. Broadwell's behalf. The offer is under advisement, and involves the surrender by the ex-President of certain securities. Mr. Doolittle asked for the return of some papers which had been deposited in the Park Bank deposit vault, presented in the name of the Clairmont Bank, as it was said the securities did not belong to Mr. Broadwell, having been hypothecated by him. The request for their return and the return of certain letters was not complied with.

LARGE ROBBERY OF DIAMONDS.

When the steam-ship Koln, of the North German Line, arrived here on Friday last, her fourth officer, Meyer, mysteriously disappeared, and subsequently it was discovered that a package of diamonds, valued at over $11,000, and a box of platinum worth between $600 and $800, which had formed part of the vessel's cargo, were also missing. The valuables were consigned to a large diamond importing firm in this City, whose name Messrs. Oelrichs & Co. decline to disclose, and were shipped at Southampton. The following description is given of the stolen property: A lot of small diamonds ranging from 1-32 to 1/8 carat, total weight 65 5-16 carats; 54 brilliants, about 1 carat each; 40 brilliants, about 2 carats each; 32 brilliants about ¾ carat each, and a lot of miscellaneous diamonds aggregating 139⅜ carats. Messrs. Oelrichs & Co. say that the suspected officer was in their employ only one trip. Immediately on the discovery of the robbery they took steps to have him arrested and the property recovered. Telegrams have been sent to all the ports to which the outward-bound steamers that sailed on Saturday are destined, and the Police authorities in all the large cities of the Union have been notified to look out for Meyer, whose description has been forwarded. Pinkerton's Detective Agency has also been employed, and a reward of $1,000 has been offered for the apprehension of Meyer.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE FARCE.

The so-called Stock Exchange Investigating Committee did not make their report yesterday, as promised, and it was stated that it probably would not be ready for a week or 10 days. In the meantime, it is freely given out that the accused brokers will be "fully exonerated," a result the accomplishment of which it is not difficult to conceive, in view of the fact that the committee virtually refused to receive any testimony for the prosecution, and confined their researches to the oral assertions of the defendants. An effort is being made to prepare the way for the "whitewash" by published statements to the effect that Mr. Julian's demand for publicity was refused, and that he declined in consequence to testify. Mr. Julian did not demand publicity, nor was his refusal to testify conditional on its being granted. He merely requested it. His other fair and reasonable demands, calculated to protect himself and secure thoroughness in the investigation, were refused, as any one may see by reading the correspondence between himself and the committee.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR "SHAVES."

A special meeting of the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange was held yesterday afternoon, to consider the advisability of increasing the commission rates for buying or selling on a margin to ⅛ of one per cent. from 1-16, the present rate. After considerable discussion it was determined to take the sense of the Exchange upon the proposed increase before acting decisively, and a meeting for that purpose has been called for this afternoon. In view of the fact that the general run of outside speculative business—the kind affected—was never duller than now, it is shrewdly surmised that the movement is an attack on Gould, Keene, and the few other large speculators who monopolize the market so that the majority of the brokers, who are not in their employ and who are becoming poverty-stricken, may have a chance to scrape together a decent livelihood; though how raising the rates of commission is calculated to entice business to the street is not clear, unless it is intended to have the idea get abroad that with large commissions the brokers will no longer be tempted to resort to "shaves."

ARRESTED FOR SEDUCTION.

A woman named Kate Markey has commenced an action in the Supreme Court, before Judge Donohue, against Thomas Barnard, a jeweler, doing business in this City, for seduction under promise of marriage, laying damages at $50,000. The plaintiff claims that she met Barnard in 1868, in this City, when he represented to her that he had been married, but had been divorced from his wife. He succeeded in effecting her ruin, since which time they have lived together as man and wife, two children being born to them. About a year ago she discovered that Barnard had never been divorced, but had a wife and family living at Armonck, Westchester County, whom he visited regularly. Barnard, who is reputed to be well to do, is a man between 50 and 60 years of age. He was arrested a few days ago by a Deputy sheriff at his house in Armonck, and locked up in the County Jail at White Plains in default of $2,000 bail, which as yet he has been unable to furnish.

A FLOWER-SELLER'S DEATH.

The inquest in the case of Bernard Gilrane, who died on Sept. 22, at Bellevue Hospital, from a fracture of the skull, was held yesterday. He was arrested on Sept. 21 by Officer Ryan, of the Fourteenth Precinct, and taken to the station-house, having been found lying in an alley-way at No. 403 West Twenty-seventh-street. From the station Gilrane was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he died next day. He kept a flower-stand at the corner of Twenty-fifth-street and Eighth-avenue. At the inquest Officer Ryan testified that Gilrane was drunk and helpless when found. Mary Gilrane, his daughter, testified that deceased had for more than a year been addicted to the use of liquor; that about Christmas last year he had fallen at the corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Sixth-avenue and injured his head; that he was then sent to Bellevue Hospital, and discharged about Feb. 28. The jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death by a fracture of the skull received in a manner to them unknown.

DEATH OF AN OLD MERCHANT.

Mr. William Watson, the special partner in the firm of Watson, Townley & Co., dry goods commission merchants, died last Friday, in the 67th year at his age, and his funeral took place yesterday, at his home, at West Chester. Mr. Watson came to this City from Ireland in 1835 or thereabout, and obtained a position with Brown Brothers, since widely known as bankers, but then in the dry goods business. Afterward he remained with the successors of Brown Brothers—Amory, Leeds & Co.—and about the year 1840 went into business for himself upon the establishment of the dry goods commission-house of Richardson, Watson & Co. The firm name of this concern afterward became William Watson & Co., and upon the retirement of Mr. Watson from active business some three or four years ago, it was again changed to Watson, Townley & Co., two of Mr. Watson's sons being members of the firm. Mr. Watson had lived in Westchester for many years, and was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church at West Farms. The Episcopal service was read at the funeral yesterday, and an address was made by George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia. There were 500 persons present, including many men prominent in public life, among them Charles O'Conor, Capt. W. C. Thompson, and Judge Brady. Mr. Watson leaves a widow and several children besides the two sons who have succeeded to his business.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

FIRST FALL MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES—A DISCUSSION AS TO THE USE OF BESSEMER OR CAST STEEL FOR THE WIRE ROPE.

The first Autumn meeting of the Trustees of the Brooklyn Bridge was held yesterday afternoon. The President, Mr. Henry C. Murphy, presided, and the Trustees present were Messrs. J. S. T. Stranahan, Thomas Hitchcock, Charles Haswell, William C. Kingsley, Arthur Leary, Thomas Carroll, Controller William H. Burrell, William B. Maclay, H. A. Smalley, William Marshall, John G. Davis, Thomas Kinsella, Henry W. Slocum, and Dr. Samuel Hall. The President reported that 21 bids to furnish the granite for the approaches to the bridge had been received. They were ordered to be referred to the Executive Committee to be canvassed. The same course was taken with 24 bids to furnish 1,300 sockets for the wire rope suspenders. The Executive Committee reported in favor of advertising for bids to furnish galvanized Bessemer steel wire for the suspenders. A communication from the Engineer of the bridge was read, in which it was stated that Bessemer steel wire could be procured for $8,000 less than the crucible or cast-steel. The specifications presented for the action of the Trustees stated that the bids, which must be presented before Nov. 1, should be for 70,000 lineal feet of wire rope, to be made of Bessemer steel, galvanized; 50,000 feet of the rope to have a diameter of one and five-eighths inches, a weight of four and one-half pounds per lineal foot, a breaking strength of not less than 180,000 pounds, and to be composed of seven strands of seven wires each. It is also specified that 20,000 feet of the rope must have a diameter of one and three-fourths inches, a weight of five pounds per lineal foot, a breaking strength of not less than 200,000 pounds, and be composed of seven strands of 12 wires each. The ultimate strength of the wire rope must 150,000 pounds per square inch of full section, and the rope must be capable of being bent around a rod of three times its diameter without fracture. Other details as to the manner of the making of the wire ropes were also specified. A discussion arose as to the comparative merits of iron, Bessemer steel, and cast or crucible steel wires, and lasted for a long time. Mr. Kinsella was most persistent in his opposition to the use of Bessemer steel, and the matter was again referred to the Executive Committee for its further consideration. A motion was then passed prohibiting the issuance of passes to the public to cross the river on the foot-bridge.

In response to a question as to the work on the bridge, President Murphy said that 16 strands of the four large cables, which are to be composed of 19 strands each, had been completed. He denied the insinuation of Mr. Kinsella that the work was being done slowly. The making of the strands was begun on June 16, and, although the labors of the first two months had been in a measure experimental, it had progressed with gratifying speed. There are 76 strands to be made for the cables in all, and when the work was begun the engineer estimated that it would take two years and a half to complete it. He (Mr. Murphy) felt assured now that the cables would be finished in a year and a half from last June. Five strands can be made per months, or six if the weather is good. Fogs, snow, and wind would stop the work, but neither frost nor rain would impede it. The President also stated that Engineer Roebling was recovering his health. He was not yet able to leave his house, but he daily watched the work through a telescope.

THE SEVENTH'S NEW ARMORY.

THE CORNER-STONE TO BE LAID NEXT THURSDAY—THE SEVENTH REGIMENT AND THE VETERANS TO PARADE ON THAT OCCASION—DRILL OF THE VETERANS LAST EVENING.

The corner stone of the new armory of the Seventh Regiment will be laid next Thursday, and efforts are being made to observe the occasion with extraordinary ceremony. Next to the completion and formal dedication of the new building, the event will be the greatest in the history of the regiment. The estimated cost of the armory has been placed at a trifle less than $350,000, and already $100,000 has been raised through the exertions of the active regiment, ably assisted by the Veteran organization. The members of the regiment, therefore, have cause for self-congratulation, and may be pardoned for a mild exhibition of pride at attaining such a result in these stringent and depressed times.

The plans and general description of the new armory have already been published in THE TIMES. The building will be on the block bounded by Fourth and Lexington avenues, Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets, covering a lot 400 feet long by 200 feet wide. The main entrance will be on Fourth-avenue, the entrance being through an ornamental tower surmounted by a Gothic steeple. At either corner will be a square tower with turreted roof, and a generous portion of the basement will be allotted to rifle-practice, which is in these days considered an indispensable part of a soldier's education. The veterans of the National Guard, an organization numbering nearly 2,000, and composed exclusively of men who have "served their time" in the Seventh, are as warmly enthusiastic in the erection of the new armory as the youngest member of the "recruit squad," and at any time since the origination of the project, in calling a meeting of the veterans, it was only necessary to state that the business to be transacted had reference to the "new armory" to insure a large attendance.

The corner-stone will be laid by the Grand Master of the Masonic Order of this State, Mayore Ely will preside, and Hon. William M. Evarts will deliver the principal address. The Seventh Regiment, under command of Col. Emmons Clark, will assemble at its old armory at 1 P. M., and march to Fifth-avenue, and thence to the site of the new building. The Veterans will assemble at the same hour at Delmonico's, Fifth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, and after the formation of the several companies, both uniformed and ununiformed, the regimental line will be formed on Twenty-sixth-street, with the right resting on Fifth-avenue. Upon the passage of the active reciment, the Veteran organization will fall in and follow the regiment to its destination. Col. William A. Pond, commanding the Veterans, has issued an order in which he extends a warm invitation to all honorably discharged members of the Seventh Regiment and of the old Thirty-seventh Regiment, whether members of the Veteran Corps or not, to join with the ununiformed battalion in the parade.

The Veterans had a preliminary drill at the State Arsenal, Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, last evening. There were 225 men in line, which were equalized by Adjt. Bostwick into 10 companies of 10 files front. There were probably 100 more present as spectators, whose modesty or timidity prevented them from entering the ranks. The Adjutant turned over the command to Col. Pond, in accordance with the new tactics, and the Colonel then dropped into the old tactics by giving the command "Right face," instead of the better order "Fours right," as provided in the tactics now in use. The battalion next marched around the room in double file, and after wheeling into line a dress parade was gone through with, excepting the ceremony of "sounding off," which, as there was no band present, was necessarily omitted. When the command "Present arms" was given many men in the ranks, forgetting that they were no longer officers, saluted with their walking-sticks and created fun for the spectators. The drill was, on the whole, a good one, and no fault could be found with the marching movements, excepting an occasional loss of distance in the ranks, caused by the inability of certain portly veterans to take the regulation step of 28 inches. After the drill, Col. Pond mounted a bench and made a short speech, thanking his command for the large attendance, and announcing the arrangements for the accommodation of the families of the Veterans, to witness the ceremony.

CITY HALL NOTES.

The balance in the City Treasury is $1,519,398 51.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund met yesterday and authorized the Controller to lease the franchises of the following ferries, by auction, for a period of 10 years: Ferry from the foot of Peck-slip to One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, Harlem, with intermediate landings at or near Eighty-fourth-street; ferry from Fulton Market-slip to Mott Haven, with an intermediate landing at or near Eighty-fourth-street, and ferry from Roosevelt-street, East River, to South Seventh-street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Mayor Ely yesterday was called upon by about a score of persons who were anxious to obtain office or to have various wrongs, of which they complained, redressed by him. One man inquired as to how he could obtain his pension from the Federal Government; another wanted aid for a relief association, and so on. All manner of questions were asked of the Mayor on matters over which he has no power. The levee lasted about one hour, and at its close the Mayor performed the marriage ceremony for three couples. One of the bridesrooms announced that this was his fourth matrimonial venture.

SPORTS ON LAND AND WATER

TO-DAY'S RACING AT JEROME PARK.

FOUR CONTESTS TO BE DECIDED—THE BETTING LAST NIGHT.

The programme for to-day's racing at Jerome Park presents several attractive features, and with the promise of splendid weather there should be a large attendance. Four events are to be decided, two of which are stakes and one a steeple-chase. The opening affair is a dash of one mile, for a purse of $400, in which winners of $1,000 are to carry 5 pounds extra, while beaten maidens are allowed 7 pounds if 4 years old or less, and if 5 years or more are allowed 12 pounds. The entries are six in number, including Carr & Co.'s b. c. Viceroy, 4 years, who is to carry 118 pounds; F. Smythe's b. f. Explosion, 4 years, 115 pounds; Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Vermont, 3 years, 98 pounds; P. Mulcahy's ch. g. Durango, 4 years, 108 pounds; Pierre Lorillard's blk. g. Diamond, 3 years, 95 pounds, and D. McDaniel's ch. c. Glen Dudley, 3 years, 98 pounds. The second race is the Hunter Stakes, for 3-year-old fillies, $100 each, half forfeit, with $1,000 added, the second filly to receive $200 out of the stakes; one mile and three-quarters. Of the 42 nominations four are announced to start, including D. McDaniel's b. f. Lady Salyers, the daughter of Longfellow and Geneura, an improving filly, that will yet win some good races. George L. Lorillard will start Idalia, by Glenelg, out of Item, by Lexington, who, it will be remembered, won the Ladies' Stake at the Spring meeting, but who afterward showed such an ugly bumper that she became almost worthless. She is said to have improved very much, however, and the way in which she was backed last night was significant that she has shown something in her work that justifies confidence in her ability to make it hot for Mr. Belmont's great filly Susquehanna, who ran second to Basil on Saturday last. When Zoo Zoo became disabled the Hunter Stake was deemed a gift for Susquehanna, but things have taken a different turn, and the field is the favorite over her. Mr. Belmont will also start the filly Mineola, the sister to Parole, to make the stake doubly sure. The third event will be the Maturity Stake for 4-year olds, three miles, $200 each, half forfeit, and $1,200 added, the second horse to receive $300 out of the stakes. As there are 31 nominations, the prize is a very valuable one, worth $4,400 to the winner. There will be four starters, including Pierre Lorillard's champion Parole. To measure strides with him will be T. W. Doswell's bay colt Algerine, the winner of the Belmont Stakes last year, but who has since been turned out with a bad leg, but has been prepared for this race and was very strongly backed last night against Parole. George L. Lorillard will start Ambush, by Australian, out of Dolly Morgan, a very game colt, but who had done so much running that he required the month's rest since the meeting at Saratoga to come round again. James J. Bevins' ch. f. Hattie F. will also start, but she is much too light a filly to go the distance of this race. For the steeple-chase, which is to conclude the day's entertainment, there are 10 entries, including Trouble, to carry 161 pounds; Waller, 150 pounds; Judge Pryor, 140 pounds; Coroner, 152 pounds; Problem, 136 pounds; Redding, 142 pounds; Risk, 140 pounds; Fredericktown, 130 pounds; Bencher, 123 pounds, and Deadhead, 154 pounds. Such a field of steeple-chasers as this has not been seen for a long time, and the contest will doubtless be very exciting. The betting last night on these events was at the following rates:

MILE DASH.

Viceroy	$60	$80
Explosion	30	40
Glen Dudley	50	70
Diamond	30	35
Vermont	25	30
Durango	23	30

HUNTER STAKES.

Susquehanna	$210	$100
Idalia	155	85
Mineola	75	20
Lady Salyers	20	21

MATURITY STAKES.

Parole	$350	$300
Algerine	200	120
Ambush	50	31
Hattie F	7	5

STEEPLE-CHASE.

Trouble	$130	$100
Coroner	65	55
Deadhead	50	50
Waller	35	25
Fredericktown	23	25
Redding	25	13
Problem	16	10
Judge Prior, Risk, Bencher,	12	7

The special trains for the track will leave the Grand Central Depot at 12 and 12:30 P. M.

THE LOUISVILLE RACES.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 1.—This was the opening day of the Fall meeting of the Louisville Jockey Club. The attendance was good and the weather fine. Following are the summaries:

FIRS TRACE.—One and a quarter mile dash; purse, $250:

John Harper's b. h. Ten Brocck, by Phaeton, out of Fanny Holton..... 1
P. M. Wee's b. c. Courier, by Star Davis, dam by Lexington..... 2
Time—2:11¼.

SECOND RACE.—St. Leger Stakes, value $3,000; two-mile dash for 3-year olds:

Williams & Owings' b. c. Vera Cruz, by Virgil, out of Regan..... 1
Hunt Reynolds' br. f. Felicia, by Phaeton, out of Parfaletta..... 2
A. Buford's blk. f. Lizzie Whipps, by Enquirer, out of Grand Duchess..... 3
Time—3:35.

THIRD RACE.—Association Purse, $300; mile heats.

Keene Richard's ch. f. Largenteen, by War Dance, dam by Revel	1	1
D. Swigert's b. c. Mahistick, by Lever, out of Rebecca. T. Price	4	2
Ewald's ch. m. Emma C., by Planet, out of Cordelia	3	3
A. Buford's b. c. Yelton, by Engineer, out of Nannie McNairy	2	4
Time—1:44½; 1:42¾.		

After the meeting is over Ten Broeck will be taken to Baltimore, and will be run there by James T. Williams, a Kentucky turfman, and friend of Mr. Harper, the horse's owner.

SHORT RANGE RIFLE-SHOOTING.

For some time past there has been considerable rivalry of a friendly nature between the Helvetia Rifle Club, of Hoboken, N. J., and the Zettler Rifle Club, of this City. At last it was agreed by the latter club to decide in a formal contest, and a challenge was passed and accepted for a match at 200 yards distance. The contest took place yesterday at Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, N. J., and resulted in a victory for the Helvetians. The conditions were as follows: Teams to consist of 15 men; distance, 200 yards; position, standing; 10 scoring shots. The scores were as follows, the highest possible individual score being 250, and the highest attainable team aggregate 3,750 points:

HELVETIA.		ZETTLER.	
R. Farber	213	T. Kleisrath	208
P. Klein	209	M. B. Engel	204
A. Knoepfle	208	W. Klein	202
N. Lowis	196	M. Dorrier	193
P. Meyer	186	L. Vogle	188
F. Landis	183	C. G. Zettler	182
F. Fleidner	179	B. Zettler	181
A. Hellwig	179	P. Fenning	180
J. Manz	172	D. Miller	164
A. Amschbach	161	C. Reine	160
John Reine	160	D. L. Beckwith	159
J. N. Naef	158	F. Patterson	158
L. Dreyer	137	M. L. Riggs	154
J. J. Tobler	134	J. Dutil	132
F. Kessler	114	G. A. Shurman	115
Total	2,588	Total	2,560

There were several matches open to individual contestants, one of which gave the scorer of the first "bull's-eye" $10, which was won by Philip Klein. The winners at the "Ring" target were as follows: J. Meyer, 70; C. Zettler, 66; A. Hellwig, 66; W. Klein, 65; J. Fenning, 65; D. Miller, 65; M. Engel, 64, Philip Klein, 61; J. Reine, 60; and H. Vogel, 60.

The New-York Schuetzen Corps will go to Shrewsbury, N. J., to-day, to shoot its Fall matches. The members will be accompanied by ladies and friends.

THE HARLEM ROWING REGATTA.

The scene on the Harlem River to-day will be a busy and exciting one. The Harlem Regatta Association will hold its first annual Fall regatta, and no less than 15 distinct clubs will participate in the contests of the day. That these will be close and vigorous seems beyond question, for there are many old scores to be cancelled, and report has it that a great deal of new rowing prowess is to be displayed. The Columbia boys will figure three times in the programme, namely, in the races for junior sculls, four-oared shells, and six-oared gigs; while the Atlants, Athletic, Nautilus, Dauntless, Gramercy, Friendship, Argonauta, Triton, Seawanhaka, Nassau, Vesper, Palisade, Arlington, and Empire will be also abundantly represented. Thus there will be a goodly showing of oarsmen, not merely from the Harlem River itself, but from Bergen Point, Brooklyn, Newtown Creek, Hoboken, the Hudson, and all the adjacent nurseries of rowing. So elaborate is the programme that it will be necessary to begin the regatta so early as 9 A. M. The trial heats of junior and senior sculls and pairs will be rowed in the morning, down stream from McComb's Dam Bridge, but the more exciting contest will no doubt be the final heats and the races for four-oared shells and six-oared gigs, which will be rowed in the afternoon. These will be rowed up stream, the course in both cases being a mile straight-away. With favorable weather, excellent sport may be counted upon.

BASE-BALL.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 1.—In a game here today between the Milwaukee and Buffalo clubs the former won, by a score of 3 to 2.

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 1.—Bostons, 4; Lowells, 1.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 1.—Stars, 5; Crickets, 4.

LONDON, Ontario, Oct. 1.—The remains of Edward Somerville, short stop of the Tecumseh Baseball Club, left to-day for New-Haven, Conn., for interment. He died last night of hemorrhage of the lungs.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 1.—In a game played here to-day the score stood: Rochesters, 0; Auburns, 0. Eleven innings were played.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 1.—Chicagos, 10; Cincinnatis, 3.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

A COMPLETE LIST OF THE TAMMANY AND ANTI-TAMMANY DELEGATES—SPLITS IN THE TAMMANY RANKS.

The following is a complete list of the Tammany and Anti-Tammany delegates and alternates to the Democratic State Convention, which meets at Albany to-morrow:

THE TAMMANY DELEGATES.

First District.—Duffy Faction—Delegates—Patrick G. Duffy, Edmund Burke, Denis Quinn. Alternates—Dennis Kiernan, Patrick Kerrin, James P. Wilson. Muller Faction—Delegates—Henry Campbell, Nicholas Muller, Thomas G. Smith. Alternates—Hugh Dalton, John P. Ryan, Timothy Moynaghan.

Second District.—Delegates—W. P. Kick, M. J. Keese, Thomas Grady. Alternates—N. Organ, M. Lanigan, James Oliver.

Third District.—(Split)—Delegates—James J. Slevin, William R. Roberts, Michael Burke. Alternates—Owen Cavanagh, Peter Monaghan, Peter Putz. O'Reilly Faction—Delegates—Daniel O'Reilly, W. H. Rooney, J. J. Sweeney.

Fourth District.—Delegates—James W. McBarron, James B. Mulrey, Thomas Shiells. Alternates—John Galvin, John H. McCarthy, William Colligan.

Fifth District.—(Split)—Delegates—Henry A. Gumbleton, Edwin R. Meade, Peter Mitchell. Alternates—Thomas Hogan, Peter A. Crawford, James J. Cummings. Morton Faction—Delegates—Thomas C. Knox, A. L. Brener, Louis C. Bruns. Alternates—John Heffernan, John Furlong, John A. Blair.

Sixth District.—Delegates—Richard O'Gorman, T. J. Campbell, Richard Evans.

Seventh District.—Delegates—Peter B. Olney, Vincent C. King, Horatio M. Twombley. Alternates—Edward Dew, Smith R. Lane, Lewis H. Lawrence.

Eighth District.—Delegates—Edward D. Gale, H. Wallace, George Hall. Alternates—Henry Diehl, Martin Nachtman, Nelson J. Tappen.

Ninth District.—Delegates—John J. Gorman, Samuel N. Lewis, Benjamin F. Vosburgh. Alternates—Samuel Conover, Peter P. Noe, William H. Dobbs.

Tenth District.—Delegates—Smith Ely, Jr., A. Eickhoff, L. C. Woehnen. Alternates—Owen Murphy, J. W. Guntzer, J. N. Reynolds.

Eleventh District.—Delegates—Augustus Schell, Benjamin Wood, James G. Thayer. Alternates—William Saur, Peter Trainer, Gilbert M. Speir, Jr.

Twelfth District.—Delegates—Henry Woltman, Patrick Keenan, Morris H. Hollahan. Alternates—Joseph A. Lyons, J. E. Newburger, Patrick O'Connor.

Thirteenth District.—Delegates—E. L. Donnelly, Sidney P. Nichols, Richard Flanagan. Alternates—John F. Leahey, J. C. Morton, Michael Clyne.

Fourteenth District.—Delegates—Bernard Reilly, John A. Foley, Peter Kerr. Alternates—P. Hanbury, Conrad Garniost, P. Burns.

Fifteenth District.—Delegates—George W. McGlynn, John D. Townsend, Michael Fitzsimmons. Alternates—J. G. Dimond, J. H. Teltzen, Frank Heibry.

Sixteenth District.—(Split) Delegates—E. L. Gaul, Philip Ahearn, John Mullane. Alternates—F. B. Spinola, James Fitzgerald, George Kelly. Powers Faction—Delegates—Edward Cooper, John Cloughen, James Higgins.

Seventeenth District.—Delegates—Frederick Smythe, Henry A. Smalley, William B. Finley. Alternates—Edward Schmeyer, Michael Deane, James T. Martin.

Eighteenth District.—Delegates—John Kelly, Edward Kearney, Henry L. Hinds. Alternates—Rufus Dodge, John Dilger, Albert N. White.

Nineteenth District.—Delegates—Thomas O'Callaghan, Thomas Dunlap, Thomas C. E. Ecclesine. Alternates—David L. Baker, P. F. Maguire, Benjamin P. Fairchild.

Twentieth District.—Delegates—R. P. Flower, William H. Quincy, Ambrose Monell. Alternates—Matthew Nesbitt, Henry Stiner, James J. Coffey.

Twenty-first District.—Boyd Faction—Delegates—Thomas Pearson, Charles Place, J. W. Harnett. Alternates—J. A. Cantor, A. J. White, A. Brown, Jr. Moore Faction—Delegates—Hugh H. Moore, William H. Hitchman, Joseph Fallon. Alternates—R. P. Martine, Charles Weide, Thomas McCabe.

THE ANTI-TAMMANY DELEGATES.

First District.—Delegates—M. C. Murphy, Amos J. Cummings, Morris Stack. Alternates—Michael Halpin, Denis Crowley, Edward Broderick.

Second District.—Delegates—John S. Roche, Denis Burns, Solomon Berlinger. Alternates—William Ward, Thomas Farrell, Martin Gilligan.

Third District.—Delegates—John Morrissey, Joseph Shannon, Richard Woltman. Alternates—Peter A. Betz, H. M. Closkey, Timothy Sherman.

Fourth District.—Delegates—Rody S. Brassel, Louis W. Doschor, Benjamin Wenme. Alternates—David Kelly, John Sheehan, Thomas Brady.

Fifth District.—Delegates—Gershon Cohen, William J. Keyes, Stephen J. Turnbull. Alternates—John Purcell, Bernard Rauft, Charles Velburger.

Sixth District.—Delegates—Henry E. Lynch, August Kilnman, Michael Healey. Alternates—Morris A. De Vreis, William Miller, Michael Conlon.

Seventh District.—Delegates—Jenkins Van Schaick, Allen McDonald, John H. Whitmore. Alternates—Henry G. McEvoy, William A. Bird, Daniel Sizzarino.

Eighth District.—Delegates—Oscar H. Bogart, Frank Waters, Seth C. Douglas. Alternates—George Meyer, Samuel D. Waters, Morris E. Sterne.

Ninth District.—Delegates—Henry Adams, Timothy Shea, Edward C. Jarrett, Jr. Alternates—William E. Allen, William H. Wilkinson, John R. Corris.

Tenth District.—Delegates—Joseph P. Strack, Thomas Fermina, Malcolm Campbell. Alternates—John O'Mahony, John Clark, Charles Englehardt.

Eleventh District.—Delegates—Andrew H. Green, Thomas J. Barr, Nelson J. Waterbury. Alternates—Thomas Lynch, Bernard Casserley, Michael Reilly.

Twelfth District.—Delegates—Peter Bowe, Joseph Koch, Daniel Hanly. Alternates—C. Sutler, Louis Cohn, N. Drummond.

Thirteenth District.—Delegates—John G. Hyatt, John Frank, Bernard Cregan. Alternates—George H. Dimock, P. J. Hart, G. T. Springsteel, Jr.

Fourteenth District.—Delegates—Patrick J. Carty, M. C. Dannbaum, John F. Quinn. Alternates—Henry Weiler, George Kane, William Nugent.

Fifteenth District.—Delgates—Robert Power, W. T. Nealis, Peter Rodley. Alternates—James McConville, Denis Deary, Thomas Downey.

Sixteenth District.—Delegates—Ira Shafer, George F. Whitson, Harry H. Marks. Alternates—Christopher Biggins, Timothy C. Moore, Isaac C. Williams.

Seventeenth District.—Delegates—Adolph Sanger, Henry Murray, Charles H. Swan. Alternates—Michael Fragesser, Mathew C. Cogg, Daniel J. Grinnel.

Eighteenth District.—Delegates—James O'Brien, G. H. Magnus, W. D. Shields. Alternates—Jeremiah Murphy, H. M. Schofield, John White.

Nineteenth District.—Delegates—Roswell D. Hatch, Charles E. Simms, Anthony Feenan.

Twentieth District.—Delegates—Emanuel B. Hart, Feodore Mierson, Francis M. Bixby. Alternates—J. S. Goldsmith, Denis A. Spollissey, Michael Hahn.

Twenty-first District.—Delegates—Thomas McKellar, Meyer Stern, E. J. Patterson.

AN ERRING MINISTER.

Rev. Alfred Thompson, of the Free Methodist Church of Elgin, Ill., was arrested in Jersey City last evening for theft under rather peculiar circumstances. Last Spring Mr. Thompson's parishioners gave him permission to spend the Summer in Europe. He went to England, where he was born, in June last, remained there until the latter part of August, when he sailed for home. On the steamer was a female named Mrs. Cobham, married, but separated from her husband. On the passage Mr. Thompson and she had frequent opportunities for discussing religion and other matters, and the result was that they became very intimate—so intimate, in fact, that on the arrival of the steamer at New-York, they went to a small hotel on West-street, and there took up their abode as man and wife. There they resided together until yesterday, when Mr. Thompson's eyes were opened to the sinfulness of the life he was leading, and in his repentant mood he revealed to Mrs. Cobham the fact that he had a wife and two children in Chicago. Then he disappeared, leaving Mrs. Cobham undoubted evidence of the sincerity of his repentance and an abiding interest in her welfare in the fact that he took with him 11 sovereigns, a valuable gold watch, and some $400 worth of jewelry belonging to her. When Mrs. Cobham became convinced that Rev. Alfred Thompson had departed she went to Jersey City and placed the matter in the hands of Detective Francis, who, with Officer Bowe, subsequently found Thompson at the office of John Lamb, corner of Exchange-place and Hudson-street, effecting the exchange of a second for a first class ticket for Chicago. He made no attempt to deny his identity nor to conceal the property, which he said he came honestly by, as Mrs. Cobham had made him a present of it all. He was locked up at the First Precinct Police Station, and thus morning will be sent to New-York for examination.

AN OUTRAGE BY JERSEY CITY POLICE.

Ex-Detective John Clos was one of the most capable officers on the old Republican Police force. On the accession of the Democratic Police Commissioners to power he was removed from the force for political reasons. He has since been engaged as a painter. Last week he found three days' work to do; and on reaching home Saturday night placed the money in the hands of his wife. She protested that he had earned more than he had given her, and charged him with expending it on female friends. This he denied; but she persisted in her charge, and made it so uncomfortable around home for him that he went out. He returned after midnight, and his wife renewed the row. Clos commanded her to keep quiet. She rushed to the windows and called for the Police. Forthwith three officers burst into the room, and took Clos out of bed in his night clothes, and carried him bodily into the middle of the street. They supplemented this outrage by refusing to allow him to return to his room to put on his clothes. One of the officers carried his clothing to him, and, throwing it on the ground, compelled him to dress in the street. He was then taken to the station-house and locked up. Yesterday morning Justice Pelonbet promptly discharged him from custody. Clos will make charges of false imprisonment against the three officers, Keenan, Barry, and Perry, and they will be arrested.

HENRY BARTENHAGEN'S DEATH.

The inquest in the case of Henry Bartenhagen, who died on the 13th ult. from tetanus at his residence, No. 169 Harrison-avenue, Brooklyn, was resumed before Coroner Nolan at the Fifth Precinct Police Station last night. Deceased was a driver, and fell from his wagon while turning a sharp corner on the night of the 3d ult. He was arrested by Officer

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8130. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE HOWLING DEMOCRACY.

PREPARING FOR THE CONFLICT.

BITTER ANTAGONISM OF THE FACTIONS AT ALBANY—FIERCE CONTROVERSIES OVER THE CREDENTIALS—THE NEW AND OLD TICKET QUESTION—UNDIGNIFIED CONDUCT OF THE GOVERNOR—SEVERE DEFEAT OF KELLY IN THE STATE COMMITTEE—THE TEMPORARY CHAIRMANSHIP LOST TO HIS CANDIDATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 2.—There is now no doubt that the Democratic State Convention which is to meet here to-morrow will long be memorable as one of the most boisterous and disorderly political meetings ever held in this country. There are only 384 delegates proper who have a right to represent constituencies and cast votes, but in addition to this comparatively small number of semi-respectable men there are full 2,000 other shining lights of the Democracy in Albany to-night. Men who have attended every State Convention for years join in the statement that there never was so large a body of what they are pleased to call "live Democrats" gathered together at one time. As to the life of the gentlemen there can, indeed, be no doubt. They make themselves seen and heard wherever they go, and there is a prospect that the quiet burg of Albany and its peaceable citizens, who are having their sleep disturbed by hoots, yells, cheers, and cat-calls, will wish before morning either that Democratic conventions were not necessary, or that the delegates would behave themselves less like people just broken out of jail. The Delavan House is the centre of operations, and from top to bottom every room in it is filled by old "war horses," "canal reformers," and "canal liners," pipe-layers, and wire-pullers from all parts of the State. As it is perhaps unnecessary to state, they are, roughly speaking, divided into two factions—the one supporting Tammany Hall and a new ticket, and the other in favor of Gov. Robinson and the old firm of Bigelow, Fairchild & Company. During the day and night the contest between these two opposing elements has gone on unceasingly, and as it has progressed it has grown in bitterness. There is now no possibility of a reconciliation. All talk of harmony and union has been forgotten. Even the more moderate have ceased to talk for peace, and from all sides it is announced that only by a bitter fight in the convention can the differences between the two parties be decided.

As has already been stated in these dispatches, the contest regarding the admission of delegates will commence with the first county called. Erastus Corning has been about among the delegates all day, and he declares that he will be recognized as the representative from the First District of Albany County, or that he will bolt the convention and do what he can against the ticket. After his case has been disposed of other contests of an exciting character will follow in quick succession. The fight over the New-York delegation will of course excite most interest, and as Magone, the Chairman of the State Central Committee, is known to favor the Anti-Tammany men, it is thought that they will this year receive better treatment than ever before. It can be stated upon good authority that the regular Tammany Hall organization will be allowed only 36 delegates on the floor of the convention in the temporary organization, and the Anti-Tammany the other 27, this apportionment being made on the principle that each State Committee man is entitled to determine the status of nine delegates. Tammany Hall, it will be remembered, has four members of the Central Committee, and Anti-Tammany three. After the preliminary organization, when the Committee on Credentials shall have been appointed—and it will undoubtedly be favorable to the men who oppose Tammany—will come the contest for representation in the permanent convention. It is safe to assume that the fight will be one of the most bitter and uncompromising ever known in this State. The Anti-Tammany delegation will be represented before the committee by Ira Shafer, Andrew H. Green, Senator Morrissey, and Senator Bixby. Their argument will be that Tammany Hall is not a Democratic organization, but simply an office-holder's league; that the domination of John Kelly is offensive to every good Democrat who does not hold office; that the treachery of Tammany at Utica, St. Louis, and Saratoga has convinced the Democrats of the State of the impropriety at least of sustaining Kelly in his pretensions; that, having grasped the throats of the leaders of the party in the city, he is now trying to extend his power throughout the State, and that the only hope of salvation for the Democratic Party lies in his political destruction and the overthrow of the corrupt machine which he controls. The Anti-Tammany advocates will assert that Tweed brought disgrace upon the party all over the country, and that the continued rule of Kelly threatens a like danger.

It is understood that Mr. Henry L. Clinton will be the advocate of the Tammany delegation. Should this prove to be the case, the Anti-Tammany men will produce a series of resolutions, strongly denouncing Tammany, which he introduced in Apollo Hall in 1872. By doing so they hope to break down whatever points he may make against them. In addition to all this, the old argument regarding the control of Tammany by a secret society and the one-man power of Kelly will be advanced by the opponents of the Ring. They have no doubt that the result of the whole controversy will be their admission to the permanent organization on equal terms with Tammany. It is certain that all the power of the State Central Committee will be thrown in their favor. They, in return, pledge themselves to support the Governor and the old ticket.

Kings County has also a full contesting delegation of 27. So all-powerful has been the sway of "Boss" McLaughlin over the Democrats of that county that the contest is the first in many years. The contesting delegation is known as the Slocumites in Brooklyn, and honest "Dan" Bradley leads it. This movement—an exceedingly interesting one—grew out of the defection of Gen. Slocum in 1875. During the Spring of that year Mr. Hunter, then Mayor of Brooklyn, nominated Gen. Slocum to the Board of Aldermen as Commissioner of City Works in place of William A. Fowler. McLaughlin wanted Fowler, and he imperatively and insultingly demanded that Gen. Slocum should withdraw. As he would not, McLaughlin compelled the Aldermen to withhold their confirmation. In the following Autumn Gen. Slocum, in a speech at a meeting called to ratify the nominations of the Republican ticket, declared against McLaughlin and in favor of Mr. Schroeder, the Republican candidate for Mayor. The result of his defection from the Democratic ranks and support of Mr. Schroeder was the election of that gentleman to the office he now occupies. Finding the independent element in the Democratic Party so strong, Gen. Slocum at once set about its organization, and shortly after the election there appeared in Brooklyn "the Democratic General Committee of Kings County," popularly known as the Slocum Committee. Last Fall this body made a coalition with the Republicans. The strength of this element is shown by the fact that while Kings County gave nearly 20,000 majority for the national Democratic ticket, the local county ticket nominated by the regular or Ring Democrats received only a majority of 2,000. Nothing but the overwhelming majority for the national ticket elected the local ticket. As it was, the coalitionists elected Livingstone as Surrogate, though he was subsequently displaced by legal process. This explanation is necessary to show the strength of the body of Democrats whom the Slocum delegation represent. Yet as strong as may be the body, they will not be admitted, for the reason, principally, that the Ring has three members upon the State Committee, and with the further reason that the Slocumites favor the nomination of a new ticket. They will hardly be mentioned, and if they are granted a hearing before the Committee on Credentials they may consider themselves fortunate.

Even after these contests have all been settled, however, there will still remain the five disputed districts inside of Tammany Hall. To-night Kelly called a meeting of his followers in the hope of settling at least these family quarrels. But Mr. Edward Cooper refused to meet with him, and he has, it is understood, given up all hope of settling the contest in his district or in the Twenty-first, from which comes ex-Senator Moore.

These and similar disputes of a local character have so occupied the attention of the New-York and Brooklyn delegates that they have had but little time to discuss the merits of the old or new ticket question. The country members, on the other hand, have given all their attention to discussing the probabilities of the success of Bigelow, Fairchild and Co., and there can be no doubt that the caucusing which has been going on all day has resulted in the discovery of the fact that if all the Tammany Hall men are admitted to the permanent organization, the new ticket party will be in a majority. Gov. Robinson, however, has all day long been making desperate efforts to prevent the majority from making itself felt. As the trains come in from the west and north he had his runners, most of them clerks in the State-house and departments, who should be attending to the duties for which the public pays them, stationed at the railway depots to intercept delegates and bring them to the Executive Chamber. Here they were met by the Governor and begged to vote in favor of the renomination of the old ticket. By this prostitution of Executive power, coupled with the wire-pulling of Smith Weed, Fairchild, and Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer, he has succeeded to such an extent that to-night the old ticket men are exceedingly sanguine of success. They have certainly won over a number of delegates who were believed to be against them, and there is no doubt that to effect this result they have not scrupled to tell some rather hard stories about Mr. Beach, the leading opposition candidate for Secretary of State. They say, among other things of the same sort, that he was a friend and supporter of the Canal Ring in its palmy days; that while in the Lieutenant-Governor's chair he was always ready to do the bidding of Tweed; that, in short, he is a corrupt man, whose nomination would be exceedingly detrimental, if not disastrous, to the Democratic Party in the approaching election. These arguments have been so effective with what are called the "Goose-wing" and "Hay-loft" delegates, who are supposed to be more honest than their brethren from the cities, that there has been some talk this evening of taking up some other opposition candidate in place of Beach. There is no time for the movement, however, and it will doubtless be abandoned. The Beach men proper, on the other hand, are exceedingly hopeful, but they lack organization, and John Kelly is so busy looking after the Anti-Tammany delegation and fighting their claims that he has no time to help them.

The State Central Committee met to-night and was in session for several hours. Its long session was wholly due to the fact that Messrs. Apgar and Lester B. Faulkner wanted to make speeches. There was no reason for a long session since but three points were considered. They, however, were most important ones. The first matter taken up was that of temporary Chairman. Over this there had been all day much speculation, and as its settlement had an important bearing upon the contested delegations, no little anxiety to know the result was felt by those who favor the selection of a new ticket, and, consequently, are anti-Tilden. There were but two names mentioned. One was that of David B. Hill, of Chemung, a pronounced old ticket man, and a willing instrument to carry out the instructions of Magone and Apgar. The other was John Kelly's nomination, Clarkson N. Potter, of Westchester County, whose secession speech in Congress Kelly last year quoted at the convention at Saratoga, thereby killing his candidate for Governor. The result of the election was that Hill received 19 and Potter 14 votes. The first test, therefore, resulted in a vote in favor of the old ticket.

When it is remembered that the temporary Chairman appoints the Committees on Organization, Resolutions, and Credentials, the significance of Kelly's defeat will be fully understood. Of course, these committees will now be largely composed of old ticket men. Kelly realized his defeat, for when the next motion was made, that which was to give the temporary Chairman the power to appoint the committees, and which provided that each member of the Central Committee should have the privilege of suggesting one man for each committee from their respective Congressional districts, Kelly made a desperate movement to prevent the convention from getting wholly into the hands of the Tildenites. He first commenced a discussion as to the power of the committee to suggest these names, and, this failing, moved as an amendment that the delegates in each Congressional district should be instructed to select a member for each of these committees. Could this have been effected, then the committees would have been largely in favor of the new ticket and the full Tammany delegation would have been admitted, the Anti-Tammanyites excluded, the Slocumites from Kings admitted, to the exclusion of the King delegation, and the Albany delegation headed by Erastus Corning admitted, which would have given 102 votes for the new ticket in one lump. But Kelly failed again, for the committee voted the amendment down by a vote of 20 to 13, and adopted the old traditional method by the same vote. This matter having been settled, and not without much debate, in which Kelly strenuously fought for his amendment, the Tammany chieftain moved that where seats were contested both the delegates should be given tickets to the floor, but that neither delegation should be allowed to participate in the proceedings under the temporary organization. This was promptly voted down by a vote of 21 to 12. The effect of this action is that those delegations whom Mr. E. K. Apgar, as Secretary of the State Committee, chooses to call "regulars" will be admitted to seats in the beginning.

Thus it will be seen that Mr. Kelly has at the outset met with a series of disheartening defeats. From the first the action of the State Committee was steadily and persistently in the direction of a renomination of the old ticket, an event which now looks more probable than at any time previously.

The appointment of D. B. Hill to the Chairmanship of the temporary organization is generally regarded by respectable Democrats, not only as a grave mistake, but as an insult to the party. It certainly is not in keeping with the canal reform pretensions of the Chairman of the State Central Committee, Mr. Magone, for, if very positive evidence can be trusted, there is no man in the State who has profited more by canal frauds and canal claims than this same Mr. D. B. Hill. He came to the Legislature a poor man, and, after spending a Winter in company with Mr. Tweed, went back to his home in Elmira rich enough to buy out the *Gazette*, a paper, by the way, which belonged before then to the man whom John Kelly succeeded. It is hinted by unkind people that, as Mr. Tweed never forgot his friends, his kindness to Mr. Hill must have been in return for services rendered. The temporary Chairman is indeed a fitting representative of the sham reform methods of the men who are now his associates.

After the adjournment of the State Central Committee, Kelly returned to the Tammany head-quarters much disgusted and evidently very much disheartened. He expressed to one or two intimates the fear that the old ticket would be nominated in spite of all his efforts. Regarding this result, however, he does not seem to feel so much put out as at the prospect of the admission of Morrissey and the Anti-Tammany men to the permanent organization. Should this action be taken some of his most prominent followers say that he will "bolt" the convention, and leave Gov. Robinson and Messrs. Magone and Apgar to elect their ticket as best they may, without the aid of Tammany Hall. It is agreed on all sides that the New-York Ring and its leader have never been in so much danger as they are to-night. Kelly says openly that the State Committee was packed against him, and that he believes a majority of the delegates will sustain him in his demand for a new ticket. To test this, and, if possible, to defeat the old ticket managers, he proposes, it is understood, to object to the election of D. B. Hill, when that person's name is proposed for temporary Chairman, and to move that his own candidate, Mr. Clarkson N. Potter, be seated. Should he take this course and succeed in it, the convention will, of course, be in his hands. If he is unable to prevent the carrying out of the programme now arranged by Magone and Apgar, however, the old ticket will in all probability be elected, and the power of Tammany Hall seriously impaired.

In the midst of all this turmoil and contest there has been little said regarding a platform. It seems to be beyond question, however, that as Tilden's friends have the organization in their own hands, they will declare that he was legally elected, denounce the action of the Electoral Commission, and what they delight to call "fraud first triumphant in American politics." It will be seen that even in the midst of their serious difficulties, they cannot refrain from being amusing.

TILDEN AND THE CONVENTION.

HOW "THE GREAT REFORMER" MADE A GREAT MISTAKE—A SCRAP OF SECRET HISTORY—WHY THE DEFEATED CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY WANTED A NEW TICKET—THE WORK OF HIS FRIENDS IN ALBANY—MR. MAGONE AND THE STATE COMMITTEE—TILDEN WORKING FOR THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1877.

There is one phase of "the old or new ticket fight" now going on among the Democratic faithful which will not reveal itself in the State Convention to be held here to-morrow, but which will nevertheless have a marked influence upon the proceedings. It is a well-known fact that Mr. Tilden, just before his departure for Europe, expressed himself in favor of a new ticket, and by his action in taking Secretary of State Bigelow with him virtually announced that the gentleman named was not a candidate for renomination. On the other hand, it is now an equally well-known fact that Gov. Robinson, Eddie Apgar, James Daly, Sidney T. Fairchild, and all the other Tilden agents in the State are engaged in a frantic effort to renominate the old ticket, placing Mr. Bigelow at its head as before, and that Mr. Tilden favors the movement. The explanation of this apparently mysterious change of front can now be given.

When the defeated candidate for the Presidency took his departure for other shores he made Mr. Bigelow the companion of his voyage, and announced his desire for the selection of a new ticket, firmly believing that "Dan" Magone, the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, or some other equally faithful supporter of the Tilden interest, would be able to secure the nomination for Secretary of State, and that the rest of the ticket would be made up of men loyal to the cause of "the great reformer," and anxious to further his little plans for the future. "The truly virtuous statesman" had scarcely turned his back on Gramercy Park, however, when it was suddenly discovered that John Kelly and the hordes of Tammany were also in favor of a new ticket, and that they, together with a very powerful influence in the interior of the State, advocated interests in every way antagonistic to the late standard-bearer of the national Democracy. Not long after this, when it became apparent that Mr. Allen C. Beach, the man who had dared to denounce the canal reform sham, was likely to profit by the Tilden movement for a new ticket, Gov. Robinson, by order of his absent benefactor, at once hastened to inform the people that it was necessary to the success of his administration that Bigelow, Fairchild and Company should be renominated, and to frantically demand of the party, through his ever subservient organ, the Albany *Argus*, that the names of those gentlemen should again be placed upon the Democratic ticket. Before this order had been sent out, however, it was apparent to observing politicians that Mr. Tilden's desire to control the convention through his agents, and with their aid dictate the nomination, had been defeated by the movement for a new ticket which he himself had inaugurated by taking Secretary of State Bigelow out of the country. The candidacy of Mr. Beach for that gentleman's position was a most unwelcome surprise to "the Kitchen Cabinet," and all those identified with the Tilden interest, for it is a well-known fact that he is about the last man in the State whose political success would be agreeable to the wandering statesman or his traveling companion, Mr. Bigelow. For years past Allen C. Beach has been most bitter and uncompromising in his opposition to all Mr. Tilden's political aspirations. He is now generally regarded as the strongest and most active representative of the anti-Tilden Democracy in the interior of the State. Being against Tilden, he is naturally at swords' points with that gentleman's puppet, "Dan" Magone, and as they both live in the northern part of the State, and as Beach has usually been successful in the local fights among the district Democracy, it will readily be seen that the Chairman of the State Central Committee will not spare any effort which promises to secure the defeat of his rival before the convention.

And in this connection I may mention the fact that the fight now going on in Albany between what may be called the Beach and Magone wings of the Democracy turns chiefly upon the future plans of Mr. Tilden. On the one hand Mr. Magone and his followers declare that the gentleman whom they still delight to call "the great Reformer," is stronger in this State than he ever was before, and that his hold upon the Democracy of the Union is as great as it was a year ago. Mr. Beach, for his part, makes no secret of his bitter hostility to Tilden. He regards him as a sham and a pretender, and he does not hesitate to make his opinions public. It is somewhat singular, however, that he and Mr. Magone, divided on everything else, join in declaring the belief that the Republican managers in the coming campaign will neglect if not sacrifice their State ticket in the hope of gaining a good working majority in the State Senate. Or, in other words, that they will make every other consideration subservient to the contest for the United States Senatorship which will occur a year hence. Without discussing the question thus raised, it can be stated positively that in the event of the nomination of Mr. Beach, if not in any event, the precise tactics indicated will be adopted by Magone, Apgar, Fairchild, and the rest of "the reformer's" agents. It is now an open secret among well-informed politicians of both parties that Mr. Tilden is a candidate for the United States Senatorship, and there is no doubt that his aspirations in this direction will have a very marked effect upon the canvass. This will be particularly the case in localities where his friends control the wires. The subordination of the State ticket to the Senatorial contest will, of course, be much more pronounced if a new ticket is nominated not thoroughly in accord with Tilden and "the Albany Regency" than it will be if Bigelow and Fairchild are again placed upon the ticket. For this reason the friends of the old régime profess entire indifference as to the candidacy of Mr. Beach, saying, with much significance, that his nomination would not by any means assure his election. On the other hand, the friends of Beach, who know that he has nothing to expect from the Tilden clique, either now or hereafter, declare that he will develop such strength in to-morrow's convention that his present opponents will only be too glad to make terms with him. Should he succeed, he would, I understand, be willing to co-operate heartily with every wing of the party. With Mr. Magone, however, he will have no communication of any kind, and if his name is placed at the head of the Democratic ticket it is not unlikely that there will be a change in the Chairmanship of the State Central Committee. Such a change would not be regretted by the masses of the party, for Mr. Magone is generally regarded as entirely unfit for the position, and it is well known that he would never have been placed in it but for the influence of Mr. Tilden. From the first he has been the tool of that gentleman, nothing more. Should he be displaced there will be much sorrow in the camp of "the reformers;" for they know that even should they succeed in carrying the State Senate by "cutting" Beach, and the Assembly of next year by some other disreputable trick, they would still, if unaided by the State Central Committee, find great difficulty in sending their chief to the National Senate. H. C.

AN EXODUS OF DEMOCRATS.

DEPARTURE OF THE VARIOUS DELEGATIONS FROM THIS CITY TO THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION AT ALBANY.

The outpouring of Democratic politicians from New-York yesterday might have been a matter of some pecuniary advantage to Mr. Vanderbilt had not the pleasant features of the free pass been so frequently seen among the crowds that thronged the Grand Central Depot in the morning. Even the early train at 8:30 carried many embryo statesmen to the State Capital, and before the 10:30 train started there was hardly standing room in the large waiting-rooms of the depot. The 3 o'clock train, too, took a large number of passengers with political tendencies, and the St. John, the Albany night boat, was almost loaded down with them, her passengers, as one of the number incautiously said, being "principally those who could not get railroad passes." Among the passengers by the 8:30 A. M. train were Hon. John Kelly, Augustus Schell, Henry L. Clinton, Edward L. Donnelly, Edward D. Gale, and Thomas Dunlap. By a the greater number took the 10:30 train, filling three parlor cars with delegates and alternates alone. Half an hour before the time were to be seen in the depot Orlando N. Stewart, Aldermen Slevin and Joyce, ex-Assemblyman Fallen, Senator Moore, Deputy Sheriffs Gale and Keese, Judge Quinn, Assemblyman Ecclesine, Supervisor Morrissey, George McGlinn, ex-Speaker Hitchman, Alderman Cole, ex-Judge Hogan, Assemblymen Grady and Holahan, Alderman Keenan, Commodore Gideon, ex-Congressman Roberts, Deputy Sheriff Tappan, ex-Assemblyman Seebacher, ex-Alderman Kehr, Aldermen Sauer and Salmon, ex-Senator Cauldwell, Fire Commissioner King, and John D. Townsend. As the hour approached, John Morrissey sauntered in, followed by James Hayes and Joseph Shannon. Judge Duffy, with the First District delegation, drove up in hacks, followed by Hugh McLaughlin, and Corporation Counsel De Witt. There was also a delegation from the Liquor-dealers Union, who go to the convention for the purpose of having inserted in the platform a resolution declaring that, if a Democratic Legislature is elected, what they consider a proper Excise law shall be passed. Very few Independent Democrats went up in the 10:30 train. The leaders of the Independents in Kings County, George V. Bramer, Daniel Bradley, and E. Hopkins, went up in the Drew on Monday evening, in the crowd, however, were ex-Assemblyman Carty, William P. Mitchell, Emanuel B. Hart, and others. The Tammany party proper, in the train, numbered about 200, there being 63 delegates and 63 alternates, nearly all of whom were there. Five districts sent two sets of delegates, all, of course, claiming that they represent Tammany Hall. These were the First, Third, Fifth, Sixteenth, and Twenty-first. In some of the districts dissatisfaction with the regular delegates, and in others differences regarding the State ticket, was the cause of the split. The St. John, which left the City at 6 o'clock last evening, carried almost as many persons to the convention as all the trains combined, and although they were generally the rank and file, still there were some representative men, who, from various causes, were prevented from going earlier. Among the St. John's passengers were Assemblyman Stein, of the Twentieth District, Collector of Assessments Gilon, ex-Assemblyman Hanschall, of the Nineteenth District, ex-Senator Michael Norton, Thomas Foley, Deputy Sheriffs Dennett and Fitzgerald, Assistant Fire Marshal Orr, Deputy Sheriff Gleason, Assemblyman Berrigan, ex-Judge Hartman, Assemblyman Stanley, of Brooklyn, and Hon. Erastus Brooks.

VAST FORGERIES EXPOSED.

A WEALTHY AND TRUSTED CRIMINAL.

OVER $200,000 TRACED AND AN INDEFINITE AMOUNT YET TO BE DISCOVERED—THE CULPRIT A MAN OF WEALTH, STANDING, SOCIAL POSITION, AND PIETY—INSURANCE SCRIP AND BANK STOCK RAISED AND HYPOTHECATED — CONSTERNATION IN BUSINESS CIRCLES — FLIGHT OF THE FORGER.

"Down town" was electrified yesterday morning by whispers of the discovery of a very large forgery involving the good name of one of the most highly respectable business men of that region. As the day progressed the rumors slowly took shape, and shortly after 1 o'clock public announcement was made in the Stock Exchange warning members to be on the lookout for altered scrip of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company. From that hour the street was the scene of intense commotion and excitement which constantly increased as the enormous extent of the swindles gradually developed. The accused gentleman, who cannot be found and is a fugitive, is William C. Gilman, a broker in insurance and other scrip, residing at No. 31 West Thirty-sixth-street, and having a handsomely fitted up office at No. 46 Pine-street, on the corner of William. Mr. Gilman is a young man of about 32 years of age, married and with a family. He comes from one of the oldest and most respectable New-York families. His father, from whom he inherited his business, was a gentleman of the strictest probity, a man of wealth, moving in the best society, and an exemplary Christian. He died 13 years ago, leaving William a snug fortune in cash and real property. The young man was reared under the most rigid religious influences, and up to the present time gave every evidence that the seed thus sown had borne good fruit. His credit was unquestioned on the street for almost any reasonable amount. He led a singularly quiet and retired life, being seemingly devoted to his wife and family. He had no vices whatever, so far as was known, did not indulge in gambling or drinking, was not given to loose society, and displayed no "fast" propensities of any kind. He was one of the most prominent members of Rev. Dr. Houghton's Church and Superintendent of its Sunday-school, and was otherwise among the foremost in deeds of piety. Rev. Dr. Thompson, of the Tabernacle, married his sister. In his personal relations he was genial and modest, and was universally liked. He conducted his business in a seemingly conservative manner, and was apparently thriving. It was not known—nor is it now—that he ever speculated to the amount of a dollar, or that his financial affairs had ever become in any way embarrassed. Bearing such a character, the announcement that he was a forger came upon his friends and victims alike like a clap of thunder out of a clear sky.

On Saturday last Mr. Gilman went to Norwich, Conn., for the avowed purpose of bringing home his wife and family, who had been spending the heated term in that pleasant New-England town. He had been in the habit of doing business with Henry Talmage & Co., bankers and brokers, No. 39 Pine-street, borrowing money from them on Atlantic Mutual scrip and other securities. On Friday they had called one of their loans to him, and he had met it promptly as usual. On Monday, being in need of some more money, they called another loan on him, but finding that he was out of town they sent one of two Atlantic Mutual certificates for $10,000 each that he had hypothecated with them as far back as April 28 last, and some Western Union stock, to the Third National Bank, where they were acquainted, with a request for a temporary accommodation. The amount advanced to Gilman by Henry Talmage & Co. on these and $4,000 worth of other good collateral was $18,000. Mr. Talmage's story is that the bank accepted the securities and made him a loan, but subsequently becoming suspicious of the Atlantic Mutual scrip, they sent it around, with a request that it be verified. This he promptly proceeded to do, taking both certificates to the office of the company at Wall and William streets. A short examination of the books showed that each certificate had been "raised" from $100, the originals for that amount being registered as having been issued to William C. Gilman. Mr. Jordan, Cashier of the Third National Bank, denies that any loan was made by the bank, but refuses to furnish any further information, on the ground that the bank had nothing to do with the matter and it was none of their business. The officers of the Atlantic Mutual corroborate Mr. Talmage so far as his inquiring about the scrip and the discovery of the forgery are concerned.

However that may be, the knowledge of Gilman's rascality seems to have been confined to the gentlemen mentioned until yesterday morning. At about 11 o'clock the officers of the Phenix National Bank, adjoining the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, got wind of the matter, and knowing Gilman to have been a depositor in the American Exchange National Bank, corner of Cedar-street and Broadway, they immediately sent word to President Coe, who had an examination made at once. He discovered 10 scrip certificates of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, of an apparent aggregate face value of $87,320, on which, in connection with other valuable securities, the bank had loaned Gilman, it is said, upward of $50,000. The 10 certificates were sent to the insurance company, where it was found that their aggregate original value had been but $1,260, in denominations of $50, $90, $100, and one of $500, and that they had all been issued in the name of William C. Gilman. Mr. Coe was disinclined to give much information, but he said that the loss to the bank would not be so large as estimated by popular rumor. This was reported at first at $100,000, and Mr. Coe's expression was that it would not reach half of that. Mr. Coe said he had never been so dumfounded in his life. He had known Gilman and his father for 40 years in business. They had kept an account continuously during that period. He was intimately, as he thought, acquainted with young Gilman's position, character, and prospects, and would have trusted him to any amount. Mr. Coe at once placed the case in the hands of ex-Detective Macdougal, who is in the bank's employ, and that officer hastened to post men to watch Gilman's house and office, a clerk of the Atlantic Mutual Company having asserted that while on his way down down, about 9 A. M., he saw Gilman and his wife and family enter his residence, on their return from the country. The detectives remained at their post all day, but without result. Gilman had evidently learned in some mysterious way that his rascality was discovered, and had absconded.

About 3 o'clock a gentleman, who refused to give his name, or to say what bank he was connected with, called at the office of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and presented for examination three more scrip certificates of the company of an apparent face value of $25,950, on which he said Gilman had obtained loans. These also proved to have been issued to Gilman, and their original aggregate value was found to be but $380. About 5 o'clock still another batch, consisting of nine certificates, arrived at the office of the company for verification. They represented an apparent face value of $74,000, and had been hypothecated for loans by Gilman. In this case, too, the messenger refused to disclose the name of his principal, except that the victim was an "institution," presumably, from the manner in which he said it, a trust company. The books of the insurance company showed that these certificates too had been issued to Gilman, and that they had been raised from an original aggregate value of $1,460. Twenty other certificates of small original values, presented by the same parties, on which loans had been advanced to Gilman, and which had been issued in his name, were found to have been unaltered, as was also a certificate of a genuine original value of $5,000 issued to and hypothecated by Gilman to another party. There are still two or three certificates issued to Gilman to be accounted for, and when these come in it is believed that the sum total of his forgeries by means of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company scrip will be definitely known. So far it foots up $206,370. But Gilman's genius was not confined in any narrow limits. At the last moment before the close of business the excited bankers were thrown into still greater consternation by the yet more astounding discovery that Gilman has been also borrowing money on raised certificates of bank stock. Two came to light before the investigation ceased for the night, one of the American Exchange National Bank, raised from 5 to 50 shares or from $500 to $5,000, and one of the Metropolitan National Bank, raised from 6 to 60 shares or from $600 to $6,000. How many more of these altered bank certificates are in existence it was impossible to learn last evening. Search will probably be made to-day and some approximation of the entire amount may be obtained, though this is doubtful, as many persons will prefer to pocket their loss rather than risk damaging their credit through publicity. As Gilman was a large dealer in every sort of insurance scrip, and as he had facilities for purchasing all sorts of bank and other stocks it is more than likely, in view of the latest developments, that more than one or two banks or companies were made the channel of his scoundrelism. There will consequently be a lively overhauling of securities this morning, Gilman having had a large business acquaintance and an extensive credit.

The advantage of character as an assistance in swindling was never better exemplified than in the present case, for more transparent and bungling forgeries than those that have thus far been discovered in Gilman's case were never committed. It seems as if a child could not have been deceived by them, and that careful and keen business men were taken in and kept in ignorance for months appears inexplicable. The Atlantic Mutual is a fire and marine insurance company on the mutual plan. Like other mutual insurance companies, it issues to its policy-holders scrip proportionate to the amounts of premiums they pay in. These certify that the persons in whose names they are issued are entitled to receive the several amounts set opposite their names from the net profits of the company's business. Payments are made in this case about once every four years; the time varies with other mutual insurance companies, some settling but once in 13 years. The scrip is negotiable and a purchaser not a policy-holder is entitled to have it transferred to his name on the books of the company, or rather to have the old certificate canceled and a new one issued to him for the original amount. It was in this manner that Gilman became possessed of so many certificates in his name. An officer of the Manhattan Insurance Company recalled yesterday the fact that he had sold Gilman some Atlantic Mutual scrip once at 98 when it was quoted on the market at 90. He remembers how astonished he was at Gilman's offer at the time. The amounts vary from $3 upward. A certificate for $10,000 such as Gilman manufactured would represent about $25,000 of paid up premiums, and this alone should have made bankers, to whom 5 or 10 such certificates were offered for hypothecation, suspicious. The Atlantic Mutual however, is regarded as a highly successful and solvent institution and its scrip is quoted very nearly at par. The two banks whose certificates have been raised are also very strong, and this may have helped to facilitate the placing of the forgeries. Taking the insurance company scrip as an example, the amount, the name of the party to whom issued, and the signatures, are written in ink on printed blanks. Gilman, or whoever actually perpetrated the forgery, seems to have scraped off the writing representing the amount with a knife. In most instances the paper has been visibly thinned by the operation. In all no care appears to have been taken to smooth down the consequent roughness, or otherwise to obliterate the marks of the scraper in any way, but over the space thus made blank the raised amount was scrawled in a fair imitation of the original handwriting. The ink spread at every stroke of the pen, making the forgery apparent at a glance, even should the scraping be overlooked. The bank shares are equally badly bungled.

The losses will fall on the persons who loaned money on the certificates. The officers of the Atlantic Mutual and their counsel hold that the company is not responsible to the extent of one cent for the forgeries, and this view of the case is generally accepted on the street. Everybody is puzzled to know what Gilman did with the proceeds of his rascalities. It could not be learned from anybody connected with the Stock Exchange that he had ever bought or sold a share of stock in a speculative way. Nobody had heard that he had become involved in any other chance, venture of any other kind. He was known to be comfortably off and to be doing a good business, and his style of life was believed to be entirely consistent with his apparent income. All speak of him in the highest possible terms. Mr. Jones, President, and Mr. Dennis, Vice-President of the Atlantic Mutual, say that on Saturday last they would have trusted him to any extent. His office yesterday was in charge of his gray-headed clerk, who solemnly assured THE TIMES reporter that to his knowledge Mr. Gilman never speculated outside of his legitimate business to the extent of a dollar. The poor old gentleman was utterly broken down with the terrible news. Tears streamed down his cheeks as he said to the reporter, "Mr. Gilman was the best gentleman I ever knew. I have been in his employ 14 years, and I have, unfortunately, a very hasty temper, but in all that time we never had an angry word." The clerk knew absolutely nothing about the facts of the forgeries further than what he had heard. His employer had not been at the office all day, nor had he seen or heard from him since Saturday. Mr. John Todd Hunter, counsel for Henry Talmage & Co., sued out a writ of attachment against the office furniture and had a Deputy Sheriff placed in possession late in the afternoon. Mr. Hunter also sent to Albany to request the Governor to make out a requisition immediately for Gilman's transfer to this State in case he should be apprehended in some other State or Canada.

The first news of the forgeries was brought to the Police Central Office at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, by ex-Detective C. B. Macdougal, who called on Superintendent Walling, accompanied by Detectives Kerns and Thompson, of the Central Office, and informed him of what had been discovered. Mr. Macdougal is at present employed by the American Exchange National Bank, one of the institutions victimized by Mr. Gilman's fraudulent operations. Superintendent Walling was closeted with the detectives for some time, and then summoned Sergt. Keally and a number of detectives attached to the Central Office squad and gave them instructions to guide them in their search for the missing broker. A full description of Mr. Gilman was obtained from Mr. Macdougal, to whom he was personally known, and was telegraphed to all the principal cities in the United States and the British Provinces, accompanied with an urgent request to the Police authorities in those places to make search for and arrest him.

Detective Thompson went to Mr. Gilman's residence in West Thirty-sixth-street yesterday afternoon, but, as might have been expected, failed to find him there. He saw Mrs. Gilman, who appeared terribly shocked at the revelations which had caused the disappearance of her husband. She informed the officer that she and her children had spent the past Summer in Norwich, Conn. On Saturday last her husband came to Norwich for the purpose of bringing his family to their home in this City. He spent Sunday and Monday with them, and on Monday evening they all took passage on the boat, arriving here at an early hour yesterday morning. After taking breakfast Gilman left the house at 9 o'clock, as was his usual custom, to go down town to business, and since that time she assured the officer that she had not seen or heard from him. The first intimation she had received of the disgrace which had so suddenly fallen upon her came from her brother-in-law who called on her during the afternoon and informed her that she need not expect to see her husband for some time to come, as he had got into trouble and had absconded. It was learned by the officers that Mr. Gilman's habits were very quiet and domestic. He spent nearly all his evenings with his family when they were in town. He was an amateur water-color painter of rare talent, and the walls of his parlor are adorned with specimens of his skill.

The detectives last night had no idea in which direction Gilman had fled, but it is believed that he has made tracks for Canada, whence he will endeavor to make his way to Europe. There is also an impression among those who are most intimately acquainted with the fugitive that he will commit suicide, if he has not already done so. The detectives, although they admit that they have not obtained any clue to his whereabouts, appear confident that if he does not destroy himself he will soon be captured, as the publication of his crimes and his flight through the newspapers, with the prospect of a large reward which his victims will doubtless offer for his capture, will set a thousand detectives on his track. He is personally well-known by Detectives Elder and Sampson from their long connection with Wall-street affairs, and the services of both these officers have been enlisted in the case.

Detective Macdougal was visited by a TIMES reporter last evening. The detective, who for over 20 years has been engaged in financial affairs which have required his professional services, said that he had known Mr. Gilman for years and his reputation on the "street" had always been first class and there had never been the slightest imputation on his integrity. The extent of his forgeries would not be definitely known for some time, but he would not be surprised if it reached in the aggregate $500,000. The extent of the forgeries may never be known to the public, as doubtless many of his victims will pocket their loss and keep silent, fearing that the publication of the matter would injuriously affect their credit. In regard to the loss sustained by the American Exchange Bank, Mr. Macdougal said that the officers of the bank had given up all idea of recovering any of the money which they had lost by their confidence in Gilman, and they had determined to use every exertion to capture the forger and bring him to punishment. No compromise would be entered into with him, and they would see that full justice would be meted out to him for his crimes.

It was learned late last night that Gilman had been seen early yesterday morning in Wall-street, and had been at his office for a short time. He must have received some intimation of what had been discovered, for he left so hurriedly that he forgot to take his overcoat, which he had brought down town with him, and the garment was found by the detectives lying across a chair in his private office, where he had thrown it on entering.

Detective Thompson succeeded last evening in obtaining a photograph of the missing forger. This *carte de visite* will be placed in the hands of a photographer to-day, and a large number of copies struck off and distributed throughout the country.

STATE POLITICAL NOTES.

The Democrats of Chemung County have nominated George O'Hanlon for Assembly.

Oswego papers say that Hon. John C. Churchill was surprised at his nomination to head the Republican State ticket, and will accept.

The statement that the Democrats of

ROWING ON HARLEM RIVER.

A REMARKABLE AQUATIC DISPLAY.

FALL RACES OF THE HARLEM REGATTA ASSOCIATION—A LARGE NUMBER OF CLUBS PARTICIPATE — FOURTEEN EXCELLENT CONTESTS—THE TRIAL AND FINAL HEATS —THE FOUR AND SIX-OARED RACES WON BY THE COLUMBIA BOYS—SUPERB EXHIBITIONS OF SINGLE SCULLING.

Never heretofore has there been so much rowing in a single day on the Harlem River as there was yesterday. It began at 9 A. M. and lasted till sunset. The Fall Regatta of the Harlem Regatta Association was the occasion for this unusual aquatic display, which took in, not merely all the clubs on the Harlem, but most of the well-known rowing associations in the vicinity of New-York and some of more remote habitations. The *esprit* was excellent, and not a single disputation of even the most trifling kind grew out of the 14 races that were rowed. The scene on the river was of the liveliest kind, but chiefly so in the afternoon, when the final heats, the most interesting on the programme, were fought out under the eyes and amid the clamor and applause of thousands of spectators. Nearly every club of prominence flaunted its flag on a special steamboat, and the river was so crowded with row-boats that it was with some difficulty the course could be kept clear. As of old, the college cry of the Columbia boys carried triumph in its tone, nor was it triumph, either, that was cheaply won. On the contrary, the double victory which these hearty lads credited to their *Alma Mater* in the races for four-oared shells and six-oared gigs came of generous and gallant exertion. In the latter case only a quarter of a second stood between them and a dead heat. The opponents that ran them thus closely were a young, light, and exceedingly hardy Dauntless crew, who made a splendid exertion for the credit of their club. There was the most enthusiastic contention between the junior scullers, and here there was both superb style and quality developed in the person of H. Livingstone, a young lad from Yale, who carried off the victory from 17 competitors. Another college boy, from Wesleyan, pulled also a very plucky race until sudden sickness compelled his withdrawal. The senior sculls went to George W. Lee, the champion of the Triton Club, Newark, a formidable oarsman, with a fine reach and good syle generally, while Downs and Eustis, of the Atalantas, secured the pairs for the Harlem River.

TRIAL HEATS—JUNIOR SCULLS.

All the trial heats were rowed between 9 A. M. and 1 P. M., down stream, that is to say, from Macomb's Dam Bridge toward Harlem Bridge. The tide was in favor of the competitors except in the case of those engaged in the last two races. By the time their turn had come, the tide had begun to run flood. The course was a mile long, straight away. There came to the starting point for the first heat, Emil Coulon, of the Friendship, J. J. Gunther and Walter S. Wilson of the Nassau, W. Content of Columbia, and John V. Elliott of the Seawanhaka. Coulon, who had an excellent reputation as a junior, justified the anticipations of his friends. He got away quickest, took the lead, and although pluckily followed up by Wilson, never lost his ad vantage. Time—6:32½. The steam-tug Reba with the Referee, Mr. Arthur F. Dexter, of the Narragansett Boat Club, on board, then went back to the starting point, and the second batch of competitors were dispatched without delay. These were William Hurley, of the Friendship; J. Frazier, of the Palisade, Yonkers; W. R. Kent, of the Nonpareil; J. D. Nook, of the Seawanhaka, and Lacey Odell, of the Nassau. Again victory sided with the Friendship Club, its champion Hurley winning in 6m. 37⅗s. The third heat brought out John A. Ackerman, of the Empire, Hoboken; H. Livingstone, of Yale College; William Childs, of the Nautilus, and G. E. Man, of the Argonauta. The race was very keenly contested, but looked the cleverest in point of style, Livingstone's form indicated the best of coaching, and he certainly profited by his lessons, and rowing with something to spare made the race in 6m. 15s. Childs, of the Nautilus, being second, and Ackerman third. In the fourth and last trial heat for junior single-sculls, the competitors were George Gaisel, of the Gramercy; James Pilkington, of the Seawanhaka, and Ockerhausen, of the Hudson, Jersey City; and E. A. Sumner, of Wesleyan College. The Wesleyan representative, as already indicated, had to withdraw from sickness, and Gaisel, proving too much for Ockerhausen, won the race in 6m. 41½s.

TRIAL HEATS—PAIRS.

The pair-oared trial heats followed the junior sculls, the clubs represented in the first heat being the Arlington, (R. V. Young and George W. Thomas,) the Nautilus, (W. Walsh and Frederick A. Levien,) and the Athletic, (Henry C. West and L. S. Mack.) The Athletic men showed their superiority from the start, and covered the distance in 6:29, the Nautilus, which has before now done some good work in pairs, in 6:47⅘, the Arlington rowers being apparently 10 seconds slower. In the next heat Downs and Eustis, for the Atalants, were too fast for Conlon and Cary, who represented the Friendship, and credited the race to their club without being hard pressed. Their time was 6:34¼.

TRIAL HEATS—SENIOR SCULLS.

J. A. Ackerman for the Empire, Hoboken; Thomas Fearon, of Yonkers, and James McCartney, of the Friendship, came first to the starting point. McCartney was decidedly the fastest of these three scullers, and led Fearon to the finish by over 6 seconds. The time of the winner was 7m. 22½s., which is accounted for by the fact that the tide had by this time ceased to run ebb, and so to assist the rower. When the second heat came on the flood tide had fairly set in. The contestants were Andrew Moffatt, of the Palisade, Yonkers; George W. Lee, of the Triton, Newark, and James Pilkington, of the Seawanhaka. Lee was the favorite, and he merely played with his opponents, winning without any effort in the slow time of 7:56⅗. The only foul of the day occurred in the next heat, although there were only two competitors, Henry Mills, of the Athletic, and J. H. Abeel, Jr., of the Nassau. Mills was very quick in getting away, but before he could get clear Abeel bore over toward him and fouled him. He repeated this erroneous steering with the result of a second foul. After a considerable pause, however, they finished the race. Time—9:59⅘.

FINAL HEATS—PAIRS.

After a short interval the final heats were begun at 2:30 P. M. The tide was now running strong flood, and to give the oarsmen the benefit of it the starting and finishing points were reversed, that is to say, the men rowed up stream, or toward High Bridge. Stations counted from the New-York shore as they did also during the trial heats. The pairs of the Atalantas and Athletics were first set moving, and went off to a splendid start. The Athletics began immediately to hold across the river toward their antagonists, who had the New-York station, but Eustis showed no disposition to be crowded, and with a few vigorous strokes began to forge ahead. Both now pointed rather toward the Westchester shore. The Atalantas pulling a very clean, vigorous stroke, drew their boat clear at the half-mile, and then gave their back wash to the Athletics, who had fallen into their wake. The Athletics spurted at the three-quarters, gained a little, then weakened and fell back. As the work grew more up-hill the stroke oar became more unsteady, slipped his seat, had to disengage one hand from his oar, and well-nigh "caught a crab" a couple of times. In this way the race progressed to the finish, the Atalantas crossing the line the winners by a clear length and a half. Time—6:11¾.

FINAL HEAT—JUNIOR SCULLS.

The four victorious junior scullers were now placed side by side in the following order, counting from the New-York side: Gaisel, Hurley, Livingstone, and Coulon. When the word was given, the Yale boy [Livingstone] went off with splendid alacrity, and darted out in fine style from his position between Hurley and Coulon. Gaisel, on the New-York shore, took second place, while Coulon forged ahead of Hurley. These positions were never afterward changed, except in respect to the intervening distance. Livingstone's style and vim made him invincible, and he opened out the gap between himself and Gaisel to six lengths, crossing the line in 6m. 4½s. Gaisel made the good time of 6m. 14s.

FOUR-OARED SHELLS.

Now came the race for the four-oared shells, with the following crews: Atalants—Ed. Blake, bow; H. W. Rodgers, No. 2; W. H. Downs, No. 3; John E. Eustis, stroke. Columbia—E. E. Sage, bow; R. R. Colgate, No. 2; C. S. Boyd, No. 3; J. T. Goodwin, stroke. Wolvenhooks—C. H. Craig, bow; J. J. Miles, No. 2; F. W. Tompkins, No. 3; R. J. Wilson, stroke. Athletic—R. W. Rathbone, bow; W. L. Stowe, No. 2; G. N. Stowe, No. 3; Charles N. Stone, stroke. The Columbia crew darted into the front position the moment the word "go" was given, while the Atalantas lay down to their work with steady energy, taking second place. The Wolvenhooks beat the water as if their lives depended on the issue, but, although they had a great deal of power, they were ragged and uneven in their style, and lacked skill to a manifestly. They succeeded, however, in heading the Athletics all through the race. The Columbia men were clear at the half-mile, still clearer at the three-quarters, and with something more to spare at the finish. Time—5:10¾. Atalanta—5:13.

FINAL HEAT—SENIOR SCULLS.

Lee, Mills, and McCartney now came together in the final struggle for the senior sculls. Mills made the pace as hot as he could from the very beginning, and Lee had to abandon his tactics on the trial heats and respond to the challenge with all his might. Both tore through the water in magnificent style, and when they crossed the line Lde had only a quarter of a second in his favor. His time was 5:37¼. Mc-Cartney, notwithstanding that he rowed very finely, was over 12 seconds behind Mills.

SIX-OAR GIGS.

The regatta was concluded with the toughest contest of the day, a race for six-oar gigs, in which the following crews took part: Dauntless—F. Gillelan, bow; H. W. Peckwell, No. 2; C. E. Knapp, No. 3; W. G. Demorest, No. 4; H. W. Walter, No. 5; D. Roche, stroke; Coxswain, J. J. Duff. Friendship—W. Hurley, bow; W. E. Cody, No. 2; Robert Tillson, No. 3; M. Robinson, No. 4; A. Schneider, No. 5; P. Biglin, stroke; Coxswain, M. J. Murray. Columbia—F. T. Timpson, bow; C. Edson, No. 2; H. G. Ridabock, No. 3; R. R. Colgate, No. 4; R. C. Cornell, No. 5; J. T. Goodwin, stroke; Coxswain, M. Nathan. The Friendsaip crew were soonest moving, but in a few seconds the Columbians darted to the front, while the Dauntless men rowed along steadily and strongly on the New-York side of the river. Then they went ahead of the Friendship, and stood on a line with the college crew. Both tugged with might and main, and the Friendship crew, not to be outdone, answered to every new effort of these formidable antagonists. There was nothing between the two leading boats at the three-quarters, and as they passed the line it was to all appearance a dead heat. But there was a slight shade in favor of Columbia. A quarter of a second told the story, and the Dauntless took the fractional defeat, as well they might, with a good grace. The time of the three crews was: Columbia, 5:04½; Dauntless, 5:04⅘; Friendship, 5:06. When the result of the race was made known, the College boys shouted their triumphal cry, the steamers tooted, and the spectators applauded. Then there was a rush of steam-boats and row-boats down the river, a general migration city ward, and the regatta was ended.

CITY SANITARY AFFAIRS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH—REPORTS ON THE YELLOW FEVER AND THE HUNTER'S POINT NUISANCE—MORTALITY STATISTICS.

Prof. Janeway, Chairman of the Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health, presented a report at the meeting of the board yesterday in reference to the action of the Sanitary Superintendent in removing Mr. John F. Ohl, a yellow fever patient, from Roosevelt Hospital to Quarantine, where he died on the day following his reception. He begins by referring to the State laws, which make it the duty of the Health Officer of the port to receive into the Quarantine Hospital all cases of yellow fever originating at Quarantine or elsewhere, from which he argues that it is the plain duty of the Health Officer of the City to direct the removal of any yellow fever patient to such hospital. As to the case in question, he does not believe that any injury resulted from the removal. He says that the Health Officer sent his steam yacht to the foot of Fifty-ninth-street; that Mr. Ohl was conveyed to the yacht, a distance of two blocks, in an ambulance, and was accompanied to Quarantine by Dr. Janes, Assistant Sanitary Superintendent; and further, that the patient's mental condition was such as to make a nervous shock impossible. Prof. Janeway argues that if there was no reason for Mr. Ohl's removal, there is none for the retention of yellow fever patients at Quarantine, and no reason for disinfecting the points of observations of the workings of the disease in different parts of the world to show that the weather was not too cold for its development. In conclusion he refers to the diversity of opinion concerning contagion in yellow fever, and declares his belief that there is no danger if the clothing be removed.

Dr. Walter De F. Day, Sanitary Superintendent, and W. P. Prentice, attorney and counsel of the board, presented a report relative to the investigation which was ordered by the board, and which was made by Dr. E. Walker and Inspector J. Neills, into the cause of and the responsibility for the nuisance at Hunter's Point, and which resulted in the indictment of the proprietor of Coe's fertilizer works. The report expresses the belief that with the active co-operation of the District Attorney a speedy trial will take place, and that conviction will put an end to all complaints against Hunter's Point.

The board adopted a resolution requesting the Board of Police to cause the arrest of all persons violating section 86 of the Sanitary Code by bringing fat into this City to be rendered, from Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Long Island City.

Dr. Nagle, Deputy Register of Records, reported that 746 deaths were reported in this City during the week ending Saturday, Sept. 29, which is an increase of 15 as compared with the number reported during the preceding week, and 63 more than during the corresponding week of the year 1876. The actual mortality for the week ending Sept. 22 was 497, which is 40.8 below the average for the corresponding week of the last 5 years, and represents an annual death rate of 23.91 per 1,000 persons living, the population estimated at 1,080,856. The mortality for the past quarter shows that 1 death was from small-pox, 49 from measles, 177 from scarlatina, 185 from diphtheria, 76 from membraneous croup, 185 from whooping-cough, 23 from cerebro-spinal fever, and 99 from malarial fevers; 34 of the deaths from measles, 121 from diphtheria, 50 from membraneous croup, 114 from whooping-cough, 17 from cerebro-spinal fever, and 43 from malarial fevers, were in tenement-houses. The average age of those who died from measles was 1 year 9 months and 15 days; scarlatina, 8 years 11 months 7 days; diphtheria, 3 years 6 months; membraneous croup, 2 years 5 months 23 days; whooping-cough, 1 year 5 months 20 days; cerebro-spinal fever, 10 years 3 days; malarial fever, 24 years 9 months 10 days, and small-pox, 49 years.

MLLE. AIMEE ON THE WITNESS-STAND.

During the forenoon, yesterday, a stylish woman, dressed in neatly-fitting dark silk, trimmed with lace, a jaunty Gainsborough hat, white kid gloves, bronze boots with high heels, and carrying an elegant parasol and a correspondingly neat poodle dog, alighted from a coupé in front of the Third District Civil Court in Greenwich-avenue, over which Justice Parker presides. The customary crowd of loafers was about the doors of the court building, engaged, as is their wont, in smoking cheap cigars and filthy pipes, or expectorating huge streams of tobacco-juice, making the neighborhood anything but agreeable to an expensively-attired lady. The lazy fellows aroused themselves from their lethargy as the occupant of the coupé stepped daintily across the sidewalk and up the stairs into Justice Parker's court-room. Some one in the crowd announced that she was Mlle. Aimée, the French opera bouffe singer, and with one accord the fragrant loafers followed her. Once inside, the prima donna was besieged by lawyers' clerks, who presented for her signature written passes admitting them to her performance at the Broadway Theatre, all of which she innocently signed, thinking that they were some kind of necessary legal documents. This amusing little incident over, the cause of her appearance in court was developed. Mlle. Aimée testifying in her own behalf in a suit brought against her by Albert Duclos, proprietor of the Hotel Lafayette. In September, 1876, Mr. Duclos called on Mlle. Aimée and asked her to pay $22 75, which he said he had expended for the transportation of luggage belonging to members of her troupe. She told him that she had nothing to do with the matter and declined to settle the bill. M. Duclos brought a suit against her and obtained judgment for the amount. Past before Aimée's departure for Havana, Marshal Salmon attached her wardrobe, and rather than suffer delay, she paid the Marshal $30. Upon her return to the City this Fall her lawyers, the Coudert Brothers, at once reopened the case. Mlle. Aimée testified that she was a copartner with Maurice Grau in the Aimée Opera Troupe; that she had nothing to do with the payment of expressage on baggage, and that she had told M. Duclos so, and had refused to pay the bill. Having made her deposition she sailed out of court, stepped into her coupé, and drove away.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Henry Sturcke assigned his property for the benefit of creditors to Edward C. Hazard yesterday.

George W. Cross, paper merchant, has gone into bankruptcy. The liabilities aggregate $45,000, of which there is about $15,000 on a secured claim and $13,000 unsecured. Mr. Cross' assets amount to nothing, except a life policy endowment for $2,000, which has been assigned to Cutter, Tower & Co.

The schedules were filed yesterday in the matter of the assignment of George Strause, butcher, of No. 820 First-avenue, to David Waixel. The liabilities are set down at $167,946 24, the nominal assets at $124,621 82, and the real assets at $35,-109 13. The Assignee was directed to give a bond in the sum of $50 000. Among the largest creditors of Strause are E. W. Vogel, $15,514 46; D. Waixel, $13,766, and J. B. Hoyt & Co., $10,000.

EX-GOV. NEWELL IN NEWARK.

Yesterday afternoon ex-Gov. Newell, the Republican Gubernatorial candidate, accompanied by Senator Potts, Chairman of the New-Jersey State Central Committee, visited Newark, and remained in consultation with the Essex County Committee for some time. His advent was not hailed by the blowing of trumpets, beating of drums, and booming of cannon, but as he entered the room he was heartily cheered. The meeting was large, every ward and township of the county being fully represented. In a short speech Gov. Newell imparted his views of the campaign, and infused an enthusiasm into the hearts and minds of the committee that will bear good fruit in the November battle. He made a most favorable impression. He moves about quietly, and works with the vim of a man who goes into the political fight to win. Last evening he left for home.

THE NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

A regular meeting of the New-York Historical Society was held last evening in the hall of the society on Second-avenue. Memorials of Mr. J. L. Motley and Mr. Beekman, two members of the society who have recently died, were presented by the Executive Committee and placed among the archives of the association. Col. John Ward read a long paper upon the Continental Congress, the first session of which was held in Philadelphia in September and October, 1774, and traced the growth of the revolutionary spirit among the colonists. There was a large attendance of members of the Historical Society and their friends, and Chief Justice Waite, who is an honorar- member, was present throughout the evening

JEROME PARK FALL RACES.

THE ATTENDANCE INCREASING.

FOUR WELL-CONTESTED RACES, ALL OF WHICH ARE CAPTURED BY THE FAVORITES—VICEROY WINS THE MILE DASH, SUSQUEHANNA THE HUNTER STAKES, PAROLE THE MATURITY STAKES, AND TROUBLE THE STEEPLE-CHASE.

The attractive programme offered for the second day of the meeting at Jerome Park, together with the fine weather, induced a larger number of people to visit the course than on Saturday. When the first train arrived the prospect was somewhat gloomy, and it seemed as if the day would pass tamely, but later on the grand stand began to fill up and the teams and vehicles drove up Jerome-avenue and into the course well laden with fashionable people. The coach Atlanticville arrived just before the races begun with a theatrical party, including E. A. Sothern, Lotta, Nellie Mortimer, Harry Wall, Henry E. Abbey, and with them were Lord Macduff and Prof. Simpson, of Edinburgh. The club-house was well patronized and wore a more animated aspect than on the preceding day. Although all the favorites won the races, they were so closely contested that the sport was really excellent and drew forth a great deal of enthusiasm. The mile dash resulted in a well-earned victory for Viceroy, who was giving weight to all his competitors. The Hunter Stake, which followed, was won by Susquehanna, but not without a hard struggle with Lady Salyers, whom she beat by three-quarters of a length only. The "Maturity Stake," worth $4,300, was captured by Parole, and thus the lucky Pierre Lorillard adds another big lump to his winnings. The steeple-chase, which wound up the day's sport, was very interesting, and was won by Trouble.

THE RACING IN DETAIL.

THE MILE DASH.

The first contest was a dash of one mile, for all ages, with allowances to maidens according to age, for which there were six entries, as follows: Carr & Co.'s b. c. Viceroy, 4 years, by Gilroy, out of Sister to Runic, 118 pounds; F. Symthe's b. f. Explosion, 4 years, by imp. Hampton Court, out of Naphtha, 115 pounds; Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Vermont, 3 years, by Virgil, out of Nannie Butler, 98 pounds; P. Mulcahy's ch. g. Durango, by Jack Malone, out of Fannie Barrow, 4 years, 108 pounds; D. McDaniels' b. c. Glen Dudley, 3 years, by imp. Glenelg, out of Madam Dudley, 98 pounds; and Pierre Lorillard's br. g. Diamond, 3 years, by Leamington, out of Black Stone, 95 pounds. They were got in line without delay, and at the first attempt were sent on their journey, the start being admirable. Diamond, being quickest on his legs, assumed the lead, and was speedily followed by Explosion, who collared Diamond on the turn, and then forged to the front, so that when she reached the quarter-pole she was showing half a length in front of Diamond, with Viceroy in close attendance, followed by Vermont. Coming under the club-house hill, Explosion shot out a length in front of Diamond, Viceroy still third, and Glen Dudley fourth. In this manner they went out of sight. Approaching, Vermont was in the lead, half a length before Explosion, while Diamond and Viceroy were close up. Vermont still held the lead into the home stretch, when Viceroy cut loose and at the furlong-pole was a length ahead of Vermont, while Diamond was coming fast and was on even terms with Vernont. Viceroy kept his lead and won the race by two lengths, in 1:47. There was a whipping race for second place between Diamond and Vermont, which the former won by a short neck. Explosion was fourth, Glen Dudley fifth, and Durango in the rear. The betting just before the start was as follows: Viceroy, two to one; Glen Dudley, two to one; Diamond, four to one; Vermont, four to one; Explosion, five to one; Durango, six to one.

THE HUNTER STAKES.

The second event was the Hunter Stakes for 3-year-old fillies, one mile and three-quarters, and of the 42 nominations with which the stake closed, four came to the post, namely, Col. McDaniel's b. f. Lady Salyers, by Longfellow, out of Geneva; George L. Lorillard's b. f. Idalia, by imp. Glenelg, out of Item; and August Belmont's ch. f. Susquehanna, by Leamington, out of Susan Bean, and the br. f. Mineola, the sister of Parole. The stake was considered at the mercy of the Belmont stable, but the result proved that it was not such an easy thing as was generally anticipated, for Susquehanna had all she could do to capture the stake from Lady Salyers. They were started in the chute, and for a wonder, Idalia behaved decently, owing to the fact that she was not worried at the post, for Walden dropped the flag quickly, and a very fine start was the result, all of the fillies moving off together at a slow pace, each apparently waiting for the other. The Belmont pair went to the front, and at the club-house hill were two lengths in front of Lady Salyers, with Idalia in the rear. As they were going out of sight, Mineola was seen to part company with Susquehanna, and when they were again seen Mineola was a length ahead of Susquehanna, and she a length before Idalia, who was two lengths ahead of Lady Salyers. In this manner they ran around the lower turn to the three-quarter pole. Running up the stretch Mineola was still in the lead, but after passing the furlong-pole she fell back, and was already beaten, while Idalia ran up and challenged Susquehanna, and the pair ran head and head to the stand, where Susquehanna pushed her neck in front, Mineola third and Lady Salyers fourth. Going round the turn Idalia pushed to the front, although Smith was pulling her hard, and for a length and a half but disappointed closed upon her again, and at the quarter pole was at Idalia's saddle-girth. Coming under the hill, Idalia pushed out a length in front of the favorite and Mineola was close up, two lengths before Lady Salyers, who was making a waiting race. When they were going out of sight Mineola fell back, Lady Salyers, upon reappearing, Idalia was seen leading Susquehanna a length and a half, and her backers began shouting; but Hayward immediately gave Susquehanna the signal and she speedily closed to the head of Idalia before reaching the three-quarter pole, while in the meantime Lady Salyers came nearer, and Mineola was completely out of the race. When they turned into the home stretch, Susquehanna was apparently in the lead, but Idalia came again and once more occupied the front place, when there was great excitement and loud shouting. She gave way, however, after passing the furlong pole, and, to the surprise of all, Lady Salyers came up and challenged Susquehanna, and her backers, in turn, became excited as she headed the favorite. "Lady Salyers wins!" was shouted from hundreds of throats, but then Hayward gave Susquehanna the whip, and she responded so well that she reached the goal, a winner by three-quarters of a length, while Idalia was little more than a length behind, Mineola beaten off. Time—3:19⅖.

WINNERS OF THE HUNTER STAKES.

Year.	Winner.	Sire.	W't	St's	Time.
1869	Invercauld	St. Albans	107	4	3:26½
1870	Remorseless	Eclipse	107	6	3:15¾
1871	Elsie	Leamington	107	4	3:23¼
1872	Woodbine	{ Censor, or } Kentucky.	107	3	3:16¼
1873	Lizzie Lucas	Australian	107	2	3:17¾
1874	Madge	Australian	107	3	3:10
1875	Olitipa	Leamington	107	3	3:14
1876	Sultana	Lexington	107	5	3:16½
1877	Susquehanna	Leamington	107	4	3:19½

THE MATURITY STAKES.

The next race was an equally important affair, being the Maturity Stakes for 4-year olds, three miles, $200 entrance, half forfeit, and $1,200 added, the second horse to receive $300 out of the stakes. Of the 31 nominations only three faced the starter, as follows: Pierre Lorillard's br. g. Parole, T. W. Doswell's b. c. Algerine, and George L. Lorillard's br. c. Ambush. Much interest was manifested in this race, as Algerine has not appeared at Jerome Park since he won the Belmont Stakes last year, and it was said that he was doing remarkably good work. He was therefore backed very strongly to beat Parole in the pools on Monday night. They were sent off without trouble, Ambush in front, but on the turn Algerine got half a length in advance of him. At the quarter pole, however, they were even and four lengths before Parole. It was evident that Algerine was to make the pace as fast as possible, for coming under the club-house hill he drew away from Ambush and going out of sight, was a length ahead of him; but on reappearing Ambush had moved to his saddle-girth, and Parole was four lengths behind, making a waiting race. They came up the stretch head and head, but at the end of the first mile Ambush was a neck before Algerine, and Parole four lengths in the rear. Time, 1:50. On the turn Ambush again pushed further in the van, and led Algerine half a length at the quarter-pole, and in this manner they ran under the hill and out of sight. When again seen the pair were still together, and ran yoked up the stretch to the end of the second mile, which was run in 1:54½, where Algerine showed a neck before Ambush, who was three lengths in front of Parole, who was still waiting on the turn once more. Algerine drew steadily away from Ambush, and led him three lengths at the quarter pole, while Parole got to the saddle girth of Ambush. When they came under the hill it was easy to see that Ambush was beaten, for he fell back under the whip. Parole then went to work, and closed on Algerine as they were going out of sight, amid considerable cheering. When they reappeared, however, Algerine was still leading Parole a length. At the three-quarters pole the latter moved to his saddle-girth, and there was a stubborn fight up the stretch past the furlong pole, when Algerine began to waver, and Parole, coming to the front, won the race by two lengths in 5:39; Ambush 10 lengths off. The last mile was run in 1:54½, the same time as the second.

WINNERS OF THE MATURITY STAKES.

Year.	Winner.	Sire.	W't	St's	Time.
1869	Abdel Kader	Australian	108	—	W. O.
1870	Glenelg, imp	Citadel	108	2	5:42½
1871	Preakness	Lexington	108	7	5:53
1872	Monarchist	Lexington	108	2	5:34½
1873	Mate	Australian	108	4	5:51
1874	Catesby	Eclipse	108	4	5:36
1875	Countess	Kentucky	105	5	5:43½
1876	Tom Ochiltree	Lexington	109	4	5:43½
1877	Parole	Leamington	105	3	5:39

THE STEEPLE-CHASE.

A handicap steeple-chase terminated the day's sport, and brought out the enthusiasm of the spectators in a high degree. There were ten entries, but only six of them started, namely: Charles Reed's b. g. Trouble, P. Nolan's b. g. Deadhead, A. D. Brown's b. h. Coronet, L. Hart's ch. h. Redding, George Ayres' b. c. Fredericktown, and J. S. Cattanach's b. g. Bencher. They were mustered at the usual starting-place, at the foot of the club-house hill. Bencher, as usual, began his high and lofty tumbling, which amused the spectators but delayed the start. A rope was finally brought o ls Saratoga, and Master Bencher was pulled to the post. The flag was dropped as soon as possible, and Coronet was off in the lead, Fredericktown second, the others straggling, with Bencher in the rear. At the first obstacle, a hurdle, Coronet was first, Fredericktown second, Trouble third, Redding fourth, while Deadhead stumbled and threw Midgely, his rider, over his head. They ran into the north field in the same order, but at the rails Bencher balked and threw his jockey, but Metcalf, equal to the emergency, caught the animal before he got away, and remounted him, but was unable to get him over the course. In the meantime the others went on about their business, there being now only four in the race, Coronet, Fredericktown, Trouble, and Redding, and in this order they took the double jump at the foot of the hill, the point from which they started, and ran into the south field, taking the several jumps there without changing their respective positions. They now came to the water, where Coronet was three lengths before Fredericktown, who was two lengths before Trouble, and Redding in the rear. They now ran up the hill in the picnic ground, at the end of the course, and, taking the wall at the crown of the hill, came down into the north field again, where Coronet had gained a lead of half a dozen lengths. Trouble then passed Redding and began the chase after Coronet. When they came to the two hurdles at the starting point again Coronet jumped short and knocked them down, leaving a clear way for his pursurers. Trouble began closing upon Coronet as they ran into the south field, but Coronet kept such a strong lead that it did not seem possible that he could be overtaken. He entered the regular track on the lower turn four lengths before Trouble, and it looked as if he must win, when Meany set Trouble going, and he speedily closed on the leader, and jumped the last hurdle with him. There was now great excitement, as Trouble came away handsomely, and was received with cheers as he passed Coronet, and won the race by three lengths in 5:17. Coronet was a dozen lengths ahead of Redding, who was half a length before Fredericktown.

DEBATING SUNDAY-SCHOOL TOPICS.

SESSIONS OF THE KINGS COUNTY SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONVENTION—ELECTION OF PERMANENT OFFICERS—ADDRESSES AND DISCUSSION UPON THE COMPOSITION OF LIBRARIES, THE QUALIFICATIONS OF SUPERINTENDENTS, AND OTHER SUBJECTS.

The Kings County Sunday-school Convention, comprising the Sunday-school officers and teachers of the Brooklyn Sunday-school Union, met in the Brooklyn Tabernacle yesterday. The interior of the edifice was rich with silken banners, and fragrant with the perfume of many flowers. Noticeable above the other floral decorations there stood upon the platform a tall, superb cross of varied flowers, the gift to the convention of Mrs. T. W. Barnum. The convention was called to order by Mr. C. C. Smalley, of the State Executive Committee, and Mr. H. H. Hall was chosen temporary Chairman. After singing, prayer, and other devotional exercises, the roll was called, delegates from 191 Sunday-schools responding. The following permanent officers were reported by the nominating committee and elected: President, Dr. Alexander Hutchins; Vice-Presidents—John D. Prince, of Flatbush; John J. Lewis, of Greenpoint; Eugene G. Blackford, Eastern District; Israel A. Barker, of the Brooklyn Union; S. G. Nelson, of East New-York, and Joseph B. Davenport, of Bowronville; Secretaries—Andrew Hageman, of New-Utrecht; J. S. Ogilve, of Greenpoint; George W. Logan, Eastern District; John R. Morris, Western District; Henry C. Strothoof, of Bowronville, and Charles Doughty, of East New-York. The ceremony of installation of the officers closed the morning session, the delegates adjourning to lunch at its conclusion.

The afternoon session was opened by a fine organ voluntary by George W. Morgan, which was followed by singing and prayer and an address of welcome by Rev. Dr. Talmage. The address was responded to by Mr. Hall, the President of the convention. Rev. Matthew Hale Smith then opened the discussion on the topic, "Is the selection of lessons for all classes and all schools alike, according to the 'International system,' a better plan than to leave it to the discretion of teachers and superintendent?" He disapproved of the "international system," as it covered a period of four years, leaving no opportunity for the introduction of questions of pertinence to the Sunday-schools that might occur at any period during those years. The system, he urged, should not extend over a year at the most, and should not be one to be learned under all circumstances. At the conclusion of his remarks Rev. Daniel Reed, LL. D., discussed the topic, "Will it add interest to the lesson to have the scholars commit a portion of it to memory?" favoring the affirmative view of the question, and arguing that the exercise of memory was a pleasure to the majority of the scholars. The discussion was continued by Dr. Wiles, of the Elliot-place congregation, and the convention voted with the speakers in the affirmative. Rev. George E. Reed spoke on the topics: "How can we best teach children reverence for God, the Church, the Sabbath-school, and the aged?" "How may the spiritual power of the Sabbath-school be promoted?" He favored, in the first instance, a good, thorough instruction of the children in the Scripture, and the instillation of the familiar precept, "The fear of God is the beginning of wisdom," and the systematic teaching of object lessons, and, finally, as a last resort, if all other means failed, the application of old hickory as a Scriptural corrective element, and particularly emphasized the bad effect on the children's mind of the absence of respect for religion and religious forms on the part of their elders.

A resolution favoring the formation of a committee of five clergymen and five Superintendents to pass upon all library books was referred to the Committee on Resolutions. Rev. Alfred Taylor then discussed the various aspects of the question of "Sunday-school Superintendents." He presented his theories by means of two large acrostical charts, showing with epigrammatic brevity what a Superintendent "ought to be," and, on the other hand, what he "ought not to be." Rev. J. Hyatt Smith next presented his views on the theme, "What are the most important qualifications needed in a Sunday-school Superintendent?" in a characteristic address that was frequently interrupted with laughter and applause. After a collection was taken Prof. S. Lasar read an address on the subject, "Is it right to use music associated with the opera and theatre in Sunday-school?" He denounced secular music in worship, and advocated a radical change in the present type of hymns, insisting that the music should not be a matter of entertainment. Rev. Dr. Sims next spoke upon the theme: "How can the Sabbath-school be made attractive?" The session closed with a hymn, after which the convention retired to an ample collation, served in the Sabbath-school building.

The evening session was opened by a cornet solo by Mr. George F. Benedict and an organ overture by Mr. Morgan. The opening address was delivered by Dr. T. L. Cuyler on the topic: "In what way shall our Sabbath-school children be best educated upon the subject of Temperance?" He urged that the duty of Sunday-school teachers was to inculcate temperance principles into children while they were children, to set them forth on the journey of life with the firm conviction that drunkenness is a ruinous evil that shuts men out from heaven. William Noble, the English working man temperance advocate, spoke briefly upon the necessity of teaching children temperate habits. A resolution pledging the voice of the convention in favor of temperance was carried by a standing vote. The subject "Infant Class" was next discussed by Mr. D. B. Hixon and the manner of teaching their little members. Dr. B. White then spoke upon "The Management of Sunday-schools." Gracie Wattles, a young member of the Tabernacle Sunday-school recited "The Teacher's Dream," the delivery of which, unusually good for one so young, was rewarded with liberal applause. A gentleman, in discussing the subject of the teaching of infants, related some of his own experience, saying that on one occasion he asked one of his class "Who built the Ark?" to which a tiny little fellow replied, "the Government." And on another occasion, on undertaking to teach them object lessons, he took out his watch to illustrate some remarks, when he was interrupted by one of his infant charges who chirped sarcastically, "Ah, that isn't your watch; it belongs to your wife." T. J. Tilney followed, speaking upon the topic: "Are Teachers' Meetings a Necessity to the Prosperity of the School?" advocating the affirmative side of the question. Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Duryea next delivered an effective address on "Teachers' Duty." The speaker was followed by Dr. E. P. Ingersoll, who spoke upon "Bible Classes," and Rev. Charles Cuthburt Hall, who addressed the assembly on "Scholars," their remarks being followed by a general discussion on the questions considered. The session was then brought to a close after the adoption of a resolution providing for the holding of another convention in the Eastern District in the Winter.

ARREST OF A MURDERER BY A DOG.

NEW-MILFORD, Conn., Oct. 2.—About noon to-day Alfred H. Wyant, a constable of Washington, was shot, probably mortally, in the right lung by a tramp whom he sought to arrest for threatening a resident of Roxbury with a revolver. Wyant's dog instantly sprang upon the tramp and dragged him to the ground and held him until he was secured. The people are much excited over the affair.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT NOTES.

Letters of administration were granted yesterday by Surrogate Calvin on the personal estate of Dr. Russell Thayer Trall, the late well-known water-cure physician, to his son, Russell Thayer Trall, Jr.

The writ of habeas corpus in the case of Henry Hardy, the alleged hotel thief of Toledo, Ohio, was adjourned yesterday. It was understood that Hardy voluntarily submitted to be taken to Toledo.

United States Assistant District Attorney Samuel B. Clarke, has relinquished his position in the Criminal Department of the United States District Attorney's office, going back to his old one in the Law and Equity Department, and has been succeeded by Mr. F. L. Butler, Jr.

Frank Tschechtelin, the keeper of a beer saloon in Essex-street, was arrested recently in a suit for seduction under promise of marriage brought by Mary Herbel, a young woman in his employ. He says the woman is of bad character, and his counsel obtained from Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court yesterday, an order directing her to show cause to-morrow why the order of arrest should not be vacated.

Jacob Fox, on complaint of his wife, was yesterday arrested for running a "five-cent poker game" at No. 520 West Thirty-eighth-street. Three women, besides himself, were found engaged in the game at the time of the arrest. They were all taken before Justice Bixby yesterday afternoon, in the Jefferson Market Police Court. The women were discharged, but Fox was committed for trial in default of $300 bail.

In the suit brought by Duncan McCall to recover damages from the Western Union Telegraph Company for an alleged loss of commissions due to the company's failure to transmit a message, Judge Speir, in

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos. Nos.
4—Manufacturers' Bank of Troy vs. Degraw.
6—Caldwell vs. Silver.
87—Shaw vs. Koehler.
90—Jaffray vs. Brown.
92—Haynes vs. Downing.
95—Funk vs. Funk.
96—Lord vs. Funk.
107—Bernhart vs. Metz.

The call begins at No. 201 and ends at No. 250.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Monday, next.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. Old Numbers. Nos.
1523½—Bailey, &c., vs. Spofford et al.
3273—German-Amer. Bank vs. Andreyan et al.
3577—Central Nat. Bank vs. Macy et al.
1—Iatourette vs. Clark.
——Slater vs. The Mayor, &c.
2719—Haden et al. versus Coleman.
3389—Ward vs. Carrington et al.
3413—Same vs. Same.
3385—Cornley versus The Mayor, &c.
3383—Crasks vs. Christian Union Pub. Co.
3431—Sequard vs. Corse.
3573—Morey vs. The Aldine Publishing Co.
1381—The Mayor, &c., vs. Webb.
3673—McKegney vs. Dillon.
1057½—Brennan vs. Dacker, Gestein et al.
1553—McGraw vs. Reid.
459—Wyatt vs. Simonson.
1630—Ninn Benschneider et al. vs. Wright et al.
1959—T. & McF. M'fg. Co. vs. Austin et al.
2283—The People vs. rel. Brown vs. O'Brien et al.
1685½—Schuttenberg vs. Kent et al.
803½—Jones vs. The Mayor, &c.
138—Dibble et al., &c., vs. Johnson.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos. Nos.
247½—Klersted et al vs. Orange and A. E. R. Co. et al.
1398—The U. S. Spring Bed Co. vs. Conner, &c.
1860—Powell vs. The Mayor, &c.
2402—Kornman vs. Herman et al.
2150—Felton vs. Parks.
1694—Gally vs. Keys et al.
1932—Conner, &c., vs. Thurber et al.
2086—Denike vs. The Mayor, &c.
2419—McComb vs. Jones.
433—Irwin vs. Kuller et al.
579—Kuehler vs. The Mayor, &c.
1663—Egan vs. Tucker.
684—Darling vs. The May or, &c.
730—Risley vs. Dunn.
656—Rowe et al. vs. Guilleaume.
1012—Folsom, &c., vs. Riley.
1830—Simon et al. vs. Simon et al.
2122—Sellew vs. Houston.
5103—Moore vs. The Mayor, &c.
2155—Clegg vs. The Elastic Truss Co.
2068—The Jackson-Woodin Mfg. Co. vs. Kirkland.
4987—Mills vs. The Mayor, &c.
1604—Hubbell vs. The Parkhurst M. I. Co.
1608—Hubbell vs. The Orient M. I. Co.
1608—Hubbell vs. The Union M. I. Co.
4286—Foy vs. The Mayor, &c.
1115—Hobson et al. versus Bonneboro et al.
4860—Powell vs. The Mayor, &c.
214—Walsh vs. German Savings Bank.
2201½—Harrington versus Strong.
221—Green vs. Lee.
222—Same vs. Same.
223—Same vs. Same.
2218—Comstock vs. Young.
1513—Barnes vs. Decker, &c.
3165—Kohler vs. Alder, &c.
884—Darling vs. The Mayor, &c.
2887—Ripley vs. Huyssetter.
196½—Palmer, &c., vs. The Phenix M. L. I. Co.
674—Lynch vs. The Mayor, &c.
1250½—Meyer et al. versus Eagan et al.
1930—Little vs. Forstman et al.
1388½—Young vs. White.
597½—Meyers vs. Levy et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos. Nos.
247½—Klersted et al vs. Orange and A. E. R. Co. et al.
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1930—Little vs. Forstman et al.
1388½—Young vs. White.
597½—Meyers vs. Levy et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART IV.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. Nos.
1362½—Townsend et al. vs. Nebenahl et al.
413—McComb vs. Excelsior Mfg Company.
419—McComb vs. Jones.
433—Irwin vs. Kuller et al.
579—Kuehler vs. The Mayor, &c.
1663—Egan vs. Tucker.
684—Darling vs. The May or, &c.
730—Risley vs. Dunn.
656—Rowe et al. vs. Guilleaume.
1012—Folsom, &c., vs. Riley.
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1250½—Meyer et al. versus Eagan et al.
1930—Little vs. Forstman et al.
1388½—Young vs. White.
597½—Meyers vs. Levy et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART V.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos. Nos.
2—Van Dolsen et al. vs. Abendroth.
63—Butler vs. Ballard et al.
80—Grata et al. versus The Mayor, &c.
1582—Clegg vs. The Elastic Truss Co.
2068—The Jackson-Woodin Mfg. Co. vs. Kirkland.
4987—Mills vs. The Mayor, &c.
1604—Hubbell vs. The Parkhurst M. I. Co.
1608—Hubbell vs. The Orient M. I. Co.
1608—Hubbell vs. The Union M. I. Co.
4286—Foy vs. The Mayor, &c.
1115—Hobson et al. versus Bonneboro et al.
4860—Powell vs. The Mayor, &c.
214—Walsh vs. German Savings Bank.
2201½—Harrington versus Strong.
221—Green vs. Lee.
222—Same vs. Same.
223—Same vs. Same.
2218—Comstock vs. Young.
1513—Barnes vs. Decker, &c.
3165—Kohler vs. Alder, &c.
884—Darling vs. The Mayor, &c.
2887—Ripley vs. Huyssetter.
196½—Palmer, &c., vs. The Phenix M. L. I. Co.
674—Lynch vs. The Mayor, &c.
1250½—Meyer et al. versus Eagan et al.
1930—Little vs. Forstman et al.
1388½—Young vs. White.
597½—Meyers vs. Levy et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART VI.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos. Nos.
338—Speer vs. World Co.
270—Torrey vs. Grant Locomotive Works.
103—Squires, &c., vs. Central Park, N. and E. R. R. Co.
264—Bolz, &c., vs. N. Y. C. and H. R. R. Co.
166—Water vs. Bernard.
167—Bronson vs. Del., L. and W. R. R. Co.
171—McElvenny, &c., vs. Ludewick.
174—Johnson vs. Stroise.
175—Eagan vs. Murphy.
176—Mentz vs. Eckert et al.
177—Higgins vs. Young.
179—Winfield vs. Klein et al.
182—Schneider vs. Bierhenne.
198—Kitchen Railway Pass. Ass. Co. of Hartford.
206—Halstead vs. Harding.
208—Holmes vs. Bleeker.
2112—Meagher, &c., versus Nichols, &c.
214—Walsh vs. German Savings Bank.
2201½—Harrington versus Strong.
221—Green vs. Lee.
222—Same vs. Same.
223—Same vs. Same.
2218—Comstock vs. Young.
1513—Barnes vs. Decker, &c.
3165—Kohler vs. Alder, &c.
884—Darling vs. The Mayor, &c.
2887—Ripley vs. Huyssetter.
196½—Palmer, &c., vs. The Phenix M. L. I. Co.
674—Lynch vs. The Mayor, &c.
1250½—Meyer et al. versus Eagan et al.
1930—Little vs. Forstman et al.
1388½—Young vs. White.
597½—Meyers vs. Levy et al.
255—Butler vs. Hodges et al.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned until next Monday.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Sanford, J.

Nos. Nos.
397—Durant, Jr., vs. Abendroth et al.
569—Holmes and Griggs M'f'g Co. vs. Johnson et al.
572—Goodbeck et al. versus Vanderpoel.
122—Hennessy vs. Brennan.
124—Trubel vs. Sypher et al.
126—Rathbacher vs. Rice.
128—Colembane vs. Baer.
129—Butler vs. Jewett.
132—Miller vs. Erie R. R. Co.
133—Beach, &c., vs. W. U. Telegraph Co.
134—Kingsley et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
136—Martin vs. Stiger.
137—Reed et al. vs. Wolfe.
143—O'Hagan vs. Dillon.
144—Martin vs. Shipyesian.
151—Van Nandhausen vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.
157—Jenkinson vs. Central P. N. & E. R. R. Co.
159—Cooper vs. Opdyke et al.
162—Arnold vs. Clark.
183—The Colorado Printing At'g'chm't Co. vs. Brown.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until the first Monday of November.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos. Nos.
30—Adams vs. Schaefer et al.
81—Kinney vs. Gardner et al.
36—Feuchtwanger vs. Cottlow et al.
——Storey vs. The N. Y. Elevated RailwayCo.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned until Monday, Oct. 8.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos. Nos.
1769—Haswell vs. The Mayor, &c.
789—Skinner vs. Morgan.
1348—Baerlein vs. Sutsheimer.
1349—Samuels vs. D. and East River R. R.
1350—Singer versus The Mayor.
1350½—Jobes vs. Parsons.
1351—Sinior vs. Puckhaffer.
1352—Memer vs. Uhlman.
1353—Lewis vs. Hoeller.
1354—Thomas vs. May.
1355—Koenig vs. Schnallknecht.
1356—Forster versus The Mayor, &c.
1358—Cane vs. Payne.
1359—Wood vs. Mulhem.
1360—Sheridan vs. Vanderbilt.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos. Nos.
1306—Gottwald vs. Cochran.
2247—Lyons vs. Lynch.
1322—Siebert vs. Emerson.
1329—Sathson vs. Condit.
1330—Keller vs. Whitson et al.
1331—Davidson et al. vs. Greer.
1332—Cowan vs. Fuller.
1333—Bonker vs. Stafford.
1334—Holly vs. Boyle Bolide.
1335—Rosenthal et al. vs. Haas et al.
1337—Bruthaus vs. Mayer.
1338—Krapt vs. Knioker.
1339—Zimmerman versus Schappert et al.
1340—Wetzsch vs. Brownings.
1341—Pecaut vs. Munger.
1344—Mead, &c., vs. Plate.
1345—Railway Adv. Co. vs. Plastic Trust Co.
1346—Scott vs. McMillan.
1347—Smith vs. McMahon.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM PART I.

Held by Sinnott, J.

Nos. Nos.
1666—Lane vs. Taylor.
1613—Fitch vs. King.
1778—Gleason vs. Hilyard.
1779—Senior vs. Kelly.
1814—Zemier vs. Lewenthal.
1809—Hallg vs. Schock.
1768—Le Baron vs. Thompson.
1723—Atwill vs. Tallman et al.
1815½—Heckner et al. vs. Cox.
1777—Stitt et al. vs. Waddell.
1838—Kraus vs. McDonough.
1839—Hatch et al. vs. Sandman.
3354—Shenfield et al. vs. Oppenheim.
1843—Reynolds vs. Zingsen.
1545½—Brewster vs. Illsley et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Sheridan J.

Nos. Nos.
1823—Fairbrother versus Hoeve.
1825—Hall et al. vs. Conner.
1835—Jones vs. Conner.
1839—Whitney vs. Hayes et al.
1870—Bester vs. Phillips.
1871—Dunlap vs. Garretson.
1872—Field et al. vs. Lansley et al.
1874—Pogacnaki vs. Greenthal.
1875—Latham vs. Decker.
1876—Coudert vs. Gazzam.
1877—McFarland vs. Townsend.
1878—Robinson vs. Boyle.
1881—O'Neil, jr., vs. Mc-intyre.
1882—Stewart, &c., vs. Stokes.
1883—Toms vs. Nelson, jr.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Sanford, J.

Nos. Nos.
397—Durant, Jr., vs. Abendroth et al.
569—Holmes and Griggs M'f'g Co. vs. Johnson et al.
572—Goodbeck et al. versus Vanderpoel.
122—Hennessy vs. Brennan.
124—Trubel vs. Sypher et al.
126—Rathbacher vs. Rice.
128—Colembane vs. Baer.
129—Butler vs. Jewett.
132—Miller vs. Erie R. R. Co.
133—Beach, &c., vs. W. U. Telegraph Co.
134—Kingsley et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
136—Martin vs. Stiger.
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143—O'Hagan vs. Dillon.
144—Martin vs. Shipyesian.
151—Van Nandhausen vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.
157—Jenkinson vs. Central P. N. & E. R. R. Co.
159—Cooper vs. Opdyke et al.
162—Arnold vs. Clark.
183—The Colorado Printing At'g'chm't Co. vs. Brown.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART IV.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos. Nos.
1659—Healey vs. Woods.
1832—Stewart vs. Dusenbury et al.
1826—Baron vs. Garnet al.
1883—Krutina vs. Connor.
1885—Smith vs. Rothermull.
1886—White et al. versus Campbell et al.
1887—Stewart et al. versus Campbell et al.
1890—Levy vs. Meyers.
1891—Dersu vs. Tier.
1892—Menke vs. Swartz.
1893—Hennig vs. Rostinger.
1894—Ball et al. vs. De Bremon.
1895—Brautigan vs. Morgan.
1896—Tannel vs. Zeller.
1897—Alleur vs. Spiegel.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

John Sullivan, felonious assault and battery.
Patrick Rodan, felonious assault and battery.
James Powers, grand larceny.
Mary A. Allen, grand larceny.
James McClellan, grand larceny.
Frederick Schaefer, receiving stolen goods.
Anthony Lasher and Joseph Graham, larceny from the person.
James Daly, larceny from the person.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Sutherland J.

Francis Morgo, rape.
Charles Revanis, burglary.
James Burns, burglary.
Moses Sands, receiving stolen goods.
Thos. Reynolds and Thos. Scurrie, concealed weapons.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 2.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$7,000 Mil. & St. P., c. s. f. 90⅜
10,000 K.P.inc.No.16. 6
2,000 Erie 3d 102⅞
3,000 do. 103
200 West. Union..... c. 80¼
1900 do. 80¼
800 do. 80⅜
10 do. ..... opg. 80½
700 do. 80
200 Del. & Hud. 40¼
100 Pacific Mail. 22½
400 N. Y. C. & H. 102⅝
100 do. ..... c. 102⅝
20 do. 102⅞
100 do. 102¾
100 do. 102⅝
100 do. 102⅝
100 Ill. Central. 71½
400 Mich. Cent. 58⅞
100 do. ..... c. 59
100 do. 59⅛
100 do. 59⅛
500 do. 59⅜
200 do. 41¼
700 do. 41¼
100 do. 41⅜
300 West. Union..b.c. 79⅞
1000 do. 80
200 do. ..... c. 79⅞
200 do. ..... c. 79⅞
100 do. 79⅞
300 do. 79⅞
100 do. 79⅞
1000 do. 79½
600 do. 79⅜
700 do. 79⅜
100 do. 79⅜
100 Union Pacific..s3. 86
20 do. 86¾
800 Rock Island..x.d.101
1000 Lake Shore..... 64⅜
3100 do. 64⅜
3500 do. 64⅞
200 do. b3. 65
100 do. 65
200 do. 64⅞
1600 North-western. 39
1500 do. 39⅛
900 do. 39¼
300 do. 39⅜
100 do. 39⅜
200 do. 39⅜
100 do. 39
30 do. 39
100 do. 18½
200 do. 18¼
100 Un. Pac. 95
2,000 C., R. & P. 6s, 1917. 105
3,000 Tenn. 6s, n. s. 43
14,000 D. C. S. 6Sa. 74½
4,000 M. & St. P., 1st, L. C. Div. 103
5,000 Mil. & St. P., 1st, C. & M. Div. 92
1,000 Mil. & St. P., c. s. f. 90¾
5,000 N. W. C. C. G. 92½
3,000 do. 92⅝
10,000 C. & N. W. 1st. 102
3,000 C. & N.W.con. 108⅛
1,000 D. & H. R. '84. 98
5,000 D. & H. C. 7s, '94, 1st... 97
1,000 Erie 2d. 103
1,000 Erie 3d. 102⅞
1,000 do. 103
6,000 L.S.3d.con.cp.. ..... 97½
1,000 N.Y.C. 6s, '83. ..... 106⅞
3,000 L. S. & M. S. new, 1916. ..... 107⅛
7,000 Un. Pac. s. f., 1917. 105
2,000 C., R. & P. 6s, ... pf.
1,000 Cedar F. & M. 1st. 81½
1,000 P.F.W.&C. 1st. 117½
1,000 C. & Miss. con. x Jan.cp'77. ..... 90½
500 T. & W. 2d. 75
3,000 Gt. West. 2d. 73¼
3,000 W.U.R. 1900. 106
6,000 Canada So. 1st, coup on. 60
7,000 Alb. & R. 1st. 110
1,000 P. & Ft. Wa. 2d. 110
25 Mt. Bank. 131
5 Park Bank. 106½
5 Amer. Ex. ..... b.c. 52½
200 Quicksilver pf. 35¾
100 Del. & H. ..... b.c. 40
100 do. 39⅞
400 do. 40
100 do. 40¼
100 do. 40⅞
15 do. 41⅜
500 do. 41¼
600 do. 41
100 do. 40⅞
300 West. Union..b.c. 80
200 do. ..... c. 79⅞
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The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Marriage—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. H. Beckett, Miss Effie Germon.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Struck Oil.—Miss Maggie Moore, Mr. J. C. Williamson.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—La Marjolaine, (Opera Comique)—Mlle. Marie Aimée.

GILMORE'S GARDEN—Grand Concert and Summer Night's Entertainment.

PARK THEATRE.—The Crushed Tragedian—Mr. E. A. Sothern.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Law of the Land.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—Burlesque, Minstrelsy, &c.—Messrs. Cool White, Dave Reed.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Burlesque and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy, Burlesque, and Comicalities.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and Evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—Fair and Exhibition of Products and Mechanism.

CHICKERING HALL.—Readings and Music—Dr. J. L. Farley, Mr. H. Kortheiuor.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of The Times *is at No.* 1,258 *Broadway, south-east corner of Thirty-second-street. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* The Times *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, for the Middle Atlantic States, variable winds, mostly from the South, partly cloudy weather, with rain areas in Virginia, stationary temperature, and stationary or falling barometer.

According to our correspondent at Albany, the struggle of the Democratic factions will turn largely upon the aspirations which Mr. Tilden is supposed to cherish after a seat in the United States Senate. The candidacy of Allen C. Beach represents the opposition of a certain section of the State Democracy to Mr. Tilden's political plans, and his nomination would make the Tilden men more active than they would otherwise be in "trading off" the State ticket for votes for their Senatorial nominees. The Tilden and anti-Tilden factions are by no means convertible with those ranged on each side of the dispute over the old or a new ticket. There are some supporters of a new ticket who are among the friends of Tilden, but they, like the *Sun*, are prepared to insist that no man whose name is in any manner identified with the Canal Ring shall appear on the ticket. That, of course, would be fatal to the chances of Allen C. Beach, who has the unenviable distinction of being the favorite candidate of the old Canal and the new Tammany Rings. To-day's faction fight is likely to be an exceedingly mixed one, and its bitterness will, in all probability, be increased by the fact that the quarrel is chiefly actuated by motives which none of the parties to it can openly avow.

Among the numerous points of dispute to be decided by the convention, the one of most interest to the people of this City relates to the admission of the Anti-Tammany delegation. Democratic State Conventions have assumed in the past a large share of the responsibility for Ring frauds in this City by conceding the representative character of delegates nominated by an unscrupulous oligarchy, whose power has always depended on its ability to dispose of the spoils of the local Treasury. Kelly is the creation of precisely the same system which produced Tweed, and the tax-payers of New-York have just as much to fear from the unquestioned supremacy of the new Ring as they had from that of the old. Everything that tends to diminish the political prestige of the leader of the gang that is quartered on the tax-payers and that fights the people by the aid of the people's money improves the prospect of destroying Tammany Hall, root and branch. That would certainly be an immense service toward the purification of Democratic politics in this State, and it would be a precious boon to the plundered citizens of New-York. A casual inspection of the drunken mob of roughs who have gone to Albany to howl for Kelly ought to convince the rural delegate that the supporters of the new Ring are quite as unsavory a lot as ever went to Rochester or Syracuse to shout for Tweed.

A call has been issued for a convention at St. Paul, Minn., on the 11th to prepare to influence Congress to obtain appropriations for the improvement of the Mississippi. The convention is summoned by the Chamber of Commerce of St. Paul, in a series of resolutions which define its object to be to get Congress to make the Mississippi navigable, "with a minimum of five feet of water from St. Paul to the Gulf of Mexico, to do this in the shortest time, with the very least regard to red tape, and, if necessary, to postpone all other minor and collateral improvements until this work is accomplished." The Representatives of the Mississippi Valley in Congress are called on to "stand shoulder to shoulder and work and vote as one man for this purpose, consenting to no other improvement, and voting no other, until this improvement is recognized and provided for." This has a quaint air of "log-rolling," but we must agree that the measure is by no means a visionary one, and is worth far more consideration than many for which money is thrown right and left into the river and harbor bills.

Col. Shafter has made an official report of the latest "invasion" of Mexico. The troops under Lieut. Bullis, supported by eight companies under Col. Shafter, marched into the land of the Aztecs and then—marched out again. There was no fight. The marauding Indians, warned by a friendly guide, had escaped, leaving behind four squaws, twelve horses, two mules, and a boy, all of which were gathered in and brought across the Rio Grande. Otherwise the invasion was fruitless, and those belligerent persons who have scented from afar a new Mexican war must patiently await more bloody beginnings than these.

The story of the forgeries of William C. Gilman, which will be found in The Times to-day, suggests two somewhat familiar reflections. The first is that a man's opportunities for swindling are enormously increased by the possession of a good character and irreproachable habits. The second is that a great deal of very important financial business is done in an exceedingly slipshod fashion. Viewed as another addition to the rapidly increasing list of genteel rascals, there is nothing in Gilman's case to call for special comment, unless, indeed, it be his apparent lack of necessity for raising money by forgery and the unaccountable disappearance of the large amounts so realized. But the ease with which shrewd and penetrating bank officials accepted his clumsily-altered certificates of stock displays a degree of careless confidence, for which even revelations of a similar character have hardly prepared the public. It would not be surprising if the anxious verification of the genuineness of securities held as collateral which is likely to continue for some days, should reveal the existence of other operators with methods similar to Gilman's.

RAILROAD PROFIT AND LOSS.

We need not go beyond acknowledged representatives of the railroad interest for a cogent explanation of its continued unprofitableness or of the distrust with which it is regarded by investors. Mr. Vanderbilt says bluntly that the carrying capacities of the trunk lines are in excess of the average requirements of trade. The opinion was expressed before the favorable turn in business affairs had occurred, and it may be modified by the greatly-increased volume of freight traffic consequent upon the harvest and the foreign demand for our surplus grain. Even with these improved conditions, it is evident that the question of profit or loss in the management may not be materially affected. Mr. Samuel Sloan, as President of the Michigan Central Road, furnishes data illustrative of the fact that an enormous increase may take place in the freight without adding to the gross earnings of the company. The tonnage of the Michigan Central rose from 1,708,964 in 1872, to 3,056,386 in the year recently ended, while the gross earnings from this source remained almost stationary. In the former year they were $4,096,198; in the latter, $4,158,887. As the operating expenses rose in a greater ratio, it is clear that the company would have been better off had the standard of 1872 been maintained. The average rate per ton declined from $1 56 to 88 cents, so that, taking the wear and tear into account, the company lost more than it gained by a growth which to the casual observer might seem to indicate prosperity.

Mr. Sloan traces the anomaly to a vicious system against which any single company struggles in vain. Expenses might be reduced to starvation point, and still dividends could not be legitimately earned. "There is no possible economy," he says, "which will meet this case." The trunk lines leading from New-York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia to the West have, in his judgment, pursued an erroneous policy, and he declares "that a return to dividends will only be reached by wiser co-operation with each other, establishing rates for their freight traffic upon business principles, and rejecting traffic which leaves no margin for profit." That the competition of the trunk lines has been at once reckless and ruinous every one knows. That there can be no guarantee against its recurrence so long as the present methods of management prevail, is equally certain. And its evil consequences, instead of being confined to the companies immediately responsible for it, extend to all whose traffic is in any degree dependent upon the plans of the trunk managers. The Michigan Central is one of many sufferers, and, with the rest, is powerless to provide a remedy. Mr. Sloan thinks that he sees "a general and wide-spread effort to establish a sounder policy," and at the moment he may be right. The misfortune is that the interests concerned are not always identical, and that the managers of bankrupt or embarrassed roads are indifferent to considerations which properly exercise weight in the judgments which direct solvent enterprises.

In the meantime it is only too plain that the railroad companies are themselves responsible for the continued want of faith in their securities. If the mere curtailment of expenses could have contributed to the restoration of confidence we should long ago have seen some evidence of the fact, for the process has been in full operation, and has been pushed to a point which jeopardizes social order, and in some instances impairs the efficiency of the roads. Besides, as Mr. Sloan confesses, no possible effort in this direction can compensate for the blunders committed in another. On the other hand, it must be admitted that the whole railroad question, considered with reference to the interests of the public, not less than the rights and interests of the owners of railroad property, yet awaits broader treatment than it has received at the hands of those by whom to a large extent it is controlled. To discard an insane competition and to substitute for it a compact equivalent to monopoly, would be to provoke a controversy not favorable to the pretensions of the managers. What is wanted is a reconsideration of the affairs of companies with the view of correcting the mischiefs incident to a period of inflation and readjusting the basis upon which the balance of profit and loss is struck. Economy of current expenditure is good so far as it goes. Along with it is wanted an economising of resources, which can only be carried on efficiently when managers recast their stock accounts and abandon the policy which leads them to assume all sorts of extraneous liabilities in order that they may increase the mileage tributary to their roads.

The squeezing out of "water" is not likely to be thought of as long as a company earns a dividend upon its present capital. Self-sacrifice is a virtue not to be sought among the holders of railroad capital. In the case of non-dividend companies it should be looked for as the first step in the work of reorganization. That step, more than all others, would contribute to the restoration of a sound state of things in relation to railroads, and to the re-establishment of the confidence which is essential to the smooth working of the railroad system. The disposition now apparent in some quarters to rid companies of bad bargains at the expense of their plighted faith, can only tend to make mattters worse instead of better. The Michigan Central errs when it proposes to make up for the unprofitableness of its traffic by availing itself of legal flaws and tricks to shake off "liabilities" deliberately assumed in pursuance of the policy which it now condemns in others. And Col. Scott altogether mistakes the mind of investors if he imagine that the repudiation of an obligation incurred in behalf of the Pennsylvania Road will repair the damage done to its credit or his own. The suit now pending in the United States Circuit Court, whether it terminate in his favor or against him, is fatal to trust in the indorsements of the company he controls, and will also be injurious to railroad securities generally. Doubtless he has entered into many contracts he would now gladly escape from. The moral force of the obligations, however, are quite as important as their legal aspect, looking at them from the investors' point of view; and there is no company strong enough to trifle with the equities of its obligations, whether burdensome or not. Other methods must be found for enabling companies to earn dividends, or the "sounder policy" which Mr. Sloan hopefully contemplates will be worth very little.

THE SILVER MOVEMENT.

We should be glad to be able to believe that the movement for the remonetization of silver had become really weaker, as would seem to be indicated by the smaller degree of attention which it excites in the East. But it is only too certain that, when Congress meets, we shall see a renewal in that body of the agitation which has been going on in the West all the Summer. It is, unfortunately, true that the fallacy which lies at the bottom of the silver movement has obtained a strong hold on a very large part of the community, and that it is treated with great tenderness in quarters where it ought to be thoroughly understood and promptly exposed. It cannot have escaped notice, for instance, that the New-York Republican Convention at Rochester, while it had nothing to say specifically about silver, took pains to speak of resumption in "coin," which may, according to the silver men, mean silver as well as gold. The evasion was probably not understood by one man in twenty in the convention, and probably not by many of the committee. But whoever drew the resolution, if he had given any attention to the matter at all, knew very well that the silver inflationists would receive aid and comfort from such ambiguity.

The plans of the silver party are elastic. They will be modified to suit any exigency which may arise—of that we may be sure. But they will always include precisely the point which the Rochester platform avoided—namely, the claim that the legal tenders are payable in silver, and ought, in justice, to be so paid. To this is always added the further claim that all bonds outstanding July 14, 1870, should also be payable in silver. It is important that this part of the programme should not be lost sight of. The effect on business of restoring a silver legal tender, considering the great fluctuations to which silver has been subjected, would be very serious, and we could hardly be sure of any secure stability in commercial affairs if we courted this source of constant derangement. But the effect of an unlimited siver legal tender on the credit of the Government would be more immediate and conspicuous, and might be more disastrous. The issue of such a legal tender, while silver remains where it is, or any where near it, would be an act of explicit repudiation, and would be so accepted. Whatever may be the legal quibbles by which the country could justify its action, it could not wipe out the plain fact that it chose to pay its debts in silver because silver was cheaper. A private dealer doing this sort of thing would have a certain degree of excuse. If the law allowed it, he might plead that he was not required to act up to a standard of morality higher than that which courts of justice would, if consulted, apply. But the Government cannot skulk behind laws of which it is the author, or plead any standard of morality other than that which commercial nations generally adopt. The bonds and notes of the United States were made payable in gold and silver when these coins were nearly equal in value, and when either would have been in fact a substantial discharge of the obligation of the Government. Silver coinage was suspended, and the silver dollar dropped from the list of legal tenders on the statutes of the United States when it was worth a little more than the gold dollar. Now to turn to the creditors of the Government, and to declare that because silver has dropped to 93 cents on a dollar, and may go to 80 cents, as it has done, without any well-ascertained reason, within the past 18 months, therefore the Government elects to pay its debts in the cheaper coin—that, we submit, would be at once disgraceful and unprofitable for a country like ours.

We perceive that the Cincinnati *Commercial*, the most prominent advocate of the silver dollar, declares that "it is not the cheapness of silver that the silver advocates care for; it is the restoration of the old money measure that they seek." This reduces the motives of the silver-dollar party to purely antiquarian enthusiasm, and from what we know of the leaders of the party and of the men who follow them, we are persuaded that the *Commercial* has made a mistake. We suspect that the mass of the honest farmers who are tickled with the notion of a new legal tender, would lose all interest in the subject if silver should suddenly become worth, say $1 03 in gold, and bid fair to remain of that value. We notice that Mr. Garfield's explanation of the Ohio platform, which makes the silver plank to mean that the silver dollar must be kept equal in value to gold, arouses no enthusiasm in the mixed audiences which he and Mr. Pendleton are addressing, while Mr. Pendleton's outspoken and "flat-footed" advocacy of silver as a cheap currency is greeted with applause. We should be glad to believe that the *Commercial* is right, but we do not see the slightest evidence of that fact, and we are quite confident that, in the flood of bills which the silver men will pour into Congress at the approaching session, not one will propose to increase the pure silver in a dollar to bring it to par, or to limit the issue, or even to confine the use of silver to the redemption of greenbacks. They will all, in one way or another, try to enable a debtor to pay a dollar with something worth less than a dollar. That is what the friends of a sound and honest currency must expect, and what they must be prepared to oppose at all hazards and in every form.

THE WHITE MAN'S SECRET.

When the late James W. Nye, of genial memory, was appointed Governor of the Territory of Washoe, he was, by virtue of his office, Superintendent of the Indians within his territorial jurisdiction. More familiar with New-York politics than with Indian affairs, Nye selected his propitiatory presents for the Piutes with a view to their advancement in civilization. But when the Piute squaws used his hoop-skirts for rabbit-traps, the Governor despaired of civilizing the Indians by means and appliances beyond their comprehension. Nevertheless, all barbaric races domesticated on our soil imitate the vices, weaknesses, and manners of the white man. A Chinaman does not consider himself Americanized until he can "swear like Melican man;" and the highest ambition of the Indian is to wear a high hat and affect the swagger of the whisky-drinking frontiersman, who represents to him the highest type of the all-conquering race. The Indians who come East are purposely shown the most striking evidences of the white man's power. The great ships, the steam-engines, the railroads, and the vast piles of buildings which he sees, all fill him with a surprise which he conceals with difficulty. Is it any wonder that this simple child of nature, awakened rudely to a sense of his own fatal inferiority, desires to secure for himself the secret of the white man's strength? It is natural that the dazzled aborigine should study the habits and manners of his strange oppressor, and eagerly hope, by imitation, to carry back to his wigwam the magic of the master race. He has seen his own people melt away before the white-skinned invader, like the snow before the climbing sun. He has seen how ineffectual were the struggles of the Indian tribes against the persistent, never-receding encroachments of the pale-face. If he would postpone the day of final extinction, and hold his own against the subtlety of his traditional foe, he must secure the secret of his mysterious superiority. He must be like the white man.

With a certain serio-comic earnestness, which makes us laugh while we pity, the Sioux who lately visited the President demanded things which, as they thought, should make them the equal of the white man. "We want," said Spotted Tail, "the kind of cattle which the white men have. We don't want cattle with long horns, but short ones." Who shall say that the red men have made no advancement in civilization, when they already know that short-horned cattle are better than long-horned? Then, again, they wanted a saw-mill and a grist-mill. Moreover, they asked for "agricultural implements and seeds." This was to steal the hidden secret of the white man's power. A Sioux chief, emulating the craft of his pale-faced enemies, once planted "a farm." He asked Prof. Marsh to come and see it. The white man—"the great bone chief"—saw a slight cottonwood rail-fence open at each end, parallel with the Platte, but inclosing nothing; and nothing more. The red chieftain sadly explained: "Plant um heap corn; bime by heap-dam sojermule, heap-dam hoppergrass eat um all up; no crop." Nevertheless, unwearied by continual defeat, the Sioux want short-horned cattle and "agricultural implements."

Nor have they studied the cities in vain. "I look around," said their orator, "and see that you have many stores. We have but one store, and when we pay our money there we have nothing to show for it. We want five or six stores, for then we could buy cheaper at one than we could at another." This is shrewdness itself. Spotted Tail has learned that competition makes prices lower. Monopoly in trade is odious to the savage as to the white man. With fine dramatic effect, these warriors of the plains came into the presence of the "Great Father," dressed in civilized apparel. The day before, they were representatives of untamed and savage tribes, pleading for their hunting-grounds, and they were decked in the barbaric finery of paint, feathers, and quill-embroidered skins. To-day, humbly pleading for the gift of the equipment of the master race, they appear in the prosaic and clumsy toggery of civilization. "Look at us!" cried the orator, contrasting with a gesture the awkward, ill-dressed Sioux and the comfortable group of officials, "we are well dressed, but we want $40 apiece to buy things for the women and children at home. You have overcoats, some of you. We want overcoats. We want trunks to put our clothing into." This was an advance into civilization. Another orator not only wanted an overcoat, but Catholic priests, "those who wear black dresses," and—think of it, ye who consider the Sioux a savage—"nuns to live among us and teach us." The petitioners were crafty, too, for they wanted it all in writing, "so that there may be no mistake." And one wanted forty boxes of money, a request whose vagueness suggests only the childishness mingled with cunning of the untutored savage. "Forty boxes of money" might mean as much or as little as the white man chose to make it. To the Indian it was untold wealth. But he wanted it all the same. Particularly, however, all were united in asking for short-horned cattle, agricultural implements, overcoats, trunks, and forty dollars a piece. This, at least, was civilization.

To the average citizen, unfamiliar with the wild life of the Sioux and Arrapahoes, it may seem a small thing that these savages should ask for school-houses, mills, priests, nuns, overcoats, and trunks. But it means that the Indians are anxiously reaching out for means of defense against the pale-faced invader. Fighting is no longer of any avail. If they are to meet the white man they must be equipped as well as he is. Anxiously looking around on the semi-circle of officials in the East Room at the White House, they saw overcoats. Perhaps overcoats, like Samson's locks, may be a source of strength. Why did not they ask for watch-chains like that of Secretary Evarts? or for Secretary Schurz's auburn whiskers? or his historic eye-glasses? or the pensive smile of Assistant Secretary McCormick? None of these did the Indian ever have. How should he know but any one of them was the talisman of power? It may be that when the Sioux go back to their country, they will, after brief experiment, tire of imitating the white man. Like Nye's Piutes, they may desperately give over their appliances of civilization to barbaric uses. The plowshares may be beaten into spears, the overcoats turned into breech-clouts, and the hoop-skirts into rabbit-snares. No matter, let the red men go home to practice the magic of the white man with overcoats, trunks, and forty boxes of money.

POPPENHUSENDAMMERUNG.

In the early days of Mohammedanism its converts were made chiefly with the sword. Peaceful nations were suddenly invaded by hordes of armed fanatics, and given fifteen minutes by the watch to decide whether they would embrace Mohammedanism and subscribe to the Military Society for the Propagation of Islam, or would prefer to be put to the sword. No one would imagine that converts made in this summary way would feel any lively attachment to their new faith, but history shows that Mohammedanism had no more devoted adherents than the nations that accepted Islam at the point of the sword.

With this precedent before us, we need not wonder at the success which has attended the introduction of Poppenhusenism among the Long Islanders. When Long Island first passed under the yoke of Poppenhusen it was as a conquered country. Naturally, the people were bitterly hostile to the invaders who had required them to choose between submission to Poppenhusenism and the loss of all their railways. The early acts of the conquerors were of a nature adapted to increase this original bitterness, and at the end of the first six months the average Long Islander openly blasphemed his Poppenhusen, and would gladly, had it been possible, relapsed into the gross Charlickism of his semi-pagan ancestors. Time, however, has wrought a great change in the attitude of the Long Islanders. As soon as the power of Poppenhusenism was firmly established it assumed the character of a mild and beneficent despotism. The Long Islanders were supplied with all the railway blessings that a reasonable man could ask. The railway tracks were made smooth and safe, the cars were made thoroughly comfortable, and innumerable trains carried passengers swiftly, safely, and comfortably. Gradually the Long Islanders, who, with the exception of the wild and savage tribes of Huntington, are a gentle race, whose confidence is easily won by fair treatment, began to look more favorably upon Poppenhusenism, and at the end of two years the greater part of them became its zealous and devoted adherents.

As is generally known, the most orthodox Long Islanders have hitherto believed in the existence of a Great First Poppenhusen, who has manifested himself through certain subordinate Poppenhusens. Some learned commuters have held that there is a tinge of Gnosticism in this faith, and that the subordinate Poppenhusens are essentially the same as the Gnostic æons; while others assume that Poppenhusenism is partially derived from the cabala, and trace a close analogy between the various Poppenhusens and the ten cabalistic Sephiroth. These speculations are now, however, put at rest by the sudden and visible appearance of the First Great Poppenhusen, who has just manifested himself in a way that has filled the Long Islanders with awe and trepidation.

This original Poppenhusen works exclusively through the medium of natural and statute laws. He has, from time to time, lent himself, in the capacity of a railway owner, vast sums of money. This money is now due, and, although thereunto often requested by himself, he has hitherto wholly neglected and refused to pay it. Wherefore the great Poppenhusen has determined to sue himself, and to force himself to pay by foreclosing the mortgages which he made to himself, when he lent himself the money in question. Now, the Long Islander who is perpetually building or buying country homes in localities removed by a distance of from eight to ten feet from malaria and mosquitoes has the most painful associations with foreclosure suits, and sees in the action of the great Poppenhusen the possible ruin of the Long Island railways and the utter downfall of Poppenhusenism. He mourns as one who cannot be comforted with quinine, nor stayed with anti-malarial pills. His faith is sorely tried, and he imagines that the Twilight of the Poppenhusens is at hand.

And yet the profound student of Poppenhusenism ought not to be dismayed. There is a way of interpreting the action of the great Poppenhusen that is full of comfort to the devout Poppenhusenist. Poppenhusen suing himself for money lent to himself may readily be regarded as a type. He desires to show the Long Islanders that justice, impartial and inexorable, is one of his chief characteristics. He wishes to teach that the man who borrows money should be made to pay it, and he exemplifies this great truth by publicly taking the most stringent measures to force himself to pay himself. Viewed in this light, the conduct of Poppenhusen becomes sublimely noble. Instead of quietly forgiving himself his debt, he hires one set of lawyers to prosecute himself, and another set to defend himself. He cares nothing for the expense and trouble of a lawsuit, but is determined to make himself pay what is due to himself, even if he should reduce himself to abject beggary. So grand a moral spectacle has never before been granted to the Long Islanders, and the mythical legends concerning Charlick may be searched in vain for any parallel to it.

Thus we see that there is no reason to doubt the stability of Poppenhusenism, but rather abundant reason for the Long Islander to admire and reverence his Poppenhusen more than ever. Let the faint-hearted islander take courage. Instead of weakly fancying that Poppenhusenism, like Charlickism, is destined to pass away, let him improve the present opportunity to petition the great Poppenhusen to lend himself money enough to supply the Long Island trains with atmospheric brakes, and to light the cars with candles instead of kerosene. Thus shall the dreaded *Poppenhusendämmerung* be suddenly transformed into the splendor of a perfect and perpetual noon.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Massachusetts Republican State Committee has invited Mr. George William Curtis to speak in Faneuil Hall, Boston.

Hon. David Goodsell has been chosen Chairman of the Oregon Republican State Convention, in place of George A. Steel, resigned.

West Virginia papers are aroused by a projected extra session of the State Legislature, and are energetically protesting against it.

California hop-growers are employing boys and girls as pickers in the place of Chinese, and report that the experiment is a success.

It is asserted that fully 4,000 negroes favoring the Liberian emigration scheme attended a recent meeting to further it in Shreveport, La.

The late Michael Lynch, of Virginia, Nev., bequeathed $5,000 to his priest and $8,000 to various Catholic benevolent organizations in that city.

After all, the Secretary of War has authorized the temporary occupation of the Raleigh Barracks by the Militia of North Carolina during the continuance of the State Fair.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* is very much displeased by the report that Senator McDonald promised to pair off with Senator Morton as soon as he should reach the District of Columbia.

Gov. Phelps' appointment of David H. Armstrong as United States Senator from Missouri is bitterly denounced by the St. Louis *Times*. Moderate men will think none the less of him for this.

The temperance people of Colorado are to hold a mass-meeting in Denver to-morrow to perfect a State organization and to elect delegates to the National Convention in Cleveland on the 17th inst.

Missouri's new Democratic United States Senator assured a party of congratulating friends, who came with a brass band and much noise, that he "never turned on his heel to gain popular applause."

Responding to the invitation to a public dinner in Columbus, Ohio, Gen. James M. Comly said that nothing "in all his career" had more touched him than this evidence of regard from his fellow-citizens.

St. Louis merchants are much disturbed by the passage of a city ordinance proposing to levy a heavy tax on all commercial travelers who visit the city for the purpose of selling goods. They are appealing to the Mayor to veto it.

An effort is being made to secure the prohibition of pool-selling at the Fall meeting of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association. It is said to meet the decided approval of several influential members of the association.

A member of the Health Committee of Montreal reports that owing to bad drainage outside of the city limits, five deaths occur in the municipalities in the vicinity of the city, to one death in the city proper, in proportion to the population.

A Wayne County farmer left his vest hanging upon a chair. In one of the pockets were about a dozen strychnine pills. His two little children discovered them, thought they were candy, and ate them. Physicians were called and antidotes administered, but both died within an hour.

A correspondent of the Montreal *Witness*, who has visited Guilford's grave, writes: "The marble tablet inserted in the large stone has been hammered at with stones and totally spoiled. In a short time the inscription will be totally illegible, and when I saw it it could not be read, being covered with filth."

Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnson asserts of her own knowledge, derived from President Buchanan at the time, that the latter assented to Secretary Jacob Thompson's visit to North Carolina just previous to the war, only under the belief that his mission was to prevent, not to "precipitate" secession—Mr. Thompson being regarded at that time as entirely opposed to such State action.

A New-Hampshire editor sat himself down to describe a stagnant pool, which he considered a nuisance, and achieved this: "Mantling its surface, a living scum of ghastly green feeds upon such poisonous elements as vegetation may grasp. It is the last effort of pitying earth to check those poignant assaults which reach humanity through the tender bosom of the insulted air."

The Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association will hold its eighth annual meeting in Hartford, on Wednesday, 17th inst. At the morning session the labor question will be discussed, and in the afternoon temperance; the evening will be devoted to the consideration of recent legislation affecting the property rights of married women, and to the question whether tax-paying women should not be made by the next Legislature voters in all municipal affairs.

Texas has a prodigy in command of its troops on the border. A correspondent of the Galveston *News* thus describes him: "Impervious to the extremes of cold or heat, able to endure the tortures of hunger and thirst, a Bedouin in the saddle, he leads his wild rangers through the gloom of midnight along the forest trails, and the wolf and the owl fly from his path, but the red-fingered murderer hedrags into light, to toil in chains or dangle at a rope's end, as justice decrees."

BURGOYNE'S SURRENDER.

Schuylerville, N. Y., Oct. 2.—The local committees have their arrangements nearly complete for the celebration of the centennial of the surrender of Burgoyne, Oct. 17, 1777, and the laying of the corner-stone of a monument in honor thereof. Hon. Horatio Seymour will be present and address the people. Addresses will also be made by George William Curtis, Esq., and Gen. J. Watts De Peyster, of New-York, and others, and Alfred B. Street will read a poem. The monument is to be located on the high grounds in the western part of the village, where a substantial stone and concrete foundation, 40 feet square, is nearly completed. J. J. Couch, Grand Master of Masons of this State, will lay the corner-stone with all the ceremonies of the order. The committee have received word that the Governor's Foot Guards of Connecticut and various other military organizations from the New-England States will attend this anniversary. Ample arrangements are being made for the transportation of visitors from the nearest railroad stations—at Greenwich, 15 miles; Saratoga Springs, 12 miles; Fort Edward, and Mechanicsville.

CONDUCTORS' BROTHERHOOD.

Elmira, N. Y., Oct. 2.—The Grand Division of the Conductors' Brotherhood of the United States began its tenth annual session in this city to-day. About 60 delegates are present, representing 53 sub-divisions. Last year the convention was held at Omaha, Neb. The business session will last until Friday, when a series of excursions tendered by the railroad lines passing through Elmira will be indulged in. The present Grand Chief Conductor is W. L. Collins, of Hornellsville. The sessions of the convention are secret.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Mr. Richard Hays, President of the Iron City National Bank, died at Pittsburg, Penn., yesterday morning, aged 62 years.

Rev. Henry Clay Fish, for 36 years Pastor of the First Baptist Church in Newark, N. J., died at his residence in Newark at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was born in Halifax, Vt., in 1820, was ordained in 1845, and had his first charge in Somerville, N. J. His church has 1,198 members, and is the largest in the city. The deceased was the author of several works.

WASHINGTON.

BUNGLING FINANCIAL CRITICISM.

BLUNDERS OF A NEW-YORK EDITOR ON THE SIMPLE OPERATION OF REFUNDING THE PUBLIC DEBT IN FOUR PER CENT. BONDS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Oct. 2.—The lamentable ignorance of national finances, and particularly of the operations of the Refunding act, displayed in the leading editorial article of to-day's New-York *Herald* must have convulsed Wall-street with laughter. Upon the foolish assumption that the $10,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds which appear on the September debt statement represent the aggregate of the 30 days' subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan, the *Herald* writer proceeds at great length to show that the effort to refund at 4 per cent. is a failure, and that the statements showing that $66,000,000 were subscribed for the new loan in the United States, and $10,000,000 in Europe, were "vaporing predictions" of Washington correspondents inspired by Treasury oracles. If the financial critic of the *Herald* had examined the debt statement, he would have discovered that the bonded debt has increased during September $10,000,000, and from this fact he might have reasoned that the $10,000,000 of 4 per cents which now appear were sold for resumption purposes, and are an entirely separate transaction from the sale of $66,000,000 of the same bonds for refunding purposes. Had the entire amount of 4 per cent. bonds subscribed been put on the September debt statement, the public debt would have been made to appear $66,000,000 greater than it is in fact. The operations of the Refunding act have been so frequently explained by the Washington correspondents that it is astonishing how even a *Herald* editor could fail to understand them. Under the Refunding act the Secretary of the Treasury is required to give 90 days' notice to the holders of bonds to be redeemed, and at the expiration of such notice interest on bonds called for redemption ceases. In order to provide means to redeem the bonds called the Secretary disposes of the lower-rate bonds, and the proceeds are held for redemption purposes until the expiration of the 90 days' notice. The called bonds are part of the bonded debt, and are so borne on the monthly debt statement. When they are redeemed they are taken off the debt statement and are replaced by the 4 per cents. In no other way could the work of refunding be carried on without increasing the bonded debt in plain violation of law. During October $40,000,000 of called 5-20 bonds will mature, and these will be replaced by a like amount in 4 per cents, so that the October statement will show a decrease of $40,000,000 of 6 per cents and a corresponding increase in 4 per cents. If a man was liable for a given amount in the form of a 90 days' note, he would not include both the note and the cash in his pocket reserved to pay it as liabilities, and yet this is what the *Herald* financier demands that the Secretary of the Treasury shall do in stating the liabilities and assets of the Government. The $10,000,000 in 4 per cents which appear on the September debt statement, and which frightened the *Herald*, were sold, not for refunding, but for resumption purposes, and the Treasury now holds the gold coin received for them. Those $10,000,000 form a part of the $76,000,000 subscribed for 4 per cents, but they have no more to do with the refunding of the 5-20s than the Customs receipts or any other source of national revenue. For the information of *Herald* writers on finance it should be explained that, while the Refunding act forbids any increase whatever of the bonded debt, the Resumption act provides for the sale of any bonds authorized by the first-named act for the purposes of resumption.

NEW-YORK POST OFFICE RETURNS.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT MADE BY COL. JAMES —UNUSUAL PROMPTNESS ON THE PART OF A GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL—THE ACCOUNT IN DETAIL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Oct. 2.—The first Post Office quarterly statement of the New-York Post Office for the quarter ending Sept. 30 was received here to-day from Col. James, by Mr. McGrew, the Sixth Auditor of the Treasury. Mr. McGrew states that such promptitude is the rule with the New-York Postmaster and his Superintendents, and that he has less trouble in auditing the accounts of that office than in the case of many Post Offices of the fourth and fifth classes. Following are the items of the account:

UNPAID POSTAGE ACCOUNT.

Debtor.

To postage of unpaid letters which remained in the office at the close of the last quarter		$490 53
To postage collected by B. K. Sharretts, Special Agent		6 50
To postage of unpaid letters received from other offices this quarter		6,360 82
To postage collected in Canada on matter in transit through United States		578 27
To amount of postage undercharged on letters from other offices this quarter		7,801 07
To postage collected in Newfoundland on matter in transit through United States		12 62
To amount paid for advertising letters this quarter, and which amount has been added to the postage on letters so advertised		30 197
Total		$15,551 78

Credit.

By unpaid postage, overcharged this quarter		$213 92
By unpaid postage of dead and refused letters sent to the Post Office Department this quarter, as per dead-letter bill herewith inclosed		875 84
By unpaid postage of letters now remaining in this office		568 71
Balance carried down		13,893 31
Total		$15,551 78

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Debtor.

To balance brought down, being amount of postage on letters collected this quarter		$13,893 31
Amount received for waste paper, dead newspapers, printed matter, twine, and postal card boxes		1,057 56
Box rent		17,741 50
Amount of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers, and postal cards on hand at close of last quarter	$196,041 82	
Amount of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers, and postal cards received from the department this quarter	643,945 00	
Total	$839,986 82	
Deduct amount of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers, and postal cards now on hand	203,024 47	
Total	$636,962 35	
Deduct amount of misdirected envelopes and damaged stamps redeemed	1,410 09	
Leaving amount of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers, and postal cards sold during the quarter		635,552 26
Total		$668,244 63

Credit.

By salary		$2,000 00
By 4,930 ship and steam-boat letters paid for this quarter, as per receipts herewith, at 2 cents each		98 60
By contingent expenses, per vouchers herewith		5,635 88
By expenses, per vouchers herewith		193,074 01
Balance due the United States		467,436 14
Total		$668,244 63

THE PRESIDENT AND THE SOUTH.

THE WHITES, IN HIS OPINION, ANXIOUS TO ACCORD CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIG

that he had lately received renewed assurances from leading Republicans of their support of his Southern policy.

ANOTHER TREASURY LEAK STOPPED.

COLLUSION BETWEEN A POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT CLERK AND MAIL CONTRACTORS TO DEFRAUD THE GOVERNMENT—THE GUILTY PARTIES CONFRONTED WITH EACH OTHER—RESTITUTION MADE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Recently, in settling accounts with contractors for carrying the mails in some Western States, his Sixth Auditor discovered that a clerk in the office had been in collusion with some contractors to defraud the Government. The practice of the department is to give contractors on small routes authority to collect such balances as may be in the hands of Postmasters on their routes, the money thus collected being charged against the contractors, and deducted in making their settlements. The clerk having charge of this branch of business arranged with contractors not to charge the collections against them on the department books, and by this means about $30,000 were withheld from the Treasury. These dishonest transactions occurred nearly two years ago. As soon as they were discovered, all the accounts settled by the clerk in question, were investigated, the matter being kept quiet for prudential reasons. When the entire case was made out the dishonest contractors were confronted with the evidence of their guilt and the confession of the clerk, and in most cases restitution has been made. It is believed that only a small portion of the money will be lost to the Government. The clerk has been dismissed, and steps are being taken to prosecute the guilty parties.

INSPECTING PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

PROGRESS OF THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION—CONDITION OF THE WALLS OF THE PATENT OFFICE—QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL MEIGS ON FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS—METALS THAT BURN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The commission to examine the various public buildings in Washington as to their liability to be destroyed by fire met to-day at 1 o'clock, and proceeded to the War and Navy Departments to make an inspection. One of the members said that the report of the commission would not be forthcoming for the next 10 days at least, inasmuch as the commission could not make its inspections much before that time. The commission visited the Government Printing Office yesterday. They will report in regard to that building that it cannot be made fire-proof, but will recommend precautionary measures to protect it. They visited the White House this afternoon.

A Commission has been appointed by Secretary Schurz to examine generally into the condition of the Patent Office building, and report what measures should be taken to secure the walls from further damage.

Quartermaster-General Meigs, in order to correct errors in recent publications with regard to the public buildings, says: "The roof of the newer portion of the General Post Office building—more than half of the whole—is constructed entirely of iron and copper. Nothing more combustible than these materials enters into its composition, and the ceilings of the upper story are entirely of metal or of metal and brick combined. The roofs of the wings of the Capitol and of the corridors which connect the wings with the old centre building are also of metal, wrought iron frames supporting wrought iron purlins, and in the skylight wrought iron sash bars, on which rests the roof-covering of corrugated copper, and in the skylight of thick cast plate glass known as hammered glass. A fire-proof ceiling would have saved the model-rooms of the Patent Office from fire originating in the roof, but the walls of that building are much more costly and valuable than the roofs and ceilings, and these it is being taken possession of the models, the costly marble facing of the walls, the marble pilasters, capitals, and cornice were saved from calcination and destruction and generally from defacement by smoke by the free vent which the flames obtained. It is not generally understood, except among men of special training, that all metals are more or less combustible, and that with free supply of air and plenty of heat, wrought iron and copper and zinc—common materials of fire-proof roofs, so called—will burn freely, and that as all these materials at a low red heat are soft and flexible, any roof composed of these when exposed to a red heat must fall."

NAVY AND ARMY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Oct 2.—Paymaster A. J. Pritchard is ordered to the training-ship Minnesota at New-York, in place of Paymaster Jared Lindsley, Jr., who is detached from that vessel and ordered to settle his accounts. Lieut. H. G. Palmer is detached from the Swatara, and ordered to the Huron. Master Hanson E. Tyler is detached from the Huron, and ordered to the Swatara. Assistant Surgeon John S. Bagg, recently detached from the Omaha, South Pacific Station, has been placed on waiting orders.

A dispatch received at the Navy Department this morning announces that the United States steamer Frolic left Rio de Janeiro on the 6th of September for Hampton Roads. She will touch at Bahia, Brazil, and such other places as may be convenient to procure coal, and will probably reach Hampton Roads about the 1st of November.

A telegram received at the War Department this morning from Gen. Sherman, dated Portland, Oregon, Oct. 1, announces his arrival there from Puget's Sound, and that he would start overland for San Francisco to-morrow.

TO SAIL UNDER CORINTHIAN RULES.

THE ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE CENTRAL HUDSON YACHT CLUB—CONDITIONS OF THE RACE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 2.—The annual regatta of the Central Hudson Yacht Club will be sailed over the club course, at New-Hamburg, on Friday, Oct. 5. It will be the first time that the yachts of the fleet will meet and sail on "Corinthian principles," as it is called, viz.: "Each yacht shall be steered throughout by its owner; stationary ballast only allowed, and the crew to consist of a man to every five feet of length and fractional part thereof, independently of the Captain." The following are the names of the yachts:

FIRST CLASS.

Name.	Owner.	Where owned.
Victoria	J. R. Roosevelt	Hyde Park.
W. R. Brown	C. F. Brown	Newburg.
Fidgel	I. Grinnell	New-Hamburg
Dare devil	C. O. Iselin	New-Rochelle.

SECOND CLASS.

Frank	J. H. Weddle	Newburg.
Mollie	W. B. Osborne	Poughkeepsie.
Edith	J. Van Wyck, Jr.	New-Hamburg

THIRD CLASS.

Julie	P. C. Rogers	Poughkeepsie.
La La	W. Ferris	New-Hamburg.
Willie & Jessie	W. Roe	Milton.

Probably two other boats will enter in this class. There is some slight doubt about the Brown, as the report from Newburg is that her owner intends to lay her up. The prizes to be sailed for on the day mentioned are as follows: For the first class boats—first prize, a large size aneroid barometer and case; second prize, an improved traveling-bag. For the second class boats—first prize, half a dozen best plated spoons and half a dozen best plated forks; second prize, a Gem oil-stove for boating purposes. For the third class—first prize, a full suit of water-proof oiled clothing with sou'wester and rubber boots; second prize, a folding camp-cot. If only two boats start in a class but one prize will be given. In addition to the regular prizes the challenge pennant of the club, first class, recently won by the Fidgel from the Brown and now held by the former, will be offered by the club as an extra prize to the winning boat, and in the second class there will also be given to the winning boat in that class the challenge pennant, second class, now held by the Freak. These two flags are yearly offered by the club as extra prizes at the Autumn regatta to the first and second classes, and are held by the winning boats respectively till the next Autumn regatta, subject to challenge from the other boats in their respective classes. On Saturday, the day following the regatta, the Victoria and Dare-devil will sail their match race postponed from last Spring, though possibly, if the wind be satisfactory to the respective owners, the match may be sailed the same day and hour as the regatta, as the course and conditions are the same. A good day and wind is all that is necessary to make Friday next an eventful one at New-Hamburg.

SALE OF A RAILROAD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 2.—The sale of Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad to Messrs. Charles Tilden, Jacob Krieger, Sr., F. S. Schmidt, and John Bangs, yesterday, is understood to be virtually a sale to the Pennsylvania Central and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Companies, the purchasers to secure the bonds held by them by preferred stock in the new company which will be organized to run the road.

DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 2.—Rev. Henry C. Fish, D. D., of this city, died this evening in the fifty-eighth year of his age. He was a native of Vermont, and was ordained in 1845. In 1850 he was installed Pastor of the First Baptist Church, which position he retained until his death.

THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS

OPERATIONS IN EUROPE AND ASIA.

CROSSING INTO ROUMANIA OF A SMALL TURKISH FORCE FROM SILISTRIA—RUSSIAN REINFORCEMENTS STILL MARCHING INTO ROUMANIA—ATTACKS BY RUSSIANS REPULSED BY MUKHTAR PASHA IN ASIA.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—A Reuter telegram from Bucharest has the following: "Two hundred Turks have crossed by a pontoon bridge to Kalarach from Silistria. Russian reinforcements continue crossing the Sereth into Wallachia. The Russians have ordered contractors to construct 300 kilometres (about 186 miles) of railway in Bulgaria, to build huts for 150,000 men, and hospitals for 15,000."

A special dispatch to the *Times*, dated Sophia, Oct. 1, says: "There is no news from Plevna."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 2.—Mukhtar Pasha telegraphs that eight Russian battalions, with cavalry and artillery, attacked his rear guard at Nechjoran on Monday. The Russians, after five hours fighting, were repulsed with the loss of 400 killed. Four battalions of Russian infantry and three regiments of cavalry who, at the same time, attempted to create a diversion by attacking the Turkish right, were also repulsed.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—A special dispatch from Vienna to the *Times* says it is announced from various quarters with an appearance of probability that the Prince of Montenegro will not push operations any further in the direction of Herzegovina, as he has gained as much Herzegovinian territory as he can hope to retain when peace is concluded. It is thought he will now attempt the acquisition on the Albanian frontier of the Plain of Moratscha down to Podgoritza, which territory has long been coveted by the Montenegrins.

NOTES OF THE CONFLICT.

The Sultan has conferred the title of Ghazi (conquerer) on Osman Pasha and Mukhtar Pasha.

A Vienna dispatch to the London *Times* says that only 800 rifles were seized in Transylvania. The projected raid into Roumania was a scheme of a few enthusiasts and adventurers, and had no connection with the Hungarian popular sympathy for Turkey.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

THE RADICAL PAPER MOT D' ORDRE SUCCEEDED BY LE REVEIL—M. GREVY NOMINATED A CANDIDATE FOR M. THIERS' VACANT SEAT—GAMBETTA'S APPEAL—ILLNESS OF M. JULES SIMON.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—A Reuter telegram from Paris states that the radical newspaper *Mot d'Ordre*, which has thrice been sentenced for publishing Henri Rochefort's articles, has ceased publication and will be succeeded by a new radical organ named *Le Réveil*. The same dispatch says: "A letter from the Republican Committee for promoting M. Grèvy's candidature for the Chamber of Deputies in the Ninth Arrondissement is published, formally nominating M. Grèvy to the place filled by the late M. Thiers as head of the French Democratic Party and leader of the 363." Victor Hugo is honorary and M. Gambetta acting President of the above-mentioned committee.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—M. Gambetta to-day formally lodged an appeal against the sentence passed upon him by the Correctional Tribunal. The appeal will probably be heard the beginning of next week.

M. Jules Simon is seriously ill.

NOTES FROM CHINA AND JAPAN.

AFFAIRS IN THE TWO EMPIRES—CHINA AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION—THE INSURRECTION IN JAPAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 2.—The mail steam-ship China, which arrived last night, brings Hong Kong advices to Aug. 30, Shanghai Sept. 1, and Yokohama Sept. 9. The date of the ultimate settlement of the Chefoo Convention disputes was still in obscurity. There is general dissatisfaction at the delay of the British Government in deciding whether to ratify the treaty or not. Meanwhile five of the six places agreed upon as new ports are now open to trade. The Canton River has broken through its embankments and flooded miles of country, destroying vast crops. Several cases of piracy on the route between Hong Kong and Canton are reported. In one instance the plunder amounted to $30,000. The Chinese Government contemplate a partial postal service, to be organized and managed by foreigners in the Customs Department. Postage stamps, it is said, have already been ordered from England. A Chinese steam-ship company is to be subsidized for carrying the mails along the coast. The cholera continues to devastate many towns on the coast and in the interior. A Chinese lawyer named Chay was recently admitted to the Bar in London, after obtaining much repute and influence at home. The Viceroy consulted him, and the Government intrusted all legal questions to his consideration. He has been offered the Secretaryship of the London Legation, but declined it. China is making extensive preparation for representation in the Paris Exposition, having been allotted 16,000 odd square feet on the Champ de Mars, and a much larger space on the Trocadero. Among the features of interest in the Chinese exhibition will be pavilions, bazaars, and colleges built at Ningpo and transported in sections; and, in addition to the private exhibits, the Government will send a classified trade collection, showing all that China can accomplish in manufactures and products for export.

Great astonishment is excited by a successful raid of a small rebel band upon Kagoshima on the 2d of September. After the battles at Nobeoka last month everybody believed the revolt had collapsed. Saigo, however, with 300 or 400 followers, broke through the imperial army lines, and made a rapid dash southward. By inexcusable negligence, the result of overconfidence, Kagoshima was left entirely undefended. The insurgents easily obtained possession of the Government buildings and drove out the few officials stationed there. This event is characterized as a disaster. It is acknowledged to be a great disgrace, and will entail renewed and large expenditures. The latest advices from the seat of war represent the rebel force as insignificant, and the whole affair a mere flash of dying desperation; but the Government is exasperated at Saigo's persistence in merely wasting human life, when all his chances have long been over, and it is feared that it captured now the intention of dealing mildly with him may be abandoned. The Japanese ship-of-war Riojo Kwan was wrecked in a typhoon early in September, and it is feared she will be a total loss. The Imperial Princess Seikan, in Namiya, died Sept. 2. She was a sister of the late Emperor and aunt of the present one, and for reasons of State was married, some years before the overthrow of the great Tokugawa family of Sioguns, to the fourteenth Tycoon of Yeddo. The last of the Tycoons, since deposed and now living in seclusion in the interior, was made her son by adoption. Her remains will be laid with those of her husband, in the famous tempie at Shiba Toko, one of the two chosen burial places of the Tokugawa House. Same Shima, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, long distinguished as the ablest official of that department, returns to France early next year to resume his duties as Minister there, which office he has continued to hold while serving at home during the past two years. News has been received from England to the effect that the efforts of the British Minister in Japan to harass the Post Office Department and obstruct the admission of Japan to the exercise of her rights as a member of the postal union are not approved by his superiors. The United States ships Tennessee, Monocacy, and Alert are now in the port of Yokohama. The Tennessee soon sails for home. The Ranger is expected from China. One of the undergraduates of the Foreign Office, named O. Haro, was murdered in his house Sept. 6. His wife was seriously wounded. Private animosity is said to have been the cause of the murder. Transactions in silk are becoming active. Large exports of rice are made, chiefly to Chinese ports. The volcano of Vries Island in Yeddo Bay is again in eruption. The National Exposition at the capital is a great success. The visitors average in number 27,000 per week.

SINGULAR ACCIDENTS IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 2.—A still in Bollman & O'Hara's distillery, on Poplar-street, exploded last night, and the building and contents were burned to the ground. The building was valued at $15,000, and the stock at $20,000; insured for $25,000. The names of the companies have not yet been ascertained. Frederick W. Bollman, one of the proprietors of the distillery, was badly and perhaps fatally burned, and Austin Shay, a driver of a hose-reel of the Fire Department, was badly injured while going to the fire by the upsetting of the reel.

COURTNEY'S ANSWER TO ROSS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 2.—The *Argus* of to-day says: "The backers of Wallace Ross, of St. Johns, New-Brunswick, who is now matched to row Hanlon, of Toronto, for $1,000 and the championship, offer to match him, win or lose the coming race, to row Charles E. Courtney, of Union Springs, N. Y., a single-scull race for $1,000 or $2,000 a side, gold; distance, five miles; the race to take place on the Kenebecassis River; Courtney to be allowed expenses. Should Courtney not accept, Ross will be matched to row any man in America a five-mile single-scull race for $2,000, gold, the acceptor to receive reasonable expenses. Courtney's backers, in reply to the challenge, announce that when Ross puts up a forfeit of $250 for the match for $2,000 a side, Courtney will accept and arrange a race. They state, furthermore, that any race with Courtney must be rowed either at Owasco Lake, Saratoga, Springfield, or Philadelphia; that Courtney will not go to the provinces under any circumstances."

MINNESOTA DEMOCRATS.

MEETING OF THE STATE CONVENTION—NOMINATION OF STATE OFFICERS—THE PLATFORM.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 2.—A special from St. Paul, Minn., says: "The Democratic State Convention met here to-day, with an unusually full attendance. The Committee on Resolutions submitted majority and minority reports which caused considerable discussion. The majority report yielded a little to the Greenback and Labor Conventions, where Banning was nominated for Governor. The minority report was stiffly conservative and adamantine on the money question. The former was finally adopted with some modification. The first resolution denounces the frauds and crimes by which the election of President and Vice-President was reversed. The second congratulates the country that President Hayes found it necessary to adopt the Democratic policy of self government, and to abandon devices for perpetuating sectional jealousy and hatred. The third accuses the Republican Party of acting in the interest of capital against labor by making the public debt, which was promised in legal tender, payable in coin; arraigns it for demonetizing silver, for passing the Resumption act, for raising, expending, and wasting enormous revenues, and for adopting a high protective tariff. The fourth censures Republicans for keeping in Congress men notoriously in favor of high tariffs. The fifth declares gold and silver the only constitutional legal tender; that resumption should come as soon as the business matters of the country would permit; that the demonetization of silver was a step backward, and that the silver dollar of the old commercial value should be restored.

The following nominations were made:

For Governor—WILLIAM BANNING.
Lieutenant-Governor—L. L. AMES.
Attorney-General—JOHN R. JONES.
Secretary of State—P. T. LINDHOLM.
Treasurer—JOHN T. MEAGHER.
Railroad Commissioner—H. W. HILL.

AMUSEMENTS.

FRENCH PLAYS.

The season of French plays at the Twenty-third-Street Theatre, which is henceforward to be called the Théâtre Français, was entered upon last evening. The house, which is quite well adapted to the small but fashionable public to which performances of this order address themselves, was filled, and the representation passed off amid much merriment and applause. The play in which the principal male members of Mr. Durand's company had their first hearing—the chief artists of the gentler sex being held in reserve for Thursday and Saturday—was "Les Faux Bonshommes," by Théodore Barrière. It fulfills all the conditions of what may be termed, for want of a better definition, a modern legitimate comedy. It deals with a possible phase of life in France, and with possible personages; it abounds in dialogue of the most epigrammatic kind, and its story, while of the utmost simplicity, has strength enough to bear the stress of the four acts throughout which the attention of the audience must be kept upon the stage. The general reader, we apprehend, would not derive much information from a detailed review of "Les Faux Bonshommes." That which could be written of the comedy, indeed, would convey a very imperfect idea of the diversity and sharpness of outline of the characters, and of the pungency and sparkle of the language. Its purpose will be indicated with sufficient clearness when we note that M. Barrière's work might be entitled "The Hypocrites," that it ridicules, with a bitterness of satire worthy a Juvenal of the period, the sordid aims of a parent who sacrifices everything to wealth and rank, and that it culminates in the vindication of true love and noble ambition, with a prospect of the reformation of the most prominent individual through the influence of the men he despised while at the flood-tide of prosperity. The fact that "Les Faux Bonshommes" brings together a number of eccentric personages will imply that its rehearsal, yesterday, gave particular prominence to the *comiques* of the new troupe. It reintroduced an actor of much naturalness, of much dry humor, and of great earnestness and vivacity, M. Chamonnin by name, who was seen here some years ago. It reintroduced, also, M. Véniat, who acted at the Lyceum last season, and who is to be welcomed back as a *jeune premier* possessed of warmth, dignity, force, and considerable elegance of manner. It made known M. Bilher, a young and handsome comedian, of the same type as M. Véniat, but apparently intended for somewhat lighter rôles, and it brought before an American audience, for the first time, three capital representatives of eccentric characters, in the persons of MM. Boutelonp, Nerville, and Zehr. It would require much more time and space than are now at our disposal to suitably describe the mild rascality with which the first-named of the three gentlemen last mentioned endowed *Bassecourt*, and words of pen are inadequate to sketch the wonderfully odd and yet far from exaggerated performances of his two associates. The troupe is nicely provided for in respect of the more serious parts, in which MM. Henriot, Karl, and Martal were greeted last night; M. Deligne, another *comique* known to local audiences, was also concerned in the representation, and the female rôles, which only called into requisition the services of the *duègne*—Mme. Borsery, an intelligent and experienced actress—and those of two *ingénues*—Mlles. Ysaye and Leblanc—were in competent hands. When the curtain fell upon the final scene of the comedy, all the artists were summoned before the curtain and applauded and cheered. They are to make their second appearance to-morrow night in "Le Procès Veauradieux," whence "The Great Divorce Case," and, later on, "Forbidden Fruit" were taken. In "The Crushed Tragedian," Mr. Sothern, it will be remembered, remarks, when one of the characters in the piece says that the author of a recently acted drama could not come before the foot-lights in London "because he was in France," that the author "usually is in France." The frequenter of the Théâtre Français, this Winter, will doubtless have frequent opportunity to appreciate the accuracy of the old actor's judgment in this matter.

THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS.

The eleventh season of symphony concerts, under the direction of Mr. Theodore Thomas, will commence on Nov. 3, at Steinway Hall. Subscriptions for the season are now received at Steinway Hall and elsewhere, and subscribers can choose their seats at Steinway Hall on and after Oct. 22. Six concerts and six preliminary rehearsals are to be given, as heretofore, the dates being as follows: *Rehearsals*—Thursday afternoon, Nov. 1; Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 28; Thursday afternoon, Jan. 3, 1878; Thursday afternoon, Jan. 31; Thursday afternoon, Feb. 28; Thursday afternoon, April 11. *Concerts*—Saturday evening, Nov. 3; Saturday evening, Dec. 1; Saturday evening, Jan. 5, 1878; Saturday evening, Feb. 2; Saturday evening, March 2; Saturday evening, April 13.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3—1 A. M.—The barometer is highest, but falling, in Nova Scotia; elsewhere east of the Rocky Mountains there has been a general fall in pressure. A cyclone, attended by high winds and heavy rains, is central in the East Gulf States. A heavy storm is developing in the northwest and upper lake region, attended by light rains and increasing north-east to south-east winds. The temperature remains nearly stationary. Clear weather has prevailed in Tennessee and the Ohio Valley and the Middle States. The rivers have remained stationary. The West Indies reports for to-night are missing.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England, cloudy weather and rain areas, variable winds, mostly from north-east, and stationary or lower pressure and temperature.

For the Middle Atlantic States, variable winds, mostly from the south, partly cloudy weather, with rain areas in Virginia, stationary temperature, and stationary or falling barometer.

For the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, falling barometer, increasing easterly winds, cloudy and rainy weather, with stationary temperature, followed in the second district by rising barometer and northerly winds.

Cautionary signals continue at New-Orleans, Mobile, St. Marks, Key West, Jacksonville, Savannah, Tybee Island, Charleston, Smithville, Wilmington, Lookout, Hatteras, Kitty Hawk, Cape Henry, Duluth, Marquette, Escanaba, Alpena, Chicago, Grand Haven, Port Huron, Detroit, Toledo, Sandusky, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, Milwaukee, and Section one.

THE INDIAN DELEGATIONS.

LAST CONFERENCE WITH MR. SCHURZ

INDISPOSITION TO LEAVE THEIR PRESENT LOCALITY—PLAIN INTIMATION BY RED CLOUD AND SPOTTED TAIL OF THEIR INABILITY TO CONTROL THEIR YOUNG MEN IF A CHANGE IS FORCED ON THEM—THE INDIANS TO BE IN NEW-YORK TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The Sioux and Arrapahoe Indian delegations had their last pow-wow at the Interior Department to-day in the room of the Assistant Attorney-General, there not being sufficient room in the Attorney-General's office.

The Indians arrived at 2:30 P. M., and the conference began immediately. Secretary Schurz addressed the delegation, saying: "My friends, I am glad to see you, and I am now ready to hear what you have to say."

After a brief silence Red Cloud arose and said:

MY DEAR FATHER: I am going to speak to you briefly. The Great Spirit above this country says a portion of the country belongs to me; that is the reason I am here to-day. The people around my country come to visit me the same as we come to visit you to-day. They come to visit me expecting to receive presents, and we give them all the presents in our power. Great Father, I have spoken to you before of the poor condition in which we came here. Our people are women and children, and all are as poor as you see us to-day. The reason I speak this way is that my people are opposed to going to the Missouri River, and say if we go there all our stock will die. I do not talk to you this way because I don't want to obey your orders. I want to obey you, and so do my people. I am talking for them as well as for myself. I am speaking to you easy and quietly, Great Father. I know when I go back all my young men and people will feel very badly because we have got to go to the Missouri River. All the Northern Indians that have been brought into the reservations have been brought in by Spotted Tail and myself. That is all I have to say.

Spotted Tail was the next speaker. After shaking hands with the Secretary, he spoke as follows:

MY GREAT FATHER: I shake hands with you for earnest and good, and it makes my heart glad when I spoke to my good Father—it was good on both sides. The decision he has made is yours. It is your decision and not ours. You ask me and my people to go near to the Missouri River. We cannot go near the Missouri River this Winter. Of my delegation here, altogether we have decided that we cannot go to the Missouri River. If I should tell my people I had been ordered to go there, and had sanctioned the order, they would scatter all over the country. This delegation here with me have told you our opinion and have decided what to do, but it seems my plans are not entertained. We have picked out a good place and are willing to go to it in the Spring, but we cannot move this Fall. We would like to be at peace and keep peace with the whites, but it is impossible for us to move away this Fall. We came here to-day to do business for ourselves and our people, and for no other purpose. We came here for the purpose of picking out a place for a reservation, so that we may have our people and our children instructed. You told me to pick out a place for my reservation, and I have done so. Your people try to increase their property, and that is what I want to do. My Great Father has plenty of money, and can help us. We want our agency at Wounded Knee Creek. Your words to me are very good, but we do not want to move to the Missouri River, and move back again in the Spring. Where we are at present we are all prepared for the Winter. White men never throw away their labors. What white men have they love, and it is the same with us; we don't want to throw our labors away. If you want us to throw that property away, you should pay us for it. If you pay us for it, probably we can move away; otherwise we cannot. Whatever you have that belongs to you is worth being paid for if you are compelled to part with it. The Indian is a poor man, and it seems he can never get any pay for his labors. He would like to get paid, but it appears he cannot. Whenever you go on a road, and travel that road, you expect to get something. If you don't think you can succeed by traveling on a certain road, you don't go. You are all wise men here; so is my Great Father. Let me stay where I am this Winter, and in the Spring put us on our reservation. The reason I tell you this is because it is the truth. Let us stay where we are this Winter, and in the Spring we will go where you want us to. I came here on a visit; was anxious to see my Great Father and shake hands with him, and I shook hands with him with a good heart. I asked these men that I have here with me to go back on horseback from where they leave the railroad, and they feel happy and glad to do so.

Secretary Schurz then replied, saying:

MY FRIENDS: I have heard what you have said. You came here to take council with your Great Father, and he has spoken to you kindly. When he became your Great Father he found in books certain treaties. These treaties were a law to him, as well as they ought to be a law to you. These treaties made it his duty to carry provisions for you and to feed you on a place near the Missouri River. There are many things that are not as you desire and many that are not as we desire. But, as wise men, we have to accommodate ourselves to things as they are. Your supplies are on the Missouri River now. They were carried there in accordance with the law, so that we might give you food when you were hungry, and it is now too late to carry them to any other place. The Great Father was pleased at what you said about taking a place on White River, and he will be better pleased if you go near the supplies on the Missouri River, so he can help you when you need it. He will not desire you to remain on the Missouri River longer than the Winter. He will be glad to see you settle down on your permanent places, and will aid you in every way, and give you all that the white nation permits in the way of mills, wagons, and schools. All he desires you to do now is to aid him in making it possible for him to help you. This Winter you will need food, and, inasmuch as food cannot be carried near the place where your people now are, you will have to go near the place where the food is. General Crook will aid you in transporting all that is necessary to be transported to the best of his ability and power. This Winter will soon be over. We want you to go into it and endure what it may bring you with cheerful hearts. As soon as Spring comes the Great Father will keep his promises to you. He hopes now that you will go back to your people and give them courage. You asked yesterday for some presents. The Great Father instructed me to see what could be done. I have sent the overcoats you asked for, and am happy to learn that they pleased you. I have also seen to it that each man shall have his trunk, and have instructed Clark to put some money in your pockets so that you may buy some things for your wives and children. When you go home tell your people we are their friends. The Great Father will do what is possible, and he desires to do what is right. I now bid you farewell on your way, and our hearts will be with you.

Gen. Crook reminded the Secretary that he had omitted to reply to their request of yesterday that they be allowed to keep the horses that they are to ride home with from where they leave the railroad. Whereupon the Secretary stated that the horses would be at the depot ready for them, but he was sorry to say the great white nation has no money to buy the horses and saddles now, but measures will be taken to transport you home in the best possible way.

At 3:20 P. M. the Sioux delegation retired, and Sharp Nose, Friday, and Black Coal, of the Arrapahoes, remained to confer with the Secretary. Black Coal was the first speaker. He said: "When I go back I am going to tell my people that I was treated good; and I want the Great Father to give me some arms to shoot game. I want Dr. Irwin to go to the Shoshone Agency to make peace between the Shoshones and my people, and that they have their reservation near ours in the Spring."

Sharp Nose followed, and said: "The President sent for me, and I have come, and since I have been here I have been treated kindly, and not been disturbed by foolish people. I want to travel with the white people. The Indians are very poor, and I want all here in authority to take pity on me and do all they can for me. I want my children to grow up and go in the right road. My head and heart know this is good. My tongue only speaks straightly one way." He said when he came near to his Great Father his heart was glad. He swallowed the words given to him and treasured them up in his heart. He has explained all this to Gen. Crook, who understands all his wants and necessities. When Crook wanted him to go with the whites he did so, and went in front. Some Indians were crazy and had small ears, but he made their ears longer and they were able to listen in that way. He renewed the request of yesterday regarding the supply of wagons, seeds, mowing machines, &c., for use in the Spring, and said he would also like to have two small wagons, painted black, for the use of Black Coal and himself. He wanted to live as the white people live, and have what the white people have. First of all he wanted school-houses, as his children must learn to read and write. He concluded by saying, "Do not forget to send the Catholic priest."

Secretary Schurz responded as follows: "The Great Father has already told you he will give you all he can cheerfully. He authorizes me to say that a sufficient quantity of ammunition will be given you, and that Dr. Irwin will go to the Shoshone Agency to make peace as you desire. You know the Arrapahoes are true friends of the whites; therefore we are friends of theirs. When they go to join the Shoshones our best wishes are with them on their journey."

After a general shaking of hands they retired. They leave to-morrow evening for home via New-York, President Hayes was present during the latter part of the conference.

THE BROOKLYN REPUBLICANS.

The Kings County Republican General Committee met last evening at their rooms on Court-street, Mr. E. R. Kennedy in the chair. The attendance of spectators was large, a rumor having gained circulation to the effect that resolutions would be introduced in reference to the Administration which would provoke an acrimonious discussion. No such resolutions, however, were offered, and beyond a simple and short though very hearty indorsement of the ticket nominated at Rochester, only business of a routine character was transacted. The Executive Committee reported in favor of calling the primaries for the election of delegates to the City, County, Senatorial, and Assembly District Conventions on the 16th of October, and in favor of holding the conventions as follows: City Convention, Oct. 19, at 7:30 P. M.; County Convention, Oct. 20, 7:30 P. M.; Second Senatorial District Convention, Oct. 23, 3 P. M.; Third Senatorial Convention, same day, at 7:30 P. M. All these conventions will be held at the Republican Head-quarters on Court-street. The Assembly District Conventions will be held in the various districts on the afternoon of Oct. 25. The report of the Executive Committee was adopted, after which the General Committee went into executive session for the purpose of settling some ward matters.

THE MEXICAN FRONTIER RAIDERS.

GEN. ORD'S EXPLANATION OF THE CROSSING OF THE RIO GRANDE BY LIEUT. BULLIS AND COL. SHAFTER—RETURN OF THE TROOPS TO THE AMERICAN SIDE WITHOUT CATCHING INDIANS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The following telegram was received this afternoon from Gen. Sheridan:

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 2.

To Gen. E. D. Townsend, Washington, D. C.:

The following telegram from Gen. Ord was received last night: "Lieut. Bullis crossed after the Indians near the mouth of Devil's River on the 26th ult., expecting to have to pursue them to their camp, 20 miles north of Saragosa. Col. Shafter crossed on the 28th or 29th to support Bullis, in case he might be encumbered with wounded or need support. No news has been received from either. Telegrams of a disaster are sensational." Ord reports his necessary absence at Austin.

P. H. SHERIDAN Lieutenant-General.

GALVESTON, Oct. 2.—There is no truth in the reports telegraphed from the Rio Grande yesterday that Shafter's and Bullis' commands had met with disaster in Mexico. Both commands have returned to the American side of the river without loss. The expedition was unsuccessful, owing to the fact that the Indians had been warned of Bullis' pursuit. Twelve horses and two mules, which had been stolen from the American side of the river, were recaptured. A small body of Mexican cavalry kept upon the trail and in sight of the command during its march from the San Diego River to the Rio Grande, but made no offensive demonstration.

Col. Shafter's official report of the late raid into Mexico is as follows:

To Adjt.-Gen. Taylor, San Antonio:

On Wednesday, Sept. 26, information having been received of the location of the Lipan Indians, acting under previous instructions, Lieut. Bullis, with a detachment of the Sixth Cavalry, under Lieut. Phelps, and of the Tenth Cavalry, under Lieut. Leyburn, and the Seminole scouts, 91 men in all, crossed the Rio Grande and started for the camp. On Thursday night they reached the vicinity of the Remolino, where Lieut. Bullis expected to meet an Indian trader with whom arrangements had been made to conduct him to the camp. The Mexican, who had agreed to guide Lieut. Bullis to the camp, had notified the Indians that Lieut. Bullis was in pursuit of them, so that all the property that was not disposed of was destroyed. Four squaws and one boy were captured, however, with 12 horses and two mules. I was at Lieut. Bullis' camp on the Rio Grande at the time he started, and as the Indian camp was reported to have 40 men in it, and was close to a Mexican town with 200 Mexican soldiers in it, I notified him I would be with a force of cavalry at the head of the San Diego on Saturday morning, so as to help him on in case he had any wounded. On the night of the 28th I crossed, with seven companies, reaching the head of the San Diego about 10 o'clock. I remained there all day and night, and next morning learned that Lieut. Bullis had come in during the night and camped about two miles higher up the stream. Discovering a party of from 50 to 75 Mexican cavalry following toward the head of the river on his trail, the bugle call was sounded, and in a few minutes afterward Lieut. Bullis made his appearance, he having discovered them at the same time I did. He started for the Rio Grande, but not in haste. My companies were soon formed and the line of march was taken up on our return, one company of cavalry being put out in the direction of the Mexicans as a rear guard. As the Mexican troops were about a mile distant, and made no effort to interfere with us, and being insignificant in numbers as compared with my own force, I did not feel authorized to attack them. The Mexicans followed in our rear at a considerable distance for a few miles, and then disappeared.

The horses and mules captured are nearly all American stock; some belong near Fort Clark and were captured last Winter.

I crossed about 1 o'clock A. M. at the point where Lieut. Bullis started on his scout, half way between the Pecos and Devil's Rivers.

SHAFTER, Lieutenant Colonel, Commanding.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 2.—The sixty-eighth annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions was commenced at Music Hall at 3 o'clock this afternoon, the attendance being very large. The meeting was called to order by Rev. Mark Hopkins, D.D., President of the Board. After routine business, Rev. Dr. E. J. Alden Howe, Secretary, read the report of the Prudential Committee for his department, treating of necrology, missionary reinforcements, woman's boards, financial history of the year, &c. Of the five corporate members who have deceased, one was Rev. Selah B. Treat, for 34 years connected with the board; the others, Andrew W. Porter, Asa D. Smith, W. Henry Williams, and W. H. Lord. The receipts and expenditures include: Ordinary donations, $329,455 88; offerings, $1,219 60; total of donations, $341,216 44; add legacies, $92,763 38, and income from other sources, and total income for the year, has been $441,391 45; total expenditures for same period were $458,527 39. This leaves the receipts for the year $16,935 72 less than the expenditures for the same period. The total debt Sept. 1, 1877, amounted to $47,985 94.

Rev. Dr. N. G. Clark, Foreign Secretary, presented the customary report of the missions of the board. The year has been peculiarly trying and eventful at home because of the financial depression and the loss of the honored Secretary, and abroad because of the evils incident to the war, pestilence, and famine. The following is a general summary of the report: Number of missions, 17; number of stations, 81; number of outstations, 531; whole number of laborers connected with missions, 1,563; number of churches, 256; number of church members, as nearly as can be learned, 13,435; added during the year, as near as can be learned, 1,882; number of training and theological schools, 16; number of pupils in training and theological schools and station classes, 551; number of boarding schools for girls, 26; number of pupils in same, 827; number of pupils in common schools, 24,562; other adults under instruction, 1,022; whole number of pupils, 26,962. The annual report of Treasurer Langdon S. Ward was presented, giving in detail the receipts and expenditures. The cost of missions was $436,561.

At the evening session the hall was filled to overflowing. Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. D

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A POSITION OF TRUST IS DESIRED BY A young lady possessing a knowledge of the corset business. Address A. H., Station G.

COMPANION.—BY A YOUNG PERSON AS COMpanion to an invalid or elderly lady; willing to make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home. Address, for a week, L. W., Box No. 24, Perth Amboy, N. J.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant Welsh girl as chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and waitress in a small family; references at her late employer's, where she can be seen Tuesday and Thursday this week. No. 129 East 34th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL as first-class chamber-maid and laundress, or chamber-maid and waitress, and assist with the washing and ironing: willing and obliging; good reference. Call at No. 785 7th-av., between 51st and 52d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable German girl, or to take care of growing children and sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 123 East Houston-street, Room No. 17.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman to do chamber-work and fine washing, or chamber-work and sewing. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 29 Irving-place.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl in a private family; best City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 211 West 22d-st., corner 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid, and assist with the washing; willing and obliging; best reference. Call at No. 146 East 39th-st., between 3d and Lexington ave.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress, or chamber-maid; good City reference. Call at No. 51 West 47th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or assist in fine washing; best City reference. Call at No. 146 East 39th-st., between 3d and Lexington ave.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE, neat, willing, and obliging young girl to do chamber-work or take care of children, and do plain sewing; two and a half years' reference. Call at No. 436 West 27th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG woman as first-class chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and waitress in a small family; City or country; reference. Call at No. 19 West 30th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL JUST arrived from the country, as chamber-maid and waitress, or is willing to do general house-work; reference if required. Call at No. 762 10th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND ASSIST IN WASHing, or with Children.—First-class City references. Address M. H., Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to a private boarding-house; good City reference from last employer. Call at No. 823 10th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young woman in a private family; two years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 251 West 33d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—IN A small private family; understands the duties of the position perfectly, and can furnish satisfactory City references. Call at No. 96 9th-av., near 17th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-work and plain sewing in a private family; two years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 24 East 40th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG ENGlish girl as chamber-maid and waitress; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; very best City references; City or country. Call at 237 East 24th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE American girl as chamber-maid or nurse in a private family. Call at No. 15 Spring-st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT CHAMber-maid in a private family. Can be seen, with references, at No. 882 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress; two years and a half City reference from last place. Call at 66 West 43d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl; best City references. Call or address for two days No. 715 6th-av., millinery store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best reference; City or country. Call at No. 237 East 24th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 244 West 47th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN AS chamber-maid or child nurse. Call at the fancy store No. 326 West 16th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 225 East 41st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman; is willing and obliging; not afraid of work; best of reference. Call at No. 256 East 32d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid; has nine years' references. Call or address for two days No. 241 East 20th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL AS chamber-maid and do washing, or as chamber-maid and waitress. Call at No. 709 6th-av., store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; has good City reference; no objection to a boarding-house. Call at No. 136 West 35th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG AMERIcan girl as chamber-maid or to take care of children, and sewing. Call at 156 West 49th-st., near Broadway.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO PROTESTANT women, one as first-class cook, the other as first-class waitress; good City references; Presbyterian Baptist family preferred; no objection to country, and wages not so much an object as a good home. Apply No. 40 East 32d-st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—A RESPECTABLE woman to cook, wash, and iron, with daughter 16 years, to do light chamber-work and waiting; City or country; wages moderate; references. Call at No. 351 East 31st-st.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGH COOK; UNDERstands French and English cooking; splendid baker; makes every dessert; present employer can be seen. Call at No. 239 West 35th-st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG American girl as good cook and laundress; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 200 East 45th-st., corner 3d-av., first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young girl in a private family as cook, washer, and ironer; best City reference. Call at No. 339 3d-av., near 36th-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as good cook and assist with the washing and ironing; good bread and biscuit baker; best City references. Call at No. 131 West 28th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as plain cook, or would do chamber-work and waiting; private family. Call for three days at No. 447 West 19th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook, and will assist with the washing in a private family; can give five years' reference from her last place. Call at 547 2d-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WELSH WOMAN as first-class cook; can take the entire charge of kitchen; City reference. Address M. J. M., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; can do up dinners in first-class style; game, &c.; understands her business. Call for two days at No. 249 West 30th-st.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK IN A PRIvate family; nine years' City reference from last place; willing and obliging. Call, from 9 to 4, at No. 148 East 42d-st., near 2d-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman; no objection to do light house-work; good City reference. Address A. K., Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE can cook, the other as laundress; willing to assist with chamber-work; excellent City reference from last place. Call at No. 112 West 40th-st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; City reference will be given; thoroughly understands her business. Call at No. 490 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS cook in all its branches; can give first-class City reference. Address K. M., Box No. 314 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN PRIVATE family; understands her business thoroughly; excellent baker; best City reference. Call at No. 439 East 18th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands French and American cooking; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 211 West 22d-st., corner of 7th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a small private family; is willing to do the plain washing; best of City references. Apply at No. 145 East 26th-st. Ring top-floor bell.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as first class cook and do coarse washing; City or country; best reference. Call at No. 245 East 25th-st. for two days.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS; GERMAN; THOROUGHLY understands her business in all its branches; in a first-class family; City references. Call or address, stating wages, No. 211 York-st., Brooklyn.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A COLored woman in a small family; good City reference. Call or address Agnes, No. 134 West 33d-st., third floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK; no objection to assist with washing and ironing; good reference. Call at No. 135 West 19th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—IN A SMALL American family; best City reference. Call at No. 512 East 34th-st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK AND ASSIST IN washing and ironing in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 643 East 5th-st., in rear.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS GOOD COOK and bread baker; understands her work; two years' City reference. Call at No. 341 East 37th-st., first floor.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK AND ASSIST IN washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 808 3d-av., corner 50th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK; will assist with washing and ironing in a private family; best City reference. Call at 181 Bay-st., Jersey City.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK, OR to do general house-work; City or country; five years' City reference. Call at 247 East 39th-st., Room 8.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman, or will do general house-work in a private family; best City reference. Call at 652 2d-av.

COOK.—AS GOOD COOK; WILLING TO ASSIST with washing and ironing; best of City references; willing and obliging. Call at No. 202 West 19th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS good cook and baker; also desserts; has three years' City reference. Call at No. 44 West 38th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; is willing to do plain washing; first-class reference. Call or address No. 612 2d-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN as good cook in a private family; good reference. Address Personal, No. 158 6th-av.

COOK, &c.—BY A GOOD COOK AND FIRST-class laundress; three years' experience; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 571 2d-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands boning, larding, and French dishes; good City reference. Call at No. 117 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN IN A PRIvate family; will assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 308 West 41st-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RELiable young woman; is willing and obliging; first-class City reference. Call at No. 221 East 21st-st., first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable girl; good City reference. Call at No. 226 West 32d-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A WIDOW LADY, ACCUStomed to work on the finest fabrics; family sewing, including dress-making, by the day or at her own home; infants' outfits a specialty; was four years at McCreery's. Mrs. Butler, No. 247 East 106th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker who has been in some of the leading establishments in New-York, would like a few more customers at her home; has the latest Paris styles, and guarantees a perfect fit. Call at 21 Clinton-place, near Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker, a few customers by the day, or would take work home; City or country. Call at No. 720 3d-av., corner of 45th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—THE WORK OF A FEW families; understands operating; terms moderate; reference given. Address a note, M. D., Box No. 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—MISS BARBER IS READY for Fall work in the latest styles; terms reasonable. No. 745 6th-av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker; goes out by the day; wishes a few more engagements; City reference. Call at No. 155 West 33d-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY WHO HAS had charge of a large Summer-house in Connecticut an engagement either in a private family or first-class boarding-house; satisfactory references. Address E. M., No. 220 West 125th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH girl for house-work or chamber-work. Apply at No. 306 East 24th-st.; no cards.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL; good plain cook, washer, and ironer; small American family; good reference. Address 239 East 80th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO the work of a small family. Call at No. 327 East 126th-st., third floor, front.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT GERMAN maid; understands hair-dressing and dress-making; has no objections to travel. Address B., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL TO wait on a lady and sew; or do chamber-work and sewing; five years' City reference. Can be seen at last employer's, No. 14 West 20th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman; best City reference. Call at No. 20 West 36th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; would like chamber-work and fine washing; thoroughly competent; five years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 24 East 40th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 906 6th-av., in the store.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a respectable girl as laundress and chamber-maid. Apply on Wednesday, Oct. 3, at No. 203 West 44th-st., late employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A THOROUGH LAUNDRESS in a private family; best City references. Apply at No. 133 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 349 West 19th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A THOROUGH LAUNDRESS in a private family; best City references. Apply at No. 705 7th-av., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 222 East 57th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, with three years' reference. Call at No. 1,284 Broadway, awning shop.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as first-class laundress; can be seen at her present employer's. Call or address No. 119 West 48th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, in a private family; best City reference. Call or address, for two days, No. 352 East 66th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress; has best of City references. Call at 968 3d-av.

MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as maid and seamstress; or would take care of growing children; has long experience; first-class City reference. Call at No. 238 West 19th-st., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl to take entire charge of children; is fully competent; has the best of reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days from 10 to 5 at No. 211 West 53d-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL CAPABLE OF taking charge of an infant from its birth; no objections to the country; best of reference from last employer; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 426 6th-av.; ring one bell.

NURSE.—WOULD LIKE TO TRAVEL WITH A family to Europe as infant's nurse, or to grown-up children, or wait on an invalid lady; four and a half years in present situation. Call or address for two days No. 24 East 38th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant North German to one or two grown children; speaks French; all kinds of family sewing; can work on different machines; City references. Call at No. 428 West 51st-st., doctor's bell.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN; THOROughly competent to take entire charge of an infant and bring it up on bottle. Call at No. 276 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as nurse and seamstress; capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 152 East 47th-st.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL; CAN TAKE ENtire charge of an infant from birth; best City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—CAN WAIT ON an aged lady and take entire charge of her wardrobe; would be found willing and obliging. Call at No. 6 West 44th-st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE (PROTESTant); understands her business thoroughly; knows all about an infant; excellent City reference. Call at No. 163 East 44th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTestant girl; or as chamber-maid and seamstress; can operate on several machines. Call at No. 766 8th-av., second floor.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, to bring up baby on bottle; or care one or two little children; highest City reference. Call at No. 207 East 16th-st., corner 3d-av.

NURSE GIRL.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO mind a baby or growing children; is a good plain sewer; three years' reference. Call at No. 327 East 16th-st., third floor, front.

NURSE.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl in a first-class American family; highest reference. Call or address A., No. 236 Spring-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as nurse and chamber-maid, or as nurse and to do plain sewing. Call for two days at 300½ West 24th-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL LATELY LANDED, as children's nurse; has very good patience and is very fond of children. Call at No. 346 West 52d-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN AS wet-nurse; lost her baby three weeks old. Call or address No. 301 East 41st-st., third floor.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBERmaid and Nurse.—Nine years' City reference. Call at No. 110 East 54th-st., one flight, front.

NURSE.—A MONTHLY NURSE WISHES ENgagements. Call between 12 and 2 at present employer's, No. 28 West 40th-st.

NURSE.—BY A GOOD COMPETENT GIRL AS child's nurse; will be found willing and obliging. Call from 9 to 3 at present employer's, 62 West 35th-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS INfant's nurse, or to take care of growing children; good reference given. Call at 586 6th-av., near 34th-st.

NURSE, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT as nurse and to assist with chamber-work; good City reference. Call at No. 848 3d-av.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL AS CHILD'S nurse, and to assist with chamber-work; good reference. Call at No. 322 West 41st-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS INfant's nurse; is capable of bringing up a baby from its birth; has best City reference. Call at 117 West 26th-st.

NURSE.—A LADY DESIRES A PLACE FOR A Protestant nurse to take charge of a baby. Call between 10 and 4 at No. 38 West 39th-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE, AND make herself useful; City reference. Call at No. 791 7th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A THOROUGH SEAMStress; children's clothes a specialty; if necessary will assist with chamber-work or take care of growing children; is accustomed to traveling; good reference. Call for two days at No. 236 West 27th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as seamstress and lady's maid, or to assist with light chamber-work; 13 years' reference from last employers. Can be seen for two days at No. 526 2d-av.; ring bell No. 3.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY THE DAY OR WEEK; UNderstands all kinds of family sewing and dress-making; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson machine. Call at No. 453 West 27th-st.

SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—BY A RESpectable Protestant girl as seamstress in a private family and take care of grown children or assist with chamber-work. Call at No. 1,403 3d-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—WOULD WAIT ON LADIES OR grown children, or do chamber-work; City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 117 West 46th-st. French cleaning store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN AMERICAN LADY IN A family as seamstress; does all kinds fine sewing; understands dress-making; owns her machine; references. Call at No. 695 8d-av., stationery store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker in a private family as seamstress; good fitter and cutter; willing to assist with chamber-work; best City reference. Call or address No. 502 West 33d-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—UNDERSTANDS DRESS-MAKing; is willing to assist with chamber-work or wait on a lady. Call at No. 321 West 42d-st.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a Protestant girl. Can be seen at her late employer's, No. 33 East 32d-st.

WET-NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, a baby to take to her home to wet-nurse; it will be properly taken care of; good reference can be had from her doctor. Can be seen at her home, 791 7th-av.

WET-NURSE.—BY A HEALTHY YOUNG PROTestant woman as wet-nurse; good reference. Call at No. 573 2d-av.

WET-NURSE.—BY A HEALTHY YOUNG PROTestant woman as wet-nurse; baby 4 months; good reference. Call at No. 136 East 28th-st.

WAITRESS—COOK—UP-STAIRS WORK.—By three sisters, together or separate, in a private family; a first-class waitress, a first-class cook, and a girl of 15 to do up-stairs work; good reference. Call at No. 107 West 37th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; understands making all kinds of salads; care of silver; can fill a man's place; best City reference. Call at No. 488 7th-av.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS waitress and chamber-maid; has one year's reference from her last place. Call at No. 893 1st-av., corner 50th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress in a private family; best City reference. Address M. F., Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO girls; one as first-class waitress, the other as chamber-maid; in a private boarding-house or private family; best of City reference. Call or address No. 120 7th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress in a private family; understands the getting up of salads; care of silver; best City reference. Call at No. 14 East 22d-st., present employer's.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable Protestant girl; willing and obliging; has good City reference. Address E. G., Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT girl as waitress in small family; willing and neat; first-class reference. Call at No. 360 West 26th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; or would do chamber-work and sewing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 50 West 22d-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress or chamber-maid; best City reference. Call at No. 26 West 9th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT waitress; has three years' City references. Call or address No. 241 East 20th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; WILL AScist with chamber-work; good City reference. Call at No. 532 East 14th-st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS waitress, or would do chamber-work and sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 319 East 21st-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A few private families' washing; or work to go to by the day; understands all sorts of fine ironing and finting; first-class City reference. Call or address No. 238 West 35th-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman the washing of a family or a few gentle men, or would go out by the day; is a good laundress; has good references. Call or address Mrs. Norton, No. 969 1st-av.

WASHING AND IRONING TO TAKE HOME or go out by the day; families' and gentlemen's washing; good City reference. Call at No. 253 1st-av., third floor.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; gentlemen's or families' washing; reasonable terms; best City reference. Call or address Laundress, No. 308 East 31st-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN agents' and families' washing at home, or will go out by the day; best City reference. Mrs. Delaney, No. 339 East 39th-st.; fifth bell.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN family washing at her own home or will go out by the day; best reference. Address W., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman washing and ironing at her home or by the day out; best City reference. Call at No. 248 West 17th-st., Room No. 6.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS washing at her home or go out by the day; housecleaning; good reference. Call at No. 142 West 28th-st., in store.

WASHING.—BY A COMPETENT COLORED woman, family washing, by the dozen or monthly. Hannah Brown, No. 161 West 48th-st., second floor.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out washing. Call on Mrs. Inskeep, No. 208 West 20th-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out by the day or take in washing; terms moderate; reference. Address M. C., No. 235 West 40th-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL to take or go out by the day; first-class laundress; best of reference. Call for two days at No. 111 West 29th-st.

WASHING.—BY A GOOD LAUNDRESS, A FEW gent's or families' washing at her own home. Call at No. 218 West 27th-st., Room No. 8.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, aged 30; strictly temperate, and can take good care of any gentleman's horses and carriages; good City reference; a home preferred; City or country. Address for two days, Thomas, Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A GERMAN; married; no children; six years in his present employment; willing and obliging; understands his business perfectly. Call or address H. L., No. 17 East 39th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE Protestant man; understands the proper care of horses, harness, and carriages; good driver; understands plain gardening; can milk; best City reference. Address T. H., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; UNderstands his business in all its branches; sober, prompt, industrious; City or country; can milk; best reference; can be highly recommended by present employer. Address H., Box No. 235 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A THOROUGH, experienced, and competent man; married; no incumbrance; six years' first-class City recommendations as to sobriety and honesty. Call or address Coachman, at late employer's, No. 31 Cliff-st., corner Fulton-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO INcumbrance; is sober, honest, neat, unsurpassed as groom, and in every way capable; last employer a gentleman from Europe; excellent reference. Address D. J., No. 1,351 Broadway, corner 36th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, who understands his business thoroughly; has no objection to the country; can give 14 years' best City reference. Address for two days R. B., No. 217 Lexington-av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle young man, (Protestant;) understands all work on gentleman's place; excellent references for honesty, sobriety, and industry. Address P. R., Box No. 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT GERMAN, (married, no incumbrance,) who thoroughly understands his business; will be found sober and industrious; has first-class City references. Call or address No. 113 West 37th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO INcumbrance; competent in his business in every respect; will be found willing and obliging; eight years' best reference from last place; City or country. Call or address Coachman, No. 21 West 44th-st., stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN EXPEcrienced Protestant Englishman; first-class City reference for sobriety and full knowledge of horses and carriages; no objection to any part of the country. Call or address W. B., care Peters & Calhoun, 510 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; THOROUGHly experienced; strictly sober; Protestant; smart, willing, and obliging; will go on trial; drive one or four horses; satisfactory reference. Address J. R., Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,258 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN AS coachman; thoroughly understands his business; best City reference from last employer; will be found willing, and obliging. Address P. R., Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTant man; is willing and obliging; best references. Call or address for two days D. W., No. 219 Madison-av., present employer's.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN; THOROughly understands the care of horses; no objections to New-York or Brooklyn. Can be seen for two days at No. 713 6th-av., harness-maker.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE Protestant man; either City or country; willing to make himself useful; best City reference. Call for two days on J. W., No. 203 Lexington-av., third floor.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—THROUGHLY understands his business in all its branches; good reference; City or country. Call or address James, No. 55 East 41st-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG MAN, aged 18, to take care of horses and carriages; good driver; City or country; City references. Call or address H. T., No. 220 West 19th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; THOROUGHly understands his business in every way; best City references. Call or address M. O., at J. B. Brewster's, No. 232 5th-av., corner 27th-st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN, SINGLE, who can come well recommended by his last employer as to honesty, &c. Address W. G., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AS coachman; has served three years and six months in present place. Call or address W. B., at present employer's, No. 10 West 51st-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man as coachman; best of City references can be given. Address J. P., Box No. 226 *Times* Office for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHly understands his business in all its branches; 10 years' best City reference. Address G. H., care of J. B. Brewster & Co., corner 27th-st. and 5th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married man, as coachman; can furnish the best of City references from present employers. Call at or address present employer's stable, No. 3 West 36th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG Englishman as coachman and groom; can furnish good references. Address J. M., No. 208 Stanton-st.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, AND USEFUL Man.—Single; attend furnace, milk, &c.; low wages; has reference. Address N., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS coachman or groom; best City references from last employer. Call or address No. 14 East 27th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHman; best City reference. Address H. H., Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,258 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN WHO IS thoroughly versed in all branches of gardening; has had charge of some of the best places, and can be highly recommended for civility, honesty, and sobriety, and one who knows his business well as a gardener. Address J. D. O., Box No. 242 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED GERMAN WITH small family; great experience in all branches of horticulture; first-class references. Address Gardener, No. 409 6th-av.

HOTEL PROPRIETORS IN WANT OF A first-class carpenter and general mechanic, and wife as housekeeper or matron, at moderate salary, can get reference from present employer. Address A. B. C., Box 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,258 BROADWAY.

STEWARD.—A POSITION AS MANAGER OR Steward of a hotel, restaurant or club-house; is a good cook; can give the best references as regards ability, character, &c. Call or address STEWARD, No. 453 8th-av., first floor, over store.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN FROM THE country to take care of horses or cows and a general farm hand; can do gardening and driving; thoroughly understands his business; will go any place in the country; best reference furnished. Address Robert Turner, No. 139 Cedar-st.

USEFUL BOY.—BY A YOUNG MAN IN RETAIL or wholesale house. Address W. E., No. 423 West 37th-st.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH waiter; speaks English thoroughly; has unexceptionable City references, which will bear the strictest investigation as to his abilities and general character. Address J. J. C., Box. No. 267 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE MAN as waiter in a private family; understands his business perfectly; has long and satisfactory testimonials for honesty and sobriety; will be found willing and obliging; has first-class City reference. Address L. M., No. 416 4th-av.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN HAVING best references from five families, who are in City now, to be reliable in all respects; understands marketing. Address J. M., Box. No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN IN PRIVATE family; understands his business perfectly; best City reference from last place; City or country. Address J. A., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A STEADY, RELIABLE, PROTESTant young man in a private family, who thoroughly understands his duties; has satisfactory City reference. Call or address L. D., at C. C. Schutte's upholstery store, No. 64 West 26th-st.

WAITER.—IN PRIVATE FAMILY OR BOARDing-house; three years with last employer. Address Macy, Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WAITER (Swiss) of good character; willing and obliging; in a private family. Address Peter, No. 260 7th-av., in the pharmacy store.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS waiter or valet, or to take care of a gentleman's horse; two years' reference. Address H. B. R., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,258 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG RESPECTABLE COLored man in a first-class boarding-house. Address for two days H., Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN private family; best City reference. Address L. W., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN JUST arrived; second, where two are kept, preferred; good references. Address E., No. 101 West 20th-st., near 8th-av.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN AS first-class waiter in a private family or boarding-house; will make himself useful; very best City reference. Call or address S. R., No. 159 West 20th-st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; HAS lived with the best families in New-York; understands his business thoroughly; best reference. Call or address 228th-st. and 6th-av., in the drug-store.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS first-class waiter in a private family; over three years' City reference from last place. Address E. H., No. 227 West 15th-st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, SINGLE, AS first-class waiter in private family, who has best City references. Address G. A., Box No. 286 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN IN A first-class private family as waiter; can give best City reference. Address R. B., Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED WAITer; a good carver; understands full charge of a large dining-room; best City reference. Call on C. B. C., No. 120 East 11th-st.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGH, COMPETENT MAN who will be disengaged by the 5th, and can be highly recommended by present employer. Address M. G., No. 1,203 Broadway near 29th-st., in the florist's store.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN IN A boarding-house or private family; best City reference. Call at No. 142 West 29th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY TO ACT AS AMANuensis and copyist; must be a first-class penman; understand French and German, and have good references. Address EDITOR, care of Logan & Forbes, No. 586 Hudson-st.

WANTED.—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT Christian woman with first-class City reference, to take charge of an infant, bring it up on the bottle and sew; a good home for a person that suits. Inquire at No. 153 East 62d-st.

WANTED.—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A good laundress to assist with the chamber-work; also a man waiter,

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The first important sale of the season took place at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, Oct. 2, the feature being the sale, by Bernard Smyth, of property belonging to Peter B. Sweeny, comprising City real estate situated on Broadway, 33d, 34th, 68th, and 74th sts., and Lexington-av. The sale attracted an unusually large audience, but the biddings were confined to a few. The total amount realized by the sale was $653,700. Full particulars, with names of purchasers, are annexed.

The following sales were made by other auctioneers:

C. J. Lyon, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, Maurice Leyne, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story iron-front building, with plot of land 81.6 by 84.4 by 66 by 74, Nos. 22 and 24 2d-av., northeast corner 1st-st., for $79,963, to Edward Einstein. The same auctioneer, under a similar court order, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, disposed of the brick factory, with plot of land 50 by 98.9 by 12 by 24.9 by 38 by 74, Nos. 402 and 404 East 25th-st., south side, 62 feet east of 1st-av., for $10,000, to Women's Prison Association and Home, plaintiff.

James M. Oakley & Co., by order of the Superior Court in foreclosure, Henry J. Scudder, Esq., Referee, sold a two-story frame house, with lot 25.5 by 100, on 4th-av., north-west corner 62d-st., for $3,638, to W. H. Nafis, plaintiff's attorney.

Richard V. Harnett, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, William S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 25 by 100.11, on East 104th-st., north side, 180 feet west of 4th-av., for $2,209 to Fannie Albert.

Benjamin P. Fairchild, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, Morgan A. Dayton, Jr., Esq., Referee, sold a two-story frame house, with plot of land 25 by 217 by 100 by 100 by 75 by 117, on 1st-st., 100 feet east of Washington-av., Morrisania, for $1,375, to Jane Miller, plaintiff in the legal action.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. Grant Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the two two-story and attic brick buildings, front, and three-story brick factory, rear, with plot of land 50.4 by 104 by 75.4 by 100, Nos. 207, 209, and 209½ Wooster-st., west side, 218.10 feet south of Amity-st. Also, similar sale, Alfred T. Ackert, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick factory, front, and three-story brick dwelling and two-story frame dwelling, rear, with lot 25 by 100, No. 114 Willett-st., east side, 100 feet north of Stanton-st.; also, the three-story and basement brown-stone front house, with lot 18 by 102.2, No. 112 East 74th-st., south side, 108 feet east of 4th-av. Also, similar sale, J. J. Thomasson, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick dwelling-house, with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 321 East 47th-st., north side, 300 feet east of 2d-av. Also, similar sale, Maurice Leyne, Esq., Referee, the four-story brick dwelling-house, with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 323 East 47th-st., north side, 325 feet east of 2d-av.

By M. A. J. Lynch, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brick dwelling-house, with lot 22.2 by 82.3, No. 55 West 9th-st., north side, 248.10 feet east of 6th-av.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William H. Townley, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick stove and dwelling-house, front, and two-story brick shop, rear, with lot 25 by 100, No. 17 Clinton-st., west side, 175 feet north of Stanton-st.

By Bernard Smyth, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, on 7th-av., east side, 25 feet south of 127th-st.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John C. Bushnell, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 18.8 by 110, No. 2,105 5th-av., east side, 131.2 feet south of 130th-st.

EXCHANGE SALES—TUESDAY, OCT. 2.

NEW-YORK.

By Bernard Smyth.

1 plot of land, Broadway and 6th-av., s. e. corner 34th-st., 106.9x125x98.9x111; John N. Hayward, Tax Commissioner $260,000

1 plot of land, Broadway, near 33d-st., 101.4x125.5x98.9x161; John Murtha 257,000

1 four-story and basement brown-stone-front house with lot, No. 53 East 33d-st., n. s., 123.5 ft. w. of Broadway, lot 25x98.9; John Murphy. 28,000

1 similar house with lot, No. 140 West 34th-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 7th-av., lot 25x98.9; John B. Manning 27,500

1 similar house, with lot, No. 27 East 68th-st., n. s., w. of 4th-av., lot 25x80; Leopold Topliz... 26,250

1 similar house, with lot, No. 21 East 68th-st., n. s., w. of 4th-av., lot 25x80; Mr. —— Riley... 27,000

1 lot, Lexington-av., n. e. corner 74th-st., 27.2x100; John Pyne 4,500

3 lots, Lexington-av., e. s., adjoining the above, each 25x100; John Murphy 8,700

1 lot, East 74th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 20x102.2; same buyer 2,000

4 lots, Lexington-av., n. w. corner 74th-st., together in size 102.2x105; same buyer 12,750

By C. J. Lyon.

1 five-story iron-front building, with plot of land, Nos. 22 and 24 2d-av., n. e. corner 1st-st, plot 81.6x84.4x66x74 ..... $79,963

1 brick factory, with plot of land, Nos. 402 and 404 East 25th-st., n. s., 62 ft. e. of 1st-av.; plot 50x98.9x1x24.9x38x74 10,000

By James M. Oakley & Co.

1 two-story frame house with lot, 4th-av., n. w. corner 62d-st., lot 25.5x100 ..... $3,638

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 lot, East 104th-st., n. s., 180 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100.11 ..... $2,200

By Benjamin P. Fairchild.

1 two-story frame house with plot of land, 1st-st., 100 ft. e. of Washington-av., Morrisania, 25x217x100x100x75x117 1,375

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Oct. 1

46th-st., n. s., 224.2 ft. e. of 10th-av., 24.2x100.5; R. R. Brown to George R. Butler ..... nom.

Lexington-av., n. e. corner of 77th-st., 18.6x70; James Carson to M. J. Wilson $11,100

32d-st., s. s., 231 ft. e. of 7th-av., 18.11x72.8; B. P. Fairchild and wife to D. Mesamore ..... nom.

51st-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 4th-av., 75x100.5; A. M. Ferris to B. J. Foran 200

St. Mark's-place, n. s., 96.5 ft. e. of 2d-av., 34x28.7; James McGovern to L. Arnheim 9,250

48th-st., s. s., 250 ft e. of 5th-av., 25x100.5; Anna V. Olyphant and husband to James L. Barclay 50,000

Madison-av., s. s., 56 ft. e. of 39th-st., 28.5x100; M. P. Read and wife to M. S. Harper 55,000

40th-st., s. s., 105 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20x98.9; J. H. Harper and wife to M. P. Read 20,000

Westchester-av., n. s., 302.100, 24th Ward; G. Billet, Executor, to B. Keller 1,575

Westchester-av., n. s., 25x100, 24th Ward; C. Billet, Executor, to J. Hyland 1,075

22d-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x98.9; Bertha Diem and husband to A. Neumann 11,500

N. w. corner Cortlandt-av. and 153d-st., 50x100; 23d Ward; James Haffen and wife to John Messerschmidt ..... ----

Pearl-st., No. 165; William S. Perry and wife to Elizabeth P. Perry ..... nom.

Dyckman-st., 352x irregular; F. Tomes and wife to F. Mead 17,850

Broadway, e. s., 50x342.10; same to same 2,000

Isham-st., s. w. corner Sherman-av., 150x250; same to same 5,690

Grove-av., n. w. corner Cliff-st., 50x100, 23d Ward; F. Sigel and wife to C. G. Schniedar 5,500

Woodlawn, lot No. 335, 24th Ward; A. Singer to John Singer 2,000

Woodlawn, lot No. 339, 24th Ward; John Singer to C. J. Singer 2,000

46th-st., s. s., 224.2 ft. e. of 10th-av., 24.2x100.5; Mary Theiss and husband to R. B. Brown ..... nom.

55th-st., s. s. 375 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100.5; A. Townsend, Referee, to S. Morell 4,500

55th-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100.5; A. Townsend, Referee, to W. C. Dornin 5,700

55th-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100.5; A. Townsend, Referee, to John E. Taylor 5,500

Edsall-st., s. s., 35x100, 23d Ward; J. M. Smith, Referee, to M. Cunningham 1,340

Edsall-st., s. s., 28x100, 23d Ward; same to same. 4,530

6th-av., s. e. corner 13th-st., 18.9x62.6; S. Dakay, Referee, to Sixth National Bank 40,000

Cortlandt-av., n. w. corner of 153d-st., 50x100; S. D. Gifford, Referee, to John Haffen 4,400

Houston-st., s. s., 40 ft. w. of Pitt-st., 20x80; J. G. Sinclair, Referee, to A. Mosback 7,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NO. 11 WEST 56TH-ST.

Finely built and located, full-size, large extension house; price very low.

ALSO,

NO. 17 EAST 53D-ST.

Elegantly-built, full-size dwelling; all improvements; perfect order; price low.

ALSO,

NO. 40 EAST 58TH-ST.

Only 800 feet from 5th-av. entrance into Central Park. Superbly finished and built new full-size house; a bargain.

ALSO,

NO. 60 EAST 54TH-ST.

The cheapest fine medium-sized house in New-York; only $22,000; is not this a bargain? Seen 3 to 4 every day, without permit.

ALSO,

61ST-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV.

Desirable four-story high-stoop medium-size dwelling, for sale low; furnished or unfurnished.

N. B.—The above are the five cheapest houses offered through my offices. Permits at 4 Pine, 33 East 17th sts., and 661 5th-av. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house for sale, in 56th-st., near 5th-av.; has large dining-room extension; is substantially built and beautifully finished in cabinet woods; price low. For permit and particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA-SIZED FOUR-STORY dwelling-house, No. 46 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; lot 29 feet wide by half the block. ROOSEVELT & SON, No. 32 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 9 WASHINGTON-PLACE. ALSO, A medium-sized house in 65th-st., near Lexington-av., at a bargain. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$23,500—ONLY—FOR SALE ON 37TH-st., between 5th and 6th avs., a four-story brown-stone house, 20.10x60x100 feet. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE EXTRA-SIZED four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, No. 306 24-av., near 17th-st.; price low. Apply to B. RICHARDS, Jr., No. 65 Wall-st.

THREE LOTS ON 25TH-ST., NEAR 1ST-AV., 75x100, with brick buildings, suitable for manufacturing purposes. FALCONER & SON, 109 4th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO ROOMS IN AN apartment house, between 14th and 30th sts., for a single gentleman. Address, with full particulars, R., Post Office Box No. 692.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE-front dwelling, No. 34 7th-av., near Flatbush-av. and the Plaza at Prospect Park, 20x50x110 feet, with approved modern appliances; parlor story trimmed with French walnut; cabinet work, paneled; bronze hardware; cloak closets; elegant mantels; plumbing work first class; this is a fine house in an unexceptionable neighborhood, presenting the consomitants of a desirable residence. Apply to ARMSTRONG & BLACKLIN, plumbers and gas-fitters, No. 223 Fulton-st. and 348 Court-street, Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

LOW-PRICED LOTS FOR SALE OR LEASE for manufactories, refineries, chemical works, &c.; blocks of lots with bulkhead water-front; also blocks for dwellings, on Newtown Creek, adjoining New-York and Brooklyn; terms easy; all on mortgage if satisfactorily improved. Apply to W. L. BROWER, No. 170 William-st.

FINE FARM, 110 ACRES, NEAR MORRISTOWN.—Large mansion, 20 rooms, numerous outbuildings, fine lawn, fine old shade trees, peach and apple orchard. Terms to suit. J. D. CONDIT, Attorney, No. 149 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID country residence, 63 acres of lands together with stock and crops, at Hillsdale, on line of New-Jersey and New-York Railroad. For particulars and photograph inquire of J. J. C., owner, No. 199 Centre-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

LOUIS MEYER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY AND POSITIVE SALE OF choice property on 1st and 2d avs. and Avenue A, also, 68th, 69th, and 70th sts., THURSDAY, Oct. 18, 1877, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

SIXTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—The 20 choice lots on the south side of 68th-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av.

SIXTY-NINTH-STREET.—The 24 desirable lots on the south side of 69th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

SEVENTIETH-STREET.—The 13 valuable lots on the north-west corner of 1st-av.

Terms: One-third cash and balance on mortgage for 5 years, at 6 per cent. interest; title perfect.

Every lot offered will be sold, regardless of value, to the highest bidder.

For map and particulars apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 74 Cedar-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY EXECUTORS' SALE.

RAPID TRANSIT NOW CERTAIN.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.

Will sell at auction, without reserve, on

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 17, 1877,

At 12 o'clock noon,

At the EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, No. 111 Broadway, By order of the Executors,

To close the estate of John E. Eccles, deceased,

Twenty-two valuable lots on 2d-av., 115th-st., 134th-st., St. Nicholas-av., and Hillside-av., (formerly of Dyckman estate.)

Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three years if desired. Title indisputable. Maps and full particulars can be obtained at the office of

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

AUCTION SALE.—WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3, AT 12 M., at No. 111 Broadway, by Richard V. Harnett, Auctioneer: WOOSTER-ST.—The valuable plot of ground, with buildings thereon, Nos. 207, 209, 209½ Wooster-st., between Bleecker and West 3d sts., formerly Amity-st. Terms liberal; sale absolute; title perfect.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

CHOICE FLATS TO RENT

On the East Side, Second (Avenue A) between 58th and 59th sts. Splendid situation, on high ground, overlooking the East River, Blackwell's Island, and Long Island. Each floor complete with every convenience.

For small respectable families of moderate means these flats are among the most desirable in the City. Rent, $20 to $35 per month.

Apply to PHELPS, DODGE & CO., Nos. 11 and 13 Cliff-st., or to JOHN D. CRIMMINS, No. 1,037 3d-av.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR THE WINTER OR LONGER.—An elegant corner house on 5th-av., MURRAY HILL. Also, an extra wide house on 5th-av., below and near 23d-st. Also, a fine, full-size house on 59th-st., close to 5th-av. Also, an extra wide, elegant mansion on Madison-av., near 29th-st. Also, an elegant double house and stable on 16th-st, near Union-square; and many others. Full list of which, as well as permits, can be had at my office.

HOMER MORGAN. No. 2 Pine-st.

FORTY-FIFTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Full size four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, magnificently and fully furnished, for Winter, or to lease low. Permits at offices, 4 Pine, 33 East 17th st., and 661 5th-av. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO RENT OR LEASE—AN ELEGANT NEW house in the best location in the City, one block from Grand Central Depot; 35 large rooms, painted and decorated, adapted for a private hotel; possession immediately. Applications by responsible parties only entertained. M. G. LANE, owner, office No. 100 4th-av.; hours 10 A. M. to 12 M.

TO LET—NO. 67 EAST 54TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-av., elegant flat of eight rooms; all light. No. 73 East 54th-st., fifth flat, eight rooms; all light rooms, and in perfect order. The above flats are the only two left of 25. Inquire of janitor, or WM. BERRIAN, No. 76 Park-place, Room No. 2.

APARTMENTS.—NO. 265 WEST 25TH-ST.; TENEMENT: new, refined, elegant; janitor; play-ground, Summer-house, light; ventilation; moderate rents; fine location; oriel windows and modern improvements.

TO RENT—IN HARLEM—MADISON-AV. AND 126th-st., the new elegant four-story brown-stone cabinet finished house. Apply to C. L. MEAD, corner 3d-av. and 128th-st.

APARTMENTS IN NEWPORT, AND OTHERS in vicinity, $25 to $100; furnished and unfurnished; Houses, $400 to $1,800. J. W. STEVENS, B'way & 52d-st.

PARK-AV., NORTH-EAST CORNER—FOR SALE.—A full-sized house; price low. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses at Washington Heights, cheap; 50 minutes to City Hall. A. B. MILLS, 156th-st. and 10th-av.

NO. 1,160 BROADWAY—TO RENT—APARTments for single gentlemen; steam heat, bath, &c. Soo janitor, on premises.

$600. A NEW THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house, 18.6x50; all improvements; pleasant location. 105th-st., near 10th-av. D. H. KNAPP.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

TO OWNERS OR LESSEES OF HOTEL PROPERTY—An Eastern gentleman, 35 years of age, of practical experience in the hotel business, desires to lease or manage a first-class hotel; Boston reference. Address H. S. R., Post Office Box No. 1,134, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE; MUST BE in perfect order; located below 59th-st., and between 4th and 9th avs.; price not to exceed $15,000 cash. Address G. S. J., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF GEORGIA ..... Thursday, Oct. 4
STATE OF INDIANA ..... Thursday, Oct. 11
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA ..... Thursday Oct. 18
STATE OF NEVADA ..... Thursday, Oct. 25

First cabin, $60 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 73 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

WESER ..... Sat., Oct. 6 | DONAU ..... Sat., Oct. 20
MOSEL ..... Sat., Oct. 13 | ODER ..... Sat. Oct. 27

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin ..... $100 gold
Second cabin ..... 60 gold
Steerage ..... 30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Ethiopia ..... Oct. 6, 3 P. M. | Devonia ..... Oct. 20, 3 P. M.
Victoria ..... Oct. 13, 10 A. M. | Achoria ..... Oct. 27, 9 A.M.

To LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR DERRY.

Cabins, $65 to $80, according to accommodations. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.

Elysia ..... Oct. 10, 3 A. M. | Anglia ..... Oct. 17, 2 P. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70; Steerage, $25. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.

Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

ST. LAURENT, Lachesnez ..... Wednesday, Oct. 3, 2 P. M.
AMERIQUE, Fouzols ..... Wednesday, Oct. 10, 8 A. M.
LABRADOR, Sanglier ..... Wednesday, Oct. 17, 2 P. M.

For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River. FOR LONDON. (VICTORIA DOCKS.)
Denmark ..... Oct. 6, 3 P. M. | Canada, Th., Oct. 18, 2 P.M.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Egypt ..... Sat., Oct. 6, 3 P. M. | England, Sat., Oct. 13, 9 A.M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
"RUSSIA ..... WED., Oct. 3 | BOTHNIA ..... WED., Oct. 17
ALGERIA ..... WED., Oct. 10 | ABYSSINIA ..... WED., Oct. 24

Steamers marked " do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP RUSSIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 1.30 P. M., WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, 1877.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

CELTIC ..... SATURDAY, Oct. 6, 8 P. M.
GERMANIC ..... SATURDAY, Oct. 13, 10 A. M.
BALTIC ..... SATURDAY, Oct. 20, 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, $90 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

E. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND ..... Oct. 6, 8 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS ..... Oct. 13, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN ..... Oct. 20, 3 P. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

HERDER ..... Oct. 4 | WIELAND ..... Oct. 18
POMMERANIA ..... Oct. 11 | GELLERT ..... Oct. 25

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUHLENKAMP & CO., C. B. RICHARDS & CO.,
61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.
General Agents. General Passenger Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers sail between 12 and 1 P. M. from Pier No. 63 N. R.

WISCONSIN ..... TUESDAY, Oct. 9, at 7 A. M.
MONTANA ..... TUESDAY, Oct. 23, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA ..... TUESDAY, Oct. 30, noon.

Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to state-room; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GULF STREAM ..... WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3
CITY OF ATLANTA ..... SATURDAY, Oct. 6

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent

Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

Steamers will sail as advertised above, unless sooner loaded. Merchants and shippers are notified that extra steamers will be provided and dispatched as rapidly as the press of business warrants.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. DAGGETT, THURSDAY, Oct. 4, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. RAMAGE, SATURDAY, Oct. 6, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, TUESDAY, Oct. 9, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R. GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga. No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON, &c. Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, Steam-ship ACAPULCO ..... Saturday, Oct. 13
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.

Steam-ship ALASKA ..... Thursday, Oct. 11

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY ..... Wednesday, Oct. 10

For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO, McINTOSH ..... Saturday, Oct. 6
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, DRAKEN ..... Wednesday, Oct. 10
CITY OF NEW-YORK, TIDDEMARSH, Wed'sday, Oct. 17

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.

CITY OF MEXICO, McINTOSH ..... Saturday, Oct. 6
P. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS ..... WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3
CLYDE ..... SATURDAY, Oct. 13

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

STEAM-BOATS.

THE NEW

PROVIDENCE LINE

TO BOSTON, via Providence direct.

A WHOLE NIGHT'S REST.
ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. TIME 60 MINUTES.

The magnificent new steamer

MASSACHUSETTS,
("The Palace Steamer of the World,")

and the world-renowned steamer

RHODE ISLAND,
("The Queen of the Sound,")

Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 N. R., foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M., arriving at PROVIDENCE at 6 A. M., and BOSTON 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.

THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST, at 5 P. M. daily from Pier No. 33 N. R., foot of Jay-st. *Free transfer* for passengers via either line to and from Brooklyn by the boats of the *Brooklyn Annex*, leaving Jewell's Wharf, Fulton Ferry, at 4:25 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Vestry-st. Pier, N. R., at 8:35, and 24th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill and Hudson. Close connection with New-York Central R. R. for the West. To West Point and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets or coupons good on Hudson River R. R. are received on board for passage. FREE TRANSFER from and to BROOKLYN by the boats of the Brooklyn Annex. Leaves Jewell's Wharf (Fulton-st.) at 8 A. M. Tickets over New-York Central and for Saratoga on the wharf.

SEA BIRD—CAPT. H. B. PARKER, FOR RED BANK, FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Oct. 2..10:30 A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 2..2:30 P. M.
Wednesday, 3d..11:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 4th..3:30 P. M.
Thursday, 4th ..3:00 P. M.	Friday, 5th.....7:00 A. M.
Friday, 5th.....3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 6th.....7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 6th.....3:00 P. M.	Monday, 8th.....7:00 A. M.
Monday, 8th.....3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 9th.....8:00 A. M.
Wendesday, 10th..7:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 10th..11:00 A. M.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAMERS FOR TROY and SARATOGA, connecting with all railroad lines North, East, and West. FARE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. The elegant and magnificent steamers CITY OF TROY and SARATOGA, leave daily (Saturdays excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 49 N. R., foot of Leroy-st. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Hunter and Delaware Railroad, steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL, from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.—Steamer AMERICUS leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 87, East River, 2:45 P. M., State-room, 33d-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Reduced fare, 35 cents. Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

ALBANY EVENING BOATS—PEOPLE'S LINE, Drew and St. John, leave Pier 41 N. R. every week-day, 6 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sunday morning excepted) with trains north and west. State-rooms comfortably warmed. S. E. MAYO, Gen. Pass. Agt.

FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, &c.—Steamer ESCORT from Franklin-st., North River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 P. M. For freight and passengers. Fare, $1. Berths free.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at

No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FIFTH-AV., BELOW 14TH-ST.—PARLOR floor, consisting of four large light rooms; second floor, six rooms, all light; with or without private table. Address KNICKERBOCKER, care G. W. H., No. 814 Broadway.

NO. 46 WEST 51ST-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, en suite or singly; superior board; only parties willing to pay for such accommodations need apply; references exchanged. Mrs. E. J. RAYNOR.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 607, NEAR WINDSOR HOTEL.—Large, commodious, and elegant suite of apartments, richly furnished; with or without private table.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 613.—THIS BEAUTIFUL FURnished house will now be rented in suites of three, four, or five rooms, and private table served in each, or upper rooms without meals; reference.

NO. 39 WEST 26TH-ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED suites for families, and single rooms for gentlemen or ladies, with first-class board; fruit a specialty; terms moderate.

PARLOR AND SECOND FLOOR, HANDsomely furnished, to rent, with board; private table if desired; also other rooms. Nos. 105 and 108 East 23d-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 110.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished suites of rooms, with private table; house and appointments thoroughly first class; also, rooms for gentlemen; reference required.

NO. 125 WEST 42D-ST.—DESIRABLE PARlors, with other nicely furnished rooms, with or without partial board; references.

NO. 43 EAST 9TH-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND UNIVERSITY-PLACE.—Furnished sunny front room and bedroom, with board; terms moderate.

**A STRICT

SALES OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

SWINDLING THE GOVERNMENT.

A WAY IN WHICH POST OFFICE REVENUES ARE DECREASED — POSTMASTER JAMES APPEALS TO THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL —NEW-YORK BUSINESS MEN IN LEAGUE WITH COUNTRY POSTMASTERS—BUYING POSTAGE STAMPS AT A DISCOUNT.

Country Postmasters receiving small salaries by amendments to the Postal law which came into force on the 23d of June, 1874, are entitled to a certain percentage of the money they obtain from the sale of postage stamps, and the abuse of the privilege thus granted to them by Postmasters in all parts of the United States has given the Special Agents of the Post Office Department a great deal of work to do recently. Postmaster James said yesterday to a TIMES reporter that the sales made by country Postmasters outside of their offices has had the effect during the last three months of decreasing very considerably the receipts from the sale of stamps at the New-York offices. Undoubtedly, country Postmasters have been disposing of stamps at a discount for a year or so past, but it appears that a large number of them are only just beginning to understand fully the advantages offered to them for wrong-doing by the amendments to the Postal law in 1874. The following report, which was obtained at the Post Office yesterday, shows the decrease of receipts in New-York for the sale of postage stamps during the last 21 months:

SALES OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

1876—	
Quarter ending March 31	$689,900 70
Quarter ending June 30	646,018 51
Quarter ending Sept. 30	592,614 00
Quarter ending Dec. 31	612,460 33
1877—	
Quarter ending March 31	$622,267 60
Quarter ending June 30	592,757 12
Quarter ending Sept. 30	556,487 73

The great decrease during the three months just ended caused Postmaster James to send yesterday the following letter to the Postmaster-General:

POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY, N. Y., OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER, OCT. 2, 1877.

Hon. D. M. Key, Postmaster-General:

SIR: I desire to again ask your attention to the remarkable decrease in the sales of postage stamps at this office, as shown by the following figures:

Sales for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1876	$592,614
Sales for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1877	556,487
Decrease	$36,127

There can be no doubt that this apparent falling off in the business of this office is due to the irregular practice of Postmasters at other places in disposing of postage stamps in this City in the various methods with which the reports of the Special Agents of the department must have rendered you familiar, and my object in again bringing the facts to your notice is simply to add to the evidence already in your possession of the necessity for some change, by legislation, in the system which renders such irregularities not only possible, but almost inevitable. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

Special Agent Sharretts, and the other Special Agents of the Post Office Department, have investigated many cases which have been brought to their knowledge in which out-of-town Postmasters have sold large quantities of stamps at a discount to merchants and others in this City and its neighborhood. They have learned that some business men of New-York who live in suburban towns make a practice of buying the stamps which they need for their business at a discount from the Postmasters of those towns, thus saving money themselves and largely increasing the incomes of the various Postmasters. Some Post Masters who receive salaries amounting to $300 a year have increased their yearly income from their offices to $1,200 or $1,500 by selling stamps in this way. The law allows the Postmasters 50 per cent. of the money they receive for selling $100 worth, or less, of postage stamps in one quarter; 40 per cent. on all sales amounting to between $100 and $400; 30 per cent. on all amounts between $400 and $2,400, and 10 per cent. on all sums above $2,400. Thus they can sell stamps at a discount of 10 or 15 per cent. and still make a large profit upon the sales. Moreover, many country Postmasters are also store-keepers, and they frequently buy goods out of city dealers, pay for them with postage stamps, and then charge the Government a percentage for the sale of the stamps. Letters from Postmasters containing propositions to dispose of stamps at a discount, which have been handed to the Post Office authorities by the persons receiving them, and proposals to purchase stamps sent to honest Postmasters and by them transmitted to the Postmaster General, have furnished clues to the Special Agents. Mr. Henry Arthur, a leather merchant of this City, a week or so ago received the subjoined note from a remote neighborhood:

WARREN, Ark., Sept. 21, 1877.

DEAR SIR: I take the liberty of submitting to you a proposition for your consideration, which is this: I am satisfied that you use a large amount of postage stamps in shipping goods by mail, and I can furnish you with a considerable amount at a very liberal discount—say, 15 per cent. Now, if you will take $200 at 15 per cent., pay me half cash ($85) by check on National Bank at Pine Bluff, Ark., and ship by express to the same place $85 worth of goods, I will, on the arrival of the check and goods at the express office C. O. D., ship to you by express $200 worth of stamps, ranging from 1 cent to 10 cents, as you may direct. If you conclude to accept the proposition and terms, you can do so at once by filling the bill inclosed herewith. I send you this confidentially and notify me of the acceptance or rejection at once.

Yours confidentially, ——

P. S.—If you ship the goods, notify the agent of the kind of funds to be received.

The letter is signed by one Anderson. It is not known in the Post Office here whether he is the Postmaster at Warren, but if he is not he is certainly acting as agent for that person. The other hand, Mr. T. M. Graham, a Postmaster in South Carolina, recently sent the following note, received by him from a hotel clerk in this City, to Washington. The name of the clerk and of the establishment at ..... he is employed are omitted by request of the Post Office authorities.

——— HOTEL, BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1877.

Mr. Graham:

SIR: I am desirous of finding parties who will sell me postage stamps, and if you would like to send me some, with a discount of 10 per cent., I would be happy to hear from you.

P. S.—I was speaking to Mr. W. B. Barnett, who is stopping with us, and he told me to write to you.

Mr. W. M. Heagerty, the superintendent of Station A, visited the proprietor of the hotel, at the direction of Special Agent Sharretts, and was informed that the clerk had been taken to task and advised to "stop that kind of business." a letter having been received from Washington; but, says Mr. Heagerty, in his communication to the Special Agent, "he (the proprietor) seemed to think that there was no great harm in it, as his clerk told him that he knew of several who bought from Postmasters at a discount." Other similar cases have been brought to the notice of the department during this year. J. F. Campbell was Postmaster at Oakdale, Tenn., and his wife had charge of the neighboring Post Office of Pine Mountain last Winter. Dating his letter from the last-mentioned place, Campbell made arrangements for the purchase of an organ from Alleger, Bowlby & Co., of Washington, New-Jersey, at a cost of $75, to be paid in installments of 3-cent stamps. The first payment was made according to the terms of the agreement, and early in February the organ dealers received a note from Campbell in which he directed their attention to an inclosure of $39. The money was not there, however, and Alleger, Bowlby & Co. immediately informed the New-York Post Office authorities of what they supposed to be a robbery in one of the Post Offices. The letter, however, had very evidently not been tampered with. Inquiries were made, and it was learned that Campbell and his wife had both disappeared from Tennessee, having been threatened with exposure by some of their neighbors for selling postage stamps at less than their value. A firm of cigar-dealers on the lower part of Broadway, in this City, made a proposition to buy stamps at a discount to the Postmaster at Nellsville, Wis., last March, and their letter was sent to the Postmaster-General, and by him forwarded to Mr. Sharretts. One J. F. Clark, an advertising agent for a New-York piano-forte seller, did quite a little business until very recently in selling piano-fortes to country Postmasters, receiving his payment in postage-stamps. It is very apparent that the law is at fault in this matter; it affords an excellent opportunity for dishonesty, and the necessity for a careful amendment of it will undoubtedly be pressed in Congress during the Winter.

ATTEMPT TO PASS COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

Wilson Hayes, a young man who claims to be a resident of Montreal, was arrested yesterday by Sergt. Gastlin, of the Western Steam-boat Squad, charged with having attempted to pass a counterfeit $5 bill on the Bank of Clifton, of Clifton, Canada, at an exchange office in West-street. In his possession were found eight of the counterfeits, which are printed on thin, greasy-looking paper, and are an imitation of an old issue of the bank. Hayes, who claimed to be ignorant of the character of the bills, was locked up at the Central Office, and will be taken to court to-day.

THE NEW SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY.

The arrangements for the parade of the Seventh Regiment and the Veterans of the National Guard and the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new armory are now complete, and if the weather is fair next Thursday the event will be one of the features of the year. If, on the contrary, the day should be stormy, the ceremony will be postponed until a future day, of which notice will be given by bulletins, which will be posted in the Astor House lobby, Delmonico's café, and other prominent places of public resort. The formation of the regiment and Veteran Corps and the line of march will be the same as were announced in yesterday's TIMES. The Governor and staff, Mayor Ely, and Secretary Evarts will be escorted in carriages to the site of the new armory. Invitations have been extended to Major-General Shaler, commanding the First Division, and staff; Brig.-Gen. Ward and staff, First Brigade; Brig.-Gen. Wilmar and staff, Second Brigade; and Brig.-Gen. Varian and staff, of the Third Brigade, and the Colonels of other regiments, to be present, in uniform, on the platform during the ceremony. The exercises will commence exactly at 3 P. M., and Col. Clark desires the holders of tickets to the platform to be in their places 15 minutes earlier. A detail of 150 policemen will preserve order on the grounds, and a guard detail from the Seventh Regiment will be present to assign places to prominent guests. The order of exercises will be as follows:

Music by Grafulla's Band.
Invocation, Rev. S. H. Weston, D. D., Regimental Chaplain.
Address by Hon. William M. Evarts.
Music.
Laying of the Corner-stone by Mr. G. M. Couch, Grand Master of the Masonic Order of this State.
Music.

The entire programme will not consume more than an hour. Mr. Evarts expects to speak about 20 minutes.

The foundation walls of the administration building have been completed, and the work on the walls of the main drill-room are in progress, so a good idea of the space to be covered by the armory may be gained by visitors next Thursday.

A LARGE EAST-SIDE FIRE.

PROBABLE TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF THE CAR SHOPS OF THE DRY DOCK AND EAST BROADWAY RAILROAD.

The most serious conflagration that has occurred on the east side of the City for several years past broke out at 2 o'clock this morning in the office and car shops of the Dry Dock, Battery and East Broadway Railroad, at Fourteenth-street and Avenue B, and will probably result in the destruction of the building and the stables of the company adjoining. The fire, which was discovered a few minutes before 2 o'clock, began in the varnish shop on the first floor of the building, and from some cause at present unknown. The building is of brick, five stories in height, having a frontage of over 100 feet on Avenue B, and running to the depth of half the block toward Avenue A. The stables extend along Fourteenth-street for several hundred feet toward Avenue A, and extend through to Fifteenth-street. The fire was discovered by the watchmen, and spread with lightning-like rapidity through the entire structure, the upper floors of which were stored with great quantities of hay and feed. An alarm was promptly given and as promptly responded to, but before the engines arrived the flames had extended throughout the entire structure. A second and third alarm were sounded, and a large force of firemen and steamers was soon at the scene. The building is entirely surrounded with thickly-populated tenement-houses, and a panic ensued among the inhabitants. It was found impossible to save the building from destruction, and the firemen turned their attention to saving the surrounding structures. A row of tenement-houses on the east side of Avenue B it is feared will fall a prey to the flames, and it is scarcely possible that the houses on the west side of the avenue will escape. The heat was so intense that the firemen had been several times driven from in front of the burning building, and the uncoiled flames, crossing the avenue, set fire to the opposite buildings.

All the horses in the stables, to the number of 800, were got out safely, and were standing on Fourteenth-street for several blocks. There were over 100 cars in the building. A few of these were removed, but the rest have been burned up. This will stop the running of the road for some time.

As we go to press the fire is still raging furiously, despite the best efforts of the firemen to check it. No estimate of the loss can be obtained this morning.

LONG ISLAND MALARIA.

THE EPIDEMIC OF FEVER AT GREENPOINT AND ASTORIA—HOW IT COULD BE PREVENTED—VIEWS OF GEN. EGBERT L. VIELE ON IMPROVEMENT AS CONNECTED WITH SANITATION.

The publication in THE TIMES of the general fact that malarial fever and kindred diseases were prevailing in Long Island City to an extent deserving the name of epidemic, has attracted a good deal of attention from physicians and others who have made the sanitary improvement of cities a study, and the apparent disregard of the simplest rules has evoked not a little criticism, in view of the fact that a small degree of foresight, and an almost insignificant expenditure of money would convert the entire territory now afflicted with disease into as healthful a spot as there is between the Alleghany Mountains and the Atlantic Ocean. The mistake seems to have been, that in the effort to build up the town no care has been taken to make it a healthful place as well as a populous one. The result would be, in case such a course were persisted in, that it would become more and more unhealthful as it became more populous. It was not until very recently that the conviction was forced upon the minds of New-York citizens that it would not do to fill up the original watercourses; that they must be utilized, taken as an index for the construction of drains that should carry off the moisture which no sewer was deep enough to collect, and which it would be dangerous to permit to rise toward the surface and then be gradually distributed by evaporation in the form of a poisonous and insidious vapor. On the Eighth-avenue, at One Hundred and Fiftieth-street, the street was built across an old water-course into which the tide formerly backed up. The result was that what might have been a cheap piece of work was made very expensive, but the necessary drain had to be built to make the neighborhood safe to live in. At one time, it is estimated, the whole island might have been drained at an expense of $3,000,000; yet the drainage of a district lying along an old filled-up watercourse, where expensive dwellings have been put up on made ground not drained at all, has cost nearly that amount in consequence of the increased difficulty of construction.

Gen. Egbert L. Viele, who has made the subject of the sanitation of cities by proper drainage a thorough study, said, in conversation with a reporter of THE TIMES, that he was surprised to read the account of the condition of things in Long Island City. He considered such a state of affairs a disgrace to the intelligence of the age, and one which ought not for a day to be suffered to continue. Every case of death which occurs from malarial disease in an organized community is a crime committed by the authorities. "The means of prevention," he said, "are not only simple, but comparatively inexpensive. It is only necessary to go to work the right way in the beginning. I have understood that the plans for laying out Long Island City were designed by a commission of which Gen. McClellan and Gen. Franklin were members, and I had supposed they were perfect in every respect. The account in THE TIMES is the saddest story of suffering and disease I have read in a long time. I doubt if an equal amount of distress can be found in any part of the civilized world, and when it is remembered that it is all unnecessary and due to causes that can be removed, it makes the situation still more terrible. I consider the neglect of the absolutely necessary precautions to preserve health by drainage as much a crime against humanity as the burning of Russian hospitals by the Turks. Long Island City can be made as healthful as any spot on the face of the earth, and at a cost which would be a mere fraction of the absolute increase in the value of property which would result from the adoption of the measures necessary to accomplish that end. The disregard of well-established principles which has brought about such a state of disease as now exists seems almost incredible, and the responsibility ought to be placed where it belongs. Thousand of dollars are expended to convict some wretched outcast, and yet here are scores of deaths due to a positive criminality for which no one is called to account. I should think the real-estate owners would recognize the pecuniary importance to themselves of remedial measures, to say nothing about those impulses of common humanity which ought to dictate immediate action by the authorities in the premises."

The subject of improved drainage was to have been considered last night by the Common Council of Long Island City, but it was discovered by the sleepy or indifferent authorities that three weeks' notice would be necessary before the matter could properly come up. There is really little hope of prompt and intelligent action on the part of the ruling powers in the city. The Government is shiftless, and in the present hopeless Democratic complexion of the place there is slight prospect of reform in the drainage system. The commission of which Gen. McClellan and Gen. Franklin were members, took no account of drainage when they made the survey of the city, and the main object since then has been to sell lots and put up buildings. The lots of the poor on low grounds have in many places, owing to the neglect of drainage, become cesspools for the higher lands of the people better off. The Improvement Commission now at work has no power to make drains other than sewers, and the old water-courses that are filled up, it is said, can be better drained after filling than now. There is a Health Board in the city, but it has never raised its voice against the malaria that has attacked its citizens, and that will keep their property and prospects poor forever unless a remedy is applied.

A NEW-JERSEY HEROINE.

Last Sunday afternoon a sail-boat, with three young men aboard, capsized in Newark Bay. One of the party had his ankle sprained and was unable to swim. He clung to the boat, but his strength was fast giving out, when his peril attracted the attention of Miss Wilson, the niece of the keeper of the Newark Bay Light-house. She jumped into a 6-foot "dingy," and lashing an oar to each side so as to prevent the frail craft from overturning, rowed out to the rescue of the drowning man. When she reached him she directed him to take hold of the stern of her boat, and she towed him toward the light-house. A gentleman named McFarland saw the peril of the two—for there was imminent danger of Miss. Wilson's boat being capsized—and he pulled from the shore to their assistance. Both were taken in the larger boat to the light-house in safety. Monday a small sail-boat touched at the light-house, and a young man, stopping ashore, asked to see Miss Wilson. When she made her appearance he handed her a small morocco box, telling her that it had been sent by the young man whose life she had saved, and then sailed away. The box contained a handsome and costly ring.

RIGHTS OF RAPID TRANSIT.

THE CONTEST IN THE COURTS.

ARGUING TO NULLIFY THE INJUNCTION AGAINST THE GILBERT COMPANY—THE RIGHTS OF PROPERTY-OWNERS IN THE MATTER—WHAT MESSRS. LOWERY AND CHOATE AND EX-JUDGE COMSTOCK HAVE TO SAY.

Argument was had before Judge Van Vorst, in the Superior Court, yesterday, in the suit of the Sixth-Avenue Railroad Company against the Gilbert Elevated Railway Company. In this suit, which was tried several months ago, Judge Sedgwick made a decree enjoining the Gilbert Company from building its proposed structure in the roadway of Sixth-avenue, between Amity and Fifty-ninth streets. The Gilbert Company duly appealed from this decree to the General Term of the court, but the appeal has not yet been argued. In the meantime, the Court of Appeals rendered a decision affirming the constitutionality of the Rapid Transit act of 1875, under which the Gilbert Company proposed proceeding. One of the main grounds on which Judge Sedgwick had granted the injunction was that the act in question was unconstitutional. The officials of the Gilbert Company affect to treat the constitutional question as the only one worth considering, and as that has been decided in their favor by the highest court of the State they say confidently that the injunction granted by Judge Sedgwick will have to be set aside by the Superior Court, General Term, as soon as the case is reached. In the meantime, however, they are desirous of building, and as no single Judge of the court can set aside the decree of Judge Sedgwick—which can only be reversed on appeal—they moved before Judge Van Vorst to have all proceedings by the Sixth-Avenue Company stayed until the hearing and decision of the appeal. This would be a virtual, though not a nominal, setting aside of the decree made by Judge Sedgwick, and if the Gilbert Company is successful in the motion it will be enabled to go on and build its road as though no injunction were in existence.

To this proceeding the Sixth-Avenue Company, through its counsel, Joseph H. Choate and ex-Judge Comstock, put in a most determined opposition, claiming that if the other owners of property are entitled to compensation for damages before the road is built. It was claimed that there is a "ring" of persons in the Gilbert Company who have combined to build the proposed road and to make large profits at the expense of the company and its stockholders, and that, in consequence, if the road were permitted to be built the company would not be able to pay damages to property-owners.

To this latter charge, Grosvenor P. Lowery, of counsel for the Gilbert Company, yesterday put in an answering affidavit, made by William Foster, Jr., who denies the existence of a contract with a "ring" of persons connected with the Gilbert Company, or that any such persons have combined to make a profit at the expense of the company, its stockholders, or creditors. He says that the stockholders of the company have decided to unite their stock in a kind of joint ownership, having the practical effect of a partnership among themselves, so as to combine their labor and capital, and to this end have associated with other capitalists, and have organized under the charter of the New-York Loan and Improvement Company. Through this company they intend to contribute their money, without issuing to the public either stocks or bonds of the Gilbert Company, so that all the profits will accrue to the latter. In regard to the charge that the Loan Company was to charge the Gilbert Company $2,000,000 per mile, when it had contracted with the Edge Moor Iron Company to have the road built at $300,000 per mile, Mr. Foster says this latter contract has reference merely to the iron work of the road, without reference to equipments, stations, cost of foundations, real estate taken, turn-outs and switches, work-shops, cars, engine-houses, &c., while the Loan Company is to deliver to the Gilbert Company a complete and perfectly equipped railway. The Sixth-Avenue Company, which had no cost except to lay its track, had reported an outlay in building of $60,000 per mile. The cost of the equipment, &c., would not be less for the Gilbert, while the cost of the track must be at least five times as much. The Gilbert Company, says Mr. Foster, will be able to pay all damages the Sixth-Avenue Company may be entitled to. Mr. Foster also refers to the two-story cars recently put in use by the Sixth-Avenue Company as shams.

Mr. Lowery argued that under the decision of the Court of Appeals the Gilbert Company had the right to build its road. There was nothing now left excepting the question of the private injury suffered by the Sixth-Avenue Company. According to its own showing, such injury consisted simply in the prevention of the running of the sham two-story cars. Mr. Lowery argued that under the construction of the injunction the Gilbert Company would, under the Rapid Transit act, have only six months within which to build its road. If the injunction were rendered inoperative now, the company could build sufficient in the coming six months to avoid dissolution. If, however, it was compelled to wait until the latter part of November for a decision of the General Term, the season would be so far advanced that during the subsequent six months it would not be able to build sufficient to preserve its existence and rights under the act.

Mr. Choate, in beginning his argument, protested against the tone of the press in this matter, one newspaper having gone so far as to threaten the Judge, should he decide against the Gilbert Company. The case, said Mr. Choate, was to be decided according to law and the equities of the parties, and not by public prejudice or clamor. The question involved, he said, was whether the Gilbert Company should go on and build its road and afterward settle the rights of property-owners, or else settle such rights first and afterward build the road. The Court of Appeals had not rendered any decision as to the conflicting property interests of the Sixth-avenue and the Gilbert Companies, and in this matter the horse-car company could not be the pioneer of the other property-owners. When the question of damages is passed on by the Court of Appeals, said Mr. Choate, no Gilbert or any other elevated road will be built.

Ex-Judge Comstock said the Elevated Railway companies had gone to work to try to build first, and afterward to try the question of their right to build. Though the Court of Appeals had decided that the Rapid Transit act gives the Gilbert Company a right to build their road, the court had not given the company the right to ride rough-shod over the property-owners. The right of eminent domain, the counsel urged, cannot be exercised unless compensation goes with it. The argument will be resumed to-day.

After some slight argument for an adjournment, the trial of the suit whereby Rufus H. Storey seeks to restrain the New-York Elevated Railroad Company from building its road side road through Front-street, was set down for to-day before Judge Robinson in the Special Term of the Common Pleas. As ex-Judge Comstock, of counsel for the plaintiff, is desirous of attending the coming triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Boston, Mass., an effort will be made to postpone the trial.

THE LONG ISLAND RAILROADS.

The meeting of the Board of Directors of the Long Island Railroad Company, which was to have been held yesterday at Long Island City, was postponed until 10 o'clock this morning. A meeting of the Executive Committee of the board was held, however, at which Adolph and Herman C. Poppenhusen, of College Point; E. B. Hinsdale, of Hinsdale, Long Island, and D. N. Ropes, of Orange, N. J., were present. Everybody connected with the company, including the clerks in the office at Long Island City, were very reticent, and refused to give any information as to what had been done. Mr. Adolph Poppenhusen, the President of the company, was emphatic in his assertion that there was positively nothing new in the case. He said that his father, Mr. Conrad Poppenhusen, had taken no action in regard to the judgments entered by him the day previous against two of the branches of the Long Island Railroad, and that nothing would be decided upon until to-day. Whether the elder Poppenhusen intends to levy on the roads in question, and sell them out under the judgments, was a question which, Adolph said, had not yet been decided upon by that gentleman. The only piece of information which Mr. Herman C. Poppenhusen would deign to give was to contradict the statement made by some of the morning papers yesterday to the effect that he was the Treasurer of the company, saying that he resigned that office in June last. It was remarked by a gentleman at Long Island City yesterday that the whole course of the Poppenhusen combination since they obtained the control of the railroad system of Long Island had apparently been based upon the theory that they owned the roads, and it was nobody's business what they did with them.

Francis B. Wallace and John H. Ketcham began an action some time ago against the Long Island Railroad Company to restrain and enjoin the defendants from guaranteeing the payment of either the principal or bonded indebtedness of the Flushing, North Shore and Central Railroad Company, or of the Southern Railroad Company, or either of them, or of the interest on the bonded indebtedness of said companies. The defendants demurred to the complaint, and the court rendered its decision yesterday sustaining the demurrer, with leave to plaintiffs to amend on payment of costs of the motion.

BUSINESS OF THE CLEARING-HOUSE.

The Bank Clearing-house Association held its annual meeting yesterday. Mr. William A. Camp, Manager, presented his report showing total transactions for the past year, ending September 1, $24,663,841,002 67; averages per day, $80,865,052 47; total for 24 years, since the establishment of the association, $475,756,488,798 17. A special tribute was paid to the following named bank officers who have died during the year; Walter B. Palmer, President of the Tenth National Bank; Benjamin Cartwright, Cashier of the City Bank, with which he had been connected 46 years; Joseph M. Cooper, President of the Chatham National Bank, and John Earle Williams, President of the Metropolitan Bank. The following officers were elected: Chairman, Moses Taylor; Secretary, George Montague. Clearing-house Committee—Jacob D. Vermilye, William L. Jenkins, Nicholas F. Palmer, Henry F. Vail, W. A. Hall. Conference Committee—Frederick D. Tappen, Charles M. Fry, William Dowd, George S. Coe, Philo C. Calhoun. Nominating Committee—Francis M. Harris, M. F. Reading, Amos H. Trowbridge, S. R. Comstock, John Parker. The following were appointed Arbitration Committee—James M. Morrison, William A. Wheeler, C. F. Hunter, Benjamin B. Sherman, Richard Berry. Committee on Admissions—E. H. Perkins, Jr.; F. Leland, J. L. Jewett, R. Hamilton, W. A. Forbes.

QUEENS AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

THE FINEST EXHIBIT EVER MADE BY THE SOCIETY—A REMARKABLE DISPLAY OF FRUITS, FLOWERS, AND LIVE STOCK.

Without doubt the finest Fall exhibit ever given by the Queens County Agricultural Society is now in progress at their extensive Fair Grounds at Mineola, Long Island. Excellence pervades every department, and the entries are fuller than in any previous year, rendering the work of the judges much more difficult than usual. The show of cattle is large, and in some of the classes—especially in that of milch cows—exceptionally fine. Jerseys appear to be growing in favor among the Long Island farmers, judging from the number in the stalls. The show of horses is also large, and embraces some fine specimens of the stock for which the Island is famous. The wisdom of the society in offering liberal premiums in both these departments is apparent in the character and number of entries this course has induced. For the class of road horses, for instance, there are three solid silver cups for first, second, and third prizes, valued respectively at $30, $25, and $20. In the vegetable department, too, there is a prize of a solid silver cup for the best display of potatoes. The main show of agricultural products is in a large tent on the lawn to the eastward of the main building, where the fruits of Long Island soil can be seen in great abundance and variety. No such show of vegetables has ever before been seen on the grounds. Further to the eastward is the large building, open at the sides, just erected by the society, and intended for the exhibition of agricultural implements, carriages, &c. The show in this department is so large that the building is inadequate to its accommodation, and it consequently spreads to the surrounding lawn. Implements and labor-saving machines are shown by all the leading houses. Fruits are displayed in great abundance in the large exhibition hall, several large tables being assigned to them. C. J. Copley, of Hempstead, has 21 varieties of grapes; Edwin S. Coles, of Oyster Bay, has a half dozen varieties, very handsome and luscious, and George Lucas, gardener for S. L. M. Barlow, of Glen Cove, has an equally handsome and tempting show, and a large plate of peaches, probably unequaled by any ever before grown on the island, the soil of which is not generally regarded as favorable to successful peach-culture. Among the exhibitors of fine pears are Ezra Conklin, of Jamaica; P. C. Barnum, (five varieties,) Anthony Gordon, (22 varieties,) Isaac Hicks and Son, George R. and Francis Y. Underhill, and others. Fine apples are exhibited in great variety by D. Bunckerhoff & Sons, Ellwood Valentine, P. C. Barnum, T. B. Coomes, Isaac Hicks & Sons, Elias H. Seaman, Daniel J. Luyster, and others. The exhibition hall is filled with the perfume of flowers, which, with plants in pots, occupy a large space, and prove one of the most pleasant of the fair's numerous attractions. Burgess, of Glen Cove, and Lucas, for S. L. M. Barlow, make the most remarkable exhibitions of cut flowers, some of which are seldom propagated in America. Burgess' show of dahlias is large and beautiful, and he has a novelty on exhibition—the Japanese creeping plant, known as the *Averia Quinaya*—which no insects will trouble, and which bears a fruit which, when ripe, opens like an oyster and discloses a seed pulp shaped like a huge caterpillar, which is edible. Other exhibitors of flowers and plants are John L. Childs, C. L. Allen, Mrs. Charles Titus, John C. Ketcham, Mrs. Benjamin Hunt, Willis M. Fleet, and others. Louis Siebrecht has a floral design, hand bouquets, and a show of roses. O. B. Coomes also has a floral design, and C. L. Allen, of Queens, has one about six feet square, typifying Faith, Hope, and Charity, and the legend, "The greatest of all is Faith." Then there are show-cases full of bread, cake, pies, and other household handiwork; jars of preserves and articles of household utility almost without limit. The department of ladies' handiwork, at the south-east angle of the building, is very full and proves a special attraction. Several photographers make an extensive display in their line of art. The Long Island Historical Society furnishes an attractive display of old Island relics, Indian curiosities, and warlike implements. Various trades are also represented, and add interest to the exhibition. West of the exhibition building, in connection with the cattle department, is the show of sheep and swine, of which there are a number of notable specimens, and further northward, to the right of the main entrance to the grounds, are the poultry coops, the show in the latter department being much larger than ever before, and including all the known breeds of fowls.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS—CLOSING UP THE BUSINESS OF THE FALL PRIZE MEETING—A NEW MATCH TO BE SHOT AT CREEDMOOR.

The Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association held its monthly meeting yesterday afternoon, Judge Stanton in the chair. Other members present were Gen. Wylie, Col. Gildersleeve, Col. Sanford, Col. Wingate, Col. Scott, Major Fulton, Major Holland, Capt. Story, Capt. Casey, and Messrs. Schermerhorn and Judd. Col. Wingate, in behalf of the Range Committee, announced that a stone target had been procured for use at long range at Creedmoor, as an experiment. It consists of a target 6 by 6 feet, with two wings, which can be moved from one side to the other, on wheels. The Treasurer reported the receipts during the past month to have been $1,858 32; disbursements, $1,797 38; leaving a balance on hand of $60 94. A communication was received from Mr. E. A. Buck, announcing that another badge would be presented to the association for competition at Creedmoor, to replace the *Spirit of the Times* badge recently won by Col. Sanford, and upon the same conditions as those governing the last one. The resignation of Gen. M. T. McMahon as a Director was accepted. A resolution offered by Col. Gildersleeve was adopted prohibiting pigeon-shooting on the range. The resolution was conceived in consequence of the misconduct of a party of gunners who held a match on the range last Friday. Judge Stanton said he wanted to have the Directors understand that a Director had no power to grant privileges outside of the regular uses for which the range was designed. The following life members were elected: Judge John R. Brady, Judge Noah Davis, William H. Vanderbilt, A. B. Stockwell, E. S. Chapin, John H. Davis, John R. Cecil, Colonel Roudebush, Philip Bruns, John J. Murphy, Julian Nathan, Charles Rochette, J. Offenbach, W. F. Taylor, John D. Lopez, Major J. M. Varian, Jr., Sir Henry St. John Halford, George B. Goldschmidt, John L. Paulding, James G. Dimond, William H. McIntire, Richard Oliver, Charles A. Coffin, George R. Carrington, and L. Bayard Smith. This increases the life membership of the Quartine Commissioners for the use of the steamer Nelson K. Hopkins at the reception of the British team, and $150 was voted to the Governor's Island band for its services on the same occasion. On motion of Capt. Story, a vote of thanks was tendered to Dr. Moreau Morris, of the Seventh Regiment, for his services during the past season on the range. Dr. Morris was also elected a life member of the association, and was appointed Surgeon of the National Rifle Association. Col. Gildersleeve suggested that a vote of censure be passed on the party who provided refreshments—or rather, who failed to do so—during the Fall prize meeting at Creedmoor, but although there was a general expression of assent, it was decided not to pass the resolution. The board soon after adjourned.

THE EOLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The opening exercises of the seventeenth session of the Eclectic Medical College were held last evening in the college building, No. 1 Livingston-place. The students who will form the class of 1877-8 were present with their friends, and were entertained with a pleasant programme consisting of vocal and instrumental music and addresses pertinent to the occasion. Rev. Dr. W. P. Strickland delivered the opening prayer, after which Mr. Morris Cohen executed a pretty violin solo. In behalf of the Board of Trustees Mr. H. L. Stuart delivered an address, in which he spoke of the deserved success which the institution had achieved, and contrasted the liberality of the Eclectic system with the bigotry which, in his opinion, characterizes the code of ethics accepted by older schools of medicine. It was a part of the mission of the Eclectic Medical College to send out men and women who will practice humanity in medicine. The institution had been established for the medical education of women as well as men, giving them enlarged privileges hitherto denied them by the other schools of medical science. Other addresses were made by Prof. J. M. Comins, Prof. S. E. Mortimore, Rev. Dr. W. P. Strickland, and Prof. R. S. Newton. The musical portion of the exercises was supplied by Mesdames Hemlo and Reeves, Mr. A. Hinds, Mr. William M. Moore, and Mr. Morris Cohen.

THE SCARCITY OF WATER.

Commissioner Campbell, of the Department of Public Works, has requested the Police Commissioners to enforce the order contained in the circular he issued on Saturday last, against using street hose for the purpose of washing sidewalks, &c. This course was rendered necessary on account of the continuous drought at the sources of supply in Putnam County, and the consequent scarcity of water. An immense quantity was wasted daily before the order was issued. Any one found violating the order is liable to a penalty of $10.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Dr. James L. Farley will give dramatic readings in Chickering Hall this evening.

Maggie Goertler, aged 7 years, fell out of a fourth-story window at No. 166 Seventh-street, last evening, and was instantly killed.

Aaron Zimmerman, aged 2 years, fell out of a second-story window at his parents' residence, No. 40 Ludlow-street, yesterday, and received severe injuries.

The Customs officials seized yesterday two small kegs of spirits, one on the St. Laurent and the other on the Egypt. Singularly both were marked "C. H."

No date has yet been fixed for the meeting of the Stock Exchange relative to the proposed increase of rates on stocks bought or sold on margins from 1-16 to ⅛.

The body of an unknown man, apparently a laborer, was found yesterday in the water at Pier No. 12 North River, and was taken to the Morgue for identification.

Workmen began yesterday afternoon to lay a new floor on the Produce Exchange. This is the first time the exchange has been refloored since the erection of the building.

The monthly statement of the Controller shows that on Sept. 29 the net debt of this City was $134,239,534 30. The payments made to the Municipal department from taxation during last month amounted to $1,223,727 33.

The third annual Fall games of the Scottish-American Athletic Club will take place on the grounds of the New-York Athletic Club, Mott Haven, on the 20th of this month, commencing at 2 o'clock. Entries will close on the 13th.

Kate Goodsell, a prisoner at the House of Mercy, at the foot of East Eighty-sixth-street, while attempting to escape from that institution at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, fell from a third-story window to the ground, and was seriously injured.

The premises of Alexander H. Dunscomb, No. 7 Great Jones-street, were entered by burglars during Monday night and robbed of a quantity of harness valued at $900. The thieves effected an entrance by breaking a pane of glass in the window.

The Directors of the New-York Elevated Railroad met yesterday, received reports from various committees, and opened 81 bids for materials for and construction of the road in Pearl-street, the Bowery, and Third-avenue, and for a double track on and the extension of the present line.

There will be a meeting of the grain trade of the Produce Exchange to-day to take action on the proposed amendment to Rule 21, heretofore published in THE TIMES. The amendment has been altered so as to give the Grain Committee, instead of the "caller," the power in case of default to buy in the grain for account of the seller.

The proprietors of the Buckingham Hotel, which is situated at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Fiftieth-street, have issued an attractively printed and illustrated *brochure*, setting forth the superior advantages possessed by their house, and their moderate charges. Besides a map of New-York City, the pamphlet contains engravings of different parts of the hotel, and a full description of its interior and exterior, with a schedule of prices.

The session of 1877-8 of the Medical Department of the University of the City of New-York was opened last night in the new building of the department, No. 410 East Twenty-sixth-street. Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., the Chancellor of the University, presided, and on the platform with him were Charles Inslee Pardee, M. D., Dean, and all the members of the Faculty. After prayer by Dr. Crosby, Prof. William F. Thompson, M. D., the lecturer of the evening, was introduced. His subject was "The Human Nervous System," and he treated it in an exhaustive and scientific manner.

BROOKLYN.

Among the candidates for Supervisor in the Third Ward is a newsboy named Martin Leddy, who has just attained his majority. Leddy, while prosecuting his canvass, serves his customers with their morning and evening papers as usual.

The guns of the United States man-of-war Yantic were brought to the Navy-yard yesterday by a British bark, which had just arrived from Cape Town, Africa. The war vessel was no disabled that she was unable to carry her battery to port.

Edward Maryatt, sentenced to one year in the Kings County Penitentiary for larceny, and Richard Truax, sentenced to 15 months in the same institution for embezzlement, were pardoned yesterday by Gov. Robinson. Each had less than three months to serve.

Engineer Van Buren reported to the Board of City Works yesterday that the depth of water in the Hempstead Reservoir was only 6 feet 7 inches. The Commissioners ordered all the public fountains to be stopped and passed a resolution requesting private consumers to be as economical as possible.

At a meeting of the Board of Education last evening the report of the Committee on Studies, abolishing the academic course in the public schools, and recommending the establishment of a High

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8131. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

A POLITICAL BEAR-GARDEN.

THE DEMOCRATIC FIGHT AT ALBANY.

ASSEMBLING OF THE STATE CONVENTION—LIVELY FIGHTING OVER THE CONTESTED DISTRICTS — CHARACTERISTIC DEMOCRATIC ROWDYISM—THE CONVENTION DECLARED TO BE A RABBLE BY A BROOKLYN DELEGATE—THE POWER OF APPOINTING A CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE TAKEN FROM THE CHAIRMAN—A SUBSTANTIAL VICTORY FOR JOHN KELLY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 3.—The Democratic State Convention met at Tweddle Hall at noon, and after a turbulent session, during which many disgraceful scenes were enacted, an adjournment was taken till to-morrow morning, nothing having been accomplished beyond the selection of a Committee on Contested Seats.

When the convention was called to order it was generally believed that the State Central Committee, which was known to be in favor of the nomination of the old ticket, had so arranged the temporary organization that the supporters of Tammany and the new ticket would have but little voice in the proceedings. When, as was stated in these dispatches last night, Mr. D. B. Hill was announced as the choice of the packed committee for temporary presiding officer, and, again, when that gentleman succeeded in taking his seat without opposition, it was generally believed that Kelly had met with a fatal defeat, and that his influence in the convention was at an end. Before the day was over, however, the "Boss" demonstrated to his enemies that they had "counted without their host," and when the convention closed the general belief was that the proceedings had resulted in a success for Tammany and the new ticket. The victory, if it can be called such, was not easily obtained. Kelly had to fight for it, step by step, inch by inch, and in gaining what may be only a momentary success he has divided the Democratic Party almost beyond hope of reunion or reconciliation.

The convention was called to order by the Chairman of the State Central Committee, Mr. Magone, who said a few irrelevant words in his usual drawling style, and closed by announcing Messrs. Hand, of Albany, and Augustus Schell, of New-York, as a committee to conduct Mr. Hill, the temporary Chairman, to the platform. Upon this Mr. Schell jumped to his feet and commenced the fight which will be forever memorable in the annals of the Democracy, by declaring that while he was duly sensible of the honor which was sought to be conferred upon him, he could not consent to act so long as the State Committee undertook to pass arbitrarily upon the credentials of the delegates and admit contestants without regular papers to the floor of the convention. This was the signal for loud cheers from the Tammany delegation and from the supporters of Kelly, who were packed in the gallery. At length, when quiet had been restored, Mr. Hill was allowed to go on with his speech. Perhaps the thing most worthy of note in it was the declaration that Mr. Tilden had been elected to the Presidency, and that President Hayes had been counted in by fraudulent means. This, of course, was an old story, yet it was greeted with shouts of applause, waving of hats, and almost lunatic enthusiasm. Continuing his address, Mr. Hill expressed the somewhat remarkable opinion that Mr. Hayes was in great danger from the dissensions in his own party, and that he would be supported by the Democracy as long as he continued in what the speaker was pleased to call his present Democratic course.

When the temporary Chairman had taken his seat 20 delegates jumped to their feet at once, and from that time until the close of the proceedings at least two, and sometimes not less than a dozen, "live Democrats" attempted to make themselves heard at once. In the midst of the confusion it was with difficulty discovered that Mr. Schuyler wanted the Assembly rules adopted to govern the convention. Mr. Shaw, of Cooperstown, objected. Mr. Brown, of Jefferson, moved to lay on the table. Mr. Apgar, the Secretary of the State Committee, tried to speak, and was hissed down. The motion to lay on the table was lost sight of, and then the Secretary was directed to call the roll of delegates. Albany was the first county, and, there being a contesting delegation from one of the districts, it was passed over. Then the roll proceeded quietly until Kings was reached, when the names of the Ring men were read and the credentials of the contestants handed in.

When the County of New-York was reached, the Chairman, in accordance with the previous arrangement of the State Central Committee, and the friends of the old ticket who gave him his place, stated that as there was a contest in that county the Clerk would pass it over without calling the names of any of the delegates. The moment this announcement was made half the convention rose, and 20 delegates, gesticulating wildly, demanded recognition. Congressman Beebe, having the best lungs, was heard first, and demanded that the roll of the regular or Tammany Hall delegates should be read. The Chair requested Mr. Apgar to read the resolution regarding Tammany and anti-Tammany which was passed at the last State Convention. He tried to do so but was hissed down: he tried again and again, and was as often interrupted by hoots and yells, which made it impossible for him to be heard. Messrs. Beebe and Waehner, of New-York, tried to speak at once, and only succeeded in making a great deal of noise. John Morrissey rose and was cheered to the echo, but was not recognized by the Chairman and could not speak. James McQuade, of Syracuse, amid loud cries of "No, no," "Put him off the platform," and "Turn him out," protested that Apgar should be allowed to read the resolution, as directed by the Chair. Mr. Apgar attempted to do so, but was again hissed down. At this point Augustus Schell rose, and, being recognized by the mob in the galleries as a supporter of Tammany Hall, was allowed to go on. He proceeded at some length to discuss former contests between Tammany Hall and the Independent Democracy, and was beginning to dilate upon the subject when Mr. Rockwell, of Chemung, cut him short by declaring that his refusal to conduct the temporary presiding officer to his seat was substantially an admission that he was not a delegate, and, consequently, not entitled to a voice in the proceedings. Amid cheers and hisses the Chair decided this point well taken. Apgar was then allowed to read the resolution of last year, but when he attempted to make what appeared to be a harmless explanation of its purpose, he was hissed down by the Tammanyites, to whom he seemed to be most obnoxious. Faulkner, of Livingston, declared that he had no right to make any argument or to say any word in behalf of the State Central Committee. Still Apgar tried to speak, when a delegate from Brooklyn cried: "We want that man taken off the platform. He is a sore in our eyes." Loud cheers followed this remark. A dozen voices from the gallery cried, "Yes, take him off," and at last poor Apgar, unable to stand against the storm which his very appearance had raised, was obliged to sit down. Then John Kelly and Senator Morrissey took the floor at the same moment, and for a time the convention reminded one forcibly of a menagerie during the feeding hour. Kelly at last obtained a hearing, and said that he and his friends were willing to allow their case to go before a properly constituted committee, and to be decided by it. Until such decision was made, he continued, he would have no objection to the contestants occupying seats on the floor. Senator Morrissey also spoke in a conciliatory tone, and after he had been loudly applauded the roll-call was continued, the names of both the Tammany and anti-Tammany men being called. Other minor contests followed, and a gentleman in the gallery, who claimed to be a delegate from Kings County, created great excitement by demanding the reading of the names of the anti-Ring delegation from Brooklyn.

By this time the convention was in a state of disorder, and well prepared for the great fight of the day, which was commenced by Mr. Reeves, of Suffolk, who, on behalf of the old ticket, and acting under instructions from a majority of the State Central Committee, moved that a Committee on Credentials be appointed to consist of one member from each Congressional District, to be appointed by the Chair. The success of this motion would have given the convention absolutely into the hands of the "Albany regency," the committee appointed by the Chair would have admitted only those delegates known to be favorable to Robinson and Magone, and the nomination of the old ticket would have been insured. John Kelly and the new ticket men knew all this, and were not caught napping. One of their allies, Mr. West, of Lewis, was ready for the emergency, and at once moved to amend the Reeves motion by providing that the Committee on Credentials should consist of one member from each Congressional District, to be appointed by the delegations from those districts which were not contested. Mr. Lewis then went on to argue in favor of his amendment, contending that the Chairman had no right to appoint committees, and that such action on his part was not Democratic. Continuing, he created great excitement by declaring that the Chairman had the list of names to be appointed already in his pocket, and by intimating that Mr. Hill was simply a puppet in the hands of the State Committee and those who desired the renomination of Bigelow, Fairchild and Co. Congressman Beebe spoke in the same strain, and, referring to last night's vote in the State Central Committee, said that while Democrats denounced the action of 8 to 7 in Washington, they should not sustain the dictation of 19 to 14 in Albany. It did not become them to denounce State Returning Boards, and at the same time to sustain a similar machine within the Democratic Party. Sidney T. Fairchild, the father of the Attorney-General, of course sustained the original resolution. He believed, he said, that the Chairman was perfectly competent to select the committee, and that as he came from the County of Chemung, the home of the honest Gov. Robinson, he ought to be allowed to do so. This exceedingly lame argument was greeted with the laugh of derision which it so richly deserved, and then John Kelly, interrupting the speaker, said: "May I ask the gentleman a question?" Without a moment's hesitation Fairchild turned upon him, and with much bitterness, replied, "No, no, no, Sir." Mr. Kelly sat down, and Fairchild continued amid loud hisses and rather faint cheers. James McQuade at this point said that in his opinion the Chair should be allowed to appoint. "Yes," replied a voice from the gallery, "but the Chair hasn't got anything to do with the thing; it's all been fixed by the State Committee." Cheers greeted this remark, and then William C. De Witt, Corporation Counsel of Brooklyn, who acted throughout the day as "Boss" McLaughlin's right-hand man, spoke with much unexpected good sense in favor of the original resolution, saying, among other things, that the only trouble in the convention was the fight between Tammany and Anti-Tammany, and declaring that the contortions of the representative acrobats of those rival organizations should not be allowed to disturb the harmony of the Democratic Party, or to make of the convention a bear-garden.

After a great deal of discussion and continued disorder, Rufus W. Peckham, of Albany, obtained the floor, and spoke strongly in favor of giving the appointing power to the temporary Chairman. Ruger, the counsel of the Syracuse Canal Ring, followed in opposition to such action, and created fresh disturbance by declaring that he knew that a Committee on Credentials to be appointed by the Chair had already been packed in favor of Bigelow and Fairchild, by Apgar, Magone, and the majority of the State Central Committee. The speaker was going on at length in this style, when he was interrupted by Mr. De Witt, of Brooklyn, who said, "May I ask the gentleman a question?" Loud cries of "No, no, sit down," answered him from the galleries. Pale with anger, he turned upon them and cried: "I speak to the gentleman from Syracuse, not to the rabble." Another scene of the wildest disorder followed this injudicious remark. Every man in the gallery and most of the delegates appeared to take it as a personal reflection. Major Quincy, of Tammany, declared with dignity that there could be no rabble in a Democratic convention. "That's so," was answered from the galleries and the floor. Mr. DeWitt attempted to make a reply, but even his strong voice was drowned in the storm of hisses, and, much discomfited, he sank into his seat to receive the condolence of "Boss" McLaughlin. Erastus Brooks then took the floor and attempted to make a little cheap political capital out of DeWitt's discomfiture, by declaring that he desired to protest against that gentleman's remark. He regarded it as uncalled for and undignified. In a Democratic convention there should be always free expression, but such liberty of expression did not make of a convention a rabble. Again DeWitt, seeing the blunder he had made, tried to explain, but his voice was drowned by renewed hisses, and he was obliged to sit down. Mr. Brooks then continued his speech, arguing in favor of the appointment of the committee by the different delegations. Clarkson N. Potter did the same, and Ira Shafer, digressing somewhat from the subject, again created much disorder by declaring that two years ago, when the Independent Democrats were turned out of the convention at the dictation of John Kelly, they returned to New-York and defeated Tammany Hall by a majority of 26,000 votes. Upon this, John Kelly rose to speak, and Shafer, with an audacity which was more than amusing, cried: "I protest against that gentleman's speaking in this convention. His seat is contested, and he has no right to be heard." "Sit down, sit down, Shafer, you big-headed loafer." shouted a voice from the gallery, and for a moment it seemed as if the hour for feeding the menagerie had again arrived. "Three cheers for John Kelly," was cried from one quarter; "Hurrah for John Morrissy" from another, and cheers, hisses, hoots, and cat-calls, came from all directions. When quiet was in some degree restored, the previous question was called for, and the temporary Chairman, who, throughout the proceedings had acted with more moderation and fairness than was expected of him, declared, much to the amusement of those conversant with the inside workings of the State Central Committee, that he knew of nothing which would prevent him from freely exercising his own judgment in appointing the Committee on Credentials.

The roll-call was then ordered on the substitute for the original resolution. During its progress, when Kings County was reached, the Secretary began to call the names of the 27 Ring delegates who are known to be in favor of the old ticket, and who would consequently vote in favor of the appointment of committees by the Chair. Before the clerk could proceed with the call, however, the cry was raised that Kings County was contested, and that consequently no delegation from Brooklyn was entitled to a vote. "Boss" McLaughlin jumped to his feet at once, and with much vehemence declared that there was no contest in his county, that the so-called Slocum delegates, who professed to be contestants, were more Republicans than Democrats, and frauds every one of them. "Sit down, sit down," cried the galleries. "Go on, keep it up, Mac," said the Ring delegates, and between the cheers and hisses the voice of Brooklyn's Boss was drowned, and he was unable to proceed. The Chairman, who had been appointed for this very emergency, attempted, in a feeble kind of way, to perform the service which was expected of him by declaring that he was not aware of there being any contest in Kings. By this time, however, honest Dan Bradley, who is among the Slocum contestants, had obtained a place upon the floor, and loudly protested against the expected ruling of the Chair. Suddenly a cry was raised that the credentials of the contesting delegates were in the hands of the Secretary, and then from all parts of the house came the shout, "Pass by Kings! Don't call any of the delegates!" At this moment Mr. Hill shrank from carrying out the programme which had been previously arranged by the State Central Committee. Actuated either by conscientious motives or fearing for the consequences, he failed to perform the rôle assigned to him, and, declaring that there was a contest in Kings, decided that that county should be passed. Thus he threw out 27 votes which would have been cast in favor of the old ticket movement. His action in this direction was so unexpected that but few of the delegates could suppress loud manifestations of surprise. The Ring representatives from Kings were particularly indignant. One of them appealed from the decision of the Chair, but no notice was taken of the motion. "Boss" McLaughlin tried to speak, but because of hisses and cheers could not make himself heard. He continued to interrupt the proceedings, however, not taking his seat until the Chairman threatened to have him removed from the hall. Then the roll-call was proceeded with, and when the result was announced it was found that the friends of Tammany Hall and a new ticket had achieved an overwhelming victory. The amendment to the resolution was passed by a vote of 169 to 114, and consequently it was announced that the committee would be appointed by the several delegations regarding which there was no contest. For the purpose of deliberation upon this point a recess was taken, and when the meeting reassembled the committee was announced, and, as a night session was impossible, the hall having been engaged for a theatrical performance, an adjournment was had until to-morrow morning.

TRIUMPH OF TAMMANY HALL.

THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS DECIDE TO ADMIT THE ENTIRE KELLY DELEGATION —CHAIRMAN HILL'S FATAL BLUNDER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 3.—To-night the principal topic of conversation has been what is called Hill's blunder in failing to recognize McLaughlin and have the roll of Ring delegates from Kings County read by the clerk. There is now no doubt that the Chairman made the mistake referred to because he knew that the seven votes of the Brooklyn men would not change the result of the ballot on the motion in regard to the manner in which the Committee on Credentials should be appointed. Mr. Hill seems to have forgotten, however, that his action in refusing to recognize McLaughlin and his men kept the three members of the Committee on Credentials, which they would have had the power to appoint, from acting in favor of the old ticket, as they certainly would have done. It happens that just this number of members would have made the vote in the committee a tie. As it is, 13 of the members are in favor of the new ticket, while only 10 support the old.

During the evening the committee has been constantly in session, listening to the arguments of the various contesting delegates. The Tammany-Anti-Tammany fight was conducted in a more orderly manner than usual. Mr. Kelly did not abuse his personal enemies, and Senator Morrissey, as ever, behaved like the fair and honest politician that he is. The contest on the part of Tammany was conducted by Messrs. Kelly and Clinton, and in behalf of the Independent Democracy by Messrs. Morrissey and Waterbury. The argument developed nothing new. Both sides advanced their old and familiar pleas.

Thursday Morning—1 o'clock.—At this hour the committee took a vote on the contested cases, and decided in favor of Tammany Hall, the McLaughlin men from Brooklyn, the Corning men from Albany, and the old ticket party from Troy. This result was reached after a long debate in secret session. Mr. Brennan, of Wayne, moved that all the Tammany delegates be admitted, and Mr. Peckham moved to amend by admitting Anti-Tammany on the basis of last year. The substitute was lost by a vote of 15 to 8, and the original motion, admitting the Kelly delegates, by the same vote. In the Troy, Kings, and Albany contests the committee voted unanimously. There will be a minority report in the Tammany and Anti-Tammany matter, however, and the whole battle will have to be fought over again in the convention to-morrow. To-night, however, there is not the slightest doubt that Kelly and the Canal Ring will be victorious and the new ticket movement carried to a successful conclusion.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 3.—The Democratic State Convention met in Tweddle Hall at 12:05 o'clock to-day. The delegates occupied the parquet seats, and the spectators the dress circle and galleries.

Daniel Magone, of St. Lawrence, Chairman of the State Committee, called the convention to order, and nominated Hon. D. B. Hill, of Chemung, for temporary Chairman, which was agreed to, and Hon. Samuel Hand, of Albany, and Augustus Schell, of New-York, were appointed a committee to conduct him to the chair.

Mr. Schell said: Mr. Chairman—I feel honored and complimented by the notice you have taken of me in recognizing me as a delegate to this convention. I regret to say, however, that I am informed that persons not connected with any regular organization, who have no standing in the Democratic Party, have been recognized by the State General Committee and appointed delegates. I must decline the honor until my title to a seat shall have been passed upon by the convention.

Parke Godwin, of Queens, was substituted for Mr. Schell.

ADDRESS OF HON. D. B. HILL.

The temporary Chairman on taking the platform was received with cheers, and proceeded to address the convention as follows, being frequently interrupted by applause:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I thank you for the honor in selecting me to preside temporarily over your deliberations, and accept the position, realizing my inexperience, and trusting to your kind forbearance and assistance to aid me in the discharge of obligate duties. The Democracy of the Empire State assemble here to-day under peculiar and significant circumstances; peculiar, in that while the great party to which we belong honorably and fairly carried a majority of the electoral votes in the last Presidential election, it has been basely deprived of the fruits of that victory, and the American people are for the first time now witnessing the spectacle of an Administration in possession of the Federal Government which was repudiated by a majority of over a quarter of a million of its electors. This strange result was accomplished by means of corruption most foul and fraud most atrocious, and by a reckless, unauthorized, and unprecedented use of the Army of the United States. For the first time in American history fraud was triumphant, and unblushingly boasted of its power. It was boldly claimed and—to our shame be it said—decided that fraudulent State Governments could be set up, and while protected from an indignant people by Federal soldiery they could issue their spurious certificates of election, falsify returns, forge results, and coolly reverse the verdict of a sovereign State, and that there was no remedy for the wrong. Rather than plunge the country into a civil strife, and disorganize and destroy all its business interests, the Democracy of the country choose to quietly submit to the outrage. But no lapse of time, no mere silence, no specious plea that the result was finally accomplished through the forms of law, can obscure the enormity of the act or excuse or justify it, and it will go down into history as the most flagrant usurpation of modern times. Our first duty to ourselves and to the country will be to denounce in fitting terms these high means by which the Presidency was stolen from us, and to enter our solemn protest and warning against any attempt at a repetition of the larceny in the future. But while the present Administration obtained its power by unlawful means, and while its tenure may well be questioned, yet, during the short period of its existence, it has exposed the error of the policy which its party has pursued ever since the close of the war; it has partially adopted the policy of conciliation and local self-government which the Democratic Party has for the past 10 years insisted upon, and it has endeavored to win the approval of the people by adopting the very course which last Fall we demanded should be pursued. Every position in reference to the Southern question which we assumed has been justified and affirmed by its adoption by our own opponents. The Democratic Party will interpose no partisan obstruction to the carrying out of its own policy by its opponents. We will uphold the acting President in all his honest efforts to pacify the country and to restore fraternal feeling among all the people, and we, too, with Mr. Curtis, will bid him "God speed" in the good work. The President need have no fears from us; but his great danger is coming from his own political household. The circumstances to which I alluded are significant. They are the late utterances of Republican statesmen and conventions which are now reverberating throughout the land. The Southern policy of the President is being covertly—aye openly—assailed by the very party that placed him in power, and the good results of that policy which we are now witnessing in the Southern States are liable to be retarded or revoked. The late convention of the Republican Party of this State has repudiated the action of the President's policy. Their action means that, and nothing else, and is so understood by the people. So hostile have the leaders of the Republican Party in this State become to the Administration policy that they even refused, by an overwhelming majority, to pass a resolution which declared that the President's title to his office was as clear and as valid as that of Washington.

The policy of civil service reform to which both parties were committed in the last campaign, and upon which great stress was laid by Mr. Hayes in his letter of acceptance, and which did more than anything else to secure him the support of independent men, was declared by the President of that convention to be a nauseating shibboleth. A long and wordy resolution was adopted by that body, the only object and effect of which is to ridicule reform, and to demonstrate that no reform whatever in the civil service is necessary. The country must see by these demonstrations that the Republican Party, as such, in this State, proposes to ignore the professions upon which last Fall it obtained support from the people. A Democratic victory this Fall means an approval of the Democratic Southern policy of the President. It means that the standard of reform is not to be lowered. It means that the watchword of civil service reform is not a mere sounding phrase, or "nauseating" to the people, but already it means that the great work which was begun three years ago is to be continued, and that the people will sustain the efforts of our fearless and honest Governor in purifying the public service, elevating the standard of official character, and reducing the burdens of taxation. To this work the Democratic Party is committed. While our opponents have retained power in the National Government by questionable means, they have likewise maintained their ascendency in the legislative department of this State by a clear, open, undisguised violation of the Constitution of our State in refusing the reapportionment provided for by that instrument. A plain duty has been repeatedly ignored—a constitutional obligation has been violated, simply because its performance would deprive them of the last vestige of power in this State. This injustice can no longer be tolerated, and the spectacle of New-York State, Democratic by 50,000 majority, but its legislature under the control of the minority produced by the failure of that very minority to perform a sworn duty, is a burning shame, and is repugnant to that sense of common fairness that is inherent in every honest citizen. This issue must be pressed home to the people during the coming campaign. We should make it one of the paramount points of the canvass, and our efforts must not cease until the Legislature is redeemed and each party is given only that representative strength to which it is numerically entitled.

The Chairman then announced the following temporary Secretaries: William Bookstaver, E. J. Clark, and Daniel S. Lamb. Agreed to.

Mr. Snow, of Otsego, made the point of order that no business is in order till the roll is called.

Mr. Schuyler, of Tompkins, moved to adopt the rules of the State Assembly for the government of the convention.

Mr. Brown, of Jefferson, moved to lay the motion on the table until the roll had been called.

The motion was rejected on a *viva voce* vote.

The question was then taken on Mr. Schuyler's motion to adopt the rules. Carried.

Mr. Brooks, of Richmond, moved for the call of the roll, and the Chair ordered it to be called.

THE CONTESTING DELEGATIONS.

The delegation from the First District of Albany, headed by Mr. Whitbeck, having been called, Amasa Parker, of Albany, said they were not proper delegates, and handed up the credentials of the Corning delegation, and they were received for reference.

When Kings was called a delegate presented the credentials of a contesting delegation from the Third District.

When New-York was reached the Chair announced that New-York County was contested and would be passed.

Mr. Beebe inquired why a different rule should be adopted in the case of the great County of New-York from that in other cases.

The Chair said that no list of contestants had been furnished.

Mr. Grady, of New-York, said he was here as a delegate to this convention, and had credentials. He had a right to have his name called as much as any other man here. He presented it as a point of order that his name should be called.

The Chair said he was proceeding under the rule adopted last year, and asked Mr. Apgar to state what that rule was. Mr. Apgar rose, but was greeted with hisses and hooting.

Messrs. Schell, Grady, and Beebe got on the floor at once, amid much disorder.

Mr. Beebe asked if all the delegations from New-York were contestants? The Chair said that could be determined by calling the roll.

Mr. Duffy, of New-York, moved that the names of the New-York delegation be called. [Cheers and applause.]

Mr. Schell said he held in his hand a list of the regular Democratic delegates for New-York City, and he wished them to be called. [Great cheering.]

The Chair again called upon Mr. Apgar to read the resolution adopted at the last State Convention. The hisses were renewed so that Mr. Apgar could not be heard.

Mr. Wahner raised the point of order that nothing was in order until the roll had been called.

The Chair said the question was which roll to call.

Mr. Wahner claimed that the only roll in order was that furnished by the State Committee.

The Chair said the Assembly rules provided for a roll of members of the Assembly furnished by the Secretary of State. As there is no Secretary of State to this convention, that rule of the Assembly could not apply. The Chair again called upon Mr. Apgar to read the resolution of the last convention in relation to calling lists of delegates. Mr. Apgar stepped forward, but was again interrupted by confusion and hisses.

Mr. Wahner raised the point of order that Mr. Apgar was not a member of the convention.

The Chair stated that he had a right to call on any one he saw fit for information to be given to the convention.

At the call of the Chair, Mr. McQuade said he did not know the point on the roll-call, but he did know it was proper to call for information from any member of the State Committee. It was not for them just then to pass upon the regularity of any delegation. He hoped the Chair would not be howled down in his attempt to furnish needed information. [Applause.]

Mr. Schell raised a point of order. The resolution Mr. Apgar held in his hand as to the right of delegates he [Mr. Schell] recognized, as he was present at the convention in 1876 when that resolution was offered.

Mr. Rockwell, of Chemung, arose to a point of order, and said that Mr. Schell was not a delegate, as he [Mr. Schell] had refused to act on a committee a moment before.

The Chair decided the point well taken.

Mr. Apgar read a resolution, providing that hereafter the State Committee, in preparing the roll of a convention, shall recognize in case of contested delegates those only who present credentials from such sources as were recognized as regular by the last State Convention. He was interrupted by calls to order, when he followed the reading with an explanation as to what the State Convention had done under said resolution.

A delegate insisted that this convention made its own rules, and was not to be governed by the orders of a former convention. There was much confusion.

A delegate called for Mr. Apgar's exclusion from the platform.

Mr. Faulkner, of Livingston, insisted that nothing was in order but the call of the roll.

Messrs. Morrissey and Kelly both rose, each to present credentials, and Mr. Kelly was received with great cheers.

An indescribable scene of confusion ensued. Finally the Chair yielded the floor to Mr. Shaw, of Otsego, who made an appeal for order, and protested against the interference and confusion made by spectators or by friends of the contesting delegations.

Mr. Kelly—I simply rise to correct the gentleman who has taken his seat in an error he made regarding the resolution passed at the convention. The resolution was passed at Syracuse in 1875, but subsequently, at Utica, in 1876, a resolution was offered by Mr. Beebe, granting the right of the regular delegates to sit in convention, and that those contesting their seats should also sit in convention until their right to a seat was decided by a committee appointed for that purpose. The last resolution, the Chairman will see, is the one which was offered by Mr. Beebe in the convention held at Utica in 1876. Now, just here, I am perfectly willing that the number of contestants in the convention from the City and County of New-York shall sit in the convention along with the regular delegates until a committee is appointed to decide whether they have a right to be in the convention.

Mr. Morrissey—I rise to answer the gentleman from Sullivan. I say that all the districts in New-York are contested, and until the resolutions passed in 1875 and 1876, the members sitting in those conventions should sit in this one. We ask that privilege and that only until the credentials are sent to the Committee on Contested Seats, and have been passed upon by them.

Mr. West, of Jefferson, suggested that the roll of the Tammany delegates be first called.

The Chair said he would order the roll to be called of all the delegates from New-York.

Mr. Kelly said that one-third of the true delegates from that county were outside, unable to gain admission to the hall. He asked that tickets of admission be furnished them.

The Chair said he had no knowledge on that subject, and ordered the call to proceed.

Mr. Ecclesine, pending the call of the Tammany delegation, said that nearly all his associates were without tickets of admission to the hall, and he asked that they be furnished.

The Chair again said he had no knowledge on that subject.

Mr. Peckham, of Albany, said there were five other contesting delegations from New-York, whose names had been handed to the State Committee, and he asked that they also be called.

The chair ordered it and they were read.

Mr. Brooks, of Richmond, announced the substitution of Richard Crook in the place of Sidney Rawson and Erastus Brooks for David Roland.

A person rising from his seat in the gallery claimed to be one of 27 contesting delegates from Kings, and asked that the list be read.

The Chair said he could not recognize the applicant, who was not upon the floor of the convention.

Mr. Reeves, of Suffolk offered a resolution that a committee of one from each Congressional district be appointed on contested seats.

A FIGHT OVER THE APPOINTMENT OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE.

Mr. West, of Lewis, moved to amend by substituting the following:

Resolved, That a committee of one from each Congressional district, to be chosen by the delegates thereof, shall constitute a Committee on Credentials, to whom shall be referred all cases of contested seats, and no delegate shall be entitled to vote for a member of such committee whose seat is contested.

Mr. West said that he made his motion in the interests of harmony. The original resolution provided that the Chair appoint the committee, and that committee would be the creation of the State Committee, a body whose functions have been already discharged, and who are about to go out of existence. He was opposed to have any defunct body do work which belongs to this convention.

Mr. Beebe, of Sullivan, seconded the proposition of the gentleman from Lewis. He claimed that respective delegations to State Conventions had suffered in their rights by reason of denying the right of representation to them. He desired to know why this State Committee wanted this high prerogative. The Chair had sounded the key-note of the coming campaign, that of the right of representation. This would be the issue and we must maintain it here as well as elsewhere. He then passed in review the action of the Returning Boards at the South, and compared it with the proposition made here by the State Committee. He was greeted with great applause.

Mr. Fairchild, of Delaware, son of Attorney-General Fairchild, argued that the uniform custom of Democratic State Conventions had been to repose in the hands of the temporary Chairman the power to name the Committee on Credentials. He could see no good reason for changing the custom.

Mr. De Witt, of Kings, called attention to the fact that under the proposed amendments no district in which there is a contest can have any voice in the choice of the committee. This was a transparent contrivance to disfranchise one-third of this convention because of phantom delegations that have come here to furnish pretext for excluding a large portion of those truly sent to represent the party. The effect of this would be to introduce discord—to break the harmony which should unite the party in the coming campaign. There is something else to be considered than Tammany and Anti-Tammany. [Applause.]

Mr. Peckham, of Albany, said the question was whether the convention should depart from the custom and the rule governing former conventions, and take from the presiding officer his rights as such officer. Incidentally, he remarked that the Assembly rules do give the Chair power to appoint all committees unless otherwise ordered by the other side of the House. [Laughter and applause.] The gentleman from Lewis says it is undemocratic, but he [Mr. Peckham] denied this. The resolution does not call upon the State Committee to name the committee. It calls on the Chairman alone. To take the power from the Chair was to cast a slur and reproach upon him.

Mr. McQuade asked if, when the report of the Committee on Credentials was made, the convention could not reject it if they so chose.

Mr. Rogers—Yes, Sir; but when any encroachment is made upon my rights as a delegate, I meet it on the instant when it is presented. [Great applause.] Democratic constituencies had been disfranchised by this arbitrary rule. He cited an instance of one district in his own county which was entitled to seats on the floor of the convention last year, but under this system of permitting the State Committee, through the temporary Chairman, to name the Committeee on Credentials, it had been refused admission.

Mr. Brooks, of Richmond, protested against a remark by the gentleman from Kings [Mr. De Witt] that this was a rabble. [Great applause.]

Mr. De Witt said he made no such allusion to members of the convention, but intended to characterize the confusion which interrupted the proceedings. [Hisses.]

Mr. Brooks proceeded to urge the adoption of the amendment pending, disavowing as he did, all purpose to reflect upon the Chair. He could not but feel that if, as was asserted, the committee had already been made for announcement by the Chair, the convention owed it to itself to refuse to abide by that arrangement, and should assert its own right and power to select its Committee on Credentials for itself. It was the question of one-man power or dividing the power among 500 or more. He would rather trust the many than the few, regardless of custom, for if the custom was wrong it could be more honored in the breach than in the observance. [Applause.]

Mr. Potter, of Westchester, desired to appeal to the reason of the convention, and nothing else. He urged the right and power of the convention to exercise its own privilege of making a committee without such action being a reflection upon the Chair or anybody else. It was only when parliamentary bodies had before them matters about which no serious difference of opinion was expected, that they left it to the presiding officer to appoint committees. This was not such a case, but one in which the convention should give form to its own views by asserting its own power instead of delegating it to the Chair.

Mr. Shafer, of New-York, insisted that the rule which had hitherto been applied to Anti-Tammany should now be applied to Tammany herself. He cited the action at the Syracuse Convention of 1875, when the Anti-Tammany delegates were turned out of the convention on the report of a committee appointed by the temporary Chairman. [Applause.]

The Chair here said that, as Mr. Shafer was a contestant on the floor, he could not permit him to further debate the pending question. So Mr. Shafer took his seat amid applause for the Chair's action.

Mr. Green, of Niagara, cited the proceedings of the State Committee last night, in which the majority of that committee provided for these committees, and took all power away from the convention. This was the situation: Nineteen members of the State Committee assumed all the power.

Here Mr. Kelly arose to speak, when Mr. Shafer raised the point of order that Mr. Kelly's seat was contested, and he had no right to speak here. [Applause.]

A voice in the crowd, "Sit down, you big-headed loafer," [laughter,] at which both Mr. Kelly and Mr. Shafer looked inquiringly.

A call was made for "three cheers for Kelly," which were given vociferously.

Mr. Reeves, of Suffolk, briefly supported his resolution, amid such great confusion as to be almost unheard. He said that during his 20 years' experience in State Conventions, the custom was to proceed in the manner he had proposed in his resolution, and that the unvaring practice created a strong presumption of its wisdom.

Mr. Mooney, of Erie, then moved the previous question, which was ordered. The question was stated on the substitute offered by Mr. West, of Lewis, who called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

The Chair asked the indulgence of the convention to say that he knew of no resolution having been passed by which any other person than himself was given even liberty of suggesting the names of the committee men. No names had been handed to him, [applause,] and there had been no suggestions made. [Applause.]

In response to an inquiry by Mr. Potter, of Westchester, the Chair assented to the proposition that in voting on the pending amendment no names would be called in any contested district.

When Kings County was reached, and the first name was called, objections were made that Kings was contested and could not vote.

The Chair declared that he had no knowledge of the contesting delegation from Kings.

Another scene of confusion occurred, and finally, the contesting papers being found, the Chair announced that he stood corrected, and Kings was ordered to be passed. [Applause.]

Further confusion, and attempts were made to contest the statement that any contest had been presented at the proper time.

The call of the roll was finally resumed, and the vote resulted: Yeas, 169; nays, 114. So the amendment was adopted.

Before the Chair announced the vote the delegates from Kings protested that Kings should be called.

The Chair said he would submit that question to the convention, though the vote of Kings would not affect the result.

A contesting delegate from Kings moved that Kings should not be called.

A point of order being made that the gentleman's seat being contested he had no right to make the motion, the Chair so ruled.

[More confusion. Cries of "Announce the vote" and "sit down."]

The vote was then announced, and was received by the Tammany men with lively demonstrations of rejoicing. The original resolution, as amended, was then adopted.

Mr. Haskin, of Westchester, moved a recess of half an hour to enable the Congressional delegations to name their respective members of the Committee on Credentials.

A motion was made for a recess till 5 o'clock.

Mr. Apgar took the floor, but was greeted with such confusion that he could not be heard.

The motion for a recess till 5 o'clock was then adopted.

THE COMMITTEE ON CONTESTED SEATS.

The convention reassembled at 5:40 o'clock. The Secretary called for the names of the members of the Committee on Contested Seats, and they were announced as follows from the non-contested districts:

Dist.	
1.	John R. Reid.
12.	Daniel Hickey.
13.	Ambrose Wager.
14.	George W. Greene.
16.	William F. Russell.
16.	Rufus W. Peckham.
17.	Frank P. Harder.
18.	Thomas Cunningham.
18.	L. Hasbrouck, Jr.
20.	Samuel R. Benedict.
21.	William Birdsall.
22.	Dewitt C. West.
23.	Walter Balloy.
24.	Charles Rhodes.
25.	John M. Strong.
26.	E. K. Barnham.
27.	Stephen H. Parker.
28.	A. H. Devereaux.
29.	M. B. Champlain.
30.	J. H. Warren.
31.	Thomas B. Cummings.
32.	James Mooney.
33.	Charles H. Lee.

Mr. Faulkner announced that this committee would meet at Room No. 57, Delavan House, this evening at 7:30 o'clock, and requested that all contestants be then present to state their cases.

The convention then adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

THE MEETING FOR ORGANIZATION—MR. JOHN F. SMYTH ELECTED CHAIRMAN—THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE CHOSEN.

The Republican State Committee appointed by the Rochester Convention met yesterday morning in the Fifth-Avenue Hotel to organize for the Fall campaign. The attendance of members was large, 25 members out of the entire 32 chosen being present, those attending being as follows:

Dist.	
1.	B. D. Hicks.
2.	John P. Henry.
3.	Albert Daggett.
5.	Abraham Lent.
6.	D. C. Wheeler.
7.	J. M. Patterson, Jr.
8.	G. J. Hunter.
9.	Joel W. Mason.
10.	Thomas Murphy.
11.	W. A. Darling.
12.	W. H. Robertson.
14.	J. W. Ferdon.
16.	John F. Smyth.
20.	J. Wade.
21.	H. A. Clark.
22.	J. W. Vrooman.
23.	C. S. Symonds.
25.	Moses Summers.
26.	John N. Knapp.
28.	Thomas C. Platt.
29.	M. S. Decker.
31.	W. A. Cobb.
32.	Joseph E. Elwell.

Among those absent was Henry A. Glidden. Secretary, and 10 members

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

RAILROAD FRAUDS IN ENGLAND.

OFFICERS OF THE MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY BUILDING DWELLING-HOUSES FOR THEMSELVES AND OTHERS OUT OF THE FUNDS OF THE COMPANY.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The Sheffield *Independent* says: "An investigation is proceeding into a series of gigantic and astonishing frauds perpetrated upon one of the great railways of the Kingdom. Before many days there may be expected a full revelation of one of the most startling plots ever known in the history of railway enterprise." The Derby correspondent of the Leeds *Mercury* says: "The Midland is the railway defrauded. The fraud has been systematically carried on for some time by some of the officers holding positions of responsibility, in whom the utmost confidence was placed. The principal process by which the company has been defrauded was the erecting of private dwelling-houses and other buildings by officers of the company, both for themselves and other people, with material and men belonging to the company. Several of the delinquents are, it is said, in prison. It is rumored that others will be arrested shortly."

THE AMERICAN BOARD OF MISSIONS.

ANNUAL MEETING AT PROVIDENCE, R. I.—PAPER READ BY THE HOME SECRETARY—ADDRESS ON THE MISSIONARY PROBLEM.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 3.—At the annual meeting of the American Board of Foreign Missions the forenoon proceedings were held in Music Hall. The exercises commenced at 8:30 o'clock, with prayer-meeting led by Rev. Dr. Fiske, of Newburyport, at the conclusion of which Rev. E. E. Alden, D. D., Home Secretary of the board, read a paper on the question, "Shall we have a Missionary Revival?" The speaker said that the question was particularly raised now in view of that special visitation of the Holy Spirit which during the past few months had gathered into our Church several thousands of new disciples. Revivals took different forms; sometimes emphasizing purity of doctrine; at others practical evangelism; at others specific moral reforms; at others Christian patriotism; at others aggressive missionary effort. He argued strongly in favor of a direction of the revival, mainly to the wide-spread propagation of the Gospel of Christ among the unevangelized nations. He believed that the critical period had arrived to the allotment of the Church when she should arise to work, and offer to the world the grandest and most overwhelming argument to the worth and power of the Gospel. The committees on the various missions were appointed. Rev. A. J. T. Behrends, of Providence, delivered an address on "The Missionary Problem and its Solution." He said that the importance of the missionary work should be more impressed upon our daily lives. We should realize what was meant by so many hundred millions of souls needing to be brought to Christ. The problem was not one of nominally evangelizing, but of so changing the typical life of China, Japan, and Africa as to bring all their social, domestic, and religious forces to the service of Jesus Christ.

At the afternoon session of the American Board of Missions Rev. Dr. T. Thayer, of Newport, delivered an address. After an eloquent tribute to the memory of the late Secretary Treat he said the writer of history had said, as the world was to present age, that crusades were impossible. But now, in these days of enlightened physical comfort and indulgence, there was a movement of vaster dimensions, with no pomp of State, resulting from the gradual awakening of various Christian hosts. When men see that their faith demands the conversion of the world and the corresponding sacrifices, then expanding beyond thought must follow, and the question shall be, not who shall go, but who shall stay. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Blodgett, of Pawtucket. The committee to whom was referred the address of Secretary Alden on "Missionary Revival" reported in eulogistic terms, indorsing it fully.

At the evening session Rev. S. C. Bartlett, President of Dartmouth College, made a report from the Committee on the Home Department, which stated that the expenditures last year were $17,000 more than the appropriation, and the total debt for the past two years was $48,000. In view of the reviving prosperity of the country, and the revival spirit among the churches, the committee recommended that the churches be asked for a full appropriation of $500,000, and offered resolutions to that effect. President Bartlett followed with an eloquent address. Appeals were also made by Vice-President Hon. William E. Dodge, of New-York; Rev. Drs. Clark and Perkins, and on motion of ex-Gov. Page, of Vermont, it was resolved to raise money for the payment of the debt at once. The sum of $35,895 was collected in a few minutes, and a message was sent to Benedict Church, where services were also being held. They returned $2,093, and the balance was soon raised in Music Hall amid cheers, waving of handkerchiefs and great enthusiasm.

Rev. Julius H. Seelye made an address on the claim of the unevangelized upon churches.

Rev. Drs. George L. Walker, Vermont; J. L. Johnson, Rutland; H. H. Schaffler, of the Austrian Mission; M. Aubrey Croyden, England, Secretary of the London Board of Missions, and D. Burdington, Brooklyn, spoke of the needs and prospects of missions.

AMERICAN GOODS IN GERMANY.

IMPORTANCE OF CONSULTING THE TASTES AND PECULIARITIES OF THE GERMANS—REPORT OF THE CONSUL-GENERAL AT BERLIN ON THE INTRODUCTION OF OUR MANUFACTURES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The United States Consul-General at Berlin has transmitted to the Department of State a communication concerning the development of our trade with Germany. Meeting the wants and peculiarities of the German market is the most urgent requirement to effect this development. This can be best accomplished by the establishment of agencies. The superiority of almost all articles of American manufacture is fully recognized, but in a large number of cases the American articles, on account of their style and finish, are kept for show in the windows, the exorbitant prices being demanded for them precluding their sale. In the matter of American boots and shoes, for instance, their superiority in make and finish is fully acknowledged, but the shape of the heels does not suit the Germans, who prefer heels less wide and somewhat higher than the present American style. This seemingly simple matter of taste interferes matarially with the trade; we must accommodate the tastes of those for whom we cater. With all drawbacks, our trade with Germany is steadily on the increase. The exports therefrom for the last five years were a little over $228,000,000, while our exports thereto amounted to $277,000,000 during the same period. The increase of our exports of manufactures has been decidedly pronounced. Our exports of manufactures to Germany for the year 1872 amounted to $1,555,000, while it amounted in 1876 to $5,246,000. The Consul General says that by proper efforts on the part of our manufacturers and dealers a much greater ratio of increase may be accomplished henceforth.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 3.—A special dispatch from Fernandina to the *Sun and Press* says: "The heavy and continuous rains for the last week have been extremely hard on the sick, and Dr. Starbuck states that the city is in a more deplorable condition than since the epidemic commenced. It has been raining all day, and there is scarcely a white person on the streets, consequently it is impossible to get any reliable information regarding the sick. Most of the physicians are sick, Dr. Martin being the only one able to do full practice. Dr. Geddings, President of the Medical Society of South Carolina, has offered his services if they think it necessary to call him." A later dispatch says: "There were no deaths to-day. There were six new cases, three whites and three colored. There are many other calls that the doctors cannot attend to. It has been raining in torrents all day." Another physician will go from Jacksonville to-morrow.

THE ELECTIONS IN COLORADO.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 3.—The returns from yesterday's election in this State are very tardy and meagre. Stone, for Judge of the Supreme Court, the nominee of both parties, was elected without opposition. There were no other nominees on the State ticket. The women's suffrage amendment was defeated. In Denver the Republicans elected Styles for Mayor by 31 majority, and the balance of the ticket except one Alderman in the Fifth Ward and the Coroners.

ANOTHER DEADWOOD COACH ROBBED.

DEADWOOD, Dakota, Oct. 3.—A northbound coach on the Sydney route was stopped last night in the vicinity of Buffalo Gap by four notorious outlaws, who are called "Dunk" Blackburn, Wall, "Laughing Sam," and the "Kid." There was but one passenger and the division agent, Cook, on the coach, and they were relieved of $7 and their revolvers. The robbers were unmasked, and made no attempt to conceal their identity.

RAILROAD COLLISION IN MAINE.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 4.—The passenger train over the Ogdensburg Railroad from Fabyan's, came into collision with the freight train from Portland at Lake Sebago at 12:30 o'clock this afternoon. As the engineer of the passenger train came around the curve at Lake Station, he noticed the switch turned so as to throw the train on the siding. He reversed the engine, whistled "down brakes," and jumped off, as did the fireman. The former had an arm wrenched by striking against a telegraph pole, and the fireman had a shoulder broken. The passenger struck the freight train on the siding, smashing both the engines, the baggage car, and the seats in the new drawing-room car. Conductor Hartshorn, of the passenger train, who sprang to the brake at the signal, had it broken off in his hands. He was thrown down and dragged some distance, and was badly injured. The express agent, Frederick Smith, was somewhat bruised against the side of his car. One lady passenger was badly cut over the eye, and several others were injured, but not seriously. Nobody on the freight train was injured.

THE EPISCOPALIANS IN BOSTON.

OPENING OF THE TRIENNIAL CONVENTION—IMPOSING SERVICES IN TRINITY CHURCH—DR. ALEXANDER BURGESS, OF MASSACHUSETTS, CHOSEN PRESIDENT BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 3.—The Triennial Convention of the Episcopal Church of the United States opened at 10:45 this morning at Trinity Church. A vast concourse of people was present long before the services began. Not a seat or nook in the vast edifice was unoccupied at the beginning of the proceedings, and from the fact that a great many did not take part in the services it was evident that the audience was not composed of Episcopalians only. The morning was devoted entirely to religious services, and the sight which the church presented from the beginning to the end of the exercises was such as has probably never been seen before in this city. The body of the church was reserved for the delegates, and these consisted of four clergymen and four lay deputies from each of the 45 dioceses in the country. Besides these, there were over 200 clergymen and theological students present.

At about 11 o'clock the procession of Bishops, nearly 60 in number, passed in at the main entrance and marched down the centre aisle to the chancel. The younger ones, after entering the aisle, formed on each side, that the seniors, in the order of their dates of consecration, might lead to the chancel. The Bishop of Kentucky, Right Rev. Benjamin Bosworth Smith, D. D. LL. D., whose date of consecration is 1832, headed the line, followed immediately by the Bishops of Michigan, Maryland, Delaware, Mississippi, and others in the order of seniority, the Bishop of Iowa, Right Rev. William Stevens Perry, D. D., coming last. After the Bishops were seated in the chancel the services began, and proceeded in accordance with the ritual of the Church. The exhortation, confession, and psalms for the day were read by Rev. Dr. Henry C. Potter, Rector of Grace Church. Rev. Canon Tait, of Canada, son of the Archbishop of Canterbury, read the first and second lessons; Rev. T. Stafford Drowne, of Brooklyn, the creed, and the prayers as far as the litany, and Rev. William Fetlock, of Connecticut, the litany. Right Rev. Benjamin H. Paddock, Bishop of Massachusetts, gave out the hymn, "I love Thy Kingdom, God," which was sung by the choir and congregation. Right Rev. Samuel Allen McCloskey, Bishop of Michigan, read the ante-communion; Right Rev. Alfred Lee, Bishop of Delaware, the epistle, and Right Rev. William Rollinson Whittingham, of Maryland, the Gospel. Another hymn, given out by Right Rev. Bishop Paddock, having been sung, a sermon was preached by Right Rev. John Williams, D. D. LL. D., Bishop of Connecticut.

His text was the twenty-second verse of the seventh chapter of Luke, but the preacher's words were entirely indistinguishable in the seats assigned to reporters. After the sermon offertory verses were read by Right Rev. William Ingraham Kip, Bishop of California. Holy communion was then celebrated.

The scene in the church during the services was solemn and impressive. This venerable gathering were seen men no old in the service of their church that they could hardly bear the exhaustion attendant upon the performance of the duties assigned them, while in direct contrast to these were the young men who, in every act, exhibited the highest physical and mental gifts. The music was rendered by Trinity Church Choir, assisted by the choir of the Church of the Advent.

The House of Bishops, 58 in number, over which Right Rev. B. B. Smith, D. D., LL.D., presides, meet in Trinity Chapel, and its sessions will be secret. The clerical and lay delegates meet in Emmanuel Church with open doors.

The religious exercises of the morning closed at 2 o'clock, and after the recession of the Bishops the house of clerical and lay delegates met for organization in the church. Rev. Dr. T. Stafford Drowne called the assembly to order, and the credentials of the delegates were presented. A ballot was then taken for President, but there was no election, and on a second ballot Dr. Alexander Burgess, of Massachusetts, was elected. It was then stated that the delegates had pledged themselves not to use Trinity Church for the transaction of business, and the meeting adjourned until 7:30 P. M. at Emmanuel Church.

The evening session was held at Emmanuel Church. The church has been arranged in a manner well adapted to the purposes of the convention, and the sections have been marked off with placards bearing the names of the States from which the delegates come. President Alexander Burgess, D. D., of Springfield, called the meeting to order, and the house at once proceeded to ballot for Secretary. Rev. Charles L. Hutchins was elected. A motion was next made that the house proceed to elect a Vice-President, and this entailed a discussion of over an hour as to whether or not the house was organized without the election of a Vice-President. An amendment to the motion to proceed to ballot, that the matter be postponed, was carried. A committee was appointed to inform the House of Bishops that the House of Deputies was duly organized.

The convention then adjourned until 9:30 o'clock on Thursday.

The following is the programme for to-morrow, and probably during the entire session, at Emmanuel Church: 9 A. M., prayers; 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., business; 1 P. M. to 2 P. M., recess; 2 P. M. to 4 P. M., afternoon session; on Saturdays the convention will adjourn at 1 P. M.

The House of Bishops held a secret meeting this afternoon, and these meetings will continue during the entire session.

The visiting delegates have been cordially received by the resident Episcopalians.

CLEVELAND CLUB RACES.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 3.—This was the second day of the Cleveland Club races, and it attracted a large attendance. The unfinished 2:22 class race was won by Badger Girl. Time—2:25½. The first race to-day, a pacing race, was won in three straight heats by Sweetzer, Sleepy George second, Lucy third, Straight Edge fourth. The feature of this race was the time in the first heat by Sweetzer, without a break, 2:16, said to be the fastest heat ever paced on any track to harness. Time—2:16; 2:16; 2:16¼. The second race was for the 2:35 class, for a purse of $700; divided. Following is the summary:

Shepherd Boy	1	1	
Dick Wright	2	2	3
Salem	3	6	2
Ethel	5	3	6
Dan Bassett	4	5	4
Linda Maid	11	4	9
Tom Medley	8	9	8
Easy Dick	6	7	7
Little Jo	7	11	dr.
Jim Sabribner	9	11	8
Harry	10	9	10

Time—2:23½; 2:25¼; 2:27.

PORK-PACKERS' CONVENTION.

KEOKUK, Iowa, Oct. 3.—The Committee on Credentials and Resolutions of the Pork-packers' Convention, in session here to-day, reported the following list of officers for the ensuing year: President, George B. Smyth, of Keokuk; Vice-Presidents, J. M. Smith, of Illinois; Luther Parker, of Ohio; Gen. J. M. Tuttle, of Iowa, and G. E. Bayha, of Missouri; Secretary and Treasurer, Charles B. Murray, of Ohio; Assistant Secretary, Henry B. Londerman, of St. Louis. The report was adopted. Resolutions were adopted that Rule 3 be stricken from the general rules, and that the other rules and regulations adopted by the convention at Indianapolis, and now in force, be adopted. A banquet was given to the delegates and invited guests by the City of Keokuk.

FORGERIES ON CALIFORNIA BANKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 3.—A few days ago William R. Cooper, a stock operator of this city, disappeared suddenly, and it was ascertained he had forged the name of J. H. Tredwell to checks on the bank of Sather & Co. and the National Gold Bank and Trust Company for amounts aggregating over $50,000. It is now established that Cooper is the individual who, in 1867, committed heavy forgeries on the Government while employed in the Navy Department. He married a daughter of the Government Printer, Defrees, and was arrested on his wedding day, and finally consigned to Moyamensing Prison, Philadelphia, for five years. He is supposed to have gone to New-Orleans since his flight from this city.

EXHIBITION OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 3.—The Executive Committees of the National Butter, Cheese, and Egg Association and the North-western Dairymen's Association to-day arranged to hold a grand exposition of dairy products, implements, buildings, &c., here on Dec. 18, 19, and 20. Premiums to the amount of $3,000 will be awarded. Competition will be invited from all parts of the United States and Canada. The exposition bids fair to be the greatest of its kind ever held. The dairy interest aggregates $600,000,000 annually.

HYDROPHOBIA IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 3.—Lizzie Webber, a seamstress, died in the City Hospital last evening from hydrophobia. She was bitten by a dog in July last.

MANITOBA'S GRAIN TRADE.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Oct. 1.—An important concession has been granted by the United States Government to facilitate the exportation of grain from Manitoba. The Collector of Customs at Pembina has received instructions to allow grain in sacks to be entered at that port for transportation to Duluth via Moorehead. If the sacks containing the grain are properly secured seals need not be attached, and no fees will be charged for transfer to cars at the head of river navigation.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

THE OBSTINATE CONSTITUENCY OF CHEAP, LONDON—HEALTH OF JULES SIMON—INSURRECTION IN THE SOOLOO ISLANDS—GOLD SHIPMENTS FOR NEW-YORK.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Sir John Bennett, who has been twice elected Alderman for the Ward of Cheap, and each time rejected by the Court of Aldermen as a person unfit to discharge the duties of the position, has again been elected to that office.

A Paris dispatch says that M. Jules Simon is suffering from a carbuncle. The *Evénement* says he underwent an operation for it which was not attended with favorable results. His condition was precarious, but later an improvement was reported.

An insurrection appears to have broken out in one of the Sooloo Islands, as a telegram received at Madrid from Singapore announces the defeat of 2,000 insurgents by Spanish troops.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—One hundred thousand pounds worth of bar gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday for shipment to New-York.

THE BROKEN SAVINGS BANKS.

SUSPENSION OF THE CAPE COD FIVE CENTS SAVINGS BANK AT HARWICH, MASS., AND THE ALLEGHENY SAVINGS BANK AT ALLEGHENY CITY, PENN.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 3.—Another savings bank on the Cape is in trouble. The Cape Cod Five Cents Savings Bank at Harwich on Monday suspended payments till to-day, when a meeting of the officers is to be held. A run was announced on Saturday. The Treasurer says he has paid out about $75,000 or $100,000. He reports the bank as never, since its incorporation, in better condition than before the run.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 3.—The Allegheny Savings Bank, the oldest bank in Allegheny City, suspended payment this morning. The following notice was posted on the doors: "The Directors of the Allegheny Savings Bank, being unable to convert its assets into money immediately, have deemed it proper to suspend payment. In addition to the assets of the bank the stockholders are individually liable, and the Directors hope to pay all the depositors." About this time last year a run was made on the bank, but the officers met all the demands so promptly that the run soon ceased. It is ascertained that at the time of the run last year the deposits aggregated $1,312,000, but since that time they have been steadily reduced, and do not now exceed $591,000, of which amount about $100,000 belongs to the Directors and stockholders. In addition to this, the bank owes secured debts to other banks and money borrowed on mortgages to the amount of $128,000. The assets, consisting largely of real estate, will aggregate $748,000.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 3.—The freight locomotive Indiana, of the Boston and Albany Railroad, blew up to-day, instantly killing Edward Keenan, the fireman, and seriously if not fatally injuring Harvey Goodwin, the engineer.

WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 3.—Additional particulars from Pipe Creek, 16 miles below this city, where the boiler of the steamer Comfort exploded yesterday, says Capt. Kirkebridge, Pilot Umsetter, and a passenger named Soupleas were killed. The wounded are Rev. Mr. Baer, of Pittsburg, Andrew Harrison, the mate, and several passengers whose names are unknown. The cause of the explosion is not known.

Later information says that the effects of the explosion were more disastrous than at first supposed. Five persons are now known to have been killed, three are still missing, and about 15 are wounded, two fatally. All the passengers have not yet been registered and it will be impossible to ascertain the exact number lost. The wounded are at Moundsville, 12 miles below this city.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 3.—This morning the boiler of the engine attached to the saw-mill of Miller & Son, near Studertown, Fairfield County, exploded, instantly killing three young men, named Peter Miller, George Eberman, and Henry Sheidel. Solomon Miller was seriously and probably fatally injured, and several other persons were considerably injured. The boiler was a new one, and it is supposed the explosion was caused by allowing the water to run low and then pumping in cold water to supply the deficiency.

THE LOUISVILLE RACES.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 3.—The attendance at to-day's races was not so large as upon former occasions. In the first event, for an Association purse of $300, $50 to the second horse, mile heats, Enlight, King Faro, Mirah, and Grit started. Mirah was first choice. In the first heat King Faro came in first, Mirah second and Enlight third. King Faro also won the second heat and race. In the last heat Grit was second, and Mirah third. Time, 1:44¾, 1:43½. The Belle Mead Stake, for 2-year old colts, a dash of three-quarters of a mile, was won by Himyar, Leveler second, and Earl of Beaconsfield third. Himyar was the favorite. Time, 1:16¾. The third event was a dash of one and a quarter miles, for an Association purse of $250. Olly Gammon, Janet, Commodore Parisot, Largenteen, and Wah-tah-wah started. Largenteen, the favorite was first, Gammon second, and Janet third. Time, 2:12¾.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 3.—The annual meeting of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company was held to-day. The old Board of Directors was re-elected without opposition. A resolution congratulating the stockholders on the successful management of the road was unanimously passed. E. D. Standiford was re-elected President, and H. Victor Newcomb Vice-President. The report of the President shows affairs to be in a satisfactory condition, the bonded and floating debt having been largely reduced, and the earning capacity of the road rapidly increasing, being in the past year a net of $2,140,520 28, against $1,484,047 37 in the year before the panic. The road is in fine condition and the country through which it passes is increasing in population and wealth. The company is paying much attention to immigration and the location of manufacturing interests along its line.

THE MISSOURI GREENBACKERS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 3.—The State Greenback Convention of Missouri met in Washington Hall to-day, adjourned till 2 o'clock, and reassembled at that hour with a meagre showing of delegates. They elected F. J. Underwood, of Springfield, temporary Chairman, and A. M. St. John, of Carthage, temporary Secretary. Subsequently, Britton A. Hill, of St. Louis, was chosen permanent President, and the election of the other officers was deferred until to-morrow. A Committee on Resolutions was appointed. Another committee to confer with the working men and with the Executive Committee of the State Grange, now in session here, and invite them to unite in the deliberations of the convention, was appointed.

IMMENSE SALE OF RUBBER IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 3.—The rubber sale to come off here to-morrow will be the commercial sensation of the season. It will surpass the former sale in the number of companies represented and the amount of goods to be sold. The sale will include invoices aggregating $3,000,000, and will occupy two days.

DROWNING OF FOUR MEN.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 3.—On Saturday last, as Louis Liberty, William Price, and two brothers named Wise were rowing from Vergennes, Vt., to Thompson's Point, the boat capsized and all were drowned. The boat was found near Thompson's Point, bottom up. Large numbers of men are searching for the bodies.

NAVY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Lieut.-Commander Colby M. Chester is ordered to duty in the Coast Survey; Lieut. John J. Hunter to the nautical school-ship St. Mary's, at New-York; Ensign Bradley A. Fiske to the Plymouth, at Norfolk, Va.; Lieut. A. A. Boyd is detached from the hydrographic office, and ordered to the New-York Navy-yard.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 3.—Two freight trains collided near Clyde at 1 P. M. to-day. John Kenny, engineer, of this city, was killed, and James Bennett seriously injured. One train was wrecked. A misplaced switch caused the accident.

TROTTING IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 3.—At San José to-day in a race, best three in five, in harness, Northwood beat Lou Whiffle, Red Cross, St. Helena, and Sweet Brier in three straight heats. Time—2:25½; 2:30½; 2:23½.

A CANADIAN INDIAN CHIEF SHOT.

MONTREAL, Oct. 3.—A special dispatch from Sherbrooks says: "An Indian chief named Camm Chints was shot at Temagamingue, 40 miles south of Lake Temischamangue, to-day by his brother. Jealousy prompted the act."

SALE OF A LOUISVILLE HOTEL.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 3.—The Galt House, erected some years ago, was sold to-day by order of the Assignees for $157,000. The original cost exceeded $1,000,000. The hotel is doing a good business and got into bankruptcy through old debts.

THE GREAT AMALGAMATION

REPORT OF RECEIVER PIERSON.

CONDITION OF THE GUARDIAN MUTUAL, WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS', RESERVE MUTUAL, AND THE NEW-YORK STATE LIFE—ASSETS THAT "DISAPPEARED FROM VIEW"—ADVICE ASKED FROM THE SUPREME COURT.

Mr. H. R. Pierson, the Receiver of the Guardian Mutual, Widows' and Orphans', Reserve Mutual, and New-York State Life companies, made a preliminary report of the condition of these institutions to the Supreme Court yesterday. The object of this report is to show the condition, transactions, and history of these companies, and to present some legal problems which stand in the way of a distribution of the assets. He asks for the instruction of the court upon the following subjects:

1. What are the legal and proper methods of calculating the amount of the claims of policy-holders whose policies were in life at the time of the dissolution of the company?

2. Upon what theory of law shall the accounting be made between the reinsured and the reinsuring companies?

3. What steps ought to be taken to ascertain outstanding but unknown claims against the company, and to cut off and protect the Receiver against such claims as are not presented and filed?

4. To obtain such action by the courts as that the rights and relations of the Receiver and of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department to the securities deposited with the latter officer shall be finally determined.

The business of all these companies he found transacted under one roof by the Universal Life Insurance Company, with which they had been amalgamated. Up to the 24th of March the Guardian was the owner and representative of all the other companies and transacted their business. Whatever may be thought of the contracts made, it appears advisable, Mr. Pierson thinks, to accept them. The basis of the contracts was reinsurance, and the books of the Guardian show that it had received all the income upon the policies reinsured by it. He concluded to make his report upon the hypothesis that all the contracts are legal. The Receiver then argues the point of settlement of the affairs of the companies without having "the securities deposited with the State," and asks whether it is possible for him to wind up the affairs of these companies without this money. Early in the investigation he discovered that the assets of the Guardian Company, together with those amalgamated with it, were very small when compared with the liabilities upon the books. About all of the available property of these companies appeared to have been transferred to the Universal. Suits against the company were being pressed in all parts of the country, and assuming that the assets which came into his hands were all the companies possessed, the question arose whether such property would be even sufficient to defray the expenses of the suits. By permission of the court, proceedings were begun to obtain possession of the several millions of dollars which had been transferred to the Universal Life Company. The Universal Life has thus far failed to furnish any particulars from its own books of its relations with the Guardian, and it is doubtful if any settlement can be had unless it be through the processes in the courts. The books show large unsettled accounts; from time to time all entries in the books of the reinsured companies cease entirely, and the books of no two companies agree as to the balance between them. A question to be settled is the real valuation of every policy and the amount policy-holders are entitled to receive. He believed the "net valuation" method is the only just and equitable one.

The Receiver then proceeds to give a history of the various companies of which he is Receiver, beginning with the Guardian. The statement made by the company in 1872 showed the total assets to be $3,584,716 93, and at the end of the year 1873, $3,976,976 84, while the liabilities to policy-holders amounted to $3,974,822; but on an examination of the company on March 14, 1874, its total available assets were found to be but $2,400,000. The report then goes on to show the contract made between the Universal and the Guardian, and which, among other things, required the Guardian to collect and pay over its premiums to the Universal. The Receiver resolved not to do this, because he was doubtful as to the terms of the contract and the solvency of the Universal. He therefore notified policy-holders that he had no power to receive premiums or change policies, and would proceed to wind up the business. Subsequently he ascertained that the Guardian was not powerless in the premises, that the Universal should respond to the demands of the Guardian, and pay back the money he discovered it had filched from its coffers. The Receiver then points out some misstatements made by Henry J. Farber when under oath, and to items in the Guardian's accounts—notably one of "commission, office, and law expenses" are put at $47,612 41. The report then gives in detail the assets of the various companies, which are summarized as follows: Widows' and Orphans', $291,307 75; Reserve Mutual, $90,045; New-York State Life, $38,556; Guardian Mutual, $1,425,531 72; grand total, $1,814,460 47. Of the New-York State Mutual Mr. Pierson reports that the account books of this company show no remaining assets of any value except the funds deposited at Albany. There are now left 135 policies in the company, insuring $171,622, upon which the reserve is calculated to be $38,556.

Next follows a history of the Widows' and Orphans' Life Company. In 1873 the assets amounted to $185,150; in December, 1876, to $105,000—no other assets but those on deposit being reported—although the books of the company in 1875 showed the assets to have been $116,075. These were transferred to the Guardian Life, from this company to the Universal, when "they disappeared from view." On the 8th of March, 1877, the matured and unpaid policy claims of the company amounted to $15,452 75, and the total liabilities were $291,307 75. There are no death claims against the Reserve Mutual, and the liabilities are $58,045, thus leaving a surplus. The Receiver then asks the question, What shall be done with the surplus in such cases, and to whom does it belong? In conclusion, (after stating that there are no cash assets for Receiver's fees,) he asks instructions from the court on the following questions:

First—Whether it does not now appear to be not only expedient but necessary for the Receiver to take possession of the securities deposited with the Superintendent of the Insurance Department for the purpose of distribution and for the other purposes mentioned in the opinion of Mr. Justice Landon, hereto annexed, and the order thereon. If so, then:

1. How much additional security will be required, and in what form shall the bond to be executed?

2. In what manner shall the securities be sold by the Receiver? Upon what character of notice, whether at public or private sale, &c.

3. In case of mortgages necessary to be foreclosed, shall suit be brought in name of the Receiver alone or in the name of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, or in the name of both?

4. In the case of real estate now on hand, in what manner shall the sale be had—by public or private sale, and upon what character of notice?

Second—Whether the theory upon which the accounts between the various companies under the reinsuring contracts have been made is correct. If so:

1. Charging the Guardian Company with all the policy liabilities of all of the companies, are any classes of them to be preferred in making distribution? If so, in what order?

2. Will the court direct how the surplus, if any, arising after the statutory trusts are performed shall be disposed of? In this determination the general creditors of the companies should not be excluded from view.

Third—Whether the method of calculating and determining the claims of policy-holders is correct. If not, will the court indicate the proper method of arriving at these claims? Under this will naturally arise the following:

1. Is the date of the appointment of the Receiver and the dissolution of the company the correct time for determining the status of a policy for the purpose of distribution?

2. Will there be any order of preference in the following claims: (a) Judgments against the company; (b) death claims proved before dissolution; (c) death claims where death occurred prior to dissolution, but proof of death afterward; (d) ordinary policy claims in life at the time of dissolution. If so, in what order preferred?

LAYING A CORNER-STONE IN BROOKLYN.

The corner-stone of a new building for the Industrial School and Home on South Third-street, near Fourth, Brooklyn, E. D., was laid yesterday afternoon with Masonic honors, the address being delivered by Hon. George Fisher. The institution was founded 20 years ago by Mrs. Harriet Brown, a Bible reader, who gathered a number of the neglected children of the district into the North American Hotel, a rickety old building on the corner of North Second and Fourth streets. In 1869 the Home was removed to its present location, No. 141 South Third-street, which was purchased by voluntary subscription for $10,000. At that time there were nine children in the Home; now there are over 400. The new building, which is to form a part of the old, will be 56 by 75 feet, and five stories high, built of Philadelphia brick, with coiquét stone trimmings. It is proposed to build a similar addition on the west side of the building, the present one being on the east.

SALE OF DRINKS IN RICHMOND, VA.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 3.—The first official returns under the Moffat Register Liquor law in this city for 17 days in September show the number of malt drinks sold in this city in that time was 135,550, and the number of spirituous drinks nearly 120,000. The tax thereon amounts to $3,850. Taking this as an average, the aggregate amount for the year, including the other sources of liquor revenue, would be $102,640. Richmond has heretofore paid about one-fifth of the liquor revenue of the State, and, if such is the case now, the total annual liquor revenue of the State would be about $500,000.

THE MAGDALEN ISLANDS FISHERY.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Oct. 3.—Reports from the Magdalen Islands to Monday say that on the 22d and 23d ult. it blew a terrific gale at the islands, with a high tide, which did great damage to the wharves, buildings, &c. At Entry Island the schooner Sea Flower, of Port Hawkesbury, was driven ashore. The crew were saved. At Amherst Island 22 fishing-boats were driven ashore and more or less damaged. At House Harbor a large sloop belonging to the Magdalen Islands Packing Company was driven from her anchorage, capsized, and lost. The crew escaped. The island fishermen have done little. Codfish is reported plentiful off the inshore banks, but bait is scarce.

THE JEROME PARK RACES.

COMPETITORS IN THE EVENTS TO BE DECIDED TO-DAY—THE BETTING AT THE POOLS.

As the meeting of the American Jockey Club proceeds the sport grows better and larger fields appear in the several events. Although the contests of the first and second days were close and exciting, and gave general satisfaction, those for to-day promise to be of exceptional interest. To begin with, there is a dash of one mile for a purse of $400, the winner to be sold at auction. Horses entered to be sold for $1,500 are to carry their proper weight for age; for $1,000, allowed 4 pounds; for $750, 7 pounds; for $500, 12 pounds. There are to be 10 competitors in this, including Benitze, to carry 95 pounds; Baronet, 106 pounds; Hattie F., 103 pounds; Mary, 111 pounds; Fugitive, 103 pounds; Freebooter, 106 pounds; Yorkshire Lass, 103 pounds; Piper Heidsick, 98 pounds; Kilburn, 108 pounds, and the Sallie Watson filly, 90 pounds. The second event is one of the most important of the meeting, being the Grand National Handicap, for all ages, two miles and a quarter. Of the 14 nominations there will be five starters, and both Tom Ochiltree and Parole, with their weight for age, will again meet. Besides them there is Inspiration, who will only carry 111 pounds, and she has shown herself fast and able to stay over a distance of ground. The other two starters are Galway, with 113 pounds, and St. James, 93 pounds. The third race is one of mile heats, for all ages, for a purse of $600, which will bring out Madge, 121 pounds; Blondell, 102 pounds; Virginius, 118 pounds; Dauntless, 115 pounds; Ambush, 118 pounds; Viceroy, 118 pounds, and Kingsland, 105 pounds. This is one of the finest fields that ever started in a race of this kind at Jerome Park. To conclude with there will be a dash of three-quarters of a mile for 2-year-olds, in which are Pique, Danicheff, E. N. Robinson, the Fly filly, Maritana, and Belmont's b. f., by Gleneig, out of Grecian Bend, being a sister to Grecian Maid. There was a large crowd in the pool-rooms last night, and the betting was at the following rates:

MILE DASH.

Fugitive	$75	$70	$65
Yorkshire Lass	45	25	18
Mary	40	31	22
Piper Heidsick	35	25	10
Kilburn	25	20	15
Benzine	25	20	16
Hattie F	25	15	9
Freebooter	20	19	15
Sallie Watson filly	21	17	8
Barok	11	6	5

GRAND NATIONAL HANDICAP.

Parole	$200	$300	$100
Tom Ochiltree	115	155	60
Inspiration	45	50	20
St. James	13	17	5
Galway	10	16	5

MILE HEATS.

Virginius	$110	$140	$160
Viceroy	73	85	80
Dauntless	46	40	24
Ambush	34	27	20
Madge	27	20	22
Blondell	20	15	20
Kingsland	20	10	11

THREE-QUARTER DASH.

Pique	$50	Belmont	$7
Fly fill	10	Maritana	3
E. N. Robinson	7	Danicheff	3

THE LONG ISLAND RAILROADS.

The Directors of the Long Island Railroad Company met yesterday morning at the company's office in Long Island City. The following gentlemen were present: Adolph Poppenhusen, Herman C. Poppenhusen, Morris Franklin, William Kevan, C. H. Delamater, E. E. Sprague, Herman Funke, Hugo Funke, and D. N. Ropes. The session of the board was a brief one, and was adjourned subject to call without transacting any business of importance so far as providing for the settlement of the present difficulties of the company is concerned. Mr. Adolph Poppenhusen, the President, said that nothing had been done toward providing funds to meet existing deficiencies in interest on the floating debt of some of the leased roads, or toward the payment of the judgments against the Flushing and North Shore and Central Railroad Companies, and that he did not know what action would be taken. He said, however, that so far as the Long Island Railroad Company proper is concerned it is all right, and he had no fears but in this it would be able to meet its present difficulties; at least he "hoped" it would. He reiterated his former statement that, in his opinion, there would

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.
Held by Sanford, J.

Nos.	
397—Durant, Jr., vs. Abendroth et al.	
145—Claflin vs. Stuyvesant.	
583—Vallean vs. Smith.	
857—Volkening vs. Brennan, &c.	
263—Loutrel vs. Walden et al.	
268—Wehner vs. Muller.	
269—Albert et al. vs. Gould, &c.	
270—Torrey vs. The Grant Locomotive Works.	
273—Morgan vs. Strocock.	
231—Savery vs. Foyh.	
285—Fonner vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.	
297—Parker vs. Connor, &c.	
289—Lord vs. The Mayor, &c.	

Nos.	
292—Eppelsheimer versus Douglas.	
300—Hentz et al. vs. Talmadge et al.	
304—Bauer vs. Goldman et al.	
305—Cohn et al. vs. Goldman et al.	
306—Barnett et al. vs. Goldman et al.	
307—Hirsch et al. vs. Goldman et al.	
308—Spingarn et al. vs. Goldman et al.	
319—Morch vs. Priest et al.	
320—Lee vs. Alexander.	
326—Neill vs. Van Wagenen	
329—Same vs. Same.	
342—Lawson vs. Myerson.	
333—Lawton vs. Balestier.	

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Adjourned until the first Monday of November.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.	
14—Sherman vs. Richard et al.	
14½—Same vs. Richard et al.	

Nos.	
71—Wormser et al. versus Meyer.	
80—Grant et al. versus The Mayor, &c.	

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.
Adjourned until the first Monday of November.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.
Held by Robinson, J.

Nos.	
1—Crogan vs. Crogan.	
27—Bedell vs. The North Amer. L. In. Co., &c.	
29—Banks vs. Suydam.	
38—Cross vs. Bacon et al.	
39—Meigs, Jr., vs. McMaunt, &c.	

Nos.	
41—Goldsizer vs. Barghard.	
42—Wallach vs. Wilson et al.	
43—Same vs. Same.	
44—Same vs. Same.	
——Storey vs. N. Y. Eleva. Railway Co.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Adjourned until Monday, Oct. 8.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Larremore, J.

Nos.	
1157—Lowden vs. Morgan.	
1915—Jones vs. Connor, &c.	
1286—Kiernan vs. Felch.	
1362—Farmer vs. Uniman.	
1886—Verbowens vs. Castel.	
1387—Murphy vs. Dry Dock and E. B'way R. R.	
1988—Oakley vs. Brewster.	
1899—Riley vs. Brewster As'n vs. Pres. Cong'n, N. Y.	

Nos.	
1390—Haugh vs. Titus.	
1392—Twidicker vs. Sedgwick.	
1393—Tourailer vs. Cottell.	
1396—Muterich vs. Stoecke.	
1397—Wood vs. Bagot.	
1398—Same vs. Same as vs. Evening Mail Ass'n.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.
Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos.	
1345—Railway Adv. Co. vs. Elastic Truss Co.	
1363—McKenzie vs. Wilkeson.	
1364—Sistare vs. Crossman.	
1365—Herwitz vs. Railway Pass. Assurance Co.	
1366—Pine Building Co. vs. Hogan.	
1367—Trollish vs. Altman.	
1368—Mittendorf vs. Miller.	
1369—Bryce vs. Smith.	
1371—Wilkes vs. The Mayor, &c.	

Nos.	
1372—Matthews et al. vs. Masterson.	
1373—Jordan vs. Kirchoff.	
1374—Judd vs. The Mayor, &c.	
1377—Kelly vs. King.	
1378—Parker vs. Tuska.	
1379—Kobbe vs. Campbell et al.	
1380—Moody vs. Schieffelin.	
1382—Trimble vs. Middlebrook.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Sinnott, J.

Nos.	
1666—Lane vs. Taylor.	
1815½—Hecker et al. vs. Cox.	
3354—Shenfield et al. vs. Oppenheim.	
1545½—Brewster vs. Illsley.	
1828—Norman vs. Conner.	
1651—Tallman vs. Sprague.	
1594—Schaefer vs. Schaefer.	

Nos.	
1480—Starin vs. Shaffer.	
1925—Kambech vs. Frank.	
1923—Lawrence vs. Platt.	
1926—Barker vs. Whitney.	
1927—Cooper vs. Burrows.	
1928—Goodale vs. Hadley.	
1929—Gonnic vs. Petrecich.	
1931—Jaques vs. Lord.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Sheridan J.

Nos.	
1639—Whitney vs. Hayes et al.	
1847—Hamburger vs. Leopold.	
1848—Same vs. Same.	
1935—Post vs. Connor.	
1125½—Hartman vs. Koster	
1793—Calkin vs. Connor et al.	
1313—Boyd et al. vs. Remington S. M. Co.	

Nos.	
1913—Rigney vs. Burke.	
1914—Michaels vs. Samuels et al.	
1915—Well vs. Samuels.	
1916—Brown vs. McCarthy.	
1917—Michael vs. Haupt.	
1919—Book vs. Healy.	
1920—Wolf vs. National S. S. Co., Limited.	
1921—Mulligan vs. Hyman.	
3563—Quinn vs. Elleman	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.
Held by Alker, J.

Nos.	
1826—Le Baron vs. Gans et al.	
1894—Ball et al. vs. De Bronaut.	
1895—Pettingam et al. vs. Morgan.	
1896—Fennell vs. Zeller.	
1596—Bank of the Metropolis vs. Mendes.	
990½—Hillier vs. Connor.	
1899—Diehl vs. Heinricks.	
1900—Ruben vs. Cohn.	

Nos.	
1901—Thurber et al. vs. Decker.	
1902—Geissman vs. Kapff.	
1906—Simpson vs. Edmonds.	
1907—Brennan vs. McDonnell.	
1908—Fitzpatrick vs. Monnell.	
1910—Stocks vs. Perton.	
1912—Leggett vs. The Star Fire Insurance Co.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.
Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Thomas Curran and Thomas Ward, rape.
David Davidson and Edward McGee, burglary.
Augustus Henson, grand larceny.
Peter Campbell and Edward McDonald, grand larceny.
Anthony Teseclar and Joseph Graham, larceny from the person.

James Daly, larceny from the person.
Annie Smith, disorderly house.
Samuel Robinson, robbery.
Samuel T. Perry, felonious assault and battery.
Francis Foran and Frans Busio, felonious assault and battery.
Henry Prahe, assault and battery.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.
Held by Sutherland J.

James Quinn, felonious assault and battery.
Michael Quigley, felonious assault and battery.
Peter Quinn, felonious assault and battery.
James Taylor, burglary.
Fanny Boyd, grand larceny.

Mary Norton, grand larceny.
James Quirk, petit larceny.
William Jones, larceny from the person.
William Decker, larceny from the person.
Joseph Quigley, larceny from the person.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 3.—Cotton firm; good demand; Middling, 10⅞c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 3,038 bales; gross, 3,085 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,923 bales; sales, 2,800 bales; stock, 29,788 bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 3.—Cotton active; Middling, 10¾c.; Low Middling, 10⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 3,402 bales; gross, 3,488 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,436 bales; sales, 2,277 bales; stock, 21,-114 bales.

GALVESTON, Oct. 3.—Cotton steady; Middling, 10⅜c.; Low Middling, 10⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅝c.; net receipts, 1,310 bales; gross, 1,325 bales; exports, coastwise, 718 bales; sales, 1,505 bales; stock, 16,389 bales.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 3.—Cotton held higher; Middling, 10⅞c.; Low Middling, 10⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 2,063 bales; exports, coastwise, 50 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 14,569 bales.

MOBILE, Oct. 3.—Cotton firm; Middling, 10⅝c.@10¾c.; Low Middling, 10c.; Good Ordinary, nominal; net receipts, 1,294 bales; exports, coastwise, 476 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 8,035 bales.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 3.—Cotton steady; Middling, 10¼c.; Low Middling, 10⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net receipts, 419 bales; exports, coastwise, 707 bales; sales, 131 bales; stock, 3,769 bales.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 3.—Cotton firm; good demand; Middling, 10¼c.@10⅝c.; Low Middling, 10⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.@9⅞c.; receipts, 759 bales; sales 884 bales.

NORFOLK, Oct. 3.—Cotton steady; Middling, 10⅝c.@10¾c.; net receipts, 587 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,859 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 3,216 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 3—12:30 P. M.—United States bonds, 1867s, 107⅝; new 4½s, 105½; new 5s, 107¼. Erie Railway shares, 11⅝; do. preferred, 23; New-York Central, 102; Illinois Central, 71⅝; Pennsylvania Central, 29; New-Jersey Central, 16¼; Reading Railway shares, 16¾.

4 P. M.—Illinois Central, 73. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £500,000.

4 P. M.—Consols, 95 11-16 for both money and the account. United States Bonds, 4½s, 105. Erie Railway shares, 11⅝; Illinois Central, 73¼; Pennsylvania Central, 29. Paris advices quote 5 ₱ cent. Rentes, 104f. 87½c. for the account.

BERLIN, Oct. 3.—The Imperial Bank of Germany has raised the rate of discount to 5½ ₱ cent., and the interest on advances to 6½ ₱ cent.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 2.—Pork dull; Eastern at 69s.; Western at 49s. Bacon—Cumberland Cut—None in the market; Short Rib firmer at 42s.; long Clear nominal at 40s.; Short Clear firmer at 42s. Hams—Long Cut steady at 50s.; Shoulders steady at 34s. 6d. Beef—India Mess steady at 100s.; Extra Mess steady at 108s.; Prime Mess dull at 93s. Lard—Prime Western dull at 46s. 6d. Tallow—Prime City dull at 41s. Turpentine—Spirits steady at 26s. 6d. Resin dull: Common at 5s. 3d.; Fine at 10s. Cheese—American choice steady at 61s. Lard-oil firmer at 42s. Petroleum—Extra, 10d.; Spirits at 10d. Wheat steady; No. 1 Spring at 11s. 5d.; No. 2 Spring at 11s.; Winter Southern at 11s. 11d.; Winter Western at 11s. 8d. Corn—Mixed Soft firmer at 28s. Cotton-seed-oil—Yellow American steady at 34s.

HULL, Oct. 3.—Cotton active and firmer; Middling Uplands, 6¾d.; Middling Orleans, 6¾d.; sales, 18,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 1,000 bales, of which 250 bales were American. Futures opened at 6 16d. better, but the advance has since been partially lost; Uplands, Low Middling clause, October and November delivery, 6 11-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, November and December delivery, 6¾d., also 6 11-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, December and January delivery, 6 11-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, January and February delivery, 6 11-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped January and February, sail, 6¾d.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped December and January, sail, 6 11-32d. Provisions—Cheese, 61s. ₱ cwt. for best grades of American. Erie Railway shares, 11⅝.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton, 9-64 ₱ for both money and the account. Illinois Central, 72. Pennsylvania Central, 29⅛.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped October and November, sail, 6 11-32d.

4 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the day include 12,300 bales American. Uplands, Low Middling clause, November delivery, 6¾d.

5 P. M.—Grain—Futures closed firm.

5:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs—Corn, 28s. ₱ quarter for new mixed Western.

LONDON, Oct. 3—5:30 P. M.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 10¾d. ₱ gallon. Tallow, 41s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Oct. 3.—Petroleum, 35¾ for fine Pale American.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Oct. 3.—Wool—Domestic is in fair demand, but buyers are fixed on low prices and holders are unwilling to submit to further concessions for desirable lots of Fleeces, and sales, consequently, are restricted to small lots. Sales of Medium and X Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces at 44c.@45c.; XX Fleeces, 46c.@47c.; XX and Above and XXX, 48c.@50c. Michigan and Wisconsin, 40c.@42c.; Combing and Delaine Fleeces are in better request than any other kind, with sales principally at 50c.@55c. California Wool quiet and moves slowly; sales at 21c.@36c. for Spring, Super, and X. Pulled Wool in moderate demand; sales at 30c.@45c.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 3.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$20,000 La. con	81⅜	100 North-west. pf	65¼
35,000 M. & St. P. 2d	90⅜	do	65⅝
do c. & f	91	do	65¾
2,000 Un. Pac. 1st	95	do	65⅝
2,000 H. & St. J. 8s, conv	84⅜	do	65¼
2,000	85	do	65⅜
1,000	84⅞	do	65⅜
3,000	84⅝	do	65⅜
700 Del. & Hud	84⅝	do	65⅜
500 do	84¾	do	65⅜
200 Quicksilver	29⅛	do	65⅜
100 do	29⅜	do	65⅜
200 Quicksilver pf	57¼	do	65⅜
100 do	57½	do	65⅜
2,000 Un. Pac. 1st	95	do	65⅜
2,000 H. & St. J. 8s, conv	84⅞	do	65⅜
1,000	85	do	65⅜
1,000	84⅞	do	65⅜
3,000	84⅝	do	65⅜
700 Del. & Hud	84⅝	do	65⅜
500 do	84¾	do	65⅜
200 Quicksilver	29⅛	do	65⅜
100 do	29⅜	do	65⅜
200 Quicksilver pf	57¼	do	65⅜
100 do	57½	do	65⅜
1,000 W. U. C. 1900	106⅛	do	65⅜
5,000 W. U. R. 1900	106	do	65⅜
1,000 C. & N. 1st	116⅛	do	65⅜
5 Imp. & Traders'	201	do	65⅜
36 Met. Bank	131	do	65⅜
23 Bank of Com	127⅛	do	65⅜
100 Quicksilver	29⅛	do	65⅜
100 do	29⅜	do	65⅜
200 Quicksilver pf	57¼	do	65⅜
100 do	57½	do	65⅜
300 Cen. of N. J	77⅜	do	65⅜
400 Erie Railway	11¾	do	65⅜
100 do	11⅞	do	65⅜
100 Mich. Central	93¼	do	65⅜
500 do	93⅜	do	65⅜
500 Lake Shore	64⅜	do	65⅜
200 do	64⅝	do	65⅜
100 do	64¾	do	65⅜
200 do	64⅝	do	65⅜
50 do	64⅝	do	65⅜
200 do	64⅝	do	65⅜
100 do	64⅝	do	65⅜
200 do	64⅝	do	65⅜
100 do	64⅝	do	65⅜
100 do	64⅝	do	65⅜
200 do	64⅝	do	65⅜
100 do	64⅝	do	65⅜
100 do	64⅝	do	65⅜
100 do	64⅝	do	65⅜
200 do	64⅝	do	65⅜
100 do	64⅝	do	65⅜
100 do	64⅝	do	65⅜
100

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 4, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MARRIAGE—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. H. Beckett, Miss Effie Germon.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—STRUCK OIL—Miss Maggie Moore, Mr. J. C. Williamson.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—LA MARJOLAINE, (Opera Comique)—Mlle. Mario Aimée.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—GRAND CONCERT AND SUMMER NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENT.

PARK THEATRE.—THE CRUSHED TRAGEDIAN—Mr. E. A. Sothern.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LAW OF THE LAND.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—BURLESQUE, MINSTRELSY, &c.—Messrs. Cool White, Dave Reed.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—BURLESQUE AND NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, AND COMICALITIES.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH, MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and Evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—FAIR AND EXHIBITION OF PRODUCTS AND MECHANISM.

CHICKERING HALL.—READINGS AND MUSIC—Dr. J. L. Farley, Mr. H. Kortheiuer.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, for the Middle Atlantic States, increasing easterly winds, cloudy, rainy weather, stationary temperature, falling barometer, in advance of the storm centre in the lower lake region and Ohio Valley.

Yesterday's proceedings in the Democratic Convention have settled the question as to old or new ticket as well as the dispute between Tammany and its opponents. The certainty that Messrs. BIGELOW and FAIRCHILD will not be renominated is not of itself a thing to grieve over, however significant of the baser elements which have come to the surface at Albany is the likelihood of ALLEN C. BEACH being nominated for Secretary of State and of a person pledged to release TWEED being nominated for Attorney-General. In spite of the outrageous blundering at Rochester, any such insult as that to the intelligent and respectable portion of the Democracy would give Republicans a degree of confidence in the success of their party nominees of which at present they are rather deficient.

One of the gravest errors into which a Republican Convention could have fallen was to denounce the order of the President forbidding the Federal office-holders from actively interfering in partisan politics as an encroachment on their rights. The complete fallacy of this position is understood by every intelligent person who knows anything about politics throughout the country. The Boston *Advertiser*, which is a stanch Republican paper, points out that the order of the President is in reality a proclamation of emancipation for the office-holders, and releases them from what has long been practically a despotism of the most humiliating character. Their responsibility in political matters is no longer to Senator CONKLING or to the Congressman to whom their appointment may have been due, but solely to their own conscience. Formerly it was tacitly understood that tenure of office depended on fidelity to those who controlled patronage. The President's order, in effect, declares that the officials not only need not, but shall not, do the work of their political patrons.

It is now eleven years since the Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund began the administration of their very important work, and it would be difficult to estimate the benefits which have flowed from the generous gift which it has been their duty to distribute. Some of the statistics laid before the board yesterday by their accomplished general agent, Rev. BARNARD SEARS, show the great need to which Mr. PEABODY addressed his efforts, and also the progress which has been made in education in the South, largely aided by the Peabody, fund. In Virginia, where, before the war there were, strictly speaking, no free schools, 200,067 attended public schools last year, being nearly 40 per cent. of the children of school age in the State. In South Carolina the attendance advanced from 30,440 in 1870 to 110,416 in 1875. In Florida, whose first public schools were opened in 1868, (under the efficient charge, by the way, of a New-York Superintendent,) there were in attendance, in 1875, 32,371 children. Alabama and Mississippi, beginning in 1869 and 1870, had 270,628 children in school last year. Mr. SEARS reports the most sluggishness in Georgia, Tennessee, and West Virginia, and rapid progress in Texas. Of course, the work of education in all the Southern States is a difficult one, and the advance made at best is but slow. But, considering the inevitable obstacles in the way, a great deal has been done, and the share in this which must be attributed to the Peabody fund is the noblest possible monument to the great philanthropist.

It is the opinion of one of the most persistent advocates of silver legal tender that for purposes of resumption "we can increase our silver coin without involving any disturbance of values," and this is advanced, in all soberness, as an argument for the unlimited coinage of silver legal-tender dollars. But it is precisely because making silver a legal tender would involve very great disturbance of values that such a measure is in the last degree dangerous. If we are to restore silver to its place as legal tender, we immediately change the value of every debt, public or private, not expressly payable in gold, because we authorize the discharge of such debts by coin intrinsically less valuable than United States notes or gold. But the evil would not stop there. We should not only disturb present values, but we should expose all values to disturbances from future changes in the value of silver, which no one can foresee, but which, judging from recent experience, may be very violent. In adding to the kinds of legal tender, we take the risks of changes in any and all of them, for the debtor will always choose the cheapest. Silver legal tender, therefore, will only multiply the chances of disturbance in values from which we have already suffered so much.

As if there were a prevailing epidemic of dishonesty, California responds to the general complaint with a forgery which, in former days, would have been considered extensive. A stock broker forges checks on two banks, cheating them of more than $50,000, gold. After this precious rascal has fled, it is suddenly made known that he once served five years in the Moyamensing Penitentiary, near Philadelphia. As this is the second recent case in which the Californians have been "done" by an ex-convict, PINNEY being the other expert, it must be conceded that they are either very confiding or very careless.

According to our Baltimore dispatches, the resolutions of the Maryland Democracy, which denounced subsidies so bravely and distinctly, are to be taken with a grain of allowance. Mr. RANDALL'S friends claim the votes of the six Representatives of the State for the Speakership, while Col. SCOTT enjoys the ownership of two, and is credited with a lien on all the Congressmen. It is, unfortunately, little to be doubted that the Democrats in the House are likely to betray the anti-subsidy pledges of their party in the Northern States. They will have plausible reasons for doing so in the course of the Southern Representatives, who will be strongly in favor of subsidies and will exercise a powerful influence on the policy of the House. But the majority will be held by the country, we trust, to a strict responsibility in this matter, which is of prime importance.

DEMOCRATS AT ALBANY.

Yesterday's action of the Democratic State Convention means, briefly, that Tammany has triumphed as usual. The majority of the State Committee, which represents TILDEN and the old ticket, was able to nominate the temporary Chairman and have him seated without opposition. But it was a barren victory, for the Chairman was deprived of functions which had been conceded by conventions innumerable, and the appointment of the Committee on Credentials was intrusted to the delegations from the Congressional Districts in which there are no contests. When the Chairman was known to be on the side of Tammany Hall, he was always found impartial and discriminating enough to be intrusted with the selection of the men who were to pass on the claims of contestants. But as Mr. D. B. HILL was the nominee of the enemies of Tammany Hall, it was suddenly discovered to be "undemocratic" to intrust such powers to one man, and the very organization which is ruled by an arrogant and uncomprising personal despotism, triumphed by an appeal to the principles which it has systematically outraged.

There is a touch of the humorous about this, but there is little of the unexpected. So long as there is any such institution as Tammany Hall, secure in its hold on the City Treasury of New-York, and able to wield all the power which springs from the possession of enormous patronage and ample resources, so long must it be the controlling factor in the Democratic politics of the State. TWEED'S supremacy was never questioned in the days before his rascality was fully exposed, and even after he stood before the world as a convicted thief, he was able to disfranchise those who opposed him in a Democratic Convention, even if he and the gang who stood by his declining fortunes were also obliged to remain silent. KELLY is the product of precisely the same system which made TWEED what he was, and if KELLY'S power is not yet so securely founded as was that of TWEED, it needs but a more liberal application of the methods employed by the master-thief to make his successor equally supreme in the Democratic councils of the State.

Under the new guidance to which it will submit to-day, the Albany Convention may not follow the somewhat adroit programme outlined by Mr. D. B. HILL. Of course, that versatile and unscrupulous person felt bound to ventilate the usual amount of buncombe about the Presidential election being accomplished "by means of corruption most foul and fraud most atrocious, and by a reckless, unauthorized, and unprecedented [*sic*] use of the Army of the United States." Equally as a matter of course, he claimed the President's policy to be equivalent to the adoption of Democratic policy. He even succeeded in becoming more than usually ridiculous when he claimed that the Democratic Party could be trusted to maintain the standard of civil service reform which the Rochester Convention had seen fit to assail. But his criticism on the action of that convention as furnishing an opportunity for the Democrats to invite the support of those Republican and Independent voters who are dissatisfied with its work, was a political dodge rather above the usual level of Democratic strategy. If one could only forget the absurdity of assuming that Democrats would stand for a single day the application of such rules to office-holders as those laid down by the President, there would be something quite ingenious about Mr. HILL'S declaration that: "A Democratic victory this Fall means an approval of the Democratic Southern policy of the President. It means that the standard of reform is not to be lowered. It means that the watchword of civil service reform is not a mere sounding phrase or 'nauseating' to the people, but a reality." With all its obvious clap-trap, a party platform containing some such declaration as that would deserve the credit of originality and boldness.

When the opponents of Tammany Hall have fairly realized their discomfiture, as they can hardly fail to do very early to-day, they will have to determine with rather more decision than they have done in the past, what position they propose to take in regard to nominations made by a convention which denies them representation. If they ever expect to have their importance recognized by the Democrats of the State, they must prove that their support cannot safely be dispensed with. The convention will, in all probability, reject their claims, on the ground that they are merely a troublesome faction with no constituency behind them. There is but one way to answer this, and that is by carrying the revolt against Tammany despotism into the State campaign, and making such a mark there as will secure for them more respectful treatment next time they claim recognition. The Anti-Tammany organization deserves to be ignored, if it is prepared to support a ticket which KELLY will dictate and to accept the mandate of a convention which he controls. Its leaders have been offering the cheek to the smiter long enough; if they expect to obtain credit for either manliness or self-respect, they will set about showing that the work which KELLY has proved powerful enough to make, they are strong enough to mar.

CHANCES OR CERTAINTIES?

If this country is to realize the full advantages of its bounteous wheat crop and the exceptional condition of the British market, the idea of making great fortunes within the next few months must be abandoned. The circumstances are sufficiently favorable to satisfy reasonable desires, but they are not so overwhelmingly in our favor that we can afford to ignore the requirements of a safe and legitimate business. The telegraphic report shows that Mark Lane has been thrown into a "little panic" by the shipments of wheat that have already been sent from this side. It is not alleged that they are in excess of the wants hereafter to be developed; the only thing known is that they have been larger than usual, though by no means unprecedented, and that the immediate effect is to frighten buyers and impart a sudden check to trade. In all probability, the ground lost will soon be regained. The English demand promises to be ultimately all that has been anticipated, and when Winter shall have fairly set in dependence upon American supplies will be inevitable. The admission is made that the quantities to be looked for from Egypt and India will be below expectation, and for some months at least the stores in Eastern Europe, whether great or small, will be inaccessible.

These are undoubtedly reasons for believing that, despite the present depression, England will absorb all we can spare. To this extent they may be used as reasons for insisting that the question of price is of secondary importance, and that we shall be justified in adopting a policy of exaction. "What must be had will surely be paid for, be the price what it may," is the popular maxim when speculation begins. There is, however, danger in applying it too literally in the present instance. Beyond a certain inevitable point, price has much to do with consumption; and when the price becomes excessive, Old World populations are accustomed to lower their standard of living. Besides, prudence forbids an unqualified acceptance of the idea that from this time until the next harvest America will have the absolute mastery of the English market. The Russo-Turkish war is a factor in the question that should be considered with some reservations. An early peace can hardly be counted among the probabilities. But the outlook may be changed before Spring. Granaries at present unavailable may be once more within reach. We speak only of a possibility, with many chances against its occurrence. The cautious business man, however, carefully notes contingencies, and the contingency incident to a cessation of hostilities enters too largely into the immediate future of the wheat trade to be for a moment disregarded.

But suppose that the war goes on, what can then happen to keep down prices? We have indicated a curtailment of consumption as an inevitable consequence of excessive prices in the British Isles. The *Pall Mall Gazette* points, as one of the signs of hard times, to the substitution by the middle-class Britisher of beer for wine and bread and cheese for veal cutlets; and though the "lower classes," so called, less keenly appreciate the virtue of economy, experience proves that their consumption of wheaten bread varies materially with the price. Irrespective of this consideration, it is necessary to remember that some of the countries which were relied upon to compete with England, on a small scale, in the Hungarian and Russian markets find, after all, that their wants will be met by their own yield. France is in this category. Official tables just published show that enough grain has been housed almost everywhere in that country to fully satisfy local wants; districts in which deficiencies do exist may be readily supplied without importations. The fine crop to be found in the territory embraced in the war will be consumed or destroyed by the contending armies; though the fact is officially established that before the Russians reached the Danube the Roumanian provinces had contributed to the British markets more wheat than in the previous year. The same remark applies to the Russian exports of wheat to England, which, during the first eight months of the present year, exceeded by nearly two million quarters the exports of the corresponding period of 1876, and were more than a million quarters in excess of the average exports during the last six years. These facts may serve to show that we have been in some degree anticipated in the market on which we place unlimited reliance, and that the passing inability to absorb at good prices the supplies sent hence within the last few weeks may not really be so inexplicable as at the first glance it would seem to be. One other fact remains, that of the British imports of wheat, little more than one-tenth of the whole has, according to DORNBUSCH, been received from the Atlantic ports and Canada united. The supposition that we can now fix unalterably the price which Britain must be content to pay for the wheat it needs, therefore implies an almost inconceivable concurrence of events in our favor.

It is not the part of wisdom to proceed upon this hypothesis very far. The gain within reach comes so opportunely, and is so substantial, that any disposition to risk it for the sake of the possibility of obtaining high prices should be discouraged by bankers and others without whose co-operation the attempts of speculators must fail. Appeals to the grain-gamblers themselves are wasted. As long as the formation of "corners" affords a chance of extra profit, they will go on with them, regardless of the injury to honest trade or of their own hazard of bankruptcy. We shall continue to hear of "shorts" and "options," as though the grain trade was as much of a gambling affair as are nine out of ten of the current operations in Wall-street. The tendency of these "corner" schemes is to keep wheat back from the market, and to lock up in elevators stocks that should be sent forward with all possible dispatch. To accomplish these results, however, the speculators must have more or less credit; and hence the power to prevent these ventures ultimately rests in the hands of bank managers. We have a right to call upon them so to use their power that "corners" in wheat shall be rendered more costly to those who promote them. The opportunity before the country is a golden one. Whatever improvement has taken place in business may be traced to the excellence of the harvest and the assurance that within fair limits, the surplus crop may be readily sold. Take away this element from the calculations of business, and the cause of the more hopeful spirit that prevails would disappear. The only thing that can endanger it is the speculative greed which discards the certainties of the present for the mere possibilities of the future.

HARMONY AT WOODSIDE.

It was only the other day that it became necessary to comment in these columns upon the conciliatory policy pursued by the new teacher of the Woodside (Minnesota) school. The same school has again attracted public attention by the remarkable conduct of a part of the pupils, who are evidently as remarkable in their way as the teacher is in his.

When the new system of conciliating the bad boys by permitting them to have their own way went into operation, it was for a time completely successful. It so happened, however, that there were a few boys who had never put any teacher's head into the water-pail, nor stolen anybody's apples, with the exception, of course, of those belonging to their schoolmates. Among these comparatively good boys, signs of dissatisfaction gradually became evident. Some of them could not help noticing that, while everything was done to conciliate the disorderly element, they themselves were treated by the teacher with cold indifference, and were to a great extent neglected whenever the teacher distributed apples and candy. One rather large boy, with beautiful curly hair, was particularly indignant at what he called the teacher's gross unfairness. This boy, whose name was Master Schelling, was rather fond of study, and was undeniably smart, although he was generally thought to be extremely conceited and very overbearing in his manner. He openly said that the teacher had not asked his advice about the school, and that this was a deliberate outrage; that he had forgotten more than the teacher ever knew, and that, if the School Committee had only had sense enough to appoint him teacher, he would have shown them how a school ought to be conducted. What we want, remarked Master Schelling to the clique of small boys who regarded him as an oracle, is not to conciliate the disorderly boys, but to promote harmony among the respectable boys. This sentiment was so warmly received by his juvenile audience that Master Schelling determined to call a meeting of all the orderly boys, under the pretext of organizing a base-ball club, and to then and there promote harmony, no matter how many boys he might have to thrash.

Accordingly, the meeting was called, and met on the appointed Saturday afternoon in Master Schelling's own wood-shed. Quite a number of boys were present, and Master Schelling looked so fierce and determined that every one felt that harmony must be maintained. The proceedings were begun by a speech from a very ill-bred, small boy, who called the teacher all sorts of names, and said that he would just like to catch him alone some dark night where he could sling a dead cat at him. Master Schelling was so much pleased with this speech that he publicly gave the ill-bred boy a piece of chocolate and made him sit down on the saw-buck, which happened to be the most comfortable seat. Then several other boys said that they wanted harmony, and that there was no use in trying to organize a base-ball club unless they were ready to hit the teacher over the head with the bat whenever an opportunity might occur, and so promote the cause of harmony in a really efficient way.

At this point a rather small but remarkably clean boy, who wore a beautiful necktie, with a nice glass breast-pin, rose up and said that, although as they were all good boys, and he was rather the best boy that ever lived, he felt that, on the whole, the teacher was better than any one else. In fact, that he was another Sir PHILIP SIDNEY, who, as the boys all knew, was one of the Revolutionary fathers mentioned in *Thackeray's History*. Master Charles Henry Simpkins—for that was his name—then proceeded to say that although he knew all those present hated the teacher, he would, in the interests of harmony, beg them to stand up and give three tremendous cheers for the greatest, noblest, and best teacher that ever lived, no matter what some conceited boys with curly hair, who ought, by fair rights, to have their hair pulled out by the roots, might say. After which, Master Charles Henry Simpkins sat down and industriously brushed the dust from his nicely-blacked shoes with his handkerchief.

It is painful to be compelled to narrate what followed. Master Schelling, remarking that no living boy should be permitted to mar the harmony of the meeting while he knew how to use his fists, walked straight up to Master Simpkins, and fell upon that astonished small boy with the utmost ferocity. He had him down in less than a minute, and pounded his head against the floor with a noise that was heard far and near. "You'll come here again and insult honest boys with your miserably clean hands, will you?" he cried, as he shook Master Simpkins by the collar. "You'll talk about curly hair again, you insignificant girl-baby, will you?" and he ground Master Simpkins' nose against the chopping-block. "You'll bring violence and discord into a peaceful meeting again, you half-grown nursery-maid, will you?" and this time he fairly tore Master Simpkins' jacket off. Having thus exhausted himself, Master Schelling tied a handkerchief tight around Master Simpkins' mouth so that he could not speak, and then ordered the rest of the trembling boys never to speak either to the teacher or to Master Simpkins again, but to show their love for harmony by always obeying him, under the penalty of undergoing a worse thrashing than the one which they had just witnessed.

Master Simpkins' parents were greatly indignant at the treatment their boy had received, and called in the neighbors to notice how his nose was swelled and his beautiful neck-tie torn by his brutal enemy. The teacher was dreadfully shocked, and said that in the course of three or four years he should promptly express his opinion of the affair, and the disorderly boys openly hooted both Master Schelling and Master Simpkins, and offered to bet any odds in apples that they could whip the whole lot of harmonious good boys. Meanwhile, Master Schelling uses the most dreadful language about the teacher and Master Simpkins, and looks so exceedingly fierce that as yet Master Simpkins' parents have not ventured to speak to him. What will be the result of the affair remains to be seen, but whether harmony has really been greatly promoted may well be doubted.

A MODEL REGIMENT.

The Seventh Regiment is known throughout the Republic as a model one. Strict discipline, laborious drill, and close attention to the business of the regiment have combined to make the Seventh an example to all militiamen. It is no disparagement to other admirable militia organizations in the City to say that the Seventh is a favorite with our people. Bystanders, whether competent critics or not, always pause to mark with pleasure the perfect marching of the men when they are out on parade; and on more than one occasion they have returned from excursions to other States loaded with laurels honorably won. It is well known, too, that many members of the Seventh are veterans from the great volunteer Army of the Union. Although the *personnel* of the rank and file has been greatly changed since the end of the civil war, the regiment yet bears on its rolls the names of many who, in other organizations, fought through the struggle. The Seventh, too, was early in the field during that memorable contest, and again and again it testified, by the costliest sacrifices, to the loyalty and patriotism of its members. If good service, perfect soldierly bearing, and a strong *esprit de corps* are of any value in a militia organization, the Seventh has all these requisites.

The laying of the corner-stone of what promises to be a noble building for the uses of the Seventh Regiment is to be made the appropriate occasion for a fine military display and various interesting exercises. The Mayor of the City is to dignify the event by presiding, and an address is to be delivered by Hon. WILLIAM M. EVARTS, United States Secretary of State. Of course, the military portion of the procession will be notable; and the appearance of some 2,000 members of the Veterans of the National Guard, men who have served their time in the Seventh, will be an attractive feature of the show. But it does not need any of these things to arouse the attention of New-York. The prevailing sentiment is that the Seventh Regiment needs a first-rate armory, and that it is to have it.

The armory, which is to cover the block bounded by Fourth and Lexington avenues, and Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets, has been already described in THE TIMES. The structure will not only be the best for its purpose ever erected in this country, but it will be a striking addition to our street architecture. The City furnishes the land, and our citizens are asked to assist in raising the walls and providing a home for the regiment. It is estimated that the completed building will cost about $350,000; nearly one-third of this sum has already been secured, chiefly by the exertions of those who are, or have been, identified with the regiment. This is a first-rate beginning. And we take it for granted that our people will not see the good work delayed for want of adequate supplies. It was necessary that the regiment should have its head-quarters further up town than they now are. A majority of the men live above Thirty-fifth-street, and their rallying-point must be readily accessible in case of sudden calls. Previous to the occupation of the Tompkins Market building by the regiment, the companies were scattered about in various parts of the City. Their first regimental armory was not well adapted for the purposes of a drill-room, and it has been found imperative that the regiment should have a complete armory somewhere. It is too late to dwell on the value of an efficient Militia organization. This nation, and especially this State and City, have proved the worth of such a reserve corps many times. In peace we prepare for war and disorder by supporting a well-drilled, well-equipped citizen-soldiery, and the efficiency and fidelity of the Seventh Regiment are not among the least of our guarantees that the standard of our Militia organizations is likely to become steadily higher.

WHAT DR. NEVIN SAID.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to correct a statement in a recent issue of your paper in regard to ministers rejoicing over the downfall of John S. Morton, late President of the Market-street railway, of this city. The article charges me with having said that I rejoiced that Mr. Morton had fallen. This is very wide of the truth. I clearly stated that I felt sorry that Mr. Morton had been guilty of the crimes to which he had confessed, but that, having committed them, I rejoiced that the "true inwardness" of the man was exposed, and the character of one who was publicly setting at defiance the laws of God and man in regard to the Sabbath, was laid open to the knowledge of the public. This was the substance of my remarks: When a man is secretly committing vast frauds, and at the same time using his conspicuous position to mislead the people, it should be a matter of sincere congratulation when his crimes are brought to light, and his capacity for further plundering and exerting a baleful moral influence upon the community are ended. EDWIN H. NEVIN, D. D.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 1, 1877.

OBITUARY.

THERESA TIETJENS.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Mme. Theresa Tietjens, the celebrated operatic singer is dead. She was attacked last evening with difficult breathing and faintness. She rallied and appeared better until 2 o'clock this morning, when she died quite peacefully.

Theresa Tietjens was born in Hamburg in the Summer of 1834. Her family is of Hungarian descent. She studied music in Vienna, and in April, 1849, effected her début in her native city. We are told that her tall and commanding figure gave no indication of her extreme youth, but her inexperience of life and of the stage was quickly perceptible in her performance of what became at a later day one of her greatest rôles—*Lucrezia Borgia*. A clear and resonant soprano voice, which then extended to D in alt, saved her, however, from failure, and Donizetti's opera, with the débutante in the principal part, had to be repeated. The year 1850 found her in Frankfort, and, a few seasons later, she was engaged in Vienna. "Don Giovanni" was chosen for her first representation in the Austrian capital, and Mlle. Tietjens' *Donna Anna* produced a profound impression. The prima donna's services were promptly secured for three consecutive years, during which her répertoire included "The Huguenots," "Norma," "Fidelio," and "Il Trovatore." It is understood to have been Mme. Jullien who first thought of introducing her to London audiences, and that lady suggested to Mr. Gye that he should bring her out at the Royal Italian Opera. For some reason or other Mr. Gye allowed the opportunity to escape. Mr. Lumley was wiser. This venturesome impresario, also acting upon the advice of Mme. Jullien, went to Vienna, and immediately entered into a contract with the Viennese artist for a three months' term of probation at Her Majesty's Theatre. The début of Mlle. Tietjens, in London, on April 13, 1858, is not yet forgotten. She sang *Valentine*, in "The Huguenots," and Signor Giuglini was *Raoul*. Her powerful voice, broad style, and strong dramatic impulses carried everything before them, and before the evening was half over the prima donna had won a place in the admiration of the English public which she was to hold, unquestioned, until the hour of her death. In 1859, Mlle. Tietjens sang at Drury Lane under Mr. E. T. Smith's management, and, in 1860, she was applauded under the same direction at Her Majesty's Theatre. In 1861, she enlisted under Mr. Mapleson's banner at Drury Lane, and, ever since, her fortunes have been constantly associated with those of that energetic and popular impresario. To sketch the art life of the songstress during the past 15 years would be to tell the story of the lyric drama and oratorio in England for the same period. Her *Norma*, her *Donna Anna*, her *Semiramide*, her *Lucrezia*, her *Valentine*, her *Agatha*, (in "Der Freischütz.") her *Leonora*, (in "Fidelio,") were simply unrivaled, while for oratorio and for all the music interpreted at the great choral festivals, she was the only artist. With the immense amount of self-imposed work undertaken year after year, it was not to be expected that her tones would retain their pristine freshness, but as the *velouté* of the voice slowly vanished, the passion, majesty, and purity of the performer's style, vocal and elocutionary, grew more and more conspicuous. Her organ had never been very flexible, naturally, but culture had rendered it equal to almost any demands, and for pure *cantabile* singing—not, perhaps, for the often meaningless mellifluousness of Italy, but for eloquence combined with perfect fluency—her delivery was of matchless beauty and significance. From a dramatic stand-point, Mlle. Tiejens' personations were even more remarkable. In the rôles we have cited her wealth of passion, her intensity, the sense of mightiness diffused by phrasing and gesture of a grandeur no tuition can impart or imitation reproduce, caused her to stand forth as their sole representative, and, further, as a representative with, as yet, no probable successors. Glimpses of her wondrous art were caught in this country, in 1875, but they were glimpses only. Mlle. Tietjens came hither in the Fall of the year, and was presented to American *dilettanti* at Long Branch, in the concert room. The result might have been anticipated. Had she first appeared in opera, the perfection of her concert-pieces would have been quickly detected and as quickly admired. But Mme. Tietjens could not be judged, after a quarter of a century's labors in the field of music, by a "song." The weird charm of Mme. Nilsson's *personnalité* and the freshness of the Swedish maiden's voice were wanting in the case of the German artist, and although no two opinions were expressed as to her rank in her profession, the lack of attractiveness in her representations was unmistakable. In opera, the impression was more gratifying, and in "Norma," in "Lucrezia Borgia," in "Il Trovatore," and in one act of "Fidelio," England's pride in the prima donna was understood. In a material sense, the season was not successful. It was carried on, however, to the end, and at its termination Mlle. Tietjens returned to Europe. Her welcome back to Drury Lane Theatre was an event to be remembered, and, to the last, her name upon the programme was always potent to bring together a large and enthusiastic audience. Last season the prima donna added to her characters that of *Ortrud* in "Lohengrin." As an artist *par sang*, she cared not that Mme. Nilsson was *Elsa* and that Signor Campanini—the best of *Lohengrins*—was the Knight of the Grail, but claimed the character as one not unworthy of mention with more brilliant personages. What *Ortrud* can be made, with what tranquil but fiendish malignity and superhuman bitterness the two or three scenes in which she figures can be informed, the reader who has not witnessed Mlle. Tietjens in the opera will, probably, never be able to realize. She sang in "Lohengrin" but seldom, for in July, 1876, just before the season closed, she was prostrated by sickness, and was only heard occasionally. This year she came forth, as usual, under Mr. Mapleson's management. But soon after the season began her strength failed her, and she was compelled to pass most of her time in retirement. Just beyond London, in St. John's Wood, a pretty little country residence, half cottage, half *château*, has long been the English home of Mlle. Tietjens. Here she dwelt amid a host of art relics, showing, with tranquil pride, many crowns of laurel wrought of silver and gold, services of plate, and illuminated addresses—testimonials of cities and art-lovers to her genius, her industry, and her charity. With her lived a favorite niece, Mlle. Krulls, and her sister and children, from Hamburg, dwelt part of each year in her company. Some of the pleasantest and brightest reunions in London have been held under her roof. Every composer and virtuoso of eminence, every nobleman and noblewoman professing regard for music and its interpreters, has crossed Mlle. Tietjens' threshold. She was a charming hostess, of extreme justice, kindness, and charity in her speech concerning others, perfectly simple in all allusions to herself; yet, though free from mannerisms as a child, her air was never devoid of a certain natural dignity and grandeur altogether distinct from what is meant by these terms in the experience of every-day life. Cordially admired by the public, worshiped by her relatives and friends, and universally respected for her goodness no less than her greatness, it was hoped that many decades might go by and leave the house in St. John's Wood unvisited by death. This was not to be. In early June the state of her health became critical, and the tone of the bulletins issued daily grew obscure and alarming. Dr. Spencer Wells was summoned to her bedside, and that distinguished practitioner made sure of the existence—which had long been surmised—of an internal tumor. The surgeon described to the patient the nature of the malady and his method of cure. If no operation took place, the fatal consequences of the tumor could not be escaped. The operation itself was one of extreme difficulty and danger, but it might be successful. Mlle. Tietjens determined to place herself in Dr. Wells' hands. This occurred during the first week in June. She drew up her will and bade adieu to her family. Then chloroform was administered and the operation was commenced. Unhappily, it was to be fruitless. It was discovered that the growth was not an ordinary enlargement of the ovary, but a tumor with fibrous adhesions, and these rendered its removal impossible. The wounds of the knife were closed, but the sufferer's doom was sealed. The incisions healed speedily, however, and encouraging tidings went abroad of returning health and strength. The improvement was but temporary, and an occasional recovery of strength was invariably followed by a relapse. The end was soon at hand. With Theresa Tietjens has passed away one of the grand—possibly the grandest—lyric artists of the age, and a woman whose attributes will keep her memory as green in the hearts of those who knew her as her public life will preserve it fresh in the recollection of students and friends of her art.

ARCHBISHOP BAYLEY.

Archbishop Bayley, of Baltimore, died in Newark, N. J., yesterday morning. He was born in this City on Aug. 23, 1814. His father was a well-known physician of New-York, and was for a long period the head of the medical staff of the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum. His grandfather, Dr. Richard Bayley, a native of Fairfield, Conn., and a graduate of the medical schools and hospitals of London, was a distinguished physician of his day. He commenced practice in this City in 1777, was the first Health Officer of this port, and was instrumental in procuring the passage of proper Quarantine laws. He died in 1801 of ship fever, contracted while zealously attending to his official duties. The mother of Archbishop Bayley was a member of the Roosevelt family, so well known in this vicinity. It will be seen from these antecedents that the late prelate was not born in the faith in which he died and of which he was such an earnest champion. The Archbishop received his early education in this City. From here he went to the Episcopalian College at Hartford, Conn., which was then called Washington College, but is now known as Trinity University. After graduating from it he became a tutor in the college. It was his intention to follow the profession of his father and grandfather, and during his undergraduate course he pursued the study of medicine. While he was acting as a tutor he became inclined toward theology, and, upon leaving the college finally, he went to Middletown, Conn., where he studied for the ministry under the direction of Rev. Dr. Samuel Jarvis Farmer. Upon his ordination to the priesthood of the Protestant Episcopal Church he was sent to officiate in St. Andrew's Church in Harlem. At this time began the gradual change in his faith, which finally led him into the fold of the Catholic Church. This change was influenced by two zealous Catholics, one of whom was his aunt, now known and revered by Catholics as Mother Seton. This lady was the daughter of Dr. Richard Bayley. Upon the death of her husband, in 1803, she became a Catholic, and introduced into this country the Order of the Sisters of Charity, which she sustained, at first with her fortune, and, when that was spent, with the fruits of the labor of her hands. She introduced her nephew, the young Episcopalian minister, to Rev. Father McCloskey, then Pastor of the Church of St. Joseph in this City, and now Cardinal-Archbishop of the See of New-York. The two priests of opposite faiths held frequent intercourse during the 18 months that Rev. Mr. Bayley officiated in Harlem. Upon leaving St. Andrew's Church the latter went to Hagerstown, Md., where he was Rector of an Episcopalian church for several months. He found while there that the arguments used by Father McCloskey in their discussions upon religious topics had sunk into his mind, and that he was hampered by doubts that he dared not express while still professing allegiance to the faith in which he was reared. In 1839 he renounced this allegiance and entered the Roman Catholic Church, with the intention of joining its priesthood. After a short preliminary preparation in this City he went to the Seminary of St. Sulpice in Paris, where he pursued his studies for two years. Upon his return to this City he was ordained a priest by Bishop Hughes. The date of his ordination was Oct. 2, 1842, and he had, therefore, just completed the 35th year of his service in the Roman priesthood when he died. His first employment after his ordination was as Professor of Belles-lettres in St. John's College, Fordham. After three years of service in this position, for which he was eminently fitted by his tastes, he was appointed President of the college. A year later he resigned that post, and became the Secretary of Bishop Hughes. In this capacity he remained until 1853. Part of this time he also acted as Pastor of St. Peter's Church, at New-Brighton, Staten Island. While fulfilling these varied duties he was selected by Pope Pius IX. for the Bishopric of Newark, N. J., then newly instituted. Bishop Bayley entered upon the discharge of his duties in Newark with great zeal, and within a few years made his diocese one of the most prosperous in the United States. He built a great many churches, founded several convents, numerous schools and academies, and also started into existence the Seton Hall College at South Orange, N. J., which has become one of the best of the numerous Catholic seminaries in the country. In July, 1872, Bishop Bayley was selected by the Pope for promotion to the See of Baltimore, the principal See of the United States, to which the Diocese of New-York was a suffragan previous to the creation of an Archbishop here in the person of the late Very Right Rev. John Hughes. On Aug. 26, 1872, he received the Papal bull announcing his appointment. He was installed as the successor of the venerable Archbishop Spalding on Oct. 13, 1872. About two years ago his health began to decline; he went abroad to find relief, but without success, and returned in August last to his home, that he might die among his old friends. He went to his old home in Newark, and up to Wednesday, Sept. 26, was able to ride out. On that day his doctors forbade him to leave his house, and from that time he sank steadily until his death.

To-morrow morning Bishop Corrigan will sing a solemn requiem mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral, at 7:30, o'clock for the late Archbishop. He will be assisted by Very Rev. George H. Doane, V. G., as assistant priest; Rev. Fathers Cody and Leonard as honorary deacons; Rev. Fathers Shepherd and Bourghese as deacon and sub-deacon of the mass, and Rev. Joseph M. Flynn, master of ceremonies. Last night the body of the Archbishop remained in the room where he died; but as soon as the Episcopal vestments shall have been received from Baltimore, it will be taken to the Cathedral, where it will remain in state until to-morrow morning. The Young Men's Catholic Association will have charge of the church to-night, and will accompany the the hearse to the depot to-morrow. The clergy will act as honorary pall-bearers, and the St. Vincent de Paul Society as pall-bearers. Very Rev. G. H. Doane told the TIMES reporter last night that the Archbishop had left explicit directions that the coffin should be perfectly plain. It will have no silver mountings, but a plain brass cross nailed on the lid. The funeral at Baltimore will take place on Tuesday morning at 10:30 o'clock. In compliance with the late Archbishop's wish, his body will be interred in a crypt at Emmettsburg, Md., where his aunt, Mother Seton, foundress of the Sisters of Charity, reposes.

GENERAL NOTES.

Four sets of triplets were born in Massachusetts last year.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist's* ticket for 1880 is Hendricks and Hill.

There were 42,149 births, 12,749 marriages, and 33,186 deaths recorded in Massachusetts in 1876.

Master Harry Huller, of Texas, is 18 years old, is six feet five inches tall, and asserts that he is still rising.

During the season 1,249,679 pers

THE CONFLICT IN THE EAST.

THE CAMPAIGN IN BULGARIA.

IMPORTANT CHANGES OF TURKISH COMMANDERS—MEHEMET ALI SUCCEEDED BY SULEIMAN PASHA—RENEWED ACTIVITY BEFORE PLEVNA—ARRIVAL OF THE RUSSIAN RESERVE AND REINFORCEMENTS—CHEVKET PASHA REINFORCED AND CO-OPERATING WITH OSMAN PASHA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 3.—An imperial *irade* is published appointing Reouf Pasha to the command of the Army of the Balkans at Schipka, and Suleiman Pasha to the command of the Army of the Danube, vice Mehemet Ali, who is recalled.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—A Reuter telegram from Bucharest says great activity is observable before Plevna since Monday. The reserve and reinforcements have arrived, and it is thought probable that operations will commence early next week.

A Russian official dispatch, dated from before Plevna, states that on Monday and Tuesday the Grand Duke Nicholas, Prince Charles of Roumania and Gen. Todleben have inspected the Russian and Roumanian positions. All the Russian and Roumanian works are well advanced.

Another Reuter telegram from Bucharest announces that the last regiment of the Russian Imperial Guard passed through there to-day.

SCHIPKA, Oct. 1.—Reouf Pasha has arrived and assumed command.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The *Standard's* Sistova dispatch dated Wednesday says: "The Roumanians having pushed their fourth parallel close to the second Grivitza redoubt an attack is expected in three days. Two brigades of riflemen and a strong force of cavalry have been sent west to intercept fresh columns, which it is reported have already started from Orchanih.

The *Standard's* Sophia dispatch says: "Chevket Pasha has been largely reinforced by men from the Schipka Army. He has commenced a forward movement, and decisive fighting with Osman Pasha's co-operation is expected shortly. Prodigious quantities of munitions are going to the front."

The *Standard's* Bucharest dispatch has the following: "The Turks abandoned Kalavach on the approach of the Russians. Around Tirnova 50 refugees are dying daily from typhus fever."

RUSSIAN OPERATIONS IN ASIA.

A BATTLE IN PROGRESS NEAR ALEXANDROPOL ON TUESDAY—THE REVOLT IN THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF DAGHESTAN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 3.—Official intelligence received here states that Mukhtar Pasha was on Tuesday engaged in a great battle near Alexandropol. When the telegram was dispatched the Turks appeared to be winning.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The inaction of the Russian armies in Asia is explained by an official dispatch from St. Petersburg announcing that an insurrection broke out in the central districts of Daghestan about the 12th of September, and gradually spread until all Central and Southern Daghestan, including the coast districts, were involved. On the 23d and 24th of September the Russians attacked the main body of the insurgents, numbering 6,000 strong, and defeated and dispersed them. It is now believed that the insurrection will not give further trouble.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—A special dispatch to the *Daily News* dated Karajal, Wednesday, says: "A general attack was made on Moukhtar Pasha's whole line this morning. Gen. Melikoff was in command under the orders of the Grand Duke Michael. The key of Moukhtar's position, which was defended by only a single battalion, was attacked on three sides and captured. The battalion was annihilated. The Turks tried to recapture this point, but were repulsed. The further progress of the Russians was insignificant, but hopes are entertained of cutting off Moukhtar from Kars. The Russians bivouacked on the conquered position. Fighting is sure to recommence early to-morrow. About 1,500 Russians were killed and wounded. The Turks were misled by their spies and only expected to be attacked on their flanks."

THE WAR IN HERZEGOVINA.

BASHI-BAZOUKS AT MOSTAR—REPULSE OF A TURKISH FORCE ATTEMPTING TO ENTER MONTENEGRO.

RAGUSA, Oct. 3.—Two thousand Bashi-Bazouks and 2,000 cavalry have arrived at Mostar, Herzegovina, where a force of 10,000 is concentrating to recover the territory conquered by the Montenegrins.

CETTINJE, Oct. 3.—Some strong detachments of Bashi-Bazouks, who attempted to enter Montenegro near Sutorman, were repulsed on Monday, after several hours' sanguinary fighting.

COLLATERAL ISSUES OF THE WAR.

SERVIA AND GREECE IN COMMUNICATION—ARRESTS OF POLES IN AUSTRIA—RUSSIAN DEMAND FOR A FURTHER CONTINGENT OF 40,000 MEN FROM ROUMANIA.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The *Times'* Belgrade dispatch reports an active interchange of communications between Servia and Greece, the dispatch of cannon to the frontier, and other war-like signs.

The *Times'* Vienna dispatch says a number of Poles have been arrested for connection with the recent conspiracy. The fact that arms have been seized at various railway stations in Austria has produced a great sensation, as it seems to indicate that some attempt was intended in the direction of Poland as well as Roumania.

The Vienna *Political Correspondence* announces that Russia has asked Roumania for a further contingent of 40,000 men, for which she promises the cession of a portion of Russian Bessarabia and a considerable subsidy. The Roumanian Chambers are to be convoked to discuss the proposal. The *Times'* Vienna correspondent thinks the foregoing not wholly true, but it may be a feeler to prepare the Roumanians for further sacrifices.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

A dispatch from Essen, Germany, says that Russia has ordered 300 Krupp cannon.

Four hundred Abchasean prisoners have been killed in a railway accident between Woronesch and Nostoff, on the Don.

The Porte has consented to allow the passage of timber across the Danube for the construction of huts for the Russian wounded.

The London *Daily News'* Vienna dispatch has the following: "The Geshoffs have arrived at Constantinople."

Russia has offered to clear the obstructions from the mouth of the Danube if the neutral powers will guarantee to prevent the entrance of Turkish men-of-war during the present war.

The London *Standard's* Vienna dispatch says: "Many arrests have been made in Transylvania. Much sensation has been caused in Pesth by M. Helfy, a leading member of the Diet, being placed under Police surveillance for connection with the recently discovered plot."

WITH THE RUSSIAN ALLIES.

BEHAVIOR OF THE ROUMANIAN TROOPS—FIERCE ENGAGEMENTS AROUND PLEVNA—SULEIMAN PASHA'S STUPIDITY—LOSSES IN KILLED AND WOUNDED—THE IMPERIAL GUARD.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUCHAREST, Monday, Sept. 17, 1877.

In obedience to the repeated demands of the press of all colors, the Government consented on Friday to inaugurate the publication of "news from the front" by gigantic posters at all the street corners, announcing in flowing language that "the bravest army, led by the greatest General in Europe, had stormed a position unparalleled in strength, except by the fortifications of Duppel and Sebastopol." So long as these bulletins of victory could be continued, their effect upon the Wallachian morale was excellent, and those who had begun to despair took courage, and once more rallied around those "saviors of their country," the radical Ministers, whose policy, if it had entailed a costly sacrifice of blood and treasure, would at least secure the nation's independence. Unfortunately their exultation has been short-lived, and a sad change came over the spirit of their dreams of triumph when the people learned that not only was Grivica out of range of Plevna, which they had been assured it commanded, but that it was so raked on three sides by other works as to be untenable against the Turkish fire. However, this after all could only be gleaned from the reports of eye-witnesses who were wretched foreigners, unworthy of confidence, and probably in Turkish pay, and the citizens took once more heart of grace, and were perfectly happy until another official bulletin appeared, telling of the repulse of a second attack on a more advanced position, and of the disorderly retreat of the assailants. Then public indignation broke out in wild objurgations against the "Reds," and in accusations of all kinds leveled not only against their policy, but against their probity, and Rosetti, three days ago "the spotless patriot," is now denounced as a thief, who has profited by his office of Mayor of Bucharest to fill his own empty purse, and has stolen the money left by Citizen Xenocrates for a hospital in order to pay personal liabilities. All of which is profoundly unjust, for whatever faults may be laid at the political door of the Roumanian Tribune, he has always been above even the suspicion of financial dishonesty. Col. Wellesley and the majority of the newspaper men who were with the Army returned yesterday to recruit their damaged health. None of the gentlemen of the press had ever before been subjected to the privations of a campaign such as that now being fought out in Bulgaria, and, despite their regardless-of-expense preparations, found themselves unprovided with the articles most necessary to their comfort, so that they are now suffering the consequences of their want of experience. Several are in their beds with fever and congestion of the liver, and Mr. Granet, a correspondent of one of the leading Parisian dailies, has been removed to the hospital, where his recovery is despaired of. According to the testimony of all who were witnesses of the sanguinary engagements of the past week, the behavior of the Roumanian troops has been excellent. There was no opportunity for manœuvring, so that we cannot judge of the capacity of their leaders, but of courage and recklessness of danger, among both men and officers, they have given most satisfactory evidence. Their artillery was served with far greater precision than that of their allies, and they rushed again and again to assaults in the face of a hail of projectiles more terrible, as I have been assured by a German officer who was on the ground, than that which tore through the ranks of the Imperial Guard when it stormed the heights of Solferino. Naturally, there is a little exaggeration in this, but the despised Moldo-Wallachian Militia have merited well of their country, and have showed themselves to be better soldiers than the much-vaunted Russians, who faltered a good deal in the last day's fighting, and whose officers not unfrequently set a very bad example by giving the signal of a *sauve qui peut*, which—notably at Kirtozab, on the 12th of September, among the troops of Gen. Skobeleff, who had carried this key to Plevna on the 11th inst.—degenerated into a general stampede. Of the conduct of the Roumanian medical staff no blame can be too strong. Immediately after the storming of Grivica, Col. Wellesley visited the interior of the redoubt, which was like a slaughter-pen, heaped up with dead and wounded. Not a surgeon was there, and not one was there at the rear who did not positively refuse to risk his life, although the brave Englishman repaired immediately to head-quarters to tell these miserable cowards that nearly a thousand brave men were dying a few hundred yards away from want of attendance. That the position was exposed to a galling cross-fire from the enemy's works is true, but army surgeons are supposed to be ready to expose themselves to relieve suffering humanity, and the excuse that the Turks fired upon the Red Cross flag is not admissible; for, from reliable authority, I know that the Geneva signal was not run up for hours afterward, and the Osmanli can scarcely be blamed for returning the fire directed upon them from a position which was the base of the operations in full swing, against another intrenchment in its rear.

The fierceness of the engagements around Plevna proves that the Russian staff recognizes the desperate situation of its armies in Bulgaria. All the disposable forces have been concentrated, and even the Roumanians have been admitted to take part, because the Czar and his Generals know that they are playing out their last card, and the orders are to take Plevna at any cost, or to sacrifice an entire army corps, provided their retreat to the Danube can be secured. Either to destroy, or at least to paralyze the army of Osman Pasha, and thus to get possession of the line of the Vid, is their only chance left for escaping the disgraceful alternative of passing the Danube with a beaten army, where unmistakable symptoms of dissatisfaction are already too generally manifested. The subaltern officers and the soldiers have learned the incapacity of their chiefs, they see no symptoms of improvement, and they are wearied of this useless butchery. The reports concerning the departure of the Czar which circulate at head-quarters show plainly that some dénoument is expected of a nature calculated to save at least the dynastic interests of the Empire, but in the meanwhile, the situation of the troops has become so desperate, and is so full of latent elements of peril, that the Commander-in-chief is forced to risk his last trump. Mehemet Ali is gradually pushing back the Russian left wing, now entirely retired to the left bank of the Jantra, and the camp-fires of the Turkish advanced guards can be seen from the heights above Biela, which is now cut off from Pyrgos, whose bridge has been dismantled and carried over to Wallachia for safety. The Osmanli occupy the centre of the Jantra Valley from Dragomila to Dragonovo, completely isolating Tirnova and Gabrova, whence the detached garrisons can only escape from the army of Achmet Eyoub by a precipitate retreat through Selvi. Even this issue would be closed to them if Suleiman Pasha had displayed half of the intelligence and energy which has marked the conceptions and operations of the other Turkish commanders; but, unfortunately, the same spirit of jealousy observed so often between rival Generals in other wars, threatens to defeat the skillfully-laid plans of the General-in-chief, and perhaps, from the long-existing enmity between Mehemet Ali and his Lieutenant, may yet come the salvation of the Russian Army. Orders had been transmitted to Suleiman Pasha to *turn*, and *not* to attack from the front, the Schipka Pass, and to concentrate his forces at Osman-Bazar, but the Polish renegade has hitherto returned only evasive answers, and 12,000 men have fallen, and 60,000 more are standing idle before this defile, whose possession, at this moment, is of not the smallest value to either army.

As a consequence of Mehemet Ali's victories, the only remaining communications between the Russian Army and its base of supplies on the left bank are the bridges at Sistov and Nikopolis, only two of which are serviceable. The latter of these will scarcely suffice for the withdrawal of the Russo-Roumanian corps commanded by Prince Carol; and whoever has read the details of the passages of great rivers can form an adequate idea of the consequences resulting from the crowding of large masses of demoralized fugitives upon a single narrow floating causeway. Generally the operation takes place upon several bridges at different points covered with defensive works, but at neither Sistov nor Nikopolis has a *tête de pont* been constructed; and should the enemy push forward boldly and bring his artillery to bear upon the retreating columns, neither orders nor punishment will suffice to restore the lost discipline This catastrophe may as yet be far off, but its danger is a permissible hypothesis, and every one of the recent operations of the Russian Army goes to prove that it is greatly dreaded by the Imperial staff. The capture of Lovdscha, due to the negligence of Osman Pasha, who was tricked into weakening its garrison, and to the imprudence of Halil Pasha, who attempted, with 6,000 men, a sortie against 22,000 of the enemy, greatly exposed the Turkish line of defense, and endangered the communications with Sophia by Orchanieh, whither the defeated columns retired; but the Russian commanders again gave proof of their incapacity. The Grand Duke and his Chief of Staff had decided that the honor of the Russian Army must be vindicated by the capture of Plevna from the front, and so when Skobeleff took the key of the position, Kirtozabene, his division was left without help, in spite of his repeated demands for reinforcements, for 24 hours, while three army corps were beating themselves to pieces against impregnable earth-works, which, if they had been taken, would have been useless, because they are commanded by other intrenchments in their rear. The Turks have reoccupied and strengthened this point now, and before it can be reached again 16 redoubts, whose construction and flanking arrangements are a *chef d'œuvre* of military engineering, must be successively reduced. How difficult this operation will be may be imagined from the fact that they are mounted with 300 pieces of artillery and garrisoned by 70,000 perfectly armed troops, who are provided with stores for a two months' siege of the position. The original intention of the Russians was to silence the fire of the works with their mortars and siege-guns before attempting an assault, but as their ammunition ran short at the end of 48 hours of bombardment, they were forced to advance in order to conceal from the army this crowning fault of their ordnance department. It is to be supposed that provision has been made at the Turkish head-quarters, for the eventual loss of the Plevna lines and for its consequences, which may be very serious should their enemy interrupt the communications southward, or follow up his success energetically. There are two ways, indeed, to repair the disaster. Either Mehemet Ali may drive back the Russian left, and by threatening Sistova oblige the enemy to change his line of operation in order to protect his base, or Suleiman Pasha may seize the favorable moment to attack the flanks of the forces operating against Plevna. There are some reasons to suppose that the General-in-chief may attempt the first of these operations, but his lieutenant has not as yet shown any skill in manœuvring, but, on the contrary, by his waste of time before Schipka, has laid himself open to the well-deserved censure of all competent military authorities. It is, however, to be hoped that Osman Pasha will be sufficient in himself to defeat the enemy, and if so, as he will certainly at once assume the offensive, his victory will be followed by consequences of incalculable importance.

The Russians confess to a loss of 12,500, and put down that of the Roumanians at 2,800, within the last five days, and in this they have undervalued the casualties fully one-half. There are, we already know, 3,600 men and 60 officers *hors de combat* in the Army of Prince Charles, and the arrival of cart-loads of dilapidated humanity, for which the civil hospitals of the capital are being cleared of their ordinary inmates, is freezing with horror the blood of the inhabitants of the once "joyous city." Every amusement is being blamed by the Puritans of the press, who have so discouraged by their jeremiads the fair artists of a wandering troupe of actors now in Bucharest, that their representations, intended to be for the benefit of the Ambulance Department, have been countermanded. The singing gardens are not closed, it is true, but their proprietors would starve to death if it were not for the patronage of the Russian officers anxious to improve their acquaintance with the French language as spoken by the prime donne of provincial French music halls. A bad sign of the times is the irritability of the authorities against such newspapers as venture to criticise its policy or to hint that Roumania is in danger of a Turkish invasion. The *Timpul* and the *Roumanic Libera* have been informed that, although the liberty of the press would be respected in its discussion of home affairs, "even to the extent of insult and calumny," in all matters appertaining to the war, they must not venture to publish any letter or telegram from a private source whose contents will call question the "uninterrupted successes of the national arms." One journal, a passably scurrilous print, was seized yesterday for an article couched in these words: "The Russians are booted up to their knees in Summer and in Winter, and as they are not remarkable for their cleanliness, we would suggest to their hitherto unsuccessful leaders that, if they really wish to capture Plevna, they should order their soldiers to go barefoot for half an hour. The simultaneous taking off of 80,000 pairs of Russian boots would certainly be as effective as kakodyl in asphyxiating the Ottoman Army." The Imperial Guard is passing through to the front, but their stay in the capital is made as short as possible, much to the chagrin of the officers, who are of a very different class from those of the Line now in the field. As a whole, a finer-looking body of men cannot be found anywhere, but I fail to see on what is pinned the overweening confidence in their prowess. Because all the soldiers are above six feet in height, they can neither show more bravery nor stop a bullet more effectually than do their less admired predecessors, nor will they be led one whit more intelligently, as none of their chiefs have ever seen any previous service. With these has also arrived a strong detachment of types for the ambulances, some of them young and pretty, but as a rule realizing the traditional type of a gendarme in petticoats. This latter category takes its liquor kindly, and may be seen at all hours in groups of two or three in the grog-shops of the *bacals*, where their consumption of native brandy, pronounced *vodka*, would do credit to a dragoon in his third term of enlistment. Generally they complain of the weakness of the beverage, although the *bacals*, since the Russian occupation, have done their utmost to remedy this defect by the addition of pepper and petroleum until they have arrived at a concoction in comparison with which the "sudden death" and "rifle whisky" of our sutlers in 1864 was as harmless as milk fresh from the cow. Another class of new-comers for hospital service are the Germans from one of the Teutonic colonies in Russia, who are obliged to contract for six months duty, sometimes for the duration of the war. These people, whose ancestors emigrated to Muscovy some centuries ago, preserve their ancient costumes and customs, and speak a species of Swabian jargon entirely unintelligible to the other Germans in the Principality. They do not seem perfectly happy in their labors of love, and a few have already cut the business altogether, but as this is one the conditions of their exemption from military service, the fugitives are rather in bad odor with their compatriots, whose communities will be taxed heavily to pay for their desertion.

More than 500 Jews have sought refuge in Wallachia during the last fortnight, flying from the cruelties and persecutions of those interesting beings the Bulgarians, for whom so much maudlin sympathy was awakened by well-meaning philanthropists, ignorant of the true character of the so-called martyrs. They had been completely despoiled of everything and owed their lives to the armed protection of detachments of the regular Russian Army, by whom they were convoyed across the frontier and consigned to the benevolence of their Roumanian coreligionists, who in this, as in their contributions to the active service of the field ambulances, have given proofs of zeal and charity which should put to shame the noisy but empty protestations of patriotism uttered by the Christian wearers of the Geneva Cross. The people and the soldiers begin to see the difference between these good Samaritans and the blatant Pharisees sitting in high places, and already the term Israelite is being substituted for the insulting expressions not long ago in use to designate the chosen people, but the prejudice against them is too deeply set to be readily eradicated, and one editor in a recent article, wherein he spoke in terms of praise of their charity and liberality, considered it necessary to explain to his readers "that an Israelite was only a Jew who had made a fortune."

SENATOR MORTON'S CONDITION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 3.—Senator Morton's health continues slowly to improve. He suffers some from loss of appetite and the derangement of his stomach and bowels, but his physician states that he feels no uneasiness on this account. The physician is confident that as soon as the present heated term is over his patient will improve rapidly. The Senator continues to take an absorbing interest in public affairs. He was much interested in the reports of the Rochester Convention, but expressed no opinion in regard to Mr. Conkling's action. The late cordial visit of Senator McDonald, the Democratic Senator from Indiana, gave Mr. Morton much pleasure. The people of the State now confidently expect to see the "war Governor" in his place in the Senate before the close of the regular session.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—First Assistant Postmaster-General Tyner received the following telegram this morning:

RICHMOND, Ind., Oct. 3, 1877.

Hon. James N. Tyner:

Senator Morton is doing well. We are in hopes of taking him to his own home in Indianapolis inside of two weeks. HOLLOWAY.

THE GILMAN FORGERIES.

SOME NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

THE COMMERCIAL MUTUAL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY SADDLED WITH $99,050 OF THE BOGUS STUFF—NO CLUE TO THE FUGITIVE OR HIS MOTIVE—HOW HE OBTAINED WARNING—BELIEF THAT HE HAS COMMITTED SUICIDE.

The astounding forgeries of William C. Gilman were the engrossing topic of conversation in business circles and everywhere throughout the City yesterday. The friends of the accused man remain in a sort of daze over the disclosures, and there are some who resolutely refuse to believe him guilty, asserting and hoping that there has been some terrible mistake, which will be explained satisfactorily when he appears. And this in the face of the incontestable facts that the scrip and bank shares were issued to Gilman, were subsequently raised, were presented by him to his victims, that he received the money loaned on them, and that he has absconded. No stronger testimony to the estimation in which he was held or to the consummateness of his hypocrisy could be adduced. Yesterday's developments make it reasonably certain that the gross amount of Gilman's forgeries will not exceed $250,000, of which $217,370 have been brought home to him. On Tuesday it was impossible to learn the names of the parties holding $99,050 of the raised scrip, in two parcels of $25,050 and $74,000. These had been sent in to the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company at different hours during the afternoon for verification, and the officers of the company refused to disclose the names of the holders, on the ground that the scrip had been submitted to them in strict confidence for the purpose of relieving them of anxiety in the matter. It was inferred at the time that the holder of the small amount was a bank, and that of the larger a trust company. The officers of the Atlantic Mutual continued as close-mouthed as before on the subject yesterday, but by dint of visiting all the prominent banks, trust companies, and finally the various mutual fire and marine insurance companies, it was at length discovered that the two amounts and also the raised bank stock had been accepted as collateral by a single concern—the Commercial Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Company, at No. 57 William-street, on the same block as Gilman's office. This discovery was made in two sections. When the TIMES reporter paid his first visit to the company, President Smith promptly acknowledged the reporter's baseless assumption that he held the $25,000 lot, and he said he had advanced $21,000 on it. Subsequently, after the reporter had learned from two or three other sources that the $74,000 batch was also held by the Commercial Company, and that they had the two certificates of bank stock as well, President Smith was found to have hurried home, and Secretary King refused either to confirm or deny the assertion, saying that the reporter had better see the President. The matter was afterward placed beyond a doubt, however, by other parties whose facilities for knowing are unquestionable, and these placed the total sum advanced by the Commercial Company to Gilman on all the securities at $70,000. The victimized company is regarded as a very solvent concern, and the general opinion is that it will be amply able to stand the loss.

The amount advanced to Gilman by the American Exchange Bank was $71,000, but it holds as part of the collateral 10 shares of Bank of Commerce stock, known to be good, and valued at $2,000. Gilman had also in the bank at the time of his flight a cash balance on deposit of $10,000. This the bank has confiscated, thereby reducing its actual loss to $59,000, but such action may lead to trouble and litigation. On Saturday last a man named James Eaton sold to Gilman some Atlantic Mutual scrip, and received from him a check on the American Exchange Bank for $1,040. Mr. Eaton at once deposited the check in the Nassau Bank, of Brooklyn, but owing, it is claimed, to the neglect of that bank to send the check to the Clearing-house in this City on Monday, it was not presented to the American Exchange Bank until yesterday, and was then dishonored. President Coe said yesterday that no other altered certificate of the bank's stock had been discovered than the one mentioned in yesterday's TIMES. He admitted, however, that two other certificates are still outstanding in Gilman's name—one for three shares and one for 50 shares—and that these have not yet been accounted for. Mr. Coe told the reporter that he had called up the clerk who had accepted the securities from Gilman, and censured him, but the officers of the Atlantic Mutual say that Mr. Coe told them he would not have thought of opening an envelope offered by Gilman and alleged by him to contain securities, so great was his confidence in him. President Seney, of the National Metropolitan Bank, said that the certificate for six shares altered to 60, and mentioned exclusively in yesterday's TIMES, was the only one of a fraudulent character discovered on his bank.

Mr. Henry Talmage now estimates his loss at $13,000. In regard to his transaction with the Third National Bank, he says Cashier Jordan gave him a check for $20,000 on the forged $10,000 Atlantic Mutual certificate and some Western Union stock, but that he returned the check when the character of the certificate was pointed out to him. This was all the Third National has had to do with the matter. Mr. Talmage made a thorough examination of such of Mr. Gilman's papers as he could get at yesterday morning, including the contents of the small safe in the private office, the key to which was obtained from one of Mr. Gilman's clerks, but he discovered nothing calculated to throw the least light on the forgeries. Gilman's check-book from June 1 to date was carefully looked over, but no entry could be traced of other than a legitimate character pertaining to his regular business transactions. These were found to be principally in Atlantic Mutual scrip, with a few bank shares and scrip of other insurance companies. The check to Mr. Eaton, dated, Sept. 29, was the last entry. There remains another and larger safe in the outer office, the key to which Mr. Gilman always carried, and which is yet in his possession. Mr. Talmage hesitated whether to burst this open or not, and finally decided to apply to the court for permission to do so. It is understood that a permit has been given, and that the safe will be opened this morning. It is surmised that among its contents will be found private check-books and memoranda that will explain the mystery which still envelops the motive of the forgeries and the use that was made of the fraudulently obtained money. Among Gilman's letters was one from Rev. Dr. Houghton acknowledging the receipt of $130, the balance of $300 due from Gilman for one year's pew-rent in the "Little Church around the Corner."

The Home Life Insurance Company was exceptionally fortunate in its dealings with Gilman. It loaned him $17,000 on Atlantic Mutual scrip, and, strange to relate, all these certificates were found to be unaltered. It is stated on excellent authority that two private parties have $28,000 and $20,000 respectively of raised Atlantic Mutual scrip, which they received from Gilman as collateral for loans, but the scrip has not been presented at the company's office for verification, and the names of the holders could not be learned. At the office of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company it was stated that no further forgeries had been discovered up to the hour of closing last night, but dispatches have poured in all day from all parts of New-England, even from as far off as Maine, making inquiries and saying that scrip of the company has been forwarded for verification. There are, however, only three certificates issued in Gilman's name still unaccounted for. They are of the denominations of $30, $50 and $90 respectively. It is believed that the first was raised to $3,000, because some time ago Gilman applied to have another one issued to him, alleging that the original was destroyed, but the company did not comply with his request. Gilman's first forgery was probably committed just previous to Jan. 16, 1876, as that is the date of the first power of attorney attached to the certificates—one raised from $50 to $5,000—that has been sent into the Atlantic Mutual Company. It is a noticeable fact that Gilman's handwriting on these fraudulent documents is of a bold, dashing character, without the slightest evidence of tremor, and this evidence of deliberation adds to the bewilderment of his acquaintances, who regarded him as a timid man and a pattern of thorough conscientiousness.

The officers of the various mutual insurance companies and banks visited yesterday by THE TIMES reporter agreed that after making a thorough examination of their certificates they could not learn that any had been used by Gilman after the manner of the Atlantic Mutual scrip. The President of the New-York Mutual Fire and Marine said that Gilman dealt very largely in their scrip. About two months ago he applied to them for a loan on Atlantic Mutual scrip, and they refused, without looking at the certificates, for the reason that they did not care to loan on that collateral. The entrance doors of the New-York and Commercial Companies open on the same hallway. After his refusal Gilman undoubtedly crossed the hall and got accommodated. The President of the New-York said that $5,000 of his company's scrip remains outstanding in Gilman's name, but all of it but about $200 worth has been sent in for verification and found to be correct. It is customary for dealers in insurance scrip not to have what they purchase transferred to their names immediately, but they leave it on deposit with the company to their credit so that when they sell it they can have it transferred in the name of their customer. Gilman has about $300 worth of New-York scrip of that character on deposit with the company. The Presidents of the Commercial Mutual and the Union Mutual both say that Gilman dealt largely in their scrip, but most of that which was in his name has turned up and has been found to be unaltered. A few shares of each remain unaccounted for, but there is no reason thus far to suppose any of it has been tampered with.

Gilman's office yesterday was locked and in charge of Deputy Sheriff Campbell, acting under the attachment sued out by Henry Talmage & Co. It consists of two large and elegantly fitted-up rooms, whose furniture is of the richest and most substantial character. There are two portraits on the walls of the inner office—one of Vice-President Dennis, of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and the other of the culprit's dead father—a smiling, pleasant-faced old gentleman. On Monday evening, after the discovery of the Talmage forgery, President Jones and Vice-President Dennis, of the Atlantic Mutual, and Mr. Henry Talmage visited the office, and, without stating their object, questioned Mr. Gilman's aged clerk, Mr. Nixon about his employer's business. They noticed that a half-witted young man named Hancock, who acted as a messenger about the office, leaned over his desk, and seemed to be intensely interested in the conversation. They deduced from that that Hancock had given Gilman the information which resulted in his flight, and, on questioning Hancock yesterday morning, he admitted that he had seen Gilman on Tuesday. Subsequently, in conversation with THE TIMES reporter, Hancock said that he went to Gilman's house on Tuesday morning about 9 o'clock with a letter from Mr. Nixon. He saw Mr. Gilman in the hallway, but held no conversation with him. Mr. Gilman merely told him to return to the office and he himself would follow. He said by "Mr. Nixon" afterward admitted to the reporter that in the letter he alluded to he had mentioned the visit of Messrs. Jones, Dennis, and Talmage on the previous evening, and had outlined the drift of their inquiries, which he thought rather strange at the time, but he claimed that it was his habit to let Mr. Gilman's business to which him every day giving an account of everything that had occurred, and he assured the reporter he had no notion that anything was about to happen inculpating his employer. Even then while speaking he could hardly bring himself to believe all that he had heard, and would trust Mr. Gilman to-morrow with anything he had. "For, Sir," exclaimed the old gentleman, "I have known Mr. Gilman 20 years, and if he ever did anything wrong I am ignorant of it." He added that if he had known of the frauds he would not have considered that he was committing a crime in warning his employer. It is not true that Gilman was at his office at any time on Tuesday.

One of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company's clerks had an interview with Mrs. Gilman yesterday, but she merely corroborated what was published in THE TIMES, that the first information of her husband's shame was imparted to her by her brother-in-law, Mr. George W. Lane. It was learned yesterday that Daniel C. Gilman, late Vice-President of Yale College, and now President of the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, and Rev. Edward W. Gilman, of Flushing, Long Island, Secretary of the Board of Missions, are Gilman's brothers. Gilman's motive and how he disposed of the money still continue to puzzle his friends and victims. Mr. Nixon says positively that he never knew him to have any stock transaction outside of his legitimate business except one, and that was the purchase outright for cash of $1,000 worth of the stock of a warehouse company. On being questioned further Mr. Nixon as good as admitted that there had been some heavy losses in the business. "Our business," he said, "is not all profits, any more that any other. Don't let yourself be carried away with that idea. We have had our losses as well as others." It is thought that Gilman's case will be found to be similar to Huntingdon's. Huntingdon secretly conducted enormous speculations on money raised through forgeries, and confined his operations to a single brokerage firm. One day he was taken sick and his misdeeds were discovered, and his brokers, who had fleeced him roundly, said nothing until his dealings with them were found out in another way.

No clue was obtained yesterday to the fugitive's whereabouts. Mr. I. Todd Hunter, counsel for Mr. Talmage, said that he heard Gilman was in the City and had promised to give himself up. Detective Sampson said he had heard the same thing, but knew nothing as to its truth. It could not be traced to any trustworthy source. A private dispatch from Philadelphia asserted that a man answering Gilman's description had been arrested in that city, but this was not corroborated. Those who know Gilman best say that they believe his course was from his residence to the East River. They say that he was a sensitive, nervous, timid man, and would never dare to confront his family and the world after the discovery of his rascality. At one time during the afternoon a report reached Wall-street that Gilman's body had been found floating in the river, but this proved untrue. The following detectives are working on the case: McDougall, of the American Exchange Bank; Sampson, of the Stock Exchange, and Radford, Cohens, and Thompson, of the Central Office.

The following circular was issued by the Police yesterday:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1877.

ARREST FOR FORGERY WILLIAM C. GILMAN.

Age 42 years, 5 feet 9 inches, slim built, weight 140 pounds, sallow complexion, black hair, mustache, and side whiskers, eyes very black and prominent.

Please notify Superintendent Walling, No. 300 Mulberry-street, New-York.

The portrait of Gilman is annexed to the circular. Gilman's friends say he does not look to be over 32 years of age.

MARYLAND AND THE SPEAKERSHIP.

THE CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION SAID TO BE FOR MR. RANDALL—THEIR POSITION ON TEXAS PACIFIC SUBSIDY—COL. SCOTT SAID TO OWN TWO OF THE MEMBERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 3.—The friends of Mr. Randall have recently been sounding the members of the Maryland delegation in Congress upon the question of the Speakership, and they now claim that he has secured the six votes of the State to stand by him first, last, and all the time. It is certain that each member has discountenanced the idea of running a Southern candidate against Randall on a sectional platform, and that between Blackburn and Randall they will adhere to the latter. They make small account of Cox or Sayler, and ex-Gov. Swann thinks that neither of them can win. At the same time they are careful to say that their action must not be interpreted as favoring the Texas Pacific Railroad scheme, but it is generally believed that notwithstanding the anti-subsidy resolution of the late Democratic State Convention, Col. Scott controls two of the delegation, and hopes to bring the other four within the same category when the need for their votes arises. He governs the Democratic newspaper organ in this city, and, while it is straight out for Randall it also advocates the Texas Pacific subsidy, and has intimated that the State Convention in its platform did not fairly represent the party on this issue. It seems that the organ was right, so far as the support of Randall goes, and the subsidy matter may be fairly considered in the same light.

PENNSYLVANIA BRIDGE-BURNERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

READING, Penn., Oct. 3.—The trial of the Lebanon Valley bridge-burners was resumed today. The Commonwealth's witnesses have all been heard, and the chain of their evidence is unbroken. Their testimony shows that the Chairman of the Brotherhood meeting at Columbia Hall suggested that it would not be a bad idea to do the same as had been done on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, where a riot was in progress. Another stated that 13 men did the business on the Baltimore and Ohio Road, and that with a little assistance it could be started here. Some one in the meeting jumped up and said, "While it is hot we can keep the ball rolling." Levi Phillips said he would head off the first down train with a squad of men. Humphreys proposed to stop the up train with a handful of men. Nachtrieb thought it would not be a bad idea to put a keg of powder under the bridge and blow it to ——; another took a pencil and paper and wrote down the names of all that were going into it. Still another was deputized to keep the men solid from joining the company's employ. But for the valuable confession of Humphreys the identification of the bridge-burners and their complicity in the crime would have been simply impossible. The defense opens to-morrow.

ARREST OF A NATIONAL OFFICIAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 3.—Mr. George Eyster, Assistant United States Treasurer, and George Murphy, a banker, of Trenton, N. J., were arrested here to-day on a capias issued from Common Pleas Court No. 1, calling upon them to answer, on the third Monday of the present month, a charge of conspiracy preferred by George Williamson. The allegations are that Eyster and Murphy started an insurance company, and induced some young men to invest $3,000 in the scheme, receiving their positions as clerks. The concern was short-lived, and the investors believe they were defrauded. Both the defendants were held in $3,000 bail. Murphy was arrested on a ferry-boat just about the time it was leaving the dock, having his traveling-bag in his hand, and ready to proceed home. It is said that some rich developments will ensue in the case. One of the parties who invested made so much trouble that his money was refunded him. Hampton Houghton, a Deputy Sheriff, made the arrests.

THE PRESIDENT'S MARYLAND VISIT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 3.—It is proposed in Western Maryland to invite President Hayes, on his visit to the Frederick County Fair, to extend it to a trip over the mountains to Hagerstown, the Antietam battle-field, and the various localities of that region that became famous in the campaign of the Fall of 1862, during which Gen. Hayes was wounded at South Mountain. The project contemplates passing over the same route that Grant and Sherman and the Cabinet went over in 1869, and a hearty welcome to the President is promised from all parties.

SAD SEQUEL TO A SWINDLE.

THE PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD STOCK FRAUDS—INSANITY OF THE EX-SECRETARY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 3.—A most lamentable sequel to the over issue of stock on the Market-Street Railroad, which agitated this city during the last week, came to light to-day, when it was privately announced that Mr. B. F. Stokes, the ex-Secretary of the Railway Company, had been removed to Kirkbride's Lunatic Asylum, his reason having been entirely dethroned. It is stated that since the defalcation was discovered Mr. Stokes has slept but a couple of hours, meanwhile wandering in an apparently unconscious manner around his house. He refused to eat, and became very much emaciated, and so weak that it is not believed he will survive long. Dr. Kirkbride examined Mr. Stokes last night, and he was removed to his institution to-day. Stokes, it is said, imagined that he was Jesus Christ, and in his lucid intervals bemoaned his mis

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, Oct. 3:

Richard V. Harnett, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, disposed of the following City real estate, under the direction of J. Grant Sinclair, Esq., Referee: The two two-story and attic brick buildings, front, and three-story brick factory, rear, with plot of land 50.4 by 104 by 75.4 by 100, Nos. 207 209, and 209½ Wooster-st., west side, 218.10 feet south of Amity-st., for $19,650 to Cora C. Dwight, plaintiff in the legal action. Also, under the direction of Alfred T. Ackart, Esq., Referee, the four-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100, No. 114 Willett-st., east side, 100 feet north of Stanton-st., for $8,000 to Silas Davis, plaintiff; also, the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 18 by 102.2, No. 112 East 74th-st., south side, 105 feet east of 4th-av., for $10,000 to Frances B. Engeman, plaintiff. Under the direction of J. Thomassen, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick dwelling-house, with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 321 East 47th-st., north side, 300 feet east of 2d-av., for $9,000, to Henry Randel, plaintiff. Also, under the direction of Maurice Leyns, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick dwelling-house, with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 323 East 47th-st., north side, 325 feet east of 2d-av., for $8,200, to Eliza Stratton and John H. Hunt, Trustees of, plaintiff.

M. A. J. Lynch, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story and basement brick dwelling-house, with lot 22.2 by 92.3, No. 55 West 9th-st., north side, 248.10 feet east of 6th-av., for $14,000, to G. Blake, plaintiff in the legal action.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, William H. Townley, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story brick store and tenement-house, front, and two-story brick shop, rear, with lot 25 by 100, No. 17 Clinton-st., west side, 175 feet north of Stanton-st., for $13,000, to Teutonia Savings Bank, plaintiff in the legal action.

James M. Miller, also under a similar court order as above, John C. Bushnell, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 18.8 by 100, No. 2,105 5th-av., east side, 131.2 feet south of 130th-st., for $10,750, to E. C. Barry.

The foreclosure sale by Bernard Smyth, of two lots on 7th-av., south of 127th-st., was adjourned to Oct. 6.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alex. P. Korchien, Esq., Referee, of the two-story brick dwelling-house, front, and three-story brick dwelling, rear, with lot 21.2 by 73.7 by 21 by 73.6, No. 282 Henry-st., south side, between Gouverneur and Scammel sts. Also, similar sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick dwelling-house, front and rear, with lot 22 by 73, No. 153 West 10th-st., north-east corner Waverley-place.

By David M. Clarkson, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of a three-story and basement brick house, with lot 21.8 by 100, on 2d-av., east side, 21.8 feet south of 19th-st.

By Blackwell & Riker, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. Grant Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick store and dwelling-house, with lot 18.10 by 70, No. 778 3d-av., west side, 25 feet north of 43th-st.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. Grant Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brick dwelling-house, with lot 17.8 by 74, No. 504 West 33d-st., south side, 72.6 feet west of 10th-av.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James S. Greve, Esq., Referee, of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 315 West 57th-st., north side, 200 feet west of 8th-av.

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward M. Burghard, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 17.11 by 102.2, No. 226 East 79th-st., south side, 287.1 feet west of 2d-av. Also, similar sale, William P. Ketcham, Esq., Referee, of a two-story brick store and dwelling-house, with lot 25.2 by 100, on 8th-av., south-west corner 124th-st.

By Louis Mesier, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of the two four-story brick stores and three-story frame dwelling, with plot of land 100 by 152.2, Nos. 1,322, 1,324, and 1,326 4th-av., north-east corner 86th-st., and six two-story frame dwellings, Nos. 103 to 111 East 86th-st.

EXCHANGE SALES—WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3.

NEW-YORK.

By Richard V. Harnett.

2 two-story and attic brick buildings, front, and 1 three-story brick factory, rear, with plot of land, Nos. 207, 209, and 209½ Wooster-st., w. s., 218.10 ft. s. of Amity-st., plot 50.4x104x75.4x100 ..... $19,650

1 four-story brick building, with lot, No. 114, Willett-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Stanton-st., lot 25x100 8,000

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, No. 112 East 74th-st., s. s., 105 ft. e. of 4th-av., lot 18x102.2 10,000

2 four-story brick dwelling-houses, with lots, Nos. 321 and 323 East 47th-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 2d-av., each 25x100.5 18,200

By M. A. J. Lynch.

1 three-story and basement brick dwelling-house, with lot, No. 55 West 9th-st., n. s., 248.10 ft. e. of 6th-av., lot 22x92.3 ..... $14,000

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 five-story brick store and tenement-house, front, and two-story brick shop, rear, with Lot, No. 17 Clinton-st., w. s., 175 ft. n. of Stanton-st., lot 25x100 13,000

By James M. Miller.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, No. 2,105 5th-av., e. s., 131.2 ft. s. of 130th-st., lot 18.8x100 10,750

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Oct. 3.

Mulberry-st., e. s., Nos. 102 and 104; A. Joachim and wife to John Nonnenmacher ..... nom.

Wooster-st., No. 150, 25x100 ft.; W. Heerds and wife to Jacob Mander 20,000

Avenue A, w. s., 100 feet south of John-st., 50x100; William Heerdt and wife to J. Mander 400

124th-st., s. s., 154.6 ft. west of 1st-av., 18x100.11; Thomas Couchman to G. B. Fryer 1,000

69th-st., n. s., 65 ft. west of 10th-av., 40x100.5; William Webb and wife to M. Wilson 8,000

Same property; Edward R. Wilson and wife to William Webb 8,000

144th-st., No. 125 Clifton-av., 36x100, 234 Ward; L. B. Brown and wife to E. Kelley 1,175

15th-st., s. s., 248.7 ft. west of 7th-av., 24.9x86.0; Lewis O. Wood and wife to John Laden 14,000

13th-st., East, n. s., No. 177; T. Stonehill to Samuel Rauh 1,057

Wooster-st., 75.4x104; J. G. Sinclair, Referee, to C. C. T. Dwight 5,000

No. 170 Front-st.; William Tracy, Referee, to Charles T. Cowenhoven 12,000

Broadway, e. s., 82.4 ft. north of 21st-st., 19.4x118.6; G. P. Smith, Referee, to Mutual Life Insurance Company 53,500

2d-av., w. s., 80.10 ft. n. of 116th-st., 20x90; J. T. Van Rensselaer, Referee, to A. Somerindyck 7,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE HOUSES, near 5th-av., offered for sale by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., at reduced prices:

East 49th-st., four stories, 21.6x80	$37,500
West 45th-st., handsomely dressed, 22x58	35,000
West 50th-st., with fixtures, 17x85	27,500
West 51st-st., handsome dwellings, 21x55	22,500
West 52d-st., in fine order, 20x55	35,000
East 53d-st., with fixtures, 21.6x85	37,500
West 53d-st., fine, four stories, 21x55	32,500
East 54th-st., elegant house, 25x65	42,500
East 55th-st., finely finished, 20x55	37,500
West 56th-st., cabinet finished, 25x60	65,000

For permits apply at No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS—LOT NO. 145 Baxter-st., near Grand-st. 26x100, with brick buildings front and rear; good location for large factory; light on three sides. Apply to Dr. ROBINSON, No. 42 East 19th-st., from 12 to 1 o'clock.

FOR SALE—NO. 9 WASHINGTON-PLACE. ALSO, A medium-sized house in 65th-st., near Lexington-av., at a bargain. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

MADISON-AV., MURRAY HILL.—SUPERIOR extra-size house; price very low; with or without stable; others all sizes and prices. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE ELEGANT four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 306 3d-av., between 17th and 18th sts.; price low. Apply to BENJ. RICHARDS, Jr., No. 65 Wall-st.

NO. 11 WEST 56TH-ST.—CHEAPEST FULL size extension house in the market. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

OWNER OF ABOUT $300,000 WORTH OF unincumbered and graded lots, on which is a noble mansion, with elegant improvements, and adjacent to Brooklyn Prospect Park, will exchange for half City or North River country property and balance return mortgages. To an enterprising man, there is a fortune in this beyond present valuation. Address OWNER, Box No. 168 *Times* Office, with property proposed.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE— TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

In consequence of the decease of THOMAS M. SMITH, late senior partner of the firm of Thomas M. & John M. Smith, we offer at private sale the valuable OIL MILL PROPERTY situated on Smith's wharf, in the City of Baltimore. The well known reputation of the firm as successful manufacturers of Linseed-oil is a sufficient guarantee of the advantages of location and superior character of the machinery and general equipments. The capacity of the mill is from 550 to 600 bushels in 24 hours. JOHN CURLETT, GERMAN H. HUNT, JOHN M. SMITH, Executors.

FINE FARM, 110 ACRES, NEAR MORRISTOWN.—Large mansion, 20 rooms, numerous outbuildings, extensive lawn, fine old shade trees, peach and apple orchard. Terms to suit. J. D. CONDICT, Attorney, No. 149 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID country residence, 63 acres of lands together with stock and crops, at Hillsdale, on line of New-Jersey and New-York Railroad. For particulars and photograph inquire of J. J. C., owner, No. 199 Centre-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE Wm. T. Garner, corner of Bard and Castleton avs., New-Brighton. For terms, &c., apply to BENJ. RICHARDS, Jr., No. 65 Wall-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

CHOICE FLATS TO RENT On the Eastern Boulevard, (Avenue A.) between 58th and 59th sts. Splendid situation, on high ground, overlooking the East River, Blackwell's Island, and Long Island. Each floor complete with every convenience.

For small respectable families of moderate means these flats are among the most desirable in the City. Rent, $20 to $35 per month.

Apply to PHELPS, DODGE & CO., Nos. 11 and 13 Jay-st., or to JOHN D. CRIMMINS, No. 1,537 3d-av.

TO LET—NO. 67 EAST 54TH-ST., NEAR MADison-av., elegant flat of eight rooms; all light. No. 73 East 54th-st., fifth flat, eight rooms; all light rooms, and in perfect order. The above flats are the only two left of 25. Inquire of janitor, or WM. BERRIAN, No. 76 Park-place, Room No. 2.

A BEAUTIFULLY AND FULLY FURNISHED medium size dwelling on 49th-st., adjoining 5th-av., to rent reasonably for Winter or year. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine, 83 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FLAT, SECOND FLOOR, No. 163 East 72d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.; eight rooms, all light; high-stoop brown-stone house, kept in elegant order. Inquire on the premises.

NO. 51 IRVING-PLACE, CORNER 17TH-ST.—Large four-story extension dwelling, partially furnished, to rent low; permits at 4 Pine, 83 East 17th st., and 661 5th-av. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

A VERY HANDSOMELY FURNISHED house, No. 153 West 45th-st., to rent for private family, board for one, (owner,) at $175 per month; without board, $275; perfect order; no agents.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP house, No. 151 West 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Apply to BENJ. RICHARDS, Jr., No. 65 Wall-st.

TO COLORED PEOPLE.—TO LET—DESIRable houses in West 32d-st. Apply, with reference, before 10 A. M., to W. E. MORGAN, No. 2 West 62d-st., corner 8th-av.

PARK-AV., NORTH-EAST CORNER—FOR SALE.—A full-sized house; price low. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

NO. 1,160 BROADWAY—TO RENT—APARTments for single gentlemen; steam heat, bath, &c. See janitor, on premises.

$600. A NEW THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house, 18.6x60; all improvements; pleasant location. 105th-st., near 10th-av. D. H. KNAPP.

FIRST-CLASS FLATS TO LET.—NO. 107 East 70th-st., near Park-av.; eight rooms; all light rooms; new building; one block from Central Park.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

HOUSE AT ELIZABETH TO LET FOR INsurance and taxes, about $100. W. BOSWELL, No. 54 William-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—NOV. 1, A FINE HOUSE, 20 FEET, between 3d and 6th avs. and 45th and 60th sts., for $900 to $1,100 rent, if three-story, or $1,000 to $1,300 if four-story. Address, giving full particulars, &c., AMERICAN FAMILY, Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO ROOMS IN AN apartment house, between 14th and 30th sts., for a single gentleman. Address, with full particulars, E., Post Office Box No. 620.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,238 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN IN a private gentleman's family as chamber-maid and do plain sewing and mending, and make herself generally useful; has the very best of references. Address M. C., Box 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,238 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as first-class chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 238 East 46th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman; thoroughly understands her business; best years' City reference. Call at No. 112 West 33d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl in a private family as chamber-maid and waitress and assist in washing; City reference. Call at No. 543 7th-av., corner 39th-st., in the bakery.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT German girl, to do chamber-work and waiting; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City references. Call at No. 535 West 29th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS—LAUNdress.—By two respectable girls to do the work of a private family together. Call at present employer's, No. 100 West 43d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; City or country. Call at No. 203 East 40th-st.; ring third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman as first-class chamber-maid, or as parlor-maid; good City reference. Address M. S. Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; best City reference. Call or address No. 317 East 37th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman to do chamber-work and fine washing or chamber-work and sewing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 29 Irving-place, for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl; will do chamber-work and sewing in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 107 West 37th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, and assist with the washing; first-class City reference. Call or address No. 207 East 26th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant girl, either of above; can assist in sewing or taking care of children; personal reference from last lady. Call at No. 162 East 25th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and take care of children. Call after 11 o'clock, at present employer's, No. 20 West 45th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL to do light chamber-work and plain sewing; City reference. Call for two days at No. 204 West 33d-st., near 7th-av.; no cards answered.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTant woman; country preferred; four years' reference from last place. Call at No. 21 West 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or go as laundress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 46 East 41st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable German girl, or to take care of growing children and sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 123 East Houston-street, Room No. 17.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress, or chamber-maid; good City reference. Call at No. 51 West 47th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid; has nine years' references. Call or address for two days No. 241 East 20th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG AMERIcan girl as chamber-maid or to take care of children, and sewing. Call at 156 West 41st-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 145 East 59th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A German Protestant girl; will assist with the washing and ironing. Inquire at No. 325 West 14th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl; first-class City reference. Call at No. 102 West 39th-st.; ring bell 607.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamber-work or waiting; has best best City reference. Call at No. 64 Charles-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress or nurse; city reference. Call at No. 29 West 13th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, ABLE and willing, who will produce satisfactory reference. Call or address M. Tyner, No. 305 East 33d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A German Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress. Call at No. 316 East 32d-st., in the store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT PERson; has lived always in first-class families; best reference. Seen for two days at No. 104 West 29th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress; is willing; two years' reference from last place. Call at No. 567 3d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl; will do chamber-work and fine washing; best City reference. Apply at 215 East 41st-st., fourth bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—IN private family. Apply at present employer's, No. 17 East 57th-st., to-day.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as first-class chamber-maid; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 123 Madison-av.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO PROTESTANT women, one as first-class cook, the other as first-class waitress; good City references; Presbyterian or Baptist family preferred; no objection to country, and wages not so much an object as a good home. Apply No. 40 East 32d-st.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE as cook, the other as laundress; willing to assist with chamber-work; excellent City reference from last place. Call at No. 112 West 40th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SOUTHERN COOK; thoroughly understands all branches of cooking; one who understands getting up dinners, luncheons, or receptions; by the day; terms moderate to suit the times; best of reference given. Call or address No. 206 West 28th-st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook in a private family; City reference will be given; thoroughly understands her business; wages, $25. Address C. E., Box No. 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as first-class cook; can take full charge; is a good baker; can be well recommended. Call at No. 107 West 37th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN PRIVATE family; understands her business thoroughly; excellent baker; best City reference. Call at No. 439 East 18th-st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED GERMAN WOMan as first-class cook in a private family; best City references; wages from $30 to $40. Call or address No. 211 York-st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK, TO GO OUT by the day; understands all kinds of cooking, European, &c.; best City reference. Call at No. 224 West 20th-st., in store.

COOK AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO respectable girls, one a cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; to go together; City reference. Call at No. 225 West 35th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK; does no washing; has the best of City reference. Address E. T., Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY SWEDISH woman as first-class cook; soups, meats, desserts, and pastry; best City reference. Call at No. 230 East 22d-st., first floor.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO plain cooking, washing, and ironing, or general housework, in a small family. Best of City references; no cards. Call at No. 127 West 52d-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD Cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 119 West 46th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands her duties in every respect; able to give satisfaction to her employer; first-class City references. Call at No. 113 West 51st-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook; understands her business in all its branches; unexceptionable City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 West 27th-st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO RESpectable girls; one as cook, other as chamber-maid or waitress; best City reference. Address M. S., Box 259 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; UNDERSTANDS HER business thoroughly; would assist with washing if required; seven years' City reference from last employer. Call at No. 288 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS Cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objections to the country; good references. Call for two days at No. 332 West 17th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as cook; no objection to coarse washing or a private boarding-house; best reference. Call at No. 162 West 28th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK; understands English and American cooking; most excellent baker; highest City references. Call at No. 357 West 24th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; thoroughly understands her business; excellent baker; best City reference. Call at No. 116 West 33d-st., first floor.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK, OR to do general housework; City or country; five years' City reference. Call at 247 East 30th-st., Room 8.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; is willing to do plain washing; first-class reference. Call or address No. 612 2d-av.

COOK.—BY A GIRL; NO OBJECTION TO COARSE washing; best City reference. Apply at No. 55 East 41st-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT COOK; EXcellent laundress; or would do house-work in small family; City reference. Call at No. 65 West 44th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as good cook, washer, and ironer; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at 227 West 31st-st.

COOK.—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A SITUAtion for a thorough cook, to whom she can give the highest reference. Call at No. 29 Union-square.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH FIRST-CLASS COOK; best City reference. Call at No. 426 4th-av., near 29th-st.

COOK.—BY A GIRL AS COOK, OR WOULD DO chamber-work and waiting; best City reference. Call at present employer's, No. 225 East 12th-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS COOK, washer, and ironer; country or City; country preferred. Call at No. 208 East 50th-st., in the basement.

COOK.—BY A GOOD PROTESTANT COOK; UNderstands all kinds of cooking; country preferred. Inquire at No. 245 10th-av., top floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS cook and to assist with washing; three years' best City reference. Call at No. 44 West 38th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as cook and to assist with washing; good City reference. Call at No. 503 2d-av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook; thoroughly understands her business. Apply for two days at No. 242 East 37th-st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT young woman as cook; is a good laundress; willing and obliging. Call at No. 329 West 38th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK IN private family; best of City reference; can be seen at present employer's. Call, for two days, at 8 West 35th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS A good plain cook; first-class washer and ironer; references. Call at No. 60 West Washington-place.

COOK.—BY A GIRL AS COOK AND ASSIST WITH Washing and ironing in a small family; has eight years' City recommendation. Call at 347 West 39th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK and assist in washing; City or country. Call at No. 155 East 33d-st., second floor.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK IN A PRIvate family and do coarse washing; excellent baker; City reference. Call for two days at No. 448 7th-av.

COOK, AND ASSIST IN THE WASHING.—Call at No. 236 East 75th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker who has been in some of the leading establishments in New-York, would like a few more customers at her home; has the latest Paris styles, and guarantees a perfect fit. Call at 21 Clinton-place, near Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED dress-maker, engagements to work out by the day; has the latest styles; can also City reference. Address C. T., Box No. 286 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

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HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN ELDERLY LADY AS housekeeping housekeeper in a small family, or party of gentlemen; is competent in every respect; reference given. Address L. D. R., Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman in a small private family; wages not so much an object as a good home; best reference. Can be seen at No. 201 West 18th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do light house-work; would mind children. Call at No. 517 2d-av., second floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do house-work; or plain cook; best City reference. Address No. 446 West 38th-st., Room No. 7.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A person of experience; will attend to young ladies; speaks French and German; will travel South; reference. Address S., Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON as lady's maid and seamstress; can dress hair well; would assist with grown children; two years' City reference. Address E. R., Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL TO wait on a lady and sew; or do chamber-work and sewing; five years' City reference. Can be seen at last employer's, No. 14 West 20th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, with the highest references, to care of an invalid or elderly lady, and make herself useful. Call at the residence of her late employer, No. 29 Union-square.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY two French persons (Protestants) as seamstress and maid, or to take care of growing up children. Call for two days at No. 409 West 43d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRSTclass laundress in a private family; no objection to assist with chamber-work; is capable and trustworthy in every particular; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 220 East 47th-st.

LAUNDRESS—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO respectable young women, one as first-class laundress, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 695 6th-av., near 40th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress in a private family; good City reference. Address R. W., Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WELSH woman as first-class laundress; good City reference. Address M. J., Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; no objection to assist in chamber-work; two years' City reference. Call at No. 152 West 37th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRSTclass laundress in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 222 East 57th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, with three years' reference. Call at No. 1,284 Broadway, awning shop.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as first-class laundress; can be seen at her present employer's. Call or address No. 119 West 48th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRSTclass laundress; good City and country reference. Call at No 145 East 59th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 433 East 16th-st., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL IN A private family; has good reference. Call at No. 64 Charles-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 442 West 25th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 908 6th-av., in the store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT LAUNdress; good reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 152 East 42d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman in a small private family. Call for two days at No. 241 West 22d-st.

LAUNDRESS AND TO ASSIST IN CHAMber-work.—Call for two days at present employer's, No. 16 West 30th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant North German to one or two grown children; speaks French; all kinds of family sewing; can work on different machines; City references. Call at No. 428 West 51st-st., doctor's bell.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as infants' nurse or take care of growing children and sew; can take baby from birth; understands bottle-feeding; best City reference. Call or address A. B., No. 107 East 69th-st., corner 4th-av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, fairly educated, to one or two grown children, or would do chamber-work and sewing or wait on a lady; City reference. Address A. C., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse; can take full charge of an infant from its birth; excellent City reference. Address M. L., Box No. 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE, INTELLIGENT girl to take entire charge of one or two children; willing to assist with chamber-work if necessary; unexceptionable reference from present employer. Call for two days at No. 26 East 56th-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; CAN TAKE entire charge of a baby and bring it up on the bottle; two years' reference. Call at present employer's, No. 122 East 36th-st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE AND seamstress in private family; trustworthy with children; can bring a baby up on bottle; best references. Call at No. 153 West 26th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as nurse and seamstress; capable of taking charge of a baby from birth; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 152 East 47th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RELIABLE ENGLISH PROTESTant infant's nurse, to bring up on the bottle one or two little children; best City reference. Call at No. 44 East 43d-st., Holy Trinity Chapel.

NURSE.—BY A GIRL AS NURSE OR CHAMBERmaid; is a good seamstress understands dress-making; seven years' references. Apply at No. 55 East 41st-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN AS wet-nurse; lost her baby three weeks old. Call or address No. 301 East 41st-st., third floor.

NURSE.—A MONTHLY NURSE WISHES ENgagements. Call between 12 and 2 at present employer's, No. 28 West 49th-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS INfant's nurse and to do plain sewing; best City references. Call at No. 242 East 41st-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE of children or do chamber-work and waiting; City reference. Call at No. 656 2d-av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS NURSE; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 160 West Houston-st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS INFANT'S nurse and seamstress. Call for two days at present employer's, No. 38 West 39th-st.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT GIRL as nurse for young children or to take charge of an infant. Call at No. 202 East 41st-st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON AS INfant's nurse; capable of taking care of it from its birth; or as invalid's nurse. Call at No. 40 East 25th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress; Protestant; understands dress-making; cuts and fits all kinds of family sewing; can operate on any sewing-machine; willing to assist with chamber-work; good City reference. Call at No. 451 West 43d-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; would assist with children; three years' reference. Address M. C., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—AS COMPETENT SEAMstress and chamber-maid; or nurse to one child; thinks after a dress-maker, and does general sewing; will be found willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 256 West 41st-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A VERY COMPETENT ENGlish girl as seamstress; would wait on a lady, or assist with children; first-class reference. Address Seamstress, Box 269 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,238 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—WOULD WAIT ON LADIES OR grown children, or do chamber-work; City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 117 West 40th-st., French cleaning store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SWEDISH PERSON; UNderstands all kinds of dress-making; would assist around the house; willing and obliging; first-class City references. Call or address No. 225 East 35th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—TO FINISH AFTER DRESSmaker or wait on a lady or take care of grown children. Call at No. 410 6th-av., second door, from 10 to 3.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL IN A PRIVATE family; is first-class; would assist with chamber-work, two years' City reference from last employer. Call at No. 148 East 42d-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; understands making all kinds of salads and carving silver; can fill a man's place; best City reference. Call at No. 488 7th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress in a private family; understands preparing salads and care of silver; best City reference. Call at No. 14 East 22d-st., present

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FLANNELS, BLANKETS, AND QUILTS.

The LARGEST VARIETY and BEST ASSORTMENT, In QUALITY, TEXTURE, and PRICE, EVER OFFERED AT RETAIL.

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JUST RECEIVED AN INVOICE OF EXTRA FINE TORCHON LACES, SCARFS, HANDKERCHIEFS, AND FICHUS, VERY DESIRABLE GOODS. RICH NOVELTIES IN LADIES' NECK WEAR, ALL NEW DESIGNS IN DUCHESS AND OTHER POPULAR

LACES.

LARGE LINEN CALLARS AND CUFFS TRIMMED WITH TORCHON LACE, AND A VARIETY OF FINE LINEN SETS WITH FANCY COLOR EDGES, ENTIRELY NEW IDEAS AT MODERATE PRICES.

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E. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

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On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ALGERIA...WED., Oct. 10 | ABYSSINIA...WED., Oct. 24
BOTHNIA...WED., Oct. 17 | SCYTHIA...WED., Oct. 31

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets at favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 6
GEO. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 10

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

Steamers will sail as advertised above, unless sooner loaded. Merchants and shippers are notified that extra steamers will be provided and dispatched as rapidly as the press of business warrants.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 47 North River, foot of Canal-st.
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Oct. 4
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Oct. 11
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday Oct. 18
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Oct. 25

First cabin, $64 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.
WESER.....Sat., Oct. 6 | DONAU.....Sat., Oct. 20
MOSEL.....Sat., Oct. 27 | RHEIN.....Sat., Oct. 13

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Ethiopia.....Oct. 6, 3 P. M. | Devonia.....Oct. 20, 3 P. M.
Victoria.....Oct. 13, 10 A. M. | Achoria.....Oct. 27, 9 A.M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.
Cabins, $65 to $80, according to accommodations. Intermediate, $35; steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.
Elysia.....Oct. 10, 8 A. M. | Anglia.....Oct. 17, 2 P. M.
Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $26. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.

FOR LONDON. (VICTORIA DOCKS.)
Denmark.....Oct. 6, 3 P. M. | Canada, Th., Oct. 18, 2 P.M.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Egypt...Sat., Oct. 6, 3 P. M. | England, Sat., Oct. 13, 9 A.M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Oct. 13, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Oct. 20, 3 P. M.
From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at reduced rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

HERDER.....Oct. 4 | WIELAND.....Oct. 18
SOMMER.....Oct. 11 | GELLERT.....Oct. 25

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold: Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

AUGUST BOLTE & CO., No. 2 RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R:
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Oct. 9, at 7 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Oct. 23, at 6 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Oct. 30, noon.

Cabin passage, $55, 65, or $75, according to state-room; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.
Companie's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
AMERIQUE, DELORD.....Wednesday, Oct. 10, 8 A.M.
LABRADOR, SANGLIER.....Wednesday, Oct. 17, 2 P. M.
PEREIRE, DANRE.....Wednesday, Oct. 24, 7 A. M.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. DAGGETT, THURSDAY, Oct. 4,
Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Agents, 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Oct. 6,
Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, TUESDAY, Oct. 9,
Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.
C. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R. Agent C. R. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Saturday, Oct. 16
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship ALASKA.....Thursday, Oct. 11
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Wednesday, Oct. 10
For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S.S. LINE.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MEXICO, McINTOSH.....Saturday, Oct. 6
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, DEAKES...Wednesday, Oct. 10
CITY OF NEW-YORK, TERRILL...Wednesday, Oct. 17
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana. Progreso. Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.
CITY OF MEXICO, McINTOSH.....Saturday, Oct. 6
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
CLYDE.....
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after June 25, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 2:05, 6:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

L. P. FARMER,
FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia, 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. Sundays, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

L. P. FARMER,
FRANK THOMSON General Passenger Agent.
General Manager.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

—Commencing Sept. 17, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester; also to St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, to Utica, Whitehall, and Rutland.

3:30 P. M., Saturdays only, Troy Special. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, Garrison's, and principal stations north.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping-cars to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping-coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A.M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 A. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M., Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping-coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:15 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

STEAM-BOATS.

PROVIDENCE LINE
TO BOSTON, via Providence direct.
A WHOLE NIGHT'S REST.
ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. TIME 60 MINUTES.
The magnificent new steamer
MASSACHUSETTS,
("The Palace Steamer of the World,")
and the world-renowned steamer
RHODE ISLAND,
("The Queen of the Sound,")

Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 N. R., foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M., arriving at PROVIDENCE at 6 A. M., and BOSTON 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.

THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST, at 5 P. M. daily from Pier No. 33 N. R., foot of Jay-st.

Free transfer for passengers via either line to and from Brooklyn by the boats of the *Brooklyn Annex*, leaving Jewell's Wharf, Fulton Ferry, at 4:25 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Vestry-st. Pier, N. R., at 8:35, and 24th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill and Hudson. Close connection with New-York Central R. R. for the West. To West Point and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets or coupons good on Hudson River R. R., are received on board for passage. FREE TRANSFER from and to BROOKLYN by the boats of the Brooklyn Annex. Leaves Jewell's Wharf (Fulton-st.) at 8 A. M. Tickets over New-York Central and for Saratoga on the wharf.

SEA BIRD—CAPT. H. B. PARKER,
FOR RED BANK, FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Oct. 2. 10:30 A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 2...2:30 P. M.
Wednesday, 3d...11:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 4th...3:30 P. M.
Thursday, 4th....3:00 P. M.	Friday, 5th.....7:00 A. M.
Friday, 5th.....3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 6th.....7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 6th.....3:00 P. M.	Monday, 8th.....7:00 A. M.
Monday, 8th.....3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 9th.....8:00 A. M.
Wendesday, 10th. 7:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 10th 11:00 A. M.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAMERS FOR TROY and SARATOGA, connecting with all railroad lines North, East, and West. FARE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. The entirely new and magnificent steamers CITY OF TROY and SARATOGA, leave daily (Saturdays excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 49 N. R., foot of Leroy-st. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

BONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALLWIN and THOMAS CORNELL, from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.

Steamer AMERICUS leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M., Pier No. 37, East River, 2:45 P. M., and 23d-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Reduced fare, 35 cents.

Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

ALBANY EVENING BOATS—PEOPLE'S LINE, A Drew and St. John, leave Pier 41, N. R. every weekday, 6 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sunday morning excepted) with trains north and west. State-rooms comfortably warmed. S. E. MAYO, Gen. Pass. Agt.

FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, &c.—Steamer ESCORT from Franklin-st., North River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 P. M. For freight and passengers. Fare, $1. Berths free.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad, Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

FURNACES REPAIRED.

Now is the time to have your furnaces cleaned and put in order for the Winter. Fox, Jones, and Walker furnaces put up at reduced prices by the manufacturers.
JANES & KIRTLAND,
Nos. 8, 10, and 12 Reade-st.

EXCURSIONS.

WEST POINT OR NEWBURG DAILY (Except Sundays.) Take regular ALBANY LINE, return by down boat. ROUND TICKETS at EXCURSION RATES. See Day Line advertisements.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co.,

No. 13 William-st.

New-York, Sept. 24, 1877.

The holders of the SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS of this company are hereby notified that, by virtue of a clause in said bonds, and in the mortgage by which the same are secured, all of said bonds have been drawn for redemption on the 1st day of January, 1878, and that interest on the same will cease from and after that date. A list of the numbers of the bonds so drawn to be redeemed may be procured upon application at this office.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

REFERRING TO THE ABOVE NOTICE FROM THE

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,

The undersigned having purchased the remaining unissued

6 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF 1917,

are prepared to exchange the same for the

7 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS,

now outstanding.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.,
NO. 23 WALL-ST.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
NO. 27 PINE-ST.

Elizabeth City 7s,

INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER AT FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK, FOR SALE BY

A. G. CRANE,

No. 135 Broadway, New-York.

BONDS MATURING IN 1877 TAKEN AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENTS.

NEW-YORK CITY 7s, PAYABLE IN 1900.
ROCHESTER CITY 7s, PAYABLE IN 1893.
BUFFALO CITY 6s, PAYABLE IN 1881.
OSWEGO CITY 7s, PAYABLE IN 1888.

FOR SALE BY

DANIEL A. MORAN,
NO. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
No. 5 Nassau-street, N. Y.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS bought and sold in amounts to suit investors; also, Gold, Silver, and foreign coins. Deposits received in Currency or Gold, and interest allowed on Balances. Special attention paid to Investment Orders for Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds.

BUFFALO, NEW-YORK & ERIE 7 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE RENEWAL BONDS.

This issue simply renews, WITHOUT INCREASING, an old mortgage debt, the interest on which has been paid for 20 years. The road has no other mortgage or floating debt, and has earned for many years and continues to pay 7 PER CENT. in dividends annually on its stock.

A limited amount of these bonds for sale by
PERKINS, LIVINGSTON, POST & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau-st.

No. 23 WALL-ST., CORNER OF BROAD-ST. } NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1877.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.
BONDS OF 1877.

We are prepared to purchase any of the above Bonds at par and accrued interest, or to exchange the same for similar bonds, secured by the same mortgage, maturing in 1891.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL

IS PREPARED TO ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES
AND
LETTERS OF CREDIT
TO TRAVELERS,
available in all parts of the world.
CHARLES F. SMITHERS, } Agents.
WALTER WATSON,
NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT BONDS, MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

C. D. WOOD. SAMUEL D. DAVIS.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN

FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE
7 PER CENT. BONDS,
DUE 1900,
FOR SALE BY
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 31 Nassau-st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS,

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,
GAS-LIGHT STOCKS AND BONDS,
And CITY and COUNTY BONDS,
Bought and sold by us for 26 years.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

THE MARIPOSA LAND AND MINING COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Nos. 9 AND 11 NASSAU-ST., } NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1877.

The Trustees of this company have levied an assessment of $1 per share on the Preferred and Common Stock, payable at this office on or before Oct. 15. After that date it will be delinquent, and liable to a charge of $3 on each certificate for advertising sale.

MORRIS H. SMITH, Assistant Secretary.

MEETING.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company, for the election of fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will take place at the office of Charles J. Lowrey, No. 213 Montague-st., Brooklyn, on MONDAY, Oct. 15, 1877. Polls open at 3 o'clock and close at 4 o'clock P. M.

ED. F. DRAYTON, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

$10,000 TO $50,000 TO LOAN FOR 10 years at 6 per cent. interest on improved City property.

JOHN F. B. SMYTH, No. 111 Broadway.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS, NO. 12 Wall-st, New-York, issue LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES on the UNION BANK OF LONDON, available for travelers in all parts of the world.

TO LOAN—$5,000 TO $10,000 ON IMPROVED property at 6 per cent. Address, describing property, Box No. 2 Williamsburg Post Office.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE MERRIMAC SILVER MINING COMPANY } OF NEWBURYPORT, MASS., No. 87 MILK-ST., BOSTON, Sept. 29, 1877.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY DIVIDEND OF One per Cent. has been this day declared, and will be payable at the office of the Company, No. 87 Milk-st., Boston, on MONDAY, Oct. 10, 1877, to all stockholders of record, Oct. 5, 1877. W. G. WRIGHT, Secretary.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILWAY COMPANY, } No. 92 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE COUPONS DUE APRIL 1, 1872 AND Oct. 1, 1877, on the first mortgage Seven per Cent. (pink) bonds of this company, will be paid on and after Oct. 1, on presentation at this office.

CORNELIUS B. GOLD, President.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

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MRS. J. B. REID,
NO. 17 EAST 31ST-ST.,
Between Madison and 5th avs.

Offers elegantly-furnished parlors and extension, with entire second floor, four rooms; dressing room, closet, bath, and every convenience for a comfortable and handsome home; private table only.

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A LADY RESIDING IN AN ELEGANT HOUSE will rent the whole or any part to a family of refinement; private table; references exchanged. Address Murray Hill, Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

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PARLOR AND SECOND FLOOR, HANDsomely furnished, to rent, with board; private table if desired; also other rooms. Nos. 106 and 108 East 23d-st.

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NO. 125 WEST 42D-ST.—DESIRABLE PARties seeking cheerful home can find beautiful parlors, with other nicely furnished rooms, with or without partial board; references.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE AMERICAN FAMily, owning house No. 241 East 19th-st., will rent a large or smaller room to one or two gentlemen; house and location desirable.

NO. 31 WEST 18TH-ST.—TWO HANDSOMELY-furnished parlors (with ample closets, hot and cold water) to let, with first-class board; also, other rooms, en suite and singly.

NO. 13 PARK-AV.—LARGE ALCOVE ROOM, second floor, front; also large room third floor, and two hall rooms, handsomely furnished, with board; references.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., NO. 47 WEST.—Large, bright, well-furnished rooms, en suite or singly; second and fourth floors; excellent table and service; references.

NO. 22 16TH-ST., WEST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, with board, for gentlemen and their wives, or parties of single gentlemen; references required.

PLEASANT SOUTHERN THIRD-STORY room and hall room; also, fourth-story hall room, with board; family private; first-class; moderate terms. No. 36 East 32d-st.

A SMALL FAMILY WILL LET WITH BOARD, one or two large rooms to a gentleman and wife; neighborhood and house first-class; references exchanged. No. 168 East 61st-st.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECOND floor; bath-room and closets; gentlemen, without meals or with private table; suitable for those requiring good accommodations. No. 52 West 21st-st.

NO. 21 WEST 36TH-ST.—ELEGANT APARTments en suite or singly; with or without board; private table; unexceptionable accommodations; references exchanged.

NOS. 51 AND 53 WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR Madison-square.—Elegantly furnished parlors and second floor; private table if desired; rooms for gentlemen; house and table strictly first-class.

NO. 111 MADISON-AV., NEAR 30TH-ST.—Superior board and accommodation for two or three adults. Call or address F. T.

ONE SUITE OF ROOMS ON PARLOR FLOOR, nicely furnished; private table if desired. No. 106 Madison-av.

NO. 17 WEST 39TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 153 MADISON-AV., CORNER OF 32D-ST.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE and son, (9 years old;) second floor front and hall rooms in house with no other boarders; located between 30th and 44th sts. and Madison and 7th avs.; price not to exceed $30 per month. Address O. P., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A LADY WITH GENteel family; large-sized room and pantry required; between 4th and 8th avs., and 20th and 45th sts.; will pay about $40 a month. Address, with full particulars, E. J., No. 309 West 23d-st.

AN ELDERLY GENTLEMAN WANTS A medium-sized room, with board and grate fire; southern exposure preferred; central location; moderate price. Address T., Post Office Box No. 1,062.

A FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS DESIRE a home with a strictly private family. Address, with full particulars, S. G. T., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

BOARD WANTED—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, for a gentleman, wife, and daughter aged 12 years; three rooms required; house without other boarders preferred. Address Post Office Box No. 623 New-York.

WANTED—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY a lady and daughter; terms not to exceed $14 per week; the best of references. Address S. Z. Box No. 294 T

THE FIRE ON THE EAST SIDE

RAILROAD OFFICES DESTROYED.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF PROPERTY CONSUMED—TENEMENT-HOUSES IN DANGER—EXCITEMENT IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD—THE COMPANY'S HORSES SAVED—LOSS ESTIMATED AT $200,000, WHICH IS FULLY INSURED.

The fire which broke out early yesterday morning in the office and car-shops of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, on the north-west corner of Fourteenth-street and Avenue B, (a brief report of which appeared in THE TIMES yesterday,) raged furiously until daylight, and was not extinguished until the building in which it had originated, together with the contents, had been completely destroyed. The fire broke out on the second floor of the structure, which was occupied as a work-shop for the construction and repair of the cars used by the company. The windows on the upper floors of the building were all protected with heavy iron shutters, tightly closed and securely fastened, and owing to this fact the fire was not discovered until it had made considerable headway. Patrolman Pellett, of the Eighteenth Precinct, passed the building at 1:45 A. M., a few minutes before the fire was seen, and had gone only half a block toward the East River when he heard a cry of "Fire" behind him. He ran back to Avenue B, and then saw smoke issuing from the windows of the upper floors. He sent the alarm out from the box which is situated within a few feet of the building, and in less than four minutes Engine Company No. 5, from First-avenue and Fourteenth-street, had arrived. By this time the flames, which spread with great rapidity, had gained entire possession of the second and third floors of the structure. The foreman of No. 5 engine sent out a second and third alarm, and a large force of the department was promptly on hand. Chief Engineer Bates, Assistant Chief Shay, and Chiefs of Battalion Miller, Campbell, Giequel, and Bonner were present, with the following companies: Engines Nos. 5, 28, 11, 16, 14, 33, 17, 15, 20, and 18, and Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 6, 9, 11, 3, and 12. On the arrival of Chief Bates he ordered the signal known throughout the department as "three sixes" to be sent, which brought to the scene Engines Nos. 26, 1, 34, 19, and 21, and Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 4 and 7. The new signal adopted on Monday for the purpose of securing an additional supply of water was also put into use, and was promptly attended to by the persons in charge of the Reservoir in Central Park, and a very good supply of water was obtained for all the steamers.

Meanwhile the flames had been increasing in fury, and extended throughout the entire building. An attempt was made by the Police and a number of the employes of the company to remove the cars which were housed on the lower floor of the building. One car was taken out and moved down the track below Fourteenth-street, and another had been moved as far as the switch in front of the building, when the heat became so intense that further efforts to save the cars were abandoned. The car left on the switch took fire and was destroyed. Seven or eight cars were removed from the shed in the rear of the building on Fifteenth-street, but were so badly burned that they will have to be rebuilt. Adjoining the burning building were the stables of the company, in which there were when the fire broke out nearly 500 horses in the stalls. The employes and a large force of Police under Capt. Clinchy entered the stables, and in a very short time all the horses were removed and were picketed along Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.

By this time the building in which the fire had started was one mass of flame from cellar to the roof, and the firemen were compelled to abandon all hope of saving either building or contents, and they devoted all their efforts to saving from destruction the surrounding buildings, which were in great danger. The burning building was divided from the stable by a heavy wall, and this prevented the spread of the fire in that direction. On the west side of Avenue B, adjoining the depot, are a number of three-story tenement-houses, and on the east side of the avenue the block is entirely taken up with a row of five-story tenements. This street at this point is very narrow, and the flames crossed the intervening space several times, and set fire to the tenement-houses opposite. The firemen, driven away from the front of the fire by the intense heat, kept their streams directed on the roofs and fronts of the tenement-houses. Fortunately there was very little wind and a good supply of water, and the buildings were saved. When the fire was at its height a panic seized the tenants of the thickly-populated tenements, and the Police had a hard task to control them and prevent them from impeding the movements of the firemen. As it was feared the tenements would be destroyed, it was deemed prudent to remove the inmates. This was accomplished by the Police, but not without great difficulty, as in many cases the officers were compelled to use violence in clearing the houses. By 3 o'clock the flames had burst through the roof and illuminated the entire neighborhood, attracting to the scene an immense crowd of spectators. Soon after the roof caved in and the walls fell out, filling the street with piles of bricks, half-burned beams, and burning bales of hay. Engine Company No. 20 had a stream in front of the building on Avenue B, and when the front wall fell the men in charge of the pipe narrowly escaped being crushed beneath the falling mass. The rear wall in falling crushed the fences and out-houses in the rear of a row of tenement-houses on the Fifteenth-street. When daylight appeared the firemen had succeeded in subduing the flames and their labors were ended, with the exception of keeping several streams of water on the smoldering mass of ruins which now incumbers the site of the depot, and throwing down portions of the walls which were in a dangerous condition.

The building destroyed was a substantial brick structure, four stories in height, having a frontage of 135 feet on Avenue B and 140 feet on Fourteenth-street, a depth of 140 feet, with an L extension running through to Fifteenth-street. The extension was but one story in height. The building was erected in 1875 at a cost of over $50,000. The first floor was occupied as a depot and office, the second as a workshop, and the third and fourth floors as storage for hay, feed, &c. There were at the time of the fire 60 two-horse and 16 one-horse cars in the depot, which were destroyed, together with two large snow-plows. On the second floor were valuable machinery and tools used in the construction and repair of cars, and on the upper floors were between 8,000 and 10,000 bales of hay, and large quantities of feed and oats. The safe, containing between $5,000 and $6,000 in money, is buried beneath the débris. The total loss of the company is estimated at $200,000, and they have an insurance of $233,500, which, however, includes the stables, horses, and harness. The insurance on the building destroyed is but $45,000, and on its contents $52,000. This is divided between a number of City and out of town companies, the risks ranging from $3,000 to $12,000. The full list of companies could not be obtained yesterday, but the following companies are reported to have risks on the burned building and contents: Ætna, of Hartford, British-American, Fire Association, German-American, Insurance Company of North America, Lancashire, Manhattan, Nassau, Park, Royal, St. Nicholas, Commercial, Union of London, Hartford, London Assurance, American of Philadelphia, Jefferson, and Montauk.

Several of the adjoining tenements were slightly damaged by fire and water, but the losses in the aggregate will not exceed $5,000. Mr. William White is the President of the road, and Mr. Archibald Hance the Superintendent.

LARGE FIRE IN M'KEESPORT, PENN.—LOSS $175,000.

A fire broke out in the town of McKeesport, 13 miles south of Pittsburg, Penn., at 11 o'clock on Tuesday night, and, spreading rapidly, threatened at one time to destroy the entire business portion of the town. Aid was asked for from Pittsburg, and two engines were sent. The fire originated at the Pittsburg Car and Locomotive Works, which were entirely destroyed. From thence it crossed Fifth-street, spreading in various directions, and, before it was controlled, destroyed all buildings in the square bounded by Walnut-street, Fifth-avenue, and the Connellsville Railroad, excepting the Times building, on the south side of Fifth-avenue, and William West's residence. The following are the losses, so far as known: Pittsburg Locomotive and Car Works, totally destroyed; Loss, $100,000; insurance, $40,000. William Hartman, owner of Hartman's Block; loss, $25,000; insurance, $14,000. Wolf & Delong, loss, $10,000; insurance, $2,500, in Queens. Isaac West, loss $5,000; insured in Queens. G. F. Ludwig loss, $3,300; insured in Fire Association of Philadelphia. O. & I. Dorsey, loss on stock of goods, $3,000; insurance $1,500. Mrs. Mullen, loss, $10,000; insurance, $5,000. Martin Freeman, loss, $1,500; partially insured. R. B. Brashear, loss, $1,000; insured. Enterprise Building and Loan Association, loss $3,000; insurance, $2,500. In addition to the names given above a number of residences were destroyed, and it is thought the total loss by the fire will reach $175 000.

OTHER LOSSES.

A kerosene lamp exploded in the boiler house of the Port Henry Iron Company, at Mineville, N. Y., on Tuesday night, and set the building on fire. The flames spread rapidly, completely destroying the building, which contained $40,000 worth of valuable machinery used for hoisting ore from the mines. The loss will probably reach $25,000; insured.

Early yesterday morning the whole of one square in the business portion of Frankton, Ind., was burned. The losers are Wilmording & Co., druggists; Townsend & Sons, druggoods; Hurst, hardware; Covinton, druggist. The Post Office was also destroyed. The loss is estimated at $15,000; no insurance.

The residence of Charles H. Wheeler at Sheldon, Vt., was burned early yesterday morning; loss, $9,000; insurance for $4,250. Tramps who were refused lodging the previous night are supposed to have fired the house.

A special dispatch says the Frankfort Lard Company's saw-mill at Frankfort, Mich., was burned Monday night; loss, $30,000; insurance, $15,000.

Wheeler's extensive steam flour works at Smithtown, Long Island, were burned Tuesday night.

HON. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

THE EX-VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY IN THIS CITY—HE TALKS WITH A TIMES REPORTER.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1877.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You are respectfully invited to meet (informally) Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, at my residence, No. 9 East Sixty-fourth-street, and requested to extend the invitation to a few of your personal friends. Reception days, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, this week only, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6 P. M., daily.

Very respectfully yours, ALVIN J. JOHNSON.

With the above invitation, but without extending it to any personal friends, a TIMES reporter called at No. 9 East Sixty-fourth-street yesterday, to be received by the ex-Vice-President of the late so-called Southern Confederacy. No. 9 is one of the somewhat imposing residences that have lately been built in the vicinity of the Park, with a solid front wall of sandstone, but with two solid side walls of brick left exposed by the absence of any neighboring buildings. It is approached by a high flight of stone steps, and the front doors, with their heavy walnut panelings and carvings, and still heavier bronze mountings, might successfully resist a heavy cannonade. Mr. Johnson, whose name is emblazoned in gilt on the back of every volume of *Johnson's Encyclopædia*, was not at home, and the reporter was shown into the reception-room to await the appearance of Mr. Stephens. This elegantly-appointed apartment at once showed the taste of the member of Congress from Georgia in selecting his stopping-place in the Metropolis. The walnut panels and carvings of the outer doors were multiplied many times in the doors that guarded the reception-rooms. Velvety and downy cushions passed quickly away into the ornaments of writing, gorgeously-bound books ornamented the centre-table, works of art adorned the walls, a plate of polished glass spread before the open grate reflected the lumps of artificial coal that lay lazily forward against the silver-plated bars. On the mantelpiece, two gilded frames supported two large white sea-shells, in the rosy concave of which luxuriant landscapes were painted. Into the midst of all this Eastern (Sixty-fourth-street) luxury Mr. Stephens came.

Mr. Stephens entered the room leaning on two crutches, and supported by his nephew, Col. Stephens, of Georgia, and a colored attendant. He walked with difficulty, but seemed otherwise to be in good health. Seating himself in one of the comfortable chairs, he said that this was his first visit to New-York since 1868. At that time he was a guest of the New-York Hotel. He was one of the associate editors, he said, of *Johnson's Encyclopedia*, and last year, when that work was finished, the editors enjoyed a social reunion in Mr. Johnson's house. He was unable to attend at that time, but promised Mr. Johnson to visit him this year. Hence the present visit. He has suffered greatly from rheumatism, and was recently confined to bed for three months with it, but is now much better. He is suffering much less, too, from dyspepsia, and, altogether, is in very good health "for him," as he says, as he has been a sufferer for many years. He was much surprised at the rapid growth of upper New-York since he was here before, and much surprised, also, at the warmth of the atmosphere. When he left his home in Georgia a few weeks ago, he says, days and nights were chilly and it was uncomfortable without fire, and he expected to find wintry weather in the North. He will return to Washington on Saturday or Monday, and remain there till the opening of Congress.

FOLLOWING THE HOUNDS.

A SUCCESSFUL "MEET" OF FOX-HUNTERS ON LONG ISLAND—SOME FIRST-CLASS RIDING AND HURDLE-JUMPING—DEATH OF THE HUNTING HORSE JACK HORNER.

The first "meet" of the Queen's County Hunt took place yesterday afternoon at Garden City, and an imaginary fox was hunted with great zeal. The participants in the meet were Mr. F. Gray Griswold, on a handsome chestnut; Mr. Belmont Purdy, on a thorough-bred mare; Mrs. Purdy, on a fine bay, Mr. Robert Centre, on a thorough-bred and good-looking bay gelding; Mr. William E. Peet, on Harry Babcock's Persuader; Mr. C. De B. Wagstaff on a fine bay horse; Mr. Harry Blasson on the dark bay pony Jack Horner; Mr. E. Zeborowski on a big dark bay, and Mr. Fitzpatrick on a chestnut mount. The scene at the meeting place, at the Garden City Hotel, was very inspiriting. A number of ladies and gentlemen gathered on the porch of the hotel to see the hunting party start for the "cover," and there was a train of vehicles, the most noticeable among which were a dog-cart, belonging to Mr. Phenix Remsen, to which was attached a tandem team, and a nondescript carriage, drawn by a four-in-hand, and owned by Mr. William Wetmore. Among the interested spectators were Mrs. A. T. Stewart, Judge Henry A. Hilton, Mrs. Hilton, and a party of friends. Most of the hunters wore top-boots and breeches, but only three wore the regulation scarlet coats. The hunters so attired were Mr. F. Gray Griswold, the Master of the Hounds and Huntsman, who also carried the horn emblematic of his office; Mr. E. Zborowski, and Mr. Fitzpatrick, the Whipper-in. Mrs. Purdy wore a blue habit and a Derby hat. The hounds were of the small breed, Irish stock, white, with liver and black points. Only seven couples of the ten owned by the Hunt were used. The hunting party left the place of meeting at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the Huntsman, Mr. Griswold, and the Whipper-in, Mr. Fitzpatrick, leading, with the hounds clustering at the heels of their horses. Having gone about three miles on a trail, the hounds suddenly took up a false scent, gave tongue, and went in full cry across the fields. With a great deal of difficulty they were beaten back. The party then went on to a point east of Mineola, where the hounds quickly found a scent that had been laid for them. They once more gave tongue, the huntsman wound a merry blast upon his horn, and the hunters started with joy after the dogs. The chase, even though it was but one over the trail of a bag of aniseed, was filled with incident. The fences were high and numerous, and the way led through woods and over plowed fields. The first mishap to a rider happened to Mr. E. De B. Wagstaff, one of whose feet caught a rail, and he was thrown to the ground. He recovered his mount immediately, and rode cleverly to the finish. After the chase had gone on for about three miles, Mr. Griswold, the huntsman, put his horse to a five-mortriced rail. The animal had easily passed the four-barred fences, but as he passed over this his hoof caught, and horse and rider were thrown down. Mr. Griswold held on to the bridle, and, recovering himself quickly, remounted. Neither he nor his horse was hurt by the fall. The whipper-in next took the fence in good style. Following him was Mr. Harry Blasson, on his tried pony Jack Horner. Jack made a glorious leap, and passed the fence. At the next leap, a small one, however—he faltered, and though he responded to the spur of his rider, and crossed the obstruction, his action was so strange that Mr. Blasson dismounted. Jack then fell, and, rolling over, died in a few minutes. He had burst a blood-vessel in leaping the "five-mortriced rail." He was a good hunter, and won high repute at the Hackensack fox chases. Mr. Blasson had ridden him for seven years, and he was about 14 years old.

After running about four miles, the hounds suddenly lost the scent in a piece of woods near New-Cassel. They were whipped in, and afterward "cast," and finally succeeded in recovering the scent. They then followed it about two miles further east, nearly to Westbury, where it doubled, and led them back near to New-Cassel, where the hunt ended. The followers of the hunt all rode finely, not excepting Mrs. Purdy, who showed herself to be a fearless and graceful equestrienne. Several gentlemen experienced in fox chasing at the other side of the Atlantic stated that the hunt of yesterday was successful, and that Mr. Griswold performed the duties of huntsman with remarkable skill. The second meet of the Queens County Hunt will take place on October 17.

THE QUEENS COUNTY FAIR.

The crowd in attendance at the Queens County Fair yesterday was the largest ever seen on the grounds. The local politicians of both Queens and Suffolk Counties were largely represented, and the question of candidates at the coming election was, of course, pretty thoroughly discussed. Awards in the various classes of horses made up to last evening are as follows:

Stallion, 2 years old and under 3, owned and bred in the county, first premium to F. J. Taylor, of Farmingdale.

Stallion, 1 year old, owned and bred in the county, Valentine Willis, of Mineola.

Brood mare, with foal, owned in the county, Richard Ingraham, of Hempstead.

Gelding or mare, 1 year old, owned in the county, Stephen Payn, of Baldwin.

Geldings or mares, 2 years old, owned in the county, Charles S. De Mott, of Hempstead.

Lady's saddle-horse, owned in the county and ridden by lady, Mrs. Annie Townsend, of Glenwood.

Geldings or mares, 3 years old, owned and bred in the county, G. W. Baldwin, of Bayville.

Stallion, 3 years old, owned and bred in the county, Samuel Post, of Hempstead.

Geldings or mares, 7 years old, open to all competition, H. G. Woodnut, of Flushing.

Gelding or mares, 4 years old, owned and bred in the county, Barney Gallagher, Flushing.

Stallion, 3 years old, owned in the county, Charles H. Lott, of Merrick.

Geldings or mares, 4 years old, open to all competition, William Simonson, of Jamaica.

Geldings or mares, 5 years old, owned and bred in the county, J. L. Barclay, of Newtown.

Stallion, 4 years old, owned and bred in the county, Timothy T. Jackson, of Flushing.

To-day there will be a number of interesting exhibitions on the track, including competitions for premiums by single road horses, matched horses for the road, matched horses for all work, saddle horses, &c. The competition for the premium for the best herd of Jersey cattle offered by President Messenger—$100—was close between H. P. Crozier, of Northport, and B. L. Swan, of Oyster Bay, there being but few points of difference. Mr. Crozier was the successful competitor.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE PEABODY EDUCATION FUND.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES—REPORT OF THE GENERAL MANAGER—ADDRESS BY HON. ROBERT C. WINTHROP—THE PEABODY MEDAL.

The Board of Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund held their eleventh annual meeting at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel yesterday. There were present: Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Chairman, of Boston; ex-Gov. Hamilton Fish; Mr. William Aiken, South Carolina; Secretary of State William M. Evarts; Mr. George W. Riggs, Washington; Mr. Samuel Wetmore, New-York; Mr. A. H. H. Stuart, Virginia; Gen. Richard Taylor, Louisiana; Surgeon-General Joseph K. Barnes, United States Army; Chief-Justice Morrison R. Waite; Gen. Henry R. Jackson, Georgia; Col. Theodore Lyman, Massachusetts, and Rev. Barnard Sears, General Manager of the Board. Hon. R. C. Winthrop called the board to order, and Col. Lyman acted as Secretary pro tem. in the absence of George Peabody Russell, the Permanent Secretary. The Chairman then read an address, in which he recalled the fact that the day and place of annual meeting had been fixed by the by-law proposed by Chief Justice Waite, and adopted. He then said: "I cannot forget that it was on the same day of the same month, 11 years ago—the 3d of October, 1866—that our illustrious founder, Mr. Peabody, came to spend a few days with me at my Summer residence in Brookline, Mass., to communicate to me confidentially the great American benefactions which he was proposing to bestow, and to consult and advise with me in regard to the arrangement and organization of this, the greatest and noblest of them all. I recall him at this moment, seated in my own hall, under a portrait, as it happened, of our world-renowned philanthropist as well as philosopher, diplomatist, and statesman—Benjamin Franklin—taking from his capacious wallet a budget big enough for a Chancellor of the Exchequer or a Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and reading to me privately that long schedule of appropriations for education, science, and charity, which soon afterward delighted and thrilled the whole community. 'And now I come to the last,' said he, as he drew forth yet another roll with a trembling hand. 'You may be surprised when you learn precisely what it is; but it is the one nearest my heart, and the one for which I shall do the most, now and hereafter.' And he then proceeded to read the crude sketch of that endowment for Southern education of which we are the Trustees, and of which the formal instrument bears date Feb. 7, 1867."

He then referred to the "renewed harmony of the North and the South," of which the organization of the board was a harbinger, and said that as the contributions have been conditioned on the appropriation of much larger sums by those who have been aided, the action of the board has involved an expenditure in the South of at least $10,000,000 during the next 10 years. He then complimented the General Manager for his energy, and expressed the opinion that the one thing needful in the South was an enlightened public opinion on the subject of education and a deeper impression of the importance of free schools for their whole population, and of normal schools for the training of teachers. He produced several impressions of a Peabody medal, which is to be struck in bronze and silver for distribution as an incentive to proficiency in the normal schools. The medal was designed by Henry Mitchell. On its front is a profile head of Peabody, and the inscription on the outer circle, "George Peabody, born 18 Feb., 1795; died 4 Nov., 1869." On the reverse is a legend from Peabody himself, "Education a Debt due from Present to Future Generations," and "The Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund." The reverse contains a tablet for the inscription of the name of the medalist. With a tribute to the late Hon. Samuel Watson, a former member of the board, the address closed.

The record of the last annual meeting was then read by the Secretary, and that part of the Chairman's address concerning Hon. Samuel Watson was referred to a committee consisting of Gen. Henry R. Jackson, Chief Justice Waite, and Mr. George W. Riggs. General Agent Sears then read his annual report on the condition of free schools in the South. In Virginia before the war there were, properly speaking, no free schools. In 1871, out of 411,104 children, 130,469 attended the public schools. In 1876 the children of school age numbered 482,789, of whom 200,067 attended school, and the cost for current expenses was $985,658. In North Carolina a tolerable system of free schools for white children, dating back to 1840, was destroyed by the war, and was proffered the attendance has increased vastly. In South Carolina the attendance has increased from 30,448 in 1870 to 110,416 in 1875, and the yearly expenses have increased from $100,735 to $434,165—to even a larger figure in 1873 and 1874. The fact that the schools are of short duration and poorly taught and accommodated show that much remains to be done. The efforts of the Trustees have not been seconded in Georgia as they have in other States, the cause of the apathy being traceable partly to the prejudice of the people and partly to their lack of information. Florida had her first public schools in 1868, and in 1875 taught 32,371 children, at an expense of $188,152. Im competent teachers are complained of, but the prospects are said to be brighter than ever before. Alabama first had public schools in 1870, and in 1876, out of 406,270 children, 104,414 attended school. Mississippi began to open free schools in 1869, and in 1876 had 166,204 children in attendance. Political causes have hindered progress in Louisiana, and a large white population, and in many districts even in the fine climate of America our best champions would be able to beat them, although it ought to be stated that Milner, in the match at Creedmoor last year, accomplished the then unparalleled feat of putting in 15 consecutive bull's-eyes at 800 yards, and that Edmund Johnson, in the same match, obtained what has never yet been equaled, namely, the highest score of 15 bull's-eyes at 1,000 yards." Now, this would be very valuable information, no doubt, if it were true; but it happens that it was Johnson who obtained the highest possible score at 800 yards on the occasion in question, while Milner's total at 1,000 yards ran up to the magnificent score of 15 bull's-eyes. * * * The next portion of the article is devoted to a description of the American mode of "schooling" a team, but a much superior system exists in this country, and was applied with the well-known success in the competition for the Elcho Shield at Wimbledon this year, when the invention of coaches and assisted by the presence the shooting at the various ranges. The system is the invention of a Dublin gentleman, and the team last sent to America were in the possession of the necessary scoring cards, but want of practice on the part of the register-keepers led to somewhat of a failure in their utility. At Wimbledon this year the Irish firing point was eagerly crowded with old small-bore shots anxious to obtain an insight into the Irish mode of success, and it is doubtless to this country that the American system of scoring, so highly spoken of by the *Globe* correspondent, owes its origin, although the transatlantic method is by no means as perfect as ours.

THE EDWIN ADAMS BENEFIT.

The managers of the Edwin Adams benefit held a meeting yesterday at the office of Mr. Harry Wall, No. 14 Union-square, Mr. G. F. Fuller presiding. Letters from prominent members of the profession tendering their services were read, but in view of the urgent need of more volunteers, and with the desire of enlisting the sympathies of the public in the movement, the following circular was drafted for publication:

No. 14 UNION-SQUARE, Oct. 3, 1877.

The friends of Mr. Edwin Adams in the City of New-York have organized a benefit for him, which he greatly needs, being ill of a fatal sickness, and also in poverty. Mr. Adams has been able to leave Chicago, and to-day is at Buffalo, on his way to this City. The performance for his benefit will occur at the New-York Academy of Music on Oct. 12. There is no need to urge the worthiness of this project or the extreme necessity of the beneficiary. The dramatic profession has entered heart and soul into this effort. It is believed that many who cannot act will wish to help by contributions, and that many friends of Mr. Adams outside of the profession will feel the same kindly impulse to aid in soothing the last hours of this noble gentleman and honored actor. Opportunity is afforded for the exercise of the amplest practical goodness upon this occasion. The committee will be glad to receive contributions, small or large, and it is hoped that every person interested in the matter will co-operate in making the benefit a true success.

E. A. SOTHERN, Chairman of Committee.

Already over 50 leading members of the theatrical profession have promised to contribute to the entertainment. The programme will include the third act of "Othello," with Mr. Sothern, Mr. Florence, Miss Lotta, Mrs. Drew, and Mr. Louis Aldrich. Miss Clara Morris will probably play in the fourth act of "Camille," besides which the programme will include several amusing incidents. It was announced at the meeting that the Academy of Music stockholders will not claim their usual courtesies on the occasion of the benefit. The choice seats and boxes will be sold at auction on Monday next, with Messrs. Sothern and Florence as auctioneers.

A HIGHWAY ROBBER ARRESTED.

About 1 o'clock on Wednesday morning, as Mr. Francis J. Herron, of No. 28 West Forty-ninth-street, was about entering his residence, he was accosted by two young men, one of whom inquired where Fifth-avenue was. Mr. Herron was about replying when one of the men struck him him a violent blow upon the back of the head. The gentleman then turned on his assailants and they ran away, but not before they had snatched his gold chain and locket, and with such violence that there was hardly a button left on his vest. Officer Campbell, of the Nineteenth Precinct, seeing the thieves running, gave chase and captured one of them. The prisoner, when brought to the station-house, gave his name as John Reynolds, which is supposed to be an alias. Officer Campbell narrowly escaped with his life, as when he came in close proximity to Reynolds, the latter drew a revolver and attempted to shoot him, which attempt failed, however, as the officer, who was too quick for him, succeeded in knocking the weapon out of his hands with his club, forcibly illustrating that at least on this occasion clubs were trumps. The prisoner, whose real name is supposed to be Davis, was arraigned before Justice Wandall yesterday in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, on a charge of highway robbery, and was held to answer in default of $5,000 bail.

THE MEDICO-LEGAL SOCIETY.

The regular meeting of the Medico-Legal Society was held last night at No. 12 West Thirty-first-street, Dr. Hamilton presiding. The first business in order was the election of officers, and the following ticket was elected: President, George H. Yerman; First Vice-President, C. S. Wood; M. D.; Second Vice-President, D. S. Riddle; Recording Secretary, George W. Wells, M. D.; Assistant Recording Secretary, Henry S. Rokenbaugh; Corresponding Secretary, Jean F. Chauvean, M. D.; Treasurer, Thomas S. Bahan, M. D.; Librarian, J. A. Morgan; Curator and Pathologist, John F. Dunphy, M. D.; Chemist, Prof. R. Ogden Doremus; Trustees, for one year, William G. Davies, R. J. O'Sullivan, M. D.; for two years, John C. Peters, M. D., Max F. Eller; for three years, Nathan Boseman, M. D., and Jacob F. Miller. An additional report of the Committee on School Hygiene was read by Dr. R. J. O'Sullivan. It set forth the sanitary and hygienic condition of the public schools under the new regulations. A resolution was offered by Dr. J. F. Dunphy, calling for the appointment of a committee of five to investigate the existing defects in the laws for the prevention of criminal abortion and report at a future meeting. The resolution was passed and the committee appointed. The meeting then adjourned.

THE SEVENTH'S NEW ARMORY.

LAYING THE CORNER-STONE—THE LINE OF MARCH AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR ACCOMMODATING SPECTATORS.

Col. Clark, commanding the Seventh Regiment, made a detail of 24 men from his command yesterday to perform the duties of ushers to-day at the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new armory. Guests holding tickets will find several entrances to the grand stand, at each of which an officer and a file of men will be stationed to scrutinize the invitations and to admit people of distinction who may have lost their tickets of invitation or left them at home. The officers detailed for this duty are Lieuts. Steele, G. W. Rand, Parr, and Carrington. The procession will be formed in Fifth-avenue, above Twenty-sixth-street, at 2 P. M., in the following order:

Seventh Regiment, Col. Emmons Clark commanding.
Carriages, two abreast, containing the Governor and staff, Mayor Ely, and Hon. Robert Lenox Kennedy, Royal Phelps, and Capt. W. W. Astor.
Trustees of the new armory fund.
Veterans of the National Guard, Col. William A. Pond commanding.
Grand Master and officers of the Grand Lodge, and Masons of the State.

The line of march will be up Fifth-avenue to Sixty-seventh-street to the armory, and returning by the same route, the regiment and veterans will pass in review before Adjutant-General Franklin Townsend at Thirty-fourth-street. City officials and ladies and gentlemen holding invitations to the platform will pass the Police and guard at Fourth-avenue and Sixty-sixth-street, and those holding tickets admitting friends of active and veteran members of the regiment will be admitted to the platform at Lexington-avenue and Sixty-seventh-street. The platform has been built with a view to accommodating 3,500 persons with seats, and as tickets to that number only have been issued no crowding will be possible.

Company I, Capt. Casey commanding, had been ordered to drill at the old armory this evening, but in order to turn out in full strength at the parade to-day the drill was held yesterday at 4:30 P. M. By this means its series of drills will not be broken.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

COMMENTS OF THE FOREIGN PRESS—THE IRISH SYSTEM OF COACHING.

From the London News, Sept. 17.

The Creedmoor rifle match between representatives of England and America has ended in a decisive victory for the latter. The excellence of the shooting was very great. Out of a possible (or impossible) total of 3,600, obtainable by 720 distinct shots, the Americans gained 3,334, or an average of nearly four and two-thirds for each possible five per shot. Our own team went very near this the first day, but fell off the second. Still, they averaged four and a half out of the five, and this, be it remembered, at long ranges only. It would show want of magnanimity to attempt to explain away the victory. No doubt the transport of a team to a long distance has its difficulties, and the difference of climate not merely has an effect upon the men, but in such a matter as long-range rifle shooting directly affects the conditions of the contest. But we shall be quite content to admit that our men have been beaten because they were not the best men; and only such explanations need be sought as if attended to may make them the best. The contest was, we believe, to some extent one between breech and muzzle loader; but this can be decided as well at Wimbledon as at Creedmoor. The Americans, however, are said to be much ahead of us in their arrangements for team firing, allowing much less latitude than we do to individual crotchets and caprices. Certainly the difference between the highest and lowest totals of the English marksmen is considerable. Rifle shooting is, indeed, no new amusement in America, and the gentleman who habitually extinguished his candle in this manner did so before the weapon was much known in England. But the spread of the pastime in the Eastern States, and among a class very different from hunters and trappers, may be taken as an additional proof of the increased popularity of outdoor amusements across the water. If W. Winans, plotting in a rocking-chair, with his feet on a stove, that a man learns to hit the bull's-eye at 1,000 yards a dozen times running.

From the Dublin Freeman's Journal, Sept. 15.

That portion of the English press which is not at present employed in teaching us about Dublin society, Ireland and the Irish, &c., seems disposed to educate us regarding the performances of Irish riflemen. A recent article in the *Globe*, praising the superiority of the American scores as compared with those of the United Kingdom team during the practices, says: "The best scores ever made by our Rosses, Fentons, Rigbys, or by Milner or Edmund Johnson at these ranges do not reach the above average, and it may also be doubted whether even in the fine climate of America our best champions would be able to beat them, although it ought to be stated that Milner, in the match at Creedmoor last year, accomplished the then unparalleled feat of putting in 15 consecutive bull's-eyes at 800 yards, and that Edmund Johnson, in the same match, obtained what has never yet been equaled, namely, the highest score of 15 bull's-eyes at 1,000 yards." Now, this would be very valuable information, no doubt, if it were true; but it happens that it was Johnson who obtained the highest possible score at 800 yards on the occasion in question, while Milner's total at 1,000 yards ran up to the magnificent score of 15 bull's-eyes. * * * The next portion of the article is devoted to a description of the American mode of "schooling" a team, but a much superior system exists in this country, and was applied with the well-known success in the competition for the Elcho Shield at Wimbledon this year, when the invention of coaches and assisted by the presence the shooting at the various ranges. The system is the invention of a Dublin gentleman, and the team last sent to America were in the possession of the necessary scoring cards, but want of practice on the part of the register-keepers led to somewhat of a failure in their utility. At Wimbledon this year the Irish firing point was eagerly crowded with old small-bore shots anxious to obtain an insight into the Irish mode of success, and it is doubtless to this country that the American system of scoring, so highly spoken of by the *Globe* correspondent, owes its origin, although the transatlantic method is by no means as perfect as ours.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN SCHOOLS.

The Board of Education yesterday considered majority and minority reports of the Committee on By-laws, Elections, and Qualifications, relative to the question of corporal punishment, but postponed decisive action thereon. These reports were presented at the meeting held on June 6, and were then laid on the table. The majority of the committee—Commissioners Henry P. West, R. G. Beardslee, and David F. Baker—recommend the continuance of the existing by-law, while the other members—Commissioners Stephen A. Walker and Leonard Hazeltine, backed by President Wood as ex-officio member—recommend the re-establishment of the system of corporal punishment in the schools, with certain important modifications. The discussion of the subject yesterday was confined to Messrs. Walker, Watson, and West. The first-named Commissioner delivered an exhaustive address in support of the minority report. He said that it was not a question of corporal punishment versus moral suasion. The gentlemen concurring in the minority report accepted every argument set forth in favor of the perpetuation of the present by-law. The latter, however, had resulted practically in making vagrants of many children, by authorizing their expulsion from the schools on the strength of the plea that they were incorrigible. It had been advanced on the other side that the discipline had improved under the present system. He (the speaker) did not doubt the accuracy of the statement, but it was pertinent to ask why does the percentage stop at 92. In view of the fact that only good boys and girls are taught in the schools, it would naturally be expected to reach as high as 99. The recommendations of the minority report provide that children shall not be driven to ruin by being turned out of the schools for offenses for which they can be chastised in the class-rooms. Commissioner Watson denounced corporal punishment as a barbarism, and recited facts to show the superiority of moral suasion. The parents of children were manifestly well satisfied with the present system, and it was only the least capable of the teachers who desire the re-establishment of corporal punishment. Commissioner West made an address of a similar tenor. The board adjourned without voting on the question.

THE MEDICO-LEGAL SOCIETY.

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CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Prof. F. G. Fairfield, of the New-York College of Veterinary Surgeons, will deliver the first of two lectures devoted to the microscope before the Polytechnic Association this evening.

The schools for free instruction in short-hand will be opened by the New-York Phonographical Society this Thursday evening at No. 39 Delancey-street, and No. 336 West Twenty-ninth-street.

At an early hour on Monday morning the front door of Sellick C. Smith's furnishing store, at No. 175 Broadway, was broken open and the establishment robbed of $250 worth of goods.

The Republicans of the Twelfth Assembly District assembled at No. 291 East Fourth-street last evening, and resolved earnestly to support the ticket nominated by the Rochester Convention.

The Independent Republican Executive Committee met last evening, and adopted resolutions deploring the action of the State Convention, expressing confidence in the Administration of President Hayes, and appealing to Congress to lend its support to the President.

Yesterday afternoon Detective Shelly, of the Central Office, arrested Edward Harris, alias "Haggerty," a well-known "confidence man," on a charge of swindling a colored man named Thomas W. West out of $11 by a confidence game yesterday morning, in City Hall Park.

Rev. Dr. Thomas Hastings and Dr. J. E. Forrester are to deliver addresses at the opening exercises of the Orpheon Free Choir Schools of Mr. Jerome Hopkins this evening, at Steinway Hall, and Mr. Hopkins will read his annual paper on "Free Musical Instruction."

W. W. Astor, one of the Trustees of the new armory fund for the Seventh Regiment, has increased his subscription to $1,000; the United States Trust Company and the Metropolitan Bank have each subscribed $500, and the Board of Officers of the Ninth Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., Col. Hitchcock, has contributed $250 to the same object.

The schedules were filed yesterday in the matter of the assignment of Philip Stiner, the tea merchant, to E. Y. Bell. The liabilities are set down at $257,822 18, the nominal assets at $67,479 77, and the real assets at $6,086 89. Of the liabilities, about $200,000 are secured. The only large creditors are Havemeyer & Elder, whose claim is for $24,897 07.

John McGill, who for some time past has been obtaining aid from persons in different parts of the City by representing himself as a mendicant Catholic priest, was arrested yesterday in

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8132. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

RECENT FIGHTING IN ASIA MINOR.

MUKHTAR PASHA'S REPORT OF THE BATTLE AT KANILAR—THE RUSSIANS SUCCESSFUL AT ONE POINT AND THE TURKS AT ANOTHER—THE RUSSIAN LOSS SAID TO BE 5,000.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—A Reuter telegram from Constantinople says: "According to unofficial accounts, the Russians under the Grand Duke Michael have been defeated between Ani and Kars. Two Russian Generals were killed."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 4.—Mokhtar Pasha telegraphs a long account of Wednesday's battle which appears to have been indecisive. He says his outposts withdrew from Great Kanilar, which is probably the position the capture of which by Gen. Mellikoff was described in the *Daily News'* special from Karajal yesterday. The Russian attacks on Little Kanilar and Kizil-Tepe were unsuccessful. On the right, the Turks being threatened by six battalions, assumed the offensive. They stormed Gladi-Dagh, and after five hours' fighting, pursued the Russians to Aorpatchai. Night stopped the conflict. Both sides maintained their positions. Mukhtar Pasha estimates the Russian loss at 5,000. The Turkish loss is unknown. Fazli Pasha was wounded. There was no fighting on Thursday, except near Karajal, of which the dispatch gives no details. The rumor that two Russian Generals were killed is unfounded. The Porte, in a dispatch to its representatives abroad, claims that Mukhtar gained an overwhelming victory.

OPERATIONS IN BULGARIA.

BOMBARDMENT OF RUSTCHUK RENEWED FROM GIURGEVO—THE SERVIAN MILITIA—SULEIMAN PASHA.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The *Times'* Rustchuk special, dated Oct. 3, says: "A renewed bombardment of the Russian batteries at Giurgevo has inflicted enormous damage upon the town of Rustchuk. A great proportion of the houses are in utter ruins. Only a few remain entire. The intrenchments, however, are intact. The health of the garrison and inhabitants is good, and the casualties few."

The *Times'* Belgrade special says: "The Militia have been ordered to assemble by the 8th inst."

It is announced from Constantinople that Suleiman Pasha has arrived at Rasgrad.

THE OPERATIONS IN MONTENEGRO.

THE CAMPAIGN TERMINATED—THE PRINCE OF MONTENEGRO AND THE BANJANI DISTRICT.

VIENNA, Oct. 4.—The *Tagblatt* has a Cettinje dispatch saying: "The Prince of Montenegro has decided to consider this year's campaign terminated with the occupation of the district of Banjani. The Prince had written the Czar that he had succeeded in obtaining his principal object, namely, the deliverance of the population of Upper Herzegovina, and did not intend to go beyond the Banjani country. The Prince concluded with a request that the Czar would, in the event of the conclusion of peace, use his efforts to bring about the incorporation of the district of Banjani into Montenegro.

GERMANY AND THE PORTE.

AN EARNEST NOTE FROM THE EMPEROR WILLIAM—THE CRUELTIES OF THE WAR.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The *Daily News'* special from Vienna says: "Trusty reports from Berlin state that by Emperor William's special order a note has been sent to Constantinople very earnestly urging that the principles of humanity should no longer be violated. The note does not exactly threaten the Turks, but leaves no doubt of the high indignation felt, and that the German Government does not intend silently and indifferently to look on."

WITH THE RUSSIAN RESERVES.

GLEANING NEWS FROM THE FRONT—BRAVERY OF ROUMANIAN SOLDIERS — OSMAN PASHA'S SUCCESS—INACTIVITY OF MEHEMET ALI—PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF AND ST. DEMETRIUS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUCHAREST, Saturday, Sept. 15, 1877.

The newspapers have received orders to be careful of what they tell their readers, so that with the fate of Mr. Damé before them as a reminder of the consequences of over-zeal, they have elected to be silent altogether until they get the "straight tip" from the *Moniteur Officiel*, which is equally cautious and publishes nothing without the saving clause, "which needs confirmation," tacked on to every dispatch. Fortunately there are certain private sources of information, and from these can be gleaned the fact that things are going on very badly at the front. The Roumanians are apparently fighting gallantly, and Prince Gortschakoff has written to the *Golos* "to stop its sneers and innuendoes against this nation of heroes," &c.; but they are paying dearly for their glory, and on Thursday night half a dozen medical men were roused from their slumbers, by order of the Minister of War, and hurried off in a special train toward Simnitza, where the wounded are being brought in such numbers that neither beds nor surgeons are sufficient for their accommodation and attendance. Their capture of Grivica, on the 12th of September, is a very creditable achievement for green troops, for the first time in presence of the enemy; all the more so, indeed, that this was the point where the Russians were so terribly beaten in the battle of the 31st of July. Unfortunately, like the young bears, they have all their troubles before them, as Grivica is only an advanced work of Plevna, six to seven kilometres from the main position, which is not at all commanded by it, and is beyond the range of any of the guns of the Russian field batteries. So far the continuous six days' fighting has not been successful to break the Turkish line, which still looms up as formidably as when Kestner's Division was decimated and Krüdener's two corps were rolled back in fragments from before its Redif-garrisoned intrenchments. There are three corps engaged now in the attack; 100,000 men, according to the Russian calculation, but in reality not more than 80,000, at the commencement of the engagement, which has already made serious gaps in the ranks of the allies, of whom 6,000 wounded are lodged in the field hospitals, and 3,500 transported to Sistova. The capture of the redoubt of Grivica was almost accidental, that is to say, its assault did not form part of the general plan of operation elaborated at headquarters. The intention was to turn the line from the north to the west, and then to attack simultaneously on both sides. To this end Gen. Skobeleff, on the extreme left, was ordered to oblique to the right and march upon Biasivas; but a violent sortie of the Turks defeated this manœuvre at its commencement, and, although eventually successful in repulsing the enemy, he was forced to content himself with the occupation of a hill to the south of Plevna, where he intrenched himself and held his position for 24 hours; when, after a gallant resistance to six attacks, he was driven out at the point of the bayonet, losing all the advantages gained during the engagement of the 11th inst. Meanwhile, that is during Skobeleff's operation on the first day, the action became pretty general, and the Russians, desirous of profiting by the apparent confusion of the Turks, attempted a movement along their entire line. The Fourth and Ninth Russian Army Corps, with the Fourth Roumanian Division and Zatoff's brigade on the right, advanced on Grivica, which was garrisoned by three Turkish battalions, who beat back the enemy three times, hurling the stormers and their scaling-ladders back into the ditch. Reinforced by an entire brigade and a regiment of chasseurs, the forlorn hope was again brought up, and on this occasion with success, as the Osmanli gave way before superior numbers and retired in good order, but with the loss of six cannon. The defense was very stubborn, and the victory has been dearly bought, as the allies confess to an immense butcher's bill, whose items are 260 killed and 1,030 wounded. One of the intelligent gentlemen of the press who was there or thereabouts during the performance, accounts for the unusual proportion of wounded by the supposition that the "Turks were armed with 16-barreled revolving rifles!"

The immediate material importance of this success is overrated, although eventually it must have a great bearing upon the operations against the main position, which is now being regularly approached, and must fall in course of time, unless the Russians renew their temporarily abandoned "bull-in-a-china-shop" tactics, or unless Mehemet Ali can inflict such a crushing blow upon his enemy at Biela and Tirnova that he will be obliged to give up altogether the offensive in order to look to the safety of his line of communication with his base. Yet, although Osman Pasha may be finally obliged to evacuate his present position before these persistently repeated attacks, there is no reason whatever for supposing that his defeat will be so overwhelming as to justify its classification with such disasters as Metz or Sedan. Plevna is no *cul de sac*, where annihilation or capitulation are the sole alternatives. Osman has two lines of retreat open to him, and nothing in his rear of a nature to prevent another stand on the Balkans. It is true that the Russians pretend to have dispatched troops in the direction of Sophia, from Lovdscha, but, in the first place, they have not men enough to operate in mass, and in the second, if they could spare an entire corps, the ground is too broken to admit of the movements of any but light infantry and the smallest description of field batteries. Besides, the distance from Lovdscha to Orchanieh is greater than from Plevna, and there are nothing but bridle-paths and sheep-tracks through the hills, whereas the highway, through Ostrovo is for Turkey in excellent condition, and up to last night Muschir was in uninterrupted communication with Orkaine, which, if he can reach before the enemy, no human power can wrest from his possession. That he may move westward, should the worst come to worst, is beyond doubt, but that he will avoid doing so if he can is equally certain, as his defeat will be immediately followed by an irruption of the Serbs into Turkish territory, and the action even of these wretched creatures on one side, combined with that of the Russians on the other, will seriously endanger the safety of his columns on their march through the Timok Valley to Nisch and Sophia, where he would be encountered by the enemy in force, as his retreat by Widdin would be along two sides of a triangle, of which the Russians would manœuvre on the hypothenuse.

Since his succession of victories on the Kara Lom, last week, Mehemet Ali has been apparently inactive. Officially we only learn that his right wing has not yet crossed the river, while his left is established at Popkeni and Jasiar on the Teft bank, with the head-quarters at Sarnasfular, whence an offensive movement threatens both Tirnova and Biela; but a rumor is current that this latter position was forced yesterday, and that the Russians have been rolled back to Gorny Studen. Should this be true, or even if the present announcement be premature, when this happens the entire Russian Army will be inclosed in a net formed by the forces of the Serdar Ekrem and his two muschirs, whence the only issue will be a retreat across the Danube, whose attendant disasters will only be paralleled by those of the passage of the Beresina; for, incredible as it may appear, the Russians have not as yet constructed a single important work to cover their base of operations or assure their safety in case of reverse. Military critics in Europe were and still are very severe and sarcastic in their criticisms of the blunders committed by our civilian Generals in the early part of the civil war, which some of them even affect to call a "conflict between two armed mobs;" but what will be their judgment of this campaign, where arrogance and self-sufficiency have developed into a display of ignorance and incapacity worthy only of Ashantees or Abyssinians! Not one gleam of ability is there to light up the sombre picture. Courage and contempt of danger and death carried to their highest pitch, but with them a neglect of the most elementary lessons of the art of war, which has rendered the sublimity of the soldiers' self-sacrifice utterly useless. As matters now stand, it would seem that nothing short of a miracle, or the treachery of some Turkish commander, can save the Russian Army, and those who look calmly and intelligently at the situation are fain to ask themselves, What next? Probably, the army of invasion will be beaten back into Roumania within a fortnight; and how is the pursuit of their conquerors to be checked? The Turkish bank commands at every point, except perhaps at one, (Widdin-Kalafat) the Wallachian line, and with Turtukai, Silistria, and Rustchuk to cover their pontoons, the Turks can be in Roumania a week afterward, with nearly an absolute certainty that their march to its capital will be merely a military promenade. For, once their retreat in mass commenced, the Russian troops will be too much demoralized to rally into a serious resistance. Of course this is mere speculation, as we are ignorant of the Serdar Ekrem's plans and instructions, but the possibility of an invasion of the Moldo-Wallachian provinces exists, and can only be prevented by foreign intervention, should the imperial forces now in Bulgaria be defeated as signally as there is every reason to believe they will be. Prince Gortschakoff labors diligently to effect an arrangement of some sort which will save the national honor; but, unfortunately, all his efforts are paralyzed by the lying bulletins from the Army persistently announcing victory, and maintaining that the "checks" are only apparent, whereas the success is real and eventually triumph only a question of time. He knows the truth, but like his sovereign, he dares not acknowledge it; the dread spectre of revolution looms up for him as it did for the man of Sedan, and he fears the indignant cry of the nation clamoring for its lost legions. Where can Russia look for aid in this her hour of need? Is Germany in reality her friend, or what price can she pay for the helping hand which will satisfy Teutonic greed and not utterly compromise through all time the remains of her shattered prestige! Doubtless the Grand Chancellor's bed is not one of roses, though he must chuckle in his sleeve at the realization of his own forebodings of evil and at the confusion of his political adversaries who taxed his prudent hesitation to engage in war as the result of old fogyism and senile attachment to diplomatic tradition. But he wears a smiling face, and is so assiduous in his attendance on the café chantant *demi monde* as though the interests of a great Empire were not at stake, 200 miles away, whose thousands of brave men are dying daily for a lost cause. Clever though he may be, the Prince is a disreputable old sinner, and none but a Russian Emperor would tolerate the nightly exhibitions in public places of which his chief courtesior plays the leading rôles. The German and Austrian comic papers are full of satirical squibs and scurrilous caricatures in celebration of the doings of the great man, who is always represented with a suite of nymphs of the *pavé*, and, on the very eve of the solemn appeal for assistance to St. Alexander Newski, the Roumanian actor Ionescu, after drinking a glass of beer out of a boot-shaped goblet—intended to be an allusion to Count Andrassy's Magyar costume—ventured to offer the dregs to one of the audience who was dressed and painted in imitation of the Russian Premier. For a moment the not over-delicate habitués of the Jardin Rasca were astonished at the comedian's audacity, but a peal of applause hailed the acceptance of the liquor, when they discovered that it was only an impersonation of the personage, who, however, was present in flesh and blood at an adjacent table, and, with half a dozen of his demi monde friends, was particularly conspicuous for his cries of "Bravo!" and "Bis!"

In my last letter I gave a long account of the ceremony in honor of St. Demetrius, of whose antecedents it was not possible for me to tell, as nobody then seemed to know anything about them. But as during the droning and howling of his devotees he proved himself to be really a "great medicine" by giving their army a little success, the newspapers to-day vie in praises of their patron. He is not the original great St. Demetrius of the Greek calendar, so much in reverence in Russia and in the classic land of Hellas, but a recent invention of Bulgarian growth, and this is his story. He was born in Bassarabova, a little village on the Lom—precise epoch unknown—and was at one time a shepherd, but, tiring of his profession, or being touched with grace, gave up the crook for a hole in the ground, where he passed his time in dirt, piety, and miracles. Of the particular nature of these last no record remains. After a while he died, and some years after his coffin was floated away by a freshet which caused great damage to the neighboring corn-fields. Whereupon the daughter of a peasant, who was possessed of the devil, had a dream in which she was notified that her father would be cured if he pulled the saint out of the water. This he did, in spite of the demoniac opposition of his "familiar," being guided to the spot, says the legend, "by a bright light, often remarked by him before, but hitherto supposed to indicate only a treasure guarded by evil spirits, and, lo! the saint appeared, brilliant as the rays of the rising sun." Soon the tidings of this act were noised abroad, and the Hospodar of Bucharest dispatched a deputation of priests and boyards to fetch the relics to the Court Church, but on their arrival at a fountain by the roadside, the cortége was brought to a halt, and no prayers or persuasions could induce the corpse to budge. Immediately a council was held, and, after much discussion, it was resolved to harness an ox to each side of the body and allow the saint to take his choice. In ordinary circumstances the object would have been rendered fragmentary, but this one was of stronger composition, for when the beasts made their plunge forward the animal on the Bucharest road broke loose and went quietly homeward, while his companion trotted off to Bassarabova, where, by the Hospodar's directions, the saint was made nice and comfortable in the village church, afterward supplemented by a monastery. Here he wrought countless miracles, so many, indeed, that the Wallachian Primate, one Nikiphoff Tarnovano, became quite jealous that so unimportant a place as this little Bulgarian village should possess a saint all to itself, "whereas," Said he, "if I had him in the Metropolitan it would acquire a reputation for sanctity, and we of the diocese would profit by the offerings of the faithful." But the monks in charge of the body were deaf to his entreaties, and, what is more extraordinary when one remembers their nationality, not at all venally disposed, so that Nikiphoff was in despair until he remembered that half a loaf is better than no bread at all, and that if he could not have all the saint he might possibly succeed in getting possession of a piece of him. So, next morning he repaired to the shrine, and, under pretense of kissing the sacred hand, tried to bite off one of the fingers, "whereupon all his teeth fell out, and he remained with distended jaws for three days, when he expired."

This was the last Bulgarian manifestation of his miraculous power of which the Church has any authentic record, but it was sufficient to put a stop to any further sacrilegious desire to translate the remains from their comparatively humble resting-place. About a century later, however, a war broke out with Turkey, and the Russian General, Pierre Calticoff, came to Bassarabova, where he too had a vision bidding him rescue the holy relics from the hands of the Moslems, who could be sure to profane them as soon as they entered the village. But, as the place for their final deposit had not been communicated to him otherwise than vaguely, under the denomination of "the capital of a great people," he fancied that Peterburg was the destined spot, and was making preparations to that end when an inspired namesake of the saint, one Hadji Demetrius, persuaded him that if he would take them to Bucharest "that city would be saved from her misery." And he consented, and "the relics were deposited with great pomp in the Metropolitan, and the whole nation soon experienced the beneficial effects of their presence, for the war ceased and the pestilence disappeared, and joy and prosperity entered into the hearts of all." Such is the legend of the present object of Roumanian reverence, and, strange to say, even the upper classes generally distinguished for their supreme indifference to religion, are intimately convinced of the efficacy of the Bulgarian shepherd's intercession in this conflict with the Turks.

THE ELECTIONS IN FRANCE.

PROGRAMME OF THE REPUBLICANS.

IMPRUDENCE OF THE MARSHAL'S MANIFESTO—A COUNTER APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE—MORE PRESS PROSECUTIONS—ANTICIPATIONS OF THE RESULT.

From our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 21, 1877.

As might have been expected, the manifesto of the Marshal has raised a bitter discussion in the press, and the imprudence of the language used is already apparent. The foreign journals that have thus far reached us are unanimous in condemning the terms employed by M. De MacMahon. The London *Times* accuses him of a want of intelligence as well as of tact, since he had no need of throwing himself into the struggle between the different parties, or of cutting off all means of retreat in case the elections go against him. In substance he tells the people that they are perfectly free to choose their own representatives, but unless they elect those designated by him things will go badly. The will of the nation is to be respected only on condition that it is in accord with the will of the Marshal. I cannot think that Marshal MacMahon really means to say this, or that he means anything but an attempt to aid the Conservatives in the coming elections; but in that case he should have left such declarations to his Ministers, and kept out of the quarrel himself. But the effect produced here by this manifesto is not as great as was expected, or as those living abroad may fancy. Perhaps the bourgeois of Paris is growing more intelligent. At any rate the white papers posted upon the walls caused no sort of excitement; there were no crowds about them; men read the Marshal's speech, shrugged their shoulders, and passed on. If the manifesto had been signed Napoleon it would have created a sensation, but the Marshal is not a Bonaparte, and has not the authority necessary to talk in this high way to the French people. When Prince Louis issued his proclamations they produced a sensation; that of the Marshal has fallen flat, even the ordinary Parisian bourgeois characterizing it as an electoral dodge. Some of the counter-manifestoes are very amusing. Let me give an idea of one drawn up by a number of Deputies, members of the Left.

FRENCH: You are about to be called upon to name representatives to the Chamber of Deputies. Thanks to the political progress of our country, all attempts to exercise pressure upon your choice will be in vain; but there must be no equivocation. You must know what has been done, what factious, incorrigible, and powerless minorities pretend to do, and what will be the consequences of what you yourselves are about to do. What has been done is this: On the 20th of February, 1876, you elected a Chamber of Deputies, the majority of which, the image of France, sought to secure peace and to develop Republican institutions. It was the order received from you. This majority acted with a wisdom and moderation which struck all Europe, and which won for our country the cordial sympathy of all the powers. At home, passions were calmed under the happy influence of a pacific policy, sustained by all the Republican representatives of the nation. The Chamber of Deputies desired peace and liberty. It gave on every occasion proof of its enlightened love for reform by giving its scrupulous attention to all the parts of the budget, by diminishing taxes, by removing the impost upon salt, upon freights and oils, by reducing postage, by encouraging the construction of railways, by giving its aid to the reorganization of the Army—always worthy of the confidence of the nation—in raising the figure paid for public instruction, greater even than it has been under any government. These first reforms were to have been completed the following session. In its relations with the great powers of the State, the Chamber never went beyond the limits of its rights and attributions. It always respected the person and the situation of the President of the Republic. It often, with a desire for concord, adjourned its just complaints on account of the appointment of functionaries, for the decrees presented to the President for his signature did not respond to the legitimate wishes of the people and of their representatives. In its relations with the Senate, the Chamber was constantly animated by sentiments of conciliation, and never contested the part of the influence it should exercise. On the contrary, on one memorable occasion, the Chamber allowed the Senate, to maintain harmony between the two assemblies, to assume rights over the control of the budget which are not admitted in any country having a constitutional government. An unexpected and yet unexplained event occurred on the 16th of May. Exercising a constitutional right, but acting outside all the rules of parliamentary government, the President of the Republic sent away a Cabinet which had never been in the minority in either Chamber, formed a Ministry from the minority, and prorogued the Chamber for one month. Another decree, rendered with the consent of the Senate, pronounced the dissolution of the Assembly. The dissolution came on the eve of the discussion of the budget of 1878, at the moment when useful and serious legislative projects were being studied, when the work of the parliamentary commission was in full activity. It was by these works that the Chamber elected the 20th of February, 1876, justified the significant words of its President, M. Jules Grévy, when he said that the country would confess that, in its short career, this legislative body had not ceased a single day to merit the approbation of the nation. Now it is for you to speak. You will be told that there is no wish to overthrow the Republic. You will not believe the monarchical candidates who use this language, who dissimulate for the moment, under the garb of official candidatures, their preferences and their political views, and who burn with desire to find themselves in majority at Versailles, to use what is called the revisionary clause, for giving the last blow to republican institutions. What they expect of you is the election of a Chamber, which, under the pretext of combating the social peril, of destroying latent Radicalism, will maintain the power in the hands of men with retrograde ideas, who cannot live with the Republic, and who expect to substitute a monarchy for it on the first favorable occasion. That is what they call reserving their hopes. You will not be duped by such artifices. In order to check them it suffices for you to pronounce resolutely against the official candidates, and against the policy they represent, by voting for those who will hold up in the struggle the banner of the Republic against the Monarchical factions, of parliamentary government against personal power. You will carefully weigh the force of your votes. Elections favorable to the policy of the 16th of May will encourage all the factions and disturbing hopes, in putting the institutions of France adopted on the 20th of February, 1876, again in question. They will ruin the principle of governing the country by the country, undermined by the men who trampled under foot the principle of Presidential irresponsibility, by pushing the President into the political arena for the purpose of maintaining themselves in power. Finally, they will compromise order and public peace. The election of official candidates will not put an end to the conflict which has arisen between the public powers. Business, already paralyzed by a crisis of six months' duration, will not resume; commerce and industry will continue to suffer, until the last word remains with France, as the principle of national sovereignty demands. In the midst of these new complications France will become an object of distrust for all Europe, for elections like those demanded by the party of the 16th of May are the triumph of the Clerical Party, the insatiable ambition and perpetual agitation of which are causes of anxiety for all peoples and all Governments. As for you, your sense of duty will certainly grow with the audacity of those who pretend to impose themselves upon France. You will never submit to the demands of the representatives of the Monarchical parties. You will neither be an instrument of Clericalism nor abandon the rights and liberties that were conquered by your fathers after so many efforts, and which you have to transmit to your children as a sacred trust. You wish to defend, peacefully, by depositing your free votes in the electoral urns, Republican institutions; you wish to signify, with the authority which belongs to France, that the guardianship of the Republic must be placed in the hands of faithful functionaries who, in these difficult times, will know how to do their duty.

French! The country awaits with confidence a manifestation of your sentiments. After so many trials France wishes to find stability in the maintenance of her institutions, order in liberty, peace with the Republic and by the Republic. You will assure these benefits. You will listen to the voice of the national conscience, which is addressed to no party, but to all the French who are animated by a love for for their country.

It is very probable that this article has been made the object of judicial proceedings at the hour I write, for there are reports this morning that several of the journals are to be prosecuted for their criticisms of the President's manifesto. It is said that M. John Lemoinne's article in the *Journal des Débats* caused a great deal of irritation in Government circles, he having spoken out as plainly as the London *Times* did yesterday. It will be seen that the foregoing is not exactly a parody of MacMahon's proclamation, but it is something like one, for it completely reverses the sense of the language employed by the President. In many places the words are exactly the same, only the "will of the nation" is employed in the place of the President's "my." In an article which follows this manifesto, the *République Française* shows that even the Conservatives are not wholly satisfied. The Legitimist organ, *L'Union*, cannot agree to many passages, particularly to that containing the President's declaration that he will remain in power, *quand même*, and the Bonapartist *L'Ordre*, treats the document with ill-concealed irony. A very bad effect has been produced by the Marshal's attempt to discount the future action of the Senate, and there is no sort of probability that he could get a second majority in favor of dissolution, in case he should demand it. That he will be defeated in the coming elections is now considered certain, and the question is what he will do in that case. Certainly it is not easy to imagine what he can do either legally or illegally.

I have given the foregoing in full, because it presents the Republican programme, and gives a very clear idea of the position of the two parties before the country in the electoral contest. But another and more important document will appear to-morrow, and it is just possible that it may be given out to-night in time for telegraphing. This is the manifesto of M. Thiers. It is said to be a remarkably able document, about twice as long as that of the Marshal, and containing the entire programme of the Republican Party. Yesterday a report was published saying that it was written with a space of an inch between the lines for the purpose of corrections, and sent to the Senate Commission for revision. M. Jules Simon, who has the paper, assures me that this is not true, that the manifesto was completed by M. Thiers, and that it will be published just as he left it. The intention is to have it appear to-morrow, simultaneously with the decree ordering the elections.

THE GAMBETTA APPEAL TO BE HEARD OCT. 14—ADDRESS OF THE LEFT OF THE SENATE TO THE ELECTORS.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—M. Jules Simon is pronounced out of danger.

The hearing of M. Gambetta's appeal against the sentence of the Correctional Tribunal has been fixed for Oct. 10.

A manifesto has been issued by the Bureau of the Left of the Senate. It says the situation is one of the most serious ever experienced. The electors are called upon to decide whether the Government is to be one of personal power, directed by clerical and absolutist influences, or whether the nation intends to continue to rule itself.

TWO SHOCKING ACCIDENTS.

TWO LADIES AND A YOUNG GIRL KILLED ON THE TRACK OF THE BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 4.—Two shocking accidents occurred on the Boston and Albany Road today. In one, two ladies, Mrs. Nelson Belmore and a Mrs. Laramie, of Cochituate, were killed. They had left their homes in a buggy to drive to Waltham. They had lost their way, and were on the Stoker's crossing of the Boston and Albany Railroad when the accident occurred. The crossing, which is a private one and not guarded by a flagman, is about a quarter of a mile above the Grantville Station, and was approached by the carriage and its occupants just as a freight train came along. After waiting for this train to pass, the ladies started to cross the track, and at that moment the New-York Express, which reaches Grantville at about 4 o'clock, came rushing down upon them at the rate of 35 miles an hour. The body of the carriage was struck by the engine, and was shattered to pieces, the horse escaping unharmed. The ladies were thrown with great violence against the boiler head and were instantly killed. Their bodies were carried some distance on the pilot. The train was stopped as soon as possible, but life was extinct. The bodies and the remnants of the carriage were taken to the station. The injuries were found to be chiefly on their heads, which were badly crushed.

The other accident occurred at Auburndale earlier in the day. A girl, 9 years of age, a daughter of Michael McCarthy, was crossing the track of the Boston and Albany Railroad, when she was struck by an outward-bound noon train, and received fatal injuries. She was returning from school in company with two other girls, and attempted to cross the track just after a freight train had passed. She was warned by the flagman, but not noticing the approaching train, which was going at a high speed, persisted in continuing. She was struck in the back of the head by the pilot of the engine Nonantum, and carried about 100 feet, when she was thrown off on a pile of rocks. She was picked up insensible, and carried to the flag-house, where she died in about an hour.

THE ROOFLESS PATENT OFFICE.

THE DAMAGE BY THE RAIN-STORM EQUAL TO THE EXPENSE OF SEVERAL TEMPORARY ROOFS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The marble blocks which formed the ceiling of the portico of the north wing of the Patent Office building, fell this afternoon, during the rain-storm, and were broken into fragments. This created some alarm among the employes, whose fears were excited about the safety of the walls, and business was almost entirely suspended. The burned portion of the building being without a roof, the rain poured through the ceilings, washing down the plaster and causing considerable damage. In many of the rooms the water poured in so rapidly that everything had to be moved into the halls of that portion of the building which escaped the fire, and now there is almost as much confusion as there was the day following the conflagration. The damage sustained to-day is equal to the expense of several temporary roofs. Had lumber been purchased immediately following the fire, and men been employed to cover the building, the damage of to-day might have been avoided.

In a conversation late this afternoon relative to the reason why 11 days have elapsed since the fire at the Patent Office without placing over the burned portion a temporary roof, Secretary Schurz explained that no temporary roof can be placed on the top of the walls and be secured against being blown off during any ordinary gale of wind; that the temporary roof must be what is known as a shed roof, and be constructed inside the walls so as to be protected by them; that in order to do this, the iron beams, the ends of which hang in the walls, must be removed, as they are in the way; that no derricks can be used, and the work has to be done by hand, and necessarily slowly to avoid damage to the walls in which they are imbedded; that this is being done as fast as possible by skilful mechanics, and that the Ninth-street side would have been ready for the roofers this evening but for the rain of to-day; that on the G-street side several days yet will be required to remove the beams there, and make ready for the reception of the roof. The Secretary will transfer the Patent Office employes, now drenched out of the north side of the building, to the Wright Building opposite, and hopes thereby to be able to devise in other portions sufficient space to accommodate the officers of the General Land Office, who have been driven by to-day's rain from their quarters under the arches of the Ninth-street Model-room. The water flowed into the Ninth-street rooms and hall so rapidly this afternoon that it was found necessary to cut a hole through the immense wall of the building to let it out. It is now feared by many that the damage by the flood may prove nearly as great as that by the late fire.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN DAKOTA.

CENTRAL CITY, Dakota, Oct. 4.—A fatal shooting affray occurred here this afternoon. John S. Bryant, owning a placer claim here, claimed the surface ground of his claim as a mill site. A. W. Adams, formerly a correspondent of the Salt Lake *Tribune* and Chicago papers, under the *nom de plume* "Old Pioneer" and "Ching Foo," also claimed the ground by right of purchase. The trouble culminated this afternoon. They met on the ground, Adams shot Bryant through the body, turned and fled. Bryant then, drawing a Navy revolver, fired three shots at Adams, the first missing. At the second shot Adams fell, and Bryant, still advancing, placed the pistol at Adams' head and sent a bullet through his brain, killing him instantly. Bryant is not expected to recover.

THE HOSTILE INDIAN BANDS.

APACHES ON THE WAR-PATH—TWENTY-FIVE WHITES MURDERED IN NEW-MEXICO.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 4.—A special dispatch to the *Commercial*, from Kansas City, Mo., has the following: "A gentleman from Lower New-Mexico says the Apaches are on the war-path. One day last week they attacked a settlement of whites, killed 25 men, and stole a number of horses. These are the same redskins who committed so much devilment last year, and Gen. Hatch, in command of the United States troops, proposes to punish them severely. His regiment is not half sufficient to furnish protection to the whites in that section, and it is reported more troops will be ordered to assist him. The recent outbreak occurred near Silver City. Great excitement exists among the settlers, and the worst is feared."

THE ENGLISH RAILWAY FRAUDS.

FIRST REPORTS EXAGGERATED—THE MISAPPROPRIATION OF MATERIAL BY FOREMEN OF GANGS OF WORKMEN THE CHIEF OFFENSE.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The morning papers publish numerous conflicting statements concerning the frauds on the Midland Railway. The truth seems to be that yesterday's announcements were highly colored. Some workmen employed in the construction of the Settle and Carlisle branch of the Midland Railway appropriated the company's materials, made false returns of the number of men under them and the amount of service rendered, and indulged in other fraudulent practices, but the amount involved is not large, and much of it will probably be recovered. Three of the delinquents were arraigned at the Settle Petty Sessions yesterday, and remanded. They appear to be foremen of working gangs. The reports of the proceedings state that several more of the company's servants will be arraigned before the Carlisle magistrates to-day.

CONDITION OF SENATOR MORTON.

VISIT OF JUDGE MARTINDALE TO RICHMOND, IND.—IMPROVEMENT IN THE SENATOR'S HEALTH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 4.—Judge Martindale, proprietor of the *Journal*, spent to-day with Senator Morton at Richmond. He saw him last on the 13th ult., the date of the President's visit. The Judge says Mr. Morton's condition is decidedly improved. He has not gained in flesh, but has in strength. His face indicates less pain. His voice is stronger and more natural, while his mental composure, his eagerness for the company of friends, and anxiety to read and have read to him the current news, all furnish conclusive evidence that he is slowly but certainly improving from day to day. He concludes by saying: "From all the light we can gather from medical opinion and personal interview, we are more hopeful now than at any time since his last attack that Senator Morton's life will be prolonged, and that while his physical strength will remain seriously impaired, his mental vigor and capacity for work will be fully restored."

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A SELLER OF COUNTERFEIT NOTES.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 4.—Joseph Gordon, a saloon-keeper of Philadelphia, on trial for the past two days in the United States District Court, in this city, charged with passing counterfeit $50 notes on the Central National Bank of New-York, was to-day found not guilty. It was in evidence that Gordon was in Philadelphia when his confederate, who had obtained the notes from him, passed them in this city, and he was acquitted on the point that he had committed no offense within the jurisdiction of this court. Gordon was arrested in August last. Upon being released he was rearrested on a warrant sworn out by Detective Drummond, of Philadelphia, charging him with having in his possession counterfeit notes with intent to pass them. He was committed by United States Commissioner Rogers for a hearing on Monday next.

THE DEMOCRATIC WRANGLE

JOHN KELLY'S VICTORY COMPLETE.

ALL THE ANTI-TAMMANY DELEGATES EXCLUDED FROM THE CONVENTION—GOV. ROBINSON REFUSES KELLY'S OVERTURES LOOKING TO A COMPROMISE — HON. CLARKSON N. POTTER ELECTED PRESIDENT—A NEW TICKET NOMINATED, WITH ALLEN C. BEACH AT ITS HEAD—THE PLATFORM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 4.—The State Convention of New-York Democrats, which has wasted two whole days in unseemly wrangling, adjourned to-night. As was anticipated from the first, it resulted in a complete triumph for Tammany Hall and the Canal Ring. The Tilden element in the party has been driven to the wall; all those who sincerely or otherwise professed to desire reform have been worsted in the fight for office; and the entire machinery of the Democratic Party of the State has been taken out of the hands of the Albany regency and Tilden's kitchen cabinet and given into the keeping of John Kelly, Jarvis Lord & Co. The victory for the Ring has been an overwhelming one and the discomfiture of its opponents complete. When it was announced this morning that the entire Tammany delegation was to be admitted, to the exclusion of John Morrissey and the Independent Democrats, it was anticipated by shrewd politicians that Kelly would succeed in nominating at least a portion of the ticket which he desired to have elected, and that he would secure a fair representation on the State Central Committee. It was not expected, however, that his victory would be so overwhelming as it proved. Indeed, during the morning it was generally believed that Kelly and the Governor would effect a compromise, and it can be stated definitely that the "Boss" made overtures looking to such a result. Several of his agents called upon the Governor and informed him that they and the interest which they represented, simply desired the nomination of a new ticket, and that they were perfectly willing—indeed, anxious—to be governed by his judgment in the selection of names. Mr. Robinson, however, not fully realizing the extent of the power possessed by the Ring, or believing that any coalition with it would be discreditable to him, positively refused to listen to these propositions, and by his action in this direction dared the enemies of the old ticket to do their worst. They accepted his terms, placing at the head of the ticket Allen C. Beach, the lifelong political opponent of Tilden and Magone, and completing it by the nomination of men who have, to say the least, not been identified with the interests of the now prostrate reformer.

The convention adjourned last night to meet this morning at 10 o'clock. As the Committee on Contested Seats was not ready to report, however, no business could be transacted, and the interval of two hours which followed was occupied principally by loud calls for well-known "war-horses," who did not appear, and by a somewhat rambling address by Mr. Frank Spinola, who, because of a remarkable shirt collar and extraordinary lungs, is ever popular in Democratic assemblages. He devoted his attention mainly to indirectly denouncing Senator Woodin, whom he had not the courage to name, and Assemblyman Alvord, whom he called "Old Salt." As usual, Mr. Spinola made one or two ludicrous mistakes in the use of words, saying, for instance, "that there was no robbery too great for the Republican Party to avoid." Of course, the speaker meant "commit," but his audience was not particular, and applauded him quite as loudly as if he had said what he intended.

At the conclusion of his address Mr. West, from the Committee on Credentials, was announced, and made a majority report, admitting all the Tammany delegates—Edward Cooper, from the Sixteenth District, among the rest—and the Erastus Corning delegation from Albany. He further announced that, respecting the Brooklyn delegation, the committee was unanimous in its decision to admit the regular or McLaughlin men. Cheers and hisses greeted the report. The

put in nomination, as was Henry C. Waldo, of Essex, and Judge Armstrong, of Queens. Smith M. Weed, in seconding Waldo, said, among other things, that if Waldo was nominated his Senatorial district, which usually gave a Republican majority of 3,000, could be counted on to elect a Democrat. This kind of talk, coming from the personal friend of Senator Toby, who, it is understood, does not desire to be renominated from the district named, is to-night generally commented on as being, to speak mildly, somewhat significant. When Mr. Weed had concluded his address Mr. Schoonmaker was advocated by Mr. Clinton and other attachés of Tammany Hall, and his nomination was secured without serious opposition. The ticket was completed by the nomination of Horatio Seymour, Jr., for State Engineer, and then, after the usual thanks to the presiding officers, the convention adjourned.

The following is the complete ticket:

For Secretary of State—ALLEN C. BEACH, of Jefferson.

For Controller—FREDERICK P. OLCOTT, of New-York.

For State Treasurer—JAMES MACKIN, of Dutchess.

For Attorney-General—AUGUSTUS SCHOONMAKER, of Ulster.

For State Engineer—HORATIO SEYMOUR, Jr., of One .

To-night Kelly & Co. have endeavored, by brass bands and speech-making, to reconcile the old ticket men and the friends of Tilden to the defeat which they received in the convention. They have not succeeded well, however. The Anti-Tammany men are particularly enraged at the treatment they received at the hands of the Committee on Credentials, and they have returned to New-York vowing vengeance against the ticket. Beach, they declare, is the most vulnerable man in the State, and they propose to make public what they know of his record.

The new State Central Committee met to-night and organized by the election of William Purcell, of Monroe, as Chairman, and Phil H. Rhodes, of New-York, as Secretary. Purcell is a pronounced anti-Tilden man. Of course, a majority of the committee is with him. The whole machinery of the party is now in the hands of the Canal Ring and Tammany Hall.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

The Convention reassembled slowly this morning, and was not called to order till 10:45.

The Chair announced that the Committee on Credentials would not be ready to report for 15 or 20 minutes.

Mr. Bedell, of Oneida, inquired whether there would be any objection to the appointment by the temporary Chairman of Committees on Permanent Organization and Resolutions.

Mr. Greene, of Niagara, thought it would be premature to take any action on these committees till the hundred contested seats were decided and the members of the Committee on Credentials present. [Applause.]

At 11:20 word was received from the Credential Committee that they were considering the last contest submitted, and would be ready to report in half an hour.

Mr. Shaw, of Otsego, said it was understood that a member of the last Legislature had several speeches which he was unable to make in that body, and which the members of the convention would like to hear. He therefore, called upon Gen. Spinola to deliver one of these speeches. [Laughter and applause.]

Gen. Spinola came upon the platform amid applause and addressed the convention. He charged the Legislature of 1877 with being one of fraud and robbery, but said its frauds and robberies were as nothing compared with the fraud perpetrated when Hayes was made President. He then detailed his experience in the Legislature, and his contests with the member from Onondaga, more familiarly known as "Old Salt." [Laughter.] He charged the Republicans with always making efforts to deprive the people of a just and honest expression through the ballot-box, and claimed that the Democrats would carry the next State election, and there was nothing, as Tremain said at Rochester, to prevent them from holding the Legislature for the next 10 or 12 years. But it would not be a walk-over for the Democracy, and every Democrat must do his duty.

THE CONTESTED SEATS.

At 12, noon, the Committee on Contested Seats entered the hall, and the Chair announced that the first business in order would be to receive their report.

Mr. West, its Chairman, made a report as follows:

The Committee on Credentials, to whom was referred all cases of contested seats arising in this convention, respectfully report that upon meeting and organizing, the following cases of contested seats were presented for consideration and determination: The First Assembly District of Albany County, all districts in the County of Kings, all districts in the City and County of New-York, the First District of Rensselaer County, the Second and Third Districts of Westchester County, and a second contest in the Third, Fifth, Sixteenth, and Twenty-first Assembly Districts of the City and County of New-York. After hearing evidence and argument submitted in behalf of the several contestants, your committee reached the conclusions embodied in the following resolutions:

Resolved, First—That the entire delegation from the City and County of New-York chosen in the several districts hereof under the authority of the Democratic Committee of Tammany Hall are entitled to seats as the regularly chosen delegates from said City and County.

Second—That the entire delegation from Kings County headed by Edgar M. Cullen in the printed list are entitled to seats as the regular delegates from said County.

Third—That the regular delegates from Orleans County, headed by E. Kirkhart, be confirmed in their seats.

Fourth—That the delegation from the First Assembly District of Rensselaer consisting of Edward Murphy and colleagues are entitled to seats as the regular delegates from that district.

Fifth—That the delegates from the First District of Westchester headed by John B. Haskin be confirmed in their seats, the contestants having withdrawn their claims thereto.

Sixth—That the delegations from the Third Assembly District of New-York headed by William A. Roberts, from the Fifth headed by Mr. Gumbleton, and Twenty-first headed by Mr. Placer, be declared regularly elected and entitled to their seats.

Seventh—That the delegation from the Sixteenth Assembly District of New-York headed by Edward Cooper be declared duly elected, and admitted to seats from the Fifth headed by Mr. Gumbleton, and Twenty-first headed by Mr. Placer, be declared regularly elected and entitled to their seats.

Seventh—That the delegation from the Sixteenth Assembly District of New-York headed by Edward Cooper be declared duly elected, and admitted to seats when the roll of Congressional districts for committees was called, with the following result:

COMMITTEE ON PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Dist.	Dist.
1. Erastus Brooks.	18. R. R. Grant.
2. Jacob J. Bergen.	19. Charles Anthony.
3. Michael Bennett.	20. Martin Allen.
4. George S. Brown.	21. J. P. Hubbard.
5. William P. Kirk.	22. A. W. Shepherd.
6. John Galvin.	23. George M. Weaver.
7. George Hall.	24. George G. Breed.
8. Vincent C. King.	25. George W. Kast.
9. John D. Townsend.	26. James Joyce.
10. Edward Kearney.	27. Henry Tuttle.
11. James S. Thayer.	28. W. H. Corey.
12. James H. Robertson.	30. John Malbongall.
13. W. H. Ladu.	30. Frederick Cook.
14. Thornton A. Niven.	31. John Clifford.
15. William P. Scoresby.	32. Wilson S. Bissell.
16. James Jones.	33. George Van Campin.
17. Duncan McFarlane.	

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Dist.	Dist.
1. James W. Covert.	18. John G. Hollenbeck.
2. Thomas Kinsella.	19. Daniel Magone.
3. James F. Pierce.	20. William Arginbrigh.
4. Edgar McCullen.	21. S. M. Shaw.
5. James J. Slevin.	22. Andrew Cormack.
6. Richard Osborman.	23. Harvey S. Bedell.
7. Louis C. Washner.	24. George H. Goodwin.
8. Sidney P. Nichols.	25. Alvin T. Nye.
9. Frederick Smyth.	26. Milo Goodrich.
10. Henry L. Clinton.	27. William S. Hubbell.
11. Benjamin Wood.	28. George W. Schuyler.
12. Frederick G. Shoman.	29. W. B. Ruggles.
13. M. Parker Williams.	30. Sands Cole.
14. Thos. McGrath.	31. James G. Shepherd.
15. S. M. Van Alstyne.	32. N. B. Gatchell.
16. Samuel Hand.	33. H. C. Kingsbury.
17. Emerson E. Davis.	

Mr. West referred to the necessity for an opportunity of consultation among the more than 100 delegates just admitted to their seats, and moved a recess until 4 o'clock. Carried.

The convention reassembled at 4:20 P. M.

Mr. Peter Mitchell, of New-York, offered the following:

Resolved, That the Democracy of New-York, in convention assembled, send greetings to the Democracy of our sister State, New-Jersey, and congratulate the voters of that State on the nomination of the patriot and soldier, Gen. George B. McClellan.

The resolution was adopted by the convention rising and giving three cheers.

THE PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Mr. Brooks, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported the following:

Permanent President—Clarkson N. Potter, Westchester.

Vice-Presidents—Parke Godwin, James Loughran, John H. Douglass, Brewster Kissam, P. G. Duffy, Thomas Shiels, Anthony Eickoff, Samuel A. Lewis, Thomas Dunlap, Augustus Dougherty, Hugh L. Cole, Samuel G. Courtney, E. J. Eldridge, William Voorhees, John B. Deyo, Henry S. Bogue, Charles E. Barry, John Rogers, Albert Andrews, John McMurrow, O. M. Allaben, John Ives, Sylvanus Hoag, Thomas F. Petzle, Riley Champlin, Charles McLouth, B. F. Angell, Daniel L. Jenks, H. B. Williams, E. R. Hart, E. M. Tillotson, Peter C. Doyle, and J. T. Phillips.

Secretaries.—Theodore W. Smith, James Langan, James R. Tiernay, Dominick Roche, Henry Campbell, T. J. Campbell, E. D. Gale, H. N. Twombley, Michael Fitzsimmon, Richard Croker, William H. Quincey, William Jackerly, William Mandeville, J. B. D. Benedict, William Donohue, John W. Costello, William Mowry, Frank Burhan, Thomas Cantwell, Gad H. Lee, Gilbert Sherwood, E. J. Clark, H. Lee Babcock, G. E. O'Keefe, James S. Crouse, R. N. Steele, C. Bennett, Calvin Sheldon, William W. Nichols, William Tracy, Thomas Cummings, R. G. Person, and D. J. Wilcox.

The report was agreed to. The Chair appointed Messrs. Schell and Beebe a committee to conduct the permanent Chairman to the platform.

SPEECH OF HON. CLARKSON N. POTTER.

On the appearance of Mr. Potter he was greeted with applause, and proceeded to address the convention as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I thank you for the honor you do me in selecting me to preside over your action. The honorable gentleman who discharged with so much success the difficult and delicate duty of presiding over your organization in his opening address naturally referred to the great wrong which has been done to the Democratic Party and to popular government in excluding from office that great statesman whom the people had selected for their chief magistrate—a wrong due to the unconstitutional protection of fraudulent Returning Boards by Federal troops and the relegation by Congress of its duty of determining the disputed Electoral votes to a commission. It is, indeed, as fortunate as unexpected that the minority candidate, thus wrongfully installed in his place, should have adopted a course toward the Southern States at once constitutional and wise and just. Whatever may have been the motives which influenced him, whether a just and lofty patriotism or a mere selfish calculation as to what was the better policy for himself and his party, it yet remains that the course he has pursued toward the South was the only wise, just, and, as we think, constitutional course for him to adopt; and, deeply as I feel the wrong that was done to the people in declaring him to be elected, and the danger to our institutions arising from the methods by which that result was procured, I also remember that in respect to his actions, now that he is installed in office, he is entitled to be treated with justice and judged with fairness. But while commending, as I do, the conduct of the President toward the South, we should not forget that self-government by the permission of any man is toleration, but not freedom; for you will observe that we owe it to the accidents of the Cincinnati Convention that the Republicans have installed as chief magistrate one disposed to deal wisely and justly with the Southern States instead of one who would pursue the cruel and tyrannous policy of his predecessor. Had that convention selected as their candidate some other of the prominent names before them, we might still have an Administration ready to repeat the orders of Durell, and to enforce them with the zeal of a Sheridan; and we might thus have still continued throughout the South the same organization to control the colored vote, the same measures of oppression, the same support of carpet-bag rule, the same effort to make the prosperity of that section subordinate to its political use, to which it has been heretofore subjected. Now, whether great States shall have the right to govern themselves, or shall be kept under the rule of Kelloggs and Chamberlains by the aid of Federal troops, is a question that ought not to be left dependent on any man's will nor to the accidental choice of any convention. Such things ought to be settled by law, and be beyond discretion, and while we may well be thankful that since discretion is to be used it has fallen into the hands of those who use it as wisely and justly as Mr. Hayes has done in this regard. We shall never have discharged our duty to ourselves, our children, and to good government until we have done our part to put an end to a condition of things that admits of such abuse; that puts the protection of the people of all the States against military usurpation and carpet-bag government under fixed and impartial laws, and removed beyond the discretion or volition of any man.

But the action of the President toward the South is not the only part of his conduct which has been remarkable. Although more dependent upon the support of the office-holders than perhaps any President who preceded him, since his majority in three principal States hardly equaled the number of Federal office-holders, yet he declared that the patronage for which his followers contended should not be given them. Whether, if this be really meant, his party will sustain him in it, may well be doubted. Already, leading Republicans declare this purpose to be impracticable, and to be in part abandoned, as no one but Republicans get office. His order against the participation of officials in politics is defied, and his action denounced and repudiated at the convention of his party in the chief State of the Union. Far be it from me to speak of the President's action without respect. The evils arising from the system of civil service and from the magnitude of the Federal patronage are indeed so great that any honest effort to be rid of them ought to be favored; and, for myself, I say that I heartily respect the President and his advisers, in just so far as they are earnestly and honestly endeavoring to carry into effect the reform to which they make claim. But should he succeed in withholding from his followers the patronage to secure which they outraged the whole system of free government, the cure for existing evils would still be uncertain and transient. Here, again, Republican reform proposes only personal reformation. Doubtless, personal government by Hayes is better than personal government by Grant, but the reformation proposed is one in administration. No one believes that had the choice of the convention at Cincinnati fallen upon Mr. Conkling, Mr. Morton, or Mr. Blaine, we should have heard anything of such a method of disposing of Federal patronage as is proposed by the President, and, therefore, if the President can effect such a reform it will be purely a personal and temporary one, beginning and ending with him. No, we shall never secure real civil service reform until we have a change in the power of appointments, when an end is put to the centralization of all appointments in the President, distributing the appointment of local officers in some way to the localities, and making the tenure of subordinate officers for a fixed time. The evil of this enormous executive patronage will then be ended, a patronage greater by far than that of any civilized monarch, and yet which was in the beginning so insignificant that the fathers failed to make any provision in respect of it whatever.

From the beginning of this Government there has been but one permanent party—that great Democratic Party which you represent. It is the party of limited and localized government. Its duty and purpose should be to secure rights and remove abuses by law. To that end it ought, as I think, to take steps which will make such contrivances as returning boards forbidden, such interference by Federal troops as that in Louisiana impossible, and to make such changes in the fundamental law as shall limit the power of the President over appointments, and regulate the tenure of office by law, not by party rule or executive whim; but as I think it should go beyond even this, and remembering the increased power which, with increasing centralization and wealth, have come to Congress, should strive for such changes in the fundamental law as shall restrict the powers of Congress over private claims, subsidies, grants, and all kinds of personal and special legislation, as it has been found necessary to limit the legislation of the great States, and should carry out the principles of the fathers by conforming the provisions of the Constitution to existing evils and to the present condition of things.

For ourselves, in this State, certain of success, it only remains to us to make wisely and harmoniously our selection of the candidates to be chosen at the coming election, and, remembering always the high character and purposes of our party, to maintain its action above reproach, and carry it forward in the interest of real reform and of sound and just government.

Mr. Brooks, from Richmond, Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, offered the following, which was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be presented to Hon. David B. Hill for the able, impartial, dignified, and successful manner in which he has presided over its deliberations as its temporary Chairman.

On motion of Mr. Peter Mitchell, Mr. John B. Fellows was invited to address the convention while waiting for the Platform Committee, but the latter thankfully declined to occupy its time at present, though he hoped to have a future opportunity to express to the New-York Democracy his approval of the admirable work of this convention.

THE PLATFORM.

Mr. Clinton, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, read the following, which were adopted:

The people, having in the last Presidential contest elected, by an overwhelming popular and a clear electoral majority, the Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President, and the will of the nation thus constitutionally declared having been wickedly and boldly nullified by means of the grossest usurpation and frauds of returning boards, protected and adopted, if not instigated, by the party in possession of the Government, and rendered impracticable by a threatening array of military force;

Resolved, That at this, the first convention of the Democrats of this State held since the consummation of this great crime, it is not only just and fit, but it is the plain duty in the interest of constitutional government and in the vindication and preservation of the sacred right of a majority to choose their rulers, to denounce with the warmest indignation this stupendous wrong, and we do hereby denounce, condemn, and hold it up to universal execration.

Resolved, That this duty of setting a mark of infamy upon this transaction and preventing any quick forgetfulness or easy condonation of it from raising a tempting precedent for future outrages, rests especially and peculiarly upon the Democratic Party of this State, one of whose most illustrious leaders was the President actually chosen by the nation.

Resolved, That the late House of Representatives deserve the thanks of all patriots and lovers of liberty for their just refusal, in the exercise of the most ancient and valuable privilege belonging to representatives of the people in all constitutional governments, to appropriate money for the support of soldiers to be used in the illegal and despotic oppression of citizens in any portion of the Republic.

Resolved, That the present National Administration, by its scope from the North to the South and its cessation from the mischievous, unconstitutional, and oppressive interference with the internal affairs of States, has, in that respect, reversed the vicious precedents of the Republican Party, followed the course marked out by the Federal Constitution, and to which the Democrats stand pledged, and it is therefore entitled, in that particular, to the approval of all good citizens.

The Democratic Party of New-York reaffirm the following principles set forth in their platform adopted in 1874, now thrice indorsed by large majorities of the voters of this State: Gold and silver the only legal tender; no currency inconvertible with coin; steady steps toward specie payments; no step backward; the honest payment of the public debt in coin a sacred preservation of the public faith; revenue reform; a tariff for revenue only; no Government partnership with protected monopolies; home rule to limit and localize most jealously the few powers intrusted to public servants, Municipal, State, and Federal; no centralization; equal and exact justice to all men; no partial legislation; no partial taxation; official accountability enforced by better civil and criminal remedies; no private use of public funds by public officers; corporations chartered by the State always supervisable by the State in the interest of the people; the party in power responsible for all legislation while in power, economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the granting of subsidies by the Government to corporations or individuals, for the construction of railroads or other internal improvements, as unnecessary, beyond the scope of Federal power, and inevitably producing corruption.

Resolved, That we congratulate the whole people of this State that, notwithstanding the suffering to which the laboring classes have been for years subjected, in spite of their failure to obtain remunerative employment and the bitter privations which have been imposed on them thereby, they have endured these calamities for the most part with patience, without disorder or violation of the public peace; and we declare that it is through the beneficent operation of equal and just laws, favoring no one class at the expense of another, a steady return of legislation to that standard, as we yield to the schemes of grasping monopolies, and the decrease of public expenditures and taxation to the lowest practicable point, that the laboring classes of the country (with whom the Democratic Party has always strongly and intelligently sympathized) are mainly to find effectual and permanent relief.

Resolved, That we demand more complete protection for the savings of the industrial classes by the stricter supervision and control of savings banks, insurance companies, and all other institutions in which the people's money may be invested, and the enactment of laws providing severe and certain punishment of all official neglect, extravagance, or fraud, by which the people's earnings may be endangered or lost.

Resolved, That the deliberate refusal of the Republican majority in the State Legislature, during two sessions, in open defiance of the plainest and most peremptory mandates of the Constitution, to apportion the representation of the people of the State in the Senate and Assembly in accordance with the census, is a reckless disregard of duty hitherto without precedent in our history, and aims a blow at the very root of representative government. That this act, the most revolutionary and lawless ever ventured upon even by that revolutionary and lawless party, rendars it indispensable to the preservation of the right of representation that the legislative power should be wrested from its hands at the coming election; that the political principles of the apportionment appearing in the resolutions of the recent Rochester Convention is, upon its face, a mockery and insult to the Constitution. It boldly calls for a direct violation of the organic law in demanding that the amount of population should be disregarded and a system of rotten boroughs maintained to prevent "a preponderance" of the inhabited over the uninhabited portions of the State.

The Democracy of New-York, in convention assembled, again pledge themselves, their nominees, and their representatives in the Senate and Assembly, to follow where an honest and fearless chief magistrate shall lead—to shield from the due administration of our great canals, so long despoiled in their construction, maintenance, repairs, and revenues; to carry on with unwavering purpose and fidelity wise measures to increase the efficiency of all the departments of public works and service, and to persist in reducing our direct State tax. As proof of their devotion to this work, they point to the fruits of the illustrious administrations of Govs. Tilden and Robinson. The civil service of the State has been purified, economy and prudence have been introduced in every department, offenders against the law, defaulters in the public funds, embezzling County Treasurers, profligate boards and Trustees, swindling contractors, and those who have debauched legislation and political justice, have been relentlessly prosecuted.

THE NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES.

Mr. Beebe offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the convention do now proceed to nominate, in the usual manner, candidates for the various offices to be filled at the ensuing general election in the order named in the election notice.

The Chair announced that the first nomination would be for Secretary of State.

Mr. Brown, of Jefferson, in a strongly eulogistic speech, nominated Allen C. Beach, of Jefferson County, for Secretary of State. [Applause.]

Mr. De Witt, of Kings, presented the name of John Bigelow. [Great applause and hisses.]

The Chair rebuked those who had hissed, and Mr. De Witt proceeded, asking that he be given a kind and respectful hearing. He said he presented the name of John Bigelow because it was due to the party that he should be continued in his place. It was due to the cause of reform, which had been inaugurated so opportunely and carried forward so successfully by Samuel J. Tilden and his colleagues and friends. He exclaimed: "God forbid that I should cry out, 'I know you not' in his day of crucifixion." [Great applause.] He said he stood here in the name of the Government of the State and the real President of the United States, to nominate the comrade of Samuel J. Tilden, John Bigelow, for Secretary of State.

Mr. Shaw, of Otsego, nominated Abram B. Weaver, of Oneida, and spoke of him in high terms.

Mr. Raines, of Monroe, seconded the nomination of Mr. Bigelow. He passed in review the history of the party for the past four years, and said the Democratic Party was now invited to turn out the man who had led them up the golden stairs of victory. He said it would be ungrateful to John Bigelow now to discard him after the service he had done the Democratic Party.

Mr. Beebe, of Sullivan, followed, and after referring to his having stood by Samuel J. Tilden for and as Governor, and for the Presidency, declared that he did not think he had been ungrateful to be crucified. He cited the fact that there was no precedent for the re-election of State officers since 1850; therefore, the obligation of renominating the present ones did not rest on this convention. Referring to Allen C. Beach, he said Gov. Robinson had sent his name to the Senate for Superintendent of the Bank Department. [Great applause.] He closed by declaring that he would support the nomination of Allen C. Beach, until the convention had refused to nominate him. [Great applause.]

Mr. James S. Thayer, of New-York, said it was an extraordinary speech for any one to make here in a Democratic convention, that this Governor and that ex-Governor desire the nomination of a certain candidate for a certain office. He said if Mr. Bigelow should ever hear the glittering speech of the gentleman from Kings or the forcible harangue of the gentleman from Monroe, he would exclaim, "God save me from my friends." [Great laughter and applause.] He said this question was settled yesterday, and it meant the nomination of Allen C. Beach and the defeat of John Bigelow. What the Democracy wanted was a real reform—a reform in men as well as measures.

Gen. McQuade, of Oneida, said that although he would be pleased to second the nomination made by Mr. Shaw, still, he felt bound to sustain the nomination of John Bigelow.

Mr. Kinsella, of Kings, sustained the nomination of John Bigelow.

Mr. West, of Lewis, next spoke. He said he did not think the nomination of any one particular man essential to the safety of the Democratic Party. He sustained the nomination of Mr. Beach.

Mr. Mooney, of Erie, sustained the nomination of Mr. Beach.

Mr. Faulkner, of Livingston, next addressed the convention in favor of the nomination of Mr. Beach.

Mr. Moak, of Albany, followed on the same side.

Allen C. Beach was named by 227 members; John Bigelow by 144, and Abram B. Weaver by 12.

On motion of Mr. D. B. Hill, of Chemung, the nomination of Mr. Beach was made unanimous. [Great cheering.]

The Chair announced the next nomination to be of a candidate for Controller.

Mr. Schell, of New-York, presented in a highly eulogistic speech the name of Frederick P. Olcott for Controller.

Mr. Magee, of Steuben, seconded the nomination of Mr. Olcott, and moved that it be by acclamation.

Judge Parker, of Albany, hoped the nomination would be thus made, and the motion was carried amid great applause.

The Chair announced the next nomination to be of a candidate for State Treasurer.

Mr. Wheaton nominated James Mackin, of Dutchess.

Mr. Goodrich, of Cayuga, presented the name of Charles N. Ross, of Cayuga.

Mr. Bouton, of Delaware, nominated O. M. Allaben, of Delaware.

Mr. Beach, of Onondaga, presented the name of Emery W. Gurney, of Wayne County.

Mr. J. S. Thayer sustained the renomination of Treasurer Ross.

Mr. Beebe urged the nomination of Mr. Mackin.

The convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for Treasurer. After the vote had been taken, and before it was announced, large numbers changed their votes to Mackin.

Mr. Jones, of Steuben, asked unanimous consent to move that James Mackin be nominated by acclamation, which was given, and Mr. Mackin was thus nominated amid applause.

The Chair then announced that the next nomination would be for Attorney-General.

Mr. Hollenbeck, of Essex, nominated Artemus B. Waldo, of Essex.

Mr. Stewart, of Ulster, nominated Augustus Schoonmaker, of Ulster.

Mr. Parker, of Albany, seconded the nomination of Judge Schoonmaker.

Mr. Hand, of Albany, proposed the renomination of Charles S. Fairchild, and proceeded to rehearse the services he had performed in behalf of the State. He declared that his opponents consisted of those who were subject to prosecution and who are being prosecuted. These, he repeated, were his enemies. He asked if this convention should give heed to any such opponents.

Mr. Covert, of Queens, presented the name of Judge John J. Armstrong, of Queens County.

Mr. Henry L. Clinton, of New-York, sustained the nomination of Senator Schoonmaker. He said there was not a single voter in New-York City and County who did not differ with Mr. Fairchild with regard to his prosecution of the Tweed Ring.

Mr. Weed, of Clinton, sustained the nomination of Mr. Waldo, and spoke of him in the highest terms of approval.

Mr. Ballou, of Oneida, presented the name of J. Thomas Spriggs, of Oneida.

The convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for Attorney-General. Augustus Schoonmaker was named by 225 members, Charles S. Fairchild by 114, and Artemus B. Waldo by 38.

Mr. Weed moved to make Mr. Schoonmaker's nomination unanimous. Carried.

The Chair announced that the next nomination was for State Engineer and Surveyor.

Mr. West presented the name of Horatio Seymour, Jr., of Oneida. [Great applause.]

Mr. Walker moved that the nomination be made by acclamation, but Mr. Moak presented the name of Charles Hilton, of Albany, and Judge Cochran, of Westchester, presented the name of Horace Loomis, of Westchester.

The convention proceeded to vote, but before proceeding far Mr. McQuade appealed to Mr. Moak, who presented the name of Mr. Hilton, to vote for the nomination of Mr. Seymour by acclamation.

Mr. Moak said he could not resist the temptation, and made the motion, which was carried with applause.

Mr. Brooks moved that a committee of five be appointed to inform the gentlemen just nominated. Carried, and Messrs. Brooks, West, Hand, Kinsella, and Greene were appointed as such committee.

The following members of the State Central Committee were announced:

Dist.	Dist.
1. John H. Sutphin.	18. J. W. Fisk.
2. William D. Veeder.	19. Daniel Magone.
3. William A. Fowler.	20. Samuel W. Bell.
4. Francis Nolen.	21. W. W. Gordon.
5. Henry A. Gumbleton.	22. Alexander H. Crosby.
6. Philip R. Rhodes.	23. James Macduff.
7. Edward D. Gale.	24. William A. Poucher.
8. Edward L. Donnelly.	25. Edward S. Jenny.
9. Frederick Smythe.	26. Henry Stowell.
10. John Kelly.	27. Lester B. Faulkner.
11. Augustus Schell.	28. E. K. Apgar.
12. Casper C. Childs, Jr.	29. C. C. B. Walker.
13. E. H. Evans.	30. William Purcell.
14. Lewis Beach.	31. Frank W. Foreman.
15. Fordyce Lathin.	32. Daniel F. Lockwood.
16. Daniel Manning.	33. C. L. Cary.
17. Samuel O. Gleason.	

On motion of Gen. McQuade, the thanks of the convention were tendered to Clarkson N. Potter for the able manner in which he presided.

On motion of Mr. West, the State Committee was authorized to fill vacancies in that committee, and also in the State ticket.

Three cheers were then given for the ticket, and the convention adjourned sine die.

The vote for candidate for Treasurer before the changes took place stood: Mackin, 127; Ross, 126, and Gurney, 111.

STATE POLITICAL NOTES.

The Republicans of Oswego County have nominated Newton W. Nutting for County Judge and T. W. Skinner for Surrogate.

The Republican Convention for Steuben County, in Corning yesterday, nominated Gerry H. McMaster for County Judge, L. A. Waldo for County Clerk, and E. D. Mills for District Attorney.

The Republican Senatorial Convention for the Twenty-sixth District was held at Geneva, Tuesday, and placed Edwin Hicks, of Canandigua, in nomination. Mr. Hicks was the District Attorney of Ontario County for a long term of years.

The Republican Committee of Lewis County presents the name of Henry E. Turner as candidate for State Senator, instead of Henry J. Blotchford, who was recommended by the County Convention, but has withdrawn because of his ineligibility, he being a Postmaster.

The Republican Convention for the Sixth Judical District, at Binghamton, yesterday, nominated Judge William Murray, of Delaware County, for re-election, and nominated C. E. Martin, of Broome County, to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Bench, caused by the resignation of Judge Balcom last Winter. Mr. Martin has held the position for several months by appointment of the Governor.

In his address accepting the nomination for re-election from the Twenty-second Senatorial District Republican Convention Hon. Dennis McCarthy said: "While the President is doing the good work of fraternizing the whole people, I am sure he will not forget the sacred pledges of his party and the Constitution to secure equal civil and political rights to every citizen without regard to color or creed. As for civil service reform, we are all in favor of that reform that demands industry, honesty, and capability; we believe these qualities are to be found pre-eminently in the Republican Party. We do not believe in the general rule that all men holding office shall be prohibited from aiding fairly and justly the success of those principles they think best for the country. If there are or have been abuses here and there, correct them quickly—sharply; but do not cut off or take away from the officeholder any portion of his rights as a citizen."

FUNERAL OF GEN. CUSTER.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CEREMONIES AT WEST POINT—ORDER OF GEN. SCHOFIELD.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 4.—In all probability there will be a very large attendance at West Point on Wednesday next on the occasion of the funeral of Gen. Custer. The following order has been issued.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST POINT, UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 2, 1877.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 24.—The funeral of the late Brevet Major-Gen. George A. Custer, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Seventh Cavalry, will take place from the Chapel at 2 o'clock P. M. Wednesday Oct. 10, 1877. The funeral escort to be commanded by Brevet Brig.-Gen. Thomas H. Neill, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sixth Cavalry, will consist of the Battalion of Cadets, the Cadet Light Battery of artillery, and the United States Military Academy detachment of cavalry. The detachment of cavalry will receive the remains on their arrival at the south dock at 12:30 P. M., and will escort them to the chapel, where they will lie in state under a guard of honor from Company E, Battalion of Engineers. On the completion of the exercises in the chapel the procession will be formed and proceed to the cemetery under the direction of Brevet Brig.-Gen. Neill, United States Army, in the following order:

The Escort.
Clergy.
The Body.
Mourners.
Officers of the Military Academy.
Officers of the Army.
Officers of the Navy and Marine Corps.
Officers of the Volunteers and Militia.
Societies and Fraternities.
Citizens.

Academic duties will be suspended from 1 o'clock P. M., and all labor on the post from 12 M. until retreat. By command of

MAJOR-GEN. SCHOFIELD.

WILLIAM W. WHERRY, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Official: FRANK MICHLER, Aide-de-Camp.

The remains of Gen. Custer are at present in the receiving vault of the cemetery in this city. They will be removed therefrom on the morning of the 10th, and under escort of a guard of honor from West Point will be conveyed to the special steamer Mary Powell, Capt. Anderson having kindly offered his boat for the purpose free of charge, and intending to make a special trip, thus accomodating the people along the river who desire to participate in the obsequies. The Mary Powell will leave here with the body on board at 10:30 A. M. It is thought that military and civic organizations from different points along the river will take part in the solemn exercises. The Connecticut Cavalry Association, composed of the survivors of the First Connecticut Cavalry Volunteers, and the officers of the Regular Army from New-York and New-York Harbor will attend.

THE GILMAN FORGERIES.

A COMPROMISE LIKELY TO BE MADE.

OVERTURES BY THE WIFE AND SISTERS OF THE ACCUSED CONSIDERED BY THE VICTIMS—A MEETING HELD ON THE SUBJECT—SOME CURIOUS DISCLOSURES—GILMAN ALIVE AND IN THE CITY—A CORRECTED LIST OF THE FORGERIES AND LOSSES.

It is now certain that William C. Gilman, the respectable forger of Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company scrip, has not committed suicide, and it is more than probable that he has been quietly hiding away in this City all the time. It was learned yesterday that overtures looking to a compromise had been made on the part of Gilman's relatives to his victims. These overtures were said to have come from Gilman's wife and sisters, and their terms were stated to be as follows: Mrs. Gilman offers to give up the family residence and furniture which are in her name, together with her private fortune, which is considerable, and Mr Gilman's sisters are ready to sacrifice their individual interests in their dead mother's estate if the victims will stipulate to refrain from prosecuting the forger criminally. There seems to be no doubt that the proposition will be accepted, as it has already met with a very favorable reception. A meeting of the victims was held during the afternoon in the office of the Commercial Mutual Insurance Company in William-street, but what action was taken could not be ascertained, as all those who took part refused to talk on the subject. No correct estimate can be made of the amount of restitution thus offered. Mrs. Gilman inherited a snug fortune from her father, Thomas C. Perkins, of Hartford, but how much remains of it is not known. The Thirty-sixth-street house will not bring a large sum at forced sale. Mrs. Gilman, Sr., died about 13 months ago, and her estate has not yet been settled. The portions that will fall to the shares of the three sisters of the forger will not, it is thought, exceed an aggregate of $50,000. A gentleman who has facilities for being acquainted with the details, but who did not wish his name published, estimated that, with Gilman's available assets thrown in, the total sum would reach in the neighborhood of $110,000. These, as far as can be ascertained, include 16 shares Bank of Commerce stock, held by the American Exchange Bank, of the value of $127 50 per share, or a total of $2,040; 53 shares American Exchange Bank, at $108 50, or $5,750 50; $17,000 of certificates of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, held by the Home Life Insurance Company; cash balance in American Exchange Bank, less Eaton's check of $1,040, $560; scrip of the New-York Mutual Insurance Company, $300; other Atlantic Mutual scrip, $1,040; securities held by Talmage & Co., $4,000; office furnitzre, about $800; total, $31,290 50. The following is a corrected list of the losses, with the good collateral deducted:

	Spurious Securities.	Advances.	Losses.
American Exchange Bank	$85,320	$71,000	$67,460
Commercial Mutual In. Co.	82,000	69,800	59,800
Daniel Drake Smith	30,050	21,000	21,000
Henry Talmage & Co.	20,000	18,000	14,000
Unknown	30,000	28,000	28,000
Total	$247,370	$197,800	$190,260

It will thus be seen that the total amount of Gilman's forgeries foots up a little less than $250,000, on which he obtained advances aggregating $197,600 in cash. President Coe, of the American Exchange Bank, acknowledged yesterday that he had exaggerated Gilman's bank account on Wednesday, in placing it at $10,000 and he gave the exact figure as $1,040. Gilman's check for this is a portion of a sum loaned Gilman by the bank, and that the forger has made no deposit since. He therefore intends to hold on to it. It is generally conceded down town that the Nassau Bank, of Brooklyn, will be at the loss of the amount of Mr. Eaton's check, $1,040, owing to its delay in sending it to the Clearing-house. A loss to the American Exchange Bank will consequently be $59,800, allowing $2,000 as the value of the Bank of Commerce stock belonging to Gilman that it holds, and granting it the right to retain the $1,600 of cash deposits. The Vice-President of the Commercial Mutual Insurance Company seemed disposed to quibble yesterday in regard to the amounts of the losses of that institution. He said that all the bogus scrip held by the company aggregated but $76,000, and that it had the raised shares of the Metropolitan Bank amounting to $6,000 more. On the former it had loaned $61,000, and on the latter $5,800. This seemed curious in the face of President Smith's previous admission in regard to the $25,050 batch, but the explanation showed that the latter amount and also the raised shares of the American Exchange Bank had been hypothecated to Mr. Smith personally for $21,000. Another curious transaction that was cleared up yesterday was the Home Fire Insurance Company's connection with the forgeries. The original amount of Atlantic Mutual scrip taken by the Home from Gilman as collateral for a loan was $47,000. Of these three, represented individual face values of $10,000, and were, of course, forged. The others were all for small amounts and were genuine. A short time ago the

LAW REPORTS.

RAILROAD BONDHOLDERS' RIGHTS.

DECISION BY JUDGE DANIELS IN REGARD TO THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN—DISAPPROVING AN AGREEMENT TO PAY GOLD INTEREST.

Judge Daniels, in the Erie Special Term of the Supreme Court, has rendered a decision in the matter of the application of the Trustees of the second mortgage bondholders of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company to confirm the agreement to extend the time of payment of certain first mortgage bonds for three years from Oct. 1, 1876. As an inducement to the persons holding these first mortgage bonds, it was proposed to pay the accruing 7 per cent. interest in gold instead of currency. The Trustees of the second mortgage bondholders assented to the arrangement and made application to confirm it. Among the opponents of the scheme is the Banque Franco-Egyptienne, which holds $1,800,000 of the second mortgage bonds. Notwithstanding the opposition, an Ohio court has confirmed the agreement. It was necessary also to obtain the sanction of the New-York and Pennsylvania courts in addition, because in each of those States actions are pending for the foreclosure of a mortgage on the road and the sale of the company's property. Application was therefore made to Judge Daniels, who, in his decision, says, among other things: "The evidence furnished on the hearing of the application clearly supports the conclusion that the incumbrances upon the property of the company very much exceed its value. A large loss must be, in any event, sustained by the holders of the bonds secured by the second mortgage, and by virtue of that instrument they have become both legally and equitably entitled to have the proceeds of the property applied upon their debt, after paying off the first incumbrances. That is the plain effect of the instrument made for the security of their demands, and this court has no power to sanction any change in the effect of its terms. By changing the payments of interest from currency to gold such a change would clearly be made. It would increase the amount of the first incumbrance by the increased value of gold over currency, and correspondingly diminish the security of the holders of the second mortgage bonds. That would be no trifling sum of money, for the amount of the bonds secured by the first mortgage and now outstanding against the company is the sum of $2,416,300. The court has no authority which would permit it to take that difference for a period of three years from the holders of the second mortgage bonds and give it to the more fortunate owners of the first, against the objection of those resisting the proceeding." The Judge also shows that the approval of the three second mortgage Trustees was necessary to the validity of the agreement. The consent of only one was obtained, while one of the Trustees was enjoined from proceeding in the matter, and the third Trustee resigned. Besides this, it appears that the property of the corporation is in the hands of a Receiver whose expenses have exceeded his receipts by nearly $600,000. It was also shown that the present earnings do not exceed the expenses of operating the road. "For that reason," says Judge Daniels, "it is manifest that the gold interest could not be paid out of the earnings of the property, even if the court should add its approval to the agreement. The motion is therefore denied." W. W. MacFarland appeared for the motion, and Charles M. Da Costa in opposition.

A POLICEMAN'S AMUSEMENT.

HOW HE SPENT HIS DAY OFF, AND WHAT ENSUED—ON TRIAL FOR FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

A rather mixed up case of felonious assault, in which the principal actors were three policemen who have been dismissed from the force, occupied the attention of Judge Sutherland and a jury yesterday in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions. The alleged offense was committed nearly two years ago—Oct. 28, 1875. On that day Peter Quinn, at that time a Police officer, spent his day off playing cards in the liquor saloon of an ex-policeman named Roger O'Halloran, at Eighth-avenue and Fiftieth-street. One of the parties with whom he played was another dismissed policeman named Thomas Sweeney. According to O'Halloran's story, a row ensued about the game between Sweeney and Quinn, and he, as landlord, interfered to stop the disturbance. Quinn thereupon turned upon O'Halloran and thrust his finger into the latter's mouth, with the intention, as he supposed, of tearing it open, whereupon he, in self-defense, bit him. Quinn then deliberately drew his revolver and fired, missing the complainant, who ran behind the bar for shelter, but sending the ball through a whisky barrel. Sweeney, on seeing the turn affairs had taken, called Roundsman Coleman, and preferred a charge of assault against Quinn. The latter maintained that Sweeney was his prisoner, having assaulted him, and both went to the station-house, accompanied by the roundsman. Here the charge of Sweeney and counter-charge of Officer Quinn were repeated, and the result was that both were locked up and sent before a magistrate next morning. At the Police Court O'Halloran put in an appearance and charged the accused officer with firing his pistol at him, whereupon the latter was held for felonious assault. Quinn was subsequently dismissed by the Police Commissioners. On the trial yesterday the evidence was exceedingly contradictory, and it was apparent that perjury had been committed somewhere. The evidence of one of the witnesses for the prosecution, Joseph Ogle, who was examined by Assistant District Attorney Russell, was so directly opposite to that given by him before the Police Magistrate the morning after the occurrence that Judge Sutherland threatened to commit him for perjury, but the witness in extenuation claimed that the lapse of time had impaired his recollection of events. The accused, in his own behalf, swore that Sweeney was "going for him" with a bottle, and he, believing his life to be in danger, drew the pistol for the purpose of frightening his assailant. In the struggle the weapon went off, but witness had not fired it at O'Halloran or anybody else. The case had not concluded when the court adjourned.

ABATING A DISGRACEFUL NUISANCE.

Annie Smith, aged 51, a repulsive-looking woman, the widow of a Police officer, was called to the bar of Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, to answer a charge of keeping a disorderly house. The accused occupied a house on Twenty-seventh-street, near Sixth-avenue, and carried on the most infamous exhibitions, the place attaining the same degree of notoriety as the notorious "Garibaldi" den in the Fifteenth Precinct, broken up by Capt. Byrnes. The nuisance became so intolerable that the residents of the adjoining houses appealed to a Police magistrate and had Mrs. Smith arrested. She was told that if she removed from the place further proceedings against her would be dropped, and ample time was given her to dispose of her effects. Instead of being thankful for the leniency shown her, however, she defied her neighbors to do their best, and continued her vile practices up to the night before last. When Assistant District Attorney Bell called the case, the accused, by advice of her counsel, Col. Charles S. Spencer, pleaded guilty and promised to reform. Recorder Hackett said it was one of the most infamous cases that had ever come to his knowledge. The woman had been afforded ample opportunity to abate the nuisance, but had defied both the law and common decency. He did not believe in eleventh-hour promises of reform, and would therefore inflict the severest penalty in his power. His Honor then sentenced the prisoner to the full extent—one year in the Penitentiary. One of the most revolting phases of the case was that two grown-up sons and two daughters lived with Mrs. Smith and shared with her in the proceeds of her disgraceful traffic. A deputation of the residents of the locality, who were present, expressed their thanks for the relief granted them by the court.

PROPERTY RIGHTS AGAINST RAILROADS.

The trial of the suit of Rufus Story against the New-York Elevated Railroad Company was begun before Judge Robinson in the Equity Term of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. Mr. Story is the owner of some property in Front-street, and claims to own the fee of the land to the centre line of the street. The Elevated Railroad Company is intending to build its East Side Road through Front-street. With this object in view, they began work some months ago, but were stopped by an injunction obtained by Mr. Story, who claims damages for the use of his land and, on account of the depreciation in its value which he says will result from the erection of the proposed structure. He says his property is worth $60,000, but that its value will not be over $35,000 should the proposed road be built. John E. Parsons and ex-Judge Comstock appear in his behalf, while the company is represented by David Dudley Field, Dudley Field, and E. C. Delavan. Mr. Parsons opened the case yesterday with an elaborate argument to show that the owners of abutting property would have to be compensated for damage done to their lands before the road can be built, and also that Mr. Story will suffer damage by the road. The trial was then adjourned to Tuesday next, when testimony will be given.

DISORDERLY PERSONS SENT TO PRISON.

In the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, before Justices Kilbreth, Bixby, and Wandell, several colored men and women, recently arrested by Capt. McDonnell, of the Eighth Precinct, for keeping disorderly establishments in a rookery situated at the rear of No. 17 Sullivan-street, were placed on trial. The complainants were Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah B. Dalton, a respectable couple in the twilight of life, who live in No. 15 Sullivan-street. Their testimony was substantially that the rear building was occupied by disorderly white and colored people of the most degraded types, who made night hideous with their debaucheries. Oliver Brown and Sarah Brown, (both colored,) and Catharine Dubois, (a white woman,) were declared guilty, and sentenced to brief terms of imprisonment. After their cases had been disposed of James Thompson, a short, thick-set "buck" with a skin of inky blackness, was called to the bar to answer a charge of keeping a disorderly establishment on the third floor of the building. Thompson had come prepared to plead his own case, and he did so in a way which impressed the spectators with a high sense of his forensic ability. When testifying in his own behalf he gave the court to understand that his place was conducted on sound moral principles, and that its inmates were "ladies and gentlemen," whose characters had never been impugned. He was married, he said, but mentioned incidentally that his wife was at present recuperating in the country. It was asserted, however, that the lady was an inmate of the Penitentiary. Mr. Thompson was found guilty and sentenced to a term of one month on Blackwell's Island.

COURT NOTES.

The jury in the suit of Charles H. Haswell against the Mayor, &c., tried before Judge Larremore, in Part II. of the Court of Common Pleas, disagreed yesterday and were discharged. The suit was brought to recover $3,100 and interest for services to the Board of Health.

Herman Pietsch, the employe in the United States Assay Office who was charged before Commissioner Deuel with having stolen a piece of retuse silver known as a "britton," of the value of $5, was held in $1,000 bail yesterday to await the action of the United States Grand Jury.

In Part II. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday James Taylor, of No. 42 Cherry-street, who broke into the premises of John H. Kahrs, No. 103 Cherry-street, and stole a coat, a pair of boots, and a pair of stockings, pleaded guilty. Judge Sutherland sent him to State Prison for 18 months.

Letters of Administration on the personal estate of the late Capt. William L. Wiley, a well-known Tammany politician, were applied for yesterday, at the Surrogate's office, by Alexander Wiley, son of the deceased, the widow, Mary G. Wiley, having waived her claim in his favor. The personal property is valued at $5,000.

Owing to the parsimonious action of the Democratic House of Representatives in cutting down appropriations for the Judiciary Department, there is no money to pay for the cleaning and relaying of the carpets in the room of the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court, which had to be taken up on account of the ceiling having fallen in, and it is probable that the floor will remain bare for some time to come.

Bernhard Abrahams, a tailor, at the corner of Delancey and Norfolk streets, was required to give $5,000 bail yesterday at the Sheriff's office, under an order of arrest issued out of the Supreme Court by Judge Dykman, in a suit instituted against Abrahams by Harris Sugarman, of East New-York, to recover $10,000 for an alleged breach of promise on the part of Abrahams to marry Fanny Sugarman, the daughter of plaintiff, who sues as her guardian.

On Sept. 27 the case of John G. Jones, charged with obtaining goods by false pretenses, was called in the Court of General Sessions. The complaint charged Jones with obtaining wines and liquors to the amount of $509 75 from J. H. Smith's Sons, No. 25 Peck Slip, by falsely representing himself as the owner of a saloon at No. 193 Pearl-street. Neither the accused nor his bondsman appearing, and Assistant District Attorney Bell had the bond forfeited. Yesterday Detectives Field and O'Connor, of the District Attorney's office, arrested Jones on a bench warrant, and brought him to the Court of General Sessions. The accused, who says he is a real estate dealer at No. 36 Centre-street, was committed to the Tombs by Judge Sutherland.

THE WILL OF THE LATE G. W. JEWETT.

The will of the late G. W. Jewett, of Port Richmond, Staten Island, has been admitted to probate. Mr. Jewett leaves to his wife Gertrude all his household furniture, silver plate, &c., and all other articles used in housekeeping, horses, cows, and carriages. The whole of his estate, real and personal, exclusive of the above-mentioned property, is left in trust to his wife Gertrude, Executrix, and John A. Dean and Benjamin C. Webster, of Bethlehem, Executors, to be sold at public auction or private sale, in order that the following bequests might be made. If at the time of his death he should be a member of any firm or partnership in which Mr. Joseph A. Dean should also be an active partner, and if such business should continue, and Mr. Dean remain a partner in it, the Executor and Executrix are directed, should Mr. Dean request it, to loan to such firm a sum not exceeding $50,000, without security, and at 7 per cent. interest, and to continue the loan for a period not exceeding three years. The Executrix and Executors are further empowered to loan to said firm, at their discretion, an additional sum of $50,000, at 7 per cent., secured by bond and mortgage. To his wife Gertrude, in lieu of dower, and all other share in his estate, except as above provided, the annual sum of $10,000, for her own use and benefit, to be paid semi-annually, and not to be assigned, anticipated, nor incumbered by her. On the death of his wife this annuity is to go to his daughter Mary D. Taintor, for her own use and benefit. Margaret Connors, the nurse of his boys, is to receive an annuity of $150 per year. His daughter, Mary D. Taintor, is to receive $10,000 annually in semi-annual payments, out of the income of his estate. On the death of his daughter the annuity is to be held in trust for his grandson Harry Sherman Taintor, to be paid to him and his brother and sisters who may be living at the time of the death of Mary D. Taintor, in equal shares. Each of Mr. Jewett's grandchildren who shall reach the age of 21 years shall receive the sum of $10,000. Within one year after his death his brother Charles H. may borrow a sum not exceeding $25,000, for the firm of Jewett & Sons for a period of five years from his death, at 7 per cent., on furnishing proper securities. If Mary D. Taintor shall die during the life of her husband, leaving no child or grandchild surviving her, then her husband is to receive $20,000. The following bequests are also made: Five Points House of Industry, $2,000; Home for Aged and Indigent Females, Brooklyn, $2,000; New-York City Hospital, $5,000; Church of the Redeemer, in Staten Island, $5,000; Staten Island Half-Orphan Asylum, $2,500; S. R. Smith Infirmary, $2,500. The remainder of the estate undisposed of goes to Mary D. Taintor.

THE MABEL LEONARD CASE.

Lewis L. Delafield, the counsel for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday 27 interrogatories for Mrs. John P. Rogers, Mabel Leonard's mother, to answer in the contempt proceedings brought against her. These interrogatories call for information as to Mrs. Rogers' character, previous marriages, &c. She is also asked whether she did not marry Rogers during the pendency of the proceedings to recover possession of the girl, with a view to influencing the decision in the matter. She is also questioned in regard to the abduction or escape of her daughter from Mr. Harriott's house; as to her wanderings with the girl; whether Mr. or Mrs. Harriott [Clara Morris] connived at Mabel's escape; as to the character of a certain house in Brooklyn to which she [Mrs. Rogers] took Mabel, &c. Mrs. Rogers is required to file answers to the interrogatories to-day.

SELLING LIQUOR TO MINORS.

Thomas Boyle, a liquor-dealer, was tried at the Court of Special Sessions yesterday on a charge of selling liquor to Edward Clifford, a minor. The boy was found on the street intoxicated on Tuesday, and was taken by an officer to Jefferson Market Police Court. It having been ascertained that Boyle had supplied the boy with drink, he was arrested on complaint of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. The complaint was based on the amended act of 1857, which declares it a misdemeanor to sell liquor to minors under 14 years of age, and imposes a fine of $25 for each offense. The trial yesterday resulted in the acquittal of the accused liquor-dealer, who proved to the satisfaction of the court that he gave the boy a small quantity of brandy in compliance with the request of his uncle, who said the boy was ill, and that he subsequently obtained more liquor at a neighboring brewery.

A MAN ARRESTED ON A TRAIN.

The suit of Washington Winsor against Samuel Brown and Hector McLean, was before Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday. The defendants are respectively a Rochester detective and the chief of the Rochester Police force. Winsor's story is that while on the cars near Rochester in May last he was arrested on the charge of being one of a gang which had robbed a Mr. French of $10 on the train. He was dragged out of the car to various Police stations, and his portrait was taken for the Rogues' Gallery. Winsor says that both French and he insisted that he was not one of the gang of robbers originally brought before a Police Justice French so stated, and Winsor was discharged. Winsor now sues to recover $10,000 damages. Judge Barrett reserved his decision yesterday on a motion to change the place of trial to Rochester.

PERSONATING AN AUCTIONEER.

Lazarus C. Creasy, colored, of 415 Canal-street, on the 28th of August went to the auction-rooms of J. Haven, at Nos. 39 and 41 East Thirteenth-street, to procure a sale of some of his furniture. He there met Charles D. Cromelin, of No. 737 Third-avenue, who represented himself to be Mr. Haven, and who promised to send around for the furniture and sell it on the usual terms. Cromelin came after the goods, and was given $160 worth of household effects, all in good order. He took them away to No. 580 Hudson-street, and there disposed of them for his own benefit. Creasy, finding this out, had Cromelin arrested yesterday and arraigned before Justice Bixby in the Jefferson Market Police Court, where he gave $2,000 bail for his appearance at court.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 4.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following cases were up: No. 164—Smith vs. Smith. Upon stipulation and motion of Francis Kernan for respondent, judgment ordered affirmed, with costs. No. 151.—Mynard vs. Syracuse, &c., Railroad. William H. Warren for appellant; W. J. Ruger for respondent. No. 102—Rawley vs. Brown. Argued by M. M. Waters for appellant; B. Champlin for respondent. No. 92—Rose vs. Baldwin. Argued by Ralph T. Wood for appellant; David B. Prosser for respondent. No. 105—Christie vs. Gage. Argued by J. A. Christie for appellant; David B. Prosser for respondent. No. 124—Hale vs. Easton. Argued by E. D. McCarthy for appellant; James B. Jenkins for respondent. No. 104—Payne vs. Hodges. Argued by Henry Bacon for appellant; C. H. Winfield for respondent.

The following is the day calendar for Friday, Oct. 5: Nos. 97, 52, 157, 160, 161, 162, 163, 170.

ISSUING WORTHLESS CHECKS.

A young man named Totten was arrested on Broad-street yesterday by Officer McSalley on several complaints for issuing worthless checks. Totten was taken before Justice Bixby yesterday afternoon, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, and arraigned on two charges, the first for obtaining $15 from Jetter & Dun, on the 4th of last August, by giving them a worthless check for the amount on the Oriental Bank, and the second for obtaining $25 from T. Ryan & Sons in exchange for a worthless check on the Greenwich Bank, on the 7th of last July. The prisoner waived examination, and gave bail for his appearance at court.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Ryan vs. Ryan.—The motion so far as the alimony is concerned is substantially the same as that which was denied by the presiding Justice, it is only for costs sought. (See order to show cause.) Leave to renew should have been obtained on motion. The present motion must, therefore, be denied without costs, but without prejudice to a motion to renew on fresh papers showing facts different from or additional to those which were before the presiding Justice, or showing that the defendant was guilty of deceit or misrepresentation in his papers previously submitted.

Grimes vs Davison.—No proof is furnished in support of the allegations of facts. Malice is alleged, but no evidence of it is given. Want of probable cause is at one time alleged, again omitted. Where alleged it is unsupported by evidence. An exparte will not lie upon mere averment, whether in the form of an affidavit or a complaint. The plaintiff should make out a prima facie case sufficient to enable him to rest upon the trial. The papers are otherwise irregular, and the order cannot be upheld. Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Keller vs. Townsend.—Doryelle vs. Davis, 5 Hill 559, is inapplicable—that was a case of bankruptcy not non-residence. In the latter case there is no statutory limitation. Security is consequently required in all actions where the plaintiff is a non-resident. Upon the facts it is a case for a bond in $400. Ordered accordingly.

Woodruff vs. The Imperial Fire Insurance Company.—On the authority of Keil vs. Rice, 24 How. 228, the item of $15 for costs, after notice and before trial, must be allowed; also, the trial fee of $30; all other items of costs must be disallowed; as to disbursements, the witnesses' fees ($13) all allowed; also, for transcript and filing extract from the minutes. Sheriff's term fee for March term, 1877, and oath to disbursements and proof service of all costs except disbursements are disallowed. Costs readjusted accordingly without costs of appeal.

In the matter of Nostrand vs. Ripley.—As there has been some delay and confusion in this matter, let a copy of this order be served, with notice that it will be presented for signature on Saturday morning.

George the Count Joannes vs. Southern.—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Cowl vs. Cowl.—I entirely concur with the learned Referee in his criticism upon the testimony. His opinion is clear and conclusive. The motion to confirm must be granted with judgment a vinculo to the plaintiff.

Devlin, &c., vs. Maxwell.—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied with $10 costs.

In the matter of Kelly.—Guardian removed and Referee appointed to pass accounts, &c.

Bock vs. Bock et al.—Proof of service is insufficient.

Schiek vs. Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company.—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Muller vs. Fisk.—Upon the additional affidavits filed the motion is granted for the third Friday.

Costello vs. Aaron.—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with $10 to abide the event.

Gregory vs. McMahan.—Complaint dismissed with costs, and $10 costs of motion.

Caldwell vs. Oliver.—Motion granted for the second Friday.

Peters vs. Uiter.—Leave to amend granted.

Hurd vs. Bronner.—Motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

In the matter of Orvall.—Name, residence, and business of Assignee must be mentioned in schedule.

In the matter of Hornthal.—Decree signed.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

In the matter of Shortridge.—No schedule of stock in trade; each item should show in a separate column its particular depreciation in value, if any, &c. See memorandum.

Wise vs. Applebaum.—Memorandum for counsel.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Hyrtsman vs. Mitchell.—Plaintiff may serve reply within six days on payment of $10 costs.

Bell vs. Guerken.—Order settled.

Senior vs. Kelly.—Motion denied.

Kaklin vs. Baldinger.—Motion granted.

Ahern vs. Morgan.—Application dismissed.

Smith vs. McKay.—Motion denied.

Heims vs. Chapin.—Motion granted.

Harris vs. Edinger.—See papers.

Huber vs. Gilmartin.—Proceedings dismissed.

Orders Granted.—Le Baron vs. Gores; Schwarz vs. The Marion Brewing Company; King vs. Crow; Ash vs. Lambert; Shipsey vs. Levy; Rosenstetein vs. Brown; Bisbee vs. Besicke; Howells vs. Howells; Smith vs. Bird; Taylor vs. Reed; Decker vs. Speer; Tallmadge vs. Merwin; Smith vs. Johnson; Victorson vs. Leveritch; Roeder vs. Hope.

Kimber vs. Wallace.—Order directing Sheriff to sell property.

Underwood vs. Toner.—Attachment for contempt granted.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.	
192—Jauvin vs. Pignolet.	
233—Woodhouse vs. Ferris.	
241—Neil vs. Lawrence.	
69—Lyddy vs. The Mayor, &c., of Long Island City.	
88—Dailey vs. Brock.	
92—Haynes vs. Downing.	
96—Lord vs. Funk.	
97—Barney vs. Durfee.	

The call begins at No. 252 and ends at No. 300.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	
561—Lawrence vs. Farley &c.	
586—Catherwood et al vs. McMillan et al.	
569—Rising vs. Schlesinger et al.	
597—Hammond vs. Vulte et al.	
616—Stentzscher vs. Beyer et al.	
617—Gannon vs. Kershaw et al.	

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	
2395—Delany vs. Trabaut.	
1284—Empire Mf'g Trading Co. vs. Bk. vs. Kolm et al.	
1977—Wellinghoff et al. vs. Machado.	
1001—Newbery Cement & Plaster Co. vs. Frith et al.	
2020—Brooks et al. vs. Adams.	
2014—Heuberer et al. vs. Hamilton.	

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	
1704—Imp. & Trde Bank vs. Hamberger.	
1136—Cambridge Val. Nat. Bank vs. Matthews.	
1958—Stevens vs. Sanders.	
972—Griffith vs. Darrah.	
1656—Von Schoenhaven vs. Rowland.	
1928—Sweet vs. Lesser et al.	
1850—Jones vs. Bellinger.	
1888—Sutton vs. Gibbons.	
2010—Nat. State Bk. of Burlington vs. Flink et al., (No. 1.)	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Adjourned until Monday next.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Monday next.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until the first Monday of November.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.	
Demurrer.	
13—Simmons vs. Keyser. Issues of Fact.	
80—Greata et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	
	73—Platt, &c., vs. Grigg et al.
	75—Cashman, &c., versus Henry.
	97—Gerth vs. Weber.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos.	
338—Speers vs. World Co.	
385—Connor vs. Shaffner.	
376—American Nat. Bk vs. Wheelock.	
499—Duke vs. Walsh.	
500—Starr et al. vs. Southern Express Co.	
501—Butchers' and Drovers' Bank vs. Knoppel.	
502—Butchers' and Drovers' Bank vs. [Cochrane, &c.	
504—Durand vs. Cunningham.	
505—Butchers' and Drovers' Bank vs. Carbis.	
506—Same vs. Same.	
507—Same vs. Same.	
510—Armstrong vs. Stebbins et al.	
517—Turrell vs. Mors.	
534—Patrons' Paint Co. vs. Noyes et al.	
	549—Baker et al. vs. Simpson et al.
	556—Burbanck et al. vs. Pelsham et al.
	559—Luyster vs. White.
	576—Lovejoy et al. vs. Campbell Printing Press Manufacturing Co.
	594—Hamilton vs. Haas.
	595—Beebe et al. vs. Benger.
	596—Felton vs. McClave.
	597—Breda vs. Jewett.
	598—Freedman vs. Brandies.
	599—Fox et al. vs. Wannson.
	600—Mairs vs. The Mayor, &c.
	601—Eidlitz vs. The Mayor, &c.
	602—Egbert vs. Camp.
	603—Marsh vs. Masterson.
	604—Roslger vs. Meyer.
	605—Robertson vs. Bennett.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned until Monday next.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Sanford, J.

Nos.	
897—Durant, Jr., vs. Abendroth et al.	
145—Claflin vs. Sluyvesant.	
688—Vallejo, &c., vs. Smith.	
286—Lord vs. The Mayor, &c.	
292—Eppelsheimer versus Douglas.	
430—Fuchs vs. Weber, &c.	
432—Westermann vs. Remington, Jr.	
438—McDonald vs. Hudson River Railroad Co.	
440—Knauf, &c., vs. Bd. of Public Charities and Correction of the City of New-York.	
448—Wright vs. Rosenbach.	
452—Waddell vs. Lee.	
	456—Hawes et al. versus Strauss.
	459—Dows et al. vs. Kidder et al.
	461—Scheider vs. Bondy et al.
	462—Leonard vs. Wilde.
	466—Bird vs. Austin.
	469—Sauer et al. vs. Herman.
	472—Rodman et al versus Strauss.
	478—Hirsch vs. Strauss.
	474—Christie vs. Strauss.
	475—Wing vs. Goodridge.
	477—Walsh vs. Colville.
	479—McDonough vs. Marlin et al.
	481—Johns vs. Grundherr.
	487—Ormes vs. Dauchy et al.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until the first Monday of November.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Robinson, J.

No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned until next Monday.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos.	
1915—Jones vs. Conner.	
1391—Chatfield vs. Smith.	
1399—Friedman vs. Goldland.	
1400—Harney vs. Crossett.	
1401—Fairchild vs. Sohl.	
1402—Tate vs. Nyack and Northern Railroad.	
1405—Fitzsimmons vs. Mooney.	
1406—Clarkson vs. Mc-Gregor.	
	1407—Solsenburgh versus Roesch.
	1408—Amer. Press Ass. vs. Johnson.
	1409—Mullowney vs. Hendershot.
	1411—Annett vs. Agate.
	1412—Jacobs vs. Schwetzke.
	1413—Mehrbach vs. Mallory.
	1414—Heisenbuttal versus Beadleston.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos.	
2247—Lyons, &c., vs. Lynch.	
1347—Smith vs. McMahon.	
1416—Hall Asp'n vs. Phillipps.	
1417—Haight et al. vs. Whitfield et al.	
1418—Jones vs. Winter et al.	
1419—Farrell vs. Frandley.	
1420—Clark vs. Dillion et al.	
1421—Desmond vs. Kerbs et al.	
1422—McEnerny vs. O'Connor.	
1423—Lisa vs. Henry.	
	1424—Jackson vs. Wood et al.
	1425—Leeds vs. Lohman.
	1426—Bladcham vs. The Mayor.
	1427—Schenepp vs. Stahl.
	1428—The Ins. Co. State of Penn. vs. Sparrow.
	1429—The Anthracite Co. vs. Sparrow.
	1430—Robb vs. O'Donnell.
	1431—Duke vs. Combes.
	1432—Griffen vs. Roberts.
	1433—Hunt vs. Buckingham, &c.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sumnick, J.

Nos. Short Causes.	
1264—Pierson et al vs. Cochrane.	
3196—McNulty, &c., vs. Meyer.	
3361—Suhr vs. Platz.	
3413—McNulty vs. Parke et al.	
2432—Taylor vs. Crow et al.	
3236—Southard vs. Pallitsch.	
494—Ritter vs. Ihlas.	
3173—Benoni vs. Allin.	
	3193—Lynch vs. Coit.
	3440—Frank vs. Graffeman.
	3070—Drake vs. Driscoll et al.
	3369—Miller vs. Flesh.
	3406—Donnelly vs. Wilson.
	3480—Popham vs. Wheeler, Jr.
	3396—Kassbaum vs. Bischoff, Jr.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Sheridan, J.

Nos. Short Causes.	
1808—Mechanics' and Builders' Hoisting Machine Co. vs. James.	
1847—Hamburger vs. Leopold.	
1848—Same vs. Same.	
3117—Corbin vs. Coyne.	
3407—Sciastny vs. Wehl et al.	
2144—Healy vs. Hannon.	
3077—Naughton vs. St. Patrick M. A. & B. Ass'n.	
	3200—Vinot et al. vs. Willis.
	492—Straub vs. Baum et al.
	3058—Gates vs. Stevens.
	3490—McKenna vs. McKenna.
	3486—Silsby vs. Fink et al.
	3392—Fuller et al. vs. Kennedy et al.
	3211—Meyers et al. vs. Brennan.
	3349—Purss vs. Lowe.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos. Short causes.	
3156—McCabe et al. vs. Morgan.	
3378—Catlin, Jr., vs. Hatch.	
3421—Mandelbaum vs. Sullivan.	
3299—Dambach vs. Warner.	
3479—Zeuner vs. Whitney.	
3386—Cobb vs. Kane.	
3284—Page vs. Levy.	
3392—Bull's Head Bank vs. Hayman.	
	2841—Vermilye, Jr., vs. Vedder.
	2415—Hyatt vs. Niggesmith.
	3523—Williamsburg Brew'g Co. vs. Hurtig.
	3161—Zweig vs. Pollack.
	3251—Griffin vs. Bradley.
	3252—Same vs. Same.
	3522—Kurtz et al. vs. Herman et al.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

James Schofield, robbery.	Patrick F. Loyd, burglary.
George Stewart, Clarence Crawford, robbery.	Edward Flannery, burglary.
Andrew Gavagan, felonious assault and battery.	Lizzie Smith, grand larceny.
Mary Connelly, felonious assault and battery.	Charles McClellan, grand larceny.
Jefferson Landers and Robert Cromwell, felonious assault and battery.	Nettie Marwell, petit larceny.
	James Origon, larceny from the person.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Peter Quinn, (continued,) felonious assault and battery.	Carl Leinan, grand larceny.
William Vincent, felonious assault and battery.	John Meyers and William A. Finn, grand larceny.
James Quinn, felonious assault and battery.	Mary Ann Allen, grand larceny.
Robert F. Shelton, burglary.	Frederick Velter, grand larceny.
Henry Jester, grand larceny.	James McLoughlin, abduction.

JACKSON AND THE GEORGIANS.

In connection with an account of Gen. Andrew Jackson's visit to Georgia during his Presidency the Atlanta *Constitution* relates the following: "Judge Junius Hillyer gave us yesterday the information, as he learned it years ago in that section, concerning a trip to Georgia made by President Jackson, while in office. The best ascertainable account is as follows: President Jackson was taking a vacation, in the intervals of Congress, at his home, the Hermitage, near Nashville, Tenn. He had an important case pending in the State courts, and it was very necessary that he should have the deposition of an uncle of his, named Allison, living in the upper edge of Greene County in this State. Mr. Allison was a well-to-do man in that county. 'Old Hickory' was a man of business emphatically, and doubtless thinking that the best way to get what he wanted was to go after it himself, he took his own conveyance and attendants, and was driven all the way to Greene County. He traveled *incog.*, and secured the depositions of his uncle at a time that he was leaving the county it was ascertained who he was, and a movement was set on foot to make him the hero of a public demonstration, but he quietly packed up and put out for home, thereby dodging the intended parade and hurrah. His visit was purely private, and in his own personal interest. It is yet remembered by the older citizens.

"Judge Hillyer rehearsed a ludicrous story that the lamented Bob Martin, the first Clerk of the Supreme Court, and a gentleman of famous social qualities, used to tell upon himself as connected with this visit of President Jackson. Martin's account was that he had stopped at Allison's house while Old Hickory was there. He entered as a total stranger, but did not make it his immediate business to find out who he was. He had the appearance of a well-to-do country farmer from somewhere. Allison and Martin immediately got into a political wrangle, the former being a strong Democrat and the latter an equally pronounced Whig. At the mention of Jackson's administration Martin turned loose the vials of his wrath upon the head of Jackson, and abused that personage fearfully. When he had about exhausted his stock of epithets, Allison introduced Jackson to Martin. Bob said his knees shook like Belshazzar's, and he expected Jackson, being a fighting man, to challenge him to mortal combat at sunrise. They did not, however, and Martin declared to the day of his death that he always felt grateful to 'Old Hickory' for not killing him on the spot."

RAILROAD TAXES IN TENNESSEE.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) *Chronicle* of the 25th inst. contains the following: "We are informed by the Attorney-General of the State that the temporary stop order granted by Chancellor Cooper in the railroad tax cases at Nashville was consented to by him for the reason that the interest of the State as a body was in conflict with the interest of the counties and towns, and for that reason he could not properly represent both. He therefore desired that the counties and towns interested in the railroad taxes should have the opportunity to be represented by counsel on the application for the formal injunction. Neither the State nor the counties or towns are nominally parties, but the Controller alone. We understand the conflict to arise in this way: By the act of 1875 the State agreed to accept 1½ per cent. of the earnings of each railroad in lieu of all other taxes for 10 years. This was held by the Supreme Court last Winter, as to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, which had no exemption, to be void. The roads

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 5, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Marriage—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. H. Beckett, Miss Effie Germon.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Struck Oil.—Miss Maggie Moore, Mr. J. C. Williamson.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—La Mariolaine, (Opera Comique)—Mlle. Mario Aimée.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Grand Concert and Summer Night's Entertainment.

PARK THEATRE.—The Crushed Tragedian.—Mr. E. A. Sothern.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Law of the Land.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—Burlesque, Minstrelsy, &c.—Messrs. Cool White, Dave Reed.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Burlesque and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy, Burlesque, and Comicalities.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and Evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—Fair and Exhibition of Products and Mechanism.

UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of The Times *is at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of Thirty-second-street. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* The Times *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service Bureau reports for to-day indicate, in the lower lake region and the Middle Atlantic States, colder, clearing weather, north-west winds, and rising barometer.

Mr. Charles E. Smith, of the Albany *Evening Journal*, defends, in another column, the action of the Rochester Convention by which the State Committee, as now constituted, may abstain from calling a convention next year, and may continue their own term till the convention of 1879 appoints their successors. Mr. Smith apologizes for this usurpation of functions which belong to the party, on the ground that as a Judge of the Court of Appeals is the only officer to be chosen next year, it would be a waste of time and money to bring together 450 delegates from all parts of the State for the purpose of making the party nomination. But does Mr. Smith believe that the only function of a State Convention is to nominate State officers? If so, why did he and his friends raise such a mighty pother over national issues at Rochester; why was two-thirds of the platform and three-fourths of the time of the convention devoted to their discussion, and why did one-third of the delegates go home as soon as questions of national politics were disposed of, leaving the nominations for State officers to be made by a committee, and adopted without discussion or division by the rump of the convention? Is it not conceivable that the Republican Party of New-York might have something to say about national politics in 1878 which might not be quite satisfactory to Mr. Conkling, which might even have an adverse effect on his prospects of being re-elected to the United States Senate, and human nature and political morality being what they are, is it not entirely possible that a State Committee made up in the Conkling interest might, under such circumstances, attempt to stifle the voice of the party? If Mr. Smith will reflect on these considerations, he will probably perceive that his argument is somewhat flimsy.

Rather more flimsy, if possible, is the attempt of the *Evening Journal* to defend the authors of the Rochester platform against the charge of having concocted a blundering resolution directed against the administration of the Democratic Attorney-General. It is true, as stated, that The Times has also arraigned Mr. Fairchild's conduct of his office, but it fell into no such ridiculous mistake as to say that the official report of the present Attorney-General showed the expenditure of $40,000 in extra fees without any good result whatever. A newspaper which should attempt to make a point against an opponent by a statement displaying so thorough a misapprehension of the facts as that, would not be likely to attract very much public attention either to its charges or its inferences. The Rochester Convention gave Mr. Fairchild an easy chance of defending himself without touching at all the gravamen of the charges against him, and the persons who palmed off on the convention the error which gave him that chance are very mildly characterized by the term blunderers.

There seems to be a disposition among certain Republicans to join hands with Kelly in making war upon William B. Woodin. Those persons have found a very appropriate mouthpiece in the *Tribune*, one of whose articles of political faith is that Tammany Hall is a divinely-ordained instrument for the government of this City. In an "editorial" of characteristic meanness, the *Tribune* advises the Republican electors of the Twenty-fifth Senatorial District to drop Mr. Woodin, and attempts to justify this advice by a number of sneaking innuendoes which resemble substantial charges as little as the *Tribune's* petty malice is akin to manly opposition. The Times has, in the past, criticised without stint the course of Mr. Woodin in the Legislature, but during the last three or four sessions it has been compelled to admit not only the energy, ability, and thorough grasp of details which he brought to the business of legislation, but also the unwavering rectitude and independence of character which his acts displayed. Senator Woodin needs no better certificate than that he is more hated and feared by Kelly and Tammany Hall than any half dozen of his colleagues, and the Republicans of Wayne and Cayuga are not what we take them for if they surrender at the bidding of his open or secret enemies a man who is the most formidable opponent in the Legislature of the corrupt leaders of the New-York Democracy, and the most efficient ally of New-York tax-payers.

The Cincinnati dispatch which informs us of an outbreak of Apaches in Lower New-Mexico has an extremely familiar look. The indefiniteness with which the place said to have been attacked is referred to, the generous lumping of damages at "25 men killed and many horses" stolen, prepare us naturally for the assertion that the army is altogether too weak in that neighborhood, and that reinforcements are urgently needed. It is not impossible that we shall yet have serious trouble with the Apaches, but the present announcement appears very much like that of a "contractors' war."

Ex-Gov. Walker, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, made a very able and courageous speech in Richmond on Tuesday last in favor of the payment of the debt of the State. He declared that the debt was an honest one; that the State had had the full equivalent for it; that it had been repeatedly acknowledged as valid by every branch of the Government; that the creditors had been very generous and patient regarding it, accepting several reductions; and finally, that the State was abundantly able, without increase of taxation, to pay the interest on the debt, and gradually to meet the principal. Gen. Walker's position is said to be costing him some popularity, and an effort is making to drive him from the ticket; but his course is highly creditable to him, and we have no doubt that he will make a stiff fight for his principles. As a minor but interesting incident in the history of the repudiation question, it may be noted that the new tax on liquor-selling, to which Gov. Walker alluded in his speech as an important source of revenue, has yielded in Richmond alone, for the last 18 days, $3,848 77, being the tax on 262,396 "drinks," about equally divided between "alcoholic" and "malt."

Several topics of interest came up in the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday. A petition from the merchants of the City was indorsed, asking for the restoration of the Consulate at Bogota, with expression of mild surprise at the stupidity of Congress in abolishing it. A verbal report was made by Mr. Ruggles on the silver question, in which he said that his committee were willing to favor a standard silver dollar, but they demanded that it should be made fully equal in value to the gold dollar. He omitted, so far as we perceive, to mention how this patent "standard" was to be kept equal to gold. A communication was received from the Cincinnati Board of Trade, which is a very active organization, with occasionally erratic views on finance, urging co-operation in getting the Bankrupt law repealed. There is, no doubt, a strong feeling in favor of such repeal, though, if the law could be made as efficient for the relief of honest, as it now is for the escape of dishonest, debtors, it would be both useful and popular. This cannot be accomplished until the law requires any debtor offering less than a fair settlement—say 50 cents or 60 cents to the dollar—to show exactly what he has done with his assets, in other words throws the burden of proof of honest dealing on those who may fairly be presumed to be dishonest.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM AND CANDIDATES.

The Albany platform is chiefly remarkable for its omissions. It contains the usual protest on the subject of the Presidential election, but fails to suggest any remedy against Electoral disputes in the future. It commends the withholding of the pay of the Army, but neglects to notice the calls made upon its assistance by frightened Democratic Governors, and the demands for its increase made by other eminent persons of the same party. It approves of the President's Southern policy, but has not a word to say about sustaining his attempts to purify the civil service. It repeats the old jingle about "gold and silver the only legal tender," &c., but carefully avoids any reference to the place of silver in the national currency. It glides over the wrongs of labor without noticing the problems raised by the late riots, and it talks about the decrease of public expenditure and taxation as one of the remedies for these wrongs, while ignoring the fact that the policy of a Democratic Governor has denied to the people of this City any alleviation of their burdens. A demand is made for a stricter supervision of savings banks and life insurance companies, without any corresponding demand for the vigorous prosecution of delinquent officials under existing laws. There is a protest against the wrong done to New-York by the failure to make a new apportionment, but no opinion is vouchsafed as to the proposals for Municipal reform made by a commission appointed by a Democratic Governor. The Democracy challenges attention to the results of its canal reforms, but suppresses all reference to the failure of the prosecutions of those indicted for canal frauds. It claims that justice has been meted out to officials and others who have betrayed public trust, in obvious disregard of the fact that the policy of its Attorney-General has been one of compounding with thieves.

The lame and halting character of the platform is not compensated for by the character of the candidates. The nomination of Allen C. Beach marks the triumph of the very influences from which the party professes to have emancipated itself. The nomination of Mr. Schoonmaker is a proof that the men who have made a compact to secure the release of Tweed have been able to secure a candidate, who, if elected Attorney-General, would be likely to carry out their bargain. A sop has been thrown to Gov. Robinson in the nomination of Controller Olcott, but the party hack reappears in the candidate for State Treasurer, Mackin of Dutchess. A direct appeal was made to sustain the "re-orms" in State administration, which the platform professes to approve by renominating the present State officers. It was negatived by placing at the head of a new ticket a man who ought to have been reformed out of political existence. A frantic diversion was attempted by identifying the cause of Mr. Tilden, which the platform professes to espouse, with that of Mr. Bigelow. It was contemptuously ignored by a majority directed by men who are Mr. Tilden's avowed enemies. All the dismal prophecies of the party newspapers about what would happen should the convention refuse to recognize the "claims" of Gov. Robinson's associates can now be verified, to the discredit of the party and the discomfiture of its canvass.

The work done at Rochester certainly left no animosities in the Republican Party more bitter than those which will be the legacy of the convention at Albany. Mr. Tilden's friends have been insulted, Gov. Robinson and his allies snubbed, the Anti-Tammany organization has been forced into a position of active hostility, and the respectable element of the party has been scandalized by the arrogant dictation of John Kelly and the palpable success of the Canal Ring. If Republicans are ashamed of the work of their own party managers, the Democrats have carefully abstained from doing anything to attract their support. No one can pretend that the ticket nominated yesterday is an improvement on that nominated last week. The dictation of Kelly is decidedly more disgusting than the dictation of Conkling, and the party which has independence and vitality enough to make a vigorous protest against the methods of its machine politicians is decidedly more worthy of the support of intelligent and honest men than the party which quietly submits to the most grinding and unscrupulous despotism.

TWO CONVENTIONS.

The disorder of the Rochester Convention and the disorder of the Albany Convention appear to have been different in kind rather than degree. The cause of dissonance was in both cases the same. The Republican Convention was Conkling's; the Democratic Convention was Kelly's. Before the Rochester assembly came to order, people were asking, "What will he do with it?" Onlookers wondered whether the man who was to be in the forefront of the convention would make an open declaration of war, or content himself with a sulky silence on the subject of his private griefs. The puzzle at Albany was whether Kelly would be able to capture the convention of his party. Everybody knew what he would do with it when he got it. The element of doubt which entered into the Albany business gave a certain dramatic interest to the proceedings which was not perceptible at Rochester. The selection of a disappointed office-seeker and professional demagogue as Chairman of the Republican Convention early declared the intentions of the man who was to furnish its informing purpose. When Kelly, partly by his own strength, and partly by the bad management of his opponents, had seized the direction of affairs in the Albany Convention, the programme for the subsequent proceedings had no special interest for the impartial observer. In both these instances, party conventions were distracted by the squabbles of party leaders. Mr. Conkling seized upon the Rochester Convention as the readiest medium through which to advertise his wrongs and announce his vengeful purposes. His bungling platform answered this purpose partly; and his vituperative speech did the rest. The only trouble at Albany arose from the fact that John Kelly was determined to nominate the State ticket.

Since the question of nominations did not excite any commotion at Rochester, as it did at Albany, some superficial people may say that principles, rather than men, were the issue in the one case, and that men, rather than principles, divided the convention in the other case. But both conventions were illustrious examples of what we call "personal politics." Conkling, at Rochester, expressed his disgust at being unable to keep his tenacious grasp on official patronage. Kelly, at Albany, merely asserted himself as the arbiter of the political fortunes of his associates. The convention would have been harmonious if a respectable section of his party had in advance conceded to him the power which he had to fight to secure at last. Conkling used his opportunity to fulminate windy declarations of "principles" and make angry speeches. Kelly used his to make a State ticket. It was a matter of loaves and fishes in either case.

Political moralists will find enough to deplore in the attitude and business of both conventions. Stripped of their rhetoric, the platforms of both fail to reveal anything but the sordidness of their framers. The platform of Mr. Conkling is a complaint against an Administration whose methods, as he believes, are fatal to his own petty ambitions. The Albany resolutions have no significance, no meaning; they originate nothing. The sole business of the convention was over when the Tammany "Boss" had the nominations in his hands. In neither of the large political assemblages, therefore, was there any significant action on questions of national or State importance. No lofty principles; no matters of statesmanship, engaged the attention of the managers of either convention. It was very much as if a brigade sent out as an advance guard had employed itself with quarreling over the plunder of the enemy's country.

Nor were the tone and temper of either of these political conventions out of harmony with the purposes of their leaders. We naturally expect an excess of vulgarity and riot in a Democratic gathering. In this respect the Albany affair disappoints nobody. Even the Democratic papers agree that it was a howling menagerie. Nobody at Rochester stigmatized the delegates as "rabble," as was done at Albany; and no Republican delegate imitated the impatient Democrat who, amid cat-calls, hootings, and hisses, called Shafer "a big-headed loafer." But the central figure at the Republican Convention was a Senator whose coarseness vented itself in a speech of gross vulgarity. The rowdyish squabble at Albany admirably befitted the occasion. In neither case does the honest observer find anything to ennoble or elevate party politics.

MEHEMET ALI'S RECALL.

The expiring flame of the war has leaped up once more before its final extinction for the season, and the whole scene of action is one blaze of sudden and ominous activity. A severe battle has been fought near Alexandropol, on the northern frontier of Armenia, with the result, according to correspondents in the Russian camp, of wresting from Mukhtar Pasha the key of his position, and seriously imperiling his communications with Kars. In Bulgaria, Chafvet Pasha, strongly reinforced from the Army of Roumelia, is advancing upon Plevna from Orchanieh, (Orkhani) which lies north-west of Etropol, on the northern slope of the Balkan. To repel this movement the Russians have detached two rifle brigades and a strong body of cavalry. The siege-works before Plevna, inspected last Monday and Tuesday by the Grand Duke Nicholas, Gen. Todleben, and Prince Charles of Roumania, are now so far advanced that another assault may be looked for in a very few days. The Turkish raiders from Silistria have recrossed the Danube, either disappointed in the expected co-operation of the Transylvanian conspirators or feeling themselves too weak to attempt anything of importance. At Mostar, the capital of Herzegovina, a force of 10,000 men is being concentrated to meet the advance of Prince Nikolai and his Montenegrins, who have just defeated, with severe loss, the 2,000 Bashi-Bazouks forming the Turkish vanguard.

But incalculably the most important news of all, and the most ominous of evil to the Turkish cause, is the superseding of Mehemet Ali by Suleiman Pasha, and the succession of Raouf Pasha to the latter's command in Roumelia. A more fatal error, and one savoring more strongly of those court intrigues which are the chronic curse of the Ottoman Empire, could hardly be conceived. An able and energetic commander, whose substitution for the incapable Abdul Kerim was the one thing that saved Constantinople, is to be supplanted by a man whose sole title to renown is the sanguinary obstinacy with which he has striven to carry his point in defiance alike of common sense and humanity. Nor is it easy to find any rational or, even irrational, motive for this amazing exchange. The dismissal of a defeated General, though not always just, is at least intelligible; but in this case it is the successful commander who is ousted by the unsuccessful one. Indeed, Mehemet Ali's sole reverse has been the failure of his recent attack upon the Czarewitch's position at Tzercovna, and his sole crime that of having retreated when his only choice lay between retreat and the loss of half his army by disease and starvation. For these offenses, the hero of Karassan and Kazelevo is to be recalled in disgrace, and the man who wasted 7,000 Turkish veterans in the Schipka Pass rewarded with the undivided control of all the armies of the Sultan! The consequences of this madness are easily foreseen. Should Suleiman Pasha dash upon the formidable intrenchments along the Jantra in the same headlong style in which he shattered his army against the redoubts of Fort St. Nicholas, he will put the climax to his misdeeds by annihilating the sole remaining force which can save Plevna, and earning as fully as Marshal Gallas himself, the title of "Destroyer of Armies."

THE EFFECTS OF DEFEAT UPON RUSSIA.

We hear but little from the interior of Russia while these defeats and reverses are taking place on the Danube and in Armenia. But what little information is received is precisely of the character to be expected by those who have studied Russia closely. The people naturally expected a victorious campaign against the Turks, and no doubt themselves urged the advance through the Balkans which has turned out so unsuccessfully. The disasters for the time have produced the same effect which our defeats did in the early part of the civil war. So far from making revolution probable, they have strengthened the Government. The Muscovite nation will pour forth more blood and treasure now than it ever would have done after victory. To a certain degree, it feels responsible for urging the Emperor into the war, and for stimulating the cry "On to Adrianople," which led to the apparently disastrous advance. It will, no doubt, support the Imperial Administration heartily in dealing one more heavy blow on the Danube. Still, so far as outsiders can judge, the campaign of 1877 is substantially at an end, and will pass into history. How will it affect Russia herself?

No one can doubt that, like the defeats and losses of the Crimean war, this great disaster will produce an excellent effect within the Empire. The fall of Sebastopol caused the fall of the repressive, arbitrary, and mechanical system of Nicholas, and aided the reform in local self-governing institutions and the manumission of the serfs. The Russian people are made up, it must be borne in mind, of individuals in all stages of intellectual and moral advancement, who are groping for the best things, and not very confident as yet of the value of any ideas. The nation is in a reformatory ferment. Nothing has been evolved thus far in which the people have great trust. After the Crimean war there was everywhere the very natural feeling that the thing for which the people had sacrificed liberty and progress had turned out itself an illusion. Their military arbitrary régime had collapsed just when it was first brought to practical test. The Empire had proved a failure under the strain of war, and all the long and weary sacrifices for it were useless. This conviction gave an enormous impulse to reform. It did not overthrow Czarism, for it reached the mind of the Czar as strongly as it did that of the nobles or the *bourgeois* class. All set to work with enthusiasm to correct those evils which had so plainly made Russia inferior to Western Europe when the fiery test of war was tried. Still, reform was only partial. It is true, society was turned up from its foundations, the serfs were freed, the tenure of property was changed, and local assemblies introduced. Still the imperial authority remained much as it was, and the middle and upper classes did not take hold of means of self-government with much vigor or interest. Russia is still in many respects in the Middle-Age condition, as compared with Western Europe.

This war, when it comes to be carefully studied, will both arouse and humiliate the people to the utmost degree. The Empire has collapsed before apparently the weakest power in Europe. The European has been defeated by the Asiatic, a disgrace which has hardly happened in so conspicuous a manner for many centuries. The Muscovite hosts, too, have been led especially by Princes of the blood; these have been tried and found wanting. While the Hohenzollern have proved themselves, even in complicated modern warfare, worthy descendants of the great Soldier-king, the family of the Czar have not seemed able to move a single corps where it ought to be at the right moment. Then, as we ventured to predict at the outset of the war, the medical and commissariat departments of the Russian Armies have proved lamentable failures. The condition of the sick and wounded has been frightful, and the defeats have been largely due to the inability of the staff to provide for sufficient men at the points of attack. The defects have evidently been not only want of strategic talent, but want of the ordinary organizing ability. The effect of all this on the intelligent classes of Russia will be to greatly lower the imperial prestige, and perhaps to exclude members of the imperial family from positions in the Army when in the field. Then, the whole mechanical system of the military bureaucracy in Russia will be probably found to have destroyed native ability for organization. The people, when once out of this war, will set about reforming the office-holding class from its foundations, and, not improbably, will begin a parliamentary period, in which intelligence will at length gain a greater hold in the Empire over the conduct of affairs.

HUNTING THE ANISE-SEED BAG.

There are several difficulties in the way of introducing fox-hunting in Queens County. There is no doubt, of course, that Hempstead Plains are there. Moreover, the Plains are traversed by numerous fences, and sprinkled with nice gravel-pits, thus affording horsemen plenty of opportunities for breaking their own and their animals' necks. But fox-hunting necessitates something more than a stretch of open country. In the first place, there must be a fox to hunt. Then there must be hounds to course him; a master of the hunt to keep the hounds to their work; horses that have learned to jump fences, and hunters who can ride the horses. With the exception of half a dozen gentlemen who have already practiced steeple-chasing, we have no horsemen who are accustomed to riding across country, while the other requisites of fox-hunting are totally wanting. The Queens County Hunt must import its horses, its master of the hunt, its hounds, and its foxes. All this can, of course, be done, but it will involve a great deal of expense. As yet there is no tariff for foxes—whether crude or refined—and a real English master of the hunt can be brought through the Custom-house free of duty. This state of things, however, will not last if fox-hunting becomes really popular. The pauper foxes of Europe will not be kept upon the free list, but a heavy protective tariff will be established to encourage American fox manufacture. Thus, if the Queens County Hunt meets to hunt foxes only once a week, it will have to pay a very large sum of money for its weekly fox, which, in addition to its other expenses for imported hounds, masters, horses, and huntsmen, will make fox-hunting almost as costly as an investment in railway bonds.

The gentlemen who on Wednesday last followed the hounds over Hempstead Plains evidently perceived the difficulties in the way of fox-hunting, and therefore modified their amusement by the substitution of a bag of anise-seed for the orthodox fox. The anise-seed bag was first led carefully over several miles of country, and the hounds were then brought out and soon found the scent. Away they went in full cry, and the half dozen huntsmen rode gallantly after them. One gentleman came to grief at a high fence—which was odd, since the top rails of most of the fences had previously been carefully removed—and another lost a valuable horse owing to the latter's inconsiderate conduct in breaking a blood-vessel. The ride was declared to be a very brilliant one, although the anise-seed bag escaped; and strong hopes are entertained that at the next meeting of the hunt the game will be successfully killed.

Hunting the anise-seed bag is a manly sport, and in time may become as popular in this country as hunting the fox is in England. As everybody knows, the anise-seed bag is one of the swiftest and most subtle animals—as, indeed, was shown on Wednesday by the inability of the hounds to run it to earth. Moreover, the anise-seed bag is far fiercer and more courageous than the fox. The latter cannot be brought to bay, and, instead of fighting, gives its whole energies to the effort to escape. When, however, the anise-seed bag is driven to bay, it is said to fight with a ferocity that is extremely dangerous. Of course, it is creditable to the bold Queens County huntsmen that they prefer to hunt this dangerous animal rather than the timid fox, but it is to be earnestly hoped that they will temper their courage with discretion. It would be a sad affair if a huntsman eager to be in at the death were to risk a personal conflict with an infuriated anise-seed bag and be torn into—say twenty-seven pieces. It would be well if the master of the hunt were to carry a small Gatling gun with a view to shooting the game, in case such an act should become necessary in order to save valuable human life.

The substitution of the anise-seed bag for the fox shows not only the fearlessness and the judicious economy of the Queens County huntsmen, but it is also an evidence of their patriotism. They prefer to hunt a fierce American animal rather than an imported monarchical fox. There will be no trouble in finding plenty of anise-seed bags. It is believed that Hempstead Plains is infested with them, and that they breed in large numbers all over Long Island. They are seldom seen, for they do not feed upon the farmers' crops, and rarely attack human beings, except when they find it impossible to escape. Hence, there are scores of Long Island farmers who have never seen a wild anise-seed bag, and are familiar only with the tame variety that can usually be found at drug stores. Still, the fact that the hunt, at its very first meeting, struck the trail of what was believed to be a full-grown and dangerous anise-seed bag, shows that the animals are numerous on Hempstead Plains, and is full of promise for future sport.

While congratulating the anise-seed bag huntsmen upon the auspicious opening of the Fall season, it is a solemn duty to warn them to be careful of their precious lives. Hunting anise-seed bags is no child's play. If an incautious huntsman is attacked by one of these ferocious beasts, and his pieces are brought home in a hand-basket, there will be a popular outcry against the sport, and the Legislature will be called upon to suppress it as a wanton trifling with human life. So long as the huntsmen are cautious all will go well; but they must never forget that an anise-seed bag is not a fox, but is almost as fierce and dangerous as the snark itself.

GENERAL ENGLISH NOTES.

WARS AND RUMORS OF WAR.

CRITICISMS ON THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY—TRADES UNIONS, THEIR ACTION AND OBJECTS—THE PEACE OF EUROPE—EARLY COMING OF CHRIST.

From our Own Correspondent.

London, Saturday, Sept. 22, 1877.

Critics of the British Admiralty are just now well provided with materials for satire in the failure of the iron-clad Defense in its torpedo attacks upon the hull of the sunken ship the Forest. The Defense is one of the newest and best-equipped vessels in her Majesty's service. When the Admiral delegated to it the duty of blowing up the Forest, everybody regarded the wreck as already removed. But the torpedoes of the Defense have had little or no effect upon the sunken hull, and now it is discovered that the Defense has simply been working with common gunpowder. For torpedo warfare her Majesty's fleet, it is said, only carries barrels of gunpowder. The Admiralty is continually experimenting with dynamite, gun-cotton, and other modern explosives, and yet it fits out its torpedo appliances with gunpowder. Scientific men are laughing at the Defense, and political economists are sneering at the Government order just given for the building of a torpedo flotilla of 30 boats, which are to be constructed by Messrs. Thornycroft, steam-launch builders, of Chiswick. In presence of this wretched exhibition off Portland, the scene of the terrible collision between the outward-bound ships, it is a pity that Mr. Michael Boyton was not quite successful on Thursday in his torpedo experiments at Ramsgate. He collected together some very important personages, official and otherwise, foreign and English, for the purpose of demonstrating to them the application of the Boyton-Merriman life-saving dress to destructive purposes in marine warfare. Mr. Boyton had relied too much upon himself in his scientific experiments, and his assistants falling short in their work, the demonstrations of the enterprising American consisted more in personal explanations than in practical proofs of the usefulness of the life-dress in torpedo warfare. The only successful operation of the exhibition was made at night, when Mr. Boyton floated out into the harbor armed with a light spar having a torpedo attached to the end, and exploding a fleet of mimic iron-clads, moored for the purpose early in the day. The explosive used was not a barrel of gunpowder, after the manner of the Defense, but a 10-pound charge of gun-cotton, the enormous force of which made a marked impression upon the spectators, who watched with admiration the destruction of the mimic fleet while the operator remained unharmed. At a supper afterward Mr. Boyton, responding to the toast of his health, proposed by Mr. E. J. Reed, C. B., the famous naval constructor, expressed his regret that he had not been able to carry out his proposed experiments in their integrity, but he promised those present that he would very shortly put his ideas to a thorough and complete test.

Supplementary to some remarks in my last letter concerning trades unions, it is worth while to notice that at the Social Science Congress now being held at Aberdeen there was an interesting discussion on Thursday upon that very subject. Mr. James Caird presided. A paper on "The Social Effects of Strikes and Lock-outs" was read by Dr. I. Watts, of Manchester. He took a similar view to that expressed in my last as to the legitimacy of combinations for mutual protection and support, but he urged that one of the objects of trades unions, that of raising wages and shortening the hours of labor, was very questionable, because all that could be said in its favor was that its only accelerated by a very short time a rise in wages, which, from an influx of capital, would take place in the course of events. As to strikes as a *dernier ressort*, the demoralization was wholesale, dissipating capital, disorganizing families, and driving working men into debt and penury, while encouraging and fostering foreign competition. Mr. Chadwick, member of Parliament, defended trades unions. He said these organizations possessed a knowledge of the cost of raw material, the price of labor, and the average rate of profits in all the trades in which they were occupied. This enabled them to judge fairly between themselves and their employers, and he believed they were beginning to act upon the equitable principle of founding their claims for wages on the actual facts, and that they were on all hands showing themselves open to reason and actuated by a just and fair spirit. On the same day Mr. Thomas Brassy, member of Parliament, addressed the Trades Union Congress at Leicester on "Work and Wages in 1877." He argued that in foreign competition, the higher rate of wages received by the British workman was compensated in the better quality of his work. He denied that the volume of English trade had diminished while that of other nations had increased. The fact that Great Britain was running a close race in some branches of industry with a country where higher wages prevailed than here was proof that the cost of labor was not correlative with the scale of wages. He said:

"The American workmen were conscious of the necessity of working hard and well in order to keep up the higher wages which they were at present earning, and any regulations whereby the native vigor of the British workman was restrained must in the end prove fatal in their consequences. No doubt the effects were less baneful in a commercial point of view in the building and other trades, which were not brought face to face with foreign competitors, but considering that improved dwellings were so urgently needed for the working classes, the unwisdom of imposing rules and restrictions tending to augment the cost of building must be patent to all. It was because it was so important to inspire workmen with the hope of bettering their condition that he had always advocated the principle of payment by results. Many trades unions objected to it, on the ground that payment by the piece led to overwork and bad workmanship. The answer was that whatever might be the particular form of payment, it was necessary to give to the workman a personal motive for exertion. This must come from the prospect of participation in the profits which had been earned by his labor. His share in those profits should of course be proportionate to the amount of labor which he had contributed. The present depression of trade could not be laid wholly, or, indeed, mainly, to the charge of the workmen. If they examined the recent labor movement historically, it would be seen that in order of time the inflation of trade preceded the inflation of wages, and the capitalist must bear his share of the responsibility. In the discussions on the prolonged depression, the exorbitant price of labor was continually referred to. They heard but little, however, of the larger share of blame which rested upon the capitalists, the employers of labor, and the investors and lenders of money, who overstocked the markets and caused goods to be sold at ruinous prices, and who by encouraging speculative building, had raised wages to the present level. In every country and in every line of business the same tendency to overtrading had been manifested. There was a striking instance in the steam communication between Liverpool and New-York. New companies had been established, and the fleets of the older firms enlarged. The superfluous construction of numerous costly vessels on the Clyde had more effect in making labor scarce, and therefore dear, than all the machinations of the local trades unions."

While referring to the charges brought against trades unions, he urged that the existence of these societies must be accepted as a necessary consequence of the new phases into which productive industry has entered. The practical question was how to direct this important and extensive organization into a useful channel. At the same time that Mr. Chadwick was telling his hearers in Aberdeen how the unions knew everything about cost of material, labor, and averages of profits, Mr. Brassy, at Leicester, was saying that the working classes are more or less in uncertainty as to the profits employers are realizing, and that highly-qualified commercial advisers are needed to guide the deliberations of trades unions on the subject, and these advisers ought to be employed and paid ample salaries for their work. One of the most regretable incidents of this organization of industry on a large scale, Mr. Brassy thought, was the fact that the personal relations between employers and their workmen had become less intimate than before. "Yet," he said, in a peroration which expresses the one great difficulty of the situation, "how many prejudices might be removed by an honest interchange of ideas face to face, in a spirit of conciliation, and with a mutual and sincere desire to declare the truth and to maintain justice."

Some incidents of the cotton strike which reach me from the neighborhood of Bolton, in Lancashire, would seem to justify the remarks of Dr. Watts in regard to the improving relations between employers and employed. In this great centre of the cotton workers there is no appearance of ill-feeling on either side. On the contrary, masters and men are taking things with philosophic composure. Last week one of the employers treated the whole of his unemployed operatives and their wives and sweethearts, numbering over 300, to an excursion by the sea and a substantial dinner. Another mill-owner has opened reading, chess, and draught rooms for the recreation of his men on strike. At another mill the workers in a particular department are daily provided with a dinner free of charge. There are young women who are not connected with any union, and have no funds to support their strike, which is enforced by the non-working of other branches. There are 5,000 of these women out of work in the Bolton district alone.

Recently I cabled you a note on the quiet but suggestive action of Italy. The fact that this power is largely increasing her armaments is one that should be taken into serious account when reviewing the prospects of European peace. Guns of great calibre are being manufactured at Turin, Brescia, and Naples. They are turned out with pressing rapidity, and transported to new points of defense and for the strengthening of interior fortresses. Rome is being fortified. Big guns are continually arriving there. The forts of Genoa are receiving many additional cannon. The mouth of the pass of Mont Cenis is being fortified. They have augmented their fleet considerably. When their two newest ships are afloat, no country will have a brace of more terrible war vessels. In Northern Italy they hate France. At Piedmont the desire to get back again Nice and Savoy, annexed by Napoleon III., is almost as strong as the determination of the French never to rest satisfied until Alsace and Lorraine are once more under French government. Bismarck is credited with fomenting the national feeling in Italy, and under cover of a dread of Ultramontane conspiracies, there is a secret understanding between Germany and Italy. But this combination, of course, is only a move in advance against trouble between Germany and France. It is not associated with the war in the East, though it is the outcome of Bismarck's general plan of rectifying the map of Europe whenever the opportunity has arrived. It is pretty certain that the Chancellor's policy is a broad and far-reaching one, and that all the early information I was enabled to give you concerning the secret treaty between the three Emperors was correct, even to details. The meeting at Salzburg only confirms the completeness of the understanding between Germany and Austria, or rather I should say, the strength of Bismarck's grip upon the Government of Vienna; for there have not been wanting evidences of a wish on the part of Count Andrassy to obtain a wider margin for independent action than that which Bismarck designed. All that can be learned of the imperial and diplomatic meetings at Salzburg is that Germany and Austria have decided that the time has not arrived for mediation. The Hungarians are mad at the apparent alliance, and continual demonstrations are made at Pesth against the Government. But the Magyars are evidently not dreaded by Francis Joseph—not, at all events, as the Poles are feared by Russia. The peace rumors which continually crop out appear to have little or no foundation. Russia cannot offer the Porte terms which are likely to be accepted. Turkey, in her present mood, will not make peace as long as there is a Russian soldier on her soil. If Russia dared to offer easy terms she would, but there is a pressure from behind. Russia must either dictate the terms of a victor to the vanquished or abrogate her pretensions as a great power, and give liberty and a constitutional government to her own people, which does not form a part of imperial intentions. There is a rumor in diplomatic circles that in certain contingencies Germany would help Russia with military as well as diplomatic assistance. Wise statesmen shake their heads at the mere suggestion of such a false move on the part of Bismarck, but great forces are at work, and it may be that the long-predicted general upheaval of States and peoples in the Old World is approaching. Europe is armed to the teeth—that is patent to all the world. Recent wars prove that ships no longer exercise the potent power of half a century ago. Therefore it is not to be wondered at that British croakers look on nervously at the powers which it is possible may one day be arrayed against her, and, after all, there is no knowing how soon England may be challenged; for the peace of the world is still in the hands of one man. The train is laid. Bismarck might light it to-morrow, and every power in Europe wants something, if England is content. We all know what Russia wants. Germany wants Holland for a seaboard. France wants Alsace and Lorraine and a bloody revenge on Germany. Nice and Savoy only represent one feature of Italian ambition. Austria is anxious to keep her present state. The little powers pray to be protected from the big ones. England is anxious to be let alone. All Europe is jealous of her wealth, her possessions, her liberty, her happiness.

Prophets are going about casting the horoscope of the Empires. At Manchester this week Rev. M. Baxter expounded and interpreted the prophecies in the books of Daniel and Zachariah. The 14th chapter of Zachariah refers, he said, to the coming of Christ, who will shortly appear bodily on the Mount of Olivet, and commence his thousand years reign upon earth. Antichrist would be a man like Jerome Napoleon, who on promises of peace will rise up from a nobody into a great king, the monarch referred to in Daniel ii.: 36. The abomination of his rule will only last three years and a half. In that time he will conquer the world and make a seven years' covenant with the Jews. When half that period is at an end the great Antichrist is to surround Jerusalem and then will ensue the battle of Armageddon, and it will take seven months to clear away the mountains of dead bodies that will be heaped up in the conflict. Armageddon will be the Sedan of Antichrist. It is quite possible that Prince Jerome Napoleon will be Antichrist. The young Prince at Chiselhurst is to come to the French throne under Ultramontane influences, and he will restore the Napoleonic dynasty. Out of the present war and a coming war between France and Germany will arise the ten kingdoms which formed Cæsar Augustus' Roman Empire. It is then that the great Antichrist will appear—the little horn—the sovereign of some little State either in Turkey or Syria. If Cardinal Lucien Bonaparte becomes the next Pope, (which Rev. Mr. Baxter believes is settled,) that event will hasten and bring to pass the immediate development of these prophecies. They will certainly be realized within the next few years, as Christ is almost due, when 144,000 Christians will be translated, and there will be more conversions to the truth in one generation than have been made in 6,000 years. It is curious that these prophets, (who by the way are believed by vast bodies of English religionists,) generally leave America out of their calculations; but no doubt there are prophets in the United States who get even by omitting Europe from their predictions. Whatever we may think of this preaching and prophesying, it is quite phenomenal taken in connection with the wars and rumors of wars, the wonders in the heavens, the marvelous inventions of men, the strange discoveries, and all the extraordinary awakenings, wonders, and horrors of the days in which we live.

GENERAL NOTES.

A New-Hampshire youth has been fined $10 and costs for cruelly beating ducks.

It is claimed that there is not a lawyer at the Androscoggin County, Me., Bar addicted to strong drink.

An Oswego County man lately moved his two-story house on a train of four platform-cars from Sand Hill to Pulaski.

The widow of United States Senator Charles Atherton is to build an Episcopal church at her own expense in Nashua, N. H.

Boston has now 38,143 qualified registered voters. The number will probably exceed 40,000 at the date of the State election in November.

Chairman Wilson, of the Pennsylvania Republican State Committee, reports that there is every prospect of a full party vote in November, and the usual gratifying result in the Keystone State.

The Watertown *Times* claims to have the model printing establishment of Northern New-York. Whether it has or has not, it usually turns out an attractive, readable, and sensible journal.

The Richmond *Whig* calls upon Gen. Walker to withdraw from the Democratic State ticket as candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, because he is not strongly enough in favor of the debt adjustment project.

An Illinois

WASHINGTON.

PUBLIC RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES.

COMPARISON OF THE RECEIPTS OF THE PAST THREE MONTHS WITH THE SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR, AND OF THE EXPENSES DURING THE SAME MONTHS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The following statement will show the receipts of the Government for the three months ending Sept. 30, 1877, compared with the corresponding three months of 1876:

	1876.	1877.
Customs	$87,554,728	$36,484,248
Internal Revenue	28,813,336	28,528,731
Miscellaneous	6,742,460	8,705,487
Total	$73,110,524	$73,718,466

An examination of the foregoing figures shows that the receipts from Customs and internal revenue fell off in the aggregate during the last fiscal quarter $1,355,085, as compared with the same quarter of 1876, the falling off in Customs being $1,070,480 and internal revenue $248,605. Compared with the receipts for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1875, the receipts from Customs show a falling off of $7,749,378, while the internal revenue receipts show an increase of $329,000.

The receipts from miscellaneous sources for the last quarter show an increase of $1,963,027 over the same quarter of 1876, which more than compensates for the aggregate decrease in receipts from Customs and internal revenue, and make the aggregate receipts for the first quarter of the current fiscal year exceed the aggregate for the corresponding quarter of last year $607,942. The increase in miscellaneous receipts, however, is apparent and not real. It does not indicate an increase in that class of receipts but is attributable to the fact that certain items have been paid into the Treasury during the quarter just closed which have usually been withheld until a later period in the year. The only item of the miscellaneous receipts that shows a positive increase is profits on coinage, but the increase in that item is not so great as to materially affect the aggregate receipts from miscellaneous sources. In making a comparison, therefore, between the receipts for the fiscal quarter just closed and the corresponding quarter of the preceding year, the increase in miscellaneous receipts should not be considered, because, for the reasons explained above, there must be a corresponding decrease in miscellaneous receipts during the succeeding three quarters. Leaving out the miscellaneous receipts it will be seen by reference to the comparative statement given above that the receipts for the last quarter show a falling off of nearly $1,500,000, which was mainly in receipts from Customs.

The following statement will show the expenditures of the Government for the last three months, compared with the corresponding three months of 1876. These figures do not include interest on the public debt:

	1876.	1877.
Civil and miscellaneous	$15,937,203	$15,685,228
War Department	9,715,661	2,309,794
Navy Department	6,174,354	4,152,635
Interior Department	9,817,124	9,209,800
Total	$41,644,342	$31,357,457

These figures show a marked reduction in each item in favor of the current fiscal year. Leaving out the War Department for which no appropriation was made, and which cannot, of course, be considered here in making comparisons, the above comparative statement shows a decrease in expenditures of $2,891,018 in favor of the fiscal quarter ended Sept. 30 last. This aggregate decrease is made up as follows: Reduction in civil and miscellaneous, $251,975; Navy, $2,021,719; Interior, $607,324.

The receipts and expenditures for the two fiscal quarters compared, when considered together for the purpose of ascertaining profit and loss, make the following exhibit:

Decrease in expenditures	$2,891,018
Decrease in receipts	1,355,085
Balance	$1,535,933

Thus it will be seen that while our receipts have fallen off, the economy in expenditures has more than compensated for the loss and the quarterly balance shows a profit of over $1,500,000 in favor of the current fiscal year.

THE MATAMOROS EXPORT BONDS.

APPLICATIONS TO THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT TO COMPROMISE THE SUITS AGAINST SHIPPERS OF GOODS FROM NEW-ORLEANS DURING THE WAR.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Several applications have recently been made to the Secretary of the Treasury to have him compromise various suits entered to recover penalties on what are known as Matamoros export bonds. These bonds were taken by the Collector at New-Orleans, during the war, from persons shipping goods from that port to Matamoros, Mexico, the condition of the bond being that the goods should not be landed in the insurrectionary States, the bond to be canceled upon the shipper producing a certificate from the United States Consul at Matamoros to the effect that the goods had been landed there. They were executed under the non-intercourse act of May 20, 1862, and in many instances there is no certificate from the United States Consul at Matamoros that the goods were landed at that place. Hence suits have been instituted against the shippers and their bondsmen to recover the penalties. But the shippers claim that the certificate required was produced and filed with the Custom-house authorities in New-Orleans during the war, and that they have been lost by those officials. Mr. Bonzano, representing a number of shippers, has made known, in his letter to the Secretary of the Treasury offering to compromise, alludes to the era of good feeling now being inaugurated, and hopes "it will not be said that no sooner is one grievance removed from this suffering and impoverished people than the thumb-screws are applied in another direction." The whole number of such bonds issued, as levied by the Consul's certificate is 266, and the penalties amount to $600,000 or $800,000. In many instances the shippers and bondsmen are dead or scattered over the world, and it is a question whether the Government will recover anything by prosecuting suits. Some of the parties offer to compromise by paying $5 on each bond, and the papers are now being examined at the department with a view to submitting the whole matter to the Secretary for his decision.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4, 1877.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $372,063 14, and from Customs $347,317 54.

It is not true, as telegraphed from San Francisciseo, that Cooper, the forger, married the daughter of Mr. Defreese, of this city.

Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution, has received the following cablegram: "Planet discovered by Palisa, at Pola, Oct. 2, 10 41' north, 10° 46', eleventh."

Information has been received by the Post Office Department from the French Post Office that correspondence for all parts of China, sent in French mails to destination, is assimilated in all respects to correspondence for Hong Kong sent by any route.

It is understood that Gens. Ingalls and Marcy, who have been charged by Donn Piatt, in a recent publication, with bribery in connection with the contract of Cowles & Brega for destroying moths in Army clothing, have asked for a Court of Inquiry, and that such a court will be constituted in a few days by the Secretary of War.

Postmaster-General Key has received a letter from Postmaster James, of New-York City, calling his attention to the remarkable decrease in the sales of postage stamps at that office. The sales for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1876, were $592,614, and for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1877, $556,487, showing a decrease $36,127. Postmaster James says there can be no doubt that this decrease is caused by the irregular practices of Postmasters at minor offices throughout the country in disposing of postage stamps in New-York City in the various methods heretofore published. The Postmaster's object in again calling the Postmaster-General's attention to the facts is to add to the evidence already in his possession of the necessity for some change, by legislation, in the system which renders such irregularities not only possible but almost inevitable.

ARMY AND NAVY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—A general order just issued from the War Department announces the promotions made in the Army since the 6th of July last. It shows that 25 officers have been promoted since that date, all of whom were Lieutenants.

By direction of the Secretary of War, and to carry out the section of the Revised Statutes which provides for the examination of engineer officers before promotion, a board of officers of that corps, consisting of Col. H. W. Benham, Col. Z. B. Tower, and Lieut.-Col. Q. A. Gillmore, has been ordered to meet in New-York City upon the call of the senior officer for the purpose of examining the following-named officers for promotion: First Lieutenant—C. E. L. B. Davis, and B. D. Greene; Second Lieutenants—W. T. Rossell, T. N. Bailey, and T. W. Symons. Lieut.-Col. C. H. Tompkins, Deputy Quartermaster-General, has been directed to report to the Adjutant-General of the Army for orders.

Assistant Paymaster John C. Sullivan has been ordered to duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, at the Navy Department; Naval Constructor Robert W. Steele has been detached from the Washington Navy-yard and placed on waiting orders; Mate H. C. Fuller has been ordered to the receiving-ship Colorado, at New-York.

THE NEXT STATE CONVENTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your leading editorial of to-day indulges in some strictures on the *Evening Journal*, with which I am connected. That is legitimate, and may be answered as one paper would answer another. You also criticise my individual action as a delegate to the Rochester Convention. Upon that I ask the privilege of saying a few words in your columns. You say:

"Not the least flagrant of these usurpations occurred near the close of the second day's proceedings, when all but the Senator's adherents had left the hall. At this stage the accommodating Mr. Smith, of Albany, sprang upon the remnant of the convention a couple of resolutions, which, slightly changed, were at once adopted, and which, if allowed to stand, would virtually muzzle and fetter the party in this State during the next two years. They provide that the new committee just created by Mr. Conkling's orders may, in their discretion, abstain from calling a convention next Autumn, and may themselves nominate the candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals, and also continue their own term as committee-men for another year. The object cannot be mistaken. It is to keep the party in the false position in which the action of the Rochester Convention places it until after the election of a United States Senator on the expiration of Mr. Conkling's term."

A Judge of the Court of Appeals is the only State officer to be chosen next year. To hold nominating meetings and primary elections in every ward and town, and conventions in every Assembly district, and to compel 450 delegates to go from all parts of the State to a State Convention, all for the mere purpose of nominating a single judicial officer, would, in the judgment of many, be to incur an expense and inconvenience beyond any requirement of the occasion. Therefore, at the suggestion of several delegates, I hastily prepared the resolutions which I offered. To preserve a representative convention and at the same time to meet these objections they provided that the State Committee might have discretion to call a convention composed of one delegate from each Assembly district, to be appointed by the several county committees, or a convention elected in the usual manner and composed of the usual number of delegates if the public exigencies should seem to require it. If no regular convention were held, it would be necessary to continue the State Committee until one should be held, and the resolutions also provided for that. An amendment was offered naming a third alternative by giving the committee discretion to make the nomination. I declined to accept it, but it was adopted.

One further fact. You say the resolutions were offered "when all but the Senator's [Conkling's] adherents had left the hall," implying that they were in a special interest, and that they would have encountered objection had any opponent of that interest been present. You are mistaken equally in the assertion and in the implication. When, a few moments later, Mr. Fish offered a resolution that "the State Committee be authorized to fill any vacancies which may occur in its own body," (apparently the only feasible way of doing it,) ex-Senator Barker, of St. Lawrence, objected. But no objections were offered in any quarter to my resolutions, though the St. Lawrence and other similar delegations were present. Do you think, then, your statement is justified?

So much for the facts. Now let me ask you to consider some suggestions pertinent to the subject. Under the recent constitutional amendment which extends the term of Governor to three years, it will happen that at frequent intervals a year will come when no State officers will be chosen and no general State election held. But for the fact that Judge Allen's term will expire by the limitation of age, there would be no State election next year. It is this merely accidental circumstance which alone requires any State nomination to be made. Supposing there were no such circumstance, would it be contended that a State Convention should be called for the sole purpose of naming a State Committee? Looking to the future years, would it be insisted that a State Convention must be held to make a new committee, whether any State officers are to be chosen or not? And would there be any warrant for saying that unless this shall be done, "the object cannot be mistaken?"

We have entered upon a new constitutional epoch, which at intervals interrupts our annual State elections. In conforming themselves to this change the natural course for our political organizations will be to continue their committees at such times for a period of two years. Were it not for the accident of a Judge going out by reason of age, next year would bring us to the first case of no State election. If a State Convention shall not be held the committee must necessarily be continued. If one shall be held a new committee may be chosen, since no convention can subtract from the powers of another. I venture to think that if THE TIMES had reflected on these considerations it would not have indulged in criticisms which are as erroneous in statement as they are mistaken in inference—especially when it is remembered that the State Committee has no more to do with any action affecting the election of United States Senator than the boy who sweeps out the office of THE TIMES.

CHARLES E. SMITH.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1877.

THE RECENT VINELAND HOMICIDE.

INDICTMENT OF JAMES N. DIXON FOR WILLFUL MURDER IN KILLING CHARLES FRANCIS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

VINELAND, N. J., Oct. 4.—The Cumberland County Court convened at Bridgeton on Tuesday, Judge Alfred Reed presiding, and today at 10 A. M. the Grand Jury, after having been out nearly 48 hours, came in with an unusual number of indictments. In the case of James N. Dixon, of Vineland, charged on his own confession with the shooting of the colored man Charles Francis, the particulars of which have already been given in THE TIMES, the jury brought in an indictment for willful murder. The case is set down for trial on Monday next, Judge Reed refusing to consent to a further postponement of the trial which was asked by the counsel of Dixon for preparation. It is expected that the trial will occupy about three days.

A DRUNKEN DEMOCRATIC JUDGE.

INDICTMENT AGAINST JUDGE YELLOTT, OF BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD., WITH FIVE DISTINCT COUNTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 4.—The Grand Jury of Baltimore County to-day found a true bill of indictment against Associate Judge Yellott for drunkenness on the bench. The indictment embraces five counts, and sets forth various occasions upon which the accused has been incapacitated by intoxication from the proper performance of his duty. Among the witnesses against him are Judge Walters and Chief Judge Grasen, the latter of whom is under indictment for malfeasance in office.

THE CONDUCTORS' BROTHERHOOD.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Oct. 4.—At the tenth annual session, held here to-day, of the Grand Division of the Conductors' Brotherhood of the United States, the following was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Order of the Conductors' Brotherhood is judged by the conduct of its individual members: and

Whereas, We believe that our aims and objects are misconstrued by outside parties through the negligence of individual members of our order to support and advocate the two essential principles of the Conductors' Brotherhood—viz., temperance and total opposition to unlawful and violent uprisings of employes, generally termed strikes: be it

Resolved, That we, the members who constitute this grand body, do order the following:

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of all members of the order to advocate the essential principles of our order, and it shall be deemed a breach of the obligation for any brother to refuse or neglect to perform the above-mentioned duties.

Resolved, That in case any brother shall engage in a strike of railway employes he shall be expelled, and the Secretary of his division shall notify the Superintendents within his reach of his expulsion and the cause.

THE RUBBER TRADE SALE.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 4.—The trade sale of the Associated Rubber Shoe Companies commenced today with a large attendance from all parts of the country. The bidding is spirited and prices are, so far, well maintained. At a meeting of the Associated Rubber Shoe Companies, held yesterday, it was voted that no further auction sales will be held before Dec. 6.

ANOTHER SAVINGS BANK SUSPENDED.

BOSTON, Oct. 4.—The Wellfleet Savings Bank, Cape Cod, suspended payment yesterday, owing to a run on it by its depositors. The bank has 1,263 depositors, and deposits amounting to $489,539 61, all of which is safely invested, and the bank is in good condition. There is a general panic on the Cape among savings bank depositors, and probably all the banks will close until confidence is restored.

MORE FORGERIES EXPOSED.

AN ADROIT GANG BROKEN UP.

MR. LYMAN'S INGENIOUS SCHEME FOR SWINDLING BANKS AND EXPRESS COMPANIES—A LONG LIST OF SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS—FOUR OF THE FORGERS CAPTURED—GOOD WORK OF THE DETECTIVES—A UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTE SUCCESSFULLY SPLIT.

Detective Robert Pinkerton, of Pinkerton's Detective Agency, and Officers Fields and O'Connor, of the District Attorney's office, walked into the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning, having in custody William H. Lyman, a stenographer, having an office at No. 34 Park-row, and J. C. Hogan, alias George Brown, of the Van Dyke House. The men were arrested on Wednesday charged with forging a draft of the First National Bank, of Leroy, N. Y., on the Importers' and Traders' Bank, of this City, the complainant being Mr. James Fargo, of the American Express Company, No. 67 Broadway. The warrant for their arrest was signed by Justice Russell, of Catskill, and the prisoners were taken before Justice Flammer for the purpose of having the paper indorsed prior to their transfer to that town for trial. Counsel, who had a short time previous been hurriedly retained by Lyman's brother, opposed the surrender of his clients on the ground that they had not been identified as the criminals wanted, and he subsequently served a writ of habeas corpus on the officers, returnable this morning before Judge Barrett, in the Supreme Court. The capture of these two men breaks up one of the most skillful gangs of forgers in the country, and puts an end to an extremely ingenious system of swindling which has exercised the banks and express companies all over the country for several years past. Lyman has served two terms in Auburn State Prison, and Hogan one in the same institution, both for forgery. It is probable that there they formed the acquaintanceship which subsequently resulted in their copartnership. They commenced operations in 1876. In March of that year a man giving his name as H. F. Tilden opened an account with the Yorkville Savings Bank, since burst, and deposited there for collection a number of checks on the National Bank of Newburg, all of which were paid, and were subsequently found to be raised. One was raised from $14 94 to $1,560 27; another from $38 62 to $947 94; another from $38 to $838; another from $46 to $2,700; another from $49 17 to $3,928, and another from $28 46 to $2,528. In April following, a man giving his name as E. S. Dixon opened an account in the Abingdon-Square Bank, of this City, since broken, and deposited for collection four drafts, two on the National Iron Bank, of Falls Village, Conn., and two on the Kinderhook (N. Y.) National Bank. These were paid, but were afterward discovered to have been raised to large figures from small original amounts. One was raised from $37 89 to $1,490; one from $36 98 to $396; one from $16 27 to $1,646, and one from $67 18 to $767 78.

The forgeries then apparently ceased for a while. The banks pocketed their losses and took no action to discover the perpetrators, but Pinkerton's Detective Agency set to work on the matter for their own information. They did not get a clue, however, until long afterward. When the affair had apparently died out, a letter was received from Lyman at the Falls Village Bank inclosing two partially destroyed drafts, dated May 11, one for $38 29 and one for $42 88, which the writer said had been injured by a fire, and asking whether the bank would issue duplicates. The bank officers looked over their books, and finding that the drafts were genuine and had never been presented, unsuspectingly complied. When the Pinkertons were shown the original drafts they saw at once that they had been spoiled by the application of a too strong acid while in process of being raised, and looking at the indorsements on the backs—E. N. Durant, C. Campbell, and W. H. Lyman on one, and N. Ebbete, C. Campbell, and W. H. Lyman on the other—they were satisfied that all the signatures, though cleverly changed in style, were in one man's handwriting. Lyman's name gave them the rest of the clue, and since that time they have kept him under surveillance. On May 18 last a man giving his name as George Dubois purchased from Daniel W. Powers, a private banker at Rochester, N. Y., two drafts to the order of himself, one for $1,425 and the other for $10, on the American Exchange Bank, of this City. A few days afterward a man giving the same name visited the office of Westcott's Express, in Easton, Penn., and placed in their hands a draft for $1,425, drawn by Daniel W. Powers to Dubois' order, on the American Exchange Bank. It was forwarded to this City and collected, but in transmitting the money to Easton, the President of the express company here, as a precautionary measure, warned his agent in that place to require identification before paying it over. When Dubois applied for the money the agent requested that he be identified, whereat Dubois became very indignant and demanded the return of his draft. His actions were so natural that the agent was imposed upon and gave him the money. Next day the original purchaser of the $1,425 draft walked into Mr. Powers' office, in Rochester, and handing back the draft, requested that his money be returned. He had, he said, given the draft to his brother, who, not being able to get himself properly identified in New-York, could not use it. His story was believed, and the amount was returned to him.

This is the manner in which the forgers usually worked. They always bought a large draft for the amount to which they intended to raise the small one. Then they took the small one to this City, where Lyman, who generally did the purchasing, altered it. The two drafts were made to correspond exactly in number as well as in amount. The specimens in possession of the detectives are the most perfect specimens of imitative skill ever known in the criminal archives of this country. It is utterly impossible to tell the altered from the genuine drafts. Lyman then sent Hogan or some other tool to some distant city to deposit the altered draft for collection, while he himself went to the purchasing place with the genuine draft to await developments. The idea of the two drafts was that if the bank at which they were made payable should become suspicious of the altered one, and telegraph to the issuing bank, "Did you on such a date send a draft number so and so for so much to such a person?" an affirmative answer might be returned, the genuine draft being still outstanding and a record of it being on the issuing bank's books. It was unlikely that the bank officers would think about the small draft issued in the same name. Sometimes the two drafts were purchased in different names and on different days. That only gave the forger a little more work in making his alterations. When the confederate had received the money on the altered draft he immediately telegraphed to Lyman in some prearranged formula, and the worthy at once returned the genuine draft to the issuing bank on the plea that he had not been able to use it, or had not succeeded in getting properly identified, and the money was returned to him generally without question. It was not until the monthly statement from the corresponding bank was received at the issuing bank that the trick was discovered.

On June 8, Lyman, under the name of Frank J. Saxton, purchased from the First National Bank of Brockport a draft on the First National Bank of New-York for $600; on July 3 he purchased another for $1,200, and on July 7 he purchased a third for $112 25. The Cashier became suspicious at the last transaction, and had one of the other clerks fill in the draft in red ink. He also punched the number on it instead of stamping it as usual. The next day "Saxton" returned the $1,200 draft and got the money. The $600 draft was collected through the Gloversville (N. Y.) National Bank. The small draft has never been presented. It is not known what the reason was for purchasing two large drafts, but the bank was evidently saved through the Cashier's acuteness. On June 20 Lyman, under the name of William Brown, purchased from the First National Bank of Bridgeport, Conn., a draft for $1,450 on the Importers' and Traders' Bank, of this City. The next day a man giving the same name opened an account in the Rahway (N. J.) National Bank, depositing $300 in currency and two small drafts—one on a Stamford and the other on a Bridgeport bank. He said he intended to go into business in Rahway, and his deposits were accepted. The drafts were presented by the Rahway banks and paid. Brown then deposited the $1,450 draft. Cashier Fuller, of the Rahway Bank, being a cautious man, when forwarding the draft wrote to the Importers' and Traders' Bank saying that he was not acquainted with Brown, and advising that they be careful. The Importers' and Traders' Bank telegraphed to Bridgeport, making the usual inquiries, and received an answer that everything was correct. They continued suspicious, however, and mailed the draft to the First National at Bridgeport, requesting an examination. The First National scrutinized it, pronounced it genuine, and remailed it to the Importers' and Traders'. The morning after they did so, the William Brown who had purchased the two drafts, probably becoming uneasy at the delay, appeared at the bank in Bridgeport, and handing in the genuine draft, asked for the return of his money on the ground that he had not been able to use the draft. The astonished officials, knowing that it was impossible for the draft to get to New-York and back in the time that had elapsed, had Brown arrested, and telegraphed to the Importers and Traders' Bank to cause the arrest of the man in Rahway. This rascal got wind of the trouble, however, and was not to be found when the detectives arrived. Some time afterward Sergt. Wright, of the Rahway Police, while returning from Jersey City with a prisoner, saw him on the cars, and, knowing he was wanted, made up his mind to arrest him. At Elizabeth the Rahway Brown, finding he was watched, jumped from the cars while in motion. Wright, leaving his prisoner in charge of a constable he had with him, sprang after, and a lively chase ensued, ending in Brown's disappearance. A subsequent search discovered him hidden in a barn in the outskirts of the town. He was taken to Elizabeth and delivered to Chief of Police Kerns. A young man who was in his company was also arrested. He gave his name as William Williams, and on being searched Brown's bank-book was found in his pocket. It was afterward discovered that Brown's right name was Henry Werner and Williams' William Morgan, and that they resided in the house of a carman named Johnson, at No. 35 Sixth-avenue, Brooklyn, on the same block as Capt. Campbell's Police station. Chief Kerns and Sergt. Wright went to Capt Campbell, and, securing his assistance, searched the rooms occupied by the prisoners. They found a complete set of counterfeiter's tools and a rubber impression of a $5 national bank note. These they turned over to the Secret Service officers. The Bridgeport Brown hired a lawyer, who went his bail in $1,000, and then he absconded. A triangular fight is now going on to see whether the lawyer, the courts, or the bank is entitled to the $1,450 he left behind him. Werner and Morgan are still in jail in Elizabeth, and are to be tried this month. Werner was a "pal" of Joseph English, who is in Ludlow-Street Jail for passing an altered $1,000 registered bond, part of the proceeds of the Waltham (Mass.) bank burglary.

On July 6, Lyman, under the name of H. J. Walker, purchased from the Marine Bank of Buffalo a draft on the Bank of North America, of this City, for $12. On July 13 he purchased another similar draft for $1,200. A few days later Walker returned, as was supposed, the draft for $1,200 on the usual plea, and received his money. When the Bank of North America sent in its monthly statement, it was found that they, too, had paid a $1,200 draft. Inquiry led to the discovery that the $12 draft had been altered and deposited with Johnston & Co., bankers, Strathroy, Ontario, for collection. They paid the money on July 19 to the man who made the deposit, and who gave the name of H. J. Walker. On July 21 Lyman, under the name of Frank J. Saxton, purchased from the Salt Springs National Bank of Syracuse two drafts for $19 and $1,900 respectively on the First National Bank of this City. The small draft was raised and put through the Middletown agency of the United States Express Company, and the large one was returned to the bank at Syracuse and cashed. On Sept. 14 Lyman, under the name of A. Morrison, purchased of the National Iron Bank of Morristown, N. J., a draft for $14 50, and next day one for $1,500 on the National Bank of the Republic of this City. It happened that one was made out by the Cashier and the other by a clerk, and that spoiled the intended forgery. But the drafts were cashed in the regular way. Morrison then purchased three certificates of deposit payable to William Alder, one for $15, another for $18 50, and a third for $1,550 at the Bank of the Republic. These he countersigned, and thus rendered as negotiable as drafts. The large certificate was returned to the Morristown bank and the money obtained on it, and when Hogan was arrested on Wednesday the $18 50 certificate, altered to correspond with the genuine $1,550 certificate, was found on his person.

These are all the transactions the detectives have traced, except the one which led to the arrest of Lyman and Hogan. On Aug. 29, Lyman, taking Hogan's name, bought from the Bank of Leroy, N. Y., a draft for $1,450 in the name of J. C. Hogan; another for $10, in the name of J. C. Hoey, and a third for $18 in the name of John Hogan. On Sept. 3 a parcel arrived by American Express Company, directed to J. C. Hogan, care of Jonas Pierson, proprietor of a hotel at Catskill. It purported to contain $500. Mr. Pierson instructed his clerk that the person calling for the package must be identified. On Sept. 5 a man arrived at the hotel who registered as J. C. Hogan. After getting a room assigned to him he carelessly inquired whether there were any letters for him. Two were handed him. He read them and then asked where the office of the American Express Company was. The clerk mentioned the package, but said he would require identification before delivery. Hogan nonchalantly exhibited an express receipt he said he had just received by mail, and saying he did not want the package then, requested the clerk to put it away carefully in the safe. The man's manner threw the clerk completely off his guard and subsequently he did not hesitate to deliver up the money. The remainder of the swindle was carried out in regular order. This put the American Express Company on their mettle, and they employed the Pinkertons to break up the gang. With the knowledge they had already gathered, the task was comparatively easy. Descriptions were obtained of all the persons engaged in the forgeries above detailed, and they were found to correspond with the suspected men exactly. To make sure, the detectives had Lyman and Hogan identified by some of their victims unknown to them. The warrant was then obtained in Catskill, and the services of Officers Fields and O'Connor enlisted. Hogan was captured in a beer saloon in the Bowery, above Bayard-street, and Lyman in his Park-row office. In the latter's rooms were found colored inks and chemicals of all kinds for imitating and erasing writing, small brushes, and all the other paraphernalia of an expert forger: also, two small drafts purchased from a Troy bank, one of them bearing an indication that they had been touched with acid; also a counterfeit $5 note on the National Bank of Tamaqua, (the latest counterfeit out,) and a large quantity of split currency, and $700 in genuine money. But the discovery that most astonished the detectives was a split $5 United States Treasury note. The Government thought that the silk and hair in the paper on which its notes are printed rendered them secure from splitting, but Lyman has accomplished the feat. The detectives cannot imagine how he did it, and say that it has never been done before. When Lyman was in Auburn he was made book-keeper there, and he was detected in altering the books, changing the entries of other criminals' terms of imprisonment so that a number obtained their freedom long before they should. The prisoners are confined temporarily in the Fourteenth Precinct Police Station.

AMUSEMENTS.

FRENCH PLAYS.

M. Durand's French dramatic company represented "Le Procès Veauradieux" at the Twenty-third-Street Theatre, last evening. This piece, it will be remembered, is the source whence "Life" and "Forbidden Fruit" were derived, and the English plays, and especially "Life," resemble it closely. A review of its incidents would therefore be superfluous. The difference between the pieces is mainly observable in the comparative simplicity with which the French dramatist handles his personages and their doings. "Le Procès Veauradieux" stands somewhere between comedy and farce, while "Life" and "Forbidden Fruit," spite of their proportions, are farces pure and simple. The necessity for magnifying "effects," so to say, is never so great when a Parisian audience is to be dealt with as when English-speaking theatre-goers are to be amused, and thus it comes that there is an air of probability about the French story and a naturalness about the characters' transactions often missed from the translations. The construction of Gallic society admits of the use of material which English playwrights dare not handle, and the transference to worthy *bourgeois* or trades-people of proceedings which would only be possible within the confines of the *demi-monde*, is not calculated to make them more credible. The lightness of touch with which French comedians manage dangerous topics is, also, an important factor in the solution of the difficult problem of amusing without offending. A foreign proverb bids mortals glide over certain subjects and not bear upon them, and artists from abroad apparently keep the injunction always in mind. They did so once more last night, and—referring, when we say so, as much to Tuesday's representation as to yesterday's—although a good deal that must have sounded harsh to English ears if set forth in the vernacular was spoken and suggested, the *équivoque* of speech and situation appeared scarcely more than hinted at. In last evening's performance, MM. Chamonnin and Véniat carried off the honors, the other artists, however, being all equal to their respective rôles. The *jeune premières* of the company, Mlle. Heymann by name, is to have her first hearing in Dumas' "Mademoiselle de Belle Isle," on Saturday. If she keeps the promise of her reputation, M. Durand's troupe may be set down as most efficient and complete.

GENERAL MENTION.

Announcement is made of the marriage of Mr. Max Strakosch, the well-known impresario. The event occurred on Aug. 1.

Miss Kate Girard, now Mrs. George Fawcett Rowe, is meeting with much favor in London. She has been acting under the *nom de théâtre* of Violet Orme.

Mr. and Mrs. Williamson appear nightly in "Struck Oil" at the Union-Square Theatre. The performances of these young artists are marked by originality, thought, and refinement, and they awake the interest and secure the attention of audiences of a particularly representative type.

Mr. Boucicault's new comedy, called "Marriage," is acted nightly at Wallack's. Its performance now progresses so briskly as to terminate one hour earlier than on the occasion of its first hearing. Mr. Boucicault, however, has left his manuscript untouched—with what judgment the future will show.

Mr. Stephen Fiske has become the manager of the Fifth-Avenue Theatre. He will open his season with a series of operatic representations to commence on Monday week, when Mr. Hess' new English opera troupe will perform Ambroise Thomas' "Midsummer Night's Dream," a work unknown to American dilettanti.

A concert for a charitable purpose was given at Orange, N. J., on Monday evening. Among the artists were Signor Leoni and Signor Brignoli, and Señor Ranieri Vilanova, well known as composer and pianist, played with great effect his two latest compositions—a fantasia on "Masaniello" and an arrangement, for left hand only, of the pretty romance in "Mignon."

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

THE AMERICAN BOARD OF MISSIONS.

REPORTS FROM VARIOUS FOREIGN MISSIONS—CIVILIZING THE AMERICAN INDIANS—EFFECT OF THE FAMINE IN HINDOSTAN—MEETING OF THE WOMEN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 4.—After prayer-meeting the forenoon session of the American Board of Foreign Missions heard reports from various missions. Rev. Dr. Wellman presented a report of the Micronesian Mission, showing the favorable condition of that mission. The report stated that the Micronesians were preparing to send missions to other islands. A committee from the Dakota Mission reported great success, stating that the Indians were taught the arts of civilization as well as religion. A recommendation of a similar policy toward the Indians by the Government was referred to a committee. Rev. Mr. Atwood reported in general terms of the prosperity of the Zulu Mission. The Committee on the Mahratta Mission reported the work embarrassed by famine. Dr. Dana made a favorable report on the Ceylon and Madeira Missions. Dr. Marks, of Ohio, reported excellent progress in the North China Mission. He says native pastorates have been established. Dr. Williams, a missionary, spoke strongly against the treatment of Chinese in America. Rev. Charles Hartwell gave an encouraging account of the South China Mission. Rev. Dr. Furber reported the most encouraging success in Japan. The Committee on Austria reported the need of more laborers in the field. Rev. Dr. Thompson presented a report on the Turkish Mission. Notwithstanding the evil results of the war, the mission, it says, is flourishing.

At the afternoon session a business meeting was held, at which concluding reports from missions were read. The committee on place for next meeting reported in favor of Milwaukee, Wis., and of Rev. William I. Budington, D. D., of Brooklyn, as preacher, and Rev. George F. Magoun, D. D., alternate. The following were appointed a Committee of Arrangements: Rev. George T. Ladd, Rev. E. D. Holton, William Taintor, Rev. Henry T. Rose, E. Townsend Mix, Rev. H. C. Hitchcock, Charles G. Stark, and Dr. D. H. Perkins. Twenty-six new members were elected.

The following were elected officers:

President—Mark Hopkins, D.D.

Vice-Presidents—Hon. William E. Dodge.

Presidential Committee—Augustus C. Thompson, D.D., Hon. Alpheus Hardy, Abner Kingman, Ezra Farnsworth, J. Russell Bradford, Joseph S. Roper, Prof. Egbert C. Smyth, E. B. Webb, D.D., C. C. Burr, and Elbridge Torrey.

Corresponding Secretaries—Nathaniel G. Clark, D.D., and E. K. Alden, D.D.

Recording Secretary—Rev. John O. Means, D.D.

Treasurer—Langdon S. Ward.

Auditors—Hon. Avery Plummer, Arthur W. Tufts, and John M. Gordon.

A dispatch was received from Frederick Billings, of Woodstock, Vt., pledging a contribution of $1,000.

Communion services were held in Central Beneficent and Pilgrim Churches.

At the evening session remarks were made by Rev. Messrs. Doane and Farnsworth regarding missionary work. Ex-Gov. Page, of Vermont, made a statement of the financial success of the meeting.

President Hopkins delivered an address on "Harmony of Nature and Revelation." In opening he spoke with much feeling, saying that 20 years ago, at a meeting of the American Board of Foreign Missions in this city, he was elected President on the resignation of Theodore Frelinghuysen; since that he had been continuously re-elected, and it seemed fitting that at this time and place he should lay down the office, which he considered the greatest honor of his life.

President Robinson, of Brown University, alluded to the Congregational and Baptist Churches as twins in birth and kindred in spirit. He referred those who thought Christianity was on its decline to the great sums raised in Providence at the meetings of the Boards of the Congregational and Baptist missions.

Farewell services will be held in Music Hall to-morrow morning, when the meeting will close.

The meeting of the Womens' Board of Missions, held in the Beneficent Church to-day, was largely attended. A hymn of welcome was sung by the ladies, followed by prayer by Rev. Mr. Eullevire, of Boston. Remarks were then made by Mrs. Amos Backwood, of Providence; Mrs. Moses Smith, of Chicago, and Miss Abbey Child, of Boston, the Home Secretary. Mrs. Bates, the Treasurer, reported that $20,000 was asked for the ensuing year. Remarks followed by Mrs. Shaw, of Micronesia; Miss Mary Porter, of Pekin, China; Mrs. Farnsworth, of Salsorie; Mrs. Schauffler, of Austria; Mrs. Hartwell, from Eastern China, and Mr. Bissell, of the Maharatta Mission. After a prayer of reconsecration by Mrs. Hooker, Miss Carrie Borden, of Fall River, urged the need of sustaining Mrs. Walker in her work at Auburndale for the children of missionaries.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

SECOND DAY OF THE TRIENNIAL CONVENTION IN BOSTON—OUTLINE OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 4.—The second day of the Episcopal General Convention opened at 9:30 o'clock, with prayers by Right Rev. Bishops Bedell, of Ohio, and Greene, of Mississippi. The attendance was much larger than on the first day, as a great many delegates from the Southern and Western Dioceses have come in since. The roll-call read by the Secretary showed that 188 delegates were present, and after the records of yesterday's sessions in Trinity Church had been read and approved, Rev. Dr. Austis, of New-York, was confirmed as Assistant Secretary. The business meeting began at 10:30 o'clock, the President in the chair. After a protracted discussion concerning the election of a Vice-President, the President read the list of standing committees. A communication was read from the House of Bishops stating that that house was organized by the election of Right Rev. Henry C. Potter as Secretary. A resolution providing for the preaching of the opening sermon was adopted. It was voted to refer the matter of three amendments to the Constitution, suggested by the house last year, to the proper committee, with instructions to report upon the first on Friday and upon the others on Monday. A petition of Bishop White, Prayer-book Secretary, that the hymn-book might be bound up with the prayer-book, was referred. A memorial of the Trustees of the church schools at Washington was referred to the Committee on Education. The following order was referred: "That the subject of voluntary withdrawal from the ministry, other than for immoral conduct, be referred to the Committee on Canons." Several minor memorials, reports, and petitions, were received and referred. West Virginia asked for a division of her diocese, which is too large. It was voted to print a daily house calendar. It was announced that the Committee on Arrangements would provide tickets for lunch each day, except Saturdays and Sundays, at the Brunswick Hotel. The following hours were adopted as the business hours of the convention: From 9:30 A. M. to 4:30 P. M., with an intermission from 1:30 to 2:30.

The President announced the following committees:

On the State of the Church—Dr. Van Deusen, Central New-York; Mr. Hunt, Alabama; Mr. Battershall, Albany; Mr. Tongue, Arkansas; Mr. Marple, Easton, Pennsylvania; Dr. Harwood, Connecticut; M

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Thursday, Oct. 4, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds at Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkg.	8	Resin, bbls.	506
Beans, bbls.	90	Pitch, bbls.	36
Bullion, bars	238	Oil, bbls.	84
Cotton, bales	2,408	Oil-cake, pkg.	947
Dried Fruit, pkg.	15	Pork, pkg.	106
Eggs, pkg.	1,278	Cut-meats, pkg.	3,479
Flour, bbls.	14,090	Lard, pkg.	884
Corn-meal, bbls.	1,100	Lard, kegs	60
Wheat, bushels	143,561	Butter, pkg.	6,236
Corn, bushels	69,918	Cheese, pkg.	6,098
Oats, bushels	43,600	Sugar, bbls.	13
Rye, bushels	400	Skins, No.	109
Malt, bushels	2,500	Skins, bales	16
Barley, bushels	39,657	Starch, pkg.	500
Oat-meal, bbls.	50	Stearine, pkg.	50
Flax-seed, bags	6,086	Tallow, pkg.	10
Grease, pkg.	45	Tea, pkg.	248
Grass-seed, bags	906	Tobacco, hhds.	245
Hemp, bales	396	Tobacco, pkg.	105
Hops, bales	609	Whisky, bbls.	305
Lead, pig	478	Wool, bales	95
Leather, sides	12,605		

COFFEE—Quiet and unchanged; sales 1,223 bags Rio, per Kerr Bros., on private terms.

COTTON—Has been quiet to-day at firmer rates.....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 372 bales, (of which 230 bales were on last evening,) including 177 bales to shippers, and 195 bales to spinners.....And for forward delivery business has been moderately active at easier prices.....Sales have been reported since our last of 49,000 bales, (of which 10,600 bales were on last evening and 38,400 bales to-day,) with 2,700 bales on the basis of Middling, October closing at 11.18c. @11.19c.; November, 11.11c.; December, 11.09c. @11.10c.; January, 11.17c.@11.18c.; February, 11.32c., March, 11.45c.@11.46c.; April, 11.60c.; May, 11.73c.@11.74c.; June, 11.86c.@11.88c.; showing a decline of 1@4 points, closing steady.....The receipts at this port to-day were 2,401 bales, and at the shipping ports 14,720 bales, against 8,276 bales one day last week, and thus far this week, 55,081 bales, against 31,238 bales same time last week.....The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1877, were 139,524 bales, against 321,260 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year.....Consolidated exports (five days) for Great Britain, from all the shipping ports, 10,962 bales; to the Continent, —— bales; to France, 96 bales; to the Channel, —— bales. Stock in New-York to-day, 33,314 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 139,004 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

New Cotton.	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9 15-16	9 15-16	10 1-16	10 1-16
Strict Ordinary	10 5-16	10 5-16	10 7-16	10 7-16
Good Ordinary	10 9-16	10 9-16	10 11-16	10 11-16
Strict Good Ord.	10¾	10¾	10⅞	
Low Middling	10 15-16	10 15-16	11 1-16	11 1-16
Strict Low Mid.	11 1-16	11 1-16	11 3-16	11 3-16
Middling	11 3-16	11 3-16	11 5-16	11 5-16
Good Middling	11 7-16	11 7-16	11 9-16	11 7-16
Strict Good Mid.	11½	11½	11⅝	11⅝
Middling Fair	11 15-16	11 15-16	12	11 15-16
Fair	12 9-16	12 9-16	12 13-16	12 13-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9 9-16	Low Middling	10 7-16
Strict Good Ord.	10 3-16	Middling	10 13-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—A comparatively light movement was reported to-day, in State and Western Flour, at weak and somewhat irregular prices, though no marked alterations can be noted. Export mainly for the West Indies.....Sales have been reported since our last of 13,850 bbls. of all grades, including about 2,000 bbls. of Flour of all classes, very poor to choice, at $2 50@$6, mostly unsound Extras at $4 75@$5 75; Sour Flour at $3 50@$6 50, chiefly Southern and Minnesota Extras at $5 25@$6; poor to fancy No. 2 at $3 15@$4 50, mainly at $3 65@$4 35 for poor to choice Winter, and $3 25@$4 25 for Spring; ordinary to fancy Superfine State and Western at $5@$5 50, mostly at $5@$5 25; inferior to good Extra State, $5 65@$6; good to fancy do. at $6@$6 35; City Mills Extra and Kegs quoted as before, on a moderate movement.....Tallow has been in fair demand and quoted steady at $7 75@$7 93½ for prime to very choice; sales reported of about 90,000 lbs. in lots, within the range.....Steadine firm, with prices to choice Western, in tes, quoted at $19 25@$19 50, but inactive.....Of refined Summer Yellow Cotton-seed oil 100 bbls., January option, sold at 51c.

SUGARS—Raw have been offered with reserve, and quoted very firm on the basis of 8¾c.@8¾c. for fair to good Refining Cuba, with a good demand noted.....Sales reported of 120,000 hhds. and 200 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7¾c., and 19,000 bags Manila at 7¾c., and rumored as having been marketed last evening, 2,000 hhds. Cuba Muscovado on private terms.....Refined in fair request and quoted firm.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 100 bbls. in lots, at $1 13½@$1 14; market stronger.

FREIGHTS—The general market shows less activity, with rates quoted rather weak, though without important changes.....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 2,300 bales Cotton (mostly on through freight account) at 5-16d. ₱ bale; 29,000 bushels Grain, at which 5,000 bushels at 9d. and 24,000 bushels at 8¾d. ₱ bushel; 7,000 bxs. Cheese at 45s. @46s.; 200 tons Tallow, at 42s. 6d.; 200 tons Oil-cake, and 200 tons Oil, to Glasgow, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 9d. ₱ bushel.....For Bristol, by steam, 750 bbls. Flour at 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.....For Hull, by steam, 20 tons Flax-seed (or recent shipment) on private terms.

For Cork and orders, a British bark, 241 tons, hence, with about 2,500 quarters Grain at 7s. 3d.; another, 417 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters do. at 7s. 3d.; another, 484 tons, with about 3,200 quarters do., from Philadelphia, at 7s. 3d.; for a Norwegian bark, 372 tons, (to arrive,) with about 2,300 quarters do., from do., at 7s.; an Austrian bark, 488 tons, with about 3,000 quarters do., from do., at 7s. ₱ quarter; two sailing vessels, a British bark, 1,044 tons, with Wheat from San Francisco, (chartered there,) at 39s. 240s., and two barks, 1,009 and 940 tons, with do., from Portland, Oregon, (chartered on the Pacific coast,) on the basis of 30s.....For a Prussian bark, 470 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Naphtha, at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl.....For Bordeaux, a British bark, 503 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Naphtha, at 6s. ₱ bbl.....For Antwerp, a Spanish bark, 290 tons, with Sugar, in boxes, from Havana (recently) at 25s.....For Hamburg, by steam, of recent shipment, 100 bales Cotton, 169 bags Cloverseed, 300 pks. Leather, 2,500 hds. Extract, 1,900 pks. Tobacco, 400 pks. Hides, 850 pks. Butter, and sundry lots of general cargo at rates current at time of contract.....For Copenhagen, a British bark, 668 tons, hence, with about 4,300 quarters Grain at 7s. 6d. ₱ quarter.....For Elsinore and orders, a German bark, 398 tons, hence, with about 2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 6s. 4½d. ₱ bbl.....For Reval, by steam, 800 bales Cotton on private terms; quoted at 3d. bid.....For Gibraltar and a Spanish port, and back, an American schooner, 418 tons, with general cargo, on private terms, taking out for Gibraltar (as berth freight) 200 hhds. and 150 cases Tobacco, and 2,500 cases Petroleum, at current rates.....For Italian port, a bark, 458 tons, hence, with about 2,900 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 6s. ₱ bbl.....For Buenos Ayres, an American bark, 442 tons, (to arrive from Boston,) hence, with general cargo, on private terms, and placed on the berth.....For Caibarien, an American schooner, 349 tons, with Railroad Iron and supplies, from Perth Amboy or Jersey City, at $5 50 (Spanish gold) ₱ ton.....For Sagua, an American schooner, 467 tons, hence, with Machinery and Cooperage stock, at about $3,000.....For Antigua, an American schooner, 169 tons, hence, with general cargo, on the basis of equal to about 65c.@70c. ₱ bbl., and back, from San Domingo, with Logwood, to a north of Hatteras, at $4 ₱ ton.....For Nassau and back, an American schooner, 316 tons, with general cargo, at $1,600 net (short lay days).....For Crabb Island, an American schooner, 298 tons, hence, with Lumber, at $6 75, and general cargo, at 75c. ₱ bbl.....For a port north of Hatteras, an American schooner, 281 tons, hence, with Lumber, at $6 75, and general cargo, at 75c. ₱ bbl.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 4.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 867 head, making a total for the week thus far of 7,131 head, against 8,724 head for the same time last week, being a decrease in the receipts for the week of 90 cars; consigned through, 2,000 head; sales, 1,000 head; left over at noon, 700 head; 16 cars of cattle on track remain in the yards unsold. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 200 head, making a total for the week thus far of 10,100 head, against 10,600 head for the same time last week; consigned through, 800 head; market dull and slow; sales of 5 cars Western Sheep at generally unchanged prices; some sales rather lower; 10 cars of common stock remain in the yards unsold. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 4,550 head, making a total for the week thus far of 12,000 head, against 23,650 head for the same time last week; consigned through, 6,100 head; market opened firm, but closed dull; sales of best Yorkers at 5c. net; Mixed and Medium, $4 90@$5; best heavy, $5 80@$5 90; 3 cars of stock remain in the yards unsold; concessions would have to be made to sell.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports: Cattle—Receipts, 2,800 head; shipments, 2,000 head; a better feeling exists, especially for Texans and native butchers'; some sales 10c. 25c. higher than yesterday's best bid; native shipping, $3 90@$4 75; butchers', $2 25@$3 85; Texans, $2 25@$3 10; Colorados, $3 @$4 15; Bulls sold at $2@$4. Hogs—Receipts, 14,000 head; shipments, 3,200 head; all grades active and 10@15c. higher; Philadelphias, $5 70@$5 80; Boston, $5 80@$5 85; packers', $5 70@$5 80; light, $5 40@$5 50; closing firm at $5 55; good Yorkers, $4 50@$4 60; same as well offered. Sheep—Receipts, 800 head; market dull and prices unchanged; sales at $2 30@$3 40.

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., Oct. 4.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 26 cars of through and 7 cars of yard stock, or 501 head in all; prices range from $4 25@$5 50 for common to prime. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 2,310 head; Yorkers, $5 80@$5 70; Philadelphias, $5 80@$5 90. Sheep—Receipts to-day, 1,000 head; selling at $3 25@$5 75.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4.—Coffee, 16¼c.@20c. for Rio; 19½c.@20¾c. for Laguayra. Cuba Sugars steady at 8¾c.@8¾c. for fair and good Refining; Refined steady at 11¾c. for Cut-loaf, 11c. for Crushed, and 10¾c. for Powdered. Flour—Superfine low grade, $4 50; Minnesota Extra Family, new Wheat, fair, $6 75; Choice, $7; Fancy, $7 25; Pennsylvania do., fair and good, $6 75@$6 87½; Choice, $7; Kentucky Extra Choice, $6 25; Ohio Extra Family, good, $6 75; Choice, $7; Fancy, $7 25; Patent and other high grades, $8@$9 25. Rye Flour dull at $4 25. Corn-meal inactive at $3 25, free on board. Wheat dull; Pennsylvania Red, $1 40; Western No. 2 Red, $1 40; do., damp, $1 34@$1 35; Delaware Amber, choice, $1 48@$1 50; damp, $1 30@$1 35; Michigan White, $1 49. Rye steady, 67½c. for Southern Pennsylvania and Western. Corn comes in less freely, held with much firmness; Pennsylvania Western and Southern Yellow, 62c.; Western High Mixed, 62c.; Low Mixed, 61c.@61½c.; Pale Mixed, 61c.; Fancy Southern White, 63c. Oats firmer; Western White, fair and good, 34c.@36½c.; Western Light Mixed, 33c.; Western White Stained, 32c. Whiskey steady at $1 12. At the Maritime Exchange (open Board)—Corn, sales of spot and afloat at $1 41 bid and $1 42½ asked; do., November, $1 38½@$1 41; do., December, $1 38½ bid; none offered.....And New-York No. 2 Spring, October option, $1 29½@$1 30; November, $1 26½@$1 28; December nominal.....And No. 2 Northwest Spring, October option, $1 29½@$1 32; November, $1 26½@$1 28; and December nominal.....Corn has been further advanced 1c. ₱ bushel, on a fairly active business, largely in New-York No. 2, for early delivery, in good part for export.....Sales have been reported to-day of 213,000 bushels for all deliveries, (of which 141,000 bushels for early delivery,) including steamer Mixed, October option, 5,000 bushels, at 57½c.; New-York steamer Mixed, October option, 8,000 bushels, at 58c.; New-York No. 2, for early delivery, at 57¾c.@58¼c., closing at 58¼c.@58½c.; do., October option, 40,000 bushels, at 57¾c.@58¼c.; do., November, 24,000 bushels, at 59¼c.@59½c.; Mixed Western, ungraded, poor to fancy, at 57c. @58½c. mainly at 58c.@58½c. for sailing vessel.....At afternoon call, Corn, New-York steamer Mixed, October option, closed at 58c.@58¼c.; November at 59c. @59¼c.; December, at 59¾c.@60¼c.....And New-York No. 2, October option, closed at 58¼c.@58¾c.; do., November, at 59¼c.@59½c.; do., December, at 60c.@60¼c.....Rye, Peas, and Malt quiet to-day, quoted as before.....Of Barley, sales were made of 2,000 bushels Canada, at 85c.; a boat-load of six-rowed State at 90c., and 7,000 bushels Feed stock at 57c.; market about steady.....Oats have been comparatively quiet to-day at generally unchanged prices.....Sales have been reported of 43,000 bushels, including New-York No. 1 White, 2,100 bushels, at 42c. @43c.; New-York No. 2 White, 7,000 bushels, at 37½c.; New-York No. 1, 1,400 bushels, at 33½c.@35¼c.; New-York No. 2, about 6,000 bushels, at 34½c.@35c.; White Western, 2,800 bushels, at 37c.@40c.; Mixed Western, 2,800 bushels, at 33c.@35c.; No. 2 Chicago, new, afloat, 14,500 bushels, out-to-morrow, at 35¼c.; do., old, 3,100 bushels, at 32c.; White State, 700 bushels, at 35c.; White State, 1,400 bushels, at 39c.@40c.....Feed in more request and quoted firmer; 3,800 bags 40-lb. sold in lots at $16@16 50.....Hay, Straw, and Hops about as last year.

HIDES—Firm, but less active; sales 3,000 Dry-salted Maranham, from Europe, on private terms.

MOLASSES—Foreign held very firmly, but quiet, today; 125 hhds. Muscovado sold at 42c.@46c. for fair to fancy, showing an improvement.

NAVAL STORES—Resin quiet to-day on the basis of $1 70@$1 80 for Strained to good Strained; $1 90@$2 10 for No. 2; $2 20@$2 87½ for No. 1; and $3@$3 for Pale to Window Glass, ₱ 280 lb. Sales 400 bbls. No. 2 at $2.....Tar inactive at $2 62@$2 25 ₱ bbl.....City Pitch at $2 12½@$2 25 ₱ bbl.....Spirits of Turpentine with less inquiry for demand, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at the close at 33½c.@34c. ₱ gallon. Sales, 400 bbls.

PETROLEUM—Refined has been offered very sparingly and has been inactive to-day, with October deliveries quoted at the close at 15¾c.@15¾c.....Refined, in cases, quoted at 18½c. for standard brands, October delivery.....Crude dull; quoted at 8¼c.@8¾c. in bulk, and 11c.@11¼c. in shipping order.....Naphtha quoted at 7c.@8c.....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum, for October delivery, quoted at 15¼c.....At Baltimore, Refined, for October, quoted at 15¾c.....At the Petroleum Exchange, sales 20,000 bbls. United, quoted at $2 34¾@$2 35, regular.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been moderately sought after for early delivery, and quoted generally steady.....Sales since our last 150 bbls. at $14 40@$14 50.....Other kinds dull, with Extra Prime and Western Prime Mess quoted more or less nominal.....And for forward delivery here, Western Mess has been inactive, with October options quoted at the closes at $14 10@$14 25; November, $14 bid; December, $13 90@$14 25; seller the remainder of the year at $14@$14 25; January at $13 95@$14 25, with no sales reported.....Dressed Hogs in moderate request, with City quoted at 7c.@7½c., and fancy Pigs at 8c.@8¼c.; Western dull at 8½c. and Short Clear at 8¼c.@8¾c., but no sales reported.....Western Steam Lard has been lightly dealt in to-day for early delivery, but has been quoted firmer.....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 163 tcs. prime at $9 20@$9 22½, closing at $9 22½ bid.....And for forward delivery here, Western Steam Lard has been moderately active, with Western, for October option, quoted at the close at $9 20 bid; November at $9 bid; December, $8 80 bid; seller the remainder of the year at $8 83½; January, $8 87½.....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the extent of 2,500 tcs. October at $9 15@$9 20; 1,750 tcs., November, at $8 97½@$9; 750 tcs., December, at $8 75@$8 90; 1,500 tcs. seller the remainder of the year, at $8 72½@$8 80, and 100 tcs. January, at $8 90@$8 85.....City Steam and Kettle in more request; quoted at the close at $9 12½; sales, 95 tcs. at this rate.....And No. 1 quoted at $8 75@$8 87½.....Refined Lard dull; quoted for the Continent, for early delivery, at the close, at $9 62½; West Indies at $7.....Beef has been lightly dealt in on the basis of $16 for Family and $15 for Packet, and $13@$14 for Extra Mess.....Tierce Beef quoted thus: Prime Mess, $19@$20; Philadelphia Extra India Mess, $24@$24 50, and City do., $25@$26.....Beef Hams quiet, with Western quoted at $12@$14 for Winter cured, and up to $18@$18 50 for very choice Summer cured.....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs quoted as before, on a moderate movement.....Tallow has been in fair demand and quoted steady at $7 75@$7 93¾ for prime to very choice; sales reported of about 90,000 lbs. in lots, within the range.....Steadine firm, with prices to choice Western, in tes, quoted at $19 25@$19 50, but inactive.....Of refined Summer Yellow Cotton-seed oil 100 bbls., January option, sold at 51c.

SUGARS—Raw have been offered with reserve, and quoted very firm on the basis of 8¾c.@8¾c. for fair to good Refining Cuba, with a good demand noted.....Sales reported of 120,000 hhds. and 200 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7¾c., and 19,000 bags Manila at 7¾c., and rumored as having been marketed last evening, 2,000 hhds. Cuba Muscovado on private terms.....Refined in fair request and quoted firm.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 100 bbls. in lots, at $1 13½@$1 14; market stronger.

FREIGHTS—The general market shows less activity, with rates quoted rather weak, though without important changes.....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 2,300 bales Cotton (mostly on through freight account) at 5-16d. ₱ bale; 29,000 bushels Grain, at which 5,000 bushels at 9d. and 24,000 bushels at 8¾d. ₱ bushel; 7,000 bxs. Cheese at 45s. @46s.; 200 tons Tallow, at 42s. 6d.; 200 tons Oil-cake, and 200 tons Oil, to Glasgow, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 9d. ₱ bushel.....For Bristol, by steam, 750 bbls. Flour at 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.....For Hull, by steam, 20 tons Flax-seed (or recent shipment) on private terms.

For Cork and orders, a British bark, 241 tons, hence, with about 2,500 quarters Grain at 7s. 3d.; another, 417 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters do. at 7s. 3d.; another, 484 tons, with about 3,200 quarters do., from Philadelphia, at 7s.; for a Norwegian bark, 372 tons, (to arrive,) with about 2,300 quarters do., from do., at 7s.; an Austrian bark, 488 tons, with about 3,000 quarters do., from do., at 7s. ₱ quarter; two sailing vessels, a British bark, 1,044 tons, with Wheat from San Francisco, (chartered there,) at 39s. 240s., and two barks, 1,009 and 940 tons, with do., from Portland, Oregon, (chartered on the Pacific coast,) on the basis of 30s.....For a Prussian bark, 470 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Naphtha, at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl.....For Bordeaux, a British bark, 503 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Naphtha, at 6s. ₱ bbl.....For Antwerp, a Spanish bark, 290 tons, with Sugar, in boxes, from Havana (recently) at 25s.....For Hamburg, by steam, of recent shipment, 100 bales Cotton, 169 bags Clover-seed, 300 pks. Leather, 2,500 hds. Extract, 1,900 pks. Tobacco, 400 pks. Hides, 850 pks. Butter, and sundry lots of general cargo at rates current at time of contract.....For Copenhagen, a British bark, 668 tons, hence, with about 4,300 quarters Grain at 7s. 6d. ₱ quarter.....For Elsinore and orders, a German bark, 398 tons, hence, with about 2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 6s. 4½d. ₱ bbl.....For Reval, by steam, 800 bales Cotton on private terms; quoted at 3d. bid.....For Gibraltar and a Spanish port, and back, an American schooner, 418 tons, with general cargo, on private terms, taking out for Gibraltar (as berth freight) 200 hhds. and 150 cases Tobacco, and 2,500 cases Petroleum, at current rates.....For Italian port, a bark, 458 tons, hence, with about 2,900 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 6s. ₱ bbl.....For Buenos Ayres, an American bark, 442 tons, (to arrive from Boston,) hence, with general cargo, on private terms, and placed on the berth.....For Caibarien, an American schooner, 349 tons, with Railroad Iron and supplies, from Perth Amboy or Jersey City, at $5 50 (Spanish gold) ₱ ton.....For Sagua, an American schooner, 467 tons, hence, with Machinery and Cooperage stock, at about $3,000.....For Antigua, an American schooner, 169 tons, hence, with general cargo, on the basis of equal to about 65c.@70c. ₱ bbl., and back, from San Domingo, with Logwood, to a north of Hatteras, at $4 ₱ ton.....For Nassau and back, an American schooner, 316 tons, with general cargo, at $1,600 net (short lay days).....For Crabb Island, an American schooner, 298 tons, hence, with Lumber, at $6 75, and general cargo, at 75c. ₱ bbl.....For a port north of Hatteras, an American schooner, 281 tons, hence, with Lumber, at $6 75, and general cargo, at 75c. ₱ bbl.

1,964 bbls.; Wheat, 65,000 bushels; Corn, 2,900 bushels; Oats, 7,600 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 4.—Flour active; Extra, $4 50@$4 75; Family, $5 25@$5 50; A No. 1, $6 25@$6 50; Fancy, $6 75@$7 50. Wheat quiet, unchanged. Corn quiet, but steady; White, 55c.; Mixed, 50c., in store. Rye and Oats steady and unchanged. Pork dull at $14 50@$14 75. Bulk-meats dull and nominal. Bacon firmer, unchanged. Sugar-cured Hams in fair demand at 12½c.@14c. Lard quiet, choice Leaf, 10½c. Whisky firmer at $1 06. Bagging dull at 12½c. Tobacco quiet, unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 4.—Flour quiet and weak. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1 15½; do., east, $1 14; No. 2 do., $1 11½; October, $1 08½; November, $1 05½; No. 3 do., $1 08¾. Corn dull; No. 2, 41½c. Oats steady; in good demand; No. 2, 28c. Rye firm; in good demand; No. 1, 53½c. Barley firmer; No. 2 Spring, 61½c.@62½c. Provisions—Wheat to Buffalo, 5½c. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 192,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—8,500 bbls. Flour, 173,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 4.—Corn-meal in fair demand and higher, at $2 70. Pork firmer; held at $15 50. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York sight par; Sterling, 9½@9¾ for the bank. Gold, 103@103¼.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 4.—Print Cloths—Market moderately active; prices steady at 3⅝c.@3 11-16c. for Standard and Extra 64x64, and 3¾c. for 56x60.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 4.—Petroleum steady, with a good demand; Standard White, 12¾c.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 4.—Cotton active and firm; Middling, 11c.; Low Middling, 10¾c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 248 bales; gross, 2,071 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,184 bales; sales, 2,100 bales; stock, 30,476 bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 4.—Cotton active and firmer; Middling, 10¾c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 2,237 bales; gross, 2,315 bales; sales, 1,665 bales; stock, 23,426 bales.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 4.—Cotton firm; Middling, 10 15-16c.; Low Middling, 10¾c.@10¾c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 2,139 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 16,669 bales.

GALVESTON, Oct. 4.—Cotton steady; Middling, 10¾c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net receipts, 3,866 bales; sales, 2,210 bales; stock, 18,755 bales.

MOBILE, Oct. 4.—Cotton firm; Middling, 10¾c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary nominal; net receipts, 1,487 bales; sales, 660 bales; stock, 9,525 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 4—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 95⅝ for both money and the account. United States bonds, new 5s, 107⅝. Erie Railway shares, 11½; Illinois Central, 75; New-Jersey Central, 17. The Directors of the Bank of England at their meeting to-day fixed the minimum rate of discount at 4 per cent.

2 P. M.—Illinois Central, 74½.

3 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 11⅝. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £808,000 during the past week. The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liability, which last week was 43⅞ ₱ cent., is now 37½ ₱ cent.

3:30 P. M.—The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market is 3½ ₱ cent., which is ⅛ ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Paris advices quote 5 ₱ cent. Rentes 104f. 92½c. for the account.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The *Times* in its financial article says: "The visiting portion of the Bank of England reserve to liability, which last week was 43½ ₱ cent., is now 37½ ₱ cent.

"The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liability, which last week was 43⅞ ₱ cent., is now 37½ ₱ cent.

"

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 13, 10 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 20, 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, $90 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

J. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ALGERIA...WED., Oct. 10 | ABYSSINIA..WED., Oct. 24
ROTHNIA...WED., Oct. 17 | SCYTHIA..WED., Oct. 31

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 6
GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 10

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

Steamers will sail as advertised above, unless sooner loaded. Merchants and shippers are notified that extra steamers will be provided and dispatched as rapidly as the press of business warrants.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Oct. 4
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Oct. 11
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Tuesday, Oct. 16
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Oct. 25

First cabin, $60 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $28. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., 56 Wall st., No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL LINE.

The only Transatlantic Line sailing under the American flag. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia and Wednesday from Liverpool.

THE RED STAR LINE.

Carrying the Belgian and United States Mails. Sailing semi-monthly alternately from Philadelphia and New-York. Direct and only

TO ANTWERP.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, and No. 52 Broadway, New-York.

JNO. McDONALD, Agt., No. 8 Battery-place.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

WESER.....Sat., Oct. 6 | DONAU.....Sat., Oct. 20
MOSEL.....Sat., Oct. 13 | ODER.....Sat., Oct. 27

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Ethiopia.....Oct. 6, 3 P. M. | Devonia.....Oct. 20, 3 P. M.
Victoria...Oct. 13, 10 A. M. | Achoria.....Oct. 27, 9 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY,
Cabins, $65 to $80, according to accommodations.
Intermediate, $55; Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.

Elysia.....Oct. 10, 8 A. M. | Anglia.....Oct. 17, 2 P. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.

FOR LONDON, (VICTORIA DOCKS.)

Denmark.....Oct. 6, 3 P. M. | Canada, Th., Oct. 18, 2 P. M.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

Egypt, Sat., Oct. 6, 3 P. M. | England, Sat., Oct. 13, 9 A. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND.....Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Oct. 13, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Oct. 20, 3 P. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

POMMERANIA.....Oct. 11 | GELLERT.....Oct. 25
WIELAND.....Oct. 18 | SPITZ.....Nov. 1

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUHNHARDT & CO., } Gen'l Agents, } H. BARNEKOW & BOAS, 61 Broad-st., N. Y. } General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 32 N. R.:

WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Oct. 9, at 7 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Oct. 23, at 6 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Oct. 30, noon.

Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to state-room; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.

Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

AMERIQUE, DZLORD.....Wednesday, Oct. 10, 8 A. M.
LABRADOR, SANGLIER.....Wednesday, Oct. 17, 2 P. M.
PERIERE, DANIE.....Wednesday, Oct. 24, 7 A. M.

For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Oct. 6, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent. 409 Broadway.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, TUESDAY, Oct. 9, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

RAPIDAN, Capt. KEMPTON, THURSDAY, Oct. 11, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R. } GEORGE YONGE, Agent G. R. & G. R. R. of Ga. No. 315 Broadway. } No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON, &c. Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Saturday, Oct. 16
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship ALASKA.....Thursday, Oct. 11
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Wednesday, Oct. 10

For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO, MCINTOSH.....Saturday, Oct. 6
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, DRAKES...Wednesday, Oct. 10
CITY OF NEW-YORK, TIMMERMAN...Wednesday, Oct. 17

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.
CITY OF MEXICO, MCINTOSH.....Saturday, Oct. 6
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24
COLUMBUS.....

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,238 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

PARTIES DESIRING TO WINTER THEIR horses near New-York, will, by communicating with the undersigned, at the office of H. W. Shotwell & Co., No. 4 South-st., hear of a good opportunity to place their horse with a reliable party.

Price per month $6, including fodder.

A. B. VAIL.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after June 25, 1877.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Bristol, Morrisville, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Sunday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 2:05, 6:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 9:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place. L. P. FARMER, FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent, General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia, 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sundays, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place. L. P. FARMER, FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Sept. 17, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester; also to St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, to Utica, Whitehall, and Rutland.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga only. Troy Special. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, Garrison's, and principal stations north.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Ticket Offices for sale at Nos. 261, 413, and 415 Broadway, and at Westcoast Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M. daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping-coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M. daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping-coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 A. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Geneva, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping-coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

STEAM-BOATS.

THE NEW

PROVIDENCE LINE

TO BOSTON, via Providence direct.

A WHOLE NIGHT'S REST.
ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. TIME 60 MINUTES.
The magnificent new steamer

MASSACHUSETTS,

("The Prince Steamer of the World,")

and the world-renowned steamer

RHODE ISLAND,

("The Queen of the Sound,")

Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 N. R., foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M., arriving at PROVIDENCE at 6 A. M., and BOSTON 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.

THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST, at 5 P. M. daily from Pier No. 33 N. R., foot of Jay-st. *Free transfer* for passengers via either line to and from Brooklyn by the boats of the *Brooklyn Annex*, leaving Jewell's Wharf, Fulton Ferry, at 4:25 P. M.

SEA BIRD—CAPT. H. B. PARKER,

FOR RED BANK,	FROM FRANKLIN-ST.
LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Oct. 2, 10:30 A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 2, 2:30 P. M.
Wednesday, 3d, 11:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 4th, 3:30 P. M.
Thursday, 4th, 3:00 P. M.	Friday, 5th, 7:00 A. M.
Friday, 5th, 3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 6th, 7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 6th, 3:00 P. M.	Monday, 8th, 7:00 A. M.
Monday, 8th, 3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 9th, 8:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 10th, 7:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 10th, 11:00 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Vestry-st. Pier, N. R., at 8:30, and 24th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill and Hudson. Close connection with New-York Central R. R. for the West. To West Point and Newburg, Monday morning, same day, $1. Tickets or coupons good on Hudson River R. R., are received on board for passage. FREE TRANSFER from and to BROOKLYN. LAST PASSAGE for the season from New-York on WEDNESDAY, OCT. 10, and from Albany on THURSDAY, OCT. 11.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAMERS FOR TROY and SARATOGA, connecting with all railroad lines North, East, and West. FARE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. The entirely new and magnificent steamers CITY OF TROY and SARATOGA, leave daily (Saturdays excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 49 N. R., foot of Leroy-st. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

TUG-BOATS AND ENGINES FOR SALE.

One iron tug-boat, new, 105x20x11 feet, compound engine; one iron tug-boat, in service, 86x18x9 feet, compound engine; six propeller engines, 14 to 34 inches diameter; one beam engine, 36-inch cylinder by 9-foot stroke; blowers and blower engines. Apply to

C. W. COPELAND,
No. 64 Broadway.

ALBANY EVENING BOATS—PEOPLE'S LINE, Drew and St. John, leave Pier 41 N. R. every week-day, 6 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sunday morning excepted) with trains north and west. State-rooms comfortably warmed. Free transfer by boats of the "Brooklyn Annex."

S. E. MAYO, Gen. Pass. Agt.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL, from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.

Steamer AMERICUS leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37, East River, 2:45 P. M., and 33d-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Reduced fare, 35 cents.

Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, &c.—Steamer ESCORT from Franklin-st., North River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 P. M. For freight and passengers. Fare, $1. Berths free.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad, Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RARE CHANCE FOR LADY OR GENTLEMAN with $1,200; business first class; duties light and pleasant; association best in town. Call in stationery store, No. 1,195 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. LYON'S
Collegiate Institute,

NO. 5 EAST 22D-ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY,

OPENS SEPT. 17. TWENTY-SECOND YEAR.

Steadfast patrons are a fair test of a school. Well-known names of last year patrons follow. Prefixed numbers show the years of patronage:

13. HENRY DAY. 8. ADAM T. BRUCE.
10. JOSIAH H. BURTON. 8. JAMES H. GOADBY.
10. BENJAMIN CURTIS. 8. ORSON D. MUNN.
10. CALVIN E. KNOX. 7. THOS. LEBOUTILLIER.

Almost all have had sons fitted for college.

Circulars show what old pupils have done.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.

Nos. 21 and 23 West 33d-st.

Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., Rector.

SEPARATE DEPARTMENT FOR YOUNG BOYS.

Autumn Term begins WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

The fifth year of St. John's opens with increased accommodations and greater facilities in every department of work. A Kindergarten in a large sunny room.

A post graduate course in Universal Literature, English Literature, History, Fine Arts, and other higher branches of learning.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.

A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
At Sing Sing-on-Hudson, N. Y.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Branches, and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing, and Elocution. A thoroughly organized Military Department, Riding School, with well-trained horses, Gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.

BERNARD ORTH & ALLEN, Principals.

FRANCIS E. WILSON, A. M., AND JOHN M. KELLOGG, A. M., heads of the Classical and Mathematical Departments of the

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL

during the last 12 years, have withdrawn, and will open a school for the thorough and careful preparation of boys and young men for college, business, or scientific schools, Sept. 17, corner 59th-st. and 6th-av.

MISS COMSTOCK,
NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH-ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK.

CLASSES ORGANIZED SEPT. 27-28.

The regular work of the school and the Kindergarten will begin

ON MONDAY,
☞ OCT. FIRST.

Punctual attendance requested.

THE MODEL KINDERGARTEN

And Seminary for Kindergartners of Prof. JOHN KRAUS and Mrs. KRAUS-BOELTE, removed to No. 9 West 28th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway. Kindergarten and Advanced Classes will begin Oct. 2. Seminary for Kindergartners, Nov. 1. Prof. Kraus is a disciple of the Pestalozzi-Diesterweg-Froebel School, and one of the first propagators of the Kindergarten in this country. Mrs. Kraus-Boelte is a pupil and co-worker of Froebel's widow, with an experience of 19 years in Germany, England, and America.

MME. DA SILVA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with Calisthenics, No. 11 West 38th-st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 26. Application may be made by letter or personally as above. A separate class for boys under thoroughly competent teachers. Lectures by Prof. B. Waterhouse Hawkins and Dr. Labberton.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

C. A. MILES, Principal,

REOPENED SEPT. 10.

For circular apply at No. 252 Madison-av., where Mr. Miles can be seen between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

D. S. EVERSON'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av., opposite Reservoir Park, reopens Sept. 18. "Short lessons thoroughly mastered."

Refers to the following patrons: Rev. Howard Crosby, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, Rev. Charles P. Bush, Rev. Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, Rev. E. N. White, Rev. Prof. Geo. L. Prentiss, Rev. T. Ralston Smith.

THE FIFTH-AV. SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

Nos. 539, 541, and 543 5TH-AV., (45th-st.)
This approved School for Boys
of all ages will reopen at 9 A. M. MONDAY, Sept. 17. Callers received after Sept. 1, from 9 till 11 A. M. and from 3 to 4:30 P. M. E. A. GIBBENS, (Harvard.)
D. BEACH, Jr., (Yale.)

PENNINGTON SEMINARY.—FOR CONVENIENCE of access, healthfulness and beauty of location, thorough scholarship, the development of noble character, home comforts, small number of students, and reasonable charges, Pennington Seminary claims to be among the foremost in this country. Address THOS. HANLON, D. D., Pennington, N. J.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue in Rouie, Neuilly, near Paris,) reopens Thursday, Sept. 27. Thorough instruction in French and English. German companied in course of studies.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN., opens September 12: location healthful; grounds ample; buildings commodious: thorough instruction in CIVIL ENGINEERING, the CLASSICS, and ENGLISH: careful supervision of cadets. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGERT, Esq., No. 1 Nassau-st., N. Y., or Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

MISS JAUDON'S
YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN,
No. 32 East 31st-st.,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Young ladies prepared for the Harvard examinations.

NEW UP-TOWN SCHOOL.

Mme. A. Roch, (late of Vassar College,) No. 128 East 57th-st. First-class school for young ladies opens Sept. 24. Some advantages at abroad. Latest methods. Highest references. Advantages secured to early applicants.

AT WORK.—PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 805 Broadway, has begun its Fall and Winter work with a patronage and zest unprecedented. Its classes are rapidly filling and will soon be at their limit. Now is the time to join the army of workers. "Fall in."

S. S. PACKARD, President.

KIND CARE—THOROUGH TEACHING; TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR; charges moderate.
BENJAMIN MASON'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Fits for College or Business.
Send for circular. Yonkers, N. Y.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPETENT masters, reopened her Boarding and Day School for boys under 15, at No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, Downington, Penn.—Healthy location, careful instruction, home comforts, and charges very low; backward boys have special care. Address F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL has removed to No. 1,491 Broadway, near 42d-st. The forty-first year begins Sept. 17. Primary, commercial, classical departments. M. M. HOBBY, W. L. AKIN, A. M., Principals.

MRS. GARRETSON,
Assisted by Miss THURSTON, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 72 West 47th-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Sept. 26. Kindergarten Oct. 1. Circulars sent on application.

FORT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, FOR young gentlemen, 171st-st., reopens Sept. 18. Board and tuition in French, English, Spanish, German, Latin, $400 and $450. Circulars at J. Milhau & Sons' No. 183 Broadway, or at the Institute. Station M. V. PREVOST.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., offers thorough culture, in a very invigorating climate and beautiful location. Terms moderate. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circular.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.

(Founded 1857.) No. 316 West 58th-st. Family and day school for young ladies. College course. Primary Department for little boys and girls. Reopening Sept. 27, 1877. Dr. and Madame VAN NORMAN, principals.

THE MISSES PERINE,
No. 34 EAST 74TH-ST., ON CENTRAL PARK.
Reopen their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children Sept. 27.

MRS. M. RODGERS GRIFFITTS, NO. 23 West 48th-st., will reopen her English, French, and German Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS TO the Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies and children, at No. 158 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, on Wednesday, the 26th September.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 1,267 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 24; thorough preparation for Harvard, Yale, Columbia, &c. Circulars at Putnam's book store, No. 182 5th-av.

THE ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART, FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 49 West 17th-st., New-York.
Will open on the first Monday of September.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING-School for Young ladies and misses, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 19, 1877.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, AND A GOOD home with a mother's care, for a few boys.
GEORGE FILLOW, Wilton, Conn.

MISS S. D. DOREMUS
Reopens her day school for young ladies and children Oct. 2, at No. 47 East 21st-st.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 79 WEST 52d-st., corner 6th-av. Dr. H. B. CHAPIN, Principal. Classical, commercial, and primary departments.

MRS. M. F. WALTON, A GRADUATE OF MRS. Kraus-Boelte, will open a Kindergarten and Primary School at No. 63 East 52d-st., Oct. 1.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NEWTON, SUSSEX COUNTY, N. J.—Healthy; safe discipline; extensive course; thorough; $200 a year. S. S. STEVENS.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will be reopened on Sept. 17.

A SCHOOL FOR A FEW YOUNG BOYS, WITH GOOD instruction and the influences of a Christian home, at Stratford, Conn. Rev. E. B. EMERSON, Principal.

DREW SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLlege, Carmel, N. Y., for both sexes; superior advantages; low rates. GEORGE C. SMITH, A. M.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, RUTHERFORD PLACE and East 16th-st. BENJAMIN SMITH, A. M., Prin.

PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY. Opens Sept. 12. Send for Circular.

ALEXANDER INSTITUTE.—Military Boarding-School, White Plains, N. Y. Prin., O. R. Willis, Ph. D.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 East 19th-st., will re-open MONDAY, Sept. 24.

DR. A. CALLISEN'S DAY SCHOOL for boys, 151 West 43d-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES

AND

MLLE. DE JANON'S

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 10 Gramercy Park, New-York. Boys' Class and Kindergarten, Oct. 1.

STEVENS HIGH SCHOOL,
RIVER-ST.
Between 5th and 6th sts.,
HOBOKEN, N. J.

French, German, and drawing taught in all the classes. Instruction given in the elements of natural history, of chemistry, and of physics, by lectures, and by text-books. Pupils fitted for college and for business.

FREE SCHOLARSHIPS.

Four free scholarships in the Stevens Institute of Technology open to the competition of the graduates of the Stevens High School.

TERMS REDUCED.

For first and second classes, $100 per annum; for third and fourth classes, $150 per annum. Tuition per

BRASS BAND TOURNAMENT.

THE STARTLING IDEA CARRIED OUT.

BORDENTOWN AND HER GREAT MUSICAL ORGIE—NEW-JERSEY MUSICIANS IN FRIENDLY RIVALRY—SPORT SPOILED BY BAD WEATHER—SOME HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., Thursday, Oct. 4, 1877.

This city fell into a pretty deep nap when Bonaparte's brother Joseph quit it, 30 or 40 years since, and when the Camden and Amboy Railroad shops were taken away, several years ago, it went off into the soundest kind of a sleep. Nothing human, probably, can ever rouse it entirely. It snores occasionally—and to-day was one of its snoring days. The Bordentown Brass Band enjoys the proud distinction of being one of the largest and best in Burlington County, but there are a number of others in the field, each of which is willing to blow itself black and blue to prove its superior excellence. It was thought that a fraternal relation should be established among these bands. The band in general is a cold, noisy animal; but Burlington County bands should harmonize, not only in their tunes, but in their social relations. So the Bordentown Band invited every band in the county to meet it in friendly rivalry, the prize to be nothing more than the plaudits of the populace, and the gate receipts to go to the enrichment of the Bordentown Band. "The March of the Twenty-first," "The Sweet By and By," and other martial tunes were printed together and distributed among the bands, that they might all unite in one grand triumphant roar for the cultivation of their own powers and the edification of the citizens of Bordentown. The programme was for the visiting bands to be met by the Bordentown Band and escorted to head-quarters, in the unfinished Trinity Church. Here a business meeting would be held in the morning, and a dinner would be eaten. After dinner half of the bands would march down one street, and half down another. They would meet and combine, and march together through Main-street. Then would come the astonisher. In the evening a grand band tournament or concert would be given, which might be enjoyed by the public at the rate of 50 cents each. Then the visiting bands would go home, full of cake and covered with glory.

The later risers of Bordentown were awakened this morning by the gallant entrance of the Vincentown Band, which marched gayly down the street to the tune so dear to the Bowery sprites,

"My heart is broke, God knows it is,
Since Teddy's joined the gang."

They had hardly turned a distant corner when the Beverly boys, gorgeous in the glare of new uniforms and shining brass ornaments, hove in sight to the tune of "The Sweet By and By." After a little lull the Groveville Band arrived. As they passed the crowd all was silence, and many an eye was dimmed with manly tears, for they played that solemn air our forefathers liked so well, "As we go marching through Georgia." The Milford Band blew itself into sight, and the Moorestown and the Georgetown, and last of all the Smithville Band warbled up, so late as to throw the proposed procession all out of gear. Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like the members of the Smithville Band. No lily of the field would hold up its head before them. They dazzled the eyes, and though it was a cloudy morning, the sun seemed to shine when they approached. The uniforms were brand new, like the band, and they were a little loud, like the band again. They were made by a Philadelphia tailor, and there is a little story connected with them. Smithville, naturally enough, is named after a Mr. Smith, who is at once the Cræsus and the Pasha of the place. When the organization of the band went to him for a subscription, he refused to give anything, but he went straightway off to Philadelphia and brought back a tailor and a band instructor, and put the young men through a course of blowings and drummings. All the bills Mr. Smith paid himself. Hence the band; hence the uniforms. When the bands were all in, and Bordentown was again in a state of peace, the musicians set to work to elect officers of the day.

"Why do these id—— these musicians want to hold a convention?" was a question often asked. The question has never yet been answered. To ask it of a resident of Bordentown, was to get the invariable answer, "Sir, this is a historic place. Joseph Bonaparte once lived right here." Such ornaments our beautiful city. Two Princesses of France were educated here. Here ——" The Tom Paine story was lost in the distance.

INCREASING THE SUPPLY OF WATER.

The scarcity of Croton water for the past week or so having rendered the devising of some means of increasing the supply imperative, Commissioner Campbell has resolved to establish a new syphon connection with Lake Gilead and Barrett's Pond. These sources have been drawn upon as far as the outlets will permit, but they are very deep, and consequently susceptible of the proposed introduction of the syphon connection. This syphon, which is to be six inches in diameter, will be constructed about 15 feet below the present outlet, and will conduct the water to Croton Lake by way of the west branch of the Croton River. As soon as the syphon gets into working order, two, three, or four additional ones connected with the sources mentioned can be constructed and the supply of water quadrupled at will, and thus render it possible to tide over the present drought. The pipes for the first connection were sent to the lakes on Wednesday morning, and Commissioner Campbell said yesterday that they would probably be in operation last evening. The Commissioner also said that syphons could, if necessary, be introduced in the lakes to a depth of 50 feet. The area of Lake Gilead is about 100 acres, and that of Barrett's Pond about 60 acres.

DEATH FROM ALCOHOLISM.

Yesterday morning William Auty, a laborer residing on the first floor of No. 84 Ridge-street, reported to Capt. Cherry, of the Eleventh Precinct, that he had found his wife Elizabeth dead in bed at 4:30 A. M. Capt. Cherry sent an officer to the house to investigate the matter, and as the latter found that the woman was badly bruised on the head and face, it was suspected that she had been beaten to death by her husband. The latter stated that the woman had received the injuries by falling down stairs while intoxicated. It was, however, deemed prudent to detain him until the death of his wife could be investigated. He was accordingly locked up at the Union Market Police Station, and Coroner Ellinger was requested to make an investigation. It was then learned that the deceased woman had been an habitual drunkard for years, and the autopsy showed that death had resulted from alcoholism and was accelerated by the shock and injuries received by falling down stairs while in a drunken fit. The husband was thereupon discharged from custody.

THE PEABODY FUND TRUSTEES.

SECOND SESSION OF THE ANNUAL MEETING—PRESIDENT HAYES ELECTED A MEMBER OF THE BOARD.

The Board of Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund met again yesterday in the Fifth-Avenue Hotel at 11 o'clock. There were present all the members of the board who attended the meeting on Wednesday and Bishop Whipple. Hon. Robert C. Winthrop called the meeting to order, and Bishop Whipple made a prayer. The Chairman then read an invitation to all the members of the board to participate in the exercises attending the laying of the corner-stone of the Seventh Regiment Armory. It was decided that each member of the board should receive a bronze impression of the new Peabody medal described in the report of Wednesday's meeting, and the Chairman and General Agent were authorized to deposit specimens in the United States Mint at Philadelphia, and in such collections as might be deemed advisable. Thanks were extended to Mr. Samuel Wetmore, of New-York, for his service of 10 years as Treasurer. Judge Jackson offered resolutions of regret concerning the late Samuel Watson, which were adopted. The present officers of the board were continued. The Auditing Committee reported that they had found the accounts of the Treasurer and General Agent correct. The Finance Committee, consisting of ex-Gov. Fish, Chief-Justice Waite, Hon. William M. Evarts, Col. Lyman, and Samuel Wetmore, were authorized and empowered, upon the recommendation and with the concurrence of the Treasurer, to assent to any compromise or compounding of the claims of the trust arising from any of its securities on which default may be at any time made. The Executive Committee were authorized to fill a temporary vacancy in the position of General Agent, and the Finance Committee were empowered to fill the office of Treasurer should a vacancy occur. Thanks were voted to General Agent Sears for his report. On motion of Bishop Whipple, $1,000 was appropriated to meet contingent expenses of the General Agent for the current year. Bishop Whipple favored giving help, if possible, to the higher education of the South, and spoke of the ruin which had particularly afflicted the educated classes of the South. General Agent Sears urged that action upon the last suggestion should be at once taken, and that scholarships which had been thus far maintained should be still supported at the Normal College of the University of Tennessee and in the Normal School of New-Orleans. On motion of Gen. Taylor, $3,000 was appropriated for the Normal College in the University of Tennessee. Gen. Taylor also favored assisting common schools in Georgia until, under the new Constitution, a system can be established in the State. On motion of Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, of Virginia, President Rutherford B. Hayes was nominated to fill the Trusteeship made vacant by the death of Samuel Watson. In making the nomination, Mr. Stuart said that the choice was the unanimous one of the Southern members. Although they were entitled to name a member from Tennessee, and several persons had been spoken of for the position, it was the desire of the members that the choice should be the man he had named. The election was by ballot and was a unanimous one. The board then adjourned sine die.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

STANDARD OF THE SILVER DOLLAR—THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE AT BOGOTA—THE USURY, QUARANTINE, AND BANKRUPT LAW—MR. MATTHEW MAURY'S DEATH.

The first stated meeting of the Chamber of Commerce since the Summer vacation was held yesterday, Mr. James A. Brown in the chair. Eight new members were elected, including the Presidents of the Cotton and Produce Exchanges. A petition to the President of the United States and to the Senate and House of Representatives, signed by some of the largest firms and institutions in the City, asking for the restoration of the United States Consulate at Bogota, United States of Colombia, was presented to the Chamber, with a request that the Chairman be authorized to sign it on behalf of the members. Mr. Ruggles, in seconding a motion to that effect, said that 1,000 miles of sea coast with which this country trades was affected, and he could not understand why the Consulate was ever dropped. The request was granted. The Executive Committee reported that in response to a letter from President Jones, of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, they had sent Mr. Frederick R. Coudert to represent the Chamber at the fifth annual conference of the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Laws of Nations. He had returned, and his report would soon be ready. Mr. S. T. Ruggles, Chairman of the International Coinage Committee, made a verbal report on the silver question. On Nov. 20, 1876, the committee sent a letter to Washington urging the appointment of an international conference to establish the standard of the gold and silver dollars. It arrived in time to retard the passage of the silver remonitization bill which was being rushed through Congress, establishing a lower rate for silver than for gold. The committee not wishing to interfere with the labors of the Congressional Monetary Commission, waited for its report, which was due Jan. 20, 1877. In March, at the close of the session, two minority reports were given out, but the majority report has never been published. The Chairman of that commission was deeply interested in the silver question, and he should not have been. The committee could not wait any longer. They acquiesced in all that Hon. William A. Groesbeck, of Ohio, had said on this subject in his splendid speech. They were willing to have a standard silver dollar, but they demanded that it be made fully equal in value to the gold dollar. One of the arguments of the opponents of this theory was that the ancients had no gold money. To refute this the committee had Mr. S. V. Tappan, an erudite taxpayer and citizen of New-York, prepare a historical treatise on all the coinage of the world for 2,500 years. Mr. Tappan deduced philosophically that the progress has always been from an inferior to a superior standard. Another false argument was that silver coinage would facilitate our trade with China. To refute this the committee had taken the sworn testimony of A. A. Low, who knew more about the matter than any one else. He testified that in 25 years' business the only way he had been able to purchase goods in China was by gold draft on London. Every effort was made to evade this evidence, but Mr. Low adhered firmly to his statement. The committee do not propose to send these documents and other in their possession to Washington until they see what the majority report of the Monetary Commission says. Mr. Ruggles thought that, in view of the tremendous losses it would inflict on all securities in the country, action should be taken to stop the passage of the bill.

Mr. Ambrose Snow offered resolutions of thanks to Hon. John H. Starin for the use of his boat for the excursion given to the visiting Governors. Adopted. Mr. William H. Guion offered a series of resolutions on the recent death of Mr. Matthew Maury. Mr. Frederick L. Talcott, in seconding them, delivered a highly eulogistic speech, in the course of which, after alluding to the enormous increase of the cotton crop of the United States between 1832 and 1860, and its falling off on account of the war, used these words: "If Mr. Maury had been spared to see the wise policy adopted by the Administration toward the South—a policy which has stricken the shackles from the limbs of industry, and which, like the dew from heaven on the parched fields, will restore peace and prosperity and happiness to our Southern brethren—he would ere long be confronted with such figures as he never dreamed of." This sentiment was warmly applauded. The resolutions were adopted. Mr. Elliot F. Shepherd offered a resolution that the Chamber take action to aid the special committees to secure the passage of the usury, quarantine, and other reforms adopted by it and defeated last Winter. Carried. A communication was received from the Post Office Department, declining to establish a branch office at Union-square, as requested by the Chamber, on the ground that the necessary service is efficiently performed by Station "D." A communication was received from the State Department acknowledging the receipt of the Chambers' letter on the subject of maritime captures, and also the letter of the Cobden Club, printed in THE TIMES, and promising them due consideration. A communication was received from the Cincinnati Board of Trade, asking the co-operation of the commercial bodies of the country in behalf of the repeal of the Bankrupt law. The Chamber then adjourned.

TURF NOTES.

The third day's racing at Jerome Park was postponed until to-day in consequence of the unpropitious weather.

The Fall meeting at Baltimore promises to be the most brilliant in the annals of the Maryland Jockey Club. There will be several fast horses from the West, and it is said that a combination will be made to carry off the rich stakes, with Ten Broeck, Vera Cruz, King William, Whisper and others, but the Eastern stables will have something to say in the matter. The meeting of Ten Broeck, Whisper, Tom Ochiltree, and Parole in the Bowie Stakes, four-mile heats, would be the sensation of the year.

There has been considerable betting done in the books at the subscription room of the American Jockey Club on the Dixie and Breckinridge Stakes at Baltimore, the latest quotations last night being as follows:

DIXIE STAKES.

Basil	2 to 1	Frederick the Great	10 to 1
Zoo Zoo	3 to 1	Major Barker	10 to 1
Bombast	5 to 1	St. James	10 to 1
Princeton	6 to 1	Cloverbrook	12 to 1
Loiterer	8 to 1	Rifle	15 to 1
Susquehanna	8 to 1	King William	15 to 1
Lincoln	8 to 1		

BRECKINRIDGE STAKES.

Basil	2 to 1	Lincoln	10 to 1
Vera Cruz	3 to 1	Glen Dudley	10 to 1
Susquehanna	5 to 1	Cloverbrook	12 to 1
Bombast	7 to 1	Rifle	15 to 1
Major Barker	8 to 1	Frederick the Great	15 to 1
Loiterer	8 to 1		

LIFE INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

THE NEW-JERSEY MUTUAL.

A STATEMENT BY THE RECEIVER TO THE POLICY-HOLDERS AND CREDITORS—A VERY DISCOURAGING OUTLOOK—FALSIFICATION OF ACCOUNTS AND FRAUDULENT REMOVAL OF BOOKS—NEITHER THE ASSETS NOR LIABILITIES KNOWN.

Ex-Gov. Parker, Receiver of the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company, has made a statement to the policy-holders and other creditors which looks extremely discouraging for them. He says that upon taking possession of the office he endeavored to ascertain the status of the company as represented by its books, and found what purported to be a statement of assets and liabilities on the 31st day of December, 1876, which differs so much from the actual condition of the company that he gives it as follows:

Cash	$12,797 40
Bonds and mortgages	734,274 80
Bonds owned by company	139,531 55
Bills receivable	322,880 53
Outstanding and deferred premiums	302,634 58
Call loans	25,019 43
Furniture and fixtures	10,283 20
Accrued interest	57,560 36
Due from agents	266,020
Real estate	61,903 94
Commuted commissions	8,072 45
Total	$1,934,978 05

Mr. Parker says: "If the company had been in the condition above represented, a decree of insolvency could not have been made," and then he reports the "assets as found." "Except a few dollars in currency, and some small checks, there were not available funds." The minutes of Directors' meetings for several years past had been abstracted, and important books of recent date were missing. There was no cash on deposit, nor was there a Government bond in the office. Of the bonds and mortgages which the company was represented as owning, about one half in value had been disposed of on the eve of bankruptcy; in some instances for loans, and in some others to pay debts. All that could be transferred and delivered had been taken out of New-Jersey; even the mortgages deposited with the State Controller had been assigned to the National Capital Company. The assignments of the mortgages last named, unrecorded, have since been delivered to the Receiver, and these mortgages, of the face value of $100,000, are the only assets of any considerable value convertible into cash which he has received. There are mortgages and State bonds of the face value of $200,000 in the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, one-half of which were deposited by the Hope Mutual Life Insurance Company, and the remainder by the Commonwealth Life Insurance Company. These securities at the time of the reinsurance of the risks of those companies by the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company were assigned to the latter; but the Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New-York claims the right to collect the principal and interest, and distribute the proceeds thereof. This claim the Receiver will contest. Even if these securities do not come directly into his possession, they must, he thinks, eventually inure to the benefit of the policy-holders of the company, but to what extent cannot now be stated, because it is not known upon what principle distribution will be ordered. Receiver Parker next refers to the attempt to reinsure the risks of the New-Jersey Mutual in the National Capitol at Washington, and asserts that under the contract no transfer of such risks was made, but remained unexecuted, assets not before disposed of were transferred to the possession of that company and taken out of the jurisdiction of New-Jersey. To obtain possession of these the Receiver has made efforts in the courts of New-York and of Connecticut. He next refers to the Louisiana and Virginia bonds, amounting as of record to $200,000, and some mortages on property which has depreciated, and which had never been worth one-half its assumed value, and also some original deeds for lots of real estate in various localities—all of which were returned to him by Benjamin Noyes on the 2d day of April; but upon examination but little money can, he says, be realized therefrom.

Besides these, Receiver Parker states that the receipt given by Noyes as President of the National Capitol acknowledges the delivery to him of other assets not surrendered to the Receiver, and a suit for their recovery is now pending in New-York. On the 9th day of April there was delivered at the Newark office by a messenger of a former attorney of the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company residing in New-York City, a bundle of premium notes, which, it was said, had been found in his office, amounting to nearly $150,000, and which, with other premium notes and call loans, will serve to reduce the liability on individual policies. Other items in the statement, taken from the books, such as deferred premiums, commuted commissions, &c., in the present condition of the company cannot be esteemed valuable assets, while the large sum of $266,013 51 represented to be due from agents is likely to shrink to very small dimensions, as nearly all the agents claim balances due the company, some as high as $50,000. The result of the several suits which have been commenced against the former Directors and stockholders to recover securities alleged to have been illegally withdrawn by them and appropriated to their individual use, will so greatly affect the dividend that it is probable that no payment can be made until these suits shall be finally determined.

The Receiver says it is impossible at this time to state accurately the liabilities of the company. Large claims have been made which will be resisted. With the Continental Life Insurance Company of New-York, and other companies, the New-Jersey Mutual Life had contracts out of which have been demands involving hundreds of thousands of dollars. While Mr. Parker believes these demands to be unfounded, yet the result cannot be predicted, but it is probable a settlement will be made with the Continental Company which will avoid protracted litigation. Unpaid death claims, on which there is the sum of $114,166 66 demanded, the Receiver found in the office when he took possession, and since then additional claims of this character amounting to $117,939, have been forwarded to him. The largest liability is to the living policy-holders; but as several agents have neglected to make final reports, and on account of the removal from the office of several of the books since the time of the insolvency, it is impossible, now to state their liability. Every inquiry has been made for the missing books, but without success. Without these it is difficult to ascertain the numbers of lapsed policies, and hence the necessity of the order of the Court of Chancery, as previously stated in THE TIMES, requiring every policy-holder to present to the Receiver his policy and his last receipt for premium. Clerks are making out a list of policies in force, and as soon as completed the reserve will be calculated by the Actuary; the special examiners in January last made the reserve on outstanding policies about $1,500,000. The references to legal expenses the Receiver finds himself in a position of much embarrassment. He says: "The questions to be settled in the courts are as numerous as if the cash assets of the company amounted to millions, and yet I have a comparatively small sum to use for such purpose, if anything be saved for the policy-holders."

ANOTHER COMPANY HEARD FROM.

CONDITION OF THE BREWERS' AND MALTSTERS' INSURANCE INSTITUTION—ITS CAPITAL IMPAIRED—CHARGES AGAINST THE PRESIDENT.

There was considerable excitement among the policy-holders of the Brewers' and Maltsters' Insurance Company yesterday, owing to the statement that the Insurance Department had found the capital of the company to be impaired to the extent of $120,000, and also that the President, Mr. Standart, had personally received $40,000 in premiums, and had appropriated the same. The Secretary of the company stated to a TIMES reporter yesterday that somebody had been guilty of bad faith in making the condition of affairs public. On Tuesday Mr. Deputy Superintendent McCall was in the office. It was agreed that to-day a meeting of the Directors of the company should be held, and if they were willing to put up the necessary capital, the company should go on; if not, then the public announcement should be made. The meeting will be held to-day, but the Secretary was afraid that the announcement made of the impairment would so injure the company that the Directors would be unwilling to subscribe money to make the capital good. The following is the printed list of the Directors:

David Jones,	John Greenway,
C. W. Standart,	Thomas B. Tweddle,
Peter Amerman,	Frederick G. Van Vliet,
John H. Ballantine,	William Howard,
George A. Stanton,	John Eichler,
P. Ebling,	T. M. Amsdell,
Hermann Koehler,	William Massey,
George Ehret,	John P. Betz,
John Haddock,	Henry Clausen,
Edward Tracy,	Frederick Schaefer,
Oliver H. Booth,	Anton Hupfel,
Adolph Rehnalk,	Frederick Lauer,
John Kress,	Chris. Hupfel,
Joseph Seitz,	James M. Lewis,
Michael Kuntz,	Joseph M. Hazeltine,
Jacob Ahles,	James K. Hill,
Joseph Burger,	John E. De Witt,
George Winter,	Elijah Alliger,
Charles Bischoff,	John A. Nichols,
Jacob Ruppert,	Charles E. Heuberer,
P. H. Bartholomay,	W. H. Aldin,
Salomon Schen,	H. H. Daeniker.

Mr. John A. Nichols, whose name appears as a Director, stated that he knew nothing of the company's affairs. That two years ago the "Bruisers and Maulers," as they were called, voted him five shares of stock, and made him a Director, and the stock was afterward transferred back to the company. John E. De Witt, President of the Union Mutual, of Maine, was made a Director in the same way. He claims to have resigned long since.

The Secretary yesterday was adverse to making any statement in regard to the affairs of the company, but he intimated that he was now "glad that this had come," for matters would now be brought to a head. He wished to say nothing until after the meeting to-day, excepting that the insured could lose nothing. Even if the Superintendent's valuation of the assets were correct, the company had sufficient money in United States bonds to reinsure every risk and leave a surplus of $40,000. Every risk could be insured for $58,000, so that the interests of the insured were certain to be protected.

"How about the statement that the President has received $40,000 in premiums for which he has not accounted?" asked this reporter.

"I would rather not say anything about that at this time; wait until after the meeting," said the Secretary. After some urging, he said the President had, of course, received checks, and that he could indorse them. Mr. Standart had not been active President for some time, and that duty had fallen upon Mr. Peter Amerman.

A reporter of THE TIMES found the President at Standart's Insurance Agency, No. 8 Pine-street, where he represents the Western Assurance Company, of Toronto; Merchants" Insurance Company, of Newark; Buffalo Insurance Company, of Buffalo; Virginia Insurance Company, of Richmond; People's Insurance Company, of Trenton.

Mr. Standart was alone in a back office contemplatively smoking the very short stump of a cigar. On the reporter making known his mission, Mr. Standart said: "It's all wrong, the statement made about me; it's no such thing." "Then, you didn't have the $40,000," asked the reporter. "I say that when matters are adjusted everything will be found all right. There may be a small balance due, but I don't believe there is."

"Did you credit the premiums you received on the books of the company?" inquired the reporter. "I had an account of my own—my own books, with a lot of business from ever so many companies, and I received premiums and paid losses and then made my settlements with the companies. You see, this money was received for inland premiums. It is something you don't know anything about, you know. It's no use my trying to explain it." He said he should attend the meeting of the Board of Directors to-day, when the matter would be explained.

The last annual statement of this company showed its assets to be $282,948 86, and its liabilities, $254,143 44, leaving a surplus of $28,805 42. The true inwardness of the company is not likely to be known until the meeting of the Directors and the official report of the Superintendent is had.

SHOOTING FOR MARKSMAN'S BADGES.

THE COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE SECOND DIVISION AT CREEDMOOR—THE SCORES OF THE WINNERS.

In compliance with Gen. Dakin's systematic order governing rifle practice in his command, the commissioned officers of the Second Division, Brooklyn, shot for marksman's badges, at Creedmoor, yesterday, and concluded rifle practice for the season in that command. Gen. Dakin was present in uniform, accompanied by Col. Swalm, Col. Bissell, and Major Powell, of his staff, but Gen. Jourdan and Gen. Beebe, of the Fifth and Eleventh Brigades, respectively, were absent. The staff officers of both brigades were represented, and Col. Valentine, Division Inspector of Rifle Practice, superintended the shooting. The weather was rainy, and the wind, gusty and unsteady, blew from the south-east from right to left across the line of fire. The officers did not postpone their practice on account of adverse weather, but made a good record, besides setting an example for their subordinates. The distances covered were 200 and 500 yards; five shots at each distance; highest possible number, 50 points. The scores of the winners are as follows:

Second Division Staff.—Major-Gen. Dakin, 31; Col. B. E. Valentine, 36; Col. Bissell, 32.

Eleventh Brigade Staff.—Major Manning, 41; Capt. Marshall, 32; Capt. Hoyt, 29; Major Hayes, 28; Major Cameron, 23; Capt. Rossiter, 28; Lieut. Jones, 27.

Fifth Brigade Staff.—Major H. S. Jewell, 37; Capt. Boynton, 28; Major Ivins, 25.

First Company, Flushing.—Drummer Holmes, 35; Lieut. Roullier, 34; Private Kock, 31; Private Daly, 30; Private Stonebanks, 28; Capt. Robinson, 26.

Gatling Battery.—Sergt. Moog, 34; Corp. Harold, 34; Private Bramhall, 25; Private Stuart, 25.

Thirteenth Regiment.—Sergt. Hogg, 40; Capt. W. A. Brown, 36; Capt. Pedronselli, 28; Lieut. Grimm, 28; Lieut. Smith, 27; Private Burnett, 26; Sergt. Palette, 25; Private Peabody, 25.

Fourteenth Regiment.—Lieut. Nutt, 36; Private Perry, 31; Lieut. Cutts, 29; Sergt. Stellingworth, 28; Sergt. Schurig, 27; Private F. E. Jones, 26; Private Merz, 26; Capt. Mitchell, 26; Capt. Cardona, 26.

Fifteenth Battalion.—Capt. Alagood, 36; Private Kaiber, 30; Sergt. Landendorgen, 29; Capt. Van Deen, 28; Capt. Carroll, 28; Capt. Miller, 27; Major Rappen Hagen, 26; Private Schuchardt, 26; Private Weber, 26; Private Meight, 25.

Twenty-eighth Regiment.—Private Diedrich, 33; Capt. Hartman, 31; Private Roskopf, 30; Sergt. Lutz, 29; Surgeon Grosvenor, 29.

Twenty-third Regiment.—Lieut. Wilkinson, 30; Private Winser, 29; Private Fiske, 29; Sergt. Van Ingen, 28; Lieut. Haviland, 26; Quartermaster Budd, 26.

Forty-seventh Regiment.—Capt. Brown, 41; Private Hammond, 26; Private Canipsie, 26.

RECAPTURE OF ELLIOTT, THE FORGER.

Pinkerton's detectives succeeded yesterday in capturing Joe Elliott, the adroit forger, who walked out of the Supreme Court-room some months ago while the Judge before whom he had been brought up on a writ of habeas corpus was making out his remand to the Tombs. Elliott, with Becker and Worth, had been arrested by Capt. Allaire on a charge of being implicated in the $64,000 check forgery on the Union Trust Company. Worth was discharged on examination. Becker got out on bail, was rearrested in civil proceedings and put in Ludlow-Street Jail, but was afterward discharged through a writ of habeas corpus. Elliott's lawyer tried the habeas corpus game a number of times without result, but his client finally saved him further trouble by absconding, as described. Officer Van Tine, who had Elliott in charge at the time, was dismissed. No trace was found of the fugitive until about three weeks ago, when one of Pinkerton's detectives, who resides in Troy, and who was frequently passing between that city and this, on account of the sickness of some of his relatives, saw Elliott on the train and watched him get off at Fishkill landing. He reported to his superiors and was ordered to follow up the clue. On Wednesday he saw Elliott again and followed him. At the landing Elliott hired a conveyance and was driven to Fishkill Village, some miles back in the country, where it was discovered that he was staying at one of the hotels under the name of Freeman. The detective hired a room at the same hotel, and telegraphed to New-York for assistance. A bench warrant was procured from District Attorney Phelps and another officer sent up with it. He arrived about daylight yesterday morning and met his brother officer on the outskirts of the village. The two proceeded at once to the room that had been hired, removed their shoes and went in their stocking feet to the door of Elliott's room and knocked. Mrs. Elliott asked what was wanted. One of the men replied that he had a telegram for Mr. Freeman, Mrs. Elliott thereupon arose and opened the door, but recognising the officers attempted to close it. They were too quick for her, however, and forcing it in sprang upon Elliott who was still in bed and ironed him before he could offer the slightest resistance. They then made him dress and conveyed him to this City and locked him up safely in the Tombs again.

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS.

Jarvis D. Rogers and Benjamin A. Rogers made an assignment for the benefit of creditors to David V. N. La Forge.

Emanuel Berg and Leo Rosenberg, composing the firm of E. Berg & Co., assigned their property to Max Wallstein yesterday.

James McCandless and Hans A. Sneeckloth, composing the firm of McCandless & Sneeckloth, founders, of No. 546 West Fifty-fifth-street, assigned their property to John Blake.

L. H. Sage & Co., sugar brokers, of No. 97 Wall-street, have suspended, their liabilities being reported at $50,000. They were the brokers for Ponvert & Co., of No. 45 South-street, who recently failed, but it is denied that the latter's failure caused their suspension. Mr. Sage said yesterday that he expected to make a settlement with his creditors, and declined to give the amount of their liabilities or assets.

The failure of Browns & Gorham, of No. 18 Coenties-slip, one of the oldest fruit importing houses in the City, was announced yesterday. The liabilities amount to over $200,000; the value of the assets is not known, but they are very large and consist mainly of stock and book accounts. Their failure is ascribed to the depreciation in stock. All the creditors are in this City, the foreign creditors having been paid by remittances recently. Mr. Browns said yesterday that the firm had considered it for the best interests of the creditors as well as themselves to suspend at once rather than continue business in which they could not see their way clear. Depreciation in values was the main reason. They hoped to make such a favorable exhibit to their creditors that they would obtain a settlement. The firm had been in business on the corner of Front-street and Coenties-slip for 32 years, and had always maintained a high reputation. The clerks were at work on a statement which he expected to submit to the creditors next week.

THE LEBANON BRIDGE INCENDIARY.

In July last at the time of the recent railroad strikes, and while the destruction was at its height along the line of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, the Lebanon Valley Railway bridge at Reading was fired by an incendiary in the night-time and destroyed. Fifteen thousand dollars reward was offered for the capture of the perpetrators. A number of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers were arrested and are now on trial at Reading. Two of the prisoners have turned State's evidence. It was learned by Pinkerton's detectives that the leader of the gang and the man who actually set fire to the bridge was one Edmund Smith who absconded as soon as the riots were suppressed. Lately Mr. Pinkerton received information that made it probable that Smith was living in this City and was working on the Erie Canal. Detectives were sent out along the line of the canal from Rondout to Buffalo, but they failed to discover their man, and returned to this City. They were ordered back to Troy, and there for some weeks past they have been stationed, watching all the canal-boats that passed that city. Yesterday Mr. Pinkerton received a dispatch that Smith had been captured at noon, and that he had been taken at once to Pennsylvania for trial.

READING, Penn., Oct. 4.—The Commonwealth in the trial of the bridge-burners closed their case last evening, with the privilege of calling one more witness, who was then absent, after which the counsel for the defense opened their side with speeches, when the court adjourned. The defense was continued throughout to-day.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Free Reading-room of the Cooper Union will be open on Sundays on and after the 7th inst., until the first Sunday in May, from 12 M. to 9 P. M.

The remains of an unknown man, apparently a laborer, about 45 years of age, were found yesterday floating in the Harlem River and removed to the Morgue for identification.

William A. Boyd, Corporation Attorney, paid to the Controller yesterday the sum of $616 85, penalties collected during the month of September for violation of City ordinances.

A carboy of acid exploded yesterday on board a lighter at Pier No. 14 East River, and set fire to the surrounding woodwork. The flames were extinguished before any damage had been sustained.

The delegations of miners who were to come on to this City to confer with the Pennsylvania, Delaware and Hudson, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Companies were stopped by a telegram from this City. The conference will take place in Scranton, and representatives of the various companies have gone on to be present.

The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new Seventh Regiment Armory did not take place yesterday, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather. The postponement was made known at the old armory at 1 o'clock, and the regiment did not parade. Later it was announced at the site of the new armory, where about 2,000 persons had assembled.

The Customs officials made the following captures of smuggled silk from the bodies of emigrants at Castle Garden yesterday: 1 piece, 24 yards, from the steam-ship Victoria; 2 pieces, 19¾ yards, from the Algeria; 2 pieces, 18¼ yards, from the Victoria. They also seized 3,000 cigars and a keg of wine on the schooner Theresa from Para, and two packages of cigarettes on the steam-ship Carondelet from Cienfuegos.

The members of the Petroleum Exchange held a meeting yesterday for the purpose of voting upon the proposed amendments to the by-laws, providing for an increase in the number of active members, heretofore limited to 50. The vote cast was unanimously in favor of issuing certificates of membership at $100 each upon written application, which must be approved by a two-thirds vote of the Board of Directors.

The Produce Exchange has received the following additional subscriptions to the fund for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers at Fernandina: Mayer Brothers & Co., $25; M. Abenheim & Co., $15; H. Stutzer, $25; G. G. put NEW-YORK TIMES, $10; sundry contributions, $20; before acknowledged, $556; total received, $651. All this has been forwarded to the Mayor of Fernandina, and President Cole will act as a transmitting agent for further contributions.

The grain trade of the Produce Exchange held a meeting yesterday and adopted the amendment to Rule 21 of the Grain Rules, heretofore published in THE TIMES, with a few slight alterations. It will now go to the Board of Managers for approval. Subsequently the meeting, in view of the thoroughly unselfish and successful manner in which Mr. David Bingham worked to bring the trade to a satisfactory agreement on the question of settling rates for grain during the two weeks ending Saturday, it being utterly impossible to make deliveries, unanimously adopted a resolution thanking him for his unselfish services.

BROOKLYN.

The plasterers engaged on the new municipal building struck yesterday. The occasion of the strike was a reduction in their wages by the contractor from $2 50 to $2 25 a day.

Margaret McCloskey, an insane woman, jumped out of the second-story window of her residence, at No. 1 Howard-street, early yesterday morning, but, alighting on her feet, escaped without injury.

The weiss beer brewery of William Gunther, at No. 256 South Fifth-street, Eastern District, has been seized by the Revenue officers, on the ground that Gunther has been cheating the Government by means of false entries in his books.

Mary Spahn, aged 22, of No. 866 Park-avenue, attempted to commit suicide while suffering from temporary aberration of mind, on Wednesday night, by taking a small quantity of nitric acid. Antidotes were administered in time to save her life.

The dead body of Margaret McCarroll was found in the yard at the rear of No. 140 Richardson-street, Eastern District, yesterday morning with her neck broken. She, with her husband, Hugh McCarroll, and Martin Wright, her brother, had been drinking together on Wednesday night. At an early hour yesterday morning, McCarroll, who is a fish-peddler, according to himself, sent his wife home and going to his stable harnessed his horse and drove to the market. It is believed the woman fell out of the window while drunk. The police, however, have arrested McCarroll and Wright, and will hold them until an investigation can be made.

LONG ISLAND.

Bishop Littlejohn will visit Christ Church, at Manhasset, and administer the rite of confirmation on Sunday next, and at Roslyn in the afternoon.

The State Board of Assessors have added $4,837,049 to the taxable valuation of Queens County in addition to the $8,000,000 increase in 1876.

The Republican Senatorial Convention for the First Senatorial District, comprising the Counties of Suffolk, Queens, and Richmond, will meet at the Town Hall, Jamaica, on Thursday, Oct. 18, at 12 o'clock M. to nominate a candidate for said district.

NEW-JERSEY.

Hugo Groening, proprietor of a hotel on Washington-street, Hoboken, disappeared from home last week, and has not since been seen.

Assemblyman E. T. Paxton was yesterday appointed by Governor Bedle Associate Justice of the Hudson County Court of Common Pleas, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Judge Wiggins.

Thomas Wilson, who was locked up in the New-Brunswick jail on Wednesday night, suffering from delirium tremens, attempted suicide by hanging himself to the bars in his cell door by means of his overalls. He was unconscious when cut down, but subsequently revived.

Coroner Kibbe, of Middlesex, yesterday held an inquest in the case of Peter Welsh, who was killed by John Kenna, at Dean's Pond. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that Peter Welsh came to his death by a stab wound inflicted by John Kenna. Coroner Kibbe expresses the opinion that if the parties connected with the affair were desirous of screening the accused, who was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Paul W. Davis, confidential clerk and cashier for Messrs. Norwood & Coggeshall, of No. 32 Park-row, New-York, disappeared mysteriously from his home, on Jersey City Heights, Tuesday night. He was a member of the choir of St. John's Free Church, on Summit-avenue, and boarded with a friend named Arthur on Orient-avenue, near Jackson-avenue. His books are all straight, and his friends are without

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8133. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

MUSCOVITES AND MOSLEMS.

THE RECENT BATTLE BEFORE KARS.

REPULSE OF THE RUSSIAN ATTACKS ON THE TURKISH POSITIONS—THE FORMER COMPELLED TO RELINQUISH THE ADVANTAGE GAINED ON THE FIRST DAY—THE RUSSIAN LOSS 5,000 MEN.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Further particulars of the battle before Kars make it evident that the Russians assaulted the Turkish positions along the whole line and were repulsed with heavy loss. The success gained on Tuesday in the capture of the Great Yagni hill, claimed by the Russians and conceded by the Turks, did not compensate for the failure at other points of the line, and the positions carried have since been abandoned. Notwithstanding the dilatory and fragmentary character of the dispatches, enough has reached us to make it apparent that the main action was fought on Tuesday. The Turkish line extended from Great and Little Yagni, two fortified hills in the Kurukdara plain, as far as Ani, on the Arpachai River, with the centre advanced toward the river and resting on Kizil-Tepe. The Russians, who had been reinforced both by new troops and those lately employed against the Caucasian insurgents, commenced the battle at daybreak on Tuesday by an assault on Great Yagni, which is the extreme outwork of Mukhtar Pasha's fortifications, about 12 miles due east from Kars. Here the Turks seem to have been taken by surprise as much as the Russians were when Mukhtar Pasha won Kizil-Tepe from them and compelled them to abandon their fortified camp at Kurukdara. A single Turkish battalion defending Great Yagni was cut to pieces or captured after two hours' obstinate defense which gave the Turks an opportunity to prepare for the next assault. Up to this point all accounts agree, but regarding subsequent events they are very conflicting. A Turkish official dispatch says: "A great battle ensued, lasting 13 hours. Repeated Russian attacks were repulsed with heavy loss." A Russian bulletin from the Grand Duke Michael's head-quarters at Karajal, dated the 4th inst., says: "After the capture of Great Yagni, it was fouud that Little Yagni was so strongly fortified that an attempt to assault it was considered premature. After 13 battalions, sent from the Turks to reinforce Mukhtar Pasha, had been repulsed, our troops fortified themselves in the positions they occupied. Our loss on Tuesday was 3,000 killed and wounded. The enemy's losses were not less. We captured 200 men. Evidently the Turkish account as to the repeated attacks after the capture of the first Turkish position is correct; otherwise, there could not have been 6,000 men killed and wounded. The 200 captured by the Russians were probably the remnant of the garrison of Great Yagni. The Russians also attacked the centre at Kizil-Tepe, but were repulsed. Simultaneously a Russian force moving from the direction of Ani endeavored to turn the Turkish right, and get between Mukhtar Pasha and Kars. This is the movement referred to by the *Daily News'* correspondent, in a special dispatch from Karajal, Wednesday, in which he says: "Hopes are entertained of cutting off Mukhtar Pasha from Kars." Of this affair a Turkish bulletin says: "After five hours' fighting a Russian force, consisting of six battalions of infantry and two regiments of cavalry, were driven back and pursued to the banks of the Arpachai." A Russian bulletin says: "A lodgment was effected on the Turkish right flank, and a Turkish attack on the next day (Wednesday) was brilliantly repulsed and the enemy driven as far as the outer line of their camp. The Russian loss here was 300 killed and wounded." From these conflicting statements it is quite apparent that the lodgment effected by the Russians was not of any importance, since a subsequent assault by the Turks only resulted in the latter being driven to the outer line of their camp. The loss was also insignificant. Finally the Turkish bulletin concludes: "We have gained a brilliant victory, and inflicted a loss of over 5,000 on the enemy." The Russian bulletin concludes: "To-day, Thursday, our right flank will withdraw from the positions occupied by it on Tuesday, on account of the difficulty in obtaining a supply of water." The Turks estimate the Russian force engaged against their left at 35 battalions of infantry and nine regiments of cavalry. They say Little Yagni was assaulted five times and taken and retaken. The movement against the Turkish right flank was so near succeeding that Mukhtar Pasha's communications with Kars at one time were actually intercepted. Eventually the repulse was complete along the whole line and the Turks remained in possession of the field of battle, which was covered with Russian dead. The Grand Duke Michael commanded in person.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 5.—Moukhtar Pasha telegraphs that on Thursday the Turks reoccupied the heights of the Great Yanlar, (Yagai?) which had been evacuated during the night. Two Turkish columns are now attacking the Russians, who are concentrated on the bank of the Karstoai, opposite Kabak Heights, while the Turkish cavalry from Soubatan and a corps from Kizil-Tepe has been sent to threaten the communications of the Russians with their camp at Kuraael. Fighting was proceeding when the telegram was dispatched on Thursday, but Mukhtar Pasha concludes as follows: "We have every confidence in our success."

LONDON, Oct. 6.—A telegram from Moscow states that intelligence has been received there that the Russians repulsed two attacks by Moukhtar Pasha on Thursday with heavy loss.

The *Daily News'* correspondent with Gen. Melikoff's Army, telegraphing from Rosrechno, under date of Thursday, says: "At 3 o'clock this afternoon the Russians were surrounding Kizil-Tepe when Mukhtar Pasha, desperate at seeing his communications with Kars threatened, advanced against our centre with 20 battalions. The Turks were received with a crushing artillery fire. The Russian Tirailleurs drove them back, pursuing them to Soubatan till night fall. The Turks were utterly demoralized and everywhere took to flight. To-morrow (Friday) a great battle is expected along the whole front, when we hope to cut Moukhtar's communications and render his position hopeless. Our losses are unknown, but over 2,000 are reported missing."

A special dispatch from Paris to the *Times* says a telegram from Moukhtar Pasha, dated Thursday evening, announces that the Russians were repulsed on all sides, with the loss of 5,000 killed. They have fallen back on Karajal, pursued by the Turks.

THE SITUATION ON THE DANUBE.

HOW TO MAINTAIN COMMUNICATION ACROSS THE RIVER IN WINTER—THE HUDSON RIVER FERRY BOATS SUPPLYING A SUGGESTION—RUSSIAN HEAD-QUARTERS.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The *Times'* Bucharest special says: "Considerable discussion is going on relative to the means of keeping communication across the Danube open during the Winter. One plan suggested is the construction of a bridge upon floating iron cylinders. Another plan is for a fleet of steamers to be kept constantly crossing. The supporters of the latter plan point to the fact that the Hudson River ferries are kept going during the Winter under far more disadvantageous circumstances relative to ice and current than would have to be encountered on the Danube.

A Reuter telegram of yesterday from Bucharest announces that owing to the unhealthy state of Gorny-Studen the Russian head-quarters will be transferred to Sistova.

THE WAR IN MONTENEGRO.

AMBITIOUS VIEWS OF PRINCE NICHOLAS—REASONS FOR ABANDONING FURTHER OFFENSIVE MOVEMENTS IN HERZEGOVINA.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—A Vienna dispatch to the *Times* says: "The Montenegrins' abandonment of further offensive movements in Herzegovina is due to political considerations. The territory they now hold on that side exactly corresponds with the line of demarkation fixed last Autumn by the International Commission, and likewise proposed and accepted by the preliminary conference at Constantinople as a rectification of the frontier which might eventually be given to Montenegro. It is not likely, therefore, that Montenegro will be allowed more in the final settlement which must be made by Europe. So Prince Nicholas, with his usual cool calculation, is now turning his attention to the other side to conquer what he can there on the chance of being allowed to keep it because it will not interfere with the interests of any power. At the same time he may be able to co-operate with Servia in the direction of Sienitza and Novi-Bazar, in case Servia renews hostilities."

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The *Telegraph's* Vienna special says: "It is rumored that peace negotiations will shortly commence between the Porte and Montenegro." This rumor probably originates at Pesth, as the *Standard's* Pesth special says the Prince of Montenegro has already requested Austria's good offices. Pesth is a very doubtful source of information.

THE COMMANDERS OF THE TURKS.

ALLEGED CAUSES OF THE RECENT CHANGES—JEALOUSIES AND INDISPOSITION TO SUPPORT ONE ANOTHER IN MEHEMET ALI'S ARMY.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—A Reuter telegram from Constantinople says: "Mehemet Ali's recall from his command is ascribed to the influence of Mahmoud Damad, the Sultan's brother-in-law. Suleiman Pasha, Fazli Pasha, Mehemet Ali, and Achmet Eyoub have arrived at Shumla, the last two on their way hither."

A dispatch to the *Post* from Berlin states that "Mehemet Ali resigned the chief command of the Turkish Army on account of a lack of co-operation between the other Generals and himself, and because the Government failed to furnish the reinforcements he demanded." It is much more probable that Mehemet Ali's recall, like his appointment, was the result of political intrigue at Constantinople. Achmet Eyoub, commander of the Rustchuk Army, was also to be replaced by Fazli Pasha, one of Mukhtar Pasha's Generals, but a report reached Constantinople that Fazli Pasha was wounded in Wednesday's battle. Achmet Eyoub is a long way the senior of both Mehemet Ali and Suleiman Pasha, and as he resented the former's appointment and failed to co-operate with him, Suleiman Pasha is likely to meet the same difficulty in that quarter unless another successor is found.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The *Times'* Vienna correspondent confirms the report that Mehemet Ali's removal is due to the intrigues of jealous Turkish rivals, who accuse him of surrounding himself with German and other foreign officers who revealed his plans to the Russians. The Egyptian Prince Hassan is prominent among Mehemet's detractors. It is notable that Mehemet Ali's last action failed in a great measure because the Egyptian troops failed to support him.

RUSSIAN FINANCIAL MEASURES.

A UKASE REGARDING THE CAPITAL OF THE FIVE LEADING RAILROADS IN RUSSIA—SERIOUS LOSS TO SHAREHOLDERS—FOREIGN SHAREHOLDERS ALSO AFFECTED.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—A Berlin dispatch to this afternoon's *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "An Imperial ukase sanctions the conversion of the share capital of five principal Russian railways from a metallic to a paper standard, at the same time reducing the State's guarantee of annual receipts to the same standard. The measure inflicts serious loss on the shareholders, and creates apprehension that the measure will be extended to other lines, and even to Government bonds. It is said that shares subscribed abroad and in foreign gold will not be exempted from the operation of the above ukase."

NOTES OF THE WAR.

A Berlin dispatch to the London *Post* says: "The Russians officially acknowledge the loss of 52,000 men up to Sept. 27."

The Turkish Chargé d'Affaires in Rome has requested Señor Melegari, Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to recall the Italian Consul and Vice-Consul at Rustchuk, otherwise their exequatur will be withdrawn by the Porte.

POLITICS IN FRANCE.

PRINCE JEROME NAPOLEON'S CANVASS IN CORSICA—M. GAMBETTA'S ADDRESS TO HIS CONSTITUENTS TO APPEAR TO-DAY.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—Prince Jerome Napoleon has arrived at Ajaccio to prosecute his canvass as the Republican candidate there. He encountered a hostile demonstration, and some disturbances occurred. The Prince has written to M. Fourtou, Minister of the Interior, complaining of the conduct of the authorities and Police. He says bloodshed was only averted by the efforts of his friends.

The evening papers announce that M. Gambetta's manifesto to his constituents will appear to-morrow. It is said that it more particularly attacks President MacMahon, disdaining to notice the Ministers, as the President has virtually assumed their responsibility.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Gen. Grant and wife are visiting their daughter, Mrs. Sartoris, near Southampton. An official reception will be given Gen. Grant by the Town Council of Southampton, on Saturday.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 5.—The Dock Board have resolved to apply to Parliament for power to construct an elevated railway along the line of docks.

The London *Times'* Rome special to-day reports that it is said there Cardinal Manning is soon expected to visit Rome at the request of the Vatican.

The bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on Thursday was for shipment to New-York.

AMERICAN SILK MANUFACTURES.

EFFECT IN SWITZERLAND OF OUR HOME INDUSTRY—DEPRESSION AND OBSTRUCTION—PROSPECTIVE EXCLUSION OF ALL FOREIGN SILK.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The United States Consul at Basle, Switzerland, has transmitted to the Department of State an article on the silk manufactures of the United States, from the *Allgemeine Schwizer-Zeitung*, of that city, of the 12th of September, 1877. Opening with a doleful account of the depressed condition of the silk manufactures of the district, the *Zeitung* goes on to state that for the past six years the trade has been more and more obstructed and endangered by the American home industry of the same class of goods, protected by a very high import duty. "Indeed, it would appear that this home manufacture, by its progressive development, will, at no very distant day, supply its own market with silk goods, excluding therefrom all foreign competitors." The *Zeitung* then quotes from articles published in New-York journals to show the disorganized condition of our silk manufactures, the repeated reductions of wages, and the low rates prevailing, the dissatisfaction of the employers and the employes, the continual strikes and consequent poverty of the operatives, &c., drawing consolation from the speculative outlook that before the American silk manufacturers have reached that stage of perfection which would wholly exclude the foreign product, both operatives and employes may become discouraged and abandon the industry, thus opening the American market for the Basle silk trade once more.

STATE GUARDS TARGET SHOOTING.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 5.—The Fall meeting of the Sixth Division Rifle Association began to-day at the East Syracuse range. The short range match, a distance of 200 yards, was won by James Larned, of the Forty-ninth Battalion, who scored 29 points out of a possible 35; John McCoxton of the Forty-ninth Regiment, taking the second prize, scoring 29; Fred Holmes, of the Forty-fourth Battalion, taking the third prize, scoring 28, and F. H. Stafford, of the Forty-ninth Regiment, the fourth prize, scoring 28. The first prize of the Sixth Division National match, 200 and 500 yards, was won by the Forty-ninth Regiment (Auburn,) scoring 296 points; the second prize by the Forty-eighth Regiment (Oswego,) scoring 295, and the third by the Forty-fourth Battalion (Binghamton,) scoring 273. Each team consisted of nine men, and the possible score was 450. All prizes are cash.

DISASTERS ON RAILROADS.

TRAINS THROWN INTO WASH-OUTS.

WRECK OF AN EXCURSION TRAIN ON THE PICKERING VALLEY ROAD, PENNSYLVANIA—SEVEN PERSONS KILLED AND THIRTY-TWO WOUNDED—THE OSWEGO AND PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS ON THE BELVIDERE ROAD SMASHED—SEVERAL LIVES LOST—OTHER ACCIDENTS MORE OR LESS FATAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Oct. 5.—An accident, terrible in its nature, but almost unique in some of its features, occurred last night near Kimberton, on the Pickering Valley Branch of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. A reunion of the Pennypacker family, comprising the numerous descendents of Heinrich Pennypacker, who emigrated to America from the Low Countries and settled in that neighborhood about the year 1700, was held at Schwenksville. Fifteen hundred invitations were issued to Pennypackers and their family connections. They came from all parts of the United States. A very large meeting was held, and the day passed off pleasantly, but part of the attendants, whose homeward route lay over the Pickering Valley Road, had a fearful ending to their day of pleasure. A train containing about 130 passengers, most of whom had been to the reunion, left Phœnixville shortly before 6 P. M. for Byers. The night had closed in intensely dark, rain was falling in torrents, the small streams along the route had overflowed their banks, and in many places the track was covered with water, which the ditches were unable to carry off as fast as it fell. Near Kimberton, about four miles from Phœnixville, the train ran into a wash-out at least 30 feet deep. The train consisted of the engine, two passenger cars, and a combination baggage and milk car, in the order named. The engine fell a mass of shattered iron at the bottom of the cavity, instantly killing the engineer, Frank Kenney, and the fireman, George Griffith. Conductor Golden, Brakeman Major, and Baggage-master Gamewell were in the baggage car, which remained on the track and escaped without injury. The first passenger car fell on top of the engine, and the second went crashing down on both, tearing off the roof of the first car, its end remaining on the bank. The conductor walked to a farm-house in the neighborhood, procured a horse and wagon, and drove back to Phœnixville, from which he sent a train with surgeons and medical appliances. It was 8:30 when the relief train felt its way cautiously to the edge of the chasm, and the storm was still raging furiously. By this time many of the wounded had been rescued and cared for in the baggage car and in the neighboring farm-houses, though the work of getting them up from the badly-shattered wreck was one of great difficulty. The wounded, of whom there is a terribly long list, were first attended to, and then the dead were got out from the wreck. The body of the fireman, Griffith, not being reached until late to-day. Following is a list of the victims as far as ascertained. It contains the names of seven killed and thirty-two wounded, but includes only the more seriously injured, a large number only slightly hurt being omitted:

KILLED—Isaac Tustin, Jones Tustin, William Holman, Mrs. Sallie Holman, Frank Kenney, George Griffith, Nathan Pennypacker.

WOUNDED—W. A. Moore, face cut and bruised; Frank Moore, face cut and bruised; Olie Prizer, leg broken and badly bruised; J. J. Tustin, fractured thigh; Harman Anderson, badly bruised on the head and face; L. H. Evans, bruised on head and face; Joseph Anderson, bruised on head and face; E. F. Pearce, badly bruised; Mrs. Pearce, badly bruised; Wilmer Pennypacker, jaw broken and badly bruised about the head; Matthias Anderson and Elizabeth his wife, bruised face and head; Isaac Hartman, badly bruised and injured internally; Mrs. Maggie Hartman, his wife, bruised; Peter Danfield, head badly bruised; John Latshaw, leg broken; Jacob Latshaw, bruised; Horace Latshaw, head cut; Mrs. George Pennypacker, jaw broken; Mrs. Albert Pennypacker, injurned internally and bruised; Harman Pennypacker, arm broken; Mrs. Harman Pennypacker, broken ribs; Mr. Hosea Moses and wife, slightly bruised; Sept. J. Tustin and wife, bruised; Mrs. J. J. Tustin, bruise; Mrs. Maggie Pennypacker, bruised; Jacob Emery and wife, bruised; J. B. McClellan Clevenstine, arm broken; Abraham Pennypacker, broken leg.

A Coroner's jury was impaneled to-day, and proceeded to take testimony, but has not yet concluded its labors. The accident is generally looked upon as an unavoidable one. The road at that point crosses a hollow by means of an embankment about 15 feet high on the upper side and 40 feet on the lower, the ground sloping very rapidly. The water gathered in the basin formed by the upper side of this embankment, and finally forced its way through, carrying away the track for a distance of 60 feet. It is not known at what time this occurred, but it was so shortly before the arrival of the passenger train that the watchmen and track hands, if any were abroad in the storm, failed to discover it, and the train rushed at full speed into destruction.

FRENCHTOWN, N. J., Oct. 5.—At least three persons were drowned in the wreck of the south-bound Oswego and Philadelphia express train on the Belvidere Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, last night, namely, the engineer, conductor, and a lady whose name is unknown; and other lives may have been lost. The train lies in the river, at some distance from the shore, where it was washed by the force of the current of the creek. The newsboy, baggage-master, fireman, and several other persons saved themselves by swimming, and reached the shore very much exhausted. In the baggage car were the baggage-master and two newsboys, who escaped with slight bruises, and two passengers—Dr. Wilson, of Philadelphia, who was injured on the head and a young man, supposed to be W. J. McElroy, who is missing. In the first passenger car there were seven persons, five of whom are safe. C. B. Bennett, of Trenton, was injured in the knee and hands. The wife of Clinton Huber, of Trenton, N. J., and a gentleman from Philadelphia, who were in the first coach, are missing.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 5.—The accident to the passenger train going south on the Wilmington and Northern Railroad last night was caused by the track being washed away above Coatesville. The engine was upset, and the engineer, named Amos Peacock, killed. The fireman was badly scalded.

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 5.—A fast freight train on the Delaware and Hudson Railroad ran off the track last night near Melrose Station, 32 miles north of Carbondale. The accident was caused by a misplaced switch. Patrick Riley, the engineer, was scalded to death, and Michael Merrick, the fireman, was crushed under the tender, and died before he could be extricated. A brakeman named Jones was also badly injured. The section watchman reports examining the switch half an hour before the accident, which was undoubtedly caused by strikers.

RANDALL'S CHANCES.

HOW THE EX-SPEAKER STANDS WITH THE PENNSYLVANIA DELEGATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5.—Before leaving here for Washington ex-Speaker Randall made certain of the votes of his own Democratic colleagues for his re-election to the Speakership. It is learned from trustworthy sources that the entire Pennsylvania delegation are pledged to support Randall through thick and thin, with but one exception. That is Hon. Frank Collins, of Luzerne, who is a quiet, deep thinker, and generally suits himself in what he does. No one knows yet how Collins will vote, but his friends believe he will cast his ballot for Randall. The would-be Speaker is pledged to Texas Pacific, consequently he is securing all the support he desires from Col. Scott. It is not believed that Senator Wallace will oppose him, so that so far as this State is concerned Randall is secure.

UNEASY RAILROAD STOCKHOLDERS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY'S LEASE OF THE NEW-JERSEY ROADS—MONOPOLIZING THE OIL TRADE.

From our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 5, 1877.

Considerable uneasiness has been caused to the holders of stock of the United Railroads of New-Jersey (which are controlled by the Pennsylvania Road) by the statement, widely circulated here, that the lessees desired to rid themselves of their burden, and that the leased roads had become an elephant which they did not desire to handle. On the strength of these rumors being circulated the stock fell from $127 per share to $122 50. In addition to this it was stated that the Pennsylvania Road had secured land enough to build a new road to New-York, which could be easily done under the very generous railroad laws of New-Jersey. Careful inquiry of those who possess official information of the movements and intentions of the Pennsylvania Railroad managers reveals the fact that while the New-Jersey leased lines have always proved a dead loss to the Pennsylvania Company, so far as earning a direct dividend is concerned, or even paying expenses, yet the company cannot get rid of the incubus. In addition to this the terminal facilities thus afforded and the tapping of the New-York trade more than compensates the Pennsylvania Company for the loss sustained on the Jersey roads. Therefore, the lease on these roads will not be canceled, nor will efforts be made to have any changes in the terms of the contract. The gentleman who informed your correspondent on this point speaks with authority.

The business of exclusively fast freight lines on the Pennsylvania Railroad will soon be abolished by the absorption of the Empire Line by the railroad corporation. This will be a new feature, and leavo the immense business in the hands of one corporation. The Empire Line is the most powerful of these freight-carrying monopolies, and controls the oil trade of this State. To obtain possession of this is the main cause of the Pennsylvania Company buying out the Empire. Appraisers have been appointed, and the property is to be taken at the rate named by these persons, as its value. By this transfer the entire oil trade of the State will go into the hands of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The value of this new lease which is certain to be acquired, is fixed at about $5,000,000 per year. It is a fact that while the Pennsylvania Railroad Company cannot pay a dividend itself, the Empire and other fast freight lines have never passed dividing their profits, and these sums have never been less than 10 per cent. The appraisers will announce their decision in about four weeks.

A PLOT FRUSTRATED.

ROBBERS IN ILLINOIS—FOUR DESPERADOES CAPTURED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 5.—For some time past a band of robbers have been operating in White and Wabash Counties, Ill., and the surrounding counties. Stores and residences have been pillaged, valuable horses stolen, and it is believed that in more than one instance murder has been committed. The band has been under the leadership of "Bent" McClane, a noted desperado and outlaw. By some means Sheriff Michaels, of Wabash County, learned that McClane had formed a plot to visit the house of Philander Gould, a wealthy citizen, on the night of Oct. 4, and rob his house, in which there was supposed to be a large amount of money. The Sheriff immediately summoned a posse of 10 trusted men and proceeded to Gould's house, and after posting a sentinel on the outside and secreting the remainder of the company on the inside of the house, with Sheriff Michaels in Mr. Gould's bed, they awaited the arrival of the robbers. They had not long to wait, for at about 8:30 o'clock four men put in an apearance disguised with long white gowns and black veils, and immediately rushed up the walk leading to the front door. The door was broken in and an entrance effected. They approached the bed and ordered Gould to open his safe, swearing they had come to rob him, and that he had better surrender. Just then the guards upon the outside pushed in upon them and three of the robbers were captured with but little resistance, but the fourth one, "Bent" McClane himself, drew a pistol, fired on the Sheriff, rushed through the crowd and escaped. The three men proved to be William Keen and two brothers named Shipley, all desperate characters and outlaws. The next morning McClane was captured, and all four robbers are now in jail at Albion, Ill.

EQUALIZATION OF STATE TAXES.

ACTION OF THE STATE BOARD—THE $200,000,000 ADDITIONAL VALUATION FOR NEW-YORK REDUCED TO $77,000,000, AND THE $27,000,000 FOR KINGS TO $4,000,000.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 5.—At the meeting of the State Board of Equalization to-day all the members were present except Messrs. Bigelow, Fairchild, and Sloan. Parties were heard on behalf of Otsego, Kings, Dutchess, and New-York. Various motions were made to disapprove the addition of $200,000,000, recommended by the State Assessors, to the valuation of New-York, but all failed by the vote of State Treasurer Ross, added to the votes of the three State Assessors. Finally, a motion to reduce the addition of $200,000,000 in New-York's valuation to $77,000,000, and the addition to Kings of $27,000,000 to $4,000,000, was carried, Messrs. Ross and Fowler voting in the negative. The effect of the reduction in New-York's quota is to make the proportion of State tax on New-York City 45·2 per cent., as against 48 8-10 per cent. of the whole State tax last year, and to make the tax to be paid $254,000 less than for this year. The Board then adjourned sine die.

THE UNSETTLED INDIAN BANDS.

TEMPER OF THE INDIANS AT THE NEAH AGENCY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—A dispatch received at the Navy Department from Capt. McCann, commanding the United States steamer Lackawanna, announces that that vessel was at Port Townsend, Washington Territory, on Sept. 17. The Indians at the Neah Agency appear to be peaceful, and the few white families living on the reservation do not apprehend any hostile demonstration. The withdrawal of troops from the Territory made the Indians somewhat more independent in their demeanor. One cause of complaint and dissatisfaction is the compulsory attendance of their children at the schools established by the Government. Before leaving Neah Harbor the Lackawanna had boat exercise and target practice with great guns in front of the village.

THE RUBBER SALE.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 5.—The independent rubber companies who decline to enter into the combination had an auction sale this morning at No. 34 Pearl-street. As the sale was advertised to take place an hour before the combination sale, there was quite a respectable attendance. The catalogue embraced 145 lots, aggregating 10,000 cases. The Stewart Company heads the list of the independent companies. About one-half of the goods in the catalogue were disposed of.

The auction trade sale of rubber boots and shoes was concluded this evening. The entire catalogue was disposed of, and the prices of yesterday were fully maintained. Three hundred and twenty buyers from various parts of the country were present.

TWO HOMICIDES IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 5.—J. B. Kidwell killed M. D. Lowell at Butler's Station, on the Kentucky Central Railroad, over a game of cards to-night. At McKinney's Station, in Lincoln County, to-day Samuel Owen killed his brother-in-law, Samuel Montgomery. Logan Montgomery, a brother of deceased, tried afterward to murder Owen, but failed.

BOLD ROBBERY IN BOSTON.

AN UNSAFE CITY TO LIVE IN.

A BANK MESSENGER ROBBED OF $8,000 BY HIGHWAYMEN—ESCAPE OF THE SCOUNDREL AND HIS CONFEDERATE—A POOR LOT OF POLICEMEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 5.—A most daring and skillful robbery was committed near noon to-day in a usually busy down-town cross street. Mr. Asa A. Breed, of Lynn, messenger of the Central National Bank, of that city, was the victim, and the booty secured was $8,000 in bank bills. Mr. Breed was on his way to the Revere Beach and Lynn Railroad, having drawn from the National Bank of Redemption this sum of money. As usual, he took a short cut through Belchers's-lane, and the robbers, undoubtedly familiar with his route, had laid their plans with much foresight and cunning. The robbery took place about midway, in that portion of the lane which connects Purchase-street and Atlantic-avenue, and it appears that Mr. Breed and his assailant were the only persons who chanced to be passing through the lane at the time of the robbery. Mr. Breed's assailant, it is thought, entered the lane from Atlantic-avenue, and on meeting him hit him several blows on the head with his fist, and then seized him by the throat and threw him upon his back, and endeavored, with his other hand, to seize the package of money from his pockets. The struggle which followed was short, but severe. Mr. Breed clung desparately to the package, and shouted "murder" at the top of his voice. His adversary was too much for him, and in a very short time had secured his booty and was retreating toward Purchase-street. Mr. Breed, though somewhat bruised and frightened, pluckily followed in pursuit, though without success. The daring robber had an accomplice who was seated in a buggy on Purchase-street, the horse being faced toward the south. The robber ran toward the carriage, pursued by Mr. Breed and others who had been attracted by the cries of "murder," and quickly jumped in. Mr. Breed seized the buggy wheel firmly just as the man got in, and then nearly succeeding in getting into the buggy himself.

The robber's accomplice, who held the reins, appeared greatly excited, and shouted lustily, "Shoot him! Shoot him!" Thereupon the other drew a revolver and hastily fired twice, while the driver whipped up the horse. Happily neither shot had serious effect. One grazed Mr. Breed's hand, inflicting a slight flesh-wound, and struck a shutter on the store of Mr. Brooks on the corner, while the other did not take effect. A few rods further along on Purchase-street the robbers encountered an obstacle in the shape of a large team. They honored the teamster, however, with a parting shot, which only shattered the glass in a store close by. Mr. Yerxa, of the firm of Cobb, Bates & Yerxa, who was in a store close by, on hearing the first shot ran out, thinking his horse, which was standing in the street, would be frightened. Taking in at a glance the situation of affairs, he whipped up his horse, a fleet animal, and started in pursuit. The men, he said, drove very rapidly through Purchase-street, Atlantic-avenue, over Federal-street, and Dover-street bridges, through Harrison-avenue, nearly to the City Hospital. Here they turned on to Washington-street, and he lost sight of them. He said that they ran their horse most of the way, but until he lost sight of them, when they turned off Harrison-avenue, he found no difficulty in keeping up with them. He did not meet a policeman on the way though the distance he drove was several miles.

It appears from the statement of persons doing business in that quarter of the city that the horse and buggy had been standing on Purchase-street for about an hour; and attracted much attention from their appearance. One of the men was observed standing on the sidewalk reading a newspaper and occasionally glancing up in the direction of Oliver-street. That the robbery was deliberately planned, that the robbers were familiar with the course Mr. Breed usually took in going to the railroad station, and that every detail was arranged with that care which denotes the professional highwaymen, there can be no doubt. The time at which the robbery occurred, 12:58 o'clock, was favorable to the perpetrators, as it was about the hour when the Police patrols are changed, and hence the liability of interference by the Police was smaller than if the deed had been committed an hour or two earlier or later. The man who attacked Mr. Breed was described as a genteel-looking individual, apparently 28 years of age, with a black mustache, wearing a light Kersey coat, and black Derby hat. The other was described as an older man, with a full beard. Mr. Breed and Detective Courier took a carriage and set out in pursuit of the robbers, but, of course, they had a fruitless chase. It is supposed that the men, soon after losing sight of Mr. Yerxa, left their team and took passage on a train.

ARMY AND NAVY MATTERS.

BALL CARTRIDGES FOR TARGET PRACTICE BY THE TROOPS—PROPOSED ARMING OF CIVIL EMPLOYES IN CASES OF EMERGENCY—NAVY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—An order issued from the War Department allows 20 ball cartridges per man per month for target practice, and also provides that civil employes of the War Department may be armed in cases of emergency when necessary for the protection of life or public property. When specially authorized by the Secretary of War, arms can be sold to civilians engaged in surveying or exploring expeditions authorized by law, and to Indian agencies. The order also forbids the loaning of ordnance and stores to individuals, corporations, Indian agencies, or any other parties whomsoever, and any officer making such a loan will be held responsible for the money value of the articles.

Lieut. William P. Randall is ordered to the receiving-ship Wabash, at Boston; Master D. H. Mahan to the training-ship Minnesota, at New-York; Passed Assistant Engineer William A. Windsor to duty on board the Ajax and in charge of the machinery of the other iron-clad vessels at Norfolk, in place of Passed Assistant Engineer Isaac R. McNeery, detached from that vessel, and placed on waiting orders; Passed Assistant Engineer George M. Greene to duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering. Lieut.-Commander Charles H. Davis is detached from the Naval Observatory, and ordered to the Guard; Master M. D. Hyde, from the receiving-ship Independence, and granted leave of absence until Nov. 25.

THE LOUISVILLE RACES.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 5.—To-day, as during the entire week, the running on the track of the Louisville Jockey Club was full of interest. The first race was for the Louisville Hotel Purse, mile heats, for $400; $100 to second. There were six contestants. Bannaclath was largely the favorite, having the call over the following five, in the order named: Yelton, Typhoon, Harry Peyton, Blue Gown, and Wahonaisa. The latter won the first heat, Yelton second. Time—1:44¼. Typhoon took the second heat, Wahonaisa next, Harry Peyton third. Time—same as before—1:44¼. Typhoon now had the call in the pools with big odds, but Wahonaisa won handsomely in 1:47. The race for the Gentlemen's Cup, a dash of a mile and an eighth, was won by Mr. Henry Crittenden, who rode Harkaway; Bill Saunders second, Fair Play third. The other starters in this race were Verdigris and Leamingtonian. Verdigris, the favorite, ran away with his rider, going four miles before stopping, thereby losing his chances for winning. Time—2:02½. Charlie Gorham, Molsie, Olly Gammon, Springbranch, and Malmistic got off in the selling race, a dash of a mile and a quarter. Charlie Gorham, the favorite, won the race; Springbranch second, Malmistic third. Time—2:11¼. The Sanford Stake had three starters, Himyar, Blue Eyes, and Day Star. Blue Eyes was victor, Day Star second, and Himyar, who was the favorite to such an extent that few cared to buy the other two, in third position. Time—1:45½. The races will close to-morrow.

THE WOOL MANUFACTURERS.

BOSTON, Oct. 5.—The annual meeting of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers was held at the Parker House in this city on Wednesday last. Members from all the New-England and several other States were present. The report of the Secretary showed the extended relations of the association for the last year, and a discussion of the question of the capacity of wool manufacturers to export goods was participated in by Messrs. Bigelow and Mudge, of Boston; Roberts and Maxwell, of Connecticut; Harris, of New-York; and Kernochan, of Pittsfield. The general opinion expressed was that it was impossible at present for our manufacturers to contend in the markets of the world with the cheap labor and low rates of interest of Europe. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Rufus S. Frost, Boston, Mass.; Vice-Presidents, George Roberts, Hartford, Conn.; James L. Little, Boston, and Thomas Talbot, North Billerica, Mass.; Treasurer, Samuel Fay, Boston; Secretary, John L. Hayes, Boston, together with Committees on Finance, Statistics, Raw Material and Machinery.

A PACIFIC MAIL STEAMER ON FIRE.

THE CONSTITUTION BROUGHT INTO SAN FRANCISCO BAY WITH FIRE BETWEEN DECKS—THE PASSENGERS SAFELY LANDED—THE STEAMER SCUTTLED AND SUNK.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 5.—A dispatch was received from the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Docks to-day saying that the steam-ship Constitution, from Victoria, was on fire off the Heads. Several tugs were sent out and took hold of the steamer and brought her up to the main dock, where her passengers were landed. There was no fire visible as she passed up the bay, but smoke was pouring out from stem to stern. There was no apparent excitement on board. The passengers were grouped on deck, mostly forward, while the body of the fire seemed to be just abaft the paddle boxes.

The steamer was afterward towed to the Mission Flats, scuttled and sunk up to her guards. During the afternoon a number of tugs and fire-engines were engaged pouring streams into her, and she is now full of water to within two or three feet of the main deck. The fire was extinguished about 5 o'clock. The damage is not yet ascertained, but it is believed to be mostly confined to the cargo. The ship was about 50 miles from port when the fire was discovered, and the greatest coolness was displayed by passengers, officers, and crew. The fire originated just abaft the after boilers, which were soon abandoned, and the ship made port under half steam power. The fire was confined to between decks and the hold abaft the paddle-boxes, and its origin is unknown.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5, 1877.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $437,340 12, and from Customs, $575,512 51.

The President has appointed Mrs. Mary L. Bennett Postmistress at Oswego, N. Y., and Mrs. Elizabeth A. Schultz Postmistress at Salem, Ill.

Although there are no signs visible of further damage to the portions of the Patent Office immediately adjoining the northern portico, barricades have been erected and a guard posted to warn persons and prevent their passage on the sidewalks.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $15,169,850; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, $8,835,468; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $43,900,000; coin, (including $37,955,500 in coin certificates,) $118,328,482; outstanding legal tenders, $356,914,932.

Chief-Justice Carter, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, to-day received a requisition from Gov. Hampton, of South Carolina, for United States Sen

the sunken vessels, and were rescued at great peril by the skiffs of the pilot-boats. The following is a list of the vessels sunk, so far as known: Schooners, Babel H. Irons, Mary E. Smith, Bessie Morris, Jesse Wilson, M. A. McGahan, and John E. Myers—all of Philadelphia; William G. Dearborn, of Somers Point. In the Roads the heavy shipping fared badly. The Italian bark Firenze C., (of Genoa,) from Philadelphia for London, was driven on Cape Henlopen, and the brig Matilda, lumber-laden, for Philadelphia, was totally destroyed. The schooner Rockie E. Yates, of Damariscotta, was stranded on the beach inside the harbor, and the brig Jeremiah, of Searsport, Me., lost her foremast. Many other vessels have been damaged more or less by collision, &c.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 5.—Reports begin to come in of serious damage to the Lake shipping during the gale of two days past. No great disaster has occurred, but numerous small casualties are reported, and scarcely a vessel that was out of port escaped injury. The schooners Hope and Eveline Bates are ashore. The brig Fashion is going to pieces at Saugabuck, and other vessels are in trouble. Thus far no loss of life has been reported.

THE STORM ON THE HUDSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 5.—The storm on the Hudson River last night was the heaviest known in many years. The steamer Mary Powell did not reach here till 3 o'clock this morning, eight hours behind time. The Thomas Cornell arrived at 4 o'clock, nine hours behind time. The Poughkeepsie boat, John L. Hasbrouck, during the storm ran ashore south of Croton Point, but is not seriously damaged, and will be got off to-morrow. One or two tugs with tows also ran ashore in the Upper Hudson.

The accident on the Hudson River Railroad at Riverdale last night was caused by the falling of a wall. The engine was thrown upon its side, and the baggage and express cars and one passenger car piled upon it. The track was cleared this morning and all trains are running regularly again.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Oct. 5.—The storm last night was extraordinarily severe here and all along the Upper Hudson. No serious damage was done in this immediate vicinity, but the boats running between here and New-York were compelled to lay up because of the severity of the gale. Several tows experienced a good deal of trouble, but no loss is reported yet. The Consumers' Ice Company's boat Christens, with a tow of ice-barges, went ashore at Esopus Meadows, and is still fast.

RIFLE-SHOOTING IN THE WEST.

STONY ISLAND, Ill., Oct. 5.—The second day of the Fall meeting under the auspices of the Dearborn Rifle Club, of the Illinois Rifle Association, opened with more favorable weather this morning than yesterday. The wind was steadier and less strong, the sky was clouded, but the light was good. The attendance of spectators was somewhat larger than yesterday, but owing to the chilliness of the air the benches were not as well occupied as the merit of the sport deserved. The matches were more interesting than those of yesterday. In the match for the Dearborn Club Challenge Cup four teams entered. the Dearborn Club having Sir Henry Halford in its ranks, his coadjutors being R. S. Thompson, O. C. Blackmer, and George Willard; it assumed the name of the British-American team. An Irish-American team was made up of J. K. Milner, R. L. S. Greenhall, W. Rigby, of the International team which shot at Creedmoor, and F. Hyde, of the American team, also of Creedmoor fame. The third team was from Wisconsin, and consisted of J. M. Johnston, E. Fielding, J. C. Welles, and David Hill. The Michigan team consisted of G. H. Wolcott, J. T. Harrington, S. S. Levy, and R. J. Haire. The latter two teams were the same as yesterday. The interest taken in the match was greatly increased by the presence of the members of the International teams, and also by the fact that a slight degree of ill-feeling has arisen in the British team. The Irish members do not enjoy shooting with Sir Henry Halford, and, while there has been no open outbreak yet, there is a lack of that friendly feeling necessary for the harmonious working of a team. It was partly on this account that the Irish members were not selected in a team, with Sir Henry Halford, they preferring to shoot by themselves. The first match today was at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, 15 shots each, they being shot in the order named. The first shot was fired by Sir Henry Halford at exactly 10 o'clock. The wind was blowing briskly. The score was as follows:

IRISH-AMERICAN.	800 Yards.	900 Yards.	1,000 Yards.
Milner	56	60	52
Greenhill	56	54	56
Rigby	56	60	51
Hyde	37	58	52
Total	236	232	221
BRITISH-AMERICAN.			
Thompson	57	65	68
Halford	54	49	54
Blacmar	48	42	49
Willard	53	49	18
Total	222	205	189
WISCONSIN.			
Hill	53	58	49
Johnston	66	61	33
Welles	55	49	51
Fielding	52	44	24
Total	241	212	162
MICHIGAN.			
Wolcott	55	51	60
Harrington	53	55	42
Haire	57	41	63
Levy	46	41	28
Total	223	188	173

The match was thus decided in favor of the Irish-American team, the total scores on all three ranges being:

Irish-American	688
British-American	616
Wisconsin	615
Michigan	584

FIRE ON THE EAST SIDE.

At 1:20 this morning a fire broke out in the large five-story parlor furniture manufactory of J. W. Hamberger & Co., situated at Nos. 96, 98, 100, 102, and 104 Attorney-street. The flames had been burning in the interior of the large building, which is about 100 by 150, for some time before it was discovered. Then three signals were immediately given, and a large force of engines were promptly on hand. But the building was filled with material of the most inflammable kind, and perforated from story to story with belting and shafting, and it was impossible to save the establishment, and the efforts of the firemen were confined to saving De Barry's large five-story tobacco manufactory, adjoining the burning building, on the corner of Attorney and Rivington streets, on one side, and the large and crowded tenements on the other. By 2:30 A. M. the fire was under control so far as the adjoining structures were concerned, but the furniture manufactory was entirely destroyed. The loss to Hamberger & Co. cannot be less than $100,000, and may exceed that figure. The flames, once the building was well ablaze, shot high up, illuminating the neighborhood for blocks and drawing out an immense crowd. The excitement among the tenants was very great, and their frantic efforts to remove and save their household goods added to the excitement. But the Police of the Precinct (the Thirteenth) were out in force and were assisted with reinforcements from the Seventh Precinct and succeeded in maintaining order and protecting the firemen in their hard work. The cause of the fire, up to the time of going to press, was unknown. No damage to any adjoining property was done, except by water to De Barry's tobacco manufactory, and to the tenements, Nos. 92 and 94 Attorney-street, all of which buildings were also slightly scorched.

MILLIONS OF TONS OF SILVER.

PANAMA, Sept. 26.—From Peru we have intelligence that Mr. Henry Meigs was still alive on the 12th inst., and hopes were entertained that he might at least partially recover. His loss at this time would be considered a national calamity. Financial matters were slightly improved. Exchange was quoted at 20¾@21 pence per sol. Nothing had been heard as to the movements of the revolutionary leader, Pierola. The Cerro de Pasco mines were attracting general attention. The works were being pressed forward with all possible dispatch. A distinguished engineer has given his opinion that above the present water level of the mines there are 250,000,000 tons of metal that will yield six marks, or $60 to the cajon of three tons—that is to say, $20 per ton. He says the Cerro de Pasco will produce more silver than all the mines in the world. The labor question is agitating Peru. Coolie labor is considered indispensable, and the new contract with Messrs. Oliphant & Co. for the introduction of coolies is looked upon as a blessing to the country, if carried out. From Chili, Bolivia, Ecuador, and Colombia there is nothing important. In the other Central American republics peace prevails.

SUICIDE BY PRUSSIC ACID.

Last night at 9 o'clock Andrew Nelson, a Norwegian, employed as waiter at the Central Hotel, No. 253 Canal-street, took a large dose of prussic acid with suicidal intent, and died almost instantly from its effects. The suicide left about a dozen letters, addressed to different persons in the City, explaining the motives which induced him to take his life. One addressed to his wife Annie, from whom he has lived apart for the past two years, is tied with a red ribbon and lock of hair, expresses the deepest affection for her, and begs her pardon for the act he was about to commit. One is addressed to his brother Frederick, at No. 226 West Twenty-sixth-street; one to the Columbian Association, at No. 300 Third-avenue; one to Mr. Wedmich, at No. 87 Grand-street, and one to Mr. Herman, Stiefel, a lawyer. About a month ago, the suicide returned from Saratoga where he had been engaged during the past Summer as a cook. Shortly afterward he was arrested by officers of the Fourteenth Precinct on a charge of seduction preferred by Elizabeth Schlottman. The case is still pending, and it proved, it is said, on his mind to such an extent that he determined to rid himself of his trouble by putting an end to his life. Deceased leaves, besides his wife, a boy about five years of age, who is living with his mother. Nelson had been in this country eight years.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

THE CITY-REPUBLICANS.

MEETING OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE—A CALL FOR PRIMARIES ORDERED—AN INEFFECTUAL ATTEMPT TO PRESENT RESOLUTIONS.

A special meeting of the Republican Central Committee was held last evening in Republican Hall, for the purpose of ordering primary elections to choose delegates to the several local conventions, and for the transaction of such other business as might be deemed necessary. Hon. Benjamin K. Phelps, the Chairman of the committee, presided, and among those present were Messrs. Thomas Murphy, William A. Darling, Charles S. Spencer, Isaac Dayton, Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., Abraham Lent, Joel W. Mason, J. C. Julius Langbein, George H. Forster, and Joseph C. Pinckney. The calling of the roll and reading of the minutes were dispensed with, and the Chairman then stated the object of the meeting, and Mr. Mason, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, read a call for the primaries, as proposed by the Executive Committee. It was to the effect that primary elections be held in the several Assembly districts on Tuesday evening, the 16th inst., to elect delegates to the County, Senatorial, Aldermanic, and Assembly conventions; that the basis of representation to all the conventions except the Assembly shall be three delegates for every 1,000 Republican votes cast at the last election, and for the Assembly District Conventions, one delegate from each election district; that the County Convention meet at Republican Hall on Friday evening, the 19th inst; the Senatorial Conventions on Monday evening, the 22d inst; the Aldermanic on Wednesday evening, the 24th inst; and the Assembly on Tuesday evening, the 23d inst., all at 8 o'clock.

A request from the Executive Committee for authority to call a mass-meeting to ratify nominations at such time as they may deem best between now and the election was granted.

Mr. Pinckney said that as the meeting had been called for a special purpose only, and the specific business had been transacted, he would move an adjournment.

Mr. George H. Forster asked Mr. Pinckney to withdraw his motion, saying that he had some resolutions which he desired to offer, and which he thought could be appropriately considered.

This announcement created some excitement, as it was supposed that the resolutions had reference to the action of the Rochester Convention, and several members of the committee rose, apparently with the intention of speaking, when Mr. Pinckney interrupted by refusing to withdraw his motion, and Mr. Forster then demanded a count. A standing vote was ordered, but no effort was made to count, as it was apparent that those who rose in favor of the affirmative of the proposition to adjourn were largely in the majority. The Chair declared the motion to adjourn carried.

Following are the resolutions which Mr. Forster attempted to present:

Resolved, That the lawful title of Rutherford B. Hayes to the Presidency is as clear and perfect as that of George Washington. We gladly recognize his eminent patriotism, proved in the field and in civil life. We heartily commend his efforts in the permanent pacification of the southern section of the Union, and for the correction of evils and abuse in the civil service, as he has thus strictly conformed to his own pledges and to the declaration of the convention that nominated him, and as tending to the permanent welfare of the public service. Recognizing that the work is but begun, we shall hail with satisfaction its prompt and vigorous prosecution, in which the President may confidently rely upon the cordial support of the country.

Resolved, That in view of the enormous burdens of Municipal debt and taxation, and of the urgent need of permanent reform in the administration of Municipal government, we approve the several amendments to the Constitution of this State relating to this important subject, which were approved by the last Legislature, ought to receive the concurrence of the next Legislature, to the end that they may be submitted to the scrutiny of the electors of this State and be passed upon by a popular vote at the general election in November, 1877.

Resolved, That we commend John C. Churchill, Francis Sylvester, William L. Bostwick, Grenville Tremain, and Henry D. Soule, as the Republican voters worthy of their cordial support for the State offices to which they have been nominated by the Rochester Convention.

Resolved, That the Democratic Convention at Albany has thrown aside even the pretense of reform, has returned to the old alliance of Tammany Hall and the Canal Ring, the result of which is foreshadowed by the Executive veto, and by Kelly's defiance, of all measures for Municipal reform and reduction of expenses in this City, which, in spite of Tammany opposition, passed the last Legislature; and, therefore,

Resolved, That we urge upon the voters of this City the paramount importance of securing as their representatives in the Senate and Assembly men whose record is a pledge of their opposition to Tammany rule, and of their support of the constitutional amendments, and all other measures for reduction of taxation and economical administration in the Municipality of New-York.

THE NEW-YORK DEMOCRACY.

VIEWS OF PROMINENT ANTI-TAMMANY MEN ON STATE AND CITY AFFAIRS—TAMMANY TO BE OPPOSED AT THE NEXT ELECTION.

Harmony in the Democratic Party in this City is impossible after the triumph of John Kelly at the Albany Convention. The representatives of the New-York County, Independent, and German-American Democratic organizations, who were excluded from that body by the action of the Committee on Contested Seats, have returned home with a feeling that they have been treated with great injustice, and they have been received with the warmest sympathy by their constituents. The excluded delegates argue that they represented at least one-half, if not a majority, of the Democratic voters of this City, and were therefore justly entitled to a voice in a Democratic State Convention. This privilege having been denied, they and the voters who sent them to Albany are not inclined to regard the candidates of the convention with that favor with which they might have regarded them had the convention acted more fairly. The nominee for Secretary of State, Allen C. Beach, is not the choice of the Anti-Tammany Party in any respect, and they strongly suspect that the nomination of Augustus Schoonmaker for Attorney-General is the result of a bargain between John Kelly and William M. Tweed. In the local contest next month the Anti-Tammanyites are determined to wage a war to the knife with Tammany, and they feel confident of victory. Ex-Judge Nelson J. Waterbury says that all Democrats are left independent to vote as they please, as the convention was a one-sided affair, and did not express the wishes of the majority of the Democrats of the State. The delegates of the Anti-Tammany Democrats of this City were, he says unjustly denied admission to the convention, as he very plainly demonstrated in his argument before its Committee on Contested Seats. He was not yet prepared to express a decided opinion in regard to the merits of Allen C. Beach and Augustus Schoonmaker. Concerning the local contest, he could only say that a good combination of the elements opposed to Tammany Hall would probably be successful. Tammany was arrogant and was making itself more obnoxious. If an earnest and persistent fight were made against its control, it would finally be forced to succumb to the elements in opposition.

Senator F. M. Bixby, in conversation with a TIMES reporter yesterday, bitterly denounced the action of the convention. It was controlled, he said, by a combination composed of John Kelly, the Canal Ring, and the friends of William M. Tweed. Jarvis Lord's influence was plainly apparent. Counselors Ruger and De Witt C. West represented the Canal Ring interest, and John D. Townsend, delegate for Tammany Hall from the Fifteenth Assembly District, the paid counsel for the prisoner in Ludlow-Street Jail, represented his client. It was known before the convention assembled that the Anti-Tammany delegates were in favor of the renomination of the present State officers, and this gained them some enemies among country delegates, who wanted another set of men chosen. The friends of John Bigelow and the present State officers were distinguished from those who desired other candidates as the "old ticket men." Hon. Charles Walker, Congressman from the Steuben District, was loud in demanding that the "old set" should again get control. He was met by the "old set" not the present State officers, but the men who had been in power in the State during the Ring régime in this City. Mr. Bixby said that he did not believe that the people of the State any more desired that the "old set" should come into power than the people of the City did a renewal of Ring rule. Tweed had been testifying as to what influence he exercised over the "old set," and how he had corrupted them. Concerning the local contest next month, Mr. Bixby said that Anti-Tammany would work energetically at the polls to defeat Tammany Hall, and overthrow the dictatorship of John Kelly.

Col. M. C. Murphy, of the First Assembly District, said that the character of the candidates nominated by Tammany Hall and its opponents would test their relative strength. Good candidates, and a wise combination, would insure the success of Anti-Tammany in the local contest next November.

Senator John Morrissey said that the action of the convention in excluding the Anti-Tammany delegates was outrageous. Kelly said before the committee that the "outside" organization had no votes behind it. Morrissey said that he represented a district which had 22,000 Democratic votes, and which in a canvass of 11 days had beaten Tammany Hall by 2,500 majority. In a question before the Committee in regard to the reform bills for New-York City passed in the Legislature of last year, he was charged with voting with Republicans for those measures. He told Kelly that he would do so again. He then explained to the committee the condition of City affairs. There were, he understood, 100 City lots that had reverted back to the City within the last few days, the owners refusing to pay the assessments on them, while there was a pay-roll of office-holders amounting to $10,500,000. He told the committee that there were four Coroners in the City, who drew $92,000 from the Treasury last year. In the Excise Department was run at an expense of $50,000 which could be done for $7,500; a Building Department was run at an expense of over $100,000, and it should not cost over $40,000, and all other Municipal departments in proportion. Kelly stated to the committee that he had reduced the City debt $800,000 in ten months. "Let us see," said Mr. Morrissey, "how he has done it. He has stopped all work on public improvements, to the detriment of the working classes. I had a bill passed through the Senate appropriating $200,000 to repave the streets below Fourteenth-street. It gave the power to perform the labor to the Department of Public Works. There is not a person, in my judgment, who knows the condition of our thoroughfares who would not say this work is an absolute necessity. He went to the Governor and demanded the veto of the bill, and in my judgment only because I advocated its passage. It would have given at least a thousand people employment who are now in a destitute condition. The first bill introduced gave the Common Council the power to regulate the price of labor done for the City. It passed unanimously through the Senate. While the adherents of Tammany Hall pretended to sympathize with the working class, the bill was held in the Assembly Committee. I appeared before that committee to advocate its passage, and I found there a letter to the Chairman from Mayor Wickham opposing its passage. The result was that it never came out of the committee. The only reason Mr. Kelly gave to the Committee on Contested Seats for my expulsion from Tammany Hall was that I subscribed money to a mass-meeting of laborers held at Cooper Institute to give expression to their views on the subject of their wages having been reduced." The Committee on Contested Seats, Mr. Morrissey thought, had acted like people who did not want the votes of Anti-Tammany. The combination of Kelly, Tweed, and the Canal Ring was complete. Mr. Morrissey was confident that Tammany Hall would be beaten, provided there was not too much of a struggle for office by the opposing elements. After the action of the Albany Convention he had determined to become a candidate for re-election as Senator, and would be happy to contest the election to that office with John Kelly in any district in the City if the latter would consent to relinquish his $10,000 per annum as Controller and consent to run.

ALLEN C. BEACH IN OFFICE.

A GLANCE AT THE HISTORY OF THE HEAD OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

From the Evening Post.

The first report of the Canal Investigating Commission, of which Mr. Bigelow was Chairman, gave a history of the notorious Denison contract, of which the report says: "The Canal Commissioners managed to give this contract, not to the lowest, but to the very highest bidder, to a man whose prices for the work actually done were $162,000 more than the prices for the same work by a perfectly responsible competitor, and all for an improvement not authorized by law." The commission gave an account of the loose proceedings which permitted this fraud upon the State, and among them are the following:

"It [the contract] was let without any preliminary survey or the production of any such survey, map, or estimates of the work to be done and materials furnished as the law required.

"The Canal Board, on the same 21st day of July, resolved 'that the maps, plans, and estimates which had that day been approved by the Canal Commissioners, and submitted to the Canal Board, be adopted, and advertised for letting,' though no such survey, maps, or estimates as the law required were submitted either to the said board or to the said Canal Commissioners."

Mr. Beach, as Lieutenant-Governor, was an ex-officio member of this Canal Board. As the report thus contained a direct censure of him as a negligent officer, he soon after printed a card in the Albany *Argus*, in which he said:

"I notice that the *Argus* states, with reference to the report of the Canal Commission, 'that the resolution submitted to the Canal Board by the Canal Commissioners was a fraud upon that board,' but that 'there is no reason to implicate the Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Controller, or Attorney-General in the fraud.' I cannot accept the defense. If the commissioners stated that several papers necessary to the proper action of the Canal Board had been prepared, it was the duty of myself and colleagues to see and examine them before authorizing the letting; and if the estimates in the report of the commission upon our action in that respect are well founded, the Canal Board of 1869, myself included, deserve at least severe censure for neglect of duty. They are not only not well founded, but they are unnecessary, unjust, and entirely without foundation."

The Commissioners thereupon summoned Mr. Beach before them, and gave him a full opportunity to make all the explanation he desired. One of the first questions which they asked was as follows:

"When we said that none [no map] was made we said it in good faith; now we have exhausted the subject so far as examining the State Engineer and Surveyor, in whose office the law requires they should be filed; we have examined the Division Engineer, whose duty it is to make them, and whose duty it is to have them entered in the books in the Division Engineer's office, and there being none such found, are you still of the opinion that a survey was made of that work and a map showing the changes that were to be made in that construction? Mr. Beach—I am; I have known frequently, however, of papers being lost; that is, I have heard of it."

The examination was continued by reading to Mr. Beach the following testimony of the engineer in charge:

Q.—Did you ever make a map or survey, or cause it to be made, showing a change in the line of the canal between Port Schuyler and the Lower Mohawk Aqueduct? A.—Not an instrumental survey.

Q.—Do you know what you mean when you say "not an instrumental survey?" A.—I mean a careful examination.

Q.—Do you know what you mean? A.—An ocular survey.

Q.—Do you know such a term as an "ocular survey" as an engineer? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was there any survey made of this work or the work embraced in this letting, by you or under your direction, or by any engineer subordinate to you, during the term you held office? A.—Not previous to the letting.

Q.—Was there ever any mode that you know of? A.—After the work was commenced?

Q.—I said "ever." A.—The lines were run in.

Question repeated. A. Before or after the letting?

Q.—I have not made any distinction. A.—I think there was; I think lines were run in after the work was commenced.

Q.—Do you know it? A.—Of course they had to have lines to stake out the work; there was only construction surveys made staking out the work.

Q.—Will you swear it was ever staked out to your personal knowledge? A.—To my personal knowledge?

Q.—You can't swear to anything else? A.—I can swear that portions were staked out

Mr. Beach was then asked:

Q.—Now can you, that paper being presented to you, the oath of the engineer having been taken—the State Engineer and Surveyor, and the Division Engineer, whose duty it was to do the work, swearing that it had never been done—doubt the correctness of our conclusion? A.—On the evidence you could not come to any other conclusion, of course.

Mr. Magone—We have no reason to believe, or feel, or think that the members of the Canal Board ex officio ever did examine, or ever expected to examine, these maps, and we suppose they were deceived, and that a map had been presented to them of the canal as it was, and in that manner it had been induced to take that action, and, in fact, we don't find that without sworn evidence.

Mr. Bigelow—And it was for the very reason that your conclusions were supposed to have been made more or less ex officio that your names were not recited in our report.

In regard to the map Mr. Beach was further questioned as follows:

By Mr. Magone—Were you aware, Governor, that there is not now any map up to this day showing the changes that were made that can be found? A.—What changes do you refer to?

Q.—Where they straightened the canal; just what would be implied by the letting; to straighten it? A.—I am not aware whether there was one or not; I suppose there isn't any, from what I have read in the papers.

With regard to the finding of the commission "that V. R. Richmond, the State Engineer and Surveyor, whose duty it was to submit them, never submitted any such survey, map, or estimate, with his approval indorsed thereon, or filed any such documents in his office," Mr. Magone asked: "Isn't it a fair, logical, honest deduction from the facts before us, as disclosed in the evidence?" Mr. Beach was compelled to reply, "I think so, from the evidence you have before you."

Thus Mr. Beach was compelled to assent to the commission's conclusions, and to accept the responsibility which he defined in his letter to the *Argus*.

It has never been contended that all the State officers who were charged with the care of the canals during the days of the Ring's operations were participants in the plunder which their connivance or neglect allowed the contractors to secure. But it has been steadily held by all persons who have contended for a better system of canal management that the negligence of a State officer was not a sufficient excuse for his part in permitting the State Treasury to be robbed; and it is largely because the Democratic Party professed a determination to hold all State officers to a strict accountability for their acts that the people of this State have for three years allowed that party to remain in power. When, now, that party goes back to one of the men who, as a canal officer, neglected to apply the checks against fraud which the law provided, and places him at the head of its ticket, it openly invites all good citizens to combine to secure his defeat.

MUTUAL OBSTINACY.

The Des Moines (Iowa) *Register* relates this story of unprofitable obstinacy: "Two years ago, in Bloomfield Township, in this county, a man named Reddish and two others engaged in partnership in buying and running a thrashing-machine. For a time all went well; they had a great deal of business to do, and their investment was proving a profitable one. One day, however, Reddish and his partners quarreled while on the road from one place to another. The disagreement was as to the respective shares of ownership in the machine, and finally each man unhitched his horses and told the other he could take his ——— machine. That machine stands there in the road to this day. It is rapidly going to pieces and fast becoming worthless."

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE GILMAN COMPROMISE.

HOW IT IS TO BE EFFECTED WITHOUT COMPOUNDING A FELONY—THE AMOUNT OFFERED IN SETTLEMENT—GILMAN BELIEVED TO HAVE DEFAULTED AS EXECUTOR OF HIS MOTHER'S ESTATE.

William C. Gilman's victims are highly indignant that it should be intimated that they have any intention of "compounding a felony." President Smith, of the Commercial Insurance Company, said that any statement to that effect, so far as he was concerned, was false. He did not deny, however, that a meeting of the victims had been held in the office of his company, or that the object of the meeting was to consider overtures made by Gilman's family looking to a settlement, although he claimed that no proposition for a compromise had been made "directly" to him. Mr. Henry Talmage squarely acknowledged the fact of the meeting. He said that the matter had been discussed generally, but no definite conclusion had been reached, and he did not think it advisable to say anything until a decision had been arrived at. Mr. Talmage also was opposed to compounding a felony, but said significantly that he would be very glad to sell the scrip for what it had cost him. He added that another meeting will be held in a few days, when everything will probably be settled, and the details will be given to the public. President Coe, of the American Exchange Bank, was equally frank. He said that no proposition had been made to him of the character indicated "direct," but if anybody wanted to buy Gilman's securities in possession of the bank, they were for sale.

It is certain that overtures for a compromise have been made as stated in yesterday's TIMES. They have come from Gilman's wife and sisters through counsel and have been made to counsel, but they are not of the character indicated by Messrs. Talmage and Coe's admissions. The gentlemen interested are too shrewd to place themselves in the position of compounding a felony or of "uttering forged paper, knowing it to be forged," as would be the case if they "sold" the forged paper. Nor will they be required to give any "pledges" not to prosecute. A certain amount having previously been agreed upon, Gilman's representatives will call upon the victims, take up the loans to him and receive back his securities, all in the regular course of business. The securities will be destroyed, and with them the evidences that he ever committed any crime. The detectives will be called off, if, indeed, as appearances indicate, they have not been already, the District Attorney and Grand Jury will ignore the case, no one will make any complaint against Gilman, and he can go to Europe and enjoy his æsthetic tastes on the money furnished by his relatives. The plan is the subject of a good deal of hard comment down town among those not interested, but there is also much sympathy displayed for Gilman's relatives, who are all worthy people, and would undoubtedly be the principal sufferers from a further stirring up of the scandal.

The sum which is thought likely to be in the possible inadequacy of the amount offered to cover the losses incurred. It is not believed that Gilman's mother's estate will realize anything. He was Executor, and had charge of it, and it is thought used it up pretty well before resorting to his desperate course of forgery. The thirty-sixth-street house and contents may, it is estimated, realize $30,000. Mr. Talmage has attached the furniture, but has been notified by the manufacturer that the piano was not paid for, and that consequently a prior lien exists on it. The available cash in the American Exchange Bank will be still further reduced—by two additional checks of $81 and $180 respectively—which will be paid to-day—to $300. The Atlantic Mutual scrip which Gilman purchased from Eaton on Saturday last is among that in possession of the Commercial Insurance Company. It was forged and a loan obtained upon it immediately. What has become of the money is not known. His other assets, so far as known, consist of $3,000 of great Atlantic Mutual scrip in possession of the Home Insurance Company; $300 of New-York Mutual Insurance scrip in that company's office; $1,500 of Home Mutual Insurance scrip in that company's office; 53 shares of American Exchange Bank stock valued at $6,076; 16 shares of Bank of Commerce stock, valued at $2,048 in possession of the American Exchange Bank; $4,000 of good securities in possession of Talmage & Co., and office furniture estimated at $600. All that has been named will foot up $47,816. It is estimated that Mrs. Gilman's private fortune will not increase this amount beyond $100,000, while the losses of his victims aggregate nearly double that amount, or $197,800. Gilman's relatives are rich, and it is thought that they can be compelled to subscribe the entire sum. Gilman may have a private bank account and a quantity of other genuine securities, and a number of good outstanding accounts, but this cannot be learned until his private safe is opened, a measure that will not be resorted to if a settlement be effected.

Mr. Talmage has a theory that Gilman was a heavy loser in the Sun Mutual Insurance Company failure, which occurred six years ago. He dealt largely in the scrip of that company, and many other persons were badly hurt at the time. He probably was not pinched, however, until the panic of 1873, or his mother's estate tided him over until then. It is possible that he began his forgeries in that year, taking up his loans and obtaining new ones, when of course the old powers of attorney would be destroyed, but he could not have done so before that as the forged scrip dates no further back than that year. His relatives say had they known he was embarrassed they would have cheerfully helped him out. Mr. Talmage, who claims to be thoroughly acquainted with Gilman's business, having had dealings with him for a long time, says that he has sustained no losses of recent years that would necessitate a resort to forgery to cover them up. It cannot be learned that Gilman speculated in stocks or anything else outside of his regular business, though the recollection of Huntingdon's case causes many to adhere to such a supposition. The suicide theory is given up by everybody, and even the detectives acknowledge that Gilman is hiding somewhere in the City and is in communication with his relatives.

THE DRAFT FORGERIES.

ARREST OF ANOTHER MAN SAID TO BE THE PRINCIPAL OF THE GANG—THE STORY OF THE FIRST FORGERIES—SWINDLES THAT BROKE THE YORKVILLE SAVINGS BANK.

Pinkerton's detectives arrested, yesterday morning, at Southington, Vt., a man who they now say was the chief of the gang of draft forgers whose exploits were detailed in yesterday's TIMES. He is the man who, under various aliases, did the purchasing of the drafts. Lyman made the alterations, and Hogan, alias Brown, "shoved" the forgeries. The prisoner was brought to this City yesterday and locked up in the Fourteenth Precinct Police Station. Lyman and Brown were taken before Justice Barrett, at Supreme Court, Chambers, in answer to a writ of habeas corpus, yesterday morning. Their counsel asked for an adjournment, and handed up an affidavit to the effect that half an hour previous he had applied to Sergt. McDonald for permission to see his clients for the purpose of having them sign a traverse to the return to the writ, and that the Sergeant refused, saying he could not, except on an order signed by Detectives Fields and O'Connor. Judge Barrett granted an adjournment until 10 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Willis Van Tine, Paying Teller of the Third National Bank, throws some additional light on the first operations of the gang in 1866, he having been instrumental in checkmating them at the time. He says that the drafts deposited in the Yorkville Savings Bank for collection were drawn by the National Bank of Newburg on the Central National Bank of New-York. They were paid by the latter bank, and were not discovered to be forgeries until copies of the May accounts of the Newburg Bank with the Central National were sent back. The Yorkville Bank was defrauded of $12,300 in all, but it pocketed its loss and took no action. Its subsequent failure was due partly to these transactions. The first forged drafts deposited in the Abingdon-Square Savings Bank were one for $767 78, drawn by the National Iron Bank of Falls Village on the Third National, and one for $936 98, drawn by the Kinderhook National Bank on the National Park Bank. The latter was paid, but Mr. Van Tine detected the fraud in the former and threw it out. Next day the $1,490 draft, also drawn on the Third National, was deposited at the Abingdon-Square, as was also the $1,646 27 draft on the Park. Mr. Van Tine attended a meeting of the Directors of the Abingdon-Square Bank the same evening, and pointed out the forgeries. The officers of the Abingdon-Square immediately took steps to catch "Dixon," the depositor. Dixon had introduced to the bank a very pretty boy as his representative. When the boy called next day with a check some objection was made that it was not properly indorsed, and he was sent back to have the error rectified. A detective who was on hand followed him. The boy noticed that he was being watched, but gave no sign until opposite an alley-way, when he sprang in. The detective rushed after, but he never found any trace of the fugitive. The pretty boy is believed to have been a woman.

When, some time afterward Lyman, wrote to the Newburg bank, and obtained duplicates of the two drafts which he alleged had been partially destroyed by fire, Mr. Van Tine, being acquainted with the Cashier of that bank, heard the story and secured the letters. He saw that the handwriting in these corresponded exactly with that on the back of the duplicate drafts, which were presented in due course at the Third National for payment. Lyman had given his address as No. 237 Broadway. The "7" in one of the drafts and that in the letter were exactly alike, as were also the Ns in E. N. Duran and New-York. Lyman did not present the drafts in person, but gave powers of attorney to other persons to collect them, one gentleman being a reputable lawyer. Mr. Van Tine threw this one out on the alleged ground that the power of attorney was irregular. The lawyer went to the bank to see about it, and was told the truth. He agreed to bring Lyman to the bank, and did so. Mr. Van Tine had notified the Wall-street detectives, but they did not put in an appearance, although the evidences was full and clear, and Lyman and his confederates were given another opportunity to perpetrate their ingenious swindles.

AN INSURANCE DEFAULTER.

THE AMERICAN AGENT OF THE COMMERCIAL UNION, OF LONDON, IN TROUBLE—A DEFICIENCY OF $160,000 IN HIS ACCOUNTS—WHAT THE SECRETARY OF THE COMPANY SAYS.

Rumors of existing trouble between the firm of Alliger Brothers, insurance agents, of this City, and the Commercial Union Assurance Company, of London, have been prevalent for the past week. The firm, which occupies elegant offices in the Equitable Building, has long been the sole representative of the English company in this City, and has managed their entire business in America. About three weeks ago Mr. Elijah Alliger departed somewhat hastily for Europe, while yesterday week Mr. Stanley Brown, the Secretary of the Commercial Union, arrived in this City, and proceeded to take charge of his company's business here. The object of this change was not known until yesterday, when it leaked out that the firm of Alliger Brothers were in default to the extent of $160,000, premiums collected and which had not been turned over to the home office. Mr. Stanley Brown stated yesterday that he was opposed to making any statements at present in regard to the matter. He did not think it right to make any charges against a man who was absent and had no chance to defend himself. There seemed to be no doubt at present, however, that the amount due the company would aggregate $160,000. The home office had every confidence in Mr. Alliger, and had permitted the balances to remain on this side of the water. From time to time explanations were made, but latterly the balances grew so large that the company began to be suspicious. Finally they received a letter from the firm which indicated trouble. This came to them in the first week of September. On the 8th Mr. Brown started from England, and on the 27th took possession of the offices. It appears that the latter have been maintained by the company, and also the clerical force. These are under the control of Mr. Brown, and consequently the business proceeds as usual.

In regard to the effect of the deficit upon the Commercial Union, Mr. Brown said it was but an annoying loss—probably the profits of one year's business in America. Its total assets now amount to $7,123,584, of which $813,390 are in the United States. Yesterday a Board of Control was formed for the conduct of the company's business in America, composed of Mr. Bliss, of Morton, Bliss & Co.; William A. Butler, Hon. David A. Wells, W. Middleton Campbell and S. Stanley Brown. What Mr. Alliger has done with the large sum of money received is a matter which interests a great many. The Secretary said yesterday, "He is a very generous man, but I don't think he used this money in a low way; I mean not on women or horse-racing; but he was generous, and then he was in many enterprises. I believe, too, he was a religious man, and gave much money in that way. In fact, he is a pleasant fellow, and I have always had an attachment for him. Had not this matter leaked out in some way, it was my intention to have said not one word about it." The loss will not all fall upon the company. Mr. Alliger has two bondsmen who are prominent themselves to the amount of $70,000. Who these gentlemen are the Secretary yesterday refused to divulge. He knew their names, but not much about their financial standing.

George W. Schoonmaker, the partner of Mr. Alliger, was at the office yesterday, and will remain there until the arrival of his partner on Tuesday next. Until the return of the latter he wished to say nothing. He was not aware of this large deficiency in the accounts, but was now convinced that it existed. He did not think the amount so large as $160,000, because there were a great many thousand dollars due by agents which was represented in the estimate, and which would be paid in. The firm also represented the Glenn's Falls Insurance Company, of Glenn's Falls; Merchants', of Providence, R. I.; Faneuil Hall and Shawmut Insurance Companies, of Boston. The total of the sum due all these companies would not exceed $8,000. Mr. Alliger is well known in the City for his liberality and enterprise. He was a member of Gen. Shaler's Staff, a Trustee of the Peabody Home, a Director in several insurance companies, and was interested in the American Mirror Sign Company, and likewise in a car-box manufactory. It is not the present intention of the Commercial Union to take any proceedings in the matter further than changing the agency and suing the bondsmen. If the latter were worth anything, the loss will come within, perhaps, $70,000, if Mr. Schoonmakers's estimate of the agent's balances due is correct.

From cable dispatches received from the home office the company has held no consultation with Alliger, but has referred him to his Secretary and Mr. M. Campbell, one of its Directors.

THE BREWERS AND MALTSTERS COMPANY.

The Directors of the Brewers and Maltsters Insurance Company held a meeting yesterday at the offices, No. 139 Broadway, to consider the condition of the company. There were 23 Directors present. After a two hours' session and deb

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

UNDERBRUSH. By J. T. Fields. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1877.

Mr. Fields' experiences as told in *Underbrush* are of the most pleasant character. A certain incisiveness, acquired from a thorough knowledge of books, and an acquaintance with many distinguished persons, gives a literary authoritativeness to Mr. Fields' work. In some 14 short articles included in *Underbrush* there is not a topic which is not most happily treated. Of course, there pervades the book a certain Boston flavor, a Massachusetts exhalation, but still Mr. Fields is the first to appreciate the somewhat one-sideness of the Modern Athens, and likes occasionally to have his tilt with the Alcibiades of to-day. In "My Friend's Library" Mr. Fields tells us that there was once an excellent old gentleman who had never found time during a busy life to read *Shakespeare*. At last, being advised to look at "the immortal plays," he undertook the task. Being casually asked if he had read any of the plays, he replied, yes, he had read them all. "Which one?" ventured G., feeling his way anxiously to an opinion. "*Like* them!" replied the old man, with effusive ardor; "that is not the word, Sir! they are glorious, Sir! far beyond my expectations, Sir! *There are not twenty men in Boston, Sir, who could have written those plays!*"

Mr. Fields is always most happy in his illustrations, and from that fund of anecdotal lore which he undoubtedly possesses he always brings forth what is freshest and best. In "My Friend's Library" he recalls old Sir John Danvers, and how he treated the books. "This library abounded with the best books of the best authors, but there was not one perfect volume in it. So eager had been Sir John in his pursuit of knowledge, that he had inspected every book in his collection, and whenever a passage pleased him *he tore out the leaf and thrust it into his pocket!*" In "A Peculiar Case," where Mr. Fields describes a rascally, loutish boy, there is no end of pleasant humor. Cyrus, the peculiar case, "was own brother to the snail and no relation whatever to the ant. Even his father, discoursing to him one day, ackowledged that 'the boy was rather chicken-hearted about work.' If sent on an errand to the next cottage, he waited patiently for an opportunity to transfer himself bodily into the tail end of somebody's passing wagon, considering it better to be thus assisted along than to assume the responsibility of moving forward on his own legs. He spared himself all the fatigue possible to mortality, and overcame labor in constantly lying in wait for 'a lift,' as he called it." Of course, Cyrus met the fate he deserved. "Oblivion called for him years ago. He was carried off in a season of green apples, being unable to restrain his reckless passion for unripe fruit." In a "Familiar Letter to Housebreakers" there is a ludicrous pathos which Mr. Field indulges in, a comic agony which he feels over the ruin certain iconoclastic robbers have inflicted on his tall copies of books and his proofs before lettering, which is so happy and suave that it recalls Lamb. "Bothersome People" is excellent, as is the dogmatism of old Cap'n Brine, who, as the oracle of a little seaside village, explains the mists which envelop Underhill: "*When the atmosphers and the hermishpers comes together it causes the earth to sweat, and thereby produces a fog.*" A lady with a sense of humor hoards up questions all Winter to stagger the Cap'n with during the Summer. "Is there any difference, Captain, between a radical and a barnacle?" the lady asks. "It's the *same specie—the same specie*," loftily rejoined the philospher. "If I Were a Boy Again," the concluding article in this most agreeable book, is full of kind feeling. Its perusal by those who have children must doubtless, engender wholesome thoughts. To boys the lessons it teaches will be invaluable.

There is a charming simplicity, a tenderness, a purity of diction about Mr. Fields' *Underbrush* which certainly must make the volume dear to all intelligent readers. Mr. Fields' English and his method of handling it are admirable. Those grander models of his younger days have left their literary impress on his mind. "An English author of great repute said not long ago" (we quote from Mr. Fields) "that Prof. Holmes is writing the best English of our time." Perhaps Mr. Thackeray—for it was the great novelist who thus delivered himself—might have included Mr. Fields in the narrow category.

THE NEW SCHOOL-MA'AM; or, A SUMMER IN NORTH SPARTA. Boston: Loring.

MY MOTHER-IN-LAW. Boston: Lockwood, Brooks & Co. 1877.

JOLLY GOOD TIMES; or, CHILD-LIFE ON A FARM. By E. P. Thorne. New-York: Roberts Brothers. 1877.

These new publications are grouped together because they are all of the paper-covered half-dollar variety, and because they each and all belong to the kind of literature that does not profess—as far as outward appearance is concerned—any great ambition. They are meant to read languidly in a hammock, and to be dropped at any moment without a thought of the unfortunate author, who has been doing his best to please. For the most part it cannot be denied that there is a suspicion of thinness about them, and a certain evident want of knowledge of the world. But to many thousands of readers that will be a matter of little account.

The first veracious tale on the list describes the adventures of Mabel Frost, a hitherto undescribed heiress to millions, who sickens of the vapid social atmosphere of this gilded Metropolis, and out of pure virtue and grit assumes the position of school-ma'am in a little community called North Sparta. She is beloved by an artist, and sought in marriage by Randolph Chester, a wealthy bachelor well on in years. Miss Raymond is a "social fraud" from Brooklyn—this alone is sufficient to fix the habitstion of the author in New-York City—and she is jealous in her own socially fraudulent manner of the attentions paid to the supposed pauper school-ma'am. Here is Miss Raymond when she hears from Mr. Chester of a "union picnic" about to take place:

"'I am quite at your service, Miss Raymond. You won't find in North Sparta the gayety of Brooklyn or New-York, but we have our amusements.'

"'How charming! I shall certainly go; that is if ladies can go unattended.'

"'That will be quite *en règle*, but if you will accept my escort, Miss Raymond ——'

"'I shall be delighted, Mr. Randolph Chester, I am sure.'"

And when she meets Mabel Frost this sinful assumer of the garb of fashion derides thus the wealthy educatrix:

"'Oh, a school-mistress. I ought to have known. There is always something plebeian about that class of persons, however they may dress.'"

My Mother-in-Law has been advertised until the name is a public nuisance. It is a book written at a hand-gallop, and meant so to be read, or at any rate deserves no better treatment. While *The New School-ma'am* is an essentially feminine production, and mildly reproves the mean parishioner and the frivolous society person, this book is plainly from a masculine hand. But that does not make it one whit better; it only gives it a bumptious and rather slangy tone.

Jolly Good Times is an inoffensive and lively little book for children, copyrighted, and therefore presumably written, by Mary P. Wells Smith. It is to be presumed that children like to read about the things and animals on a farm which they love so much to see; otherwise the number of such books would not be so great. This one has a fresh and healthy tone, contains no love-making between boys and girls, no mawkish romance or theatrical appeals to young people. Doubtless children will find in such detailed descriptions of ordinary acts and common country scenes a charm which older people can hardly realize. Naughty boys are not heroes, and a premium is not attached in the minds of little readers to a bad behavior; nor, on the other hand, is it Sandford and Merton over again.

LITERARY NOTES.

—*That Hornby Girl* is G. W. Carleton & Co's latest sensation.

—E. P. Dutton & Co. have in press a new volume of sermons by Bishop Huntington, of Central New-York.

—The edition of 1,000 copies of Dr. Brook's *Lectures on Preaching* was exhausted on the day of publication, 500 being required in Boston alone.

—Blackwood & Sons, London, have just published *Theism*, the Baird lecture for 1876, by Dr. Robert Flint, Professor of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh.

—A work on *Vital Magnetism*, by Frederick T. Parson, of Brooklyn, grouping the facts of its use for curative purposes, under various names, from the earliest times, will be issued shortly by Adams, Victor & Co., of this City.

—It is announced that Dr. Joyce, whose *Deirdré* was the Boston literary sensation last Winter, is at work on another epic, the theme of which is the ancient days of the Isle of Man, a subject full of mystery, ghosts, and curious history.

—Warren F. Draper, Andover, Mass., will publish in October *Hermeneutics of the New Testament*, by Dr. A. Immer, Professor of Theology in the University of Berne, translated from the German by Rev. Albert H. Newman, with additional notes and full indexes.

—The fifth edition of *The Creed of Christendom—Its Foundation Contrasted with Its Superstructure*, by W. R. Greg, the English Cassandra, is in the press, and will be included in the "English and Foreign Philosophical Library," published by J. R. Osgood & Co.

—The American Tract Society have become the publishers of *The Old Bible and the New Science*, by Rev. J. B. Thomas, D. D., and will at once bring out a second edition. They will have *Dear Old Stories*, by Faith Latimer, a book of Bible pictures and stories for children, ready early in October.

—J. B. Lippincott & Co. announce a new work by Right Rev. Horatio Southgate, D. D., formerly Bishop of Constantinople, entitled *The Cross Above the Crescent, a Romance of Constantinople*. They have in press a new volume of the "Star Series," *Fair, Fair, with Golden Hair*, by Hon. Mrs. Fetherstonhaugh.

—Mrs. Clara Erskine Clement, whose admirable *Handbook of Legendary and Mythological Art*, and *Painters, Sculptors, Architects, Engravers and their Works* have met with marked success and cordial recognition from the art-loving public, is now preparing a new work entitled *Artists of the Nineteenth Century*, which will be published as a companion volume to her previous books.

—Hurd & Houghton will publish in a few days an elegant illustrated book entitled *California Pictures*, in prose and verse, by the late Benjamin Parke Avery, editor of the *Overland Monthly*. The illustrations have been engraved by Thomas Moran and others, from drawings by some of the best artists on the Pacific coast, and the volume will be adapted for a holiday gift-book.

—The "Bohn's Libraries" are recognized as giving the best books at the lowest prices. Among the volumes shortly to appear in this series are Montesquieu's *Spirit of Laws*, revised and re-edited. Lessing's *Laöcoon* and his *Writings on Art and Philosophy*, Miss Martineau's *History of the Thirty Years' Peace*, Keightley's *Mythology of Greece and Italy*, and Allan Cunningham's *Lives of the British Painters*.

—Scribner, Armstrong & Co., have imported an edition of Albert Jacquemart's *History of the Ceramic Art*. This is a descriptive and philosophical study of the potteries of all times and of all nations, and a new edition of Mrs. Bury-Palisser's excellent translation of this fascinating and exhaustive work happily meets the widespread and growing interest in the subject of pottery, porcelain, faience, majolica, &c.

—Thomas Nelson & Sons have just ready *Great Shipwrecks, a Record of Perils and Disasters at Sea*, 1544—1877; *English Pictures drawn with Pen and Pencil*, by Rev. Samuel Manning, LL. D., the seventh volume in this series, and *The Arctic World, its Plants, Animals, and Natural Phenomena*, including a historical sketch of Arctic discovery down to the British Polar Expedition of 1875–6. This house, at its branch store, No. 42 Bleecker-street, offers its immense stock of children's books at prices unprecedentedly low, and has upon its list such writers as A. L. O. E., Kingston, and Ballantyne, who are special favorites among English authors for children.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*Schiller*. By Thomas Carlyle.

—*Characteristics*. By Thomas Carlyle.

—*Favorite Poems*. By Robert Herrick.

—*Popular Science Monthly. Supplement* No. VI. October. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 1877.

—*One Year Abroad*. By the author of *One Summer*. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1877. 16mo, linen, 247 pages.

—*A Counterfeit Presentment*. Comedy. By W. D. Howells. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1877. 16mo, linen, 155 pages.

—*Favorite Poems*. By Thomas Campbell. All Illustrated. "Vest Pocket Series." Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1877.

—*Dick's Recitations and Readings*. No. 5. Edited by William B. Dick. New-York: Dick & Fitzgerald. 1877. 16mo, cloth.

—*East Lynne*. By Mrs. Henry Wood. Complete and unabridged. New-York: Dick & Fitzgerald. 1877. 8vo, cloth, 598 pages.

—*Littell's Living Age*. Vol. 134. Fifth Series. Vol. 19. July-September. Boston: Littell & Gay. 1877. Crown. 8vo. cloth, 824 pages.

—*Railway Revenue and Its Collection*. By Marshall M. Kirkman. New-York: Published by *The Railroad Gazette*. 1877. 8vo, cloth, 499 pages.

—*The Right and Wrong of Adulteration*. By Jabez Burns. From *The American Grocer*. New-York: J. W. Pratt. 1877. Large pamphlet, 32 pages.

—*Biology; with Preludes on Current Events*. By Joseph Cook. Three colored plates. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1877. 8vo, cloth, 325 pages.

—*Sunshine Among the Clouds; or, The Macdonalds*. By William H. Hedden. With illustrations. New-York: U. D. Ward. 1877. 8vo, cloth, 356 pages.

—*A Brief History of the Art of Stenography, With a Proposed New System of Phonetic Shorthand*. By William P. Upham. Salem, Mass.: Essex Institute. 1877.

—*The Sanitarian and Organ of the Medico-Legal Society*. A monthly Magazine. London: Trübner & Co. New-York: A. N. Bell, M. D., editor. October, 1877.

—*A New Travesty on Romeo and Juliet, as originally presented before the University Club of St. Louis*. St. Louis: G. I. Jones & Co. 1877. Pamphlet, 53 pages.

—*The American Journal of Science and Arts*. Third series. Volume XIV. No. 82. October. New-Haven: James D. Dana, B. Silliman, and E. S. Dana, editors. 1877.

—*The History of the Colony of Nova Cæsaria, or New-Jersey*. By Samuel Smith. Second edition. Burlington in New-Jersey: James Parker. Philadelphia, Penn.: David Hall. 1875.

—*Prison Reform in the United States*. Proceedings of a conference held at Newport, R. I., August, 1877. New-York: National Printing Company. 1877. Pamphlet, 56 pages.

—*Report on Railways of New South Wales During* 1876. By John Rae, Commissioner for Railways. Sydney: Charles Potter. New-York: R. W. Cameron & Co. Folio, 106 pages. Maps.

—*Public Health. Reports and Papers*. Vol. III. Presented at the meetings of the American Health Association in 1875 and 1876. New-York: Hurd & Houghton. 1877. Crown 8vo, cloth, 241 pages.

—*Elements of the Laws: or, Outlines of the System of Civil and Criminal Laws*. Designed as a Text-book and for General Use. By Thomas L. Smith, late Judge of the Supreme Court of Indiana. New and revised edition. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1878. 8vo, cloth, 384 pages.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 5.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$5,000 St. Paul c.s.f.	92½	500	Erie Rail.		11⅞
1,000 St. P. 1stC.&M.	100	100	do.	b3.	12
2,000 H. & St. J. 8s, conv.	85⅜	100	do.		11⅞
100 Del. & Hud.	43⅜	100	North-western.		40⅜
700 do.	43⅜	100	do.		40¾
25 do.	43½	200	do.		40¾
100 do.	43⅝	100	do.	c.	40½
500 do.	43	100	do.		40⅝
300 do.	43½	100	do.		40¾
100 do.	43⅜	2700	North-west. pf.		66¾
100 do.	43	300	do.		66⅜
300 Pacific Mail.	24⅜	200	Rock Island.		102¼
600 do.	24½	15	do.		102
200 do.	24¼	300	Morris & Es.		74½
200 West. Un.	81	100	do.		75
300 do.	80⅞	100	do.		75½
200 do.	80⅞	100	D., L. & W.		80¾
400 do.	81	300	do.		80⅝
400 do.	81⅛	200	do.		80¾
100 do.	81⅛	400	do.		80½
100 do.	81¼	500	do.		80¾
100 do.	81¼	500	do.		80⅞
300 do.	81⅜	300	do.		80⅞
500 do.	81½	300	do.		81
1000 do.	81¾	200	do.		80⅞
300 do.	81⅝	300	do.		80¾
200 do.	81⅝	300	do.		80¾
100 do.	81⅝	50	do.		80⅞
200 do.	81⅜	500	do.		81
400 do.	81¼	100	do.		81⅛
300 do.	81¼	500	do.		81¼
200 do.	81¼	1100	do.		81¼
900 do.	81⅜	600	do.		81⅜
300 N. Y. C. & H.	105	200	do.	c.	81
50 do.	104⅞	2000	do.		81⅛
200 do.	104⅞	100	do.		80¾
25 do.	104⅜	200	do.		80⅞
736 do.	105	400	do.		81
50 do.	104⅞	100	do.		81⅛
100 do.	105	600	do.		81⅜
100 do.	105	500	do.		81⅜
100 Mich. Cent.	61⅜	1300	do.		81⅜
200 do.	61¼	500	do.		81⅞
100 do.	b3.	400	do.		82
100 do.	61⅜	100	St. Paul.		39⅞
100 do.	c.	1000	do.		40
100 do.	61½	200	do.		40⅜
200 do.	61¾	300	St. Paul pf.		71
100 Chi. & Alton.	82	100	do.		71¼
1100 Lake Shore.	67⅛	100	do.	c.	71¼
200 do.	67⅜	600	Ill. Cen.		74¾
700 do.	67⅜	100	do.		74¾
1100 do.	b3.	67⅜	200	St. L. K. C. & N.	6
500 do.	67⅜	100	do.	c.	6
800 do.	67½	100	Wab. R. Rec.		17¾
100 do.	67⅝	400	do.		17⅞
100 do.	67⅝	100	do.		18
1800 do.	67½	300	do.		18⅛
700 do.	67⅜	300	do.		18⅜
1100 do.	b3.	67⅜	500	Ohio & Miss.	8⅞
900 do.	67⅝	100	do.		9

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$40,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	108⅞	$10,000 U. S. 4.5s, '91, R.	104⅝
10,000 do.	12.108⅞	10,000 U. S. 4s, 1907.	
3,000 do.	109	R.	12.101
10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.	9,800 do.	R.	101⅜
C.	106⅞	10,000 U. S. 4½s, '91, C.	104½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '67.	107	2,000 do.	104⅝
15,000 do.	b3.107	10,000 do.	104⅜
2,000 do.	108	10,000 do.	104⅛
70,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67.	12.107⅛	5,000 do.	12.104⅜
1,000 do.	107	10,000 U. S. 4s, 1907. R.	s3.101⅜
50,000 U. S. 4s, C. small.	b.b3.101⅜	75,000 do.	101⅜
20,000 do.	101⅜	10,000 do.	b3.101⅜
3,000 do.	101⅝	50,000 do.	101⅝

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$3,000 La. 7s, con.	81½	400	L. S. & M. S.	b.c.	67½
10,000 D. C. 3.65s.	73¾	1200	do.	b3.	67⅝
1,000 T. 6s, new.	42¾	1100	do.		67¾
2,000 E., C. & N. 1st.	60½	500	do.	b3.	67⅞
1,000 M. & St. Paul, 8s. 1st.	113¾	1000	do.		68
10,000 Mil. & St. P., con.	97	700	do.		68⅛
10,000 M. & St. P., c. s. f.	92½	400	do.		68⅜
2,000 do.	92⅜	3700	do.	s3.	68
2,000 do.	92⅝	100	do.		68⅛
1,000 M. & St. P. 2d.	92	100	do.		68⅜
8,000 N. W. C. C. G.	92¾	600	do.		68½
7,000 C., C. C. & I. 1st.	109	800	do.		68⅞
9,000 E. & M. J. 8s, conv.	85⅜	1100	do.		68⅝
12,000 do.	86	2400	do.		68⅞
12,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.	105	500	Erie Rail.	b.c.	11⅞
2,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83.	104⅛	10	Panama.		118
11,000 Il. 1st, 7s, C.	117	100	Ill. Central.		74
4,000 N. Y. Cen. 1st, C.	117¼	400	N. Y. C. & H.	b.c.	105¼
2,000 Ohio & M. 2d.	53½	100	do.		105⅜
3,000 do.	53¾	200	do.		105⅝
5,000 Un. Pac. 1st.	104¾	500	do.		105⅞
5,000 Un. P. 7s, 1 g.	103	100	do.		105⅝
10,000 do.	103¼	100	Un. Pac.	b.c.	67⅝
3,000 A. & T. H. Inc.	89	100	do.		67⅞
2,000 do.	90	300	C. & N. W.	b.c.	402
2,000 A. & T. H. 2d pf.	54½	1400	do.		403¼
18,000 T. & W. con. pf.	50	1300	Chi. & N. West. pf.		66¼
15,000 Gt. W. 2s.	73½	100	C., C. & I.	b.c.	61¾
5,000 do.	73¾	200	do.		62
5,000 do.	73⅞	5	C. & R. I.	b.c.	102¼
4,000 do.	74	518	do.		102½
2,000 W. St. R. 1900.	106¼	400	do.		102⅝
1,000 Canada So. 1st, coupon.	61	700	do.		102⅞
1,000 C. & P. 5th.	106	100	Mor. & Es.	b.c.	75½
5,000 L. & N. c. '98, s. fd.	94½	100	do.		75⅞
100 U. S. Ex.	49	100	do.		75¾
50 Adams Ex.	b.c.	98	do.	s3.	75
50 Amer. Ex.	b.c.	54½	300	Wab. Pur. Com. Rec.	b.c.b3. 18⅜
48 do.		54	400	do.	18¾
35 do.		54¾	100	do.	18⅝
50 Wells-Fargo.	b.c.	84	300	do.	18½
100 do.	b3.	84½	100	do.	18⅜
73 do.		84⅛	100	do.	18½
100 Canton Co.		22½	200	do.	18
200 Mariposa.	b.c.	1⅜	400	do.	18⅛
100 Del. & Hud.	b.c.	43¼	200	do.	18½
200 do.		43⅜	100	do.	18⅝
100 do.		43¾	400	do.	18⅛
300 do.	b3.	44	8	do.	18¾
200 do.		44⅜	100	do.	18⅝
100 do.		44	300	D., L. & W.	b.c. 81⅞
300 do.		43½	400	do.	81⅜
100 do.		43¾	1000	do.	81⅝
100 do.		43⅝	900	do.	81½
100 Quicksilver pf.	b.c.	37½	1000	do.	81¼
200 do.		37	400	do.	81⅛
200 West. Un.	b.c.	81½	500	do.	81⅜
100 do.	c.	81⅜	200	do.	81⅝
300 do.		81¾	1200	do.	81⅜
100 do.		81⅞	600	do.	81⅞
100 do.	s3.	81⅞	2005	do.	82
1700 do.		81⅞	1000	do.	81⅞
1100 do.		81⅝	2000	do.	81⅞
100 Pacific M.	b.c.	24⅛	1100	do.	81⅜
300 do.		24⅜	1100	do.	81½
200 do.	b4.	24⅝	700	do.	81⅜
200 Mich. Central.	b.c.	61¾	100	C., M. & St. P.	b.c.b3. 39⅞
200 do.		61¾	100	do.	b3. 39¾
600 do.		61⅝	100	do.	39⅝
500 do.		61¾	1100	do.	39½
400 do.		61⅞	100	C., M. & St. Paul pf.	b.c.s3. 71⅜
1700 do.		62	400	do.	s3. 71¼
400 do.		62¼	15	N. Y., N. H. & H.	154
600 do.		62¼	17	Pa., Ft. W. & Chi. g'd.	93
100 do.		62⅛	20	do.	93¼
200 do.		61¾	10	Han. & St. J. opg.	13¾
100 M., K. & T.	b.c.	7¼	100	do.	b.c. 13¼
100 St. L. K. C. & N.	b.c.	6	100	do.	13⅜
100 C., R. & Q.	b.c.	3.101¾	200	Ohio & M.	b.c. 9⅜
25 do.		102	500	do.	b3. 9¼
100 Kansas Pac.	b.c.	4	900	do.	b3. 9⅜
100 C., C. & I. C.	b.c.	5½			

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$9,000 Can. 1st, coupon.	61½	600	do.		69⅜
10,000 H. & St. J. 8s, conv.	86	1400	do.		68½
3,000 do.	s3.	84¼	820	do.	s3. 68½
20,000 M. Cen. 7s.	105	400	do.		68⅛
100 Quicksilver pf.	37⅜	400	do.		s3. 68⅛
100 Mariposa.	1⅜	1600	do.		69
900 West. Union.	81⅛	1900	do.		69⅛
300 do.	81½	1900	do.		69⅜
300 do.	81⅝	500	do.		s3. 68⅜
100 do.	b3.	81¾	800	do.	68½
300 Del. & Hud.		43¾	1900	do.	68⅝
200 do.		42¾	300	do.	68¾
200 do.		42½	700	do.	s3. 68¾
100 do.		42¾	400	do.	68⅞
100 do.		42½	1500	do.	69
200 do.		42¾	200	North-west.	40⅝
100 do.		42	100	do.	40¾
100 do.		42⅛	100	do.	40⅜
100 do.		41⅞	100	do.	40¼
20 do.		42	100	North-west. pf.	66⅜
100 do.		41½	200	St. Paul.	s3. 39⅝
100 do.		41⅝	300	do.	39¾
200 Erie Rail.	b3.	11⅞	100	St. Paul pf.	71¾
1400 Illinois Cen.		74½	100	do.	b3. 71¼
100 Pacific Mail.	b3.	24½	100	D., L. & W.	81¼
100 do.		24⅜	1200	do.	81⅜
100 do.		24¼	3500	do.	81
100 do.		24⅛	200	do.	c. 81
100 N. Y. C. & H.		105⅜	1000	do.	80⅞
600 do.		105⅝	500	do.	80¾
50 do.		105⅜	500	do.	80⅝
100 do.		105½	500	do.	80½
200 do.		105⅜	600	do.	80½
50 do.		105⅛	200	do.	80½
400 do.		105½	400	do.	80¾
100 C., C. & I.	c.	62½	100	do.	80⅝
300 do.		62⅜	100	do.	80⅞
100 do.		62⅝	200	do.	81
100 do.		62⅞	100	do.	81⅛
100 do.		63	200	do.	81⅜
300 do.		62⅞	300	do.	81⅝
100 Union Pacific.		67⅝	250	do.	81⅞
50 do.		67¾	500	Morris & Es.	75½
100 Rock Island.	c.	102⅞	100	do.	75⅜
1000 do.	b3.	102⅝	100	do.	s3. 75½
500 do.		102⅞	100	do.	75⅝
50 Ft. Wayne.		93⅜	100	do.	74¾
125 Wab. R. Rec.		18⅛	100	do.	s5. 74½
500 do.	s3.	18⅜	1300	St. L., K. C. & N.	s3. 6¼
600 do.		18⅝			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	108¾	$20,000 U. S. 4.5s, '91, C.	104⅜
15,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65 N.	105⅛	1,500 U. S. 4s, C., small.	101¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '68.	109		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$3,000 La. 7s, con.	81¾	100	Pacific Mail.	b.c.	24⅛
2,000 Ga. 6s.	97¾	700	N. Y. C. & H.	b.c.	105⅜
2,000 N. W. C. C. G.	92⅞	450	do.		105¾
10,000 E. & St. J. 8s, conv.	86	100	Erie Rail.	b.c.s3.	11¾
8,000 do.	86⅛	100	Mich. Cent.	b.c.	62¼
1,000 Cent. Pac. 1st, Cal. & Or.	87⅜	100	do.		62¼
1,000 Cent. Pac. 1st, San Jo. Br.	85½	100	do.		62⅜
10,000 D. & H. R. '91.	98	1000	do.	s3.	69
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d.	77	2100	do.		69⅛
5,000 Tr. & W. 1st, St. L. Div. x mat. coup.	73	3500	do.		69¼
5,000 T. & W. c. con.	51	1200	do.		69⅛
2,000 H. & St. P. 1st, I. & M. Div.	95	300	do.		s3. 68⅞
200 Del. & H.	b.c.	42	1900	do.	69¼
500 do.		42¼	900	do.	69⅜
200 do.		42½	100	Ill. Cen.	b.c. 74⅜
300 do.		42¾	200	do.	b3. 74¾
100 do.		41¾	500	do.	b3. 75
200 do.		41⅜	100	C. & N. W.	b.c. 405⅜
100 do.		41½	200	do.	c. 40⅝
300 do.		42	200	do.	b3. 40⅜
200 do.		s3. 41¾	100	do.	40⅜
400 Mariposa.	b.c.	1⅜	300	C. & N. W. pf.	b.c. 66¾
100 At. & P. T.	b.c.s3.	20	100	do.	66⅜
500 West. Union.	b.c.	81⅜	100	do.	66⅜
200 do.	s3.	81½	100	do.	66½
600 do.		81⅜	100	do.	66⅝
200 do.		81⅞	200	do.	s3. 66¾
50 Wells-Fargo.		84⅜	400	do.	66⅝
50 —	b.c.	84½	20	Amer. Ex.	b.c. 55

FRIDAY, Oct. 5—P. M.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange today was somewhat erratic for the coal shares, which recorded frequent and wide fluctuations, but the general market exhibited strength and even buoyancy. The trunk line shares were quite prominent in the dealings, Lake Shore, New-York Central, and Michigan Central being actively dealt in, and advancing 1⅝ to 2⅝ ₱ cent. The Western railroad shares also developed great strength, especially for Rock Island, which was in brisk demand toward the close, and advanced over 2 ₱ cent. The sharp upward turn in prices was based on the reports that the conference of the managers of the trunk lines had resulted in an agreement satisfactory to all parties in interest, and that an advance in freight rates had been determined upon, to take effect Monday next. The coal stocks were rather weak at the opening, but subsequently advanced 1½ to 1¾ ₱ cent. The improvement in these shares was afterward lost, but in the late dealings a partial recovery took place in sympathy with the strength of the general market.

The total transactions reached 220,256 shares, which embraced 64,900 Lake Shore, 53,100 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 16,600 Western Union, 12,100 North-western, 9,700 St. Paul, 9,400 Michigan Central, 8,459 Rock Island, 8,133 Wabash, 8,045 Delaware and Hudson, 7,050 Ohio and Mississippi, 5,961 New-York Central, 3,100 Illinois Central, 2,700 Pacific Mail, 2,550 Erie, 1,700 Morris and Essex, 1,700 St. Louis, Kansas and Northern, and 1,300 C., C., C. and I.

Lake Shore advanced from 67¼ to 69, reacted to 68½, rose to 69⅞, and finally sold at 69½. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western advanced from 50¼ to 52, fell off to 50⅜, recovered to 52, and closed at 51⅜. Western Union rose from 80⅜ to 81¾, reacted to 81¼, and finally sold at 81¾. North-western advanced from 40¼ to 40⅞ for the common, and from 66¼ to 66¾ for the preferred. St. Paul common fell off from 40⅛ to 39½, and recovered to 40⅛. The preferred advanced from 71 to 71½. Michigan Central advanced from 61⅜ to 62⅝ and closed at 62⅜. Rock Island rose steadily from 102¼ to 104½ and closed at 104. Wabash rose from 17¾ to 18¾, reacted to 18, and advanced to 18⅞. Delaware and Hudson declined from 43⅜ to 42⅜, rose to 44⅛, dropped to 41½, and finally recovered to 42⅞. Ohio and Mississippi rose from 8⅞ to 9½. New-York Central advanced from 105 to 107¼. Illinois Central fell off from 74¾ to 74 and rose to 75. Pacific Mail ranged between 24⅛ and 24½, and Erie between 11¾ and 12. Morris and Essex advanced from 74½ to 75⅞, reacted to 74½, and recovered to 75¼. St. Louis, Kansas and Northern sold at 6 @ 6¼. C., C., C. and I. rose from 41½ to 43 and subsequently lost the improvement. Panama advanced to 120. Union Pacific sold at 67⅝@67⅞, Pittsburg at 83, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy at 101¾@102¼. Express shares were firm and higher.

The money market worked smoothly at 5@6 ₱ cent. to borrowers on call. Prime mercantile paper sold at 6½ to 8 ₱ cent. The national bank-notes received at Washington for redemption to-day were $450,000; Customs receipts, $575,000, and revenue receipts, $440,000. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying ¼ off, selling ⅛ off; Cincinnati, fair demand, buying par, selling 1-10 premium; Charleston, very scarce, buying ½@¾ discount

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 6, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Marriage—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. H. Beckett, Miss Effie Germon. Matinée.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Struck Oil.—Miss Maggie Moore, Mr. J. C. Williamson. Matinée.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—La Marjolaine, (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Marie Aimée. Matinée.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Grand Concert and Summer Night's Entertainment.

PARK THEATRE.—The Crushed Tragedian—Mr. E. A. Sothern. Matinée.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—Mlle. De Belle Isle. Matinee—Le Faux Bonshommes.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Law of the Land. Matinée.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—Burlesque, Minstrelsy, &c.—Messrs. Cool White, Dave Reed. Matinée.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Burlesque and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart. Matinée.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy, Burlesque, and Comicalities. Matinee.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and Evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—Fair and Exhibition of Products and Mechanism.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day for the Middle Atlantic States colder, clear, or partly cloudy weather, northerly winds, and rising barometer.

So far as heard from, the Democratic papers which a few weeks ago saw no salvation for the party outside of the renomination of the present State officers, are submitting with wonderful meekness to the rod of Tammany and the heel of the Canal Ring. The *World* tries to assure its disgusted contemporaries that neither Kelly nor Jarvis Lord had anything to do with the result at Albany, much as ingenious persons try to palm off on wide-awake little boys castor-oil thinly disguised as a preparation of sugar and milk. The trouble is quite superfluous. All the party organs are discreet enough to confine their display of independence strictly to the period preceding the convention. Democrats of all shades of opinion have swallowed so much "boiled crow" of late years that they begin to like it, or at least to look for it on the bill of fare at the annual political *réunions*. There are certain occasional allies of the party, however, whose palate and digestion are not quite so well disciplined. Allen C. Beach, for example, is a morsel which such voters will obstinately refuse to swallow, just as they will decline to believe that the omission from the platform of any reference to civil service reform is compensated for by the cheers which greeted what the *World* calls Mr. Potter's "outspoken and emphatic indorsement" of the civil service policy of President Hayes. It needs more than usual ingenuity to discover any such feature in Mr. Potter's speech, but were it there, it would only make the absence of any similar sentiment from the platform more conspicuous than it is. There are people, even in the Democratic Party, who will handle a good deal less gingerly than the *World* the question of what there is in the work of the Albany Convention to deserve "sharp condemnation."

In an article partially reproduced in another column, the *Staats-Zeitung*, on behalf of a large section of Independent German voters, counsels a bolt from both the Republican and Democratic State tickets. It admits that the time is too short for the nomination of an entirely new ticket, but considers it to be quite possible to make such a selection from both tickets as would secure the support of men of both parties who are given to think for themselves, and would give emphasis to the protest which such voters have made against the arrogant dictation of their political leaders. The *Staats-Zeitung* thinks that the Cooper Institute meeting might fitly be made the occasion for nominating such a coalition ticket, and of furnishing the machinery by which it should be submitted to the voters of the State. The obvious argument in favor of this course is that the Independent voters and the dissatisfied elements of both parties would thus have a ready method of showing their strength and of securing, in the future, some respect for convictions which have been of late openly and deliberately disregarded.

There is certainly nothing in the call for the Cooper Institute meeting to prevent those who occupy the neutral position in party politics adopted by the *Staats-Zeitung* from being thoroughly in sympathy with its probable action. The President's Southern policy is referred to in a manner which may be too enthusiastic for most Republicans, but which will certainly be approved by the great body of Independent voters whether recruited from the ranks of the Democratic or the Republican Party. But as we presume that the main purpose of that meeting is to make a protest within the Republican ranks against the misrepresentation of party sentiment which was perpetrated at Rochester, we fear that it will be found a little embarrassing to make it the occasion of nominating a coalition State ticket. The Rochester ticket is, in the main, weak, the Albany ticket is, in the main, bad. Suppose an attempt was made to change the Republican ticket, so as to secure Democratic adhesion, by substituting the names of Mr. Olcott as Controller and Mr. Seymour as State Engineer for Messrs. Sylvester and Soule. The ticket would be very little stronger because of the substitution, and we greatly doubt whether it would be more acceptable to intelligent and fair-minded Republicans. Yet these are about the only substitutions which could be made without making the ticket less respectable than it is. We fear that the Independents must either do their own scratching, or must organize a public meeting for the specific purpose of effecting such a coalition as the *Staats-Zeitung* proposes.

The storm of Thursday traversed the Atlantic coast from the capes of Virginia to the eastern terminus of the shore line of Maine. Some damage was done on the land by freshets and "washouts"; but the wrecks on the sea were more destructive of property, if not of life. On Long Island Sound and on the New-England coast the gale seems to have been at its fiercest, as the list of reported marine disasters attests. In this City, after a drought of a month, we have had rain enough to cleanse the streets, flush the sewers, and dispel all fears of an immediate water famine. The storm has changed the temperature of the air from warm to cold, and it came and went with the suddenness of a Summer shower.

To-day's races at Jerome Park ought to attract a large number of spectators. They will begin at 2 o'clock, to afford a better chance to business-men to witness them with less sacrifice of time than usual. The weather promises to be all that could be desired, and the sport cannot fail to be good. The entries for the selling race are equally enough matched to warrant the expectation of a very close race, and though *Bazil* is the favorite at long odds for the Annual Stakes, the race may prove to be a good deal better than the walk-over which seems to be anticipated by the friends of the Lorillard stable. The three-quarter dash and the mile race include numerous entries, and are likely to prove exciting contests.

BLINDNESS IN PARTY MANAGEMENT.

A great deal of blundering criticism would be avoided if the Republican journals which find fault with the course of The Times were capable of discriminating between principle and partisanship,—between the demands of politicians and the obligations due to a great party. It is alleged, on one side, that after counseling a policy of silence in regard to the Southern measures of the Administration, we condemn Mr. Conkling for sustaining, and the Rochester Convention for accepting the advice. On another side it is objected that while condemning Mr. Conkling and his adherents in the convention for an attack upon the Administration, we discredit the movement of members of the Union League Club, who propose indirectly to rebuke the Senator and to atone for the hostility tolerated if not actually shared by the delegates. From these antagonistic points of view The Times is assailed; the two sides apparently concurring in the conviction that a journal identified with the policy of a party has no right to judge independently of its management or to resent the dictation of any set of men who profess to speak in its name. We interpret differently both our right and our duty.

The objection to the proceedings of the Rochester Convention is, that the interests and purposes of the Republican Party were sacrificed to satisfy the malice and further the personal ends of Mr. Conkling. Had the first of the resolutions adopted—that, namely, relating to the South—formed the only clue to the attitude of the convention toward the National Administration, there would have been slight cause for complaint. A more cordial recognition of the motives of the President would not, perhaps, have been ungraceful or at variance with the non-committal tone respecting the merits of his action which is most favorable to the unity of the party. But the final expression of the hope that that action will result favorably, coupled with the promise that nothing shall be done to thwart it, divests this portion of the platform of all look of hostility, and is as much as prudent friends of the Administration could have desired. The aspect of the whole question is changed, however, by the support accorded to Mr. Conkling and his nominee, Mr. Platt, in their attacks upon the section of the party which triumphed at Cincinnati, and generally in their insolent use of the power derived from the organization of forces which have weakened and too often disgraced the party. A man whose conduct is swayed by paltry resentments, who destroys the harmony of an important gathering, and who while professing a desire for peace asserts pretensions which render internal conflicts inevitable, proves himself unequal to the responsibilities of leadership. And a convention which, under his guidance, proclaims opposition to the essential characteristics of civil service reform, and in a roundabout manner assails the Administration for doing what its chief is bound by his pledges and the pledges of the party to carry out effectively, really arrays itself against the party and undermines the foundation on which it stands. Our quarrel with the convention, then, does not involve the issue raised by the President's Southern policy, as between those who uphold and those who deny its justice and expediency. We complain that under the guise of neutrality war was treacherously waged, that by an unscrupulous use of the meanest, basest, and most corrupt partisan agencies, the convention was made tributary to personal and factious objects, and that the success of the party in this State is thereby endangered at a period when defeat would be more than usually disastrous.

Are we therefore to jump to the conclusion that an effort should be made to extort from the Republican Party an unqualified approval of everything the Administration has done? Because mischief has been effected in one direction is it wise to incur the risk of mischief in another? The party is, confessedly, divided in regard to the Administration. Shall we atone for wanton offensiveness on the part of enemies by a display of sycophantic adulation on the part of friends? Assuming that injury has been inflicted upon the Republican cause in this State by gratuitous insults heaped upon every man who refuses to acknowledge Mr. Conkling's title to a dictatorship, will matters be mended by complying with the terms of a "Call" which ignores differences of opinion respecting the Southern measures of the President and exacts applause in connection with the very points in dispute? The movement originating in the Union League Club might, under proper direction, render great service to all that is distinctive in the policy of the party. Under another kind of direction, it may become the means of widening a breach that should, if possible, be healed, and of furnishing pretexts for the hostility which, so far as the Rochester Convention goes, turns upon personal spite. What is the chief object to be aimed at? The most rational object certainly is, to vindicate the party from the odium cast upon it by the proceedings at Rochester. The Administration is not, or ought not to be, an element in the controversy. We have to consider the present and the future of the party in this State, and neither is indissolubly connected with the President's idea of duty toward the South. Both, however, have a very close association with the question, whether the party shall be controlled by its good or bad elements—whether its plans shall be formed in consonance with an avowed and honorable policy, and whether its affairs shall be administered with a view to great public interests or with reference to the wants of cliques and individual politicians. The sinister influences preponderated at Rochester. We shall gain little by the display of another batch of partisan influences in New-York. The moral strength of the party exists independently of both.

The lesson most needed nowadays in relation to party management and public affairs is precisely that which the average politician is reluctant to learn. The people care very little for partisan shibboleths. They have slight reverence for dignities, and none for the authority that would exact a slavish obedience to partisan decrees. They are tired of the pretensions by virtue of which Federal office-holders have contrived to "run" conventions and primaries and to invest with dangerous power a few ambitious men. They insist that Mr. Lincoln's theory of government shall be applied to the practice of parties, and that the latter shall be organized and managed by and for the people. The spirit thus manifested extends to the policy of the Administration and the course of parties in Congress. There is no more disposition to "gush" about the President's action in Southern affairs than to condemn it without stint before experience has tested its merits. Opinion is overwhelmingly in favor of a thorough reform of the civil service, but while crediting the President with excellent intentions, it restrains its enthusiasm until these have borne substantial fruit. Altogether, the prevailing temper is calm and critical. It may seem to be one of indifference, but this version of it, we suspect, belongs rather to the non-essentials for which mere partisans contend than to the substantial considerations by which public measures are ultimately to be judged. We do not recollect a time when the great body of the people were less inclined to submit to blindfolding, or when they were more averse to shouting at the bidding of fussy individuals. Names are now to them of less moment than things, and if the Republican Party is to retain its hold upon their judgments and patriotic instincts, it must adhere courageously to its principles and traditions without reference to the antipathies or the convenience of those who aspire to be its leaders.

A NEW-YORKER INDORSED.

The Democracy of New-York having lent the Democracy of New-Jersey a Gubernatorial candidate, has indorsed the loan in the most handsome manner. "It is good money," said a sharper to his borrowing friend, "I made it myself." The Albany Convention, chuckling silently over the fact that the Democracy has at last one candidate less, since Gen. McClellan has been palmed off on New-Jersey, was willing to do the generous thing. So it was resolved that the aforesaid Democracy should "send greetings to the Democracy of our sister State—New-Jersey—and congratulate the voters of that State on the nomination of the patriot and soldier, Gen. George B. McClellan." By some oversight, the convention omitted to say where the General belonged. If it could have been authoritatively stated in this indorsement that he was a citizen of New-Jersey, it would have been useful in the campaign. The weakness of the Democratic candidate for Governor of New-Jersey is in the painful doubt regarding his real domicile. To be sure, there is a rumor, as yet traced to no authentic source, that he once hired a house in Hoboken for three months. But this lacks confirmation. And so long as there is a cloud on his citizenship there can be no enthusiasm over his candidacy. There has been no exhibition of receipted bills for house-rent, no checks for carpet-bags, and no certificate of citizenship from any freeholder, Alderman, or registry clerk. It has been suggested that the General lives on a Hoboken ferry-boat, and has his meals brought to him. This theory is inconsistent with the fact that the ferry-boats keep moving. Gen. McClellan, we say it to his credit, would scorn to be connected with anything that moves. His forte is intrenchment. Life on a perpetually agitated ferry-boat would to him be intolerable.

Nevertheless, we insist that the Albany Convention could not have done more for McClellan than it did, always excepting, of course, the omission of the designation of his citizenship. And, now we think of it, even this neglect was probably due to a tenderness for Gov. Robinson which actuated the convention, just as it was about to suppress the Governor's projects and friends. It is only a few months since Gov. Robinson nominated McClellan to an important New-York State office. If the convention had congratulated the Democracy of New-Jersey on the nomination of Gen. George B. McClellan, "of New-Jersey," it would have been a direct slap in the face of Gov. Robinson, who was about to have something worse happen to him. And if the General had been vouched for as a citizen of New-York there would have been an intolerable row in the Jersey Democratic camp. The happy noncommittal course, which always is safe in cases of delicacy and doubt, was adopted, and the patriot soldier was launched upon the grateful Democratic Jerseymen without any entangling and compromising allusions to his carpet-bag, poll-tax, or boarding place. So far as his Democratic fellow-citizens of New-York could help him, the doughty General enters the campaign quite untrammeled. Next year, should the fates be propitious, Gov. Robinson may again nominate him for an office in this State, or the Mayor of New-York may nominate him for a City office, as Oakey Hall did in 1871.

But the Democrats at Albany evidently considered that they were, to use a Western phrase, "shut" of McClellan by the complaisant generosity of their brethren of New-Jersey. There are never offices enough in this State to satisfy the office-seekers, and it is manifestly determined that now that McClellan has been nominated in another State, he shall be kept there. The New-York Democracy has been bored with his frequent nomination long enough. It is now determined that he shall elect his place of citizenship, and be compelled to abide by his choice after he has made it. He has been skirmishing around long enough; it is time that he was told that he must "fish, cut bait, or go ashore." He has gone ashore in New-Jersey. And the least that can be done for him by the grateful and relieved Democracy of New-York is to give him a good "recommend" as a patriot and a soldier. No footman out of place could ask for anything better than this. And as the patriot and soldier crosses the ferry with this admirable certificate in his pocket, he can confidently appeal to his new employers as a servant who has brought with him the good will of those who are glad to get rid of him. To be sure, it would be pleasanter to have a man's patriotism and soldierly qualities vouched for by a higher authority than a rowdy Democratic convention. But the General is not particular. He ought to be thankful that the convention said nothing about his being a contractor and a moth-killer, and that, the convention having condemned the Army and its supporters, he should have been indorsed in spite of his proposition to increase the Army. Indeed, the General has got off very well. Having been before the convention at all, he should be satisfied that he got away with anything at all. As the preacher who looked into his empty hat after it had been vainly passed around for a contribution, thanked the Lord that he had got his hat back from that congregation, McClellan may gratefully say that he fared better in the Albany Convention than many a better man.

PROPERTY AND INCOME.

The custom we have in the Republic of reckoning a man's means by his property, instead of his income, is as unsatisfactory as it is misleading. In the Old World we hear very little of what a man owns, though we may infer the amount from its productiveness. An Englishman has so many pounds; a Frenchman so many francs; an Italian so many liré; a German so many marks, a year; but the income of an American is seldom mentioned. He is always spoken of as worth a certain sum, which may be in Government securities, real estate, merchandise, defaulted railway bonds, non-paying stocks, or wild lands. His annual income may be $30,000, $10,000, $5,000, $500, or nothing at all; and yet his property, in any case, is set down at a definite figure. Real value does not consist in what we own, but in what we derive from ownership, especially since every prudent man depends not on his capital, but on the interest derived from its investment.

A pseudo-pious person once boasted of the treasures he had laid up in heaven to an irreverent listener, who declared that on earth they must yield a very poor income. The same might be said of the earthly treasures that many people talk of possessing. They are represented as large in amount and rich in prospect; but the possessors get no apparent benefit from them. They may be tangible enough; they may be comprehended in unimproved real estate, in unrentable houses, in depreciated securities, in protested bills-receivable—all of which will be perfectly good some day, though, for the nonce, they are valueless. A great deal of the perfectly-good-some-day property is owned in this country, particularly in the West; but it is conspicuously ineffective as respects power of purchase or source of subsistence. In every State of the Union millions of this sort of wealth are held, and will be held till doomsday. One of its peculiarities is that it is always on the eve of appreciation, and that capitalists would snap it up at once if they knew their own interest. Capitalists, by the bye, who are popularly supposed to be extremely shrewd, are, in all instances of this kind, supremely stupid and absolutely incapable of enlightenment.

During the last four years any number of our citizens have had, and still have, on hand, sound property that is not available, but must be ere long. It should not be confounded with the estates that are shadowy, that exist on paper, that are to have high price in the undated future. Nevertheless, it is unfair to represent them at what they have been worth, or will likely be worth again. For the present, they are little more than nominal in value, and are worth at best only what they would bring if put on the market. It is easy enough to see why their owners are unwilling to submit to a reduced estimate; and yet it can be very little satisfaction to them to be named as rich when they have no income to speak of. Americans who used to spend $50,000 and $60,000 a year and still kept within their means, have recently thought themselves lucky to get $10,000 from all sources. Families hitherto in luxurious circumstances have found it hard to live with strict economy.

All these should be rated by their income. Such rating might make them feel poor; but it is better to feel poor when one is poor, than to feel rich when one is not rich. Computation by income is wholesome and corrective. It prevents people from vainly regretting their financial prosperity in the past, or from equally vain longing for a renewed prosperity in the future. It confines them to the present, and in the present alone good sense and discretion abide. No doubt much anxiety, worry, and mental suffering would have been saved in all our towns and cities, these four years past, if income had been considered the measure of pecuniary means. It is the only true standard; the only prudent, safe, and strictly honest one. Property without proportionate income, is property in the abstract; cannot be counted on, and is apt to prove wearing and wounding by the perpetual disappointments and miscalculations which it causes.

As a rule Americans live in the future, for their land is a land of the future, and they are prone to defer their worthiest living to a time always in advance. They do not like to be cramped by serious consideration of the present; therefore they have no fancy for being reckoned by incomes which restrict their energies and expectations to a twelvemonth. The grandly possible is what they love to contemplate. They want to behold with their mind's eye their 25 per cent. stock go to 200, their paper towns rise into crowded streets and busy capitals, their theoretic mines teem with the richest ores. To estimate their property very liberally seems and sounds so much larger than to name their actual income, that they are averse to the latter, which, while it may reduce them to comparative poverty, reports their financial condition aright. If they were accustomed to regard their income merely, they would be far less likely to spend what they have not got, and incur expenses they cannot afford. To live according to income is to live within one's means, and to live within one's means is the basis of all pecuniary independence.

When we have learned to rate ourselves by income, or by real earnings, which is substantially the same, our tendency to overtrading, to abuse of the credit system, to promiscuous extravagance, will be curtailed, if not positively checked. Business men will understand one another and be subject to much fewer losses in their dealings when they declare what their last year's profits have been, in lieu of what their general prospects may be. With such declaration, the periodic panics, reverses, and revolutions to which we have been accustomed will become less common and less disastrous, and the whole tone of commercial life can scarcely fail to improve. Now that we are mending so many of our loose financial ways, and getting nearer and nearer to a solid foundation for transactions of all kinds, this would seem to be an excellent time to begin to represent men's resources not by liberal estimates and vague prospects, but by actual income or earnings, which, being fixed facts, can be dealt with as such.

IMPUDENT INDIANS.

The impudence of the Indians who have just held an interview with the President at Washington is simply amazing. They shamelessly asserted that white men had no right to take away the lands which the Government had granted to the Indians without paying for them. Not contented with making this preposterous claim, they then proceeded to enumerate their wants, and announced that they wanted clothing, farming tools, school-houses, and Roman Catholic priests for teachers. In other words, they unblushingly asked to be civilized and taught religion, And these monstrous demands were made in spite of the fact that an experience of many years has taught the Indians that they have no rights whatever, and that extermination and not civilization is what they really need.

It can hardly be supposed that the idea of granting the requests of the Indians, or of accepting their theory as to their right of property in land, will be for a moment seriously entertained. Still, it can do no harm to point out the inevitable evils which would follow were the Government to weakly acquiesce in Spotted Tail's and Sharp Nose's demands. Hitherto we have pursued a policy based upon the great truth that the Indian is not a human being, but a wild beast. This theory has justified us in breaking at our own pleasure the temporary arrangements which the Indians affect to regard as treaties. Of course, no agreement, whether it be called a treaty or not, which we might make with a dog would be binding in case we should see fit to abrogate it; and similarly, it would be folly for us to keep an agreement made with an Indian. Thus, although we had solemnly promised that the Sioux should keep the Black Hill territory forever, and that no white man should enter it, we had a perfect right to drive them out of it as soon as we discovered that it was really valuable. Aside from the intrinsic absurdity of regarding the Indian as a human being with whom we are bound to keep faith, there would be no pretext afforded for exterminating this or that tribe, if we could not drive them into hostilities by depriving them of their land. If we once adopt the theory that the Indians should be left unmolested upon the lands which we have guaranteed to them, they would increase in numbers, or, at any rate, would obstinately decline to become extinct. Had the Modocs never been compelled to move to a reservation where there was insufficient game to keep them alive, they would never have gone to war with the United States, and we should never have had the opportunity to hang Captain Jack and his associates for the cowardly and disgraceful crime of defending for many months their so-called home against the whole power of the Government.

Criminal as it would be to recognize Spotted Tail's claim that an Indian should not be robbed of his land, it would be still worse to grant the other demands of the visiting chiefs. If the Indians are clothed after the manner of white men, if they are taught agriculture, if they are educated in schools, and are instructed in religion by Roman Catholic priests, they will become undistinguishable, except by color, from the other inhabitants of this country. Moreover, as they become civilized they will be better able to resist the diseases incident to savage life which now have a useful effect in preventing any marked increase in their numbers. It is obvious that as soon as an Indian tribe becomes civilized it can no longer be treated like a colony of prairie dogs. If the Government should announce its intention of repudiating a treaty under which a civilized tribe holds its farms and villages, and should order the tribe to remove to Alaska, a discussion would arise which would totally defeat the Government's purpose. Indian lecturers would travel through the country addressing audiences of silly philanthropists upon the subject of their so-called wrongs, and Indian newspapers would publish articles upon the question which would give great pain to those who were anxious to take possession of their lands. Were troops to be actually sent to drive the civilized Indians away, a large part of the people of the Eastern States would be indignant to learn that Rev. Mr. Sitting Bear's Sunday-school had been put to the sword, or that the young squaws of the Crazy Horse Female Seminary had been bayoneted in their school-room. At present, Indian women and children can be killed, and Indian warriors can be scalped, without exciting any unpleasant remarks; but acts like these, if perpetrated upon a community of civilized Indians, would very probably be called murderous by unreflecting people. The partiality shown by the Indians for Roman Catholic priests ought alone to excite a strong feeling against them. In spite of the fact that owing to their tonsure these priests are ineligible for scalping purposes, they have uniformly gained the friendship and confidence of the Indians by treating them as if they were human beings. To permit the Indians to have Roman Catholic priests among them will encourage them in their mischievous belief that they are entitled to fair and honorable treatment. What we ought to do is to send them a few able atheists to teach them that they are really mere brutes that perish, and should hence make the most of the rum and vices of this life.

It must be confessed that while our present policy of extermination is infinitely to be preferred to a course that would end in obliging us to recognize the humanity of the red race, it is still by no means perfect. To shoot or bayonet an Indian costs a great deal of money, when the Indian has to be hunted by a regiment of troops. The true system was hit upon the other day in the case of Crazy Horse, who was brought into camp, and was there bayoneted by a solder, on the alleged ground that he declined to be handcuffed and locked up. Were we to assemble a few thousand Indians under pretense of distributing valuable presents among them, and then blow them up with a concealed mine of nitro-glycerine, we should save a great deal of expense. Such a course would be the only one thoroughly worthy of the nation which has so skillfully driven Capt. Jack, Sitting Bull, and Chief Joseph to arms, and would be the most rapid and satisfactory way of solving the Indian problem.

STATE POLITICAL NOTES.

The Democrats of Schuyler County have nominated Adrian Tuttle for Assembly.

The Republican convention for the Twenty-fifth Senatorial District is to be held in Port Byron to-day.

The Working Men of Albany County have nominated candidates for county officers, and N. B. Taylor for Senator.

The Republicans of Onondaga County have nominated Nathaniel M. White for District Attorney, and Martin L. Gardner for Justice of Sessions.

The Republicans of Cortland County yesterday nominated A. P. Smith for County Judge, Joseph R. Dixon for Assembly, and William D. Hunt for Justice of Sessions.

The complete Republican ticket of local officers in Oswego County is: For County Judge, N. W. Nutting; Surrogate, T. W. Skinner; Justice of Sessions, C. D. Barney; Coroner, Dr. D. D. Drake.

The Republicans of the Thirteenth Senatorial District held their convention in Poughkeepsie Thursday, and nominated Stephen H. Wendover, of Columbia County, for Senator by acclamation.

Hon. Charles O. Tappan has accepted the Republican nomination for Justice of the Supreme Court in the Fourth District, "with due appreciation of the honor conferred and the obligations imposed, and with the determination, in case he should be elected by the people, to administer the office justly, impartially, and to the best of his ability."

GENERAL NOTES.

Those complaining Newfoundland fishermen are sending up their annual wail about the total failure of the cod fishery.

A Montreal Alderman said at a late meeting of the Finance Committee that he "would put his hand on his conscience if he could find it."

Gov. John O. Dominis, who accompanied King Kalakaua to this country in 1874, arrived at San Francisco by the last steamer from Honolulu.

Sugar growers in the Teche country, according to the New-Orleans *Democrat*, have lately suffered heavy losses through the work of negro incendiaries.

The Roger Williams Monument, in Roger Williams Park, Providence, is to be dedicated on Tuesday, 16th inst. The procession will be entirely Masonic.

A blighted female in San Francisco, 65 years old, has brought a suit for breach of promise of marriage against a gay deceiver of 70, the damages being laid at $15,000.

A Prohibitionist estimates that about $100,000,000 more is expended yearly in this country for rum than the total gross earnings of all our railroads amount to.

The New-Haven *Journal* has returns from all but three towns in Connecticut which elected local officers on Monday, and finds that 69 are Republican, 74 Democratic, and 21 divided.

Connecticut papers say that there has not been a death (by disease they mean) in the State Prison for 16 months, and that although there are now 271 convicts there is not one in the hospital.

Mr. R. G. Vennor, of the Canadian Geological Survey, reports the discovery of extensive deposits of phosphate of lime in the County of Ottawa, Province of Quebec, lying north of the Dominion capital.

Hon. E. B. Kephart, President of Western College, Iowa, declines the Anti-Secret Society Convention nomination for Superintendent of Public Instruction, and says that he shall support the Republican nominee.

Mr. Henry H. Faxon, who manages to keep himself before the public of Massachusetts as successfully as any other Prohibitionist in the State, advises all the temperance people to scratch Rice because he vetoed the amended license bill last Winter.

Mr. John Brougham was robbed of his watch, chain, and diamond locket, valued at $400, at the Eldredge House, in Albany, on Tuesday night. He had placed them on a bureau near his bedside, and when he awoke in the morning they were gone.

Congressman Casey Young, of Tennessee, has written a letter urging a consolidation of public sentiment in favor of the improvement of the Mississippi River, and the co-operation of the people of all the States in the Mississippi Valley in its favor.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 4th inst. says: "Virginia is able to pay; and even with the losses brought upon her by the anti-funders, it is entirely practicable to redeem the honor and pay the debt of the State without addition to the public burdens."

A Philadelphia man sent down word to a committee, who came to notify him of his nomination for office, that he was asleep. Being Philadelphians, they were not surprised at the message, and they accepted it from a Philadelphian without question.

The catalogue of the library of the Boston Athenæum, prepared by Mr. Charles A. Cutter and half a dozen assistants, will make five octavo volumes and will be published at a cost of about $100,000, if a Boston paper's statement can be accepted as true.

In a speech in Cincinnati, Monday night, Senator Thurman said that he should never change his opinion that if the date be stricken out of the Resumption bill we can reach specie payments, and maintain them, sooner than with that date in the law.

Miss Mary Louisa Fields, whom Gov. Rice, of Massachusetts, was to have married this week, died at Bethlehem, N. H., on Sunday, of brain fever. She was a native of Philadelphia, about 30 years of age, and of rare accomplishments and most attractive qualities.

A Cheyenne person writes that after nearly 10 years of experiment in Wyoming with the female sex in politics, he can see no good accomplished by her vote. As juror, office-holder, and "as a man generally," he says, she is below the requirements of the standard.

Ex-Commissioner S. S. Burdett says that his health is now better than for many years past. He has fully recovered from the neuralgia of the stomach which "caused him to make his long ocean tour," and is ready for the strictest examination into his official conduct.

Prof. S. A. Lattimore, of Rochester University, has made a careful analysis of water taken from 40 suspected wells in the city, and reports them all to be very impure. He advises the citizens to abandon the use of well-water entirely, as a prudential measure against typhoid fever.

The Richmond (Va.) *Whig* of the 3d inst. says: "One hundred and eighty thousand dollars is due the school fund for the last fiscal year, that expired the 1st of October, the Treasury is empty, and we suppose the first installment of the amount appropriated for the present year is also due."

Mrs. D. D. Davis, of Allegan, Mich., who died Sept. 28, bequeathed $8,000 to Kalamazoo College, $5,000 to the Nashville University, $500 to the Baptist Sunday-school work in Michigan, several bequests to relatives, and the remaindar of her property, estimated at $60,000, to the Baptist Church in Allegan.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* manifests a little restlessness under recent failures of the "indications" sent out by the Signal Service, and especially at the frequent ordering of "cautionary signals" for the Jersey coast during the two weeks prior to Sept. 22, "when there was nothing whatever in the weather along there to vindicate the order."

One of the Republican papers of Missouri, which does not like the new United States Senator from that State, says of him: "He is without a particle of experience as a legislator; is a man of very mediocre ability; is a cross-grained, sour-tempered misanthropist; a chronic grumbler, and he will be as useless in the Senate as a mule, and about as stubborn."

A Democratic candidate for the Senate of Virginia says: "I am opposed to the payment of a single dollar of the public debt as ascertained by the Funding bill. I deny that Virginia is legally or morally bound for the sum so ascertained. I am not a repudiationist." And the Richmond *Dispatch* humbly asks this Samuel Leece to tell what or who a "repudiationist" is in his estimation.

There are a great many Democratic candidates for the United States Senatorship in California, among them James T. Farley, who was the Know-Nothing Speaker of the House in 1855; C. T. Byland, a San Jose banker, who was also a member of the Know-Nothing Legislature of 1855; Mark L. McDonald, a San Francisco broker; N. Greene Curtis, a Sacramento lawyer, and Gov. Irwin.

Counsel for accused lumbermen in a case brought in the United States District Court at St. Paul, Minn., on the 1st inst., for trespass upon the public lands, accused the District Attorney and the Marshal of studiously taking precautions that the name of no citizen of Hennepin County should be placed in the box from which the Grand Jury was drawn. Judge Nelson, however, overruled the objections to the jury, and it was allowed to proceed to its duties.

AN INDEPENDENT VIEW OF THE CONVENTIONS.

After referring to the objectionable character of the influences which have triumphed at the State Conventions of both political parties, and to the necessity of preventing the complete success of either ticket, by way of administering a lesson to the party managers, the New-York *Staats-Zeitung*, under the head of "A Brilliant Opportunity," goes on to say:

"The time preceding the November election is too short to think of an organization extending over the whole State for the nomination of another ticket. But there is a practical plan, and one, too, which can easily be executed, namely, to select from the tickets nominated at Rochester and Albany the best men, those who are known to be but little identified with the motives that controlled the conventions which nominated them, and to provide those citizens who are dissatisfied with the doings of both parties with tickets with the names of these candidates. It will require a comparatively small number of votes to secure the election of the candidates selected in this manner. It is true these candidates will still remain the nominees of the Rochester or Albany Convention, but it will be shown that they owe their election not to the views prevailing at those conventions, but, on the contrary, to the opposition to these views, and neither Mr. Conkling nor Mr. Kelly could then boast a victory.

"The meeting called at Cooper Institute on the 10th inst. offers the most favorable opportunity for inaugurating this movement. It is the purpose of this meeting to protest against the resolutions of the Rochester Convention which condemned the Administration's Southern policy and its civil service reform work. Should the managers of that meeting simply content themselves with such a protest, then the speeches which will be made on that occasion, and the resolutions which will be adopted, will be like throwing a stone into the water, which at a greater or shorter distance, causes some commotion, but which shortly afterward leaves undisturbed the surface, over which Mr. Conkling will steer triumphantly toward his goal. Should, however, the meeting recommend a ticket composed of the best candidates of both parties, it will, as regards participation and enthusiasm, equal the meeting held in April, 1861, at Union-square, when the news of the fall of Fort Sumter was received, and, in its consequences, it might prove as beneficent for the future of the country as that memorable demonstration.

"The zealous insolence with which the party hacks fight nowadays the people's best interests, is as great as was the zeal and the insolence shown by the Secessionists in 1861 against the Government of the United States. The perils which menace the country at present in consequence of the overbearing of the party managers are of no less magnitude than that which threatened the existence of the Union at the beginning of the war of the rebellion. The Union League Club of our City, which has given the impulse to the mass-meeting at the Cooper Institute on the 10th inst., is now offered a brilliant opportunity if it will but make this demonstration the starting point of a fight against the corrupt Republicans and the Bourbon Democrats who controlled the conventions at Rochester and Albany."

MR. BLACKBURN FOR SPEAKER.

Congressman Blackburn, of Kentucky, has said to a reporter of the Louisville *Commercial* that the Southern Democrats have given the Northern Democrats all the offices since the war, and that he is now in favor of a Southern man for Speaker. Speaking of his own candidacy he says: "I have not asked the support of any one; I've mentioned the matter to some of our own delegation, and have received many letters from friends in other States on the subject; this is the extent of my canvass. I will not vote for an Eastern candidate, that is, a man coming from a State east of the mountains. The interests of the West and South are identical and they should stand together in this matter; I will vote for any Southern candidate named by my side of the House, and several good men have been mentioned for the place." Of Mr. Randall he said: "I am satisfied that he has pledged himself a friend of the Texas Pacific Road to the House Committee, but he could not get an Eastern Democratic vote if they believed he was in favor of the scheme; so it is evident that he is using two kinds of bait in fishing for the Speakership." And of himself again: "I am not in favor of the bill. I am opposed to all subsidies."

CHARGES AGAINST THE MINISTER TO CHINA.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 5.—A statement of John C. Meyers, the suspended Consul-General to China, relative to his suspension by Minister Seward, is published. He claims that his suspension was prompted by improper motives, and that Mr. Seward's hostility was due to the fact that he [Meyers] had opposed him in corrupt and improper transactions; that Mr. Seward was interested in building roads and railways in the vicinity of Shanghai, and used his official influence to force these enterprises upon the Chinese people in contravention of the principles of international law and treaty obligations; that Mr. Seward leased the Consulate buildings, and rented them to the United States at a profit of $400 per month; that one of the United States Marshals, John Phœnix, had been serving five years under a temporary appointment at an annual salary of $1,000, while the fees of the office had been appropriated, and that the records have been mutilated to cover up these illegal practices. These and other transactions were discovered by Meyers, and met his opposition, which occasioned Seward's hostility. The statement was prepared by the aid of counsel while Meyers was recently in this city, and with accompanying documents will be presented to the Senate committee.

WRECK OF A SOUND STEAMER

THE MASSACHUSETTS ASHORE.

TWO HUNDRED PEOPLE SPEND TWELVE HOURS ON A MASS OF SHATTERED TIMBER—THE STORY OF THE WRECK—BRAVE WOMEN ON BOARD—THE VALIANT FISHERS OF EAST MARION—HOW THE PEOPLE GOT ASHORE—TALKS WITH SOME PASSENGERS.

The Sound steam-boat Massachusetts, of the Providence and Stonington Line, commanded by Capt. William L. Jones, on her way from this City on Thursday night, grounded at Rocky Point, off East Marion, and three miles from Greenport. Last night the vessel lay in 12 feet of water, and was rapidly going to pieces. The disaster occurred shortly before midnight. Two hundred passengers, including 75 women, were on board at the time, but no lives were lost and no one was hurt, so far as can be ascertained. The passengers were taken ashore between 10 and 12 hours after the disaster took place, in skiffs, harpies, and life-boats. Capt. Preston, of Greenport, and Charles Clark and Daniel Mallison, of East Marion, worked nobly to save lives and property. Telegraphic dispatches say that the cause of the grounding was that the officers lost their reckoning in the terrible storm of Thursday night. The chief officers of the Massachusetts remained on her all day yesterday and last night, and the subordinate officers, who are in Greenport, keep mute about the really interesting facts connected with the catastrophe. The evidence at hand at present shows that some person in authority blundered. The steamer Providence, of the Fall River Line, accompanied the Massachusetts from New-York, but her officers were too prudent to press on against the gale. They therefore put into New-London. The last light seen from the pilot-house of the Massachusetts Thursday night was on Faulkner's Island, which is about 30 miles westward of the scene of the wreck. After she had passed there the gale increased and darkness became impenetrable. It appears that in the gloom, although the officers lost their reckoning, yet they did not at once reduce the speed of vessel. The speed was not lessened until the steamer was but a short distance from where she went ashore. She was not entirely stopped then, but was slowed down sufficently to allow a sounding to be made. The lead was thrown and 9 fathoms were found. The vessel only ran about 7 minutes when she went bow on upon the rocky shore with her starboard turned toward it. The time is found from a divisio of number of revolutions—45—made by the Massachusetts' engine after they were reduced to seven per minute in order to allow sounding to be made. The steamer struck hard, and her bow never moved after the first blow. Her stern, rising and sinking upon the swell, soon struck upon some rocks, and the water began to enter the vessel. The course of the steamer appears from her position, which is about the same as she took at first, to have been about south by east. Her proper course was east by south-east. She beat upon the rocks all night, and, as the tide ebbed, her position became worse.

In the morning Wreck Master Reeve, of Mattituck, took charge of the property washed upon the beach and set a guard over it. A large party of "beach-combers" visited the beach in the afternoon and set about thieving. The guard was too small to hinder them, and they became drunk by breaking some casks of ale. Thus emboldened they robbed several boxes of dry goods. At night the guard was increased to 25 men, all armed with guns, and when the "beach-combers" endeavored to recommence their thievish operations they fired and scared them away. Not more than a quarter of her cargo was thrown overboard or washed out at the port side about the wreck. The value of the cargo was about $200,000. Capt. D. S. Babcock, the President of the Providence and Stonington Steam-ship Company, arrived at Greenport last evening, was accompanied by Mr. Steers, the builder of the Massachusetts; Capt. Isaac J. Merritt, Superintendent of the Coast Wrecking Company, and Capt. Butler, chief engineer of the same company. Capt. Babcock and Mr. Steers went on board the disabled vessel late at night, and saw Capt. Jones, who told them that he had determined, shortly before the disaster, not to venture through the race between Fisher's and Gull Islands while the storm prevailed. He determined at first to lay to in the middle of the Sound, and stopped the vessel in order to take soundings. When he cast the lead he found 40 fathoms, and believing he was far from shore, decided to run in for stiller water. After running to the south a short time he found nine fathoms, and continued on his course; a few minutes later the Massachusetts ran aground. He also stated that the vessel was not "hogged," and he believed she can easily be got off shore. Two vessels have been ordered from Stonington to be at the wreck to-day to take off the freight. The tug Cyclops, towing a schooner belonging to the Coast Wrecking Company, is also expected to arrive at Greenport to-day, when the wreckers will begin work under the direction of Capts. Merritt and Butler. She was fully insured against fire, but as she was thought to be safe from accident of flood, her marine insurance was ridiculously low, only $75,000. Her cost was $435,000.

About 75 of the rescued passengers returned by the mail train on the Long Island Railroad which left Greenport at 2:55 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and arrived at Hunter's Point at 6:55 o'clock. A TIMES reporter who got upon the train at Jamaica found them disposed to talk freely concerning the terrible night they had passed. They were all cheerful and apparently comfortable, and, beyond the roughness of the silk hats which some of the gentlemen wore, there were no traces visible of the thorough drenching which all had undergone. The ladies, who comprised, perhaps, one-third of the entire number of passengers, chatted about the dangers through which they had passed, and none of them seemed to be suffering from the shock. Among the passengers who returned on this train were the following: John H. Parks, Plymouth, Mass.; Samuel A. Haines, New-York; F. R. Hatch, New-York; E. C. Judd, Boston; A. E. Wood, Northboro, Mass.; Henry Raphael, New-York; John B. Dacey, Boston; Col. Daniel V. Ahl, Newville, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. Abner Atwood, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Fuller, C. H. Fuller, Mrs. F. Smith and Miss Smith, and Frank Coomley, of Pawtucket, R. I.; H. E. Wellman, John W. Tillinghast, Lucien Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. West, Miss Abbie Bradley, John Hogan, Charles Godfrey, William Tabor, Mrs. Charles Hubbard, Mrs. Levi Medwith, Mrs. Joseph R. Brown and J. R. Manning, of Providence; C. H. Clough, Merrimac, Mass.; W. T. Parker, Thornton's Ferry, N. H., and President Capen, of Tufts College. Mr. John H. Parks, who is a hardware merchant of Plymouth, Mass., told the TIMES reporter that the Massachusetts left her wharf in this City at 5 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, with about 200 passengers. Mr. Parks spent the evening, until 10 o'clock, playing cards in the main saloon with a number of friends. He then retired to his state-room, but did not go immediately to bed. At 11:15 o'clock the boat suddenly stopped. Mr. Parks had been dozing over a novel, and the sudden cessation of the engines entirely awakened him. He opened his window but could see nothing outside. The night was pitch dark, he says, and the storm was raging furiously. He then went to the saloon, where a gentleman informed him that the officers of the Massachusetts "didn't know exactly where they were." For about 15 minutes this state of affairs lasted, but nobody appeared to be alarmed. The newness of the Massachusetts, and her excellent reputation for soundness, forbade any apprehensions of danger. Suddenly, and according to Mr. Parks at 11:30 o'clock, the whole frame of the boat trembled, and there were three violent lunges. Instantly everybody in the boat was alert, but there was no screaming or fainting, except in the case of two ladies, one of whom had hysterics. The passengers, for the most part, began to secure life-preservers. It was evident enough that the boat was aground, though Mr. Parks thinks that she was then on a sand bar. The wind at that time was southeasterly. The passengers remained in a state of suspense for very nearly half an hour. In the meantime the wind shifted to the northwest, and the gale became terrific, then the Massachusetts struck upon a rock and the breakers dashed over her main deck. The boat struck the rock amidships, tearing away a good part of her woodwork; and afterward she seemed to rest upon the rock as on a pivot, and swung violently from side to side. So it lasted all night. The passengers wrapped themselves up as well as they could, and were ordered from one point to another by the officers. The boat's cargo comprised cotton in bales, and barrels of oil, leather, and general merchandise. Meanwhile there was a crash now and then as the partitions and rows of berths gave way down stairs; the boat creaked fearfully; every joint was strained; woodwork snapped every instant, and the gilding on the ceiling of the saloon kept continually dropping off in pieces. Mr. Parks says that the engines rested on the rock and held the boat, or what remained of it, in its position. At 2 o'clock there was not a man on board who did not expect to jump for his life. Capt. Jones seemed to be completely dumfounded. The passengers all kept their spirits up as best they could, and the women behaved admirably. At 5 o'clock in the morning the lower cabins were filled with water, and the main deck was partly flooded. At 5:45 o'clock Purser Gere had one of the life-boats lowered and, with four of the hands, started to reach the beach, 300 feet away. The place was East Marion, about three miles beyond Greenport. There was a furious surf, and three attempts were made before the boat was finally grounded; but the rope which the purser took with him, one end of it being fastened to the hurricane deck of the steamer, was too short to reach the shore and parted as the life-boat was landed. Another attempt was not made to get a rope ashore until 8 o'clock, and then with the same success. Twenty or 30 persons were gathered on the beach then, and others were seen coming from all directions. Finally, with the use of hawsers and much splicing an endless rope, or an apology for such a contrivance, was rigged between a cliff on shore and the hurricane deck of the steamboat. It was then discovered that the boat was not provided with a life-saving basket, so a barrel was put into position to answer the purpose; and then it was discovered that the endless rope would not work at all. This was at 10 o'clock, and the wind and waves had subsided a little. A fisherman put off from the shore in a little skiff, and rowed boldly through the surf, calling to the passengers to jump in. Mr. Frank Coomley, of Pawtucket, was the first to accept the invitation, and he was followed by others; the skiff reached the shore in safety, and a cheer rang in the air from the immense crowd that had by that time assembled there. Then it occurred to the steam-boat officers that the best way to get the people ashore was in boats. Other skiffs were sent out from the beach, and soon the passengers were taken off rapidly. Some left all their luggage; others carried their satchels with them. One man left $300 in his state-room, which he deserted when the boat struck at midnight, and was afraid to return for the money. Mr. Parks lost his silk hat. When the passengers reached the hotel at Greenport they were informed that the steamer Francis would take them from that place to Stonington last evening at 6 o'clock. Many of them, however, were afraid to trust themselves on the rough water again. "All the passengers," said Mr. Parks, "behaved nobly, except two men who took off their shoes, and ran about with their life preservers wrapped about them, predicting the worst. At the same time, however, there was not a man who did not expect to jump in the water to save his life, and it was only the intervention of a kind Providence, which caused the engines to strike the rock, that saved the lives of its passengers." The water broke completely over the steamer all night, Mr. Parks said, and from the shore in the morning she appeared to be wrenched all out of shape. He did not believe it would be possible to save any part of her, unless possibly the machinery.

The passengers were conveyed from East Marion to Greenport in vehicles of every description, for the use of which they paid out of their own pockets. Mr. F. R. Hatch, one of the passengers, in conversation with the TIMES reporter, said: "If it had not been for the people on shore, the passengers would not have been taken off the steam-boat until to-night. I would not have believed from hearsay that a boat like the Massachusetts could have had a second officer and boat's crew so incompetent. Their efforts to get a rope on shore were ridiculous." Mr. Hatch, together with Mr. E. C. Judd and Mr. A. E. Wood, signed a paper which was circulating on the upper deck while the boat was going to pieces, testifying to the kindness to the passengers of Capt. Jones. Afterward they learned that the document had been altered, making it a testimonial, also, of the Captain's efficiency, and these gentlemen did not wish their names to appear in print signed to such a paper. The paper, in its altered form, was handed to Col. Ahl, who cannot swim. He promised to sign it when he got ashore, but it was not handed to him then. Some hot coffee was passed around among the passengers, but beyond that little civility Col. Ahl said the steam-boat people did not trouble themselves much after the passengers were landed. They meant well, he thought, but were bewildered; they were afraid of losing the boat. The plea offered by the individual who went about with the testimonial—who might have been one of the clerks—was that the Captain would lose his position if the passengers did not sign it. Mr. John Dacey also refused to sign the paper. Mr. Dacey said that the crew of the Massachusetts was composed of laborers. They did not know how to handle oars. The barrel life-car that was rigged up on the boat was a failure. "If we had got in it we wouldn't be here now." The waiters and others employed on the steam-boat busied themselves throughout the night packing up the boat's linen and china. President Capen and Mr. W. T. Parker also spoke of the perils through which the passengers had passed. Nobody had any theory to offer concerning the primary cause of the disaster, and nobody appeared to desire to speak harshly of the boat's officers. Mr. Parker, however, said that the Massachusetts was a long way out of her course. Most of the passengers were sea-sick. "Nobody thought of praying loudly or shrieking," said one of them, "they were all too sick for that." The steamer was provided, according to another passenger, with four life boats and two rafts; there were plenty of life preservers. Mrs. J. R. Brown, of Providence, told the reporter that none of the ladies on the boat were frightened, except two who fainted, and that women never behaved more bravely before. The passengers, of whom were loud down with luggage—one of the gentlemen carried a roll of carpet, two sachels, a hat-box, and a bundle—crossed the Hunter's Point Ferry to Thirty-fourth-street after the train arrived, and then separated, some proceeding eastward by night trains and others passing the night in the various hotels. They all paid their own passage-money to New-York.

The Massachusetts was a companion steamer to the Rhode Island, and ran between New-York and Providence. She was built by Mr. Steers, of Greenpoint, and was launched on the 7th of last May. She was one of the handsomest and strongest steamers on the Sound, and there are very few larger steam-boats in existence. She was 325 feet long, and her beam measured 46 feet; beam over all, 76 feet; depth of hold, 16 feet and 4 inches. Her frames and timbers were of white oak, locust, and cedar, and her deck of white pine. The engine was of a vertical beam pattern, and there was a 90-inch cylinder, with a stroke of 14 feet. The wheels were 30 feet and 7 inches in diameter. The furniture of the steamer was of whitewood, polished, and the upholstery was very rich. She contained 200 state-rooms and 220 separate berths. When the first dispatch announcing the disaster was received yesterday it caused great anxiety among persons whose friends were on board of the boat. Many inquiries were made during the day at the office of the Providence and Stonington steamers, but the later announcement that no lives were lost allayed the excitement.

Commodore Jones, the Fleet Captain of the Providence and Stonington Steam-boat Company, was formerly Captain of the Narragansett. It is told of him that he was extremely cautious in the management of his boats in stormy weather, and on one occasion, when he encountered a gale and heavy ice on an up trip, he anchored his boat outside the breakwater at Stonington, within five minutes of the landing. It was considered perfectly safe by old boatmen to bring the steam-boat in, but Capt. Jones insisted on waiting until the gale had abated. For this he was a good deal jeered and jested at at the time, and it is said that he has since been one of the boldest Captains on the Sound.

The steamer Frances arrived at Stonington last night with the passengers of the wrecked steamer.

CENTRAL HUDSON REGATTA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-HAMBURG, N. Y., Oct. 5.—The Autumn Corinthian Regatta of the Central Hudson Yacht Club took place over the New-Hamburg course today. It was the first time that the yachts of the fleet met and sailed on Corinthian principles, each owner steering his own vessel, and stationary ballast only was allowed. The crew of each boat consisted of a man to every five feet of length and fractional part thereof, independent of the Captain. In the first class Mr. C. O. Iselin, of New-Rochelle, sailed the Dare-devil, and Commodore Irving Grinnell, of New-Hamburg, the Fidget. Mr. J. R. Roosevelt, of Hyde Park, intended to start the Victoria, and indeed, did start to cross the line, but the wind was blowing big guns from the north, and the strong flood tide made up such a heavy sea that he was compelled to run for a safe harbor. The yachts had to sail against both wind and tide, and the crews faced a storm of spray all the time. Now and then the water would dash high in air from the bow, and the wind catching it hurled it astern over the heads of the sailors, upon whom it fell like a shower-bath. It was the liveliest yachting that has been experienced on the Hudson for years. The race was won by the Fidgel by at least two miles. This made her winner of the first prize, a large-sized aneroid barometer and case. By this victory she also retains as a special prize the challenge pennant of the club. The figures of the result are as follows:

FIRST CLASS.

	Start.	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
	H. M.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Fidgel	12 30	3 55 56	3 55 56
Dare devil	12 30	4 10 01	4 03 49¼

SECOND CLASS.

Freak.....withdrew

THIRD CLASS.

	H. M.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Shadow	12 30	3 45 26	3 54 56
Lulu	withdrew		

To-morrow the second class boats will race. The race to-day was over a course 20 miles in length. The Victoria and the Dare-devil were to have raced to-day for a $100 silver cup, but the Victoria, being unable to stand the severe weather, the contest has been fixed for to-morrow.

MARINE DISASTERS.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 5.—A special to the *Morning News*, from Beaufort, says the German brig Nicolaus, bound to Charleston, was wrecked on St. Helena on Wednesday night. The Captain and two men were drowned. Six men were picked up by a pilot-boat and carried to Beaufort.

KINCARDINE, Ontario, Oct. 5.—The schooner Nettie Weaver, of Cleveland, loaded with iron ore, from Lake Superior for Detroit, was wrecked in a gale last evening, 50 miles west of this place. A passenger named Birch, from Buffalo, and one of the crew, Emery Robertson, of St. Catherine's, were drowned. The Captain and the rest of the crew arrived here to-day.

PORT ROWAN, Ontario, Oct. 5.—The bark British Lion, with coal from Black River, Ohio, for Brockville, went ashore on Thursday on Long Point. All hands were saved.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The British ship Viscount, Capt. Nicholson, from New-York for Liverpool, arrived yesterday and reported having sighted, Sept. 23, the bark George Kremelberg, Capt. Patterson, from New-York Sept. 12, for Queenstown, abandoned and on beam ends, with all spars standing.

BASE-BALL.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 5.—Lowells, 13; Bostons, 11. Seven innings were played.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 5.—Alleghanys, of Pittsburg, 2; Buffalos, 0.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 5.—Crickets, 8; Auburns, 1.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 5.—Manchesters, 16; Rhode Islands, 1.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 5.—Crickets, 5; Rochesters, 4.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 5.—Louisvilles, 4; Chicagos, 0.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 5.—St. Louis, 11; Cincinnatis, 2.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 5.—Bartholomew Collins, of this city, a brakeman on the Boston and Albany Railroad, was killed at Charlton this morning.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 5.—A special to the *Morning News* from Beaufort says Robert Smalls, a colored ex-Congressman, was arrested at Beaufort today and carried to Columbia.

TROTTING IN ORANGE COUNTY.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 5.—At the Orange County pleasure grounds, on Wednesday the 3-minute race was won by Harvest Maid, St. Reno second, Peggy third, and Tommy Norwood fourth. Best time, 2:41¼. Judge Robertson won the 2:32 class race, Lottie K second, Dean's Hambletonian third, and Romulus fourth. Best time, 2:34¾. To-day the 2:50 race was won by Red Gauntlet, Kate second, and Peggy third. Four heats were trotted. Best time, 2:34¾. Dean's Hambletonian won the first two heats of the 2:37 race in 2:46¾, 2:39¾. Iago took the next three and the race in 2:36. 2:40 and 2:39¼. A free-for-all race for a purse of $500 takes place to-morrow. It has 10 entries.

THE EPISCOPALIAN CONVENTION.

THIRD DAY OF THE GENERAL CONVENTION IN BOSTON—CHANGES IN THE COMMITTEES—THE QUESTION OF CHANGING THE LEGAL TITLE OF THE CHURCH—SISTERHOODS, BROTHERHOODS, AND MORE VARIED SERVICES.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 5.—The proceedings of the third day of the Episcopal General Convention, in Emmanuel Church, were opened with prayer and singing by the choir of the Church of the Advent. The delegates were called to order at 10:25 by the President, Rev. Alexander Burgess, D. D. The Secretary called the roll of those who had not hitherto responded. The record of the proceedings of the second day were read and approved.

The President announced the following changes in the committees: On the Staff of the Church—Rev. Dr. Ingersoll, of Western New-York, in place of Rev. Dr. Austin, of the same diocese. Rev. Dr. Ingraham, of Miesouri, appointed to the Committee on the State of the Church, is absent, and Rev. Dr. Runcie, of the same diocese, is appointed in his place. Rev. Mr. Crockett, of Mississippi, appointed to the Committee on Unfinished Business, in place of Rev. Mr. Marks, of the same diocese. Rev. Dr. Porter, of South Carolina, who was appointed to the Committee on Expenses, exchanges with Rev. Mr. Wheeler, appointed to the Committee on Christian Education. Rev. Mr. Halbrook, of Minnesota, is appointed to the Committee on Unfinished Business, in place of Mr. Cole, who will be absent.

A communication was received from the Trustees of the Art Museum, inviting the House of Deputies to attend an exhibition there, and it was voted to attend with the House of Bishops on Saturday evening, Oct. 13.

Rev. Dr. De Koven, of Wisconsin, offered the following resolution in behalf of the Diocese of Wisconsin:

Resolved, That the House of Bishops concurring, a Constitutional Commission be appointed, consisting of seven Bishops, seven Presbyters, and seven laymen, to consider the question of a change in the legal title of the Church, and also to consider what other amendments, if any, should be made in the constitution of the Church at the beginning of the second century of its growth upon which it is about to enter, and that they be asked to print and circulate their report at least one month before the meeting of the next convention.

Dr. De Koven moved to have this resolution referred to the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution. The deputy from Long Island said he should move to lay the resolutions on the table, but courtesy forbid. The reading of the memorial and resolution from the Wisconsin Diocese was called for, and the house voted to have them read, which the Secretary proceeded to do. A motion to lay on the table was put and lost. Dr. De Koven, of Wisconsin, said that there were two things in the memorial presented: First, regarding the change of the name of the Church; secondly, the Constitutional Commission, which he said was the most important portion of the paper. A deputy from Wisconsin pleaded eloquently that the memorial should be referred to a committee of seven Bishops, seven Presbyters, and seven laymen.

A resolution from Mr. Welch, of Pennsylvania, asking for provision to secure individual work, the formation of adult Bible classes, the formation of Sisterhoods and Brotherhoods, and the establishment of more varied services, was made the order of the day for Tuesday morning.

The service of the Church was established as the service with which to daily open the convention.

The Committee on Constitutional Amendments reported in favor of limitation of jurisdiction of the Bishops of Texas, California, and Western and Northern Texas, and recommended the house to ratify the amendment providing for the relief of Bishoprics which are too large. Before the convention proceeded to act upon the amendment it was stated that Mr. Harris had not received legal notice, and this involved a long discussion as to what was proper notice. Rev. Dr. Adams, of Wisconsin, argued the question of the adoption of the amendment, and opposed its adoption.

At 1:30 the convention took a recess to 2:30 P. M. The convention reassembled at 2:30 P. M., and continued the discussion of the proposed amendment to the constitution, authorizing the setting off and division of already formed dioceses. Rev. Mr. Hill, of Tennessee, opened in the negative, and Mr. Hill Burgwin, of Pittsburg, followed on the same side. He did not believe that any portion of a territory should be cut off from the rest of a diocese without the consent of the people in that part which is to be proposed to thus set off. Rev. D. Thompson, of Louisiana, said there was a tendency in religious bodies to legislate for emergencies, and this was an instance of it. He would not have these cases provided for by several sweeping amendments to the constitution. He would have each case decided upon its individual merits. He thought that as it was contemplated to appoint a constitutional commission, it would be unwise to patch up the present constitution, when the possibility was that the commission would change all this.

Rev. Dr. Craick, of Kentucky, spoke in favor of the amendment, and refuted the arguments against it. He felt there was a dignity and a halo in and about the name of Bishop, which lent to it great power with the people.

Rev. Dr. Fulton, of Wisconsin, spoke in favor of the amendment. He claimed that the method of forming new dioceses was the result of an accident in the first instance, and was dependent upon the political action of National and State legislation.

The hour for adjournment arrived before the speaker had concluded, and he will continue his remarks to-morrow morning.

This evening the Board of Missions held its meeting in St. Paul's Church. Right Rev. Samuel Allen McKrosktry presided. The attendance was larger than on Thursday evening, and a number of ladies were present. The regular order of business was followed. The committee of three Bishops to take into consideration the indebtedness of the board reported that about $23,000 was still wanted, but that the whole sum could have been raised had the clergymen in a large number of parishes given proper assistance. The report was placed upon the calendar.

The report of the Committee on Domestic Missions was read, and proved very satisfactory. The receipts in excess of those of the year previous were $22,845 75. The committee recommended that some certain uniform method of collecting supplies be adopted. A central council for the wise distribution of the funds collected was suggested, and "envelope appliance" for use in the various churches was recommended. Regularity, system, and fixed habit were needed, and these, with right training, could be secured. Accompanying the report were the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the organized general charities of this Church should always be in a condition to meet promptly and fully the increasing and increasingly urgent demands upon them, call for a well-constructed and comprehensive financial system, which shall in good earnest attempt, at least, to carry opportunity and loving exhortation to help all on whom God has laid any responsibility in these interests.

Resolved, That this board take this whole subject into such consideration as in its judgment it may seem to demand, and that it respectfully and earnestly request the General Convention to take action thereupon.

After the reading of the report it was laid on the table, and made the special order for Friday evening next. The report of the Indian Commission was made the special order for Tuesday evening next. The report of the Foreign Commission was made the special order for Monday evening next.

Adjourned until Monday, Oct. 8, at 7:30 P. M.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6—1. A. M.—The storm last night in the New-England and Middle States is now disappearing off the coast of Nova Scotia. The temperature is generally rising; it is highest near Cairo. Easterly winds prevail in the West Gulf States; westerly in the North-west and lake region; elsewhere they are northerly. Light rain has fallen since last report in the lower lake region; elsewhere clear or partly cloudy weather has prevailed. The temperature has generally risen in the North-west, lake region, and West Gulf States; elsewhere it has fallen. The rivers have remained nearly stationary. Reports from the West Indies are missing.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England and the Middle Atlantic States, colder, clear, or partly cloudy weather, northerly winds, and rising barometer.

For the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, clear or partly cloudy weather, northerly winds, stationary temperature, and rising barometer.

For the West Gulf States, warmer, partly cloudy weather, occasional rain areas in Texas, easterly winds, stationary or lower pressure.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, light, variable winds, clear or partly cloudy weather, and stationary or higher pressure and temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, light, variable winds, mostly from the south, and rising, followed by stationary or falling, barometer.

For the lake region, westerly winds, stationary or higher pressure and temperature; on the upper lakes clear or partly cloudy weather, but on the lower lakes partly cloudy weather and areas of light rain.

The rivers will remain slowly stationary.

Cautionary signals continue at Cape Lookout, Cape Hatteras, Kitty Hawk, Cape Henry, Cape May, Atlantic City, Barnegat, Sandy Hook, and Eastport.

RAILROAD COMBINATIONS.

RATES TO BE STRICTLY MAINTAINED.

THE WESTERN FREIGHT AGENTS SIGN AN AGREEMENT — CO-OPERATION OF THE CANADA GRAND TRUNK—PROBABLE ADVANCE IN EASTWARD RATES—THE DEMAND OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

The meeting of railroad Presidents, managers, and freight agents which has been in session two days at the Windsor Hotel, and which will meet again to-day, is declared by railroad men to be the most important, not only in numbers but in the extent of property interested, that has ever assembled in this country. Never before has so general an attempt been made to bring together the men who are perpetually engaged in the sanguinary business of "cutting each other's throats." That business has not been so profitable as it was exciting, and now that all have had enough of fun, there is a disposition to make money. There is a degree of reticence about the men who compose the present convention that is more than usually discouraging, but they were in an unusually communicative humor last night, for railroad men, and all were full of assurance that everything was harmonious in all the sessions of yesterday. The corridor of the Windsor Hotel was thronged during the evening by stock-brokers, who freely discussed the probable result of the conference. It seemed to be generally believed that the "harmoniousness" would be a good thing for Wall-street, and that railroad stocks would improve forthwith, if the agreement to maintain rates were securely made.

There were several arrivals yesterday of railroad men from the West, and the morning meeting of freight agents was very largely attended. The consideration of the plan for agreeing to maintain such rates as should be established was again taken up. The disposition was soon made manifest to unite, and only the desire of a few cautious old fellows, who wanted to be sure that no trifling was intended, delayed the matter for an instant. The representatives of the Grand Trunk of Canada were especially cautious. They were not willing to go into any combination which was not to be upheld in good faith by all parties connected with it. The Toledo and Wabash Road was somewhat dilatory in coming in. Their hesitation, it was understood, was caused by their objection to the "evening up plan," which has been the cause of so much contention of late. This plan was one by which several of the leading roads secured the monopoly of the live stock freights for the Eastern market. The roads enjoying this monopoly, by the payment of $15 a car-load to a number of distributors, obtained about $3,000,000 of traffic, for which it is said they paid out nearly $1,000,000 in commissions, and all this in a secret and dreadful manner which has enraged the roads which have lost the traffic. At the meeting yesterday morning this matter was discussed with "some animation," as one of the agents expressed it, but no decision was reached, and the matter went over until night. The importance of putting a stop to the cutting under of rates consumed most of the time, and there was some talk about the apportionment plan, which was considered generally to be working well, and to give satisfaction alike to the roads and to shippers. The agreement, the terms of which could not, however, be learned, was adopted, and unanimously, all the agents present signing the compact to maintain uniform rates from competing points on West-bound freights. A committee, consisting of J. E. Simpson, of the Vandalia Railroad, Chairman; J. N. McCullough, Pittsburg and Fort Wayne; W. K. Muir, Canada Grand Trunk; W. H. Perry, Canada Southern, and John Nowell, Lake Shore, was appointed to submit the agreement to the Presidents in the evening, and the freight agents and general managers adjourned to meet again at 9 o'clock last night.

The Presidents also met in the morning, those present being Receiver Huch J. Jewett, Erie; Col. Thomas A. Scott, Pennsylvania; Mr. Garrett, Baltimore and Ohio; William H. Vanderbilt, New-York Central, and Sir Henry Tyler, of the Grand Trunk, who had been invited to take part in the conference. There was a general discussion of business, and a considerable delay in consequence of the failure of the freight agents and managers to reach a conclusion. President Garrett, it is understood, put forth the claim of his road for a larger percentage of the freight under the apportionment, and this claim, it is said, was strenuously opposed by President Vanderbilt. Last evening it was "believed" among the freight agents that a compromise had been reached, but the nature of it was not even remotely hinted at. Sir Henry Tyler was heard upon the propo ition to maintain such rates on the Grand Trunk that his road would not stand in constant competition with the through the trunk lines in the United States, and is reported to have signified his entire willingness to agree to the request for maintaining equitable rates if the Western lines could be relied on to keep their part of the proposed agreement. At 1 o'clock, after a short recess, the Presidents held a second session, which lasted all the afternoon. They came together again at 8 o'clock in the evening, when they received the committee appointed in the morning, while the anxious and "harmonious" delegates down stairs awaited with great patience the result of their deliberations. At 11 o'clock an application to President Scott for information was answered by his secretary, who assured the representatives of the press that the agreement had been laid before the President, and that the committee would not report the action taken until to-day. Soon after, at 11:15, the meeting adjourned, and the agents and managers will meet again to-day at 10:30 to hear the report.

While no one seemed inclined to talk on the subject frankly, there was enough said to convey the impression that the advance in rates from the present eastward bound tariff would undoubtedly be made on the 15th of October. All the Western agents say they are overdone with work, cannot carry the freight that is waiting for them, and that the proposed increase of 1 per cent would be but reasonable. One subject of discussion which occupied a good deal of attention was that of the change in classification which takes effect on Monday. This change was agreed upon two weeks ago at a meeting of the freight agents, their action afterward being ratified by the Presidents. The change contemplates the merging of what is now known as fourth and fifth class freights in a special class. The rates for the two classes are now 35 and 45 cents. The special class rate will be 40 cents. The change is looked upon with favor by the agents, as it will simplify accounts very materially.

THE DEAD ARCHBISHOP.

SERVICES IN ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL, NEWARK, N. J.—REMOVAL OF THE BODY TO BALTIMORE—ITS RECEPTION IN THAT CITY.

The final rites, in Newark, N. J., over the remains of the late Archbishop Bayley took place in St. Patrick's Cathedral early yesterday morning. The remains had lain in state at the cathedral since Thursday afternoon, and the Young Men's Catholic Association and the Young Men's Sodality guarded the body during the night. The solemn pontifical high requiem mass began at 7:30 o'clock. Bishop Corrigan led the services, and the sanctuary and baptistery were filled with clergy. Archbishop Gibbons and Bishop McQuaid, in their purple robes, the Dominican Father Byrnes, wearing his white habit, and two Benedictines in the black dress of their order were conspicuous. The officiating clergymen were Bishop Corrigan, celebrant; Vicar-General Doane, assistant priest; Rev. Fathers Cody and Leonard, honorary deacons; Rev. Fathers Shepherd and Borghese, deacon and sub-deacon. Muller's Requiem Mass in F was the mass which was sung. After the services the remains were carried out to the hearse by several priests and removed to the Market-Street Depot. They were placed in a palace car and taken to Baltimore, several clergymen accompanying them.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 5.—The remains of the late Archbishop Bayley reached this city at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The time for the arrival of the remains was generally known throughout the city, and the crowd which gathered at the Union Depot, and along the route of the procession to the archiepiscopal residence, numbered fully 15,000. The reverend clergy, with Mgr. Chalard, of the American College at Rome, the Catholic Conference, the Trustees of the Cathedral, the Young Catholic's Friend Society, the Catholic Young Men's Library Association, the Catholic Beneficial and Temperance societies, and the Knights of St. Ignatius assembled to escort the remains to the late residence of the deceased Archbishop. At 2:15 o'clock the line of procession was formed on Charles-street, the right resting on Centre-street, with a platoon of Police in front. The Beneficial and temperance societies took the head of the line as follows: Beneficial Societies—St. John's, St. Ignatius', St. Vincent de Paul's, St. Patrick's, St. James', St. Michael's, St. Alphonsus', St. Mary Star of the Sea, St. Joseph's, St. Martin's, Immaculate Conception, St. Bridget's, 14 Holy Martyrs' and St. Peter's. Temperance Societies—Cathedral, St. Vincent de Paul's, St. Peter's, and St. John's. These were followed by the Christian Brothers, the Seminarians of St. Sulpice, acolytes, and the reverend clergy to the number of 50, for whom the Young Catholic's Friend Society and the Young Men's Catholic Library Association acted as escort. The procession had in front a cross with the representation of the mother and child, and among the clergy was borne the mitre and crozier of the late Archbishop. The mitre rested on a cushion of white flowers. No regalia other than their badges were permitted in the procession. The line of march was out Charles-street to the Union Depot. The train arrived on time accompanied by Bishop Gibbons who is to succeed to the Archbishopric, and Bishops Corrigan and McQuaid, with a number of the clergy of this city, who had attended the Archbishop when he died. The casket, which is of oak, with golden trimmings, was removed from the car and taken by F. W. Dannmann, Thomas Whelan, Alfred Reid, James Kenny, Joseph W. Jenkins, Ambrose White, J. R. Eney, and E. B. Hickey, Trustees of the Cathedral, who were honorary pall-bearers. The clerical pall-bearers were Rev. Fathers Foley, McManus, Chapelli, and McCoy, of this City. Dougherty, of Ellicott City; Doyle and Baiter, of Washington, and Griffin, of St. Charles. The casket had a large ornamental cross of gold on top and a beautiful bouquet of white flowers, the centre of which bore the inscription, "My Dear Uncle," worked in violets. The casket was placed in a hearse drawn by four black horses, and the procession was reformed in the same order as it moved to the depot, except that a few carriages containing the dignitaries of the Church and some of the visiting clergy followed the hearse. The route of the procession to the Archiepiscopal residence was by way of Charles, Madison, Park, Franklin, Cathedral, and Mulberry streets. As the line passed in front of the Cathedral the clergy and the seminarians chanted the "Miserere." When the head of the procession halted, the street was so thronged the Police had much difficulty in clearing a space sufficient for the pall-bearer to remove the casket from the hearse. More than an hour was consumed in moving from the depot to the end of the march. The casket was taken to the west parlor of the residence and placed upon a catafalque. The body will then be laid in state, but those others than the clergy and seminarians and members of the conference were permitted to view it until 8 o'clock in the evening. The Archiepiscopal residence, on North Charles-street, and the Cathedral are heavily draped with black. The obsequies will take place on Tuesday next, after which the remains will be taken to Emmetsburg for interment. Archbishop Bayley has been but four years Primate, and for a great portion of that time he was in poor health, but he had endeared himself to the people, and his death, though looked for, has cast a gloom over the Catholic portion of our people.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire was discovered about noon yesterday in the Narragansett Oil and Color Works, Nos. 124 and 125 Furman-street, Brooklyn. An alarm was promptly given, and the Fire Department was on the ground in a few minutes, but the flames, fanned by a strong wind, had already gained such headway that it was found impossible to save the machinery or the exceedingly inflammable material of which the stock was composed. The origin of the fire is not known to either the proprietor, Mr. Wells, or the engineer, the only two persons who were in the building when the flames were discoverd. The loss is estimated at $16,000 on the stock and machinery, and $5,000 on the building. The property was insured for $13,000 in the Brewers' and Maltsters, Phœnix, Westchester, and Royal Companies.

A fire broke out at 8 o'clock last night in M. B. Seehler & Co.'s Carriage Manufactory, corner of Liberty and Walnut streets, Cincinnati. The damage to the building and machinery is $10,000, and the

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct 5, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce on the dock for last week have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	5	Lead, pigs	6,455
B. E. Peas, bags	107	Leather, sides	13,115
B. W. Flour, pks	10	Molasses, bbls	46
Beans, bbls	337	Spirits Turp., bbls	85
Beeswax, pkgs	5	Resin, bbls	987
Broom-corn, bales	162	Oil-cake, pkgs	183
Buffalo robes, bales	3	Oil, lard, bbls	135
Cotton, bales	594	Pea-nuts, bags	360
Copper, bbls	100	Pork, pkgs	144
Dried Fruit, pkgs	570	Beef, pkgs	963
Eggs, pkgs	854	Cut-meats, pkgs	3,560
Flour, bbls	15,754	Lard, tcs	1,301
Wheat, bushels	170,343	Lard, kegs	225
Corn, bushels	114,693	Butter, pkgs	5,325
Oats, bushels	79,913	Cheese, pkgs	18,119
Rye, bushels	8,585	Sponge, bales	15
Malt, bushels	200	Starch, pkgs	971
Barley, bushels	52,018	Stearine, pkgs	67
Peas, bushels	668	Sumac, pkgs	140
Oat-meal, bbls	200	Tallow, pkgs	432
Flax-seed, bags	1,898	Tea, pkgs	3
Grease, pkgs	70	Tobacco, hhds	237
Grass-seed, bags	220	Tobacco, pkgs	1,115
Hemp, bales	15	Whisky, bbls	736
Hides, No	1,891	Wool, bales	8,530
Hops, bales	858	Wine, (Cal.,) galls	38,497
Horns, No	19,035	Whale-oil, galls	2,439

ASHES—Are selling only in small lots, with Pots quoted nominal at from $4 50@$5, and Pearls at $5 75 @$7 ℔ 100 ℔.

BEES-WAX—Yellow has been in limited request within the range of from 28c.@30c. ℔ lb., (the latter an extreme rate for choice.)

BRICKS—Have shown less activity in a general way, yet have been held firmly with Pale quoted at $2@ $2 50; Hard, common, $6@$7 75; choice at $8 75 @$4 25; Croton Front, $7@$9; Philadelphia Facing, $23@$27 ℔ 1,000, and stock delivered from yard at the customary advance on these figures.

COAL—Has been in comparatively moderate demand, with values rather weak....Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $12@$14; Liverpool Gas Cannel, $9 50@$11; Newcastle Gas, $4 50@$5; Provincial Gas, $4 50@$5; American Gas, $5 50@$6; Cumberland and Clearfield, $4@$4 50; and Anthracite, $3 25@ $3 75 for cargoes.

COCOA—Has been dull throughout, yet quoted as before.

COFFEE—Generally quoted weak, on a slow movement....Sales include 1,400 bags Laguayra and 1,982 bags Maracaibo, reported at easier figures; and 3,500 bags Rio, per Kepler, on private terms.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been in fairly active request, and, with generally moderate offerings, prices have been well supported.

CORDAGE—Has been in limited demand, with values quoted essentially as before.

COTTON—Has been in more request for early delivery, mostly for spinning purposes, though partly for shipment, at an improvement of 1-16c. ℔ lb....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 2,087 bales, (of which 412 bales were on last evening,) including 450 bales to shippers, and 1,637 bales to spinners....And for forward delivery business has been fairly active at stronger rates....Sales have been reported since our last of 45,200 bales, (of which 9,600 bales were on last evening and 35,600 bales to-day,) with 5,100 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, October, closing at 11.20c., November, 11.16c.@11.17c.; December, 11.13c.; January, 11.22c.; February, 11.30c.@11.31c.; March, 11.49c.@11.50c.; April, 11.62c.@11.64c.; May, 11.74c.@ 11.75c.; June, 11.87c.@11.89c.; showing an advance of 1@3 points, closing steady....The receipts at this port to-day were 994 bales, and at the shipping ports 12,311 bales, against 10,156 bales same day last week, and for the whole week, 57,934 bales, against 42,666 bales same time last week....The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1877, were 151,707 bales, against 344,551 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (six days) for Great Britain, from all the shipping ports, 11,487 bales; to the Continent, 100 bales; to France, 96 bales; to the Channel, none; to Mexico, none; to Canada, 34,362 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 251,500 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Ordinary	Strict Ordinary	Good Ordinary	Strict Good Ordinary	Low Middling	Strict Low Mid.	Middling	Strict Good Mid.	Middling Fair	Fair
New Cotton. Uplands.	10	10⅜	10⅝	10⅞	11	11⅛	11⅜	11 9-16	11 11-16	12
Alabama.	10	10⅜	10⅝	10⅞	11	11⅛	11⅜	11 9-16	11 11-16	12⅛
N. O.	10⅛	10⅜	10⅝	10⅞	11	11⅛	11⅜	11 9-16	11 11-16	12⅛
Texas.	10⅜	10⅝	10⅞	10⅞	11⅛	11⅜	11⅝	11 9-16	11 11-16	12⅜

Stained.

	Good Ordinary	Strict Good Ord.	Low Middling	Strict Low Mid.	Middling	Strict Good Mid.	Middling Fair	Fair
	9⅜	10	10⅜	10⅝	10⅞	10⅞	12	12⅜

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Though the general complaint to-day was of a rather slow movement in State and Western flour, the dealings were to a fair aggregate, chiefly in a jobbing way, to provide for trade wants, but in part for shipment, mostly to the West Indies, on a generally steady basis as to prices. Low grade Winter Wheat Extras were exceptionally weak, under free and urgent offerings. Minnesota and Western were comparatively taken for favorite brands of this class, particularly Patent. Holders were generally more confident in view of the higher range of Wheat in the local market.....Sales have been reported since our last of 13,600 bbls. of all grades, including unsound Flour of all classes, very poor to choice, at $2 50@ $6, mostly unsound Extras at $4 75@$5 75; Southern Flour at $5 25@$6 50, chiefly Southern and Minnesota Extras at $5 25@$6; very poor to fancy No. 2 at $3@$4 60, mainly at $3 65@$4 35 for poor to choice Winter, (60 bbls. fancy Winter went at $4 60), and $4 25@$4 75 for Spring; ordinary to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5@$5 50, mostly at $5 10 @$5 40; inferior to very good Extra State, $5 65@$6; very good to fancy do. at $6@$6 35; City Mills Extra, shipping grades, for West Indies, $6 40@$6 65 for good to fancy, chiefly at $6 40@$6 50; do. for South America, $6 85@$7 50 for good to choice; do., for English markets, quoted at $5 70@$5 75; do., Family Extras, $7 25@$8 25, the latter for strictly choice; inferior to very good shipping Extra Genesee, $5 60@$6; very good to fancy do. at $6@$6 35; and most other grades within the previous range.....Included in the reported sales were 4,500 bbls. shipping Extra, for pickups delivery, of which 2,100 bbls. City Mill Extra, nearly all for the West Indies;) 650 bbls. Minnesota clear, 1,300 bbls. do. straight Extras, 850 bbls. do. Patent do., 3,100 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (of which about 1,500 bbls. for export at $6 10@$6 75,) 540 bbls. Superfine, 625 bbls. No. 2, 360 bbls. Sour, and 790 bbls. unsound Extras at quoted rates.....Southern Flour was moderately active and quoted about steady, with 1,950 bbls. within the previous range, of which 800 bbls. No. 2 and Superfine at respectively $4 40 and $5 40.....Rye Flour, a shade easier; 450 bbls. sold chiefly at $4 15@$4 50 for about fair to choice Superfine State, and $5 for Corn-meal, which ruled steady. 950 bbls. sold, of which 700 bbls. Brandywine, at $3 35; also 1,900 bags coarse Meal at unchanged figures.....Buckwheat Flour quiet; good to choice quoted at $2@$2 25 ℔ 100 ℔.

FRUIT—The movements in the leading kinds have been to a fair aggregate, Raisins attracting most attention, and generally indicative of steadiness as to value....Sales include 900 bxs. Layer Raisins at $1 25@$1 30 for old, and $1 80@$1 85 for new; 6,000 bxs. loose at $2 10@ $2 15 for new, and $1 60@$1 80 for old; 1,200 half bxs. Valencia at 3c.@3¼c.; 700 bbls. Currants at 6c.@ 6¾c. for old, and 6¾c. for new; 250 cases Sardines at 12c.@13c. for halves, and 13¼c. for quarter bxs.

GRAIN—The Wheat movement was to a comparatively liberal aggregate and at generally higher prices, the dealings for prompt delivery—mainly for shipment—showing an advance of 2c.@3c., and for forward delivery as a rule at 1c.@2c. ℔ bushel, and in the instance of No. 2 Red for October much dearer, closing for Western grades firm and for Spring, in the option line, rather weaker. The offerings for prompt delivery were very moderate.....Sales were reported to-day of 369,000 bushels (of which about 129,000 bushels for early delivery,) including Extra White, a car-load at $1 57; White Western, 7,000 bushels of fair quality, at $1 42; White State, 6,700 bushels, at $1 54@$1 55; New-York No. 1 Red, 5,000 bushels, at $1 50; New-York No. 2 Red, 2,400 bushels, at $1 47; do., October options, 112,000 bushels, at $1 43@$1 46; closing at $1 45¾@$1 46; ungraded Red, in lots, about 6,500 bushels, at $1 45@$1 50; No. 1 Milwaukee and Green Bay Spring, 24,000 bushels, at $1 37@$1 38; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, 48,000 bushels, at $1 33@$1 35, closing at $1 35¾-No. 2 Chicago and North-west Spring, 20,000 bushels, at $1 34@$1 35; New-York No. 2 Spring, October options, 112,000 bushels, at $1 30@ $1 30½; No. 2 North-west Spring, October option, at $1 32, and ungraded Spring, in lots, 6,800 bushels, at $1 35@$1 37.....The quotations for the afternoon call were for No. 2 Red Winter, October delivery, at $1 45¾ bid and $1 46 asked; do., November, $1 40@$1 43; do., December, nominal.....And New-York No. 2 Spring, October option, $1 30@ $1 30½; November, $1 27½@$1 28; December nominal.....And No. 2 North-west Spring, October option, $1 31@$1 34; November, $1 28@$1 31; and December nominal.....The dealings in Corn have been more extensive, especially for forward delivery, and prices have again advanced about ½c. ℔ bushel, with New-York No. 2 in most request.....Sales have been reported to-day of 312,000 bushels for all deliveries, (of which 152,000 bushels for early delivery,) including steamer Mixed for early delivery at 57½c.@58½c.; New-York steamer Mixed, October option, 8,000 bushels, at 58¼c.; New-York No. 2, for early delivery, at 58½c.@59c., closing at 58¾c.@59c.; do., October option, 45,000 bushels at 58¼c., and, last half of October, 40,000 bushels, at 58¾c.; do., November, 64,000 bushels, at 59½c.@59¾c.; Mixed Western, ungraded, poor to fancy, at 56c.@60c., mainly at 58½c.@59c. for sailing vessel, and 59c.@60c. for prompt delivery; Western and State at 60c.; No. 2 White, 2,000 bushels, at 60c.....At afternoon call, Corn, New-York steamer Mixed, October option, closed at 58¾c.@59c.; November at 59c.@59¼c.; December at 59¼c.@59¾c.....And New-York No. 2, October option, closed at 58½c.@58¾c.; do., November, at 59½c. @59¾c.; do., December, at 59½c.@60c.....Rye has been without movement; quoted as before.....Peas and Malt inactive; quoted about steady.....Of Barley, no further sales were made; Canada quoted at 85c.@95c.; prime six-rowed State at 80c.....Oats have been offered more freely, especially Western product, and have been quoted at rather lower rates, with moderate activity.....Sales have been reported of 115,000 bushels, including New-York No. 1 White, 1,400 bushels, at 41½c.; New-York No. 2 White, 18,000 bushels, at 37½c.@37¾c.; New-York No. 2, 700 bushels; do. White, at 34½c.; New-York No. 1, 14,000 bushels at 35c.; New-York No. 2, in lots, 9,000 bushels, at 34½c.@34¾c.; White Western, 8,500 bushels, at 34c.@40c., (1,000 bushels at 35-lb. average,(40c.;) Mixed Western, 19,300 bushels, at 33c.@36c., (of which 14,400 bushels fair, afloat, at 34½c.;) No. 2 Chicago, new, afloat, 29,000 bushels, out promptly, at 35c.; do., old, 14,000 bushels in store, at 32c. The inquiry for Feed has been more active, and values have been generally quoted somewhat firmer; 2,900 bags 40-lb. sold in lots at $17@$17 50; and very choice do. at $18. Rye Feed at $13@13 50. Hay moderately active and quoted about steady for the better qualities.....We quote shipping at 45c.@60c., and retailing qualities at 60c.@ 85c., the latter for fancy ℔ 100 ℔.; Clover, 55c.@65c.; Salt Hay, 45c.@50c. Straw has been quiet, with Rye Straw quoted at from 40c.@60c.; Oat, 35c.@50c.....Seeds quiet; Clover quoted for October arrival at 8¾c. bid, and 9c. asked; Timothy, here, at $2 40; rough Flax at $1 70@$1 75.....The week's export clearances, hence, for European ports, include 24,622 bbls. Flour, 1,237,451 bushels Wheat, 833,865 bushels Corn, 132,935 bushels Rye, 10,241 bushels Barley, thus making the heaviest shipments, hence, in any week this season, or for a long time past.

GUNNY CLOTH—Domestic Cloth has been moderately sought after within the range of 12c.@12½c., as to weights and brands.....Other kinds dull and unsettled.

HARDWARE—Has been in generally good request, and quoted, as a rule, firm in price.

HEMP—Has been slow of sale throughout, within the previous range.

HIDES—Have been moderately active at full rates for desirable lots of the leading kinds.....Sales include 2,000 Dry-salted Bahia, to arrive from Europe, on private terms; 2,200 Central American at 20½c., 60 days, and 205 Rio Hache at 16½c., 60 days.

HOPS—The week's business has been on a rather more liberal scale, but, in view of the extensive receipts, prices have favored buyers.....New crop Hops at 8c. @21c. for New-York, and 8c.@21c. for other growths; crop of 1876, 4c.@7c.; Olds, all growths, 2c.@5c. ℔ lb.....The receipts for the week were 3,774 bales, and since Sept. 1, 1877, as made up by Mr. Emmett Wells, 9,468 bales, against 7,515 bales same period in 1876; export clearances this week, 1,304 bales, and since Sept. 1, 2,906 bales, against 3,471 bales same period in 1876. The exports of the week were represented as having been largely on account of growers, on consignment to the English markets.

LATHS, LIME AND LUMBER—The demand for most kinds of Lumber, has been on a comparatively moderate scale, with values quoted about steady in the instances of the leading kinds of stock.....Eastern Spruce quoted here at $12 50@$15 50; Yellow Pine quoted here at $18@$23; White Pine at $14@$23; Walnut, $52@$75, and other Hard Woods about as previously quoted.....Eastern Laths have been in moderately active request, on the basis of $1 40 ℔ 1,000.....Lime has been in fair demand, within the range of 65c.@1 15 ℔ bbl....; Cement and Plaster Paris continue in moderate request and quoted essentially unchanged in price.

LEATHER—Hemlock Sole has been freely purchased, in part for export, on a generally very firm basis as to values, the demand running ahead of the arrivals and leading to a material reduction in the available supply here, desirable light weight and damaged stock having become quite scarce. Upper Leather has been also actively sought after at generally full prices. Morocco and Harness Leather has been in fair request within the previous range.....The week's receipts of Sole have been 79,736 sides and 2,872 bales do.; exports 22,000 sides, including 16,000 sides to England and 14,000 sides to the Continent.....We quote Sole thus: Hemlock Tannage—Light, 22½c.@23c. for Buenos Ayres; 22½c.@23c. for California, and 22½c. for common Hide; Medium, 24c.@25c. for Buenos Ayres, 23½c.@24c. for California, and 23c.@23½c. for common Hide; Heavy, 24c.@25c. for Buenos Ayres, 23½c.@24c. for California, and 23c.@24c. for common Hide; good Damaged stock, 21c.@22c.; poor do., 18c.@19c. Slaughter thin Light Backs, 32c.@32½c.; Middle Backs, 32c.@34c.; Light Crop, 30c.@31c.; Middle Crop, 31c.@32c.; Heavy Crop, 31c.@32c.....Texas thins: Light, 30c.@31c.; Middle and Over Crop, 31c.@32c.; Bellies, 18c.@17c.; Rough Hemlock, 26c.@27c.; Rough Oak, 27c.@31c. ℔ ℔.

METALS—The general market has been quoted about steady for the leading kinds of stock, with a fair business noted in some descriptions.....Of Iron, sales were reported of 275 tons Scotch Pig, (150 tons Eaglinton, 75 tons Coltness, and 50 tons Glengarnock,) on private terms; 1,400 tons Glengarnock Pig quoted at $25; 1,700 tons Nos. 1 and 2 American at $19@$20 and $17@18; also, of Iron Rods, 600 tons on private terms.....Of Spelter, and Zinc quoted as before, with light movement.....Of Ingot Copper, 500,000 ℔. Lake were reported as contracted for at 19½c., and 100,000 ℔. Tennessee at 19c.@ 20c.....Tin generally quiet, but quotations essentially unchanged.....Of Pig Lead, 2,500 tons domestic reported sold at $4 37½.

MOLASSES—Foreign scarce and wanted; held very firmly; 160 bbls. Porto Rico sold on private terms.....Of New-Orleans, 275 bbls. sold at 42c.@55c. for fair to fancy.

NAILS—Have been moderately inquired for, since our last, chiefly in a jobbing way, on the basis of $2 50 for common Fence and Sheathing, and $4 25@$5 25 for Clinch ℔ keg.

NAVAL STORES—A better demand has been noted for Resin on the basis of $1 70@$1 80 for Strained to good Strained; $1 90@$2 for No. 2, $2 12½@ $2 87½ for No. 1, and $3@$5 for Pale to Window Glass, ℔ 280 lb. Sales reported of 1,400 bbls. good Strained at $1 75, 2,310 bbls. Nos. 2 and 1, at $1 90@ $2 15; and 400 bbls. No. 1, at $2 15@$2 50.....The continues inactive at $2@$2 25 ℔ bbl....City Pitch at $2 12½@$2 25 ℔ bbl.....Spirits of Turpentine has been in good request, and quoted stronger in price, with moderate sales, chiefly for prompt delivery, at the close up to 34½c.@35c. ℔ gallon. Sales, 150 bbls. New-York pkgs. at 34½c.@35c., and 100 bbls., buyer's option, October, at 35c. ℔ gallon.

OILS—The demand for Crude is fair request, but the light offering of strictly prime quality has been against free dealings.....Western, in bags, at $33@$33 50, currency, for prime.....City, from East India Seed, nominal at $37 @$38; sales reported for the week, 1,245 bbls.

OILS—The inquiry for the leading kinds has been fair, almost wholly for small amounts of stock, to meet urgent wants, and values have been quoted with firmness throughout, with extreme rates, with October options quoted at the close at $14 20@$14 30; November, $14 bid; December, $14@$14 20; seller the remainder of the year at $14@$14 20; January at $14, with sales reported, 2,500 bbls. seller January at $13 90@ $14.....Dressed Hogs much higher, with City quoted up to 7¼c.@7½c., and fancy Pigs at 8c.@8¼c., on very light offerings and a good demand.....Cotton-seed ranged at very firm rates.....Sales include small lots of Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 8½c. @9¼c., and sundry small lots of other City stock, in bulk, within the former range.....Rib Bellies, in bxs., at 8¾c.@9¼c.....Bacon has been firm but quiet, with City Long Clear quoted at 8¾c.@8¾c.; Western do. at 8½c., and Short Clear at 8¾c.; sales reported of only 30 bxs. City Long Clear at the quoted rates.....Western Steam Lard has been in better request for early delivery, and has been again quoted firmer.....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 925 tcs. prime at $9 22½@ $9 25.....And for forward delivery here, Western Steam Lard has been fairly active, with Western Steam, October option, quoted at the close at $9 20; November at $9@$9 05; December, $8 80@$8 85; seller the remainder of the year at $8 80@$8 82½; January, $8 85 @$8 87½.....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the extent of 2,250 tcs., October, at $9 20; 750 tcs., November, at $9; 1,500 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at $8 80@$8 82½; City Steam and Kettle were sought after; quoted at the close at $9 12½; sales, 185 tcs. at this rate.....And No. 1 quoted at $8 75 @$8 87½.....Refined Lard in more request quoted for the Continent, for early delivery, at the close, at $8 75@$8 87½; 1,000 tcs. sold early at $9 65 ℔ West Indies at $7.....Beef and Beef Hams have been very quiet at unchanged rates; 60 bbls. Summer-cured Beef Hams sold at $18@$18 50.....A fair movement noted in desirable lots of Butter, Cheese, and Eggs within the previous range.....Tallow has been quoted steady at $7 75@ $7 93¾ for primo to very choice, with sales reported of equal to 70,000 ℔., in lots, within the range; also 200 bbls. at $7 87½, (Stearine wanted, with prime to strictly choice Western, in tcs., quoted at $10 25@$10 62½.....The week's export clearances hence for European ports included 374 pkgs. Pork, 651 pkgs. Beef, 4,038 pkgs. Bacon, 10,310 pkgs. Lard, 5,730 pkgs. Butter, and 28,823 pkgs. Cheese; also, 1,082 pkgs. Tallow.

RICE—Has been in fair demand in a jobbing way at generally full rates, with fair to strictly choice Carolina at from $7 62½@$7 87½; Louisiana at $7@$7 25; Rangoon at $3 37½@$3 62½, gold, in bond; Patna at $7 12½@$7 25, currency, free, and in bond at $3 87½ @$4, and $5 40.....Rye Flour, a shade easier; 450 bbls. sold chiefly at $4 15@$4 50 for about fair to choice Superfine State.....Of Corn-meal, which ruled steady. 950 bbls. sold, of which 700 bbls. Brandywine, at $3 35; also 1,900 bags coarse Meal at unchanged figures.....Buckwheat Flour quiet; good to choice quoted at $2@$2 25 ℔ 100 ℔.

FRUIT—The movements in the leading kinds have been to a fair aggregate, Raisins attracting most attention, and generally indicative of steadiness as to value....Sales include 900 bxs. Layer Raisins at $1 25@$1 30 for old, and $1 80@$1 85 for new; 6,000 bxs. loose at $2 10@ $2 15 for new, and $1 60@$1 80 for old; 1,200 half bxs. Valencia at 3c.@3¼c.; 700 bbls. Currants at 6c.@ 6¾c. for old, and 6¾c. for new; 250 cases Sardines at 12c.@13c. for halves, and 13¼c. for quarter bxs.

GRAIN—The Wheat movement was to a comparatively liberal aggregate and at generally higher prices, the dealings for prompt delivery—mainly for shipment—showing an advance of 2c.@3c., and for forward delivery as a rule at 1c.@2c. ℔ bushel, and in the instance of No. 2 Red for October much dearer, closing for Western grades firm and for Spring, in the option line, rather weaker. The offerings for prompt delivery were very moderate.....Sales were reported to-day of 369,000 bushels (of which about 129,000 bushels for early delivery,) including Extra White, a car-load at $1 57; White Western, 7,000 bushels of fair quality, at $1 42; White State, 6,700 bushels, at $1 54@$1 55; New-York No. 1 Red, 5,000 bushels, at $1 50; New-York No. 2 Red, 2,400 bushels, at $1 47; do., October options, 112,000 bushels, at $1 43@$1 46; closing at $1 45¾@$1 46; ungraded Red, in lots, about 6,500 bushels, at $1 45@$1 50; No. 1 Milwaukee and Green Bay Spring, 24,000 bushels, at $1 37@$1 38; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, 48,000 bushels, at $1 33@$1 35, closing at $1 35-No. 2 Chicago and North-west Spring, 20,000 bushels, at $1 34@$1 35; New-York No. 2 Spring, October options, 112,000 bushels, at $1 30@ $1 30½; No. 2 North-west Spring, October option, at $1 32, and ungraded Spring, in lots, 6,800 bushels, at $1 35@$1 37.....The quotations for the afternoon call were for No. 2 Red Winter, October delivery, at $1 45¾ bid and $1 46 asked; do., November, $1 40@$1 43; do., December, nominal.....And New-York No. 2 Spring, October option, $1 30@ $1 30½; November, $1 27½@$1 28; December nominal.....And No. 2 North-west Spring, October option, $1 31@$1 34; November, $1 28@$1 31; and December nominal.....The dealings in Corn have been more extensive, especially for forward delivery, and prices have again advanced about ½c. ℔ bushel, with New-York No. 2 in most request.....Sales have been reported to-day of 312,000 bushels for all deliveries, (of which 152,000 bushels for early delivery,) including steamer Mixed for early delivery at 57½c.@58½c.; New-York steamer Mixed, October option, 8,000 bushels, at 58¼c.; New-York No. 2, for early delivery, at 58½c.@59c., closing at 58¾c.@59c.; do., October option, 45,000 bushels at 58¼c., and, last half of October, 40,000 bushels, at 58¾c.; do., November, 64,000 bushels, at 59½c.@59¾c.; Mixed Western, ungraded, poor to fancy, at 56c.@60c., mainly at 58½c.@59c. for sailing vessel, and 59c.@60c. for prompt delivery; Western and State at 60c.; No. 2 White, 2,000 bushels, at 60c.....At afternoon call, Corn, New-York steamer Mixed, October option, closed at 58¾c.@59c.; November at 59c.@59¼c.; December at 59½c.@59¾c.....And New-York No. 2, October option, closed at 58½c.@58¾c.; do., November, at 59½c. @59¾c.; do., December, at 59½c.@60c.....Rye has been without movement; quoted as before.....Peas and Malt inactive; quoted about steady.....Of Barley, no further sales were made; Canada quoted at 85c.@95c.; prime six-rowed State at 80c.....Oats have been offered more freely, especially Western product, and have been quoted at rather lower rates, with moderate activity.....Sales have been reported of 115,000 bushels, including New-York No. 1 White, 1,400 bushels, at 41½c.; New-York No. 2 White, 18,000 bushels, at 37½c.@37¾c.; New-York No. 2, 700 bushels; do. White, at 34½c.; New-York No. 1, 14,000 bushels at 35c.; New-York No. 2, in lots, 9,000 bushels, at 34½c.@34¾c.; White Western, 8,500 bushels, at 34c.@40c., (1,000 bushels at 35-lb. average,(40c.;) Mixed Western, 19,300 bushels, at 33c.@36c., (of which 14,400 bushels fair, afloat, at 34½c.;) No. 2 Chicago, new, afloat, 29,000 bushels, out promptly, at 35c.; do., old, 14,000 bushels in store, at 32c. The inquiry for Feed has been more active, and values have been generally quoted somewhat firmer; 2,900 bags 40-lb. sold in lots at $17@$17 50; and very choice do. at $18. Rye Feed at $13@13 50. Hay moderately active and quoted about steady for the better qualities.....We quote shipping at 45c.@60c., and retailing qualities at 60c.@ 85c., the latter for fancy ℔ 100 ℔.; Clover, 55c.@65c.; Salt Hay, 45c.@50c. Straw has been quiet, with Rye Straw quoted at from 40c.@60c.; Oat, 35c.@50c.....Seeds quiet; Clover quoted for October arrival at 8¾c. bid, and 9c. asked; Timothy, here, at $2 40; rough Flax at $1 70@$1 75.....The week's export clearances, hence, for European ports, include 24,622 bbls. Flour, 1,237,451 bushels Wheat, 833,865 bushels Corn, 132,935 bushels Rye, 10,241 bushels Barley, thus making the heaviest shipments, hence, in any week this season, or for a long time past.

GUNNY CLOTH—Domestic Cloth has been moderately sought after within the range of 12c.@12½c., as to weights and brands.....Other kinds dull and unsettled.

HARDWARE—Has been in generally good request, and quoted, as a rule, firm in price.

HEMP—Has been slow of sale throughout, within the previous range.

HIDES—Have been moderately active at full rates for desirable lots of the leading kinds.....Sales include 2,000 Dry-salted Bahia, to arrive from Europe, on private terms; 2,200 Central American at 20½c., 60 days, and 205 Rio Hache at 16½c., 60 days.

HOPS—The week's business has been on a rather more liberal scale, but, in view of the extensive receipts, prices have favored buyers.....New crop Hops at 8c. @21c. for New-York, and 8c.@21c. for other growths; crop of 1876, 4c.@7c.; Olds, all growths, 2c.@5c. ℔ lb.....The receipts for the week were 3,774 bales, and since Sept. 1, 1877, as made up by Mr. Emmett Wells, 9,468 bales, against 7,515 bales same period in 1876; export clearances this week, 1,304 bales, and since Sept. 1, 2,906 bales, against 3,471 bales same period in 1876. The exports of the week were represented as having been largely on account of growers, on consignment to the English markets.

LATHS, LIME AND LUMBER—The demand for most kinds of Lumber, has been on a comparatively moderate scale, with values quoted about steady in the instances of the leading kinds of stock.....Eastern Spruce quoted here at $12 50@$15 50; Yellow Pine quoted here at $18@$23; White Pine at $14@$23; Walnut, $52@$75, and other Hard Woods about as previously quoted.....Eastern Laths have been in moderately active request, on the basis of $1 40 ℔ 1,000.....Lime has been in fair demand, within the range of 65c.@1 15 ℔ bbl....; Cement and Plaster Paris continue in moderate request and quoted essentially unchanged in price.

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RICE—Has been in fair demand in a jobbing way at generally full rates, with fair to strictly choice Carolina at from $7 62½@$7 87½; Louisiana at $7@$7 25; Rangoon at $3 37½@$3 62½, gold, in bond; Patna at $7 12½@$7 25, currency, free, and in bond at $3 87½ @$4, and $5 40.....Rye Flour, a shade easier; 450 bbls. sold chiefly at $4 15@$4 50 for about fair to choice Superfine State.....Of Corn-meal, which ruled steady. 950 bbls. sold, of which 700 bbls. Brandywine, at $3 35; also 1,900 bags coarse Meal at unchanged figures.....Buckwheat Flour quiet; good to choice quoted at $2@$2 25 ℔ 100 ℔.

FRUIT—The movements in the leading kinds have been to a fair aggregate, Raisins attracting most attention, and generally indicative of steadiness as to value....Sales include 900 bxs. Layer Raisins at $1 25@$1 30 for old, and $1 80@$1 85 for new; 6,000 bxs. loose at $2 10@ $2 15 for new, and $1 60@$1 80 for old; 1,200 half bxs. Valencia at 3c.@3¼c.; 700 bbls. Currants at 6c.@ 6¾c. for old, and 6¾c. for new; 250 cases Sardines at 12c.@13c. for halves, and 13¼c. for quarter bxs.

GRAIN—The Wheat movement was to a comparatively liberal aggregate and at generally higher prices, the dealings for prompt delivery—mainly for shipment—showing an advance of 2c.@3c., and for forward delivery as a rule at

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 13, 10 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 20, 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, promenades, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ALGERIA...WED., Oct. 10 | ABYSSINIA..WED.. Oct. 24
BOTHNIA...WED., Oct. 17 | SCYTHIA...WED., Oct. 31

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green.

For freight and passage apply to CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 6
GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 10

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

Steamers will sail as advertised above, unless sooner loaded. Merchants and shippers are notified that extra steamers will be provided and dispatched as rapidly as the press of business warrants.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Oct. 11
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Oct. 18
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Oct. 25
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Nov. 1

First cabin, $60 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot 2d-st., Hoboken.

WESER.....Sat., Oct. 6 | DONAU.....Sat., Oct. 20
MOSEL.....Sat., Oct. 13 | ODER.....Sat., Oct. 27

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Ethiopia.....Oct. 6, 3 P. M. | Devonia.....Oct. 20, 3 P. M.
Victoria.....Oct. 13, 10 A. M. | Acheron.....Oct. 27, 9 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins, $55 to $80, according to accommodations.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $24.

NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.

Elysia.....Oct. 10, 8 A. M. | Anglia.....Oct. 17, 2 P. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70; Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NATIONAL LINE—

Piers 44 and 51 North River. FOR LONDON. (VICTORIA DOCKS.)

Denmark.....Oct. 6, 3 P. M. | Canada, Th.....Oct. 13, 2 P. M.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

Egypt. Sat., Oct. 6, 3 P. M. England. Sat., Oct. 13, 9 A. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £3 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND.....Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Oct. 13, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Oct. 20, 3 P. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

HAMBURG

American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

POMMERANIA.....Oct. 11 | GELLERT.....Oct. 25
WIELAND.....Oct. 18 | SUEVIA.....Nov. 1

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all ports in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUHNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents.
61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:

WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Oct. 9, at 7 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Oct. 23, at 6 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Oct. 30, noon.

Cabin passage, $55, 65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.

Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

AMERIQUE, Oct. 10 | LABRADOR, Oct. 24
LABRADOR, Sanglier.....Wednesday, Oct. 17, 2 P. M.
PERIERE, Dane.....Wednesday, Oct. 24, 7 A. M.

For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Oct. 6, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, TUESDAY, Oct. 9, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

RAPIDAN, Capt. KEMPTON, THURSDAY, Oct. 11, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. | No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Saturday, Oct. 13
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship ALASKA.....Thursday, Oct. 11
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Wednesday, Oct. 10

For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO, McIntosh.....SEXICO, Saturday, Oct. 6
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Deaken...Wednesday, Oct. 10
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Timmerman, Wed'sday, Oct. 17

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.

Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.
CITY OF MEXICO, McIntosh.....Saturday, Oct. 6

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 37 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CLYDE.....
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping-coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping-coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-seconds Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 3, 5:15, 10 A. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after June 25, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Bridgeton, and other points, see time schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:00 A. M., 12:10, 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 2:05, 6:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

I. P. FARMER,
FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia, 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, 8, 9:30, 7:30 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. I. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Sept. 17, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester; also to St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with sleeping-cars through to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, to Utica, Whitehall, and Rutland.

3:30 P. M., Saturdays only, Troy Special. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, Garrison's, and principal stations north.

6:30 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785, and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping-coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

STEAM-BOATS.

THE NEW
PROVIDENCE LINE
TO BOSTON, via Providence direct.

A WHOLE NIGHT'S REST.
ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. TIME 60 MINUTES.
The magnificent new steamer
MASSACHUSETTS.
("The Palace Steamer of the World,")
and the world-renowned steamer
RHODE ISLAND,
("The Queen of the Sound,")

Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 N. R., foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M., arriving at PROVIDENCE at 6 A. M., and BOSTON 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.

THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST, at 5 P. M. daily from Pier No. 33 N. R., foot of Jay-st. *Free transfer* for passengers via either line to and from Brooklyn by the boats of the *Brooklyn Annex*, leaving Jewell's Wharf, Fulton Ferry, at 4:25 P. M.

SEA BIRD—CAPT. H. B. PARKER,
FOR RED BANK, FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Oct. 2.....10:30 A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 2.....2:30 P. M.
Wednesday, 3d.....11:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 4th.....3:30 P. M.
Thursday, 4th.....8:00 P. M.	Friday, 5th.....7:00 A. M.
Friday, 5th.....8:00 P. M.	Saturday, 6th.....7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 6th.....3:00 P. M.	Monday, 8th.....7:00 A. M.
Monday, 8th.....3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 9th.....8:00 A. M.
Wendesday, 10th.7:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 10th 11:00 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Vestry-st. Pier, 41 N. R., at 8:30, and 24th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill and Hudson. Close connection with New-York Central R. R. for the West. To West Point and Newburg, same day, $1. Tickets or coupons good on Hudson River R. R., are received on board for passage. FREE TRANSFER from and to BROOKLYN. LAST PASSAGE for the season from New-York on WEDNESDAY, OCT. 10, and from Albany on THURSDAY, OCT. 11.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAMERS FOR TROY AND SARATOGA, connecting with all railroad lines North, East, and West, and LOWER TROY LANDING OTHER ROUTE. The entirely new and magnificent steamers CITY OF TROY and SARATOGA, leave daily (Saturdays excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 40, N. R., foot of Leroy-st. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

ALBANY EVENING BOATS—PEOPLE'S LINE, Draw and St. John, leave Pier 41 N. R. every weekday, 6 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sunday morning excepted) with trains north and west. State-rooms comfortably warmed. Free transfer by boats of the "Brooklyn Annex."

S. E. MAYO, Gen. Pass. Agt.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Chelsea, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL, from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.

Steamer AMERICUS leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37, East River, 2:45 P. M., and 33d-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Reduced fare, 35 cents.

Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, &c.—Steamer ESCORT from Franklin-st., North River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 P. M. For freight and passengers. Fare, $1. Berths free.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad, Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

KNOW A NEW MEDICAL TREATISE, "THE THYSELF, SCIENCE OF LIFE; OR, SELF PRESERVATION," a book for everybody; price $1, sent by mail; 50 original proscriptions, either one of which is worth ten times the price of the book. Gold Medal awarded the author. The Boston *Herald* says: "'The Science of Life' is, beyond all comparison, the most extraordinary work on Physiology ever published." An Illustrated Pamphlet sent free. Address Dr. W. H. PARKER, No. 4 Bulfinch-st., Boston, Mass. HEAL THYSELF.

WANTED — CATTLE RANCHING! — CATTLE RANCHING!—This work explains how and where to start a cattle ranch, and with a small sum; also gives full information concerning Government lands, climate, &c.; the author, failing to succeed in the well-worn rats of civilization, went West a few years since with a small sum of money, and now has as fine a herd of cattle as roams the great Western Plains. Price 50 cents by mail. ROBERT CARSON,
Boston Post Office.

ALL TAX-PAYERS AND CITIZENS OF the Twenty-first Ward who are against Ring rule and for Municipal reform and a reduction and equalization of taxes are invited to a general meeting under the auspices of the Twenty-first Ward Tax-payers' Association, at Hall No. 654 2d-av, between 39th and 40th sts., on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 8, at 8 o'clock P. M., to consider the best ways and means to attain the above ends. Prominent speakers will address the meeting in English.

THE COMMITTEE.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING: each packet is labeled JAMES EPPS & CO. Homœopathic Chemists, No. 48 Threadneedle-st. and No. 170 Piccadilly, London, England. New-York Depot, SMITH & VANDERBEEK, Park-place.

PATENTS, CAVEATS, TRADE-MARKS, Designs, Copyrights, promptly secured, on moderate terms, by MUNN & CO., SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN PATENT AGENCY, No. 37 Park-row, corner of Beekman-st., New-York. 30 years' experience.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. LYON'S Collegiate Institute,

NO. 5 EAST 23D-ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY,
OPENS SEPT. 17. TWENTY-SECOND YEAR.

Steadfast patrons are a fair test of a school.
Well-known names of last year patrons follow.
Prefixed numbers show the years of patronage:

13. HENRY DAY. 8. ADAM T. BRUCE.
10. JONIAH H. BURTON. 8. JAMES H. GOADBY.
10. BENJAMIN CURTIS. 8. ORSON D. MUNN.
10. CALVIN E. KNOX. 7. THOS. LEBOUTILLIER

Almost all have had sons fitted for college.
Circulars show what old pupils have done.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.

Nos. 21 and 23 West 32d-st.

Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL.D., Rector.

SEPARATE DEPARTMENT FOR YOUNG BOYS.

Autumn Term begins WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

The fifth year of St. John's opens with increased accommodations and greater facilities in the day department of work. A Kindergarten in a large sunny room.

A post graduate course in Universal Literature, English Literature, History, Fine Arts, and other higher branches of learning.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY, A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, At Sing Sing-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing, and Elocution. A thoroughly organized Military Department, Riding School, with well-trained horses, Gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.

BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

FRANCIS F. WILSON, A. M., AND JOHN M. BELLOWS, A. M., heads of the Classical and Mathematical Departments of the

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL

during the last 12 years, have withdrawn, and will open a school for the thorough and careful preparation of boys and young men for college, business, or scientific schools, Sept. 17, corner 39th-st. and 6th-av.

MISS COMSTOCK,
NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH-ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK.

CLASSES ORGANIZED SEPT. 27-28.

The regular work of the school and the Kindergarten will begin

ON MONDAY,
☞ OCT. FIRST.

Punctual attendance requested.

A CLASS FOR BOYS, NEW-YORK CITY.—Designed to prepare boys thoroughly for the best colleges; number of pupils limited to 12. For particulars apply to ARTHUR H. CUTLER, No. 713 6th-av., after September 10.

REFERENCES—President Charles W. Eliot, Harvard College; President James McCosh, Princeton College; Henry M. Alexander, Esq., New-York City; William H. Osborn, Esq., New-York City; Theodore Roosevelt, Esq., New-York City, and many others.

Collegiate Institute.

No. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE, NEW-YORK CITY,
GEORGE W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

MME. DA SILVA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Mallett) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with Calisthenics, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above. A separate class for boys under thoroughly competent teachers. Lectures by Prof. B. Waterhouse Hawkins and Dr. Labberton.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

C. A. MILES, Principal,

REOPENED SEPT. 10.

For circular apply at No. 232 Madison-av., where Mr. Miles can be seen between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

D. S. EVERSON'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av., opposite Reservoir Park, reopens Sept. 19. "Short lessons thoroughly mastered."

Refers to the following patrons: Rev. Howard Crosby, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, Rev. Charles P. Bush, Rev. Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, Rev. E. N. White, Rev. Prof. Geo. L. Prentiss, Rev. T. Ralston Smith.

THE FIFTH-AV. SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
No. 539, 541, and 543 5TH-AV., (45th-st.)
Will reopen as a
This approved School for Boys
of all ages will reopen at 9 A. M. MONDAY, Sept. 17. Callers received after Sept. 1, from 9 till 11 A. M. and from 3 to 4:30 P. M.

E. A. GIBBENS, (Harvard.)
D. BEACH, Jr., (Yale.)

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen Thursday, Sept. 27. Thorough instruction in French and English. German comprised in course of studies.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN., opens September 12. location healthful; grounds ample; buildings commodious: thorough instruction in CIVIL ENGINEERING, the CLASSICS, and ENGLISH; careful supervision of cadets. For circulars apply to O. M. ROGERS, Esq., No. 1 Nassau-st., N. Y., or Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

MISS JAUDON'S
YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
AND KINDERGARTEN,
No. 32 East 31st-st.,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Young ladies prepared for the Harvard examinations.

NEW UP-TOWN SCHOOL.

Mme. A. Roch, (late of Vassar College,) No. 128 East 57th-st. First-class school for young ladies opens Sept. 24. Same advantages as abroad. Latest methods. Highest references. Advantages secured to early applicants.

AT WORK.—PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 805 Broadway, has begun its Fall and Winter work with a patronage and zest unprecedented. Its classes are rapidly filling and will soon be at their limit. Now is the time to join the army of workers. "Fallin." E. S. PACKARD, President.

KINDERGARTEN—THOROUGH TEACHING; TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR; CHARGES MODERATE.
BENJAMIN MASON'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Fits for College or Business.
Send for circular. Yonkers, N. Y.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d-st., New-York. Fourteenth year begins Oct. 1, 1877. French the language of the school. Collegiate course of five years. Careful training in primary and preparatory classes.

NO. 9 WEST 39TH-ST.

Miss ANNA C. BRACKETT & Miss L. M. ELIOT'S School for Girls from 6 to 21, will reopen Tuesday, Oct. 2; prepares for any college or university if desired. For circulars and full information apply as above.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPETENT masters, reopened her Boarding and Day School for ladies under 21, at No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

MRS. WILLIAMS, NO. 26 W. 39TH-ST., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Increased accommodations and advantages secured to the preparatory department.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, Downington, Penn.—Healthy location, careful instruction, home comforts, and charges very low; backward boys have special care. Address F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL has removed to No. 1,481 Broadway, near 42d-st. The forty-first year begins Sept. 17. Primary, commercial, classical departments. M. M. HOBBY, W. L. AKIN, A. M., Principals.

OSSINING INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies will reopen Sept. 18; regular collegiate course; languages, music, and painting; terms moderate.

For circular address
Miss S. S. M. VAN VLECK, Sing Sing, N. Y.

STAMFORD, CONN.

Mrs. RICHARDSON'S English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 24.

MRS. M. RODGERS GRIFFITTS, NO. 23 West 45th-st., will reopen her English, French, and German Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS TO the Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies and children, at No. 15 th-av., first house from Washington-square, on Wednesday, the 26th September.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 1,267 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 24; thorough preparation for Harvard, Yale, Columbia, &c. Circulars at Putnam's book store, No. 182 5th-av.

THE ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART, FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 49 West 17th-st., New-York,
Will open on the first Monday of September.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER'S English and French Day School for Young Ladies, No. 148 Madison-av. reopens Sept. 24; Post-graduate class, Nov. 1.

RYE SEMINARY
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Address Mrs. S. J. LIFE, Rye, N. Y.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.—A. COLIN, 1,267 Broadway. Special advantages for candidates for scientific schools or technical professions.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st.; school year begins Sept. 17; residence No. 54 East 31st-st.

MISS E. HENDERSON WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, Sept. 10.

MLLE. D'OREMIEULX AND MISS KEITH, French boarding and day school, with Kindergarten. 277 Madison-av., New-York, reopens Sept. 25.

EVENING CLASSES.—SEE ADVERTISEMENT of Young Men's Christian Association under Amusements.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING, water color, and oil painting. 67 University-place, between 12th and 13th sts., N. Y. Society Library Building.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, AND A GOOD home with a mother's care, for a few boys.
GEORGE FILLOW, Wilton, Conn.

MISS S. D. DOREMUS
Reopens her day school for young ladies and children Oct. 2, at No. 47 East 21st-st.

PHONIC SHORT-HAND.—THOROUGH INstruction by Mrs. F. B. BURNS, at Dolbear's College, No. 1,193 Broadway, 28th-st.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 79 WEST 52d-st., corner 6th-av. Dr. H. B. CHAPIN, Principal. Classical, commercial, and primary departments.

MRS. M. F. WALTON, A GRADUATE OF MRS. Kraus-Boelte, will open a Kindergarten and Primary School at No. 63 East 52d-st. Oct. 1.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES AND MLLE. DE JANON'S

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 10 Gramercy Park, New-York. Boys' Class and Kindergarten, Oct. 1.

STEVENS HIGH SCHOOL,
RIVER-ST.,
Between 5th and 6th sts,
HOBOKEN, N. J.

French, German, and drawing taught in all the classes. Instruction given in the elements of natural history, of chemistry, and of physics, both by lectures and by text-books. Pupils fitted for college and for business.

FREE SCHOLARSHIPS.

Four free scholarships in the Stevens Institute of Technology open to the competition of the graduates of the Stevens High School.

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For first and second classes, $100 per annum; for third and fourth classes, $150 per annum. Tuition per term in proportion.

A post graduate course in Universal Literature, English Literature, History, Fine Arts, and other higher branches of learning.

Fall term begins Oct. 8.

For circular or catalogues apply to the Principal.
Prof. EDWARD WALL.

SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES—UNDER THE DIRection of L. SAUVEUR, Ph. D., LL. D., author of "Causeries avec mes élèves," "Entretiens sur la Grammaire

HER LONG LOST FATHER.

THE CASE OF MABEL LEONARD.

THE PROCEEDINGS FOR CONTEMPT—MRS. ROGERS AS A WITNESS—DEMEANOR OF THE PARTIES—AN UNEXPECTED DENOUEMENT—THE CURTAIN TO BE RUNG DOWN TO-DAY.

The many dramatic features which have heretofore marked the proceedings with regard to Mabel Leonard, the child actress, were yesterday supplemented by one more dramatic and startling than any which have preceded it. The disclosures of yesterday virtually put an end to the proceedings by Mabel's mother to obtain her custody, and stamp the woman, Mrs. Rogers, as a bigamist. The father of the girl, hitherto not mentioned and generally believed to be dead, appeared in court, and, through Lewis L. Delafield, the counsel of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, made a formal demand for the custody of Mabel and her brother. Not the slightest hint of what was coming was afforded when the parties to the proceeding sat down together in the unoccupied General Term room of the Supreme Court yesterday morning, where Mrs. Rogers was called upon to answer the 27 interrogatories propounded to her in the proceedings against her for contempt of court, she being charged with having connived at or aided in the escape of Mabel from the house of Mrs. Harriott, better known as Clara Morris. Mrs. Rogers sat in one corner of the room with one of her counsel, Mr. Steckler, at her side. Mr. Delafield, the counsel for the society; Mr. Jenkins, its Superintendent; a stenographer, half a dozen reporters, and William Sinclair, the Referee in the proceedings, completed the little group which waited for the responses from the accused. Mrs. Rogers' little son, John Rogers, her husband, and the latter's father were also in attendance, and moved toward or from the little group at intervals. John Rogers did not present a very inviting appearance. He looked more than usually cadaverous and was very nervous. He bore a large piece of sticking plaster, about an inch and a half square, which was affixed, and not very deftly, to the upper part of his nose and the lower portion of his forehead, and which, with his blear and blinking eyes and generally "shaky" manner, gave him the appearance of a man who "had made a night of it" the evening before, and had in his career fallen afoul of a lamp-post. He and his wife's counsel made themselves obnoxious by suggesting to Mrs. Rogers the answers she should give to the questions propounded, and both were promptly and properly snubbed by Mr. Sinclair, who informed the counsel that that was not the Tombs Police Court and suggested to Rogers the possibility of his being committed for contempt of court. At this Rogers subsided, and his counsel did not make himself quite so obnoxious as he had before. Mrs. Rogers was quite jauntily clad, and bore herself very well, considering her position. She sat in a rather comfortable posture in a chair and toyed with a fancy parasol while the questions were put to her. Her face was covered with a veil whose texture was not quite dense enough to conceal the fact that her complexion was not entirely due to nature. In making her responses she affected a very mournful turn, and her gestures were of the dramatic kind so much affected by stage mammas whose offspring is being torn from them by some inexorable fate. She came very close to weeping once or twice, but restrained herself, possibly because of a lively recollection of the fact that "pearl powder" and water make a bad mixture.

In answer to interrogatories she said she had been married twice, once in England to John Messam—that was in 1862. In May last, while the proceedings in regard to Mabel were pending, she was married to John Rogers. Her maiden name was Meekin and her stage name is Mabel Santley. She recounted some of the proceedings in regard to the escape of her daughter from Mr. Harriott's, but insisted that she had not been a party to them. She admitted having placed Mabel in the Children's Fold last December. When her testimony was concluded her little boy, who had evidently been instructed, went up to her and threw his arm about her neck. He poised himself gracefully on one foot, and then, swinging himself around as on a pivot, imprinted a kiss on his mother's veil. Though she sat there for some time longer, the performance was not repeated, as Mrs. Rogers offered no encouragement for a repetition.

Mr. Delafield then remarked in a careless way that they would have to go before Judge Donohue in the matter, and Mr. Steckler followed him to Part II., where Judge Donohue in a few minutes made his appearance. On their arrival there Mr. Delafield arose to make a personal statement. He said that a portion of the public press of this City, though friendly to the society which he represented, had jumped at hasty conclusions in this case before all the facts had been developed. The society had not, at any time, initiated any proceedings to obtain the custody of Mabel Leonard, or to remove her from the stage. The matter came before the society in this way: John Rogers, claiming to be the step-father of this child, made application to the society last February to have her taken care of, because he said she was neglected, and was living with a negro woman in the greatest poverty and distress. Inquiry was made and the little boy was found there. Mabel was traced to the "Children's Fold," where she had been admitted under false representations. The officers of the Children's Fold thought it would be better to place her in the "Sheltering Arms," where she could secure a better education. She was accordingly taken before Police Justice Smith, and there, at her own wish and of her own accord, she signed and swore to a paper to the effect that she did not know where her mother was, who had abandoned her. She stated that her mother was a bad woman; that she had run away from her once before and gone to Philadelphia, and she asked to be put in the Sheltering Arms. The Justice, after having conversed with the girl in his private room for more than an hour, made this disposition of her. She remained in the Sheltering Arms until her mother began the habeas corpus proceedings which came before the Supreme Court, and in the course of the proceedings the child was temporarily placed in the custody of Mr. Harriott, from whom she ran away—they charged that she was abducted—certainly the mother received her, and kept her out of the custody of the court. During that time, for his part in this proceeding, Rogers was arrested, tried, and imprisoned until he was let out by his Honor. He need not say there, continued Mr. Delafield, anything about the necessity of punishing abductors of children. The society might as well shut their doors if persons could with impunity take children out of the State pending proceedings for their custody. As to Mabel, no proceedings were ever before the court either to take her from the stage or from her mother, or to interfere with her in any way. She was there as the ward of the court, under the general Chancery jurisdiction of the court, to do whatever was for her best interests. But these interests did not lie in returning her to her mother. He wished now to state what had never before been openly stated, and he would not now advert to it were it not for the comments that had been made upon the case by the public press. John Messam came to this country from England eight or nine years ago, bringing with him his wife and two children, a boy and a girl. That woman Messam was the present Mabel Rogers, and that boy and girl were Mabel and the boy who accompanied his mother to-day. This woman, soon after they came to this country, abandoned her husband, became profligate, associated with other men, became a low variety actress, and while in that guise, acting in various parts of the country, she got into her disgraceful connection with Rogers. She was known to the Police authorities in various sections of the country. The Superintendent of the Police at Washington wrote that she was incompetent to have the care of the child; she drank to excess; a man named Stewart visited her, and her character for chastity was bad. While acting at Brooklyn, after the performance was over, this woman took the child Mabel to a disreputable house for lewd purposes.

Mr. Steckler, the counsel for Mrs. Rogers, exclaimed that this was unfair.

"The newspapers have charged that this is an oppressive proceeding," said Judge Donohue. "I think it proper that he should have an opportunity to give the statements or his side."

Mr. Steckler objected on the ground that the accused party was not present in person.

Judge Donohue—She seems to have made an outcry the other day, and got it pretty effectually in the newspapers.

Mr. Steckler again objected, on the ground that the matters stated were not proved, but were merely stated by Mr. Delafield. The latter said he was responsible to the court for what he said.

Resuming the argument, Mr. Delafield said: "Nor is this all. But, now in this court, at this moment, in an adjoining room, is John Messam, the husband of this woman, and the father of these children, in whose name I demand their custody." [Sensation in court.] "He can protect them as their best interests demand. She has testified that she has married John Rogers, and she has also testified to-day as to her marriage to her first husband, and the fact being apparent now that the first husband is living, she is guilty of whatever penalty the law affixes to two marriages. Now as to the duty of this society, whether the father shall have the children."

Judge Donohue (interrupting)—You have made your statement of facts as to the duty of the society. I will take care of the duty of the court in the matter.

Mr. Delafield—It is an embarrassing thing to know what to do with a child of this kind. The society has no desire to take her from the stage, but is willing that any respectable actor shall adopt her and bring her up to lead a virtuous life. It had no desire to take her from her mother if she were a respectable person. You see that the whole face of the matter is changed by the father being here claiming his children. He is competent and ready to support them and demands their possession of this court.

Judge Donohue—It is rather unfortunate that the press should have undertaken to judge the matter before the facts had all been presented. The fact is that the matter is first to be heard, and then decided. The proceedings are in regular form, and the parties are regularly before the court. The court will take care that they shall have proper opportunity for examination and to put in the proper proofs, and when they are all in, the court can act understandingly, and then the court will act. The father has his rights, the society has its rights, and when the proper time comes, when all the evidence has been presented, they will be disposed of.

Mr. Steckler objected to the mother being prejudiced by Mr. Delafield's simple statement without being heard in defense.

Judge Donohue—In relation to that the mother stands very badly before the court. I speak from what the court has seen. With her own assent, pending the proceedings, the child was placed in the custody of Mr. Harriott. It was done for the child's interests, and without any dissent being expressed by any one. The court was shortly afterward informed, through Mr. Harriott, that the child had been taken away. That can hardly be true, either as regards the mother, Mr. Harriott, or his wife, because but a short time afterward the child was found playing with Mrs. Harriott in Brooklyn, her mother being with her. When it is apparent to the court that some falsehood has been resorted to—or at any rate some trick perpetrated—the parties do not stand here blameless. Mr. Delafield had a perfect right, when this woman, in a violent way, was making pretensions before the public, and trying to excite sympathy in advance—when the child had been placed with her assent—with the agreement that the child might go upon the stage—when this child had run away and she was trying to excite sympathy, it was no more than right that Mr. Delafield should present his view of the case.

Mr. Delafield then moved that Mrs. Rogers be transferred to the custody of the Sheriff of this County.

Mr. Steckler objected to any change like this, or to any disposition of the custody of the children until the senior counsel could be heard.

Judge Donohue—If that is their father I will take his suggestion as to their custody. I think I will make an order transferring the mother to the custody of the Sheriff of New-York, because if the facts disclosed are true, she has committed bigamy, and the court may think it its duty that proceedings shall be taken against her, and in that event the court must see that the party is within its jurisdiction.

Some little discussion followed as to the custody of the boy, Mr. Delafield expressing some apprehension lest he should be run away with. Judge Donohue said that in that event he could have a writ of habeas corpus. The proceedings were then adjourned to this morning, when they will probably be disposed of. It appears that Messam, the father of Mabel, is a wagon-builder, and owns a shop and a few acres of land near Peekskill. He bears a good character and is highly spoken of by his neighbors.

THE AMERICAN RIFLE TEAM.

CHARGES CONCERNING THE PRESENTATION CEREMONY AT GILMORE'S GARDEN—MONEY PAID TO THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A good deal of indignation has been created by the report, which has gained general circulation and obtained many believers, that the presentation ceremony at Gilmore's Garden, when the American trophy was given to the victors in the presence of the British and American riflemen and a large audience, was made an occasion for gain by the American team, in a manner reflecting discredit not only upon the American representatives, but upon the country through them. Mr. E. G. Gilmore is reported as having declared that $1,000 was paid for the attendance of the American team, that the price was stipulated before the team came; that they refused to come to the Garden unless the managers agreed to pay the money, and that the team was really paid $1,025. The reasons given by Mr. Gilmore for the arrangement were that it was thought the attendance would give a good house, and at first $800 was offered. This offer was refused by the team, and the $1,000 was demanded. Finally the managers of the Garden agreed that if the team should be present they could take one-half the "gross receipts after expenses." The gross receipts were $3,050; expenses, $1,000, and shares of the management and American rifle team each $1,025. Mr. Grare, the treasurer of the band, said the money was paid to the team the same evening, and that the British team did not receive a dollar. This proceeding, as thus related, brought out a host of unfavorable comments on the American team, its members being accused of meanness of the most contemptible sort in thus taking advantage of the visit of a body of foreign gentlemen. Even the explanations which were yesterday offered by the National Rifle Association were insufficient to dispel this feeling that the British riflemen had been used as a show to save the Rifle Association the labor of obtaining subscriptions privately, and the opinion was expressed that the knowledge of the affair in England would probably deter another team, should one come to the country to compete for the trophy, from ever appearing again before the public in any other capacity than that of contestants.

Gen. T. S. Dakin, of the American team, denies that such an arrangement had been made with the team, and pronounced the person who made it a base liar. He further said the statement that "they refused to attend unless half the gross receipts of the performance, after expenses, was paid them" is another lie, and he took the opportunity to brand the author of the article referred to as a coward. He yesterday appeared to be extremely indignant about the matter, and declared that every one of the American team would testify to the falsehood of the story. "Any man," said he, "who received a dollar from them [Mr. Gilmore and Mr. Grare] was a fraud. The American team asked for no money, got none, and authorized nobody to collect any. If Grare and Gilmore will drop generalities and specify the person to whom they gave the money, the course of the American team will be made clear and the public will be relieved from doubt."

Notwithstanding Gen. Dakin's positive denial, which only is satisfactory in so far as it relieves the team from the odium of having received the money individually or as a team, the money was paid for the appearance of the two teams. Col. Wingate, of the National Rifle Association, yesterday said to a reporter of THE TIMES that the reports had all arisen in a blundering way. When the arrangements were made for the match the Directors of the National Rifle Association undertook to pay the expenses of all American contestants in the match up to $200. To maintain the grounds at Creedmoor was expensive, and it was found that when the gate money and entrance fees were spent there would be little left to entertain the visitors with. Fail, on occasions before the association had made arrangements with the proprietors of Gilmore's Garden by which a sum was to be paid to the association. Last year the share of the receipts received by the association was $1,500. A committee was appointed on Sept. 6, at a meeting of the association to "secure a suitable place for the presentation of the Centennial trophy." This committee assisted of Col. H. A. Gildersleeve, George D. Scott, and George S. Schermerhorn, Jr. It was considered desirable by this committee to have as large a place as possible, and Col. Gildersleeve decided with the other members of the committee that Gilmore's Garden, which had so well answered the purpose two years, would be the best place. It was the plan of the National Rifle Association, and the team had nothing to do with it. The arrangement was made for half the net receipts. The only object in having it in a hall to which an admission fee had to be paid was to avoid a rough crowd. It was not considered just right that the Rifle Association, which had paid the men's expenses, should contribute largely to swelling the treasury of Gilmore's Garden and receive no benefit, when they were needing funds. Col. Gildersleeve received the money. After the presentation a dinner was given to the two teams at Delmonico's. This cost about $500, and was paid for out of the Garden receipts. On the following day an excursion up the Hudson to West Point and back cost about $500 more. This was considered a better arrangement than going about begging private citizens to contribute for the entertainment of the guests of the National Rifle Association. The money was not immediately paid, as stated by Mr. Grare.

Mr. Bruce, of the American rifle team, has written a card denying that the team received any money, and he says that he believes each member of the team was personally $500 out of pocket by the match, besides the time he had given to it.

FAILURE OF H. C. WILLIAMS & CO.

H. C. Williams & Co., of No. 39 Wall-street, one of the oldest banking and brokerage firms on the street, sent in a letter to the Stock Exchange yesterday announcing their inability to meet their engagements, and subsequently 100 shares of St. Paul were bought in for their account at 40, under the rule. In the panic of 1873 Mr. Williams went under on the fall in Arkansas bonds, but in 1874 the firm was revived, with Mr. Skinner as a partner. Their operations have not since been very heavy. Their specialty was stocks and bonds not quoted on the Exchange. They had a line of deposits averaging about $20,000. Mr. Williams was a "bear," and would not sell puts, but lately took some risks in calls, of which there are out one lot of 100 Lake Shore at 69, another of 200 North-west at 36, and the 100 St. Paul before mentioned. There was great commotion for a while among the "privileged" men on the street, owing to a rumor that the firm intended to repudiate these privileges, but Mr. Williams says he will pay dollar for dollar if he can, and expects to be able to do so. He says that the transactions above given are all that are owing to members of the board. The rest he has settled. The cause of his failure was the protestation of some drafts for which he was responsible, and on which he holds liens on mortgages that are ample security, but which will take some weeks to realize. He thought it best to stop, for the protection of his depositors, but hopes to resume in a very short time.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF HALE'S FIRE.

John F. Tornquest, a German, 56 years, died yesterday at his residence, No. 416 West Thirty-third-street, from injuries received at the burning of Hale's piano factory in West Thirty-fifth-street, on the 3d ult. The deceased was a contractor in the fly-finishing department, and was at work on the second floor of the building when the fire broke out, and was so bewildered by the excitement that before he was aware of it his escape by the stairway had been cut off. He crawled out of the window, and letting himself down as far as he could reach, hung on to the window-sill until the flames compelled him to release his hold, and he fell to the sidewalk. His left knee-cap was broken and the knee dislocated, and his hands and his head were badly burned. He also received internal injuries. Coroner Woltman was notified of the death of Mr. Tornquest, and he will hold an inquest in the case next week.

THE JEROME PARK RACES.

FOUR GOOD CONTESTS DECIDED.

A POOR ATTENDANCE—AN APPARENT WANT OF INTEREST IN THE SPORT—KILBURN WINS THE FIRST RACE, TOM OCHILTREE THE GRAND NATIONAL HANDICAP, VIRGINIUS THE MILE HEATS, AND PIQUE THE THREE-QUARTER DASH.

The postponement of the third day's races of the American Jockey Club from Tuesday until yesterday had the usual effect of diminishing the attendance of spectators, notwithstanding the attractive programme that was offered. So small was the crowd that gathered at the Grand Central Depot at noon that the railroad officials decided to send but one special train at 12:30 o'clock. There were but few ladies present at the course, and even Donnybrook Hill was deserted, the wind and rain of the preceding night having played sad havoc with the newly erected fences at the top of the hill. The track was not as heavy as was generally expected, and even in the first race the horses raised the dust as they galloped through the stretch. There were four races decided, the first, a selling race of one mile, being taken by the Western horse Kilburn, but it was a rather dear victory for his owner, as he was entered to be sold for $500; but when he was offered at auction, according to the terms of the race, his owner had to pay $855 to retain him, as the surplus money $355, together with the entrance, 5 per cent. of the purse, goes to the second horse. The owner of Hattie F., who ran second, netted $535, while the winner netted but $45. This is the effect of entering good horses at too cheap a figure to get weight off. The second race was the Grand National Handicap, and the two great horses Tom Ochiltree and Parole came together again, and Tom, having regained his form, turned the tables on Parole, who defeated him in the Saratoga Cup. The mile heats which followed was an interesting affair, and was captured by that speedy horse Virginius. The two-year-old race was won by Pierre Lorillard's Pique, and as this was expected, very little interest was centred in it.

DETAILS OF THE RACING.

THE SELLING RACE.

The first race on the programme was a dash of one mile, for all ages, the winner to be sold at auction, with the usual allowances. For this there were ten entries, including Pierre Lorillard's b. g. Benzine, 3 years, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Iodine, 95 pounds, (Barrett;) James F. Bevins' ch. f. Hattie F., 4 years, by Leamington, out of Bonnie Doon, 103 pounds, (Donahue;) A. P. Green's b. c. Baronet, 4 years, by Australian, out of Mattie Gross, 106 pounds, (Spillman;) Oden Bowie's ch. f. Mary, 4 years, by Dickens, out of My Maryland, 111 pounds, (Holloway;) J. W. Bell's br. g. Fugitive, 4 years, by Leamington, out of Ulrica, 103 pounds, (Sayres;) George Evans' br. c. Freebooter, 4 years, by Kentucky, out of imp. Felucca, 106 pounds, (Evans;) George Longstaff's ch. f. Yorkshire Lass, 4 years, by King of Trumps, out of Rona, 103 pounds, (Hughes;) J. Drennon's ch. c. Piper Heidsieck, 3 years, by Revolver, out of Regarda, 98 pounds, (Fisher;) E. Gillespie's ch. g. Kilburn, 6 years, by Ringmaster, out of Ontario, 109 pounds, (Miller,) and D. McDaniel's ch. f. by Glen Athol, out of Sally Watson, 3 years, 90 pounds, (Harvey.) There was considerable difficulty in getting them off, as Parole and Lass were unmanageable fractions. They made six false attempts before the signal was given, but finally they were got together, and they were sent away with Benzine leading. McDaniel's filly second, Freebooter third, Kilburn fourth. As they went round the turn Benzine increased his lead to a length and a half, Freebooter running to the second quarter pole, where Benzine led a length, Freebooter second, Kilburn third, Fugitive fourth, and McDaniel's filly fifth. In this manner they ran under the club-house hill, but going out of sight Freebooter fell back and Kilburn went to the second place, lapped on the quarter by Hattie F., with Fugitive next. When they were coming into the stretch Kilburn was a half a length in front of Hattie F., who was two lengths before Fugitive and Kilburn. The race was now very exciting, as Hattie F. about headed Benzine at the three-quarter pole, while Fugitive was third, Kilburn fourth, and Yorkshire Lass fifth, but all close up. When they came up the home stretch Hattie F. passed Benzine, and gave a call for all she would win. When up came Kilburn on the outside and challenged her. There was a close contest between them, but in the last two jumps Kilburn gained, and reached the goal a neck before Hattie F., who was a length ahead of Benzine, with Fugitive fourth, and Piper Heidsieck fifth. Time—1:50½. The winner was put up at auction, according to the conditions of the race, and was bid in by his owner for $855, and as his selling price was $500, the surplus money together with the entrance went to the second horse, Hattie F.

THE GRAND NATIONAL HANDICAP.

The second and great event of the day was the Grand National Handicap, two miles and a quarter, for all ages, which closed with 14 nominations, of which three had declared out, leaving 11 to compete, and of these the following came to the front, Pierre Lorillard's br. g. Parole, 4 years, by Leamington, out of Maiden, 115 pounds, (Hayward;) George L. Lorillard's b. h. Tom Ochiltree, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Katona, 124 pounds, (Barbee;) A. Smith's br. m. Inspiration, 6 years, by Warminster, out of Sophia, 111 pounds, (Blaylock;) and G. B. Bryson's b. h. Galway, aged, by Concord, out of Mandina, 113 pounds, (Evans.) Of course, there was a great deal of speculation on the result, and the book-makers were besieged by speculators until their books were full on Parole, and they would offer nothing more against him, but accommodated those who wished to back big Tom or the others. In the Hoboken pool-rooms Parole was a great favorite, but Tom's friends took the odds, and captured plenty of money. Inspiration, too, was thought well of at the price she was selling for, but she did not come up to expectation. The distance being two miles and a quarter, the quartet appeared at the three-quarter pole, and Mr. Walden sent them on their journey well together. After getting under way Galway pushed to the front and they came rattling up the stretch at a fair pace. Reaching the judge's stand, Galway was showing two lengths in front of Inspiration, who was half a length before Tom Ochiltree, he being two lengths in advance of Parole, Hayward evidently intending to make a waiting race of it. They went around the turn Inspiration fell back, and Tom assumed the second place and began to close upon Galway, there being half a length between them at the quarter pole, while Inspiration was four lengths behind and a length and a half ahead of Parole. Coming under the club-house hill they ran in the same order, but there was more space between them. When they were going out of sight the race was increased, and Galway was still leading, chased by Tom Ochiltree, while Inspiration was five lengths away from the big horse, and with Parole at her tail. On the lower turn they were closer together, for Tom had moved up to the quarter of Galway, and it was evident that he was not going to do much waiting. The pace not being fast enough to suit Barbee, he sent Tom along after turning into the stretch, and reached the mile and a quarter a length and a half in advance of Galway, who was a length in front of Inspiration and Parole, the latter having moved up after Ochiltree had taken the lead. Round the turn they went again, and Tom without delay opened a gap of three lengths, and both Inspiration and Galway gave the contest up, while Parole passed them and endeavored to get nearer to Ochiltree. Reaching the quarter pole the latter was four lengths ahead of Parole, who was three lengths ahead of Inspiration, she being half a length in advance of Galway. When they came under the hill Hayward forced Parole to do his best, and as he got a length nearer to him his backers began to shout; but Tom was still three lengths ahead as they went out of sight, but when he reappeared with four lengths in advance, there was much cheering, which increased in volume as Ochiltree still increased his lead round the lower turn. Coming up the stretch he had it all to himself, and Barbee took a pull on him and he won, "hands down," three lengths ahead of Parole, who was 10 lengths ahead of Galway, who was a neck before Inspiration, the latter being pulled up. The time was 4:18½. That Ochiltree's victory was a popular one was apparent by the reception he received when he returned to the weighing stand. He could have won by 100 yards had Barbee wished it.

WINNERS OF THE GRAND NATIONAL HANDICAP.

Year.	Winner.	Sire.	Age	Wt	Strs	Time.
1866	Kentucky	Lexington	5	124	5	5:04
1867	Local	Lightning	4	102	4	5:09
1868	De Courcy	Trovatore	4	92	5	4:11½
1869	La Polka	Lexington	4	100	7	4:18¼
1870	Niagara	Lexington	4	103	4	4:09¼
1871	Monarchist	Lexington	3	88	9	4:09
1872	Tubman	War Dance	4	108	4	4:10¾
1873	Preakness	Lexington	6	118	4	4:08¾
1874	Mate	Australian	6	114	6	4:13¼
1875	A. Pennington	Tipperary	4	116	3	4:15½
1876	Vigil	Virgil	3	100	6	4:11
1877	Tom Ochiltree	Lexington	5	124	4	4:18½

The distance of the race was two and three-quarters miles in 1866 and 1867.

THE MILE HEATS.

The third event on the card was the mile heats, for all ages, purse of $600, which had seven entries, including F. Smythe's ch. m. Madge, 6 years, by Australian, out of Alabama, 121 pounds, (Clark;) J. McMahon's ch. f. Blondell, 3 years, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Beulah, 100½ pounds, including 3½ pounds overweight, (Miller;) J. E. Brewster & Co.'s blk. h. Virginius, 4 years, by Virgil, out of Lute, by Lexington, 148 pounds, (Donahue;) August Belmont's b. f. Dauntless, (imp.,) by Maccaroni, out of Artless, 115 pounds, (Hayward;) George L. Lorillard's br. c. Ambush, 4 years, by Australian, out of Dolly Morgan, 118 pounds, (Barbee;) Carr & Co's b. c. Viceroy, 4 years, by Gilroy, out of Sister to Ruric, 118 pounds, (Hughes,) and E. A. Clabaugh's ch. c. Kingsland, 4 years, by Narragansett, out of Maidstone, 118 pounds, (Barrett.) This was a splendid field for such a race, and the speculation was very lively, the two "Vs." Viceroy and Virginius, being the favorites.

First Heat.—A good start was effected without delay, Ambush being in the lead, Dauntless second, and the rest well together. Going round the turn Dauntless shot to the front, and was half a length ahead of Virginius, with Blondel third. At the quarter-pole Dauntless was still in front, but Kingsland had taken sides with her, just ahead of Virginius in the third place, Blondell fourth, Viceroy fifth. In this manner they passed under the bluff of the clubhouse, but going out of sight Kingsland was observed to get the best of Dauntless, while Virginius followed them at close quarters, third, and Viceroy moving past Blondell to the fourth place. In these positions they remained when they were again seen, and thus ran round the lower turn to the three-quarter pole. When they began the journey up the home stretch Kingsland gave it up, and Dauntless was in the lead, but was immediately challenged by Viceroy, but at the furlong-pole Virginius came and passed them both easily. He then came on and won the heat by four lengths, in 1:51½; Dauntless second, a length ahead of Viceroy, third; Madge fourth, Ambush fifth, Kingsland sixth, and Blondell seventh.

Second Heat.—They had another good send-off, Virginius, Viceroy, and Madge being in front, while Ambush brought up the rear, and was receiving the whip, as he seemed inclined to sulk. On the turn Virginius held the advantage by half a length, but Madge collared him further on, and they passed the quarter-pole like a team, with Kingsland in attendance, followed by Viceroy. Passing under the bluff Madge forged to the front of Virginius, while Viceroy outran Kingsland and assumed the third place. In this manner they went out of sight, but on their reappearance Virginius was showing half a length in advance of Madge and Viceroy, with Dauntless and Kingsland together, Blondell fifth, and Ambush last. Coming round the turn to the three-quarter pole Virginius pushed out a length and a half in front, and Viceroy took the second place from Madge. Coming up the home stretch Viceroy closed rapidly upon Virginius, and the pair left the others several lengths in their rear. Past the furlong pole Viceroy collared Virginius, and there was great excitement for a moment as Virginius received the whip and swerved, while Viceroy took the lead. Donahue, however, got Virginius straight again, and he closed upon Viceroy, and both were furiously whipping, but at the last jump Virginius succeeded in getting his head in front, and thus won the heat and race in 1:50½. Six lengths behind came Madge, third, Dauntless fourth, Ambush fifth, Kingsland sixth, and Blondell seventh.

THE THREE-QUARTER DASH.

The fourth and concluding race was a dash of three-quarters of a mile for 2-year olds; purse, $400; winner of the Nursery Stakes to carry 5 pounds extra. There were six entries, but the only starters were Pierre Lorillard's b. f. Pique, by Leamington, out of Lady Emma, (Barrett;) August Belmont's b. f., by Glenelg, out of Grecian Bend, (Brown;) George L. Lorillard's ch. f. Maritana, by Leamington, out of Black Slave, (Hughes,) and D. McDaniel's b. f., by War Dance, out of Fly, by Planet, (McLaughlin.) Very little betting was done on the race, as it was considered a sure thing for Pique. They were started in the chute, and when the flag fell Pique darted off in the lead, with Belmont's filly second and Maritana third. As they were going round the hill out of sight, Belmont's filly appeared to get a little the best of Pique, but when they reappeared the latter was half a length in front of Belmont's filly, and she was lapped on the quarter by Maritana, with the Fly filly two lengths in the rear. At the three quarter pole the whole lot were in a bunch, with Pique half a length in front. Pique, without being touched, won by two lengths, in 1:21½. Maritana a length before the Fly filly, and Belmont's filly beaten off a long distance.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

The races for to-day make up a programme to attract attention from the lovers of good sport. The first affair will be a selling race, with the usual allowances, one mile and an eighth, with eight entries, including Benzine, 95 pounds; Caracalla, 98 pounds; W. J. Higgins, 98 pounds; Hattie F., 112 pounds; Piper Heidsieck, 102 pounds; Lady Salyers, 102 pounds; Patriot, 103 pounds, and Rappahannock, 111 pounds. The second race will be the annual stakes for 3-year olds, two miles, with 32 nominations, and the contestants are to be Pierre Lorillard's Bazil, the winner of the Jerome Stakes, and Col. McDaniel's Princeton and Major Barker. The stake will be worth $1,400 to the winner. For the Champagne Stakes, three-quarters of a mile, for 2-year olds, 10 youngsters are announced as starters, including Hildegarde, Pique, Danicheff, Fawn, Bonnie Wood, Alleveur, Albert, Maritana, Balance All, and Dr. Koestler. To conclude with, there is a dash of a mile for maiden 3-year olds, colts to carry 100 pounds, and fillies 95 pounds. The entries are Mineola, Benzine, Diamond, Rifle, Vermont, and Glen Dudley. At the subscription-room last night the betting was as follows:

MILE AND AN EIGHTH.

Lady Salyers	3 to 1	Hattie F.	6 to 1
Rappahannock	5 to 1	Piper Heidsieck	7 to 1
Benzine	4 to 1	Caracalla	8 to 1
Patriot	6 to 1	Higgins	6 to 1

ANNUAL STAKES.

Bazil, (off)	1 to 4	Major Barker	5 to 1
Princeton, (t)	3 to 2		

CHAMPAGNE STAKES.

Pique	even.	Hildegarde	5 to 1
Fawn	4 to 1	Maritana	6 to 1
Albert	4 to 1	Danicheff	15 to 1
Bonnie Wood	5 to 1	Dr Koestler	10 to 1
Alleveur	5 to 1		

ONE MILE.

Rifle, (t)	3 to 2	Benzine, (off)	4 to 1
Vermont, (t)	3 to 1	Diamond, (t)	4 to 1
Glen Dudley, (t)	4 to 1	Mineola, (off)	5 to 1

The races to-day will begin at 2 o'clock, instead of 1:30 as heretofore.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

The steam-ships carrying passengers which leave New-York for European ports to-day are the Celtic, of the White Star Line, for Liverpool; the Ethiopia, of the Anchor Line, for Glasgow; the City of Richmond, of the Inman Line, for Glasgow; the Egypt, of the National Line, for Liverpool; the Weser, of the North German Lloyd, for Bremen, and the Denmark, of the National Line, for London. Among the passengers are James Maling, of the British Navy, and Sir Henry Tyler, who sail in the Celtic, and the Count and Countess Ressi, who sail in the City of Richmond. The following are complete lists of the saloon passengers in the above-named vessels:

In steam-ship Ethiopia, for Glasgow.—Robert Gronbatwater, J. McKelspatrick, Morris Casswell, William Scott, Dr. W. F. Christie, Mrs. McGivern, Rev. N. Harris, Mrs. Hall, Jr., Mrs. Fail, Mrs. M. Morris, William Bald, William C. Walker, Mrs. M. A. Scott, Thomas Scott, Rev. Dr. J. E. Benmey, Mrs. Benmey, Miss Rankin, Mrs. Faill, Rev. E. O. Stevens, Mrs. Stevens, Rev. Daniel Webster, Mrs. Webster, Miss L. F. McAllister, Miss A. F. Bromley, Miss L. E. Rashman, Miss W. P. Cross, Miss Lillie Bromp, Rev. J. A. Freiday, Mrs. Freiday, Mrs. Waters, Mrs. L. Walsh, John Draper, Mrs. Draper, Winfred Foley, John McTarpsi, Alexander Dreon, Mrs. Dreon and infant, H. Doherty, Miss Bessie Connell, Miss Kate Techey.

In steam-ship Celtic, for Liverpool.—Capt. Thomas Leslie, Mrs. Leslie, J. Mathias, B. Salvin, S. Goldenberg, Mrs. Goldenberg, Alfred A. Post, M'd., Post and child, James Hetherington, Capt. Frank Cunliffe, Thomas Bell, James Duff, Charles H. Marshall, T. F. Moffat, Charles M. Presby, A. Hiley, Mrs. Barritt and child, W. R. Lewis, John Weber, James Maling, R. N., Richard Linly, Dr. G. F. Lewis, E. M. Merrill, R. N. Landis, W. S. Mercer, Mrs. Mercer, G. Ballin, F. Goodhue, H. W. Ellicott, Joseph Bond, Jr., Sir Henry Tyler, Mr. Renton, Lewis Morris, Mrs. Morris, Miss Morse, Col. J. Berton, S. G. Lewis, Mrs. H. R. Lewis, Mrs. C. L. Case, J. Yslico, S. Swan, Mrs. Swan, Edward M. Tearney, R. W. Pettit, A. Rapparli.

In steam-ship City of Richmond, for Liverpool.—J. O. Swinney, Miss Alice L. Leavey, Mr. Arthur, Mr. Bennett, W. H. G. De Veer, Joseph Hindley, John Lawrence, James Moore, James Whitehead, Joseph L. Argiumbau, Mrs. Argiumbau, P. Flemming, Alfred Donnell, Harold Pearsall, Count Ressi, Countess Ressi, John S. Odin, Henry Crandall, Mrs. Crandall, F. A. Gwynne, A. S. Murray, C. K. Trull, Sidney B. Bennett, Edward Prince, Mrs. Prince, Miss Edith Prince, David Gray, W. G. Harrison, Dr. J. A. Grant, Mrs. Grant and two children, A. H. Johnson, Mrs. Philip Sidney Post and three children, A. S. Post.

In steam-ship Egypt, for Liverpool.—Daniel Mills, Mrs. Mills, Miss Mills, George Mills, Mary Mills, Daniel Mills, John N. Wales, James Burns, Horace H. Burns, Miss Spence, Nicholas Williams, Z. C. Robbins, Mrs. Robbins, Mrs. C. Low, Miss E. Low, Miss A. Low, I. G. Power, Miss Susie Power, Capt. De Haven, Mrs. De Haven, I. H. Chamvean, Charles Dewey, J. B. Booth, R. Beasley, A. M. Griffing, Miss Sarah Bowman, Mr. MacKenzie, Mrs. MacKenzie, Miss C. W. Hunt, Mr. Ramnant, W. N. Gregg, Capt. William Glasscott, Mrs. Glasscott and three children.

In steam-ship Weser, for Bremen.—L. W. Outwater and two children, Miss Emily Outwater, Karl H. Blendermann, Miss Lucy W. Jennison, L. Somborn, James Somborn, Miss W. Thompson, Levy Gutmann, Mr. Heinemann, Master H. Rieke, Mrs. Rieke and two children, Charles Bonner, Benjamin A. May, William Bottcher, John Bimes, Otto Grobe and child, J. Joseph, John H. Long, Leopold Gaus, Emil French.

In steam-ship Denmark, for London.—J. N. Miller, Mrs. Miller, Mr. Gregg, Miss Rosa Spachett, Mrs. H. King, Miss Elizabeth King, Miss Alice King, C. King, Master Horace King, Rev. Francis Isaiah, Dr. Mathews, Mrs. Mathews, Mr. Wardropp, John Orchard, Mrs. Orchard, Dr. Logan, Mrs. Logan.

A RAILROAD CRASH.

There was a very narrow escape from a terrible railroad disaster at Paterson, N. J., during the storm of Thursday night. A freight-car attached to one of the west-bound freight trains jumped the track near the Riverside bridge. The Western express train was due at that point a few minutes later, and a brakeman was sent to the bridge to give the danger signal. The wind and rain made it a task of no little difficulty for him to keep his feet. The rain prevented the engineer of the express from seeing the signal, and the next instant his locomotive crashed with terrific force into the freight cars. The express was traveling at the rate of a mile a minute, but none of the passengers were injured. They were all thrown violently from their seats, however, and several of the ladies f

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8133. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1877.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE MASK THROWN OFF.

DEMOCRATIC REFORM PLAYED OUT.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE ALBANY CONVENTION REVIEWED—BLUNDERS OF MAGONE, APGAR, AND THE ALBANY REGENCY—HOW TILDEN WAS REPUDIATED—"THE OLD SET" ONCE MORE IN COMMAND—THE QUESTION OF THE HOUR—SHALL JOHN KELLY RULE THE STATE?

From Our Special Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Oct. 5, 1877.

Three years ago when Gov. Tilden, urged on by Mr. Davis, the honest member of Assembly from Washington, sent his Canal Message to the Legislature and commenced to investigate the Canal Ring frauds, Willard Johnson, Jarvis Lord, "Doc" Denison, and other prominent members of that Ring pledged themselves to bring about the political ruin of the man who had dared to break up what they called their business, and who threatened to place them in prison. Since then Mr. Tilden, bitten with the Presidential ambition which has made shipwreck of the fortunes of more than one "favorite son" in this State, has frequently made overtures to the very men whom he so bitterly denounced when he commenced his short-lived career as a reformer. He was willing, indeed anxious, to forget all the charges which he had brought against them, and in return for their aid in the Presidential campaign to bring them once more into the Democratic temple of which he was the high priest. Unfortunately, however, the Ring men were not to be reconciled. They put no faith in "the great reformer's" promises, and his overtures only had the effect of increasing their contempt for him and strengthening their desire for revenge. For nearly three years they have waited patiently, but watchfully "bided their time," giving no public sign of their intentions. Quietly they have gathered their forces. Yesterday, at the State Convention of Democracts held in this city, they brought them into battle. They were victorious, and now Samuel J. Tilden is no longer a leader in the Democratic camp. It was for his downfall that they worked; all the cry about old ticket or new ticket meant simply, shall Tilden rule or be ruined, and the blows from the Tammany tomahawk and the bludgeon of the Canal Ring which laid Bigelow and Fairchild prostrate, were really aimed at the defeated candidate for the Presidency. The gentlemen named were his creatures; without his aid they would never have been heard of in the politics of this State; he made them by forcing the Syracuse Convention to place their names upon "the reformed Democratic ticket," and in striking them down "the old war horses," as the ringleaders delight to call themselves, aimed a direct blow at their political creator. From the first it was apparent to shrewd politicians that this was the real issue to be decided by the Albany Convention. Magone, Fairchild, Apgar and Company were not slow to understand and appreciate the situation, but they were not equal to the emergency. Indeed, there can be no doubt that they owe their defeat principally to their own blundering. Last Monday evening in this city I had a long interview with one of the most widely known and influential canal contractors in the State. He came here to defeat the Tilden party in the convention, but he stated to me very freely that even under the leadership of Kelly and Tammany Hall, who had made common cause with him and his friends, they were exceedingly doubtful as to the result. His anxiety was mainly due to the fact that all the machinery of the party was in the hands of the Tilden men, and as he expressed it, because they could organize and run the convention to suit themselves. This statement was not exaggerated. Tilden's man, Magone, was at the head of the State Central Committee, and Mr. E. K. Apgar, the most active person in "the Kitchen Cabinet," was its Secretary. Occupying these most influential positions, and having a majority of Tilden men on the committee with them, it was generally expected that they would be able to control the temporary organization absolutely, and to have much voice in the selection of the permanent President and the committees. Until the hour of meeting all the arrangements for holding the convention were made by them. They selected Albany as the place of assembly; they hired the hall, and had charge of all the minor details, but, with a recklessness which, considered from a political standpoint was simply unpardonable, they threw away all the many opportunities thus afforded them, and in little things as well as great ones were outgeneraled by their opponents from the commencement. For instance, it was the duty of the Secretary of the State Central Committee to issue tickets to spectators, and every one believed that Mr. Apgar would have sense enough to fill the galleries with the friends of his patron, Mr. Tilden. But even this important detail was not attended to. By hook or crook, the Tammany Hall and Canal Ring men got possession of all the tickets not issued to delegates, and when the convention assembled it was found that the audience, "the public" so-called, was with the men who desired the defeat of Tilden and Company and the nomination of a new State ticket. The appearance of Kelly and the other Tammany leaders was greeted with applause, which could not be quieted, the names of the Canal Ring leaders were never spoken without being followed by loud cheers, and every enemy of Tilden, Bigelow, or Fairchild who rose to speak was received with enthusiastic manifestations of approval, and listened to with attention. On the other hand, the men who were known to favor Tilden and the old ticket were refused even a respectful hearing, and Mr. Apgar, the Secretary of the State Central Committee, and known to be one of "the great reformer's" principal agents, was actually hissed off the stage and not allowed to open his mouth in a meeting of which he should have been one of the principal officers. In the selection of a temporary chairman, the Tilden men, (who, as I have before mentioned, had absolute control of the State Committee,) were quite as unfortunate as they were in matters of less importance. Mr. D. B. Hill, the gentleman whom they called upon to fill that position, to the surprise of everyone, did just what the men who gave him his place did not want him to do, that is to say, he acted with marked fairness and impartiality. Had he done otherwise, the result might have been different. His greatest blunder was in refusing to recognize the regular Brooklyn and Troy delegations. This omission cost the old ticket men just four votes in the Committee on Contested Seats, and undoubtedly admitted the solid Tammany delegation, to the exclusion of Senator Morrissey and all the representatives of the Anti-Tammany organization. Indeed, Mr. Hill's rulings were all so obviously against the side he was supposed to represent, that more than one indignant old ticket man now accuses him of having sold out to Kelly, Lord and Company.

Whether this be true or not matters little. It is only important for the honest citizens of this State to know that the Democratic Party has at last thrown off the mask of reform in which for three years it has been disguised. In the convention that adjourned last night, its leaders boldly, defiantly threw down the worn-out pretenses under which they have heretofore sought victory, and now once more as in the days of "the old set" they appear in their true deformity, marching under the black flag of Tammany Hall, and the piratical standard of the Canal Ring. Jarvis Lord and John Kelly have once more joined hands, and by the aid of twin organizations whose common aim is plunder they seek to rule this State. It is almost impossible to refrain from admiring the marvelous audacity with which this intention was proclaimed in yesterday's convention. The old leaders, who have once more come to the front, with more honesty than their canting predecessors, spurned even the name of "Reform." Mr. Robinson, whom somebody has called "the honest Governor of Chemung," they rebuked and cast out. All his suggestions were set at naught, and his prayers for the retention of Bigelow and Fairchild were openly laughed at and disregarded. Mr. Tilden was snubbed and repudiated, and to make his fall from power all the more signal and significant, his life-long political enemy has been placed at the head of the Democratic ticket. And Mr. Allen C. Beach is, indeed, a fitting representative of what is already called the new combination. He it was that during the height of Tweed's power was retained by Tammany Hall as Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate. He has been charged by one branch of the Democratic Party with official crimes almost without number. He has been denounced by the Tilden-Bigelow Civil Commission as an abettor of the Ring. But all this counts as nothing in the eyes of "the old set" that has once more come into power. Indeed there is reason to believe that they had a fellow feeling for Mr. Beach, because, like them, he had been "persecuted" by "the great Reformer." As I have already stated, the action of the convention has crushed out the Tilden faction in New-York. Whether it has done more than this remains for the people to decide. It rests with them to answer the question of the hour—shall John Kelly and the Canal Ring rule the State?

H. C.

STATE POLITICAL NOTES.

Senator William B. Woodin was renominated on the first ballot by the Republican Convention for the Twenty-fifth District, which met at Port Byron yesterday.

The Washington County Republicans have nominated R. C. Betts for County Judge, Sandford Potter for District Attorney, and J. J. Seelye for Justice of Sessions.

The ticket nominated by the St. Lawrence County Republican Convention at Canton, on Thursday, is composed as follows: For County Judge, L. W. Russell; Surrogate, D. A. Johnson; Superintendent of the Poor, F. P. Balch; Special Surrogate, J. Y. Chapin; Justices of Sessions, Cornelius Carter and George Backus.

The Suffolk County Republican Convention was held in Riverhead on Thursday, and nominated E. A Carpenter for Member of Assembly, J. Madison Wells for Commissioner of the Poor, Henry Preston for Justice of Sessions, and John H. Hartranft for Coroner. A resolution thoroughly indorsing the course of President Hayes was passed without a dissenting voice.

THE CAMPAIGN IN OHIO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 6.—Judge W. H. West spoke for two hours this evening before a large audience assembled in the Globe Theatre. The speaker said that his opponents prophesied at the beginning of the campaign that he would not be able to endure the fatigues of the contest, but he said that he had already delivered 43 speeches before audiences in all parts of the State, and he thought his opponents had found him quite a lively corpse. The Judge appears to have thrived upon the excitement of the contest. He speaks now with more force and seems to have more strength than at the opening of the campaign. The prospect of Republican success in this county was never better. Local issues of all kinds have been introduced and hotly contested in the absence of general interest in the State campaign, but these have only helped Republican interests by creating renewed energy.

A TEXAS SENSATION SPOILED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct 6.—Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan says this evening that there is no truth in the reports received from Fort Davis, Texas, to the effect that large bodies of Mexicans had invaded American territory and captured Santo Elizaro and Ysleta, two towns in Texas. The Lieutenant-General says it is all incorrect. "I will tell you," said he, "what there is of it, and I have the latest information. A number of citizens of Santo Elizaro, about 25 miles from El Paso, arrested some men in consequence of a row about a salt spring on Salt Lake. The parties native on this side of the line, but are Mexicans. I heard of it, and sent Lieut. L. H. Rucker, of the Ninth Cavalry, and a number of soldiers down from El Paso to see about it. There has been no invasion—nothing of the kind—simply a row among the Mexicans about some salt."

MALARIAL FEVER IN ULSTER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Oct. 6.—The drenching rain of Thursday night, it is hoped, will tend to end the epidemic of malarial fever that has prevailed for several weeks in the different towns in this county, and is generally attributed to the drought. The scarcity of rain in this neighborhood this season has been extraordinary, and the result has been the drying up of streams and wells to a degree never before known. Drinking-water has not only become scarce, but its quality has changed, and the air lost much of its vitality. As a consequence, sickness has prevailed to an alarming degree in Esopus, Flatbush, this city, along the entire line of the Walkill, in Saugerties, and along the line of the Ulster and Delaware Railroad. The physicians have been overworked, so great has been the demand.

ARREST OF A CALIFORNIA THIEF.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 6.—William R. Cooper, the California bank robber and forger, the details of whose crimes in San Francisco have been already published, was arrested here to-night. He had come to this city from Louisville, and was accompanied by his wife and child. He had shipped to this city from San Francisco, in care of Sister Mary Frances Cassidy, of Cedar Grove Convent, a box marked "no value," but which when opened was found to contain about $20,000 in bonds and stocks. Cooper's operations in San Francisco cover the sum of $70,000. He is now in the hands of the officer, and is preparing to turn up all his stealings if he can be let go.

GREAT TEMPERANCE REVIVAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Oct. 6.—The great temperance revival in this city has so far developed that the list of signers reaches 9,400, and is still increasing, although Messrs. Gobright and Palmer, the former of whom started the work in the lower portion of the city, and the latter in the upper, have both ended their engagements here. The meetings started on the 10th of August in Rondout, and since then have been held continuously. The result has been a marked improvement in the place.

TORONTO, Ontario, Oct. 6.—Chief-Justice Draper, of the Ontario Court of Error and Appeal, is very ill, and his physicians say he cannot recover.

THE WRECKED STEAM-BOAT.

CONDITION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS.

THE VESSEL IN A DEPLORABLE CONDITION—HER HULL PROBABLY FULL OF HOLES—THE WATER FLOWING THROUGH HER—STATEMENT OF CAPTAIN JONES—THE WRECKERS AT WORK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

GREENPORT, Long Island, Oct. 6.—The appearance this morning of the steamer Massachusetts, ashore at Rocky Point, about five miles from here, proved beyond doubt that her condition is even more deplorable than represented last night. Her stem and stern appear from the shore to be sagged down, and as she rises and falls on the waves it seems as though she must part in the middle. Amidships she is up-lifted, and her decks at their centres describe the arc of a circle. That she is "hogged" is beyond all manner of doubt, and at present it is not certain that her entire bottom is not entirely stove in. At any rate, there must be an immense hole, or a series of holes, in that portion of her hull. The tide rises and falls in her, and a current passes through her from stem to stern, or vice versa, as the tide ebbs or flows. The cause of her being "hogged," that is, uplifted amidships, is not yet known. It is conjectured that she rests upon a large rock, having a flat surface, which has been forced through her hull, and uplifts her machinery. This cannot be settled definitely until to-morrow, when the divers of the Coast Wrecking Company will make an examination of the hull.

The scene on the main deck and in the holds of the Massachusetts is one of the utmost confusion. The overhang of the guards on the port side of the steamer has been broken almost entirely up, and the water now dashes upon the deck through the opening thus made. Had not the planking at this place given way, the "hog-frame," or upper works of the vessel, on the port side, would probably have been broken into pieces, and the steamer keeled over toward the shore. Through an occurrence of this kind a number of passengers would have lost their lives. In the forward hold everything unsecured is floating in 5 feet of water. There are 7 feet of water in the aft hold, and in the engine-room there are 12 feet. This water is continually changing, running in and out of the holes in the hull. The upper works of the vessel were terribly strained during the storm, as is proved by the fact that the ornate capitals of the pillars in the saloons are falling from their places. They continue to be wrenched by the dashing of the waves outside, and the ceaseless action of the water in the hull.

At daybreak this morning the tug Cyclops arrived at the wreck from New-York, towing a schooner fitted with wrecking appliances and conveying a working force of 20 men. Capt. Merritt immediately set a part of the men at work to remove the cargo. A short time later the steamers Francis, from Stonington, and the Stonington, from New-York, arrived. The Francis, being a light-draught vessel, ran alongside the Massachusetts to take off her cargo. When she was loaded she ran to the Stonington and transferred the freight. The wrecking schooner was run alongside the Massachusetts, and four steam pumps were put on board the wreck. The greater part of the day was occupied in preparing these for work, and a diver was employed to adjust them in the hold. Two more pumps are expected to arrive to-morrow, and when they are fitted and are employed with the other four. 600 gallons of water will be removed by them per hour. If, however, the bottom of the vessel is so badly broken as it is now thought, the use of the pumps will be of little value. Then other means will have to be devised to float the vessel. Capt. Merritt said to-day he had not procured facts enough to enable him to decide as to how he should work for the salvation of the wreck. In the morning he had made soundings all around the vessel, and had found from 12 to 15 feet of water all around her. This was sufficient to float her easily. The bottom was rocky, and there were many boulders, but none large enough to injure the vessel if she were once more floated. The next matter is to learn the exact condition of the hull and the character of the obstruction upon which it is now resting amidships.

Capt. William M. Jones, commander of the Massachusetts, who was out of reach of the reporters on Friday, made the following statement to-day:

"We left New-York in a heavy south-east gale and reached Hartford Light at 8:50 P. M.; the storm was very severe, but we expected it to lessen when the wind changed, as we thought it would at the change of the tide; these south-east gales are short, though spiteful, and we hoped to get through it quickly; from Stamford Light our course was laid out well, and at 10:30 I decided we were off Falkner's Island, and at 11:15 P. M. I judged we were between Cornfield Light, on the Connecticut shore, and the Horton's Point Light on Long Island. We could not make out either light. The night was very dark and the storm was very severe. I made up my mind that it was unsafe to go through the race between Fisher's and Little Gull Islands. The pilots agreed with me, and we decided it was best to seek smoother water than was in the middle of the Sound, and there wait for daylight or until the storm lessened. At 11:15 the steamer was put under one bell and at 11:24, she was stopped altogether. I then sounded, and found 24 fathoms. Running slowly, as before, we soon reached 22 fathoms, and a third cast showed us 24 fathoms again. I was now certain we were between the Cornfield and Horton's Point Lights. The steamer was allowed to drift for some time, with the intention to get her in under the land, as the weather was becoming rougher. The vessel was turned, and ran for some time on a north-west course. She was then hauled to the south, and let go slowly under one bell. She was given little more than steerage way. She ran in this way just 15 minutes, when she suddenly struck. We were preparing to take another sounding when she sounded for herself. The shock was not hard, not greater than that caused by one of the waves. She laid easily as she struck until the wind changed to the north-west at 1:30 o'clock on Friday morning, and I believe, if the tide had been on the flood, instead of the ebb, we could have eased her off. We began to lighten the cargo early in the morning, but our work had no effect upon the position of the vessel. When the wind changed the stern of the boat swung around somewhat, fixing her firmer than she was before. The waves did not dash over the vessel. Their strength was spent mainly under the guards on the port side, forward of the wheel-houses. They broke up the planking there, and the water flowed into and out of the vessel. It was a good thing for them to do this, as otherwise the upper works of the boat would have been more severely strained."

Capt. Jones is very much grieved by the disaster. He charges himself with the sole responsibility for it. By no one else is he blamed, however. He is spoken of on every hand as a careful and faithful officer. The course which he pursued on Thursday night is said to have been the prudent one, and no person can explain why the vessel ran ashore. Capt. Jones has several times during severe storms, ran other vessels than the Massachusetts under the land near where the present catastrophe occurred, and never met with an accident. Indeed, this is the first mishap he has met during a long experience. He was originally connected with the old Commercial Freight Line, which he left to accept the command of the steamer Galatea, belonging to the Neptune Line. He was engaged a number of years ago by the Providence and Stonington Line, and when the steamer Rhode Island was launched he was given command of her. His reputation for carefulness and skill procured for him the command of the Massachusetts when she was put on the line in May last.

The wreckers did nothing to-day toward learning the exact condition of the hull of the Massachusetts. They put up the four steam pumps, however, and prepared them for working to-morrow. The steamers Stonington and Francis took away the cargo of the Massachusetts to Stonington, Conn., and the only articles now on the wreck belonging to patrons of the line are some unclaimed pieces of baggage. The steamboat Francis will return to the wreck to-morrow, when the bales of cotton, barrels of flour, and casks of ale, that are now strewn along the beach, will be carried to her on barges hired by the Underwriters' agent.

CONTROL OF THE SENATE.

CONDESCENSION OF A MARYLAND SENATOR—THE BALTIMORE COLLECTORSHIP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 6.—United States Senator Whyte, in conversation to-day, took occasion to express his repugnance to any scheme for obtaining a Democratic control of the organization of the Senate. He scouted the idea that Democrats should make any approach to disaffected Republicans from the South or elsewhere, and said that even were any such arrangement possible he did not consider it good policy for the party to enter into it. He preferred that, under present circumstances, the Republicans should be allowed to retain the control to which their legitimate majority entitled them. He also remarked that he had seen Senator Spencer just before his departure for the West, and that gentleman had stated to him that he should certainly be in his seat at the extra session, and should act with his Republican associates on all party questions. Mr. Whyte has frequently been asked whether he would sustain the President in case there should be a contest in the Senate over the Baltimore Collectorship of Customs, and it seems to be very well understood that he will support the removal of Col. Wilkins and the appointment of Mr. Thomas, and the friends of the latter are hopeful that the Senator will carry with him all the Democratic Senators, and thus decide the issue in their favor.

PRIVILEGES OF A SENATOR.

HON. JOHN J. PATTERSON UNDER ARREST—WADE HAMPTON'S FRIENDSHIP FOR NORTHERN MEN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Chief Justice Cartter having last night issued a warrant on the requisition of the Governor of South Carolina for the arrest of Senator John J. Patterson, a visit was soon thereafter made to the residence of the Senator by the Marshal, when it was ascertained that the Senator was not at home. His counsel, Messrs. Shellabarger, Wilson, Cook, and Charles Pelham, attorneys of this city, however, knew of his whereabouts, and accordingly prepared a petition for a writ of habeas corpus in advance of the service of the writ for arrest by the Marshal. When all the preliminaries for the petition of a writ of habeas corpus were completed the Marshal was informed of the locality of the Senator, whereupon the arrest was made by him, and immediately thereafter counsel applied to Judge Humphreys for a writ of habeas corpus, the petition being based upon the following grounds:

First—That Senator Patterson was regularly elected a Senator of the United States in 1872, and shortly after came to the District of Columbia, and has remained here in the discharge of his duties; that during the interval from that period to the present he has visited South Carolina several times, but that he has committed no crime in that State, and that he has continued to reside here temporarily as a Senator; therefore it cannot be said in the terms of the requisition that he is a fugitive from justice.

Second—The term of the court at which the indictment was found was not the regular term of the court. It was not held at the time and place authorized by law, and consequently the finding is of no validity and the indictment on which the requisition was found ded is void.

Judge Humphreys issued the writ of habeas corpus, addressed to the Coroner, who served it on the Marshal, demanding that he produce the body of Senator Patterson. The Marshal, in obedience to the writ, did so. There was present, among others, Mr. Richbourg, agent for the State of South Carolina, who brought hither the requisition for Senator Patterson, who is charged with the crimes of conspiracy to bribe members of the General Assembly, and with counseling and procuring Miles G. Parker to commit grand larceny. As it was now 5 o'clock in the afternoon and too late to proceed with the case, it was stated by Judge Humphreys that owing to his duties in court he could not hear it until Wednesday. Mr. Richbourg asked that the hearing be postponed until Thursday, so as to allow time for the arrival of the Attorney-General of South Carolina. To this Judge Humphreys could not accede owing to the pressure of other business on that day and the remainder of the week.

The result of the conference was a postponement until the 17th inst.. or two days after the meeting of the extra session of Congress. Senator Patterson gave bail for his appearance at that time in the sum of $2,500, Ivery G. Kimball becoming his surety. The case having been postponed to the time stated will afford the Senate an opportunity to discuss the rights of one of its members, and decide whether or not he is privileged from arrest under the protective clause of the Constitution of the United States.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6, 1877.

The Navy Department has received information to the effect that the United States steamer Adams is expected to leave Montevideo about the 1st of November for the South Pacific station.

A meeting of pensioners of the late civil war, deprived of pensions from March 3, 1865, to June 6, 1866, by an act of Congress, was held last night, and a committee appointed to take such steps as may be necessary to secure concert of action by all parties interested in enforcing the claims upon Congress.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $15,459,267; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, $8,835,468; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $44,040,000; coin, including $37,967,400 in coin certificates, $118,743,023; outstanding legal tenders, $356,914,932.

Commodore A. K. Hughes, commanding the Naval rendezvous at Port Royal, S. C., reports officially to the Navy Department the existence of yellow fever at that place. He has adopted strict quarantine and sanitary measures to protect the officers and crews of the New-Hampshire and Pawnee, lying four or five miles distant. They are the only two vessels now at Port Royal, the former being the store-ship, and the Pawnee the coaling vessel.

The following are the receipts of national bank-notes for redemption for the week ending to-day, as compared with the corresponding week of last year:

	1876.	1877.
New-York	$885,000	$887,000
Boston	827,000	1,322,000
Philadelphia	501,000	194,000
Miscellaneous	862,000	907,000
Total	$3,075,000	$3,310,000

Receipts to-day, $631,000.

The Treasury now holds $338,010,850 in United States bonds to secure national bank circulation, and $15,208,000 to secure public deposits; United States bonds deposited for circulation for the week ending to-day, $373,000; United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn for the week ending to-day, $309,000. National bank circulation outstanding—currency notes, $315,728,154; gold notes, $1,429,720. The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $333,162 87, and from Customs, $479,007 71.

The Vice-Consul of the United States at Cairo has transmitted to the Department of State a statement showing the traffic through the Suez Canal from 1870 to 1876 inclusive. The number of vessels carrying the British flag which passed through the canal during those years was 5,317, with a tonnage of 9,330,430, being more than twice the tonnage of all other nations. France is second, showing vessels to the number of 561, with a tonnage of 1,639,937. The number of vessels carrying the American flag which passed through the canal during the above period was only 11, with a tonnage of 19,310. The number of vessels of all nations was 7,584, with a tonnage of 13,521,758.

By direction of the Secretary of War, a board of officers, to consist of Col. Alexander McCook, aide-de-camp; Surgeon Basil, United States Army; Major George W. Huntt, First Cavalry, and Major Samuel N. Benjamin, Assistant Adjutant-General, has been appointed to meet in this city on Wednesday next, the 10th inst., for the examination of candidates for appointment as Second Lieutenants in the Army of the United States. The candidates selected by the President are B. F. Hancock, a son of Col. John Hancock, late of the United States volunteers, and a nephew of Major-Gen. W. S. Hancock, and A. L. McKeon, of Pennsylvania, late a Captain's clerk in the Navy. Should these gentlemen pass a satisfactory examination they will be commissioned, and there will be no further vacancies.

WOODSVILLE, N. H., Oct. 6.—Two cars loaded with wood broke away from an engine on the White Mountain Railroad yesterday, jumped the track and ran 30 rods on the ties, destroying a trestle bridge. No one was injured.

THE CONFLICT IN THE EAST.

ACTIVE OPERATIONS PENDING.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN ARMY CORPS—THE MONTENEGRIN WAR—NEWS FROM ASIA AND BULGARIA.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—A Reuter telegram from Bucharest states that the immediate mobilization of another Russian army corps for Bulgaria is ordered.

A dispatch from Constantinople says Ali Saib, commanding the Turkish forces on the southern frontier of Montenegro, telegraphs to the Porte that the Montenegrins on Friday attacked Podgoritza, Spuz, and the small forts of Avnic, Ismail, and Derwisch. The attack was vigorously repulsed.

A Reuter telegram from Constantinople, dated Saturday evening, says: "No further official intelligence has been received from Mukhtar Pasha."

The Moscow dispatch, and the *Daily News'* special from Rosrecheno, reporting a repulse of Mukhtar Pasha's attacks on Thursday, are simply confused repetitions of what had been previously reported by official bulletins. They refer exclusively to Wednesday's operations, and the *Daily News'* special is simply a paraphrase of yesterday's Russian bulletin. The *Times'* Paris dispatch, saying "a telegram from Mukhtar Pasha, dated Thursday evening, announces that the Russians were repulsed on all sides, with the loss of 5,000 killed, and had fallen back on Karajal, pursued by the Turks," is also a repetition of previous Constantinople dispatches. As far as can be made out from Mukhtar Pasha's latest dispatch, it seems that the Russians have withdrawn from the right and centre of his line and concentrated their entire army at Aktschakala, on the Kars Tschal, about 15 miles north-east of Kars. It was in this direction that Mukhtar Pasha faced them on Thursday to prevent them turning his left flank, as they endeavored to turn his right on Tuesday and Wednesday. The extent and result of Mukhtar's offensive operations are still unknown. This is undoubtedly the greatest and most critical affair of the war in Asia Minor. The object of the Russian attack is either to cut Mukhtar off from Kars, or drive him under its walls and shut him up there. If they fail, the second Russian campaign in Asia will be over.

From Bulgaria there is no intelligence of active operations. The army of the Czarewitch will naturally await the arrival of the whole of its reinforcements before it will venture upon an aggressive advance, either toward Rustchuk or across the Upper Lom. The Ottoman Army of Shumla can hardly make an offensive movement until its new commander has arrived at head-quarters. As yet Suleiman Pasha is only reported to have reached Shumla. If the weather continues fine and the roads remain passable for transport, some heavy fighting may be expected in this direction within a few days. The army of the Czarewitch will have no longer occasion to halt after the rearmost battalions of the Guard have crossed the Danube. The new Ottoman commander may be expected to attempt some bold exploit in order to justify his appointment and the supersession of his predecessor. His career, too, has been essentially that of a fighting General. From Plevna there is no further intelligence, although the Roumanians have pushed their sap to within a few yards of the counterscarp of the second redoubt on the Gravitza ridge. No accounts have come which would indicate that the position of Osman Pasha has been invested or closely blockaded. On the contrary, the army of Chefket Pasha, which has been assembled at Orchanieh to aid the defense offered by the garrison, is reported to have been reinforced by a portion of the battalions lately occupied in the Schipka Pass. It would, therefore, seem that Chefket Pasha should soon be ready to advance nearer to his comrade, and to aid in an endeavor to drive the Russian Army from its position It would not be surprising, however, if the concentration of a considerable army in Osman Pasha's rear was the forerunner of his withdrawal from Plevna. Either Vratza or Orchanieh would be nearer Sophia, Widdin, and the Servian frontier, and would none the less threaten the Russian right flank. Osman Pasha's withdrawal in safety to either of these positions would be a great strategic victory, for the success of the Russian campaign is deemed to rest on nothing short of his complete destruction.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

ITALY AND GERMANY—ANOTHER ARCTIC EXPEDITION—THE FAMINE IN INDIA—GEN. GRANT.

ROME, Oct. 6.—The *Italie* says it is authorized to declare that Italy has concluded no alliance whatever with Germany.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The *Times* to-day states that it is the intention of Sir Allen Young to have the steamer Pandora refitted, with a view to another start for the Arctic regions next Spring. He will probably try the Spitzbergen route.

The Viceroy of India's famine report dated Wednesday says: "In Madras the situation is favorable. There has been a continuous rainfall. The crops are thriving. There is a general but slight fall in prices. In Bombay, Bengal, Mysore, and Burmah, there has been an almost general rain. The situation is markedly better. The reports from the Punjaub, Rajpootana, Indore, and the north-west and central provinces are unfavorable.

The Corporation of Southampton received ex-President Grant to-day. The Mayor presented a complimentary address. Gen. Grant afterward drove through the town.

W. Gale, a Cardiff pedestrian, who begun to walk 1,500 miles in 1,000 hours, on Sunday, Aug. 26, it is said successfully finished his feat to-day.

OUR SOIL INVADED BY MEXICANS.

GALVESTON, Texas, Oct. 6.—The *News* publishes the following special from Fort Davis: "A Mexican mob, 400 strong, took possession of the towns of Ysleta and San Elizario. The Texan county officials are prisoners in the hands of an infuriated rabble, and the cry is, 'Death to Gringos,' and 'Viva Mexico.'" Letters received to-day at Fort Davis state that Mexicans in large numbers have captured, and hold in custody, all officers of El Paso County. The lives of all white men are threatened. There are no troops on the frontier, and a horrible massacre is imminent. Judge Charles H. Howard is a prisoner, and bound with ropes.

YELLOW FEVER.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 6.—Three new cases of yellow fever occurred at Port Royal to-day, making 40 cases in all.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 6.—Two deaths have occurred at Fernandina since the last report. Capt. Murch, of the schooner Emma McAdams, died Thursday night. Six new cases were reported yesterday and 11 to-day. The weather is cool.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 6.—A special to the *Sun and Press* says: "The streets of Fernandina yesterday presented a more cheerful aspect, and many were out for the first time; but yesterday evening a strong, cold north-east wind prevailed, causing an unfavorable change, and a number of invalids are much worse. Money and provisions are running low. The Mayor has issued an appeal to Mayors of Northern cities, concluding as follows: 'We cry for help, and cry for it now. In the name of our smitten community, in the name of the brotherhood of humanity, in the name of that God who hath touched us with his woeful judgment, we implore you to give us help.'"

THE CORA PEARL HUSTED DIVORCE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 6.—In the case of Cora Pearl Husted against Charles Husted, an action for divorce in which was involved the question of a divorce for one or the other or both parties, the jury rendered a verdict against granting a divorce to either.

LAKE PROPELLER BURNED.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 6.—The propeller Tioga, while on her upward passage with a tow of barges, and when off Point-au-Pelee, Lake Erie, at about midnight last night, took fire near her boiler, and, a high wind prevailing at the time, it was impossible to subdue the flames. The vessel was entirely consumed, but the crew were rescued. The Tioga was valued at $15,000; insured for $12,000, as follows: Detroit Fire and Marine, $3,000; Western, of Toronto, $3,000, and Phenix, of Brooklyn, $6,000.

MARINE DISASTERS.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 6.—A dispatch received at the Exchange Reading-room this morning from Fortress Monroe says that the German bark Edward, from Baltimore Sept. 28, for Havre, is at Lynn Haven Bay, with loss of bowsprit and fore and main mast. She will be towed to Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 6.—The brig Pedro, from Porto Rico, to Portland, Me., with a cargo of molasses, put in this port in distress this morning. Her foremast, all her spars, her jibboom, and bowsprit were carried away in a storm.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Oct. 6.—The brig Clara J. Adams floated off Beacon Ledge last night during the absence of the parties contracting to float her, but ran on the northerly side of Beacon Ledge, where she lies in a very precarious condition and full of water.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 6.—The British schooner Rose, from Westport, Nova Scotia, for Boston, put in here this morning, leaking. The men were exhausted from pumping. She will proceed immediately.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The Signal Service Observer at Tybee, Ga., reports at 2:50 P. M. to the Chief Signal Officer as follows: "A bark was sighted at 11 A. M., waterlogged, 10 miles southeast of Tybee. It is supposed to be the Fritz, (Nor.) Capt. Jorgenson, from Darien, Ga. The wind is blowing 26 miles per hour from the north-east. There is a heavy sea and we are unable to exchange signals."

GARDINER, Me., Oct. 6.—The schooner Henrietta wood laden, struck on the reef at South Gardiner during a gale last night and sunk.

LEWES, Del., Oct. 6.—The following named schooners were sunk in the bay here during the violent storm of Thursday night, in addition to those already reported: J. H. Young, E. B. Wheaton, and Maggie McDonald, of Philadelphia, and Helen Rommel, of Cape May, N. J. The schooner Annie Draper, from Lebanon, Del., with a cargo of canned fruit, is disabled. The following named sailors are all who are known to have perished: Emile Carson, J. P. Cloud, John Miller, John Thimners, Carl Carlson, and H. Page.

ATHLETIC GAMES.

MONTREAL, Oct. 6.—The athletic games here were well attended to-day. The following is the result up to 3:30 o'clock P. M.: The running high jump had only two competitors, and was won by B. Summerhays, who jumped 5 feet 1 inch to E. H. Brown's 4 feet 9 inches. In the 100-yard handicap heat race the entries were as follows: J. J. Shea, Burlington, N. Y., 10 feet; Will Hilton, St. Albans, Vt., 10 feet; W. C. Cousins, 21 feet; E. H. Brown, 26 feet; McIver, scratch; Wilson, 17 feet; McKenzie, 24 feet; Quinlan, Charlottetown, 10 feet; Steward, 17 feet; Leonard, 30 feet. In the first heat Hilton, Shea, Cousins, and Brown started, Hilton winning, with Cousins second. In the second heat McIver won, with McKenzie second. In the third heat Steward won, with Quinlan second. In the 5-mile walking race there were five starters, and was won by H. L. Maltby from the start to the finish, B. Gorden second. At the second trial in the 100-yard handicap heat race, the first heat was won by McIver, with Stewart second. The second heat was won by Cousins, with Hilton second. This left the last and winning heat between Cousins and McIver. In the one-mile amateur championship, Allan won, with Downs second, and Bailey third. Time—5:03. The half-mile race, open to all was won by White Eagle, with Jacobs second, and Kerawdonnoe third. Time—2:12.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 6.—The second annual Fall games of the Union Athletic Club of the Young Men's Christian Union took place this afternoon on the Boston Base-ball Grounds. There was a large attendance of spectators, and Brown's Brigade Band enlivened the occasion. The games opened with putting heavy shot, and six of nine entries contested. The prizes were won by P. Johnson, 35 feet 2 inches, and George A. Walker, 32 feet 9 inches—both of the Union Club. In a 100-yard run by five contestants, Frank J. McQuigin, of Waltham, was winner in 0:11. A 1-mile walk in 7:49 secured for E. C. Holske, of NewYork, the first prize, defeating four other contestants; Charles P. Daniels, of the Union Club, second, 7:51¾. P. Johnson, of the Union Club, took the first prize at throwing a 16-pound hammer, making 76 feet 8 inches; W. W. O'Connell, of Brookline, second, 72 feet 5 inches. Three jumps—John Travis, of the Pawtucket Boat Club, first prize, and George A. Walker, of the Union Club, second prize. Half-mile run—There were six entries, S. Crehore in 2:28¾, with John T. Williams second in 2:29, both of the Union Club. The running broad jump was won by P. Johnson, of the Union Club, jumping 20 feet 6 inches, with W. T. Livingston, of the Harlem (N. Y.) Club, second, who jumped 20 feet 2 inches. The 3-mile walk had eight contestants, in which E. C. Holske, of the Harlem Club, took the first prize in 24:49½, with O. C. Wobeck, of the Union Club, second, 25:41½. The quarter-mile dash had six contestants, and was won by C. C. Allen, of Watertown in 0:58¾, with Arthur L. Bracket, of the Union Club, second in 0:59½. The running high jump was won by George H. Carver, of the Union Club, who jumped 5 feet 2 inches, with Arthur L. Bracket second, jumping 5 feet. The contests closed with a mile run, which was won by George F. Kingman in 5:18¼, with Thomas C. Riley second in 5:31. Gold medals were

me to trouble you again. If you know of any way in which I can secure the advance of my back pay, and will inform me of it, you will add another to the many great favors already bestowed upon Yours very truly,
EDGAR K. APGAR.

Hon. WILLIAM M. TWEED, New-York.

I find in the *Argus* of Sept. 30 an article the conclusion of which reads as follows:

"Neither the *Argus* Company, nor any member of said company, ever received as much as $1, or any valuable thing whatever, from Mr. Tweed, or any one in his behalf, for any purpose whatever. No pecuniary or other benefits were ever received by any member of the Argus Company from Mr. Tweed, or from any one in his behalf. Mr. Tweed never had the benefit or use of the columns of the *Argus* at any time, and no member of the *Argus* Company was ever indebted to him for a favor of any description."

In answer to that portion in which he states that no member of the *Argus* Company has ever asked a favor from me, I submit five letters, written in the years 1867, 1868, and 1869 by Mr. William Cassidy, at that time President of the association, in each of which he asks favors. I again refer to the check mentioned in my statement to the Attorney-General just heretofore referred to, dated Jan. 19, 1871, for $4,000, indorsed by both William Cassidy, President, and Daniel Manning, attorney. In further answer to the *Argus* that no favors had been received from me by any member of that company, I refer to sheet No. 1 of pay-roll of officers and appointees in the Street Department of the City of New-York during the month of February, 1870. In that pay-roll will be found a receipt from A. S. Cassidy, (a brother of William,) who was then third general clerk to the Street Commissioner, to R. B. Connolly, Controller of New-York, for $166 66 for the month of February 1870, being the monthly payment for his salary at the rate of $2,000 per annum. He held this position for years, and on this pay-roll, which I submit, he is charged to "the *Argus*" in the handwriting of Mr. King. I hand this to the committee in the same condition as received from the department under the orders of your committee. Mr. William E. King was then first general clerk to the Street Department. A. S. Cassidy was at one time removed, when his brother William called on me and I had him reinstated, and afterward at the further solicitation of William Cassidy I favored, and after the passage of the charter of 1870 I increased his salary from $2,000 to $3,000 per annum. As compensation for favors had from the *Argus* Company and at their request I was instrumental in having inserted in the *Session Laws* of 1870, page 1,095, chapter 492, the following provision:

"The contract with the *Argus* Company for legislative printing shall be extended for three years, provided the Controller shall deem it for the interests of the State."

I further present for the consideration of the committee the many resolutions for printing passed during that year and the succeeding year, 1871, with a copy of the numbers called for under their contract, showing the number of copies called for beyond the contract order. On the 1st of October I addressed a communication, of which the annexed is a copy, to Mr. Olcott, the State Treasurer, to which I have received no reply:

No. 70 LUDLOW-STREET, NEW-YORK, 1st October, 1877.

T. W. Olcott, Jr., Esq.

SIR: Will you please have prepared and forwarded me for use in my evidence before a Committee of Board of Aldermen of this City the amounts paid the *Argus* and the *Argus* Company (by that name or any other) during the years 1868-69-70-71-72 in detail with the authority by which such payments were made, also a copy of the contract for printing executed by the State with the *Argus* Company in 1866-70. I ask this information for the benefit of the public and not for mere curiosity. Any expense incurred in collating and copying I will pay on presentation of the bill. Yours respectfully,
WILLIAM M. TWEED.

"I find, however, in the *Express* of Oct. 1 the following report of the legislative printing, showing the amounts received by the *Argus* Company for that work, as shown by the Controller's books during the years 1868-69-70-71-72-73-74, amounting, in all, to $7778, 450, of which $384,500 was received during the years 1870-71, while I was in the Senate.

"The amount paid the *Argus* Company for printing, (not including advertising,) as shown by the Controller's books, was as follows:

1868	$5,000	1872	$136,400
1869	50,500	1873	138,850
1870	179,600	1874	23,200
1871	207,900	1875	10,000
Total			$778,450

"You will perceive how the bills drop off as soon as I left the Senate. The bills for 1872 and 1873 were the drippings of the big pan.

"Now, I come to Senator Woodin again, although I had hoped I had done with him. In a published statement he says he never had any dealings with me of any kind, and stigmatizes my entire statement as false. I find the appointment of James J. Weed as clerk in the office of Water Register, Aug. 1, 1870. He drew back pay for July, 1870, being too big a pig to jump down and he regularly entered on the pay-roll, and he retained his office until July, 1871, at $3,000, when he was removed because Republican Senators made a party question on the passage of the tax levy of that year. On the private records of the department he is charged as having been appointed at the solicitation of Senator Woodin, and was known as 'Woodin's man.' He performed no services, not even drawing his pay, but assigned it. It was drawn by the assignee, as a general thing. Now, that I have paid my respects to these gentlemen, let me turn to the Tenth National, and its President, Mr. Ackerman, who defends Mr. Palmer, the late President, and who states that Palmer knew nothing about the transactions I referred to. I assert that at the time Ackerman was only an employe of the bank and never had any dealings with the management at all. I am prepared to prove that Palmer not only knew of some of these transactions going on, but at different times he received telegrams from Albany directing him to keep the bank open until long after bank hours—until 4 and 5 o'clock. He kept the bank open until these hours, and from there money was sent to Albany.

"I find an article in the *Commercial Advertiser* of Oct. 1, 1877, quoting a statement from another journal—the *Argus*. I believe—stating that the 'Boss is an infamous old liar,' and remarking that 'Tweed is getting it all around.' Whether or not I was right in regard to my statements concerning Mr. Hastings, the letters which I offer to the committee will show."

Amid much laughter the following letters were read by Tweed's counsel, Mr. Townsend:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1871.

MY DEAR T.: I am in a tight spot here, and want your aid. You have no doubt seen Brooks' letter. The poor devil, before attacking me, went about the House insinuating among Republicans that I was in the employ of Tammany Hall to secure the secrets of the Republicans. He done this to get up a reputation against me. In his speech he held up the *Commercial Advertiser* in a melodramatic way, exclaiming: "Here is the evidence that he is a hired spy and informer of the Democratic Party." In his private speech in Tammany Hall; in his public address it was the Democratic Party. I wish you could reach Kerr, who is on the committee. It can only be effectual to-morrow morning, as I expect to be brought before the House for contempt. You will know the motive of my objections before this committee. I did not open my case to show my hand and what I propose to prove. Brooks could take advantage of it. Can't you telegraph him.

Do what you can for our friend. John Schumaker or some of the boys will add the balance. I am rather suspicious that Fox put up Brooks to make the intimation or rather charge about being out of money. I pay he locked up 24 hours. Think of me looking through the grates of the basement of the Capitol! Won't I be a devil of a fellow in a small way for a very small time. Yours in tribulation, but courageous ever yours,
HUGH.

[Laughter.]

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER OFFICE, corner FULTON AND NASSAU STREETS, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1871.

MY DEAR FRIEND: Your letter directed to me at Washington failed to reach me there. I found it at my office this morning. The warm sentiments of friendship expressed in it have bound me to you forever. If I have one virtue among the many that most people boast of, that one is gratitude—never to forget a friend, never to "go back" on a man, woman, or child, who does a favor. I write through a fullness of heart when I say, through sunshine and adversity, through good and evil report, no matter what may occur, rely upon me to go to "the front" in your behalf. Command me at any time. Pardon me for being so expressive. Your kind offer in your letter is so generous that I cannot resist opening my heart to you, and say, in addition, God bless you and yours.

Brooks said to John Schumaker that he desired to have everything drop after the report of the committee. John came to me and informed me of Brooks' wishes. Of all things distasteful to me is lawsuits, and seeing my name in the papers. I have got heartily sick of it, even when it is complimentary, and I presume you must feel pretty much the same yourself. Before leaving Washington, Schumaker saw Brooks and gave me to understand that hostilities would cease. I will be up Tuesday night of this week. Again thanking you for your kindness, believe me ever yours, H. J. HASTINGS.
WILLIAM M. TWEED.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

The examination was then continued by Assistant Corporation Attorney Cole, as follows:

Q.—You have stated that $65,000 were paid to certain Aldermen to induce them to appropriate $1,500,000 toward the Brooklyn Bridge; how much of this money was reimbursed to you? A.—I stated it was all except a few thousand dollars; the money was handed to me by Henry C. Murphy, except about $15,000, which was subscribed by Sweeny, Hugh Smith, and myself; what we advanced was paid subsequently by Mr. Kingsley, I think; we took a quarter of our shares and gave them to Connolly.

Q.—Were you a member of the Executive Committee of the Brooklyn Bridge Company? A.—I was.

Q.—Who composed it? A.—Mr. Murphy, Gen. Slocum, Hugh Smith, J. S. T. Stranahan, and Amos F. Husted.

Q.—There was a resolution introduced and passed by the Executive Committee on the 5th of July, 1870, as follows:

Resolved, That 15 per centum on the amount of expenditures for the construction of the foundation of the towers of the bridge on both sides of the river up to high water-mark, including payments for land, be paid to William C. Kingsley, General Superintendent, for his services and advances on behalf of the company up to the completion of such foundations.

And the record says that that resolution was offered by you; have you any recollection about it? A.—I think it was, but my remembrance of the matter is very vague; I am not sure whether or not all the members of the committee were present at the time; I think the resolution was passed unanimously, because there was no discussion.

Q.—What advances do you understand were referred to in that resolution? A.—I understood it cost something to get the appropriation through the Brooklyn Common Council, and I know it cost money to have it passed through the New-York Common Council; money was spent in Albany, and also in Washington, to get a law passed authorizing the bridge to cross the river, and there were also some other incidental expenses.

Q.—Did you intend that resolution to cover the money paid through you to the New-York Common Council? A.—I think it was intended to cover that; I think it was about that time I got my money back.

Q.—Do you know who prepared that resolution? A.—I do not; Mr. Kingsley handed it to me, and I think he prepared it, although I don't know positively.

Q.—Now, the resolution, I am informed by memoranda received from Mr. Demas Barnes, has been altered on the record so that the word "fifteen" has been erased and the word "five" written over it. This appears by a microscopical examination of the paper itself. Are you sure that the resolution as offered by you provided for the payment of 15 per cent. upon the whole amount for expenditures and advances? A.—I am positive of that, and I am more positive from the fact that Mr. Kingsley called upon me and asked me my recollection of it, and I said my recollection was the same as what appeared upon the record; I know positively that it was 15 per cent.

Q.—Was any portion of this 15 per cent. for expenditures and advances actually paid at that time? A.—I only know by reference to the books which Mr. Barnes sent here; I have no independent recollection of it.

Q.—This memorandum states that on the 1st of January, 1871, the expenditures amounted to $1,179,521, and that some one had drawn from the Treasury on the authority of this resolution 15 per cent. of that amount—$175,000; that that amount was charged to commission account, and afterward charged to special expense account, and again transferred to the lumber and material account under the head of construction account; do you know anything about that matter? A.—I know nothing about that matter whatever; I suggest that Mr. Barnes be called concerning all matters connected with the Brooklyn Bridge; he has examined the subject, and made himself master of all the details; I know nothing personally on the subject.

Q.—Now, was the whole of this 15 per cent. actually paid to Mr. Kingsley? A.—It was.

Q.—Was any one to share it with him in any way? A.—He was to pay back the moneys we had advanced, and also the balance of my stock, on which I had paid 20 per cent.; that was the understanding between myself and Mr. Kingsley.

Q.—How much was it calculated by the Board of Directors that the company would have to pay for the land taken for the bridge? A.—The details I don't recollect; I think the entire amount, as submitted by the elder Mr. Roebling, was to be $3,500,000; the young Mr. Roebling put it at $6,000,000; that included everything; I don't think the board ever talked about it.

Q.—Did these two estimates include the entire completion of the bridges and the piers up to high water mark? A.—A certain distance and the approaches; I was under the impression at the time that it covered the whole thing, but I now believe not.

Q.—This resolution is to the effect that 15 per cent. shall be paid to Mr. Kingsley as expenditures and advances for the construction of the foundation of the towers and the approach on both sides of the river, including the payment for land; these estimates that you are speaking of now, were they estimates for these two items, or did they include the entire bridge? A.—My impression is that it was intended to cover $6,000,000.

Q.—The 15 per cent. was understood to cover the cost of material and construction, salaries of officials, and wages to laborers, the approaches, and the land for the approaches? A.—Every expense of every nature.

Q.—Was it part of the plan that that 15 per cent. should continue to be paid for subsequent expenditures made necessary in the further progress of the bridge? A.—I don't think that entered into the construction at all; I don't think that was ever spoken of.

Q.—How much was it calculated the entire bridge when finished would cost? A.—I don't recollect; I think $6,000,000; I think it was intended that amount should cover everything.

Q.—Did you understand that others who were with you in this arrangement expect to make any money out of the bridge otherwise than by means of this 15 per cent. and the stock practically given to you? A.—We expected to have control of the stock; we were to make money out of a great many laboring men to be employed there, and I expected Mr. Kingsley would pay me out of the money.

Q.—Upon what was that expectation based? A.—From the fact that we were paying him for doing work where there was no risk; there was no direct understanding between us, but he virtually assented to it; any intelligent assent; he entertained a proposition of that kind and did not refuse it; he claimed at the time that he expended $50,000, and I saw some of the checks given by him.

Q.—Did he ever go into the details as to how he had expended that much money? A.—I never asked him; no, Sir.

Q.—Do you know whether any members of the Board of Directors owned or controlled or held contracts with any stone or granite quarries? A.—I think Mr. Kingsley was interested in a stone and granite quarry; I know that once I wanted them to use stone from a quarry that I was interested in, but I found it was impossible; he was in the way; I understood he was also interested in a saw-mill somewhere over in Brooklyn.

Q.—With regard to the land taken for the bridges and the approach, do you know whether any members of the management had any interest in that land in any way? A.—I don't know, and I don't think they had; we selected very excellent men as referees to appraise the amounts, and we were governed by their opinion.

Q.—Now, as to the caissons from Webb & Bell? A.—That contract was given, I think, after open competition; circulars were sent out and we had bids from three or four that was bona fide, as far as I know.

Q.—Were there any other commissions on any other purchases given to members of the Board of Management? A.—None that I know of, Sir; Kingsley had entire control; he was the autocrat of the whole thing.

Q.—What, if anything, do you know about the following resolution of the Executive Committee meeting, June 20, 1870:

Resolved, That $70,000 be proposed to the owners of the residue of the southern half of Pier No. 29, New-York. Do you know anything about that? A.—I have no recollection of it.

Q.—Do you recollect the following: "Executive Committee, Sept. 6, 1870,

"*Resolved*, That the company accept the report of the appraisers, &c., and pay to New-York City $150,000 for 155 feet of the bulkhead of Pier 29, New-York?"

A.—I recollect something of that kind.

Q.—Was there anything in that which put money anywhere except into the treasury of the City of New-York? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—Do you consider that bona fide? A.—I do.

Q.—Now, as to the resolution adopted Sept. 6, 1870, to the effect that the company approve and adopt the contract made with the owners for the purchase of residue of land required, which was on the New-York side, for $70,000? A.—I don't recollect anything of that; we were governed by the report of the appraisers.

Q.—Do you know of any person making any money out of this transaction? A.—I do not.

Q.—What do you know in regard to the following entry in the minutes of the Executive Committee of March 6, 1871: "President Murphy reported that his negotiations with New-York City for the land required had been completed, and it was resolved to purchase it for $182,000?" A.—I have no recollection of it; I presume it was done, however.

Q.—Who drew the New-York Bridge Company's charter? A.—I don't know, but I think Mr. Murphy did.

Q.—Did you ever hear anybody say so? A.—I don't know that I did; that was my belief, and the belief of everybody at the time.

Q.—Did you understand by that charter that the managers were responsible to any one, or restricted in any way under the contract they should make? A.—I think not; I understood it was an open charter.

Q.—Do you know of any other matter connected with the Brooklyn Bridge which was improper in any way? A.—I do not.

RING REMINISCENCES.

Q.—With regard to the presents that Jones & Co. and Rogers & Co. were in the habit of giving employes of the City and County Government, and afterward charged against the City and County as stationery, I asked you if you would refresh your memory so as to be able to tell what persons received these presents? A.—Sweeny, Hall, Connolly, King, and I think pretty much all the public officials; I have no record of who were public officials at that time, but I am satisfied every public official who had any dealings them received these presents.

Q. I asked you with regard to your private pay-roll, to furnish me the names of all persons who held sinecures and who were paid money from the public Treasury for public services which they never rendered; are you prepared to answer that question? A.—I am not prepared to answer that question, for I expected King would return to the City, and with the help of the prosecution I would be able to tell every name: sometimes fictitious names were used, and the money drawn for services never rendered; with the assistance of the two gentlemen from the Department of Public Works I have cursorily gone over the pay-rolls of the late Street Department during my connection with them; while I am satisfied in my own mind that there are many persons whose names are there who never rendered services, and who received pay, I am unable to distinctly recollect but few; the pay-rolls for Inspectors, supplementary pay-rolls for clerks in the Department of Public Works during the years 1870 and 1871, are to my best recollection composed of such parties; I find the names of some persons on these pay-rolls at a salary of $2,000, $1,500, and $1,200 a year; many of these men are not residents of this City, and did not do any service, and were appointed about July 1, 1870, at a salary of, say $2,000 a year each; these appointments were made to oblige some of the Republican Senators who aided in the passage of the charter of 1870, but I am unable to name them; while I am confident of this impression, I am confident also that there are many others who, like the above, were appointed to oblige Senators and others, and drew pay without performing any services; yet I am not able specifically to indicate them; the rolls and papers are still at my disposal, and I will endeavor to further carefully examine and investigate them and report in full to your honorable committee the result.

Q.—Now, I asked you at the last meeting to give me the names of those persons who from the beginning of the fraudulent arrangement under the old Board of Supervisors, running through the settlement of adjusted claims, and afterward through the Board of Audit, who were perfectly cognizant all the time of the manner in which the Supervisors or the Controller or the Board of Audit were committing these irregular and fraudulent practices? A.—As matters now stand I can name only one or two; I don't think anybody did except Connolly and Watson.

Q.—I want to know the men who were in sympathy with you, and knew everything? A.—I can't say, except Woodward, myself, Connolly, and Watson; I think we were the only ones who knew everything; others who knew what was going on were Hugh Smith, Peter B and James M. Sweeny, Watson, Hall, J. H. Ingersoll, Andrew J. and John Garvey, Woodward, Ingersoll & Co., George S. Miller, John McBride Davidson, Rogers, Jones, Kennard, J. T. Bernard, James Hayes, John Fox, Henry Smith, A. W. Blakeley, The East Chester Quarry Company, and J. B. and W. W. Cornell.

Tweed here explained that the mention of Martin B. Brown, of No. 201 William-street, in connection with the Albany *Argus*, was probably incorrect. Continuing, he said: "I don't pretend to know everything that ever happened to me, and I find it is a great sin that I do not remember more than I do; for a man who has passed through as much as I have, I think I have a pretty good recollection; those gentlemen had better be careful in denying statements that I make, because I have proof to the contrary."

THE MAJORITY OF THE COMMITTEE SHIELDING TAMMANY HALL.

Mr. Cole then concluded his examination of Tweed for the day, and the witness was then taken in hand by Alderman Cowing, who said: "At the next meeting of the committee I will ask you then the question to give me the names as far as you can of all persons of either political faith with whom you may have had at any time since your first connection with the Board of Supervisors corrupt dealings with, and it is suggested that you name only such persons as you have evidence in relation to."

Tweed—I will omit everybody I have any doubt about.

By Mr. Cole—I asked you at a former session to give me the amounts which the New-York Printing Company and the other associations from which it sprung made from the City. Are you prepared to answer that question now? A.—I am, as far as I have been able to obtain the information; the following is their account with the City:

NEW-YORK PRINTING COMPANY.

1870	$39,165 15
1871	221,118 66
Total	$260 283 81

MANUFACTURING STATIONERY COMPANY.

1870	$77,451 77
1871	109,049 89
Total	$186,501 66

TRANSCRIPT ASSOCIATION.

1869	$67,163 10
1875	85,808 59
Total	$152,971 69

TRANSCRIPT ADVERTISING.

1869	$75,294 57
1870	45,000 00
1871	85,823 40
Total	$202,122 97
Gross total	$801,874 08

By Mr. Cowing—Have you any recollection at this time of whether there was ever any consideration paid to any public official for giving up the existing leases to the ferry companies? A.—I have not; that matter was done by the Commissioner of the Sinking Fund, with which I had no connection.

Q.—Were you one of the Commissioners for building the new Court-house in Harlem? A.—I was; Genet had charge of that, and I used to sign everything he brought to me.

Q.—Have you any personal knowledge of any money having been taken from the treasury through that transaction? A.—No personal knowledge except what was testified to in the trial of Genet in 1873; Genet was my co-Commissioner, and I don't know whether or not the two Judges of the district were also my co-Commissioners; Judge Porter was, and I think Judge McQuade was, but I would not be sure about that; if there were four Commissioners McQuade was one; if there were only three he was not.

Q.—Were they all members of the Tammany Hall General Committee at the time? A.—I don't know, but I think so; Judge Porter was, I think; I mean Josiah Porter.

Q.—Do you remember whether John Cox was a Commissioner for the construction of the Jefferson Market Court-house? A.—I know he was.

Q.—Do you know whether the City was defrauded of any money in the construction of that Court-house? A.—I have no knowledge of it; that was mostly done since my time.

Q.—Did I understand you to say that Sheriff Conner was cognizant of any of the Ring frauds? A.—I say, as I said before, positively that he was not.

Q.—I have a list of names here which I would like to hand you [the names given above.] I don't desire to drag them unnecessarily before the public, and therefore I hand you the list so that you may indicate them.

Mr. Tweed—I will not drag in any innocent person.

Alderman Cowing—I want to ask you this question as to present members of the City Government, whether they were not with you in carrying on the Government of the City. Were not the following persons (the persons in the paper referred to) members of the Tammany Hall General Committee with Sweeny and yourself were in power? I will hand you the list and you can indicate such names on the list as were not.

Alderman Lewis objected, saying it was not, he presumed, the intention to mix them up with fraud.

Alderman Cowing—I simply ask him whether these men whose names are there were associated with him in conducting the City Government at the time he was in power.

Mr. Townsend—As this is getting to be a political matter, would it not be well to put all these questions in one question, so that the names of members of both parties might be brought out in one lump? Leave it to himself without reference to the Tammany Hall or the Republican organization; that is the honest way, I think.

Mr. Tweed—I will mention the names of people who were members of the Tammany Hall General Committee, without reference to any other matter.

Alderman Slevin objected to the question.

Mr. Townsend—An objection to his answering this question, I should say, would be the same as in regard to other parties; because it seems to me the selection of a number of names of members of one political party without mentioning the other is not fair; it is merely for the purpose of stigmatizing these men; it is evidently that, and it should be followed by some other names to make the fairness; is to ask him generally if he can at present give the names of those who were associated with him in the Government of the City.

Alderman Lewis stated that, in his opinion, no gentleman ought to be brought into this matter unless he was convicted, or there was a charge in any gentleman in Tammany Hall guilty of any offense; let the witness state it. It had been stated that that investigation had no political aspect whatever, and he intended to ask whether there were any City officials belonging to any other political organization who were connected in any way with these frauds. That would have brought up the whole question without reference to their political proclivities.

Alderman Cowing—So far as politics are being dragged into the investigation by this question, why, I desire to say that this investigation has been mainly political, and I don't care for what purpose it is so; it is not for me to state.

Mr. Cole—Does Alderman Cowing say that it has been mainly political?

Alderman Cowing—It is mainly political; there were two or three matters in reference to suits pending against the City, which I had no connection.

Q.—Were you one of the Commissioners for building the new Court-house in Harlem? A.—I was; Genet had charge of that, and I used to sign everything he brought to me.

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Mr. Cole—Does Alderman Cowing say that it has been mainly political?

Alderman Cowing—It is mainly political; there were two or three matters in reference to suits pending against the City, which I had no connection.

Mr. Cole—I think that in justice to myself and two other members of the committee, Alderman Cowing should point out what matters are purely political.

Alderman Cowing—When I am placed on the stand as a witness I will answer that question. It is probable not one of these names had anything to do with the City Government.

Mr. Cole—Don't you know you picked out names that you knew had?

Alderman Cowing—No, I don't; the counsel for the committee is more apt to criticise and catechise me than I am the witness.

The question was read to the witness, and objected to by his counsel, unless he answered the names of all persons of all political parties with whom he had associations during the time he was in power.

Alderman Cowing—I accept the suggestion. If you can think of any other gentleman, Republican or Democrat, I ask that you should indicate him?

Mr. Townsend objected to the question.

The Witness—I am willing to answer; the trouble is, that nobody knows anything about the question asked except myself and Mr. Cowing.

Alderman Lewis—I object to the question. I object to bringing into this examination the names of gentlemen who were in no way connected with the Ring frauds. I have no objection to the witness answering this question as far as it relates to anybody in any way connected with these frauds, no matter how remote; but as to bringing in the names of gentlemen who had no connection with them, I object, because it is a matter of politics.

The Witness—There is not a name on that list that I think was in any way connected with the Ring frauds.

Mr. Cole—I object to the question on the ground that it does not come within the resolution; I am astonished to hear him say this is political; I have conducted the investigation without regard to party. This is the first time that a political organization was dragged in, and it seems that under the authority of the resolution the question does not come under it.

Alderman Lewis stated that they had no power to go into any matter except what was stated in the resolution.

Alderman Cowing—In answer to the first gentleman, Mr. Cole, his remarks have not convinced me, nor has the testimony convinced me that this investigation has not been in its nature political to a large extent. So far as the question I have asked is concerned, I think if the counsel will turn to the evidence he will find that he asked the same question and the witness said if he had the list he would indicate such names as he saw fit. The counsel seems to have some reason for excluding this testimony now. I simply ask him whether members at present of the Tammany Hall General Committee were associated with him in the government of the City, and my object is if they are corrupt, to pull down from power and place in the position of Tweed those who now are in power and position. [Applause.]

Tweed was here understood to say that there were other thieves in the City besides himself.

Mr. Cole—I defy the Republican gentleman on this committee to point out where politics have been introduced by me. Mr. Cole then proceeded to state that from the beginning of the investigation his only motive was to discover who were guilty of fraud and have them punished.

Mr. Cowing said that the remarks of Mr. Cole presented a very sorry spectacle. He was there solely as the servant of the people and not to criticise the action of any member of the committee. Mr. Cowing, continuing, said: Now, so far as I am concerned, I stated that I am as willing to expose fraud as he is, and if my question should bring out men who are now high in office, either Republican or Democrat, and convict them of these frauds, then I claim that it is pertinent and proper. So far as the insinuation is concerned that I put the question for partisan effect I deny it. I am perfectly willing if Republicans are dishonest that they should be exposed, and I would not shield one of them.

Mr. Townsend—I will advise Mr. Tweed not to answer these questions. He should not be placed in a position where he might be brought into collision with any political organization.

Alderman Lewis—I think it is a most cruel thing that gentlemen not connected with the Ring should be brought into this investigation.

Mr. Cole claimed that he was not, as stated by Alderman Cowing, the servant of the committee, but its legal adviser.

Mr. Townsend—I believe there are a great many Democrats who should occupy the same position that Mr. Tweed does, and I am also convinced that many Republicans should occupy the same position.

Tweed then refused to answer on the ground that he was so advised by his lawyer.

Alderman Lewis—Are there any names there connected with the Ring frauds?

The Witness—There is not a name there connected with a Ring fraud that I know of.

Alderman Lewis—Then the question must be purely a political one, and that is what we want to avoid.

Q.—Is there any one there who was cognizant of these illegal practices against the City Government? A.—No, positively; as regards politics, I know nothing of them, and don't want to; I did in olden times, and am suffering for it now.

Mr. Cole—I will ask you at the next meeting to go over the entire list of the Tammany Hall General Committee, and to answer whether any, and if so who, were in any wise connected with the Ring frauds or any other frauds with relation to the City or County Government. If I can I will procure from Alderman Cowing a list of the members of the Republican organization, and the same question will be asked with regard to that, and also concerning what is known as the Anti-Tammany organization; if I can procure a list of its members I will put the same question as to that.

The investigation adjourned to Thursday next at 11 o'clock.

ANOTHER STATEMENT DENIED.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 6.—The *Evening Times* says: "When we received the dispatch from New-York to-day, giving Tweed's testimony as to the check indorsed by Mr. Manning, we sent a reporter to interview that gentleman, who, in reply to a request for a statement of the facts relating to the check, said: 'In the session of 1871 I was reporter for the *Argus* in the Senate, and had an acquaintance with Mr. Tweed. On one occasion he asked me in what bank the *Argus* Company did its business, and I replied, "the Commercial Bank," of which Mr. Cassidy was a Director. Producing a check, he asked me if I would oblige him by indorsing it for identification. I did so, writing on the back of it, "William Cassidy, President; Daniel Manning, Attorney." The *Argus* Company, or any member of it, never received any pecuniary favor, directly or indirectly, at the hands of Mr. Tweed, or any one representing him or connected with him.'"

OLIVER P. MORTON.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE GREAT SENATOR —HIS CONTINUED INTEREST IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

From the Indianapolis Journal, Oct. 5.

The proprietor of the *Journal* spent a part of the day yesterday with Senator Morton, and not having seen him since the 13th of September, (the day that President Hayes visited him,) was enabled to contrast his condition now with what it was at that time, and can say there has been very marked improvement. He has not gained in flesh, but has in strength. His face indicates less pain. His voice is stronger and more natural, while his mental composure, his eagerness for the company of friends, and anxiety to read and have read to him the current news, all furnish conclusive evidence that he is slowly but certainly improving from day to day. He is kept fully informed, and takes a lively interest in the current political news. In speaking of the approaching session of Congress and the probability of defection among Republicans, he regretted his inability to be present, and thought that the Republican Senators possessed too much sagacity to allow any serious split in their ranks, or to attempt any organized opposition to the policy of the Administration. He regretted the apparent hostility of Senator Conkling, whom he ever retained in high admiration, and believed the proceedings of the New-York Convention placed him in somewhat of a false attitude before the country. He did not believe it was the intention of Senator Conkling to make a breach in his party or war upon the Administration.

Senator Morton was always a close reader of the daily papers, and there are few men in perfect health who read and gather the current news more perfectly than he does now. He has often been bitterly assailed by the press, yet we do not remember a single instance of his having made war upon his assailants. He has chosen rather to let his works and their words go to the world for judgment. Within the next two weeks, and, in fact, as soon as his house in this city can be put in order, he will be moved to it, accompanied by his family. It is thought that he can be made as comfortable here as at Richmond, while he feels that it is due to Dr. Thompson, his physician, and to Col. Holloway, both of whom have remained by him almost constantly, that they should have a chance to come home. Notwithstanding the savage attacks which have been made upon Senator Morton for the part he has borne in the heated questions growing out of the war, those who know him best, whether political friend or opponent, know that he is one of the most affectionate and sympathetic of men, and now, while he is anxious to see and converse with his friends, he is overcome with emotion at their departure. His daily mail is little, if any, less voluminous than it was when he was well and able to work. He receives probably 50 letters a day, many of them of sympathy and condolence, yet many relating to politics and the business likely to come before Congress and the departments. Only those of the former class, and the more important of the latter, are read to him. One of the most affectionate letters he has received was from Rev. Dr. Newman, the former Chaplain of the Senate. The extent of this correspondence has been simply incredible. From all the light we can gather from medical opinion and personal interview, we are more hopeful now than at any time since his last attack, that Senator Morton's life will be prolonged, and that, while his physical strength will remain seriously impaired, his mental vigor and capacity for work will be fully restored.

DEMOCRATIC FRAUDS IN HARTFORD.

The Hartford *Courant* of the 5th inst. says: "The more the facts are investigated the more atrocious appear the Democratic frauds perpetrated on election day in this city. The very efforts taken in the Eighth Ward to conceal the crime furnish confirmatory evidence of its existence. To conceal the fraudulent votes which were stuffed in the box or smuggled on to the counter's table, it was necessary to tamper with the check list. But the rascals lacked the brains to do this skillfully, and beginning at the head of the list, checked nearly every name through in the first half of the alphabet. Such a list, at an election where half the votes stayed away from the polls, is of itself evidence of fraud. But, in addition, a large number of persons have been found whose names are checked, but who assert that they did not vote, among them some of the best-known men in the city. And as yet very little effort has been made to ascertain who of those checked did not vote. The frauds committed in other wards while not so barefaced, are probably as extensive. There appears to have been in several wards no careful guarding of the check-lists, and no serious efforts made to prevent illegal voting or ballot-box stuffing. In the Seventh Ward, after the box had been closed, it was found that 150 more names were checked than there were ballots deposited in the box. In this ward a lot of tickets had been printed on very thin paper, and several of these were closely folded and placed inside of a thick ballot, and the whole placed in the box together by the door-keeper, who kindly refused to notice the fraud when the vote was polled. It was expected that the tickets would be separated when the box was emptied, so that the cheat would not be detected. Several of these packages were found, however, and thrown out, but there were undoubtedly a good many left to be counted. Ballots sent in this manner and returned with the legitimate ballot. It is further stated on good authority that the same fraud was perpetrated to a great extent in the Sixth Ward."

TEST OF WATER METERS.

The San Francisco *Post* gives some results of recent tests of water meters made by a committee in that city. The tests, it says, were conducted by allowing given quantities of water to run through the meter into barrels standing on two pairs of Fairbanks' scales, and then by weighing the water for the purpose of ascertaining the relation of the weight to the cubical measurement as indicated by the meter. In the first experiment a constant stream from a ¾-inch pipe at full pressure was allowed to pass through the meter until 16 cubic feet were registered on the dial. By measurement an increase of 36-100 of a cubic foot was shown in the barrel over what was indicated. The second experiment was limited to 10 cubic feet discharged through ¼-inch head. It showed a deficit against the customer of 12-100 of a cubic foot. Two other experiments, 10 cubic feet being measured in each case, and the conditions as to the flow being varied, showed an excess in each case of 30-100 of a cubic foot over that indicated. The concluding test was made by allowing a very small stream to flow through the meter, the discharge being probably one-sixteenth of the volume that would flow from the outlet pipe when turned on full. When the meter indicated one cubic foot it was found upon weighing the water discharged that there were but 54 pounds—8½ pounds less than are really contained in a cubic foot. The time occupied in making this last test was 38 minutes.

RIDING ON A WHALE'S BACK.

The most striking fish story recently is thus conveyed in a special telegram from Plymouth, Mass. to the Boston *Herald*, dated 4th inst.: "An adventure so singular in its character happened to a citizen of this town this morning that, without the knowledge of the parties and the evidence of those near, it would be set down as a Munchausen tale. Mr. D. Finney, with his neighbor, Ancel Bartlett, were off Gunners' Point, South Plymouth, coot shooting. They were in separate dories, as far apart as boats usually are in that sport, when a humpback whale rose some distance off and spouted. He rose again nearer the boat, and Mr. Finney thought by the direction he was taking that the next time he came up he would come ahead of the boat, and he would give him a sh

CURRENT LITERATURE.

AUTUMN IN THE WOODS.

Every hollow full of ferns,
Turning yellow in their turns;
Straggling brambles fierce and wild,
Yielding berries to the child;
Oakballs tumbling from the tree,
Beech-nuts dropping silently.
Hosts of leaves come down to die,
Leaving openings to the sky;
Bluebells, foxgloves, gone to seed.
Everything to death decreed;
Nothing left of flowers or buds:
Such is Autumn in the woods.

And so is there an Autumn known
To the heart. It feels alone,
Fearing its best days are past;
Sees the future overcast;
Fond acquaintance broken through,
Friends departed, friends untrue;
Human flowers cold and dead,
Covered by a grassy bed;
Hopes, late blossoms putting out,
Withering soon, and flung about
By cruel winds; dread doubts and fears
Finding vent in sudden tears;
Yes, there is an Autumn known
To some hearts thus left, alone.

Yet, there's this thought after all—
Ferns may fade and leaves may fall,
Hearts may change or prove untrue,
All may look as these woods do—
Though sad Autumn here is given,
Spring-time awaits the just in heaven.
—*Chambers's Journal.*

THE FATE OF THE "SCHELDE."

FROM THE GERMAN OF ROSENTHAL-BONIN.

BY F. FOSTER.

I loitered about the harbor in Genoa. Where else should I stay? A sailor who has trod the deck for 10 years doesn't like climbing round on stony hills, even if they are overgrown with olive and orange and laurel, and dotted with marble villas. He can't stand it long in dark, narrow, up-and-down-hill streets, even when the most varied and active life ebbs and flows through them. His element is the open sea; and as the woodsman is drawn toward any spot of verdure, if it's only a bare dozen of trees, so every moment that the sailor isn't of necessity mewed up among walls and pavements he is best pleased to spend near the water. He'll sit beside a frog-pond if he can't get anything better.

So then I left the people to yell and crowd each other about in the steep and gloomy streets, and looked down into the dirty, green, still water of the inner harbor, and out into the forest of masts. I idly wondered which vessel would put to sea first, wishing I might sail in her. You see my time on the Dondagne was up, and I found myself for the moment without a berth.

Everything in the harbor was lying still. The great vessels of war, with their red iron hulls, were being repaired, and the mail-ships were just getting up steam. Tired and disgusted, I gave the front of my hat a jam over my eyes to keep off the sun, and was looking on carelessly while some workmen near by packed sardines and salted and stamped them down in casks. A clap on the shoulder waked me out of my disagreeable reverie. The hand could be none but a seaman's. It was a big, powerful paw, and could belong neither to an Italian nor a Spaniard, while for a German the blow was too decided. "Dutch or English," I said to myself as I turned round quickly. My knowledge of national peculiarities had not deceived me. A broad face, with red beard and thick, yellow hair, looked down on me keenly, and there stood between me and the sunlight a powerful figure of northern build, and wearing the high dress hat that's always the sign of the northern Captain in port.

The bearded lips opened, in Dutch-English, "No ship, I suppose."

"No ship, Captain," I answered, just as curtly, and like an old sailor, without taking my hands out of my pockets.

"Got a good lot of money in your pocket yet?" said my questioner, taking stock of me.

"Never very much nor very little, Captain. I've always got a couple of shillings in tow. I was five years on the Ruyter—five on the Dordogne."

"Cook?" asked the Hollander, glancing over my small person.

"Cook? The devil!" I burst out; "second mate; 300 tons burden."

"Second mate on the Ruyter," said the crafty Hollander, to whom the French Dordogne seemed of little account.

"Five years, Captain."

"I command the Schelde over there," the stalwart Hollander went on. "Papers all right?"

I tapped my breast pocket.

"You may go to the office," said the Captain, carelessly, and, turning round, started straight away.

I knew the cunning Dutch too well. I didn't stir from the spot, and again watched the work people packing sardines.

When the Captain heard no steps behind him, he came back, and said, laughingly, as he saw me still quietly intent. "Clipper-rigged. No green hand. Go as second mate!"

"No, Captain."

"As second mate to Rotterdam, and then first mate."

"Yes, Captain."

The bargain was closed, and we went to the office for our agreement. I turned back to the "Isola Bella" and got my luggage, jumped aboard one of the little harbor skiffs, and amid the cheers of the Genoese vagabonds, who make a living out of the treats they get from sailors setting off or newly engaged, I was rowed out to my new home. I say "home" intentionally, for that's just what his ship is to the sailor. She's his country, his house, his living, his friend, father, mother, and sweetheart. So it's no wonder that I scanned very keenly the thing that was to be so much to me.

The Schelde, although she lay in the row of small steamers, was quite a large ship—originally a three-master, but changed into a screw without taking away her masts or her character as a sailing vessel. My Schelde looked too long for a steamer and too heavy for a sailing ship—rather a dangerous build for an unexpected cross sea; though both means of locomotion together would give her a capital headway.

However there was no time for speculation. The steps rattled down, I shoved my cheat up, the boat pushed off, and there I was on Dutch ground in very sight of the glittering terraces of Genoa, with their palaces and their orange and fig trees. The Captain welcomed me with a hand-shake.

"Second mate, men," he introduced me, and my rum flask began the rounds.

"Temperance, mate?" asked my new superior, smiling somewhat peculiarly as he saw me only make a show of drinking.

"Temperance, Captain, in such heat and no work. I only drink brandy when I'm cold."

"You must have been a schoolmaster, mate," said the man at the wheel, with the broad John Bull face, in a rather disparaging tone.

"You've hit it, comrade. Three years schoolmaster and seven years ships' mate."

Thereupon the whole crew looked at me with astonishment. We were a motley company on board—11 men, all told. Two cabin boys, quick, supple Neapolitans, ugly as little monkeys; three heavy Englishmen, with faces as hard as iron; a dirty Frenchman, with a red silk neckkerchief; three tobacco-chewing Dutchmen, one German, who was eating all the time, and my own small self from under the clear, pale skies of Sweden. It was interesting to notice the behavior of the different nationalities before me. The Englishman examined my muscle and my hands, the Frenchman laughed disdainfully at the rather wide collar of my blue shirt; for the Dutchman, I didn't exist at all; the little Neapolitan rascals marked the position of my pockets, and the German examined my face. I left them to their thoughts and set briskly about my work, for in a few hours we were to weigh anchor.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon we received our ship's papers. Clouds puffed from the smoke-stack, the pilot came, and we went from the confusion of shipping into the outer harbor, and shot along past the great stone dams and the two light-houses of the beautiful port of Genoa. After six weeks lost I tasted again the refreshing sea breeze from the long reach of the coast swell rolling in toward us. A few hours later and we were tossing on the restless green waves, the white foam leaping about our bow in a sort of rythm, now forced apart as we cut through, now hissing as we rode over it.

Our cargo was cork-wood and Southern fruit. We were running under wind and steam. After three days the mountains of Andalusia appeared on our right, shimmering in a soft violet light, while the bright orange-tinted heights of the African coast announced Gibraltar, the Pillars of Hercules. We came through them at night, and though I had often made the passage, the sight of two quarters of the earth so nearly touching each other is always interesting and made me give up my sleeping time and go on deck. All still, and steeped in the deepest purple lay the Spanish mountains. On the distant sandy hills of Africa lights blazed here and there—apparently the camp-fires of Bedouins.

After passing the straits, the ocean received us. The great blue waves, rolling up and down, regular as clock-work, brought us gradually into the choppy waters of the Channel, and at last we reached Rotterdam safe and sound.

CHAPTER II.

That I have not yet spoken more particularly of my new Captain isn't because he was not interesting. From the very first I was struck with his peculiar face. Whether it was the piercing black eyes, with such a fresh skin and fair hair, or whether it was that compressed mouth, that seemed to conceal evil passions in the otherwise good-natured though shrewd face, that gave me the impression of something unusual about this man, I cannot tell. Captain Koltherm's face spoke the sharpest contradictions. Cool calculation and wild passion, timid repose and fiery vehemence, were expressed by his features in the same moment. Therefore, I felt an especial interest in all he said and did. Although he spoke but little, I noticed, as the voyage continued, that he paid more attention to me than was usual toward a common under officer. His gleaming eyes often rested on me, and he handled me with a sort of involuntary respect that was soon shared by the ship's crew. I kept, however, strictly in my place, was sober and punctual, made no blunders, and stuck to my duty. So I made a great many voyages with him.

"Claret and resin to Hamburg, mate," the Captain said to me once when, after a voyage from Malta to Amsterdam, we had unloaded, and just had the decks swabbed.

"Ready to-morrow, Captain."

"All right. Always up to time, Hillgreen."

"No more than my duty," I answered, touching my hat.

"I'll bet you were never born to the sea," the Captain went on.

"No, Captain, I was laid on blue silk pillows, and fine lawn over that."

"Been making a fool of yourself, then? You don't look like it, mate," said the Captain, eyeing me sharply.

"Fool enough, but nothing bad," was my answer.

"You're a first rate fellow, mate, but you won't stick to the sea," said the Captain, blowing away the smoke of his Havana.

"Not for ever, I hope, Captain."

"The women will get hold of you. You're a good-looking little chap. They're a bad lot, mate—white devils."

With these words Capt. Koltherm threw his cigar, which was hardly burned out, against the mast, and the sparks scattered all about. I had already often had occasion to notice Koltherm's resentment against the whole female sex. He had positively an insane hatred of everything that wore petticoats; and certainly his wife, a rich heiress of Leyden, was said to have treated him badly, though not without fault on his part.

There were strange rumors about it. Koltherm had for years been sailing-master for his father-in-law, whose only daughter, very blonde, and very high-tempered, he had married; then, he had lived a great deal on shore, and began to gamble heavily. Gesine Koltherm, *née* Klügkist, held on to the money with an iron grip. Differences arose between the couple—Gesine fierce and relentless, Koltherm stormy and violent. Suddenly, Frau Koltherm disappeared, and Captain Koltherm, with his schooner Hety, had sailed, it was said, for Havana. After two years he returned without the wife, and gave the very curt and limited information that she had preferred to remain in Havana. Upon this, Koltherm fell out with his father-in-law, who resorted to law, and ascertained that Gesine lived under restraint, but, ostensibly, as a lunatic, at the house of a physician of no good repute. The complainant died; the case fell through.

Captain Koltherm gambled no longer, but his wife never appeared. In two years the matter was almost forgotten; still, an unenviable reputation clung to the Captain, and, shunned by every one, and in his turn shunning every one, he passed his time on shipboard.

I didn't give the least credit to reports that he had drowned his wife or sold her to the Chinese, or anything of that sort, but the information received through the legal process was confirmed by three facts: First, the Captain, from time to time, sent packages of money to a physician in Havana; second, (and which was rather remarkable,) the Schelde never made a voyage to Spanish America; and third, I once heard the Captain say that the breaking in of a single "white devil" cost him more in one year than he could earn by his voyages in ten. The matter, however, didn't concern me, and, on principle, I avoided meddling.

I had been on the Schelde two years when the talk I have mentioned took place between my Captain and me. On the third day after we left port I steered east, before a fresh breeze. As compared with the ocean and the Mediterranean, the North Sea is yellow, the waves are turbulent and choppy, the sky harder in all its tones, and the distance lacks the soft haziness of the south. Very disagreeable fogs come up suddenly in these latitudes, but in cold, dry weather there is a clearness over the sea that makes objects recognizable at incredible distances, and a coolness that raises the spirits and clears the head most delightfully. We had such weather as this on our passage from Amsterdam—so clear that we caught the glimmer of the sandy shores of Holland.

We were in the latitude of Norderney, although our course lay too far out to bring us in sight of the island, when, suddenly, one of the Neapolitans, who was at the mast head looking out, cried, "Boat astern!"

A boat something like 15 sea miles from land; that was strange. Every eye was directed astern, and we saw a skiff tossing about like a cockle-shell on the stormy water. Both our ship and the skiff were driven by a rather strong current. "Stop her!" ordered the Captain, who was looking attentively through his spy-glass. The engine stopped, the sails flapped as she came into the wind and paid off, and we slowly neared the lost boat.

It bore no sail, no mast, no colors, no sign of any life. The Captain must have noticed that, but still he cried, "Lay to!" and the craft neared each other.

Now we discovered some object lying in the boat, we caught a glimpse of red and white, and of something like a human form. "Thunder! it's a woman," said the second mate looking at me in astonishment. One of our boats was lowered, and in a few minutes a woman's form, youthful and quite lifeless, was carrid up to the deck.

Full of curiosity as I was to get a plainer sight of her, still I couldn't help noticing the Captain. With his hatred of women how was he going to take this incident? To my astonishment, although he swore about the lost half hour and the plague of all mankind, still he must have been in extra good humor, for he ordered the cook and cabin boy to take the unconscious burden into his own cabin, and to rub her well with rum—the sailor's universal recipe for health and comfort. After a few minutes, when the sails had filled again, and the helm was amidships, he called me, as the only person used to anything but sea life, and commissioned me to look after the poor stranger. He himself paced up and down the deck. I could hear his steps from below, where I was busy restoring the benumbed body. She was not dead, but her life hung upon a thread. As I now saw, she was a delicately, made, finely dressed young lady, with long, gold-blonde hair, high forehead, and strongly-marked arched brows meeting over an aquiline nose. Our efforts were successful. After a while the breath came; it grew stronger; a sort of shiver ran through the delicate frame; the eyelids quivered and a pair of great, dusky blue eyes opened and looked vacantly about. A few spoonfuls of hot coffee then did good service. A faint red began to color the face, the eyes gained life and expression, and a voice, weak but clear, asked with a North German accent:

"Am I in Norderney?"

"No, lady," I answered; "you're on board the Schelde, commanded by Captain Koltherm."

"Where's my brother?"

Before I could evade this dangerous question the attendant had rashly asked, "Was he in the boat, too?" and the sobs and tears of our rescued passenger cut off all further conversation.

I went thereupon to the Captain and reported what I had learned below.

Koltherm muttered something about "stupid good-nature," and "the devil take it all," and then, fuming, continued his walking.

I had to attend to my work. The wind was heavier, the sky covered with jagged clouds; dashes of rain began to fall, and hailstones struck the water here and there with a sharp splash. We had to keep a keen lookout. My eyes were fixed on the needle and my ears open for the Captain's orders; still, I noticed that the cook said, crossly, "We haven't anything fit for a half-starved person."

"There's some wine jelly left," said the cabin-boy.

"I'll warrant you know," answered the cook, "for I suppose you've eaten up half of it, you pig."

"Well, cook, how can I help it?" answered the boy, pertly, and not a bit disturbed. "My father is economical, and he has always beaten it into me to be saving. Heinrich, nothing should go to waste—"

"Here, take it and clear out," growled the cook, "and bring back what there is left."

"It's good stuff to get," answered the scamp, and I saw him cross the deck with the jar and go down to the Captain's cabin.

The wind had shifted and blew dead against us. The sails were close reefed and we were working along slowly by steam alone.

The Captain had at last gone below to see our waif. I thought he'd spit fire and flame when he appeared on deck again, but instead he was quiet and almost thoughtful. Once only he growled something about "land-lubbers and counter-jumpers that venture on the water in cockle-shells and get served just right if they're food for the fishes."

I called the cabin-boy, and from him I learned the young lady's history. She was the wife of a Jewish banker in B. She lived, however, apart from her husband, and had been passing some time in Nordeney, with her brother, for the sea baths. This brother, a very zealous member of the boat club of B., had at last persuaded her, as it was almost dead calm, to go out sailing with him, and he would take care to keep near shore and go all around the little oval-shaped island. Without noticing they got into a current, and before they could realize it, were far from land.

Then her brother had lowered the sail, that was only a hindrance, and tried to row ashore. They got on very slowly; the sea began to roughen, the rudder wouldn't work, and the waves struck the frail wood so heavily that they had to unship it. While they were making these exertions, they were driven off an entirely uninhabited part of the island, and in spite of all their work, got further and further out. At first they were not uneasy; the sun shone so bright, and the water was so green and limpid and cool; but when her brother grew deathly pale, as land went entirely out of sight, she began to be afraid. At sundown the tide rose and the waves ran higher. She was wet and cold and deathly ill from the rocking motion. Courage and thought were gone. She only faintly remembered that her brother had tried to run up the sail, and, in doing so, got overboard. She felt something cold upon her heart, and then fell into a long, dreadful swoon, from which she at last came to in the cabin. This was the substance of what she told the Captain, but the story was all broken with convulsive sobs.

The wind acted as if it would dispute our lovely capture; for it came up so fresh that we had to make everything on deck fast, and the rain streamed in torrents.

We worked along very cautiously, continually casting the lead, and by morning had made little headway. In such weather there was usually no getting along with the Captain; but, for a wonder, this time he didn't curse at the stiff nor'-easter at all, and seemed to look with downright satisfaction at the dark masses of clouds that hung so low they touched the water itself.

"We'll hardly get further than Bremen to-day, mate," he called out to me.

"Perhaps we'll have to put in there," I answered, looking at the wall of clouds around us.

"That would be the devil and all," said the Captain, apparently annoyed, and gave the extraordinary order to take a course still further north, and out of the way of harbors. He avoided the astonished glance that I gave him. The Captain's conduct set me thinking. This woman-hater hurries down to the lady in the cabin, and in such doubtful weather he avoids the neighborhood of a port; and why does he particularly shun Bremen? However, I had to obey orders, and we were soon battling with wind and wave further out on the waste of waters.

CHAPTER III.

With the next flood tide the wind shifted, lulled and grew steady, and the sea went down. We could use the canvass again and were running under topsails. The sun peeped through the parted clouds that were sweeping by us heaped in great masses, while a beautiful blue sky opened overhead. The clearer the sky grew, the more gloomy and ill-natured Captain Koltherm showed himself. Our lovely passenger appeared on deck and gazed thoughtfully, but it seemed to me, quite calmly, down into the waves.

I had a chance to admire the elasticity and grace of her movements, and was struck by the beauty of her face—a rare beauty, which now for the first time I fully recognized. Her eyes had a singular fascination. From their deep blue there streamed a mournful, passionate fire, and yet they were melting soft. There was something of fever, unrest, and a consuming longing in that fixed look of hers; and the full, half-parted, childish mouth seemed scarcely in harmony with the boldly-defined Southern outline of her nose and forehead. I am almost proof against the charms of women, but looking on this vision my pulse quickened and I turned back to the binnacle to keep from forgetting everything but her.

This beauty, so strangely borne to us by the waves, must have made a similar impression upon my iron-hearted Captain. He visibly struggled with himself. He turned his face with defiant steadiness toward the offing, but he was continually drawn back to the lady, who was looking to larboard. It was almost comical to see this hardened man fighting against the enchantment, and it would certainly have amused me if I had not felt, stirring in my own heart, a sentiment, hitherto unknown, of envy and hatred against my employer.

My suspicious eye noted that our pretty passenger, although she avoided looking at us of the crew, or letting us have a good look at her, threw at the Captain, from time to time, stolen glances, in which there was an unmistakable expression of shy tenderness. My jealousy marked, too, a startled blush pass over the pure features every time the Captain spoke to her, and a certain something like the faint reflection of a happy smile. These signs I could not possibly mistake.

Although I had not exactly any set plan or design in regard to the stranger, still, it pained me to see this remarkably beautiful young creature in the power of such a wild and violent character as the Captain. I was angry at this melancholy Lorelei that she could feel any interest in such an ungoverned and passionate man as Koltherm. I felt it argued a certain coarseness of mind to be accessible to such feelings hardly three days after the shocking event that had overtaken her. I did not know, however, that the poor child, hardly out of her teens, had been sold to a man who was a mere money machine; whose, for three years of insupportable married life, she had left in detestation. Being condemned, of course, by society, she was leading a life of blasted hopes, abandonment, and longing after a truly feeling heart. Had I known all this, I would have found her, under these circumstances—perhaps not excusable, yet certainly guiltless. Captain Koltherm had, with all his wild character, strong and deep feelings, and was at bottom a kind-hearted fellow. Women are sharp-sighted; and what it took me two years to find out this young stranger had seen in a few days. At that time, however, I didn't judge so calmly, and there battled in my heart a raging hate against my Captain, and an ardent love, mixed with anger, toward the woman.

I stood before my quadrant measuring angles, while the creaking of the rudder gearing under my feet seemed mocking me for being forced by the Captain's orders to hold our course more and more northerly. What matter where we steered—whether to Hamburg, Holstein, or even to Norway? It should be all the same to me; but I felt that it was not. I saw through the Captain's plan to avoid the German coast, to let himself be driven into a Danish port, to plead damage to his ship and pass over his cargo to another vessel and then sail with us to Japan or China. So all trace of the young lady would be lost, and no rumor of her rescue ever reach her home. I saw, too, the most obvious reasons for staying so long at sea. The crafty Hollander who, with all his recklessness, had a great knowledge of human nature, evidently feared lest, too soon on land again, and out of these exceptional circumstances, his charmer's feeling toward him might be frightened away by such a bold plan as that of passing a lifetime on shipboard.

CHAPTER IV.

My suspicion did not remain long unconfirmed. The cabin-boy, who was always spying about, had caught various remarks from the Captain to the lady, and serious responses on her side, that he immediately confided to me, whose interest in our passenger the sly rascal had long ago discovered. The Captain would say, he declared, for example: "Your relatives and friends, lady, shall never hear anything of you and me. A look from you, and the Schelde rides for many a long year under a tropical sun and off shores where palm trees grow." The Captain didn't seem to have quite come to an understanding with the lady, but her answers showed she was not unwilling to let herself be forced by circumstances to consent.

One day when I was off duty my conjecture was confirmed. The pretty creature met me on the companion-way. I bowed low, and she timidly ventured the question: "Is Laurwig a large city? Is it far off?"

"Laurwig, lady, is a little harbor," I answered; "but what makes you think of Laurwig? That's in Norway, you know, and we are going to Hamburg." A deep color overspread her cheeks, and after this she avoided my eyes more industriously than ever. On returning to my post and receiving Koltherm's next order, my notion became a fixed certainty.

"North-north-east, mate," he called out suddenly, without any nautical reason.

"North-north-east, Captain?" I answered, questioning, as if astonished.

"North-north-east," he repeated, with an angry stamp of his foot.

"Captain, that's toward Laurwig, in Norway," I ventured, driven by jealousy to reply offensively.

"Who's Captain here?" Koltherm broke out. "It's my place to command, yours to obey."

With a furious jerk, I turned the wheel. The ship rocked, and as in this interchange of words the order for the sails had been forgotten, the long, awkward wooden hull almost capsized, while the rudder gave a suspicious crack and the ship pitched so that four barrels of tar went overboard and carried away a piece of the bulwarks.

"Shall I shoot you down like a mad dog?" shouted Koltherm.

"That isn't necessary." I answered, with forced calmness. "I know it isn't my place to command here, so I can't look after the sails."

The Captain stared at me. I looked back at him. In this meeting of our eyes, for almost a minute, it was understood that we two knew more about each other than was desirable. In three days our voyage was to be over, and we had already been five on our course. Then, too, the crew began to look surprised, and that didn't contribute to the bettering of the Captain's temper. Besides all this, it was the beginning of October—a time of year when seamen take pains to lay as straight a course as possible. The equinoctial storm was to come, and signs of it had appeared long ago in sudden shiftings of the wind and violent, unexpected, and ugly squalls.

The North Sea has, generally, a very bad name in September and October, and the neighborhood where we were demands the greatest caution and careful steering. The Captain's uncertain attitude had infected the whole crew, and the ship's service was not as prompt as if everything had been smooth and right. In my quarrel with the Captain I had the sympathy of the discontented men, and such an old, experienced sea-dog as Koltherm, of course, saw that, and so his rancor toward me grew more bitter. I read in his eyes that he trusted me no longer, and was determined to remove me from my place, and that stirred up my sailor pride and sense of fair dealing.

"Captain," said I, at the next opportunity, "I may think what I please; but I'll never neglect my duty as long as I draw breath."

The Captain probably knew me well enough for that.

"Don't suppose you will," he growled peaceably. "You'd better not, mate." Then he shouted "Due north!" and we fairly shot forward, driven by the so-called "Kök" wind that was just springing up. I put her head to the north, but she wouldn't lay her course. All day the sky had been clear; in the afternoon, however, there appeared yellowish strips of light clouds, the sure signs of a blow. As the sun was going down there seemed to come up out of the water, on the distant horizon, a bank of black-blue-purple clouds, which spread out rapidly, and behind which the sun sank, leaving the sea in deep shadow; while beautiful, bright beams shot up almost to the zenith, and looked like a great outstretched giant hand with fingers of golden haze.

However fine this grand natural display might be to the eye, it woke apprehensions in those who had experience of the sea. The clouds spread around us faster and faster; the sunbeams disappeared, it grew dark, and toward the east we sighted the Wiek light. The sea, that had been a heavy, even roll, took a short, choppy motion. The wind died out entirely, and the sails flapped. We all knew these signs of a threatening storm, and expected every moment an order from the Captain to steer east and make the haven of Wiek. With inexplicable stubbornness, and apparently provoked by my look of expectancy, he still delayed. He ordered the lower sails reefed, but we were under full headway of steam, and the Wiek light soon went out of sight. A cold gust of wind now brought some drops of rain, then hail stones and a few scattered flakes of snow. It was a stormy night, and as ugly a one as I'd ever seen.

Lamps were lighted, and the uncertain gleam of the red and white lanterns falling on the wet, rolling deck, discovered the gloomy faces and strange behavior of the crew. Through the creaking, whistling, and flapping on board, and all the fury raging around us, there was still a sense of something ominous and threatening, and this increased when there appeared on deck the cause of all the trouble—the lovely stranger, who was evidently frightened by the violence of the storm and the sudden darkness.

An ice-cold wind swept over the ship, the lady, coming along by the bulwarks, sought shelter behind the binnacle, and so approached my wheel.

Just then I should have had eyes for nothing but my compass, but, instead, I gazed, spell-bound, upon the entrancing figure, and, involuntarily, watched her every movement.

Suddenly I noticed that one of the sailors, a black-haired fellow from Trieste, slipped from his post, for'ard by the Captain, and made a sign to two others. Immediately a shrill whistle, blown through some one's fingers, sounded, and in a moment the whole crew stood around the Trieste fellow, as if they had sprung up out of the deck. With two strides, the crowd of dark, determined-looking men surrounded the shrinking figure of the woman.

"Don't let's be blinded by the devil," hissed the Trieste man. "She's a witch—she's got the evil eye. The Captain has ruined himself and us too, in taking her aboard. She'll send the ship to the bottom. It's life and death to us! Throw the white devil overboard!"

"The Devil sent her! She shall jump into the sea. She won't drown and she's sinking us!" echoed the crowd and pressed round the poor terrified girl.

I knew the superstition of sailors too well not to understand the serious meaning of all this. My heart stood still, then leaped into my throat until it choked me.

My first impulse was to throw my self upon the group with mad fury, and so free the woman; but I dared not leave my post.

The most ardent love for her was burning within me. Though with tremendous effort I forced myself to stay by the wheel, I was drawn, by a frantic passion, to throw myself between her and her tormentors. I had a bitter struggle. My sense of duty, the iron law of the ship's regulations, the danger to all if I left my post, battled with passion for the stranger and terror for her life.

"Let the woman go!" I shrieked—so loud that my throat almost split. "Let her go; she's harmless. It's murder," I shouted, "a murder on board will hurt us more than all the storm."

"Ha! she's caught him, too—the Devil's imp!" cried the Trieste sailor. "The witch has turned his head, too. The Captain and he are working to wreck us. Throw him overboard after her and she'll feed him to the sharks." The powerful rascal grasped her by the long braids that had come loose and tried to pull her away from the larboard rail, where she stood clinging, paralyzed with fear.

The poor girl gave a heartrending groan and held on with superhuman strength. Two other men sprang forward and loosened her grasp from the stays. My reason almost left me. I had already taken my hand from the wheel when there came a sudden flash, a dull report, the group fell apart, and there stood the Captain, white as a corpse, with streaming hair and eyes on fire, a revolver in his hand, and the woman's trembling form clinging to him in convulsive terror. At his feet lay the Trieste sailor weltering in blood, writhing in agony, and groaning wildly. Over all this the flickering glare of the red and white lanterns, the howling of the storm, the raging of the sea, and the black night about us. It was a fearful scene.

"I've five more shots," hissed the Captain, struggling for breath; "all good heavy slugs; that means five dead men. A ball through the head for every man who doesn't go straight to his post." A great wave, a furious pitching of the ship, the Trieste sailor was overboard, and all trace of him lost in the darkness, but Koltherm, with the woman in his arms, lay on the slippery deck grasping after something by which to pull himself up.

As if by word of command, the crew threw themselves upon the helpless Captain. Through the noise of sea and storm I could hear him gnash his teeth like a wild animal. Some, with the exertion of all their strength, held him down on the deck; others seized the woman and dragged her toward the opening made by the tar-barrels.

Up to this moment I had kept myself in hand, but now all presence of mind forsook me. This fair young creature was being dragged to her death—this woman that I loved thrown into the pitiless sea. Should I stay by and look on?

"No!" I shrieked, "it shan't be!" I let go my wheel; it turned round, groaning and creaking. I threw myself on the crew like a madman, grasping their hair and striking their heads together in my fury.

Cries of rage came from where the Captain lay; cries of rage from us.

The ship was lifted up and almost capsized, and we four struggling men were thrown heavily down.

"Breakers ahead!" The hoarse cry sounded over the deck, and those two words worked like a spell upon men half frantic with anger, rage, superstition, fear, and love.

That cry meant we were staring in the face of death before a yawning grave, our safety, the safety of the ship, hanging, as it were, upon a mere thread that had slipped from our hands a moment, but which might, after all, prove our salvation if we could only get the ship under control again, and this was only possible by every man being at his post and working with all his might.

How I got back to my wheel I don't know. I stared out helplessly into the darkness at the Captain, who, in the weird light of a red lantern, stood by the engine-house, holding on with one hand, and with the fingers of the other measuring the arc of an angle, and looking with wild eyes on the quadrant.

"East—due east!" ordered Koltherm, with the voice of a lion.

I laid hold, I hung the whole weight of my body upon the wheel, but it was too late. We could no longer parry the force of the storm. Like bursts of thunder it broke upon our port side; a great mass of water rushed over the ship before she could be brought round. A crash; the topsail and topmast swept overboard; at the same moment I was dashed from the stern. Creaking, groaning, whistling flew the ship over the mountains of water; up and down, hither and thither, and when I had worked my way back to my wheel and grasped it, it turned round light as a feather. Shaken from head to foot with terror I cried out, "Rudder carried away!"

Like a crazy man the Captain came rushing aft. He tried the wheel; it ran through his hands. He hurried to the bowsprit. What did he want there? He could only stare down helplessly into the rush and roar of the angry waters. All restraint, order, and discipline now began to give way. My usefulness was over, and, perfectly mute, I sat down under my wheel and clung fast to the cold iron.

The water swept over us again and again, as if it would engulf the ship, and lashed and beat upon my body with blow after blow. A wind was raging that threatened to tear one to pieces; there was howling, bellowing, and roaring in total darkness, for all the lanterns had been shattered as well as both the boats. The hurricane shifted from east to west, and drove us toward the Holstein coast. We sighted the Sylt light; but with the certainty that the vessel would strand there came a faint hope of saving our lives.

The worst of our misfortune was that we could do nothing. As to running up a sail, it couldn't be thought of. The furnace fires were all out, of course. We fired three signals of distress—four—five—six. The Captain was wild; he seemed trying to shoot out the very bottom of the sea. The report, however, could hardly be heard, and whether even the flash could be seen on shore was uncertain. And if it were, who would venture out to us in such weather?

Instinctively, we of the crew came together on the after deck. Four of us were missing. The Captain was below tying cork on a tin box in which he had packed the ship's papers and the log, that he had, with difficulty, written up. The cause of all our trouble, our lovely passenger was, the cabin boy told me, on her knees crying aloud to the God of her fathers that he might soon take her to himself.

We said a quiet prayer for our comrades swept overboard by wind or wave, and then with deep concern, waited our own fate.

We hadn't long to wait. About 3 in the morning the sky cleared a little, and in the uncertain light of a pale moonshine we saw, as far as the eye could reach, the sea worked and beaten to a mass of white foam. We were in the shoal waters that surround for a great distance the Holstein Islands, which no large ship can approach without being wrecked. The wind had gone down a good deal, but our rigging was a ragged and confused mass, and our yards pretty thoroughly smashed up; so making sail was impossible. Besides, the foaming waters drew us on irresistibly. We felt the seething of the breakers, we saw the boiling flood glimmering about us threateningly, when crash—a heavy shock, a keen grating, and we were fast aground. Something gurgled up from below, and we saw that we must have sprung a great leak, through which the water poured in floods.

The vessel now began slowly to settle slowly on one side, and we couldn't count on more than fifteen minutes safety on the hull. One gun was still serviceable, and we fired it as long as we had any dry powder left. Except a rocket that shot up a long way off no sign of help answered. The ship keeled over more and more—the water poured through on us, and every wave lifted the helpless wreck and dropped it back again on the sand. She couldn't long hold her own; she cracked in every joint and threatened to go to pieces every instant. There was only one hope of escape. We went to work with hatches and axes and rope's ends; we emptied casks, and took four of the medium size for a foundation, and in mortal haste nailed, screwed, and tied upon them, as best we could, planks, spars, and lathe, which we lashed so that it worked as the fierce cold I was streaming at every pore; yet I never lost sight of the young woman, who lay in the ghastly moonlight, clinging to the stump of the foremast. The violence of the water had loosened her hair, her clothes hung down straight and wet, and her deathly white, upturned face looked so strangely weird, so ravishingly fair, that the picture will remain in my memory forever.

With fear and awe the sailors avoided looking at her. They had a superstitious terror of the prostrate figure, and yet who knows what they might have done, even then, if the fear of the Captain hadn't held them in check and the work of saving themselves hadn't made every instant of time precious?

About 5 in the morning our raft was done. In the east there was already a faint yellow streak; it grew broader and broader and cast strange and dismal lights on the waste of seething waters. The vessel was parting amidships, and could hold together only a few minutes longer. We lowered the raft into the hissing breakers, and began the dangerous work of springing down upon it. In this way the cook lost his life. He jumped short, and was instantly crushed between the ship and the raft, which was thumping heavily against it. I staid last on the wreck. We now missed the Captain. We had seen him shortly before lashing the fainting woman to the stump of the foremast, and then he had gone into the chart-house to bundle up the instruments. I hurried after him. There he stood, motionless, rigid, a dark despair in his face, his eyes turned on the kneeling figure at the mast. As I approached him he pointed his revolver at me. I could say was useless; he didn't listen to me; he was not to be moved from that spot. My comrades wouldn't hold the raft any longer, and called to me impatiently. I sprang to the woman. Up to this time I had left her in the Captain's care. She still lay clinging to the mast, her face still upturned to Heaven, the dying moonlight shining peacefully upon it. I looked in her eyes. Horrorstruck, I drew back. They were staring wide open, fixed and dead. A deep wound showed in the upper part of her beautiful forehead. The poor child had been struck by the iron of a falling spar, and shuddering I turned away from the picture of death that was so like life in its ravishing loveliness.

The men on the raft threatened to push off if I didn't come. My head was swimming and my knees were giving way under me. Almost mechanically I reached the raft; mechanically I clung closer to the rocking timbers when the waves dashed over me.

We tossed about; how long I don't know. I heard not a word spoken. With weird monotony the planks beat the water; with weird monotony the waves splashed and roared. The weaker I felt myself, the faster I clung to the raft. Why, I can't tell, unless it was by instinct. I was altogether in a strange condition of mind. As in a dream, I heard a distant call, then an answering cry of joy from the raft. Then I saw one of those long, Sylt life-boats laboring through the breakers to get into the current that drove us. There rose up out of the confusion of foam a hundred yards off, six sailors, who were rowing and wore seal-skin caps. They lifted up grappling-irons, and threw ropes to us. Something like fifteen minutes raft and boat seemed to chase each other about; and then the raft suddenly upset. I felt a rope fly over me, which I instinctively grasped, and a few minutes later I was in the life-boat with the rest of the men. They shook me; they hallooed in my face, and called: "Say, mate, did you want to stay on the raft?" Now, for the first, it occurred to me that I hadn't raised a hand to save myself until the last moment; then I came fully to my senses, and looked back with a shudder at the place where the wreck had been.

There was no sign of it to be seen. White billows of foam leaped and danced over the spot, and loose bits of timber floated dangerously near us. After a five hours' hard struggle against tide and breakers, the life-boat reached the island safe.

The Inspector of the Port at Sylt drew up an official statement of the loss of the ship, but as there was no denying that I had left my post, the statement was sent to Kiel, and we were forwarded there by sailing ship, with orders to report ourselves to the Court of Admiralty.

I was taken in custody and put in a cold, uncomfortable room, all painted gray, and with grated windows, where I had leisure to think over the "storms of ocean and the storms of love." On the fifth day of my imprisonment, my jailer—an ancient, invalided light-house keeper—gave me notice to wash myself well and tie my neckerchief neatly.

When I showed the old fellow the superfluity of such a suggestion, a smile came over his face that ran the furrows into each other like a morning breeze that stirs the even ripples of a quiet sea.

"You've got to go to court," he growled, "that's what I meant," and thereupon we marched through a long, dark corridor into the hall of sessions.

There sat three ancient gentlemen at a green table. In front of this table was a bench on which I saw the crew of the Schelde, and between this bench and the table I was placed.

The gentleman in the middle, an old ship-master, looked at me a moment, searchingly, and then put the question: "Did Captain Koltherm neglect his duty?"

"Yes, Captain, inasmuch as he became suddenly uncertain in his course, and this uncertainty affected the steering of the ship and the behavior of the crew."

"What made the Captain uncertain?"

"The lady we had taken on board. On her account I think he wanted to go to Norway and keep it a secret from us."

"Did you oppose him?"

"I obeyed his orders."

"Promptly?"

"After a moment's thought—promptly."

"Why not immediately?"

"Because I believed he was carrying us out of our course."

"According to the testimony of the witnesses you took the lady's part very warmly?"

"I did."

"You began, according to the testimony of the witnesses, to be on bad terms with the Captain. Why?"

"On account of the lady."

"Did this disagreement have any effect on your steering of the ship?"

"No; I did my duty, although I was angry."

"Why did you particularly want to go to Hamburg?"

"In the first place, because it was our course; in the second, for the lady's sake. The Captain would have had less power over the poor girl."

"You left your helm in a moment of the greatest danger."

"To save a human life."

"Whose?"

"The lady's?"

"You saw the danger to the ship

and strong. This is gallantry that costs something. I have seen in a railway car women occupying extra seats with bundles that might have been placed under the seats or hung up in the rack, while a group of men stood, without being able to rest themselves, and they never complained. Such an incident could hardly occur in any other country. For three hours these victims with aching limbs stood without a murmur, looking from time to time to the coveted seats occupied with the bundles, not daring to lift up a voice to ask for one. Their faces showed plainly that they would have liked to sit down, but their exceeding respect for the sex would not permit them to approach the indifferent young women who kept guard over the places with their traps. It did not even occur to them to speak to the conductor. Had this situation presented itself in France, a Gaul would have approached this feminine group, hat in hand, with a bow, asking a thousand pardons, then he would have quietly installed himself in the seat that he had paid for and to which he was entitled. He would, of course, have invested the act with much form; he would have been distressed beyond measure to have them move their bundles, been desolated at the trouble he gave, but he would indubitably have secured his seat. On the other hand, supposing his advances to have been met with a refusal, he would have called the conductor and asked for a seat, or his money, and the discomfited dames would have had to submit. Now, were an American to meet with such a rebuff from the other sex, he would retreat to a corner, without an idea of having recourse to the official of the train to claim his rights.—*The Galaxy.*

THE OLD FISH-POND.

Green growths of mosses drip and bead
Around the granite brink;
And 'twixt the isles of water-weed
The wood birds dip and drink;

Slow efts about the edges sleep;
Swift-darting water-flies
Shoot on the surface; down the deep
Dark fishes gloom and rise.

Hard Monarch there, by right of might—
An ageless Autocrat,
Whose "good old rule" is "Appetite,
And subjects fresh and fat;"

While they—poor things—in wan despair
Still hope for years in him,
And, dying, hand from heir to heir
The day undawned and dim,

Who knows what lurks beneath the tide?
Who knows what tale? Belike
Those "antres vast" and shadows hide
Some patriarchal pike—

Some tough old tyrant, wrinkle-jawed,
For whom the sky, the earth,
Have but for aim to look on awed,
And watch him wax in girth—

When the pond's terror too must go;
Or, creeping in by stealth,
A bolder race, at one fell blow,
Shall found a commonwealth.

Who knows? Meanwhile the mosses bead
Around the granite brink,
And 'twixt the isles of water-weed
The wood-birds dip and drink.

—*Good Words.*

THE EARTH FLATTENER'S PARADOXES.—The earth-flatteners form a considerable section of the paradoxical family. They experienced a practical rebuff a few years since, which should to some degree have shaken their faith in the present chief of their order. To do this chief justice, he is probably far less confident about the flatness of the earth than any of his disciples. Under the assumed name of Parallax he visited most of the chief towns of England, propounding what he calls his system of zetetic astronomy. Why he should call himself Parallax it would be hard to say; unless it be that the verb from which the word is derived signifies primarily to shift about or dodge, and secondarily to alter a little, especially for the worse. His employment of the word zetetic is less doubtful, as he claims for his system that it alone is founded on the true seeking out of Nature's secrets. The experimental basis of the theory of Parallax is mainly this: Having betaken himself to a part of the Bedford Canal, where there is an uninterrupted water-line of about six miles, he tested the water surface for signs of curvature; and (so he said) found none. It chanced, unfortunately, that a disciple—Mr. John Hampden, of Swindon—accepted the narrative of this observation in an unquestioning spirit, and was so confident that the Bedford Canal has a truly plane surface, that he wagered £500 on his opinion, challenging the believers in the earth's rotundity to repeat the experiment. The challenge was accepted by Mr. Wallace, the eminent naturalist; and the result may be anticipated. Three boats were to be moored in a line, three miles or so between each. Each carried a mast of given length. If, when the summits of the first and last masts were seen in a line through a telescope the summit of the middle mast was not found to be above the line, then Mr. Hampden was to receive £500 from Mr. Wallace. If, on the contrary, the top of the middle mast was found, as the accepted theory said it should be, to be several feet above the line joining the tops of the two outer masts, then Mr. Hampden was to lose the £500 he had so rashly ventured. Everything was conducted in accordance with the arrangements agreed upon. The editor of a well-known sporting paper acted as stakeholder, and unprejudiced umpires were to decide as to what actually was seen through the telescope. It need scarcely be said that the accepted theory held its own, and that Mr. Hampden lost his money. He scarcely bore the loss with so good a grace as was to have been expected from a philosopher merely desirous of ascertaining the truth. His wrath was not expended on Parallax, whom he might have suspected of having led him astray; nor does he seem to have been angry with himself, as would have seemed natural. All his anger was reserved for those who still continued to believe in the earth's rotundity. Whether he believed that the Bedford water had risen under the middle boat to oblige Mr. Wallace, or how it came to pass that his own chosen experiment had failed him, does not appear. The subsequent history of this matter has been unpleasant. It illustrates, unfortunately, but too well, the mischief which may ensue from the tricks of those who make a trade of paradox—tricks which would be scarce possible, however, if text-books of science were more carefully written and by those only who are really acquainted with the subject of which they treat. The book which originally led to Mr. Hampden's misfortunes, and has misled not a few, ought to have deceived none. I have already mentioned the statement on which Parallax (whose true name is Rowbotham) rested his theory. Of course, if that statement had been true—if he had, with his eye a few inches from the surface of the water of the Bedford Canal, seen an object close to the surface six miles from him—there manifestly would have been something wrong in the accepted theory about the earth's rotundity. So, also, if a writer were to announce a new theory of gravity, stating as the basis of his theory that a heavy missile which he had thrown into the air had gone upward on a serpentine course to the moon, any one who accepted the statement would be logically bound to admit at least that the fact described was inconsistent with the accepted theory. But no one would accept such a statement; and no one should have accepted Mr. Rowbotham's statement. His statement was believed, however, and perhaps is still believed by many. Twenty years ago, De Morgan wrote that "the founder of the zetetic astronomy gained great praise from provincial newspapers for his ingenuity in proving that the earth is a flat, surrounded by ice," with the north polar ice in the middle. "Some of the journals rather incline to this view: but the *Leicester Advertiser* thinks that the statement 'would seem to invalidate some of the most important conclusions of modern astronomy;' while the *Norfolk Herald* is clear that 'there must be a great error on one side or the other.' * * * The fact is worth noting that from 1849 to 1857 arguments on the roundness or flatness of the earth did itinerate. I have no doubt they did much good, for very few persons have any distinct idea of the evidence for the rotundity of the earth. The *Blackburn Standard* and *Preston Guardian* (December 12 and 16, 1849), unite in stating that the lecturer ran away from his second lecture at Burnley, having been rather too hard pressed, at the end of his first lecture, to explain why the large hull of a ship disappeared before the masts. The persons present and waiting for the second lecture assuaged their disappointment by concluding that the lecturer had slipped off the ice edge of his flat disc, and that he would not be seen again till he peeped up on the opposite side. * * * The zetetic system, proceeds De Morgan, "still lives in lectures and books; as it ought to do, for there is no way of teaching a truth comparable to opposition. The last I heard of it was in lectures at Plymouth, in October, 1864. Since this time a prospectus has been issued of a work entitled *The Earth not a Globe*; but whether it has been published I do not know." The book was published soon after the above was written, and De Morgan gives the following quaint account of it: "August 28, 1865. The zetetic astronomy has come into my hands. When, in 1851, I went to see the great Exhibition, I heard an organ played by a performer who seemed very desirous to exhibit one particular stop. 'What do you think of that stop?' I was asked. 'That depends on the name of it,' said I. 'Oh! what can the name of it have to do with the sound? 'that which we call a rose,' &c.' 'The name has everything to do with it: if it be a flute stop, I think it very harsh; but if it be a railway-whistle stop, I think it very sweet.' So as to this book: if it be childish, it is clever; if it be mannish, it is unasually foolish. The flat earth floating tremulously on the sea; the sun moving always over the flat, giving day when near enough, and night when too far off; the self-luminous moon, with a semi-transparent invisible moon created to give her an eclipse now and then; the new law of perspective, by which the vanishing of the hull before masts, usually thought to prove the earth globular, really proves it flat;—all these and other things are well fitted to form exercises for a person who is learning the elements of astronomy. The manner in which the sun dips into the sea, especially in tropical climates, upsets the whole. Mungo Park, I think, gives an African hypothesis which explains the phenomena better than this. The sun dips into the Western ocean, and the people there cut him in pieces, fry him in a pan, and then join him together again; take him round the under way, and set him up in the East. I hope this book will be read, and that many will be puzzled by it; for there are many whose notions of astronomy deserve no better fate. There is no subject on which there is so little accurate conception as on that of the motions of the heavenly bodies."—*Richard A. Proctor in Belgravia.*

SMYRNA.—That the vast invasion of Timourlane, which swept over Asia like an inundation, did not permanently destroy the Turkish power when it overthrew Bayazid on the plains of Angora, is evidence sufficient to show that the Ottoman Empire had in it elements of vitality far superior to that generally shown by the numerous dynasties and empires of the East. The son of Bayazid, Mohammed I., resumed the sceptre, and captured Smyrna, and with it the neighboring portions of Asia Minor, after a long siege sustained by the heroic Knights of St. John. Thus fell the queen city of the Levant, famed for its earthquakes, its bazaars, its figs, its carpets, its otto of roses, and its melons and grapes, the finest in the world, and still showing to us the cave where Homer is said to have composed the *Iliad*, and the grand old citadel crumbling on the brow of the Acropolis, commanding one of the loveliest landscapes of the world, and the amphitheatre were Polycarp suffered martyrdom ages ago. He who has once seen Smyrna, and enjoyed its hospitalities and attractions, is never content till he has seen it again. It is a city of 150,000 inhabitants, at the bottom of a beautiful bay skirted by ragged mountains. It is almost a European city, so large is the number of foreigners and Christians, and is called by the Moslems infidel Smyrna. Its confections are noted throughout the Levant; and as for its figs, who has not eaten them? There is a short railway running to Aidin by way of Ephesus, which brings some of the figs to Smyrna in August, but the larger quantity are still brought across the famous Caravan Bridge by solemn trains of camels, led by a driver mounted on a diminutive donkey, and marching to the doleful tom-tom of a rude bell attached to the saddle of the leading camel. The figs, green or purple, when ripe and pear-shaped, and containing a scarlet pulp within illumined by a centre of golden seeds, are brought in baskets and emptied on matsin the courts where the foreign merchants have their magazines and offices. Peasant women then squeeze the figs into the shape they have when dried. They are then dipped in brine, and after a few days of drying, are packed in drums. Few things are more delicious than a Smyrna fig when just picked in the early morning while yet glistening with dew. The so-called Smyrna carpets are chiefly brought thither for exportation from Ushak, where they are woven or wrought by hand, the women who do the work being left largely to their own artistic instincts in working out the pattern. Regularity or precision of design is not sought after, as in our carpets, so much as a certain breadth of effect and harmony of flat tints. A good Ushak carpet should last 35 to 40 years in constant use, and the colors should only disappear with the texture into which they are woven. But the introduction of aniline dyes, and the partially successful attempts to manufacture them by other processes, in England, have, it is to be feared, made the Turkey carpet, like Japanese bronzes and potteries, a thing of the past. The famous Smyrna porters all come from Ushak; when a lad of the lower classes is born there, it is said by the friends, "May he become a good Smyrna porter!" Immense strength is induced in the young aspirant by a systematic training, and when he is of age, he leaves for Smyrna. The pack alone which these men carry weighs heavily, and the loads they sustain exceed anything of the sort performed by the porters in any other city. Five, six, seven hundred pounds are not uncommon loads for them to carry, and I have known of one who bore over 900 pounds once. Smyrna has for the last 30 years been notorious for its brigands, who have sometimes been so bold that they have carried even Consuls into the mountains, and levied a heavy ransom on them; and by being in league with confederates among the residents, have, by fears of secret assassination, forced contributions from the strong-boxes of of some of the leading Christians of Smyrna.—*Harper's Magazine for October.*

SUPERSTITIONS IN REGARD TO THE MOON.—The Tyrolese cure freckles by washing them at night with water in which the moon shines. In the Harz Mountains and Silesia, the remedy for goitres is to turn one's face to the increasing moon three evenings running, then take a stone, silently touch the swelling with it, and throw it over the left shoulder. Meier quotes a Swabian charm for toothache. When the crescent moon reappears for the first time, the sufferer must gaze at it steadfastly and repeat thrice: "I see the moon with two points; my teeth shall neither shoot nor ache until I see the moon with three points." Crabs caught during full moon, and then burned alive and ground to powder, cure hydrophobia. Of course, the moon necessarily assists at all deeds of sorcery, such as casting magic bullets, the manufacture of a divining-rod, and the like. The following receipt for avenging one's self on one's enemies is given by Kuhn in Westphalia: "When the new moon falls on a Tuesday, go out before daybreak to a stake selected beforehand, turn to the east and say, 'Stick, I grasp thee in the name of the Trinity.' Take thy knife and say, 'Stick, I cut thee in the name of the Trinity, that thou mayest obey me and chastise any one whose name I mention.' Then peel the stick in two places, to enable thee to carve these words, Abia, obia, sabia. Lay a smock-frock on thy threshold and strike it hard with the stick, at the same time naming the person who is to be beaten. Though he may be many miles away, he will suffer as much as if he were on the spot." The ancient Greeks and Romans considered the moon to be a protection against the evil eye, and they hung small moons made of metal round their necks as amulets. Even the wives and horses of the Romans wore them. The custom has not yet disappeared in Italy and the East. Some years ago Neapolitan ladies used to wear small silver half-moons on their arms, as a preservative against epilepsy, which popular belief has always connected with the evil eye. The talismanic crescent has ever been the badge of Islam, and it still glitters on the minarets.—*All the Year Round.*

THE ROUMAN.—The Rouman is a branch of the Romance family, comprising the French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese languages. The groundwork is exclusively Latin, as that of the English is Saxon, but, like our own tongue, it has been enriched with many words derived from foreign sources. Numerous words of Slavonic, Turkish, and Greek origin may be found, not to mention others derived or adapted from the French. It is much to be lamented that, through the constant usage of French, and a certain affectation common to those young men educated at Paris, a great inclination for French words and expressions has by degrees crept into their speech, and so much has this increased of late that these on many occasions actually supersede the original ones, without any advantage to the sentence, and necessarily have a tendency to weaken the national tongue. A Wallachian, even of the lowest class, will generally say "*Bon soir, monsieur*," instead of the phrase which would be more familiar to him. And it is amusing to listen sometimes to the painful efforts of two youths, not over well educated, striving to sustain a conversation in the fashionable language, of which they comprehend but little, when they, unhappy victims of *la mode*, would be far more comfortable on their native ground. The Rouman language is by no means inharmonious. It reminds the stranger of the Italian bereft of some of its sweetness. The peasantry speak it in its greatest purity, and have preserved original words and phrases, which have long ago died out in the more peopled districts to which foreigners have had more ready access. These poor unpolished men pay great attention to grammar, and rarely offend the ear by mistakes in concord or gender. Indeed, they can hold their own in this respect with any peasantry in Europe, and if the tongue is ever to be studied and revived and used as an organ of literature, it will be to them that the author must turn if he would acquire correctness and vigor of style.—*Temple Bar.*

TWO SONNETS.

I.—TO A FLEDGLING ROBIN.

Robin, thou art too young as yet to wear
The badge of robinhood in full confest—
The burning breast-plate on the conscious breast—
And hast not learned to build, to sing, or care.

Only to live, filled with the liberal air,
Which, if it gently breathed from south or west,
Found and o'erflowed thee in thy sheltered nest,
And dwells as marrow in thy feathers fair.

I, weary thinker 'neath the aspen trees,
See thee win past me, lightsome as a bubble—
No laboring bark, with purblind thought to steer it.

But a plumed will that works with sovereign ease;
Approach, glad life, as free of doubt as trouble—
I feel as if in presence of a spirit!

II.—TO THE SAME, ON BEGINNING HIS SONG.

Sit at my table, welcome guest, and sing
The olden song, with young, unpracticed throat;
I hold my breath to hear the perfect note
Thy tender organs cannot yet make ring.

Sing to me, unpaired fledgling of the Spring;
Sing, solace me as if I were thy mate;
Teach me fond patience as I sit and wait,
Brooding quick thoughts with unprogressive wing.

Thy song is faint as breath of unblown flowers,
And only that it shakes thy budding breast,
I could have deemed it homeless; as I hear it,
With lowered eyelids and suspended powers,
I, too, from doubt, and toil, and strain find rest,
And Spirit! seem to hear thee in the spirit.

—*The Spectator.*

AN OLD FRENCH ACTOR.—In certain parts assumed by Baron when he was old the disparity between his own age and that of the personage represented bordered on the ridiculous. For instance, when La Motte produced his tragedy, "Les Machabées," the character of the youthful *Misael* was intrusted to Baron, then, at the very least, sixty-eight years old. This singular anomaly gave rise to the following epigram:

"Le vieux Baron, pour l'honneur d'Israël,
Fait le rôle enfantin du jeune Misaël,
Et, pour rendre la scène exacte,
Il se fait raser à chaque acte."

On another occasion, while playing "Antiochus in Rodogune," his mother, *Cleopatra*, was personated by Mlle. Balicourt, then in her teens; Mlle. Duclos, who was past 50, being the *Rodogune*. When in the course of the piece *Cleopatra* summoned them to her side and addressed them as "my children," the audience burst into a shriek of laughter, and it was with difficulty that Mlle. Balicourt could restrain herself from following their example. In his famous scene with *Chimène* in "The Cid," the sexagenarian *Rodrigue* threw himself with all the vivacity of his younger days at the lady's feet, but remained unable to move until two attendants came to his rescue, and assisted him to rise. In the same tragedy his delivery of the passage,

"Je suis jeune, il est vrai, mais aux âmes bien nées
La valeur n'attend pas le nombre des années,"

occasioned a general titter, upon which he repeated the lines with such imposing emphasis that the mirth of the spectators instantly subsided, and the further progress of the scene was interrupted by a shout of enthusiastic applause.

THE COLORS OF THE CHAMELEON.—M. Paul Bert, within the last two years, has by his researches thrown still further light upon these curious changes and upon the mechanism by which they appear to be accomplished. He indorses most of the results of Milne-Edwards and subsequent inquirers, but has carried his observations much further. It would be out of place here to give a detailed account of the methods by which M. Bert has arrived at his conclusions. Suffice it to say, that by a series of careful experiments he has discovered that these changes of color seem to be entirely under the control of the nervous system, and that the chameleon can no more help them taking place than a toad can help twitching its leg when pinched. By acting in various ways upon the spinal marrow and the brain, the operator can send the color to or withdraw it from any part of the body he pleases. Indeed, a previous observer was able to cause a change of color in a piece of the skin of the animal by acting upon it with electricity, and M. Bert has proved that even in the absence of the brain the usual changes can be produced by exciting the animal in any way, thus showing that they are due to that class of nervous action which physiologists name reflex, and of which sneezing is a good example. M. Bert has also made some interesting experiments on the animal while under the influence of anæsthetics and during sleep. It was formerly known that in the latter case, and also after death, the chameleon assumed a yellowish color, which, under the influence of light, became more or less dark. M. Bert has found that exactly the same effects are produced during anæsthesia as during natural sleep, and that light influences not only dead and sleeping chameleons, but that it modifies in a very curious fashion the coloration of the animal when wide awake. The same result is produced when the light is transmitted through glass of a deep blue color, but ceases completely when red or yellow glass is used. To render these results more decisive, M. Bert contrived to throw the light of a powerful lamp upon a sleeping chameleon, taking care to keep in the shade a part of the animal's back, by means of a perforated screen. The result was curious: the head, the neck, the legs, the abdomen, and the tail became of a very dark green; while the back appeared as if covered with a light brown saddle of irregular outline, with two brown spots corresponding to the holes in the screen. Again, by placing another animal, quite awake, in full sunlight, but with the fore-part of its body behind a piece of red glass, and the hind-part underneath blue glass, M. Bert divided the body into two quite distinct parts—one of a clear green with a few reddish spots, and the other of a dark green with very prominent spots. From his researches as a whole, M. Bert concludes: 1. The colors and the various tints which chameleons assume are due to changes in the position of the colored corpuscles, which sometimes, by sinking underneath the skin, form an opaque background underneath the cærulescent layer of Pouchet; sometimes, by spreading themselves out in superficial ramifications, leave to the skin its yellow color, or make it appear green and black. 2. The movements of these color-bags or chromoblasts are regulated by two groups of nerves, one of which causes them to rise from below to the surface, while the other produces the opposite effect.—*Chambers's Journal.*

THE MUSIC OF PROSE.—There is no essential difference between the music of prose and the music of verse. They are merely various developments of identical principles. The two characteristics which cannot be exhibited in prose, viz., exact metre and complete rhyme, are frequently absent (the latter especially) from the finest verse; the more fundamental qualities of "assonance" and rhythmical cadence, as well as the orderly disposition and variety, both of sounds and ideas, belong equally to verse and prose. "Diversity in uniformity" is the leading feature of the music of both. In verse it is systematized, in prose it is unsystematic. It is worthy of remark that the versification of the greatest poets is generally removed as far as possible from mere mechanical exactness. The best verse is, in fact, that which is most nearly assimilated to eloquent prose. The same thing is observable in recitation. It is only the school-boy or the bungler who gives verses with a "sing-song" uniformity of cadence. Thus again it is urged as one of the merits of the "canto-fermo," or Gregorian music, that it is less bound than the "canto-figurato" or ordinary modern music, to an unvarying rhythm. This, so far from being a defect, is the very source of its freedom and life. A due appreciation of these facts will make us more ready to recognize poetry, however it may be expressed, and to distinguish commonplace, even when it comes to us clothed in the gorgeous raiment of high-sounding versification. Only true poetry is entitled to such vesture, and whatever else appears in its garb is no better than an impostor. On the other hand, flashes of the noblest poetry often gleam amid the pages of so-called prose-writers, and it is well to know them for what they really are, and not to estimate them on other principles than we apply to modes of thought with which they are in fact identical. In a word, we must not let a supposed difference of form blind us to an essential similarity of substance. It is, of course, important not to confuse truly musical diction with mere fustian and bombast. It is obvious, too, that fundamentally prosaic ideas have no more right to be expressed by aid of the music of prose than by the aid of verse. The language should correspond with the thought, and it is of the greatest moment to avoid being led away by specious phraseology and elegant turns of expression to the acceptance of foolish ideas or acquiescence in ignorant conclusions. A gaudy style often disguises vague notions and shallow reasoning. Such a style bears to the music of prose in its right employment the same relation which paste bears to a diamond. Its sparkling may deceive us for a moment, but contact with hard fact will quickly show its glitter to be due to nothing but the cheap surface polish of an essentially worthless substance.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

A FIRST REPRESENTATION IN MOLEIER'S TIME.—On the 30th of May, 1666, as we learn from M. Henri Lavoix, who has published a little book called *La Première Représentation du Misanthrope*, the King's comedians at the Palais Royal played "Les Visionnaires" and "Le Cocu Imaginaire." At the end of the first piece La Grange, the usual spokesman on such occasions, came forward, and, with the pleasant manner which he turned to such good account on the stage, expressed to the audience the company's thanks for their kindness, and announced that on the following Friday would be presented a new comedy by M. De Molière, in five acts of verse, called "La Misanthrope." It seems strange nowadays to hear of a favorite author and manager selecting the very middle of Summer for the first representation of an important new play; but this is explained by the following passage quoted by M. Lavoix from Chappuzeau: "Toutes les saisons de l'année sont bonnes pour les bonnes comédies; mais les grands auteurs ne veulent guère exposer leurs pièces nouvelles que depuis la Toussaint jusqu'à Pâques, lorsque toute la cour est rassemblée au Louvre ou à Saint Germain. Aussi l'hiver est destiné pour les pièces héroïques; et les comiques régnent l'été, le gaye saison voulaint des divertissements de même nature." The same authority explains that Friday was generally chosen for a first night, in order to secure a full house on Sunday if the piece obtained a favorable hearing. On Tuesday, the 1st of June, the announcements of the theatre bore the word *néant*, which had the same meaning as the modern *relâche*. Tuesdays, which now-a-days, by the way, are the nights on which, during the season in Paris, the world of fashion assembles in evening dress to do homage to the drama at the Français, were, in Molière's time often devoted to rehearsals. La Grange's announcement of the coming play was followed up by advertisements posted up during the next two days containing the name of the piece and of the author, but saying nothing of the characters or their distribution among the actors. When the day of the first representation of the "Misanthrope" came the play-house doors opened at 2 o'clock, and the players were all ready to go on the stage. While they are waiting for the house to fill, M. Lavoix takes his reader over the theatre. Already the doors are besieged by some of the King's people—gardes du corps, gendarmes, chevau-légers, pages, and lackeys, who assert their right to entrance without payment—a point which has to be contested by the two strong porters, Saint-Germain and Gilliot, who have often had to sustain assaults, in one of which Saint-Germain has been wounded. Their authority has lately been protected by an edict of M. de la Reynie, Lieutenant-General of Police, who has given orders that on occasion a Sergeant and two soldiers of the guard may be sent to reinforce Saint-Germain and Gillot. The King for his part has said that his people are to pay for their entrance, and this time the dispute between them and the porters does not go further than words. The prices of admission at this date were 5 livres 10 sous for the *loges basses*, 30 sous for the *secondes loges*, and 3 livres for the amphitheatre, the same price for the balcony, and 15 sous for the pit. The reserved seats on the stage cost half a louis each. These were occupied, as they were in England, by people who came to the theatre more to show themselves than to see or listen to the play, and whom Molière attacked in a passage of "Les Fâcheux."—*The Saturday Review.*

SWIFT AND THE GULLIVERS.—The Gullivers have been known in New-England for two centuries, and thence, Americans will tell you, Swift got the name. It appeared for many years with the veritable prefix of "Lemuel" before it, on a sign in Washington-street, Boston, United States, less than a quarter of a century ago. Of course, one supposed that the owner of it must have been named after the discoverer of Lilliput and Laputa, but inquiry refuted that impression. I was told that Lemuel was a time-honored ancestral name, which had been in the family before Swift was born. A tradition in the town of Milton, Mass., where the Gullivers originally settled, ran as follows: There were two brothers that emigrated from Ireland to America about the middle of the seventeenth century, one of whom, named Lemuel, returned home again after a sojourn of some years, while the other remained to become the progenitor of the New-England Gullivers. This Lemuel was notorious in his neighborhood subsequently for the marvelous character of his traveler's stories, one of which is said to have been that the frogs in America were as tall as a man's knee, and had musical voices like the twang of a guitar—not so very much of an exaggeration. However, his name passed into a local proverb for unveracity. Now, it is not unlikely that this neighborhood was that of Kilkenny, where Swift went to school, or of Laracor, where he lived after his first return to Ireland, and that the name of Lemuel Gulliver, identified with this particular characteristic, might have inhered in his memory, and that, when he was meditating a name for his immortal voyager, this one occurred to him—at once odd, yet appropriate and natural. That Swift knew of an untruthful Lemuel Gulliver can be proved from his own correspondence. In one of Pope's letters to him, dated May 23, 1727-8, he says: "I send you a very odd thing—a paper printed in Boston, New-England, wherein you'll find a real person, a member of their Parliament, of the name of Jonathan Gulliver. If the fame of that traveler hath traveled thither, it has traveled very quick to have folks christened already by the name of the supposed author. But, if you object that no child so lately christoned could be arrived at years of maturity to be elected into Parliament, I reply (to solve the riddle) that the person may be an Anabaptist, and not christened till of full age, which sets all right. However it be, the accident is very singular that these two names should be united." Swift replies, May 30: "I have with great pleasure shown the New-England newspaper with the two names of Jonathan Gulliver, and I remember Mr. Fortescue sent you an account from the assizes of one Lemuel Gulliver, who had a cause there and lost it on his ill reputation of being a liar." There is yet another reason for Swift's choice, which I think significant. He was a High Churchman and hated the Puritans, as is abundantly manifest in the *Tale of a Tub*, the *Memoirs of Captain John Creichton* and elsewhere. Now, Banbury was the most Puritan town in all England. Supposing him, then, (whether aware of the existence and reputation of the Irish-American Lemuel or not,) to have noticed the Banbury tombstones (of which we have distinct proof under his own hand) in one of his journeys from Dublin to London, he would, by adopting "Gulliver," secure a name the first syllable of which was curiously appropriate and genuine, besides indirectly slurring a race whom he regarded as fanatics and hypocrites. Still more. In his *Discourse on the Outward Manifestations of the Spirit* there is a story about a "Banbury saint" too foul to bear quotation. Therefore I think the tradition of the town is well founded.—*Athenæum.*

NIEBUHR.—At a dinner party we were talking of Niebuhr, Varnhagen von Ense's article, &c. They spoke of his arrogance and caprice, which they said he had in common with all Holsteiners. He was much disliked by the Germans at Rome, partly for these qualities, partly for his parsimony and want of hospitality. Herr Von Raumer said: "I went to his house one evening, and we *nearly* succeeded in boiling some hot water for tea, but not quite." Niebuhr told him that it was a serious thing to associate with Amati, the Roman archæologist, because he frequented a certain wine-house called the Sabina, where the wine was dear. Amati was keeper of the Chigi Library, and held a post in the Vatican. His learning and judgment were universally acknowledged. He was particularly well known for his transcription and collation of codices, and a man whom any one might be proud to know. When the late King was at Rome, Niebuhr did the honors so badly that the King was quite impatient. He showed him little fragments of things in which he could take no interest, and none of the great objects. One day Niebuhr spoke of Palestrina. "What is that?" said the King. "What, your Majesty does not know that?" exclaimed Niebuhr in a tone of astonishment. The King was extremely annoyed, and turning round to some one said, "Stuff and nonsense; it's bad enough never to have learned anything, without having it proclaimed aloud." Niebuhr's ideas about his own importance, and his excessive cowardice were such, said B., that at the time of the Carbonari affairs he actually wrote a note to the Prussian Government that the whole of this conspiracy was directed against himself.—*Miss Austen.*

TEE BEE.

What time I paced, at pleasant morn,
A deep and dewy wood,
I heard a mellow hunting-horn
Make dim report of Dian's lustihood
Far down a heavenly hollow.
Mine ear, though fain, had pain to follow:
Tara! it twang'd, *tara-tara!* it blew,
Yet wavered off, and flew
Most ficklewise about, or here, or there,
A music now from earth and now from air.
But on a sudden, lo!
I marked a blossom shiver to and fro
With dainty inward storm; and there within
A down-drawn trump of yellow jessamine
A bee
Thrust up its sad-gold body lustily,
All in a honey madness hotly bound
On blissful burglary.
A cunning sound
In that wing-music held me; down I lay
In amber shades of many a golden spray,
Where looping low with languid arms the Vine
In wreaths of ravishment did overtwine
Her kneeling Live Oak, thousand-fold to plight
Herself unto her own true stalwart knight.
As some dim blur of distant music nears
The long-desiring sense, and slowly clears
To forms of time and apprehensive tune,
So, as I lay, full soon
Interpretation throve: the bee's fanfare,
Through sequent films of discourse vague as air,
Passed to plain words, while, fanning faint perfume,
The bee o'echung a rich unrifled bloom:
"O Earth, fair lordly Blossom, soft a-shine
Upon the star-pranked universal vine,
Hast naught for me?
To thee
Come I, a poet, hereward haply blown,
From out another worldflower lately flown.
Wilt ask, *What sprite e'er aspires?*
He beareth starry stuff about his wings
To pollen thee and sting thee fertile: nay,
If still thou narrow thy contracted way,
—Worldflower, if thou refuse me—
—Worldflower, if thou abuse me,
And holst thy stamen's spear-point high
To wound my wing and mar mine eye—
Nathless I'll drive me to thy deepest sweet,
Yea, richlier shall that pain the pollen beat
From me to thee, for oft these pollens be
Fine dust from wars that poets wage for thee.
But, O beloved Earthbloom soft a-shine
Upon the universal jessamine,
Prithee abuse me not,
Prithee refuse me not;
Yield, yield the heartsome honey love to me
Hid in thy nectary!"
And as I sank into a suaver dream
The pleading bee-song's burden sole did seem,
"Hast ne'er a honey-drop of love for me
In thy huge nectary?"

—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

THE BEGGAR'S OPERA.—Pope has told the story of its origin so well that I cannot do better than quote his words: "Dr. Swift had been observing to Mr. Gay what an odd pretty thing a Newgate pastoral might make. Gay was inclined to try such a thing for some time, but afterward thought it would be better to write a comedy on the same plan. This was what gave rise to 'The Beggar's Opera.' He began on it; and, when he first mentioned it to Swift, the Doctor did not much like the project. As he carried it on, he showed what he wrote to both of us, and we now and then gave a correction or a word of advice; but it was wholly of his own writing. When it was done, neither of us thought it would succeed. We showed it to Congreve, who said it would either take greatly or be damned confoundedly. We were all, at the first night of it, in great uncertainty of the event, till we were much encouraged by hearing the Duke of Argyle, who sat in the next box to us, say, 'It will do, it must do! I see it in the eyes of them!' This was a good while before the first act was over, and so gave us ease soon; for the Duke (besides his own good taste) had a particular knack in discovering the taste of the public. He was quite right in this, as usual; the good nature of the audience appeared stronger every act, and ended in a clamor of applause." Of its ultimate success the following description is taken from the notes to the "Dunciad:" "This piece was received with greater applause than was ever known. Besides being acted in London 63 days without intermission, and renewed the next season with equal applause, it spread into all the towns of England; it made its progress into Wales, Scotland, and Ireland; the ladies carried about with them the favorite songs of it in their fans; houses were furnished with it in screens; furthermore, it drove out of England (for the season) the Italian opera, which had carried all before it for 10 years." Beyond the beauty of the music much of this vast popularity was owing to its political significance. Sir Robert Walpole, hearing he had been especially aimed at, was present the first night. When Lockit sang—

"When you censure the age,
Be cautious and sage,
Lest the courtiers offended should be;
If you mention vice or bribe,
'Tis so pat to all the tribe
That each cries, 'That was leveled at me'"—

the whole audience turned their faces toward the Minister's box; but he mortified those who were anticipating his mortification by applauding and calling out "Encore!" In the quarrel scene between *Peachum* and *Lockit* the allusion was yet more marked. Only a week or two previously there had been a quarrel between Walpole and Townshend over some political question. Townshend had seized Sir Robert by the collar, swords were drawn, and Mrs. Selwyn, at whose house the scene took place, was rushing off to call the guard. The story was soon buzzed all over the town, and its representation upon the stage was hailed with uproarious delight. Walpole, who was even nicknamed Bob Booty, from one of the characters, kept his equanimity throughout, and witnessed his own gibbeting on several occasions. But one night, hearing some new lines introduced, he went behind the scenes, and, having ascertained the introduction to be "a gag," soundly caned the actor who had spoken it. Gay's punishment he kept in reserve. The play was fraught with important consequences to several people. In the first place, it brought £2,000 to its author's pockets. It made Lavinia Fenton, the original *Polly Peachum*, the idol of the town; her portrait was engraved and everywhere exposed for sale, accompanied by laudatory verses. The Duke of Bolton was so enchanted by her singing "Oh, ponder well," that he ultimately made her a Duchess. Her contemporaries speak of her as beautiful and very accomplished, and as adorning by her wit and good sense the high rank to which she was raised. As a specimen of the theatrical salaries of the period, although she had previously made a hit, Rich engaged her for Covent Garden at 15 shillings a week, which upon the success of "The Beggar's Opera" he raised to 30. Quin was originally cast for *Macheath*; a most injudicious choice—and he knew it. Hearing Walker, a brother-actor, humming one of the airs at rehearsal, he said, "There's a man much more qualified for the part than I." Gay, upon the hint, changed the cast. Walker made almost as great a success as *Polly*, but fell in consequence into such dissipated company and excesses that he lived only a few years afterward. Gay was assisted in the composition by several celebrated contemporaries. The song "The Modes of the Court" was written by Lord Chesterfield; "Virgins are like the fair flower in its lustre," by Sir Charles Hanbury Williams; "When you censure the age," by Swift; "Gamesters and lawyers are jugglers alike," by Fortescue, the Master of the Rolls. Sir John Fielding, the Bow-street magistrate, averred that the play had greatly increased the number of highwaymen; and that after every successful run a greater number than usual of these depredators were brought to the office. Both Swift and Johnson considered the charge of immorality brought against the piece to be unfounded.—*Belgravia.*

ABSENCE OF MIND.—Baron, the great comedian of Molière's time, was subject, off the stage, to occasional fits of absence of mind, and it is recorded that one day, when in a hurry to arrive at the theatre, he hired a sedan-chair, and finding that the bearers did not progress fast enough, got out, and taking the place of one of them, started off at a rapid pace with the empty chair behind him, and never discovered the absurdity of his position until he reached his destination.—*All the Year Round.*

EVERY-DAY ENGLISH.

VOICE—CASES—GENDER, &C.

BY RICHARD GRANT WHITE.

A correspondent in the interior of this State, whom I suspect to be a teacher, so earnestly requests a reply to some objections which she urges against my views of grammar, that I return once more to the subject. Gender, case, voice, mood, and tense, as she understands them, have nothing to do with the forms of words, but are "*attributes* given to nouns and verbs, which sometimes have means of showing those attributes, and more frequently have not." This is specious, and to those whose minds have been perverted by the study of English grammar, may seem plausible, and even more than plausible. But first it is a very vague view, or a very vague statement of a view. What kind of attributes can be given to words? A man may have attributes, or any subject may have attributes, which may not be shown; but how can a word, which is a mere sound or sign of a sound, have an attribute which does not appear?

Passing by this general argument, I come to the particular plea that "a verb which denotes or expresses passivity is in the passive voice, whether that voice is shown by a termination or by an auxiliary verb." This argument has an inherent incongruity which destroys it. Like Gonzalo's commonwealth, its latter end forgets its beginning. It is quite true that a verb which expresses passivity is in the passive voice. I have not written anything to the contrary. If any one will find me such a verb in the English language, I will agree that, if not in the passive voice, it at least is a passive verb. But the argument closes by assuming that the passivity is expressed by an auxiliary verb. In other words, passivity is expressed not by the supposed verb in question, but by another verb. An astonishing argument this to prove that a verb may express passivity—to show that it cannot do so except by means of another verb. A brief illustration will make this clear. *Love* is a verb; and it is an active verb, because the word *love* expresses an action. Now, where is the verb, the word, which expresses the reception, or the undergoing, of that action? There is none. Passivity in regard to love is expressed by "I am

THE JEROME PARK RACES.

THREE OF THE FAVORITES BEATEN.

AN INCREASED NUMBER OF SPECTATORS PRESENT—HIGGINS WINS THE SELLING RACE, BAZIL THE ANNUAL STAKES, ALBERT THE CHAMPAGNE STAKES, AND MINEOLA THE MILE DASH.

There was an increased attendance at Jerome Park yesterday, and the club-house bluff, which was deserted on the preceding days of the meeting, again wore the aspect of gaiety which formerly distinguished it. Two coaches were on the ground, Mr. William Jay's being stationed on the slope, while Mr. Belmont's turnout was sent to the club-house stables. It was evident that the change of time in beginning the races was a wise move on the part of the Jockey Club, as 1:30 is too early for business men to reach the course. At that hour few persons were on the ground, but in the next 20 minutes carriage after carriage rolled up Jerome-avenue and into the course in rapid succession, and when the bell rang for the first race there was a very respectable assemblage of spectators. The track was in fine condition, so far as safety for the horses was concerned, but the new soil that has been put on during the Summer has not had sufficient rain to make it compact, and it was therefore slow, as will be seen from the time made. Four races were on the programme, as usual, and the favorite was successful only in one instance. The first affair, the selling race, was captured by Higgins, against whom seven to one was laid at the start. Bazil captured the rich annual sweepstakes, another plum for Pierre Lorillard, and owing to a very bad start, his brother, George Lorillard, won the Champagne Stakes, his entries running first and second, while the favorites were almost left at the post. The mile dash for 3-year olds, which closed the sport, fell to the Belmont stable, by the victory of its representative, Mineola.

THE RACING IN DETAIL.

THE SELLING RACE.

The first affair was a selling race for all ages, for a purse of $400, the winner to be sold at auction; horses entered to be sold for $1,000, to carry weight for age; for $750, allowed 3 pounds; for $500, 7 pounds; for $300, 12 pounds; one mile and an eighth. There were eight entries, six of which started, namely, Pierre Lorillard's b. g. Benzine, by Rapidan, out of Bonnie Scotland, 95 pounds, (Barrett;) W. Casterlins ch. g. Caracalla, 3 years, by Kingfisher, out of Camilla, 98½ pounds, (Beans;) George Longstaff's b. c. W. I. Higgins, 3 years, by Pat Malloy, out of Yellowbird, 100¾ pounds, including 2¾ pounds overweight, (Sayres;) D. McDaniel's ch. f. Lady Salyers, 3 years, by Longfellow, out of Geneura, 102 pounds, (Sparling;) E. Gillespie's b. g. Patriot, 4 years, by imp. Phaeton, out of Sallie Farrell, 105 pounds, including 2 pounds overweight, (Miller,) and T. W. Doswell's ch. c. Rappahannock, 4 years, by King Lear, out of Fanny Washington, 111 pounds, (Hughes.) The distance being a mile and an eighth, they were started from the furlong pole, and, without much delay, they were got together and sent away well together. Higgins and Rappahannock immediately came to the front, and at the stand Higgins showed a length in front of Rappahannock, who was just ahead of Lady Salyers. Going round the turn the latter was cut off, and fell back, while Benzine went up and challenged Higgins, getting to his head. When they reached the quarter pole, Higgins had his head in front of Benzine, who had gone up very fast, with Caracalla third, half a length before Lady Salyers. Running under the hill, Higgins increased his lead, and Lady Salyers closed up rapidly. Going out of sight, Higgins showed half a length in front of Lady Salyers, who had passed Benzine, and led him a length, Rappahannock being fourth. On their reappearance, Higgins was still running strong, and was showing a length in front of Lady Salyers, she being half a length before Benzine, with Rappahannock fourth, the other two being out of the race. Higgins maintained his lead into the home stretch, when Sparling roused Lady Salyers to do her best, and at the furlong pole she was at Higgins' saddle-cloth, and the cry "Lady Salyers wins" went up. But Higgins kept to the front, and when Sayers gave him a crack of the whip he came away and won by a length, in 2:04½. Lady Salyers was three lengths ahead of Rappahannock, who was 10 lengths away from Benzine, fourth Patriot fifth, Caracalla last. After the race the winner was put up at auction, and was bought in by Mr. Lonestaff, his owner, for $715, or $215 more than the price for which he was entered, the surplus going to the owner of the second horse.

THE ANNUAL STAKES.

The second event was the Annual Stakes for 3 year olds, $250 entrance; $100 forfeit, with $1,000 added; the second horse to save his stake; two miles. There were 32 nominations, and, as will be seen from the conditions, the stake was a very valuable one—worth $4,250 to the winner. There were only two competitors, however, namely, Pierre Lorillard's b. g. Bazil, by Melbourne, Jr., out of Nelly Gray, by Lexington, and Col. McDaniel's b. c. Princeton, by Oakland, out of imp. Wombat, by West Australian. Most of the other colts were not in proper form to compete with the winner of the Belmont and Jerome Stakes, so the race was reduced to a match. Large odds were given on Bazil, but nobody knew how good a colt Princeton was, for it was his first appearance this season. They started even when the flag fell, and Bazil went to the front and led a length at the quarter pole, Princeton being under a pull. Coming round the hill, Bazil led two lengths, and thus they went out of sight, Clark still tugging at Princeton and keeping him back. There was no difference in their positions when they were again seen on the lower turn, but coming up the stretch McDaniels told Clark to go on and Princeton passed up, but at the end of the first mile daylight was just perceptible between them. Going round the turn the pace became faster, and Hayward sent Bazil along, and at the quarter pole had the best of it by two lengths. Running under the hill again, Princeton moved up to the tail of Bazil, but as they were going out of sight he did not make any gain, and when they reappeared the favorite was again two lengths in front. Despite the efforts of Princeton Bazil increased his lead on the home-stretch, and won with ease by four lengths in 3:49½. When they returned to the weighing-stand, it was discovered that Bazil had a flesh-wound on the left hind leg, at which Pierre Lorillard complained loudly, and called the attention of the judges to it. After viewing the cut with critical eyes, the judges held a council, but all their labor brought forth no decision, and Pierre Lorillard remained unsatisfied. It was evidently an accident, and probably more the fault of Hayward than Clark, in crossing Princeton in the bend to take the inside.

WINNERS OF THE ANNUAL STAKES.

Year.	Winner.	Sire.	W't	S'rs	Time.
1867.	Jas. A. Connolly..	Vandal.....	110	3	3:43½
1868.	Nellie McDonald..	Colossus.....	107	4	3:10¼
1869.	Vespucius.....	Planet.....	110	1	3:54
1870.	Kingfisher.....	Lexington.....	110	1	W. O.
1871.	Monarchist.....	Lexington.....	110	3	3:53½
1872.	Joe Daniels.....	Australian.....	110	3	3:45¾
1873.	Tom Bowling.....	Lexington.....	110	3	3:37¾
1874.	Vandalite.....	Vandal.....	107	4	4:00¾
1875.	Tom Ochiltree....	Lexington.....	110	3	4:09½
1876.	Saltana.....	Lexington.....	112	3	3:58¾
1877.	Bazil.....	Melbourne, Jr.	107	2	3:49½

In 1868 the distance of the race was a mile and three-quarters. In other years it was two miles until 1874, when it was two miles and an eighth. Reduced to two miles again in 1877.

THE CHAMPAGNE STAKES.

The next affair was the Champagne Stakes for 2-year olds, $100 each, half forfeit, with $500 added; the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes; the winner of any stake at Jerome Park, Long Branch, Philadelphia, or Saratoga, to carry 7 pounds extra; of two or more such stakes 10 pounds extra; three quarters of a mile. Of the 24 nominations with which the stake closed, eight youngsters started, namely Pierre Lorillard's br. f. Hildegarde, by Lexington out of Miss Carter (Barrett), and b. f. Pique by Leamington, out of Lady Emma, (Hayward;) F. Smythe's ch. c. Danicheff, by Glenelg, out of Salina, Donahue;) D. McDaniel's ch. f. Fawn, by Harry Bassett, out of Spotted Fawn, (Sparling;) Charles Reed's b. f. Bonnie Wood, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Woodbine, (Evans;) Rufus R. Hunt's b. c. Alleveur, by Gilroy, out of Sequin, (Sayres;) George L. Lorillard's ch. c. Albert, by Australian, out of Queen Victoria, (Barbee,) and ch. f. Maritana, by Leamington, out of Black Slave, (Hughes.) Notwithstanding that Pique was to carry seven pounds extra weight, she was the favorite, Alleveur and Bonnie Wood being the next two most sought after. They were mustered in the sectional track, as usual, and owing to the fractiousness of Hildegarde, Alleveur, and Danicheff, there was considerable delay. Finally, Walden dropped the flag to a wretched start, Danicheff getting off in the lead, Alleveur second, Albert third, Maritana fourth, and the others practically left out of the race. Donahue made the best of his advantage with Danicheff, and immediately opened a gap of two lengths between him and Alleveur, but at the foot of the hill the latter closed up a little, and two lengths behind him was Albert, with Maritana fourth, Fawn fifth, and the others several lengths behind. In this manner they went out of sight. They reappeared in the same order, but Alleveur was at Danicheff's quarter, two lengths before Albert and Maritana. The two latter closed fast as they came round the lower turn, and after passing the furlong pole they came to the front, Albert first and Maritana second, while Fawn ran very well and was a close third. Albert won by a length, his stable companion, Maritana, second, a length before Fawn, with Pique at her quarter, Danicheff fifth, Alleveur sixth, Bonnie Wood seventh, Hildegarde eighth. Time—1:20¾.

WINNERS OF THE CHAMPAGNE STAKES.

Year.	Winner.	Sire.	W't	S'rs	Time.
1867	Sarah B.....	Planet.....	87	7	1:49
1868	Cottrill.....	Daniel Boone..	99	2	1:48½
1869	Finesse.....	Lexington.....	97	7	1:56
1870	Madame Dudley...	Lexington.....	97	6	1:50½
1871	Gray Planet.....	Planet.....	100	7	1:20
1872	Minnie W.....	Planet.....	97	5	1:19½
1873	Grinstead.....	Gilroy.....	100	10	1:17¾
1874	Hyder Ali.....	Leamington....	100	9	1:20
1875	Virginius.....	Virgil.....	109	8	1:19
1876	Bombast.....	Bonnie Scot'd.	107	7	1:19¾
1877	Albert.....	Australian....	110	8	1:20¾

The distance of the race was one mile until 1871.

THE MILE DASH.

The sport concluded with a purse of $400 for maiden 3-year olds; colts to carry 100 pounds; fillies 95 pounds; one mile. For this there were six entries, and the following five appeared: August Belmont's br. f. Mineola, by Leamington, out of Maiden, (Barrett;) Thomas W. Doswell's b. g. Diamond, by Leamington, out of Black Slave, (Fisher;) Carr & Co.'s ch. c. Rifle, by Asteroid, out of imp. Target, (Hughes;) Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Vermont, by Virgil, out of Nannie Butler, (Evans;) and D. McDaniel's b. c. Glen Dudley, by Glenelg, out of Madam Dudley, (Sparling.) Rifle was the favorite, but again he proved his worthlessness. When the flag fell Mineola, being quickest in her movements, took the lead, with Glen Dudley second, and Diamond third. On going round the turn, Glen Dudley went past Mineola, and soon showed a lead of two lengths, and increased the gap continually until he passed the quarter pole, four lengths ahead of Mineola, who was a length before Diamond, he being two lengths in advance of Rifle, who was four lengths away from Vermont. When they came under the hill, Glen Dudley lost two lengths of his lead, but they were in the same order as they were lost to sight round the bluff. When they again came into view Glen Dudley was still showing the way two lengths in the van, Mineola being second, four lengths from Rifle, third; Diamond fourth, and Vermont bringing up the rear. Only the two foremost ones were in the race, and Glen Dudley held the lead past the furlong pole, when Mineola passed him, winning the race by a length and a half; Glen Dudley two lengths before Rifle, who was a length ahead of Vermont. The time was 1:48½.

RIFLE-SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR.

SEVENTH COMPETITION FOR "SHARP'S" PRIZE—COMPETITIONS BY THE SEVENTH REGIMENT AND IRISH-AMERICAN CLUBS.

The National Rifle Association provided but one match at Creedmoor yesterday, and that afforded sport only to long-range riflemen. The event was the seventh competition for "Sharp's" Prize of $250 in gold. There were 11 entries, and that number shot at 800 yards. At that point Major Jewell and Mr. Rathbone withdrew, leaving but nine riflemen to finish the contest. The weather was raw and cold, and the wind was gusty and unsteady, blowing most of the time from the north-west, but with a "fish-tail" tendency, and every marksman made one or more "misses," while "outers" and "inners" afforded some satisfaction as demonstrating that the target was really hit at all. The conditions and scores were as follows, the highest attainable number being 225 points:

Open to all comers: any rifle; distances, 800, 900, and 1,000 yards; no sighting shots or previous practice being allowed:

Yards.	W. M. FARROW.	Total.
800	5 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5—72	
900	0 3 5 3 4 5 5 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5—61	
1,000	5 4 2 2 3 4 5 5 5 5 4 5 4 5—63—196	
	C. E. BLYDENBURGH.	
800	5 5 4 3 2 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5—68	
900	3 5 4 3 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5—68	
1,000	3 5 4 3 0 5 4 2 5 4 4 5 4 4 4—58—192	
	H. FISHER.	
800	3 5 4 4 3 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5—66	
900	5 0 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 3 5 5 5—64	
1,000	5 3 4 5 4 3 5 5 3 5 5 5 2 3—60—190	
	ISAAC L. ALLEN.	
800	4 5 5 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 0 5 5—68	
900	3 5 0 3 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5—59	
1,000	4 4 5 0 4 5 4 5 0 4 3 2 4 3 5—51—186	
	W. SHELBY.	
800	5 4 3 5 5 2 4 5 4 5 5 3 4 5 0—59	
900	0 5 5 3 5 3 5 4 5 3 3 4 5 5 4—59	
1,000	3 4 4 5 3 3 5 4 4 5 4 5 4 3 4—60—178	
	J. P. WATERS.	
800	4 4 5 4 5 3 3 5 5 4 5 5 3 4 5—64	
900	5 3 3 5 2 4 5 2 2 5 5 4 5 3 4—57	
1,000	5 4 5 4 4 3 0 4 5 3 4 4 3 2 5—55—176	
	F. F. MILLEN.	
800	3 3 4 3 5 5 4 3 2 3 5 3 4 4 3—52	
900	5 5 4 5 5 4 5 4 4 5 3 3 5 3 4—64	
1,000	4 5 5 2 5 5 5 3 3 5 0 4 5 2—58—174	
	F. HENEY.	
800	0 0 0 2 0 4 5 4 3 5 5 4 1 5 5—46	
900	0 0 0 2 0 4 5 4 3 5 5 4 5 5 5—60	
1,000	0 0 4 4 2 0 2 5 4 3 3 0 4 0 3—34—140	

Capt. Story and Col. Wingate practiced according to the conditions governing the new "Duryea Skirmish" match at 200 and 500 yards, and found that it worked very well. The Irish-American Club shot for the "Million" trophy, and Lieut. S. F. Kneeland was the successful competitor, upon the score of 81 out of a possible 100 points. Corp. T. W. Linton won the "Diamond Badge," which was shot for by the Seventh Regiment Rifle Club, upon the score of 49 out of a possible 70.

ROWING ON THE HARLEM RIVER.

The Nassau Boat Club had some races last evening on the Harlem River which following the orthodox rule in respect to high-sounding descriptions, were called the annual Fall regatta. The evening was wintry and unpleasant on the water, and all the indications pointed to the near close of the rowing season. There were four races on the programme, but one of these—a match race—did not come off. The contests which took place were sculls for seniors and juniors, and a four-oared shell race between light and heavy weight crews. For the senior sculls there were two starters—J. D. Foot and J. H. A. Abeel, Jr., the latter of whom rowed the other day in the regatta of the Harlem Rowing Association. The race was for the championship of the club and the distance was two miles straight away, starting from the New-York Rowing Club boat-house, and finishing at High Bridge. It was slack water when the race was started. There was no previous training for the contest, for after keeping in close company for about half a mile Abeel took the lead, and after the first mile even waited at intervals for his antagonist. He made the first mile in 7m. 22¾s., and finished in 16m. 21¼s. The race for junior sculls was started from McComb's Dam Bridge, the finish being at the New-York Club boat-house. The starters were A. S. Klots, W. S. Wilson, and J. J. Gunther. Wilson took a prompt lead from the beginning, and the only contention was for second place between Klots and Gunther. The latter made a hard struggle for three-fourths of the distance, (one mile,) but then, in technical phrase, "went to pieces," leaving second honors to his antagonist. The time of the winner was 7m. 15¾s. The following crews started for the four-oared shell race: Heavy weights—J. D. Foot, bow; Charles F. Marsh, 2; James G. Janeway, 3; George W. Scott, stroke. Light weights—James B. Roberts, bow; A. McDougal, 2; W. C. Floyd Jones, 3; Dudley Hall, stroke. They rowed up the river, with the flood tide in their favor. The heavy weights rowed all on their own account in the beginning, but they recovered their time, took the lead, and then the light weights in their turn broke up badly, and fell far behind. The time of the heavy weights, who won easily, was 7m. 43s.

POST OFFICE NOTES.

Postmaster James received word yesterday that the steamer Herman took the place of the Oder, and sailed from Bremen yesterday, and will leave this port on the 27th inst. to return.

The steamers City of Richmond, Weser, Ethiopia, Carondelet, and City of Mexico, and the bark Hornet took out yesterday 49,628 letters, 548 registered letters, and 80 bags of newspapers.

During the quarter ending Sept. 29 there were 9,410 inquiries at the New-York Post Office for missing mail matter; 47,569 mail letters were advertised and sent to the Dead Letter Office, and 6,403 domestic and City letters were held for postage, and sent to the same office.

During the past week 857 commercial letters, misdirected "New-York City," had their addresses corrected at the New-York Post Office, and 253 of them were sent to Brooklyn, 83 to Boston, 27 to Baltimore, 29 to Chicago, 20 to Cincinnati, 27 to Jersey City, 41 to Newark, 145 to Philadelphia, 11 to Washington, and 4 to San Francisco.

Postmaster James has received a very complimentary letter from the Postmaster-General's Department relative to the promptness and accuracy of his last quarterly report, which was the first one received from the 35,000 Post Offices in the United States; was correct to a cent, and was so clearly drawn up and arranged that it was audited with less trouble than the average report of a village Postmaster.

DIDN'T LIKE TO "MIND THE BABY."

Mrs. Balance, of No. 70 Canal-street, Jersey City, yesterday sent word to the First Police Precinct that her son Joseph, aged 14, a fugitive from the Reform School at Jamesburg, was at the house and she wished him arrested. Young Balance was formerly connected with a regularly organized gang of thieves, who not only robbed several stores in Jersey City, but extended their depredations as far as Paterson and New-York. About four months ago they robbed an auction wareroom in Paterson, stealing, among other things, several pistols and knives. When arrested Balance was armed with a dirk and a seven-barreled revolver. With the latter he threatened to kill the officer who took him into custody. When taken to the Police Station yesterday he said he ran away because the Warden of the Reform School wanted him to "mind the baby," and he did not like it. He will be sent back to-morrow.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Judge J. Prout, of Vermont, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Prof. Peter S. Michie, of West Point, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Henry A. Tilden, of New-Lebanon, N. Y., is at the Windsor Hotel.

Rev. Dr. R. W. Dale, of Birmingham, England, is at the Brevoort House.

Major-Gen. John M. Schofield and Col. William M. Wherry, of West Point, are at the Hotel Brunswick.

Ex-Congressman Joseph Segar, of Virginia, and Judge S. Burke, of Cleveland, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Col. Samuel Woods, United States Army; Andrew T. McClintock, of Pennsylvania, and John N. Goodwin, ex-Governor of Arizona, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE YOUNG MEN'S HEBREW ASSOCIATION.

The Young Men's Hebrew Association held the first of a series of entertainments at Lyric Hall last evening. The assembly-room was well filled with an audience comprising the élite of Jewish society, and upon the platform were Rev. Dr. De Sola Mendes, Rev. Henry S. Jacobs, Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, and the officers of the society. Mr. I. S. Isaacs presided, and after delivering a short address, in which he enunciated the principles of the association, he introduced Gen. Woodford, who delivered an address on "Toleration," covering the period since the days of Abraham, showing the amount of intolerance which existed in certain stages of society, and the broad basis upon which all classes are met in the present day. At the close of the address Prof. J. L. Rice executed a piano solo, Miss Gertrude Emmanuel sang a ballad, and Mr. Joseph Michaels recited with considerable dramatic fervor the story of "Phil. Blood's leap."

THE CASE OF MABEL LEONARD.

A DRUNKEN HUSBAND AND A WAYWARD WIFE—THE GIRL'S FATHER AS A WITNESS—HIS WANDERINGS, MISHAPS, AND DESIRES—MABEL ONLY 12 YEARS OLD.

A further hearing was had before William Sinclair, the Referee, yesterday, to take testimony in the proceedings for contempt brought against Mrs. Mabel Rogers, alias Stanley, alias Messam, &c., the mother of Mabel Leonard. Mrs. Rogers was present with her 10-year-old boy, who was brought in response to a writ of habeas corpus sued out by the father, John Messam. The woman appeared less at ease than on the previous day, but was not at all abashed by the turn the proceedings had taken. She found it difficult, too, to keep her tongue still while testimony was offered in regard to her bad character, and kept on interrupting the witnesses. At times, too, she made suggestions to her counsel, a criminal lawyer, who grandiloquently, and in a very patronizing way—his arm being around the body of his client—told her, when she gave evidence of being in a state of mind, "Now, now, never mind! never mind! Don't take on so," besides indulging in other like soothing expressions. Her second husband, John P. Rogers, did not seem to be in good odor with her, for when he approached to offer her some suggestion she indignantly turned her head away and refused to listen to or even look at him. Her son was not so affectionate as usual in his bearing toward her, and the little bit of acting—wherein he goes up to her and, throwing his arms around her neck, kisses her—which has been customary hitherto, was entirely omitted from the programme yesterday. The boy went up to his father, however, and kissed him. They conversed together for a few minutes, and Messam seemed much interested in his son, and appeared greatly pleased at his quick and ready answers. At the close of the hearing Messam spoke to his wife and tried to get the boy to go with him. She refused the permission, however, in a rather snappish way. Her counsel was very disagreeable in his manner, and at times was vulgar. He kept smiling very complacently at his own efforts at wit, and seemed pleased that his manners and method of questioning witnesses were distasteful and objectionable to Mr. Delafield, the counsel of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, who, with a manifest reluctance to having anything to do with Mrs. Rogers' counsel, was obliged to protest against the latter's ways. The Referee sustained Mr. Delafield's objections.

Messam, the first husband of Mrs. Rogers, and the father of Mabel Leonard and the boy George Leonard, was the first witness called, and as that was his first appearance in the case he was closely scrutinized. He looks to be a rather good-natured man of about 35 years of age. He is of medium height, built rather sparely, and has a large shock of brown-ish hair which he wears brushed back from the forehead. His face, which is ornamented with a small mustache, is thin, and has a rather comical expression on account of the undue prominence of his cheek-bones, but in giving testimony the fact was made patent by his beautifully clear cockney accent that he was born within sound of Bow Bells. This fact, it may be mentioned, is also noticeable in the speech of his wife. Another fact was brought out by Messam's examination, and that is that he has in past years led a life not altogether free from reproach. Not to put too fine a point on it, as Mr. Snagsby would say, he has been too fond of drink. Recently, however, it is claimed he has reformed in that respect. In answer to questions put by Mr. Delafield, Messam said he resides at Scrub Oak, near Peekskill, where he works as a wheelwright; he owns his shop and a few acres of land; he came to this country about eight or nine years ago; he was then a married man, having been joined in wedlock to Miss Elizabeth Meekin; he identified Mrs. Rogers as his wife; he said he had come to this country with her and their two children, Hannah and Thomas; the girl is the one known as Mabel Leonard; she was 12 years of age last July; the boy is two years younger, and is the one called George Leonard. Messam identified the boy as his son. He then went on to say that his wife ceased to live with him four years ago. Before that she had acted at Niblo's Garden, without his consent and against his will. At times she would remain away from home until 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning. Messam said he had had no conversation with his wife during the past four years. He said he would be able to take care of the children, should their custody be awarded to him. He wants to take the boy and bring him up. In regard to the girl he desires to take the advice of the court. His wish is, he said, that "she shall be educated and brought up in a respectable, virtuous manner."

On cross-examination, the witness said he had been arrested while celebrating during the past three years; he had not lived with any woman since he had lived with his wife; he was once sent to the Workhouse for six months, having been arrested in his own house on complaint of his wife for "being demonstrative" while under the influence of liquor; he had once struck his wife, and she served out on her three weeks of his term in the Work-house and then made his escape; he went to sea on a Russian bark and afterward returned; he met his wife subsequently on Sixth-avenue, but thinks she did not see him; he saw her again in her apartments on Sixth-avenue; he stood on a lot opposite and watched her through the open Venetian windows of her room; he admitted that he had not inquired after his children during the past three years; he had not heard of his daughter playing with Clara Morris; he did nothing in the matter until called on by the officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. On re-direct examination the witness said his wife had means of communicating with him during his absence.

John L. Griffin, a stout, jovial-looking elderly gentleman, was the next witness. He is one of the officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and gave an account of how Rogers had come to the society's office to have them look after the children, who, he had said, had been left by their mother with a negress, while the mother herself had run off with a man named Stewart. He also spoke of lecturing Mrs. Rogers, when she called afterward, about her "taking up with different men." In the cross-examination he was asked about his knowledge of theatrical matters, and the fact was elicited that he had not been to a theatre in 30 years.

E. Fellowes Jenkins, the Superintendent of the society, told how he had found the boy in charge of a negress in a confined apartment in a rear building in James-street. The girl Mabel had been there, but had been taken by the negress to the Children's Fold, where the girl had been admitted on the false representation that her mother was a poor widow. Mr. Jenkins said he had seen Mrs. Rogers under the influence of liquor. She was a low variety actress, and was at the Parisian Varieties—a place which was "pulled" by the Police. After some further unimportant testimony the hearing was adjourned to 2 P. M. to-morrow.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

F. Hillyer & Co., importers and jobbers in woolens, at No. 678 Broadway, have filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, which has been referred to Register Dwight. The firm liabilities are $130,000, and the individual liabilities of William Remsen, Jr., one of the partners, are $15,000. The nominal assets are $134,000, and real assets $95,000, consisting of stock which cost $67,157, and is now estimated at $32,000; book accounts, $54,000; cash on hand, $3,121. The largest creditors are William Remsen, $61,500; Mali & Co., $11,311; Briggs & Co., of Huddersfield, England, $10,468; Forstmann & Co., $7,067; Joseph Brooke & Co., of Huddersfield, $6,599; Ninth National Bank, $6,764; Mudge, Sawyer & Co., $4,612; Victor & Achelis, $4,064.

The creditors of Henry Cohen, banker, of No. 20 Wall-street, met yesterday at the office of Register Little, and elected E. K. Anderton Assignee in Bankruptcy. His liabilities are over $50,000, among the claims being the following: David S. Greenbaum, $18,123; Kuhn, Loeb & Co., $8,471; Jonas Hess, $6,005; Hess Brothers & Co., $4,138; Gabriel Rosenberger, $5,364; Heineman, Butzel & Co., $5,000.

In the matter of the applications of John G. Gottsberger, brewer, at No. 12 Centre-street, before Register Dayton, and of Andrew Simpson, baker, corner of Fourth-street and Bowery, before Register Ketchum, no opposition was made by the creditors yesterday, and they will be discharged from bankruptcy.

Abraham Stein and Isidore Stein, composing the firm of A. Stein & Co., tobacco dealers, of No. 197 Duane-street, assigned their property for the benefit of creditors to August Mitchell yesterday.

THE NEW POLICE ORDER.

At the special meeting of the Police Justices last evening, at Jefferson Market Police Court, Justice Otterbourg offered resolutions relative to the recent order of the Board of Police Commissioners concerning "shysters." The substance of the resolutions, which were laid over for future consideration, was that the Justices do not regard the action of the Police Commissioners as an interference with or a curtailment of the powers and duties of the Police Justices, and that the latter are and have been willing to co-operate with the Police Commissioners in the enforcement of all legal and proper measures for the prevention of abuses whether in the Police Department or in the Police Courts. Justice Flammer objected to the resolutions, but was not permitted to explain his objections on the ground that he would have an opportunity of doing so when they are taken up for consideration.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT NOTES.

In the south-east corner of the Surrogate's office are located five venerable clerks whose aggregate ages amount to nearly 400 years. They have grown gray and bald in the business of handling mortuary records. They present a noticeable appearance as they sit in a circle around the desks they use, and are known as the "Century Club."

Three youthful roughs, John Grogan, James Fuller, and William Kennedy, were tried in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday on a charge of brutally assaulting William J. Wiedersam, of No. 116 East One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, while on their way to church on Sunday evening last. Grogan was sent to the Penitentiary for a term of six months, and his companions for four months each.

The hearing of argument on the motion to dismiss the complaint in the proceedings for the extradition of Eberhard Wiegand, the alleged absconding Councillor of War of the Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, was continued yesterday before Commissioner Osborn, ex-Gov. Salomon, counsel for the German Government, making an elaborate reply to ex-Judge Dittenhoefer's points that there was no proof that the money lost had been embezzled either by the accused or any one else, or that the facts set forth constituted an extraditable offense. Judge Dittenhoefer is to rejoin on next Saturday.

Application for a writ of habeas corpus was made to the Supreme Court yesterday by John Rothlisberger, who seeks the custody of his minor son, Jules Victor Rothlisberger, who, he says, is unlawfully detained by Father Gockeln, at St. John's College, Fordham. Mr. Rothlisberger says his wife Philomene put the boy in the college. She is of the Roman Catholic faith, he says, and he is a Protestant. He says he does not want his boy to be brought up as a Roman Catholic, and that he has been refused permission to see him. Judge Barrett granted the writ sought for, and made it returnable on the 10th inst.

Application was made at the District Attorney's office yesterday for the release on bail of Louisa Wetzel, who was confined in the Tombs for several weeks on a charge of homicide in having caused the death of Valentine Listerman, at No. 440 East Twelfth-street. Louisa quarreled with deceased, who was her lover, and mutilated him in a shocking manner, inflicting wounds from which death ensued. Assistant District Attorney Bell fixed bail at $2,500, which was furnished by John Graesnauer, of No. 609 East Ninth-street. The bondsman justified before Judge Donohue, and the prisoner was discharged.

SEEKING RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The Union Trust Company, of this City, was made the Trustee for the holders of the $1,400,000 of first mortgage bonds of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company. The road of the latter connects at its southern terminus with the Houston and Texas Southern Railway, the two forming a continuous line from Hannibal, Mo., to Houston, Texas. By the terms of the first mortgage on the Missouri Road it was stipulated that should six months' default be made in the payment of the interest of the bonds the Union Trust Company should have the right to begin foreclosure proceedings, and also to enter upon and operate the railway for the benefit of the bondholders. Such default having been made in 1875, the Trust Company began foreclosure proceedings, and, with the consent of the Missouri Company, of its first and second mortgage bondholders, and of its unsecured creditors, whose claims amount to $3,000,000, entered into possession of the property, and has since operated the railway. An arrangement was made with the Houston and Texas Company for the dispatch of through trains over both roads for freight and passenger traffic, and each company was to account to the other for the receipts due to each. On July 1, 1877, the sum of $221,549 83 was found due to the trust company, as representing the Missouri Company. The Houston and Texas Company refused to pay the amount, which it really held in trust for the other company. Recently Cisco & Son, of this City, advertised that the interest due Oct. 1 on the coupons of the consolidated bonds of the Houston and Texas Company would be paid by them, on presentation at their office in this City. The amount of the coupons due was $200,000. The trust company, learning of this, obtained an attachment against the property of the Houston and Texas Company which might be in the hands of Cisco & Son. The attachment was returned, with a certificate that the latter hold no funds of the Houston and Texas Company. Yesterday, Messrs. Miller & Peckham, the counsel for the trust company, obtained from Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, an order for the examination of John J. Cisco and his cashier in regard to the funds of the Houston and Texas Company. Affidavits in support of the application were presented, which show that the Messrs. Cisco have stated that the Houston and Texas Company had earned sufficient to pay the interest on its bonds. The examination will be had to-morrow.

A CHARGE AGAINST SERGT. WOODRUFF.

The examination in the case of Sergt. Woodruff, of the Tombs Police Court Squad, against whom a charge of malicious libel was preferred by Counsellor James Oliver on Tuesday last, was begun yesterday before Justice Flammer, at the Tombs. The charge of Mr. Oliver is based on a report transmitted by the Sergeant to the Police Board to the effect that Mr. Oliver had mutilated the papers in the case of Louisa Hedner, committed on Sept. 27 on a charge of keeping a disorderly house, and that Justice Duffy, the presiding magistrate, had threatened to debar him from practicing before him. These allegations, which were published in a morning paper, are characterized by Mr. Oliver as utterly false, and made with intent to injure his name and reputation. The allegation that the plaintiff had torn and thrown away the "election" paper in Louisa Hedner's case was disproved by Clerk Rockwell, of the Tombs Police Court, who testified that Mr. Owen Cavanagh, a member of the clerical staff, had removed the paper, the woman having intimated through counsel that it was her wish to be tried in the General Sessions in preference to the Special Sessions Court. The paper, Mr. Rockwell said, was found in a waste-paper basket, into which it could not have been thrown by an outsider. Mr. Oliver testified that Justice Duffy did not reprimand him, but merely said that he would dismiss any lawyer guilty of such an offense. The plaintiff denied that he ever had the papers in his possession. Further hearing of the case will take place to-morrow at 3 o'clock P. M.

THREE YOUTHFUL INEBRIATES.

Three youths, named respectively Dennis McCarthy, of Second-avenue and Ninety-fourth-street; Louis Zanger, of Second-avenue and Ninety-third-street, and John Gibbon, of Second-avenue and Ninety-eighth-street, were arraigned before Justice Wandell yesterday, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, charged with being drunk. McCarthy, who is the youngest of the trio, gave his age as 14, and Gibbon, who is the oldest, is not quite 18. Officer Blangey, of the Twenty-third Precinct, stated that he found the boys in Avenue B, near Eighty-seventh-street, in a beastly state of intoxication and utterly unable to take care of themselves. Zanger and Gibbon were in no way penitent, and seemed to consider the matter of their arrest and arraignment as a huge joke. Judge Wandell ordered them to be committed until they recover from the effects of their hilarity. McCarthy's father appeared in court and took him home.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Clubb vs. Plate Printers' Union.—The plaintiff was duly tried and fined; as to the remaining question the intention to dissolve is fully denied, and seems to be supported by the facts that the fund is very small. The suit is trivial and without foundation, and the motion must be denied, with $10 costs.

People, &c., vs. American Popular Life Insurance Company. (No. 1.)—Where is the authority for paying the petitioner in preference to the other creditors of the defendants?

Same vs. Same. (No. 2.)—Same as No. 1; and if there is no authority, what necessity is there for a reference?

Gray vs. Haight et al.—Application granted.

Woodhouse vs. Ferris.—Motion denied, without costs, and without prejudice to a renewal in case the Trustees fail in due season to do all as to which they express readiness and willingness in their opposing affidavits.

Ritch vs. Schlesinger.—Smith may interpose the answer annexed to his papers upon the payment within two days of the plaintiff's costs of all proceedings before notice of trial, and $10 costs of opposing this motion, and stipulating within like time to waive notice of trial and to proceed without any objection to trial when the cause is reached upon the day calendar of the present Special Term.

Luitz vs. Howard.—The defendant may interpose an answer upon payment of the amount admitted to be due, with interest, from May 11, 1877, within five days, and upon the payment within the like time of plaintiff's costs for all proceedings before notice of trial, the disbursements of entering judgment, and $10 costs of motion. The judgment execution and levy, if any, to stand as security, and defendant to stipulate for short notice of trial and to place cause on short calendar. If these conditions are not complied with, motion denied, with $10 costs.

Walsh vs. Berries; Judson vs. The Mayor, &c.—Complaint dismissed with costs and $10 costs of motion.

*Mot

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 7, 1877.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day for the Middle Atlantic States clear or partly cloudy weather, northerly winds, stationary or higher pressure and temperature.

An unexpectedly strong average in specie is the most important feature of the bank statement of yesterday, which is marked also by a slight increase in the surplus reserve. The principal effect of the statement is to send gold down to 102½, (making $100 legal tenders worth $97 56,) and, with the help of increased ease in the money market, to enable the powerful combination of "bull" capitalists to mark stocks still higher. It is hardly necessary to add that at the present very high prices, in spite of considerable and substantial improvement in some departments of trade, there is little buying for real investment, and little speculation by those outside "the Street."

Senator WHYTE, of Maryland, is said to entertain the opinion that the Democrats would be unwise to try to seize control of the organization of the Senate by any arrangement with disaffected Republicans. If this is Mr. WHYTE'S view of the case, he is a sensible man. We have heretofore expressed a similar one with reference to the alleged, but improbable, scheme of obtaining a Republican Speaker in the House by a combination with ambitious Democrats. If party government is to work at all, it can only be made to do so by leaving to each party the undisturbed enjoyment of such power as the people choose to give it, and holding it responsible for the use of such power. A temporary advantage in matters of organization, without any solid and trustworthy majority to work with, must, in any legislative body cost more than it can come to. It imposes all the burdens of responsibility, without the means of properly sustaining them, and leaves the country at the mercy of political schemers and traders.

An agreement was concluded yesterday by the representatives of the railroads at the West connecting with the trunk lines, with reference to freights. In substance the agreement is to maintain uniform rates from competing points, the trunk lines to possess the power and acknowledge the duty of enforcing these rates, by withdrawing patronage from roads which "cut under." The difficulty of securing co-operation between the connecting Western lines has long been a bar to any successful combination among the trunk lines themselves. The notion has been sometimes urged that the trunk lines could bring the connecting roads to terms, if they wished, but Mr. VANDERBILT, at least, has steadily refused to adopt this policy, and has held that when the interests of the connecting lines became plain to the managers they would act of their own motion. Until they did so, any movement by the trunk lines would be useless. The result has certainly sustained the wisdom of this view. The railroads bid fair to enter the Winter with more substantial prospects of fair business at paying rates than they have had in a number of years.

The report comes from Pittston, Penn., that the miners of the Pennsylvania Coal Company held a mass-meeting yesterday, and resolved to resume work to-morrow on the terms proposed by the company. This leaves only the miners of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company and those of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western still out, and the impression is strong among those who ought to know most that the men of the latter companies will probably get to work before the close of this week. The strike just closed in the Pittston region has been an obstinate one, and was made with the intent to force an advance of 23 per cent. from the company. The company has not only resisted this demand, but has refused to resume at all until its terms were accepted by substantially all the miners. The strike in the Scranton companies' mines has been of still longer duration, and, with the strike in the other districts, has given the Reading Company an advantage of which it has not been slow to avail itself. There are only five weeks left to the close of the coal season, (Nov. 10,) but should all the miners resume, the product for the year will be very considerably in advance of 1876, the excess already being about 2,000,000 tons.

The time of the Aldermanic Committee charged with the investigation of the Ring frauds was chiefly occupied yesterday in listening to TWEED'S rejoinders to the persons who had contradicted certain of his previous statements. A very good illustration of the hap-hazard character of TWEED'S statements is to be found in the fact that he produced two letters from the notorious lobbyist VAN VECHTEN, referring to one HUTCHINGS, whom TWEED assumed to have been S. C. HUTCHINGS, of Albany, but who was really WALDO HUTCHINGS, of this City. All the letters produced are worthless as legal evidence of the acceptance of money corruptly earned by any of the persons whom TWEED seeks to implicate, since they simply prove the existence of close political or personal relations between TWEED and them. The two from HUGH HASTINGS are sufficiently amusing to carry their own justification of their publication. The wrangle in which the session closed showed, among other things, that every effort will be made to defeat the identification of any of the members of the present General Committee of Tammany Hall with the old Ring, and that TWEED is quite ready to assist in that business. It also revealed the asinine prejudice of that impulsive Southern person, Mr. COLE, against the word "servant." Like ex-Gov. WELLS, the Corporation Counsel's assistant desire to know whether he is a vassal or a peer, and shows a touching sense of his own value by suggesting that the committee can easily get a person to read off questions prepared in advance for the modest remuneration of $6 a week.

SAVINGS BANKS' INVESTMENTS.

From Cape Cod to Chicago, the story in connection with the failures of savings banks is substantially the same. In nearly every case the greater part of the assets is alleged to be unavailable. It is locked up in real estate, or in mortgages secured upon real estate, and of all property that seems to be almost the worst, judging of it as a means of satisfying the demands of depositors. We have no trustworthy data for determining the relative proportion of these investments held in the aggregate by Western institutions. If the details reported of those of them whose insolvency is confessed are to be accepted as criteria, it may be assumed that something like three-fourths of the moneys intrusted by confiding depositors for safe-keeping are in one form or another represented by real estate as a security. We have seen that of these rotten concerns scarcely one holds Government bonds. What is not covered by real estate is for the most part found under the heading of "Loans on Collaterals," by which phrase equivocal transactions are usually concealed, or under the not more satisfactory designation, "County, Town, and Village Bonds." Looking at these Western savings banks in the light afforded by the failures that have occurred, the inevitable conclusion is that the great bulk of their assets are not of a character which the holder in trust of other people's money, who may at any time be called upon to close the trust, should think of accepting as a proper security.

The evil is not confined to the West. The oldest savings bank in Pennsylvania the other day succumbed to the pressure of distrust with a schedule of assets not much better than that made familiar by Chicago recklessness and mismanagement. Nearly all it held in trust had been sunk in real estate securities, on which cash cannot now be realized. The four Massachusetts banks whose doors have just been closed do not appear to have erred in this respect to the same extent, but in their cases "bonds and mortgages" are an item disproportionately large. The same characteristic prevails throughout New-England. Official statements show that more than half of the total liabilities of the savings institutions in the six New-England States is invested in mortgages on real estate. The liabilities are $451,336,891; the assets, "bonds and mortgages," $228,070,217. The "loans on personal security and collaterals" represent, roundly speaking, more than an eighth of the whole deposits, while the United States bonds—of all securities the best, considering the possibilities of the demand which depositors are entitled to urge—are, all told, barely twenty-two millions. The exhibit is not reassuring in times like these, and is not what might be expected at the hands of cautious New-Englanders. We venture to say that the relative proportion of available and unavailable assets—of assets that are absolutely and assets that are only relatively good—is not that which a prudent citizen of Massachusetts would act upon in dealing with his own money or the money of his children. Yet this really is the test by which a conscientous trustee should determine his conduct in managing the assets of a savings bank.

In this State the statistics present a somewhat better result. We have more than a fair share of failures, and an inordinate amount of rascality has been revealed. But, after all, the official exhibit shows either that the New-York law is better, or that, notwithstanding the bad examples we are familiar with, the general management gains by a comparison with that of Massachusetts. Adding surplus to deposits, the New-York liabilities amount to $351,829,147, of which rather more than two-fifths—literally, $116,154,414—are invested in real estate mortgages. United States bonds figure up nearly one-fourth of the whole sum; that most suspicious item, "loans on personal security and collaterals," does not appear at all, a circumstance that might be exulted over more confidently if the Clairmont exposure did not afford proof that all sorts of irregularities are possible without being allowed to appear in official reports. A very large sum is invested in city, county, town, and village bonds—a security not always as good as it may seem to be, considering the disposition of municipalities, great and small, to compromise with their creditors, and the manifold evasions and delays which have occurred even after judgments against defaulters have been obtained.

It must be admitted that the more thorough the analysis of the statements of assets supplied by the savings banks, taking them as a whole, the less reason is there for confidence in their ability to withstand the trials to which, in the nature of things, they are exposed. The remark does injustice to some of our City institutions, whose managers have accumulated large amounts of Government bonds, and whose mortgage investments are relatively small. The misfortune is, that any attempt to individualize excellence of this nature only tends to render more conspicuous the weakness of other institutions, whose available resources are so hopelessly small that nothing but good fortune saves them from disaster.

The subject of investments needs to be discussed, however, without reference to the condition of this or that savings bank. The general rule that should govern this phase of their management is too obvious to be mistaken. To a large extent a bank should be ready at any time to satisfy the claims of depositors. It may not be possible to determine the ratio of assets which might be at once converted into cash. If, however, we remember the unavailability in a period of panic, or of extreme depression merely, of all securities but Government bonds, it is evident that the savings banks are culpably weak because of their neglect of the precautionary measures which this fact suggests. The matter is aggravated by the immensity of the amounts sunk in securities which, for the purposes of savings banks, are of all *bond fide* securities the worst. For certain classes of investors nothing can be better than judiciously-selected mortgages on improved real estate. But their desirableness is limited to comparatively long investments, or at any rate to the investments whose holders care less for the cash convertibility of a security than for its ultimate safety and the prompt payment of interest meanwhile. Now, these are not qualities that commend themselves to careful managers of moneys which may be called for without notice, or at very short notice, any time. Depositors in savings banks interpret literally the promise that they may withdraw their money whenever they want it, and the obligation most binding upon managers is the maintenance of a financial condition favorable to the fulfillment of this understanding. For this reason they should limit their real estate mortgages to a very small proportion of their gross assets. The present outlook would be more satisfactory than it is if the amounts invested in mortgages and United States bonds were reversed. Distrust and even panic would have few terrors for the managers if they had in available securities, based upon the nation's credit, the enormous sums now tied up in loans upon real estate, which, in the event of a "run," are for practical purposes unavailable.

The tendency toward mortgages, in spite of their evident unadaptability served unquestionably to foster wild speculations in real estate, and now serves to prolong the consequences of inflation after all reasonable excuse for it has ended.

THE WEEK'S SUMMARY OF THE WAR.

The most conspicuous event of the past week is the unwise substitution of SULEIMAN Pasha for MEHEMET ALI as Commander-in-chief of the Turkish forces, a measure undoubtedly due to the intrigues of the Sultan's brother-in-law, MAHMOUD DAMAD Pasha, whose great influence at court is seldom exercised for good. SULEIMAN arrived at Rasgrad two days ago, and is probably at the head of his new army by this time, while MEHEMET ALI and his second in command, AHMED EYOUB Pasha, who has shared his leader's downfall, are on their way to Constantinople. What the troops themselves think of this sudden change of leaders can only be conjectured; but the spiteful allusions of the Turkish press to "German Generals" and "secret communications with Russia" show that the fatal jealousy of foreign commanders, which has so often wrecked the fortunes of the Crescent, is awake once more.

Before Plevna the situation is unchanged; but many symptoms show that the calm will be but momentary. CHAFVET Pasha, the leader of the relieving force concentrated between Etropol and Orchanieh—(Orkhani)—is said to be moving northward, apparently goaded into action by the ill-success of his second convoy, which, surprised by the Roumanian cavalry before reaching Plevna, has returned with a loss of eight grain-wagons. On the other hand, the inspection of the siege-works by Gen. TODLEBEN last Monday and Tuesday has shown them to be so far advanced that a few days more will bring the sap to within thirty yards of the enemy's line of defense; and the last regiment of the expected Imperial Guard having recently passed through Bucharest on its way to the front, all will then be in readiness for the projected assault. The transfer, however, of the Russian Headquarters from Gorny-Studen to Sistova, shows that the besiegers fully recognize the importance of uninterrupted communication with their base on the Danube in the event of a reverse.

RAOUF Pasha has succeeded SULEIMAN in the command of the Army of Roumelia, which, reduced as it has been by the strong reinforcements detached to aid CHAFVET Pasha's advance upon Plevna, will probably remain quiet for the present in its intrenched camp at the mouth of the Schipka Pass. The health of the Russian troops holding the defile is said to be tolerably good; but the Bulgarian refugees at Tirnova are being decimated by typhus, the number of deaths being rated as high as fifty a day. In the West, again, Prince NICHOLAS, of Montenegro, halting midway in his victorious career, has changed suddenly from a conqueror to a trader, his present object being apparently to secure the annexation of the Herzegovinian territory which he has just overrun, and then, by a similar foray southward, to add to his tiny kingdom the whole breadth of the Moratscha district, extending from the southern border of Montenegro as far as Podgoritza.

The long inaction of the contending forces in Armenia has been broken by a sudden spasm of hard fighting on the northern frontier, protracted, with varying fortune, for three entire days. Difficult as it is to extract any definite information from such a chaos of contradictory reports, it now appears tolerably certain that the affair has been one of the innumerable drawn battles which have characterized the war. MUKHTAR Pasha's communications with Kars, at one time all but destroyed, have been restored, and the heights of Great Yagni, stormed by the Russians on Tuesday, were abandoned two days later, either, as the assailants themselves allege, owing to the want of water, or, more probably, in deference to the persuasive powers of the Turkish artillery. The most important loss on the Turkish side is the temporary disablement by wounds of the gallant FAZLI Pasha, the guiding spirit of the whole army, to whose skill and energy are really due most of the triumphs erroneously ascribed to his very inferior chief.

The Russians are still continuing as indefatigably as ever their preparations for the Winter campaign. Orders have been issued for the providing of huts for 150,000, and field-hospitals for 15,000 men, the addition of 300 Krupp guns to those already in use, and the laying down, in Bulgaria alone, of 200 miles of rail. A call has been made upon the Roumanian Government, according to Vienna dispatches, for 40,000 fresh men. The Czarewitch is said to have resigned the command of the Russian left, in order to assume that of the Imperial Guard. Rustchuk has again been bombarded by the Russian batteries at Slobosia, on the opposite bank of the Danube, with severe injury to the town, but little or none to the Turkish garrison. The latest news from the Army of the Jantra is its advance from Tzercovnats to Popko—(Papaskoi)—and two or three slight skirmishes with the Turkish outposts. Two brigades of riflemen and a strong body of cavalry have been detached from the Army of Plevna to hold the great southern road against CHAFVET Pasha's advance from Orchanieh. The excitement aroused by the threatened execution of the GESHOFFS has been somewhat allayed by the news that both men have been brought safely to Constantinople, to await a formal trial. But, on the other hand, the rumored demand of the Porte for the recall of the Italian Consul and Vice-Consul at Rustchuk may not improbably give rise to fresh troubles.

A SOCIALIST CONGRESS.

The Socialist Congress which has recently been in session in Ghent has had before it a communication from the so-called "Labor Party" of the United States. This somewhat lengthy epistle was signed by a Mr. VAN PUTTEN, of Chicago, but how far he represents this organization we have no means of knowing. In this letter an apology is first made for not entitling the Labor Party in the United States the "International Communist Party;" but there existed in the United States, says the writer, a deep prejudice, after the events of 1871, against the Communists, and they believed that they could accomplish the same results as the International aimed at under a better name. A brief history is given of the movement in this country to shorten the hours of labor, and otherwise to advance the interests of the laboring classes. Co-operative stores, it is stated, have been moderately successful here, but co-operation for protection had failed. The crowning effort of labor, however, had been in the railroad strikes, of which a somewhat imaginative account is given, and these are believed to be only an indication of what can yet be accomplished by proper combination.

The great aim now of all organizations of labor in this country, it is stated, is to influence political parties, and to secure the passage of such laws as will raise the scale of wages and relieve the laborer. The letter gives a list of the Socialist journals through this country, among them being one (German) in New-York City, and one (in Bohemian) in Cleveland. The writer complains on the part of the American Labor Party of great want of co-operation by the Socialist associations of Europe. This might well be. The letter itself fell very coldly on the ears of the Ghent convention. They were considering the propriety of doing away with the wage-system altogether, and to have thrust upon them a programme merely for the raising of wages by law was somewhat chilling. Their great subjects of difference were between the "Collectivists" or "Anarchists" and the "Authoritarians," the former desiring all property to be held by groups of workmen in common, and the latter aiming merely at "the expropriation of all capitalists" and the assumption by the State of all property in land and in means of production. For an American society to seek to organize a labor party merely in order to raise wages and shorten hours of labor was evidently a proposition too "far behind" for the progress of this convention. They only concurred where the American prophesied a speedy downfall to "the false Republic" if this labor system continued, and the erection a monarchy or oligarchy on its ruins.

Addresses were made by members from each European country, all urging the entire overthrow of society as it is, and the doing away with individual property, but differing as to who should finally possess and manage the common property of the community. The only sensible speech was delivered by an English member, who said that this expecting everything from the State came from those who were citizens of nations not accustomed to individual liberty and action. Yet even he believed that "groups" of workmen could manage capital and labor better than the present capitalist class. One remarkable feature of the discussions was that no especial sympathy was expressed with labor unions or strikes. Such methods of aiding the laboring class were not "radical" enough. The final resolution, after passing which the convention adjourned, urged the assumption of all property employed in production by the State, and the carrying on of every species of manufacture or agriculture by the public authorities.

That the Socialistic idea has been planted in this country, it did not need this communication from Chicago to the congress to show. Yet we venture to say that it exists mainly in the brains of foreign enthusiasts and half-crazy native reformers. We doubt if it ever penetrated deeply into the ranks of our working classes, whether foreign or native. And we are quite confident that it will never take any firm hold of any class in this community. The reason of this hope and belief lies in the wide-spread intelligence of our people, and the existence of such large quantities of cheap land. Where a laborer can have land enough for a farm for a dollar and a quarter an acre, he will never be a Communist. The power of this nation is in its agricultural class, and this is especially conservative, and hostile to Communism. The foreign laborers of the large towns may, indeed, be more open to these ideas, but their children are becoming rapidly instructed, and more and more open to the best American ideas. Whatever the Labor Party may really aim at, it will never succeed in planting Socialism in the minds of our people.

BETRAYED DOCTORS.

The town of Bloomington, in Illinois, is full of doctors. For the reason of this excessive quantity of medical men we need not now inquire, but that the quantity is excessive is clearly shown by the fact that they now cut one another into pieces instead of dissecting the corpses of the outside public. Some time since one Dr. ROTH, of Bloomington, died of a very attractive assortment of diseases, and was in due time cut up in the best style of the art by Dr. WORRELL. It may strike the reader, as it undoubtedly did strike the other Bloomington doctors, that Dr. WORRELL showed a selfish and grasping spirit in dissecting his subject entirely alone, instead of inviting a dozen or so other doctors to come and bring their scalpels with them and make a night of it. However, Dr. WORRELL may have had good and satisfactory reasons for his conduct, and, at any rate, it is not fair to judge him until he has had an opportunity to be heard in his own defense.

Soon after dissecting Dr. ROTH it was mentioned by Dr. WORRELL that the *aorta* of the subject was ossified. He mentioned this in a casual sort of way, as though he was accustomed to meet with ossified aortas daily, and had a half a dozen jars full of them in his private office. Now, as is well known, an ossified aorta is not only one of the rarest treasures that a medical man can hope to meet, but, until Dr. WORRELL made his statement, it was by no means certain that any such thing had ever existed. Naturally, Dr. ROTH'S ossified aorta created a great deal of interest among the Bloomington doctors, and they unanimously determined that they must see it, cost what it might. Dr. WORRELL acted in a really frank and generous way. He showed the aorta to several of his brother physicians, who were perfectly delighted with it, and agreed that it was the most beautiful thing they had ever seen. So great was their enthusiasm that a special meeting of the local medical society was called expressly in order that the ossified aorta might be exhibited and discussed in a thorough and scientific way.

In due time the society accordingly met, and Dr. ROTH'S aorta was received with tremendous applause. Quantities of learned papers were read, in which different views of the nature and uses of ossified aortas were set forth. One doctor showed clearly what was the original cause of the ossification, and how it could have been arrested by a prompt use of a prescription for which he kindly gave the formula. Another pointed out certain peculiarities in the aorta which, he said, constituted the difference between the human aorta and the aorta of other animals. A third doctor, who had been previously presented with a fragment of the specimen, told how he had subjected it to chemical analysis, and had detected the presence of nicotine. This fact proved, so he said, that Dr. ROTH'S notorious use of tobacco was really the cause of the ossification, and he proposed that his brother physicians should then and there found a Mrs. Sergeant BATES Anti-Tobacco Society—the wife of that eminent traveler and friend of conciliation being understood to be inflexibly opposed to permitting any body to smoke in her parlor. Finally, the society, having expressed all the different opinions of the subject of which they could think, passed a vote of thanks to Dr. WORRELL for his able conduct in discovering an ossified aorta.

Dr. WORRELL rose up to return thanks. He said he was greatly obliged to his brother physicians for their flattering opinion of him. At the same time he felt it his duty to explain that there was a slight mistake in regard to Dr. ROTH'S aorta. That in point of fact Dr. ROTH never had an ossified aorta, and that the ossification which had been the subject of so much learned and improving discussion was in reality the *vena cava* of a calf, which he had brought to the meeting with a view of creating universal harmony and good feeling.

It will scarcely be believed, but it is nevertheless true, that the deceived doctors flew into a most tremendous rage, and abused Dr. WORRELL with a vigor and thoroughness that did great credit to their professional knowledge. They told him that he deserved a list of incurable and painful diseases as long as his arm, and threatened that after his death they would subject all his interior organs to the most unpleasant chemical processes and send them to the State Medical Museum, with labels describing them as abstruse parts of undesirable animals. Then they unanimously passed a resolution censuring him in dignified but severe terms, and would undoubtedly have thrown his ossified specimen at his head had he not prudently withdrawn.

This story, which is more or less true, will not increase the reputation of the Bloomington doctors. It shows that they cannot distinguish between pieces of a calf and pieces of a human being, and it must necessarily lessen the confidence of the community in their skill. While it will fill physicians of other and hostile schools with a lively appreciation of Dr. WORRELL as a humorist, it will also lose him the patronage of that large and worthy class of people who believe that no man who ever makes a joke is fit to be trusted. Finally, it teaches the great lesson that medical men should not set their affections upon ossified human aortas, and should never put any confidence in any alleged human organs which they have not personally excavated with their own scalpels.

NEVADA ECCENTRICITIES.

In one of the scattered towns of Nevada a suit was recently brought before a minor court for the recovery of $500, the amount of a promissory note held by a mining speculator who had been reputed rich, but who had suddenly come to financial grief. The maker of the note, and defendant in the case, seems, from the local chronicles, to be a broken tradesman who had had a hard time until he married a Sacramento heiress, a widow, and was thus introduced to a degree of prosperity hitherto unknown. The giver and the owner of the note had been friends, it appears, before the defendant's marriage; but that event, as so often happens, had severed their relations. The plaintiff had frequently endeavored to get the $500, and had at last resorted to legal means for securing what he held to be a just debt that the defendant was abundantly able to discharge. He had widely advertised his possession of the uncollectable paper, and had created a prejudice against the heiress' husband by portraying his dishonesty and meanness to a former friend, now in straitened circumstances.

So much appeared on the face of the case. For subsequent enlightenment we must depend on the harangues of the counselors, one of whom was a Colonel, acting for the plaintiff, and the other a Major, acting for the defendant. The defendant admitted the note to be genuine, but averred that it had been given to the plaintiff, not in the regular way of business, but in consideration of his securing the consent of a young woman, a resident of Carson City, to be the defendant's wife. Had he secured her consent, the money would have been promptly paid. But he disgusted the lady by the manner in which he performed the part of mediator. He proved treacherous to his employer; he slandered him vilely; he basely tried to supplant the honorable lover in his mistress' affections.

Such was the language of the eloquent Major, though why a man engaging an agent to put his principal in a matrimonial place should be called an "honorable lover," is not at all clear to a dispassionate mind. People living near and beyond the "Rockies" have a high-colored form of expression which needs to be considerably reduced in sober translation. "The result was," continued the Major, "that the lady would hold no communication with my client, and ordered the perfidious agent out of the house. Still, he has had the audacity to demand payment of a note given him for service which he has not only never rendered, but which he has stained with the blackest ingratitude." The counsel then entered into denunciation of a man who would be willing to take money for furthering a marriage, and inquired pathetically how such a man could expect to be considered "high-toned."

Sundry attempts at interruption had been made by the opposing counsel, who at last got a hearing. He pronounced the recital about the Carson City woman a prodigious fabrication, devised to defeat the ends of justice; that the present consort of the defendant had been won over to him by the tact, management, and address of the plaintiff, who had been sordidly refused $500 after he had gained for his employer real estate, stocks, and bonds worth at a low estimate at least $250,000. He repelled the charge that his client had degraded himself by consenting to gain a wife vicariously. His client had done nothing more than other men of dignity and respectability do. "In New-York and other Eastern cities," said the Colonel, "matrimonial brokerage is a regular and entirely legitimate business. Many gentlemen are engaged in it, and nobody thinks of criticising them on account of their occupation. Matrimonial brokerage is a branch of industry demanding talent, delicacy, and energy, and to affect to despise it is snobbish and cantankerous."

The Major, on the other side, asseverated, with many gestures and much expectoration, that the defendant's wife had had no personal acquaintance with the plaintiff before or since her nuptials; that his client had conducted his own wooing, and conducted it so prosperously that in a week's time from his first introduction to her he had "stood at the altar with the one woman of all the world he truly and devotedly loved." To corroborate his statement he asked leave of the court to send for her and place her on the witness-stand. Leave was granted, and she arrived so quickly as to render it probable that she had been awaiting a summons. She is described as handsome and interesting, though, remembering Western gallantry and hyperbole, she may not have been either. She assuredly was not very refined, judging from her reported speech. She denied in terms more energetic than polite any knowledge of the plaintiff beyond a general understanding that he was "a wretched dead-beat and capable of the cussedest sort of meanness." His assumption of having been instrumental in enlisting her affections for another man she characterized as "a white-livered lie," the Judge granting her the largest freedom, as much no doubt from the amusement she furnished as from his chivalrous regard for the sex. Instead of being examined, she was permitted to make a speech, concluding with the remark that she didn't need "any galoot to boss her jobs;" that she did her own courting and her own marrying, and didn't employ any clerks when she was "on that lay."

The case seemed plain enough. If the plaintiff had a genuine note of the defendant, (and his counsel admitted it to be such,) it matters not whether it was given for a horse or a wife. But the Judge, manifestly influenced by the charms and chatter of the woman—gallantry is an illustrious weakness in the far West—reserved his decision, and dismissed the court, to obtain an opportunity to flirt with the California heiress, rich, at least, in choice expletives and Pacific slope phraseology. It might be supposed that the principals in the case would have terminated the chapter by emptying their revolvers on one another. But they did not—probably because one being German and the other English, they wisely preferred legal to gunpowder redress.

THE POLICY AND SOUTHERN LEADERS.

In a brief article expressing approval of the proposed Hayes mass-meeting in this City the Plattsburg *Sentinel* says: "We think the mass of Republicans are prepared to acquiesce in the surrender of South Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana as the inevitable result of Republican leniency and liberalism. But they cannot help feeling that this surrender forces upon every patriot of the North the necessity for increased vigilance and watchfulness for the preservation of Republican institutions. If the indorsement of Hayes means an indorsement of the South and its policy, or an assumption of confidence in its loyalty to the institutions of freedom, the Republicans of the Empire State must respectfully decline. They would prefer to wait a little. But we do not so understand the objects of the Cooper Institute meeting. It is an encouraging fact that Republicans of all shades are perfectly united on the ticket nominated at Rochester, and will give it their hearty support. The vital importance of the Republicans carrying the State is recognized by all, and we look to the Cooper Institute meeting as a powerful auxiliary for a Republican triumph this Fall."

COMPULSORY READJUSTMENT.

The Richmond (Va.) *State* of the 2d inst. inquires: "Now, is it not about time for those who are opposed to the destruction of the State's credit to abandon their negative policy? When the State Convention adjourned its action was universally held to have been a rebuke to the compulsory readjusters. At that moment we were masters of the situation. State securities rose almost as much as they had fallen under the "demand" letter, and a feeling of relief pervaded the Commonwealth. But, content with what was gained, the upholders of our credit sat down silent and still, while the compulsory readjusters, the repudiators, and all who deride as 'sentimental' every determination to fulfill our obligations, set on foot an active and thoroughly organized canvass. Our candidate for Governor was silent, our leading men temporized, and finally when Gen. Walker spoke out like a man what he believed, he was assailed both by newspapers and public speakers, until so much have we lost that efforts have been made and are still making to force him off the ticket."

GENERAL NOTES.

Three of Georgia's Superior Court Judges have died this year.

Forty Shreveport negroes have signed an agreement to go to Liberia.

The Jackson *Times* now claims to be the only Republican paper in Mississippi.

Warren-Street Chapel, Boston, has maintained a free evening school for 40 years.

Typhoid fever prevails to an alarming extent in the north-western section of Baltimore.

Gen. N. B. Forrest has returned to Memphis, Tenn., still weak, but much improved in health.

Daniel W. Dull is the Republican candidate for Sheriff in Fayette County, Penn., and he is making a lively canvass.

The Democrats of Talbot County, Md., have nominated ex-Gov. Philip Frank Thomas for the State House of Delegates.

The Police of Baltimore are to be given a two-days' extra holiday, in consideration of their exertions during the labor riots.

Southern papers are calling anew for a repeal of the test-oath requirement, characterizing it as a disgraceful law and an insult to the ex-Confederates.

A Boston paper proclaims that "once more do the nations of Europe tremble on the brink of a general conflagration." It is to be hoped they will not go over the fiery precipice.

Senator David Davis, of Illinois, has fully recovered from his late illness and is understood to be ready to go to Washington and act as a warm supporter of the President's Southern policy.

Full returns from the towns of Connecticut show that the first constitutional amendment, prohibiting extra pay to public officers, was carried by 13,351 majority, and the one forbidding town aid to railroads by 19,232 majority.

The New-Orleans *Times* expresses the opinion that a Northern man, with strong capital and weak lungs, could not be better suited from every point of view than to be in possession of a fine sugar plantation within 50 miles of that city.

Mine Inspector Roy, of Ohio, has discovered some beautiful fossil fish in slabs of cannel coal in Jefferson County, and says that they are at least 25,000,000 years old. But, as the Cincinnati *Gazette* remarks, perhaps he doesn't know.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* recalls that Cassius M. Clay killed a young man named Turner nearly 20 years ago, and says: "Turner was a candidate for the Legislature, and in a political discussion forced the fight on Clay—a thing that was never hard to do."

A Cincinnati German marked his will "Deadly Poison," that his wife might be deterred from investigating its contents. But even this did not make him feel secure, and a few days ago he took it to the Probate office and asked to have it put in an unattainable place.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* says that Gen. B. B. Simms, of Louisiana, is a candidate for Doorkeeper of the Federal House of Representatives, and commends him heartily, because he is thoroughly conversant with the interests of his State—the levees and the railroads.

Col. F. W. M. Holliday, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Virginia, declines to take the stump because there is no ticket in opposition to him, and it would, in his opinion, in effect be "a canvass in his own name, and destroy the harmony of the party organization."

In an address at a farmers' fair in Missouri ex-Commissioner Burdett alluded to his mysterious disappearance, and said that he had been all around the world, and that it is not so large as one would believe. Its already vast population, he said, is rapidly increasing, and "before another century passes people will be fighting for standing-room."

This is the glorious picture which the Columbus *Enquirer* paints for Georgian contemplation: "With Gen. Toombs as the next Governor of the State, Gen. Gordon as his own successor in the United States Senate, and the capital again at Milledgeville, whence radicals and bayonets removed it, Georgians ought to be satisfied and happy."

The Montreal *Witness* of the 3d inst. says: "The child suffering from a compression of the brain is rapidly improving. The chief feature of the disease was the early ossification of the skull, thereby compressing and retarding the development of the brain. The success of this operation will, it is thought, revolutionize in a great measure the treatment of those suffering from weak intellects."

One good word is due tobacco. An Ohio couple quarreled, and in the heat of the moment the man packed his carpet-bag and left her forever. A short distance from the house he discovered that he had forgotten his tobacco-box. To go back for it was the work of a moment. Then, having filled his mouth with the weed, he looked upon his wife with mollified eyes, and in another moment both were protesting that they had only been in fun anyhow.

LETTER FROM JUDGE RIVES.

The venerable Judge Alexander Rives, of Arlington, Va., in declining, because of infirmity, an invitation to attend the banquet to President Hayes in Lynchburg, wrote: "The feelings which have prompted it are exceedingly honorable to your citizens. They have chosen in this way to indicate their readiness to do their part in the work of conciliation and peace on which the President is intent, and if this spirit should pervade the whole South I feel confident a notable era of prosperity, confidence and good will dawn upon her. I cannot conceive how she could cut off the circulation of that vital current of patriotism which pervades the rest of the country, and gives life and hope and growth to all its enterprises without dooming herself to hopeless atrophy. To substitute, as your citizens are now doing, the animosities of the past, and the sectional prejudices of the present, by the cultivation of a broad national spirit, and the bestowal of honor where honor is due, in spite of mere party feeling or dictation, must ultimately secure you the common esteem and your rightful share of the benefits of our indissoluble Union. I am deeply persuaded it is the highest duty of our people to emancipate themselves from the thraldom of a malevolent sectionalism; to embark heartily and bravely on the grand tide of national sympathies and aims, and thus to prepare themselves to regain the influence they once exercised in the councils of the nation."

A KENTUCKY JUDGE'S CONFESSION.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* prints a telegram from Vanceburg, Ky., which says: "Our criminal court was opened by Judge Sands in a creditable style, as reported through your paper, but no business was transacted, because Judge Sands failed to sustain his judicial and personal dignity. There was much bad feeling manifested, at one time, toward this young and gifted Judge, until he came into court and said: 'Gentlemen and Fellow-citizens: I appear before you to say I am a victim to a vice which has disgraced me before you and my country. As I entered this court-room I heard some one say, "There goes pretty timber to make a criminal Judge of." I feel that remark as steel through my heart, for it is just. I am unworthy of the high honor and trust you have conferred upon one so young; and I return to you the office I have lost, being unworthy of it. Pardon me, friends and countrymen, but you shall hear this no longer. My judicial integrity and official acts are blameless. Thank God, I am no longer Criminal Judge of Lewis County. May heaven keep me in my affliction!' So eloquent and feeling an appeal was never heard here before. Prejudice was turned to sympathy, and sympathy to compassion, for Judge Sands. He has a warm place in our hearts, and we hope he will return to us reformed."

LEVERRIER AND THE DISCOVERY OF NEPTUNE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article appeared in THE TIMES of yesterday (Sept. 30) entitled, "Leverrier and the Discovery of Neptune," purporting to have been written by Prof. Proctor. He relates the circumstances of the discovery of the planet Neptune by Lescarbault March 26, 1859, about 4 o'clock, &c., whose existence M. Leverrier had made known before. The article in question should have been headed, "Leverrier and the Discovery of Vulcan," as Neptune was discovered by Galle, of Berlin, Sept. 23, 1846, as a result of the computation of Leverrier. The planet Neptune is 2,850,000,000 miles from the sun, and, according to the article of yesterday, it would have been a wonderful event for it to have passed the disk of the sun. M. Leverrier did verify the accuracy of Lescarbault's discovery of Vulcan March 26, 1859, and, as Prof. Proctor says, was "anxious to obtain some mark of respect for the discovery of Vulcan."

HENRY D. TYLER.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 1, 1877.

RAILROAD MEN AGREEING.

UNIFORM RATES TO BE ADOPTED.

THE CONVENTION OF PRESIDENTS, MANAGERS, AND FREIGHT AGENTS SUCCESSFULLY ENDED—TERMS OF THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE TRUNK LINES AND WESTERN CONNECTIONS — PRESIDENT VANDERBILT AND RECEIVER JEWETT ON THE SITUATION.

The greatest assemblage of railroad men which ever met in this country ceased its work of effecting an agreement yesterday, and the Western representatives left for their homes. All that was sought to be accomplished had really been done on Friday night, as was reported yesterday in THE TIMES. The history of the movement which reached its climax in this meeting of Presidents, general managers, and freight agents extends back to Sept. 27. On that day the Western freight agents met at the Metropolitan Hotel, where, among others present, were representatives of the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Canada Southern, St. Louis, Vandalia and Indianapolis, Indianapolis, Ohio and St. Louis, Ohio and Western, and Toledo and Wabash Railroads. The object of the meeting on that day was mainly to find some plan by which to secure the aid of the trunk lines in enforcing freight agreements among the Western roads, which the Western roads themselves found great difficulty in doing. It was then represented that about two months ago, in a convention held in Chicago, an agreement was made for the pooling of earnings on live stock shipments by the Chicago roads, with the understanding that there should be a strict maintenance of rates. From this agreement, it is claimed by the Chicago men, the Grand Trunk "bolted," thus forcing other roads to reduce their rates and break up the agreement. The Metropolitan Hotel meeting appointed a committee to prepare a request and present it to the Presidents of the trunk lines, asking their cooperation in securing a permanent agreement that would be maintained with benefit to all, and that would be broken by any of the roads only to their injury and serious disadvantage. The Presidents, when consulted, expressed their willingness to lend such assistance as lay in their power to bring about an understanding that promised so much of good to railroad interests generally, and the Western agents went about the task of securing the co-operation of all the connecting Western roads.

The result of their labor was the assembling, on Thursday, of the most complete representative body of railroad managers that ever came together in the United States. The petition came up before them and was fully discussed. All present were of one opinion as to the necessity of combined action if railroads were to be run for the purpose of making money as well as of carrying freight and passengers. There were many details upon which differences of opinion were expressed. The live stock distributing plan of three of the trunk lines irritated some of the Western men, but its explanation seems to have satisfied them that it need not be a cause for refusing to reach a general conclusion. One by one the objections to the agreement were overcome, and at last all the roads represented, including the Canada Southern and the Grand Trunk of Canada, had signed, and the committee were sent on Friday to present the petition to the Presidents. The conference of the managers and the Presidents and general managers was an entirely harmonious one, and it resulted in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. The terms of the agreement were perfectly understood on both sides, and the belief was general that it could be maintained. The committee did not leave the Presidents until midnight on Friday, and then they adjourned to meet the freight agents yesterday morning, and make their report, although the fact that the agreement had been accepted and the assistance of the trunk lines pledged became well-known on the same evening that the decision was reached. Yesterday morning the agents and general managers again assembled at the Windsor Hotel. Their faces beamed with satisfaction at the work accomplished, and they all expressed delight at the harmony that characterized the convention. None of them were so communicative as to detail the proceedings of the meeting, confining their revelations entirely to statements about the general results reached. The meeting was of about three hours' duration, and in that time a general understanding of the details of the plan adopted was reached. Col. J. E. Simpson, of the Vandalia Railroad; J. N. McCullough, Pittsburg and Fort Wayne; W. K. Miner, Grand Trunk of Canada; W. H. Perry, Canada Southern, and John Newell, Lake Shore, were appointed a committee to carry out the details and to arrange such further business between the lines as shall be necessary in carrying out the terms of the agreement. The Presidents were in session up stairs during the morning considering various subjects, and among others the claim of the Baltimore and Ohio for a large percentage of freight in the apportionment of freight. No conclusion was reached, but at 1 o'clock the meetings of the Presidents and the managers and agents adjourned. The Presidents will meet again in two weeks, day not named. Col. Scott left for Philadelphia as soon as the conference was ended.

Mr. William Duncan, of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, said after the meeting, that the freight agents were now prepared to carry out the agreement which they had proposed, and that the compact to that effect was about all that had been accomplished. The committee appointed was bound to see to it that the Western railroads should adjust rates for live stock freight from competing centres, and they had power from time to time to change them over all the roads as wisdom should dictate. No advance in rates immediately was determined upon. All that was expected of the trunk lines was that they should supervise the west-bound freight, and see that all connecting roads adhered to their agreement. If they discovered an infringement of the agreement, the offending road would lose the patronage of the trunk lines.

The convention over, a reporter of THE TIMES sailed upon Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt, President of the New-York Central, in his office, and found him looking exceedingly cheerful. When his opinion of the work of the convention was asked, his already cheerful face took on a more animated and beaming aspect, and he readily gave his idea of what had been accomplished. He said that he considered the work accomplished by the meeting a subject for congratulation by all classes of business men. It was certainly an astonishing thing to railroad men to see such a meeting. He had never contemplated so complete and harmonious a union of all the roads of the country for an object which all knew was a common necessity, yet which had always seemed so far from possible to accomplish. "Why," said he, "here we gathered, without pressure or solicitation from the trunk lines, all the Western roads between Omaha and Chicago, and all united—not one exception—in presenting a petition to the trunk lines to assist them in breaking up the method by which they have been doing business to each other's ruin, and to the unsettling of trade. Thirty-nine roads signed this petition. We are asked to support west-bound freight; to see to it that no railroad "cuts under;" and, further, to withdraw the patronage of the trunk lines from the first road that breaks away. There was a desire awhile ago to force this plan upon the Western roads, but I would have nothing to do with it, and would only consent to join with the other Presidents in promising assistance when the unanimous desire of the Western roads was submitted in black and white. This plan does not bind the connections to the existing rates. If it should be considered advisable, rates will be increased, but they will go up simultaneously on all the roads, and will always be uniform between competing points." When it was suggested that this action of the railroad managers would have a favorable effect upon stocks in Wall-street, Mr. Vanderbilt leaned back in his chair with an amused expression, and slowly replied: "Oh, Wall-street is a very small part of this country." He said that in the meeting of Presidents there was some consideration of the claim of Baltimore and Ohio for a larger percentage of freight under the apportionment, and that, perhaps, the line would get more. "New-York Central," said he, "does not want to turn over any freight, and wants rather more than less than 33 per cent." He said that the matter was not settled, but that if any change was made it would be upon an equitable basis. The matter had been referred to Mr. Albert Fink, the Apportionment Commissioner, and he would make a report to the Presidents at the next meeting. Of Mr. Fink's work Mr. Vanderbilt spoke in the highest terms of commendation, saying that it gave entire satisfaction to all concerned. He also said that the probability was that the action of the Western roads would result in the appointment of a Commissioner with similar powers to those given to Mr. Fink, and the distribution of freights in a more systematic manner than heretofore. Mr. Vanderbilt said that all disputes between the New-York Central, Grand Trunk, and New-England lines had been satisfactorily adjusted. He declared that the "evening up" plan in the transportation of live stock was the only practicable one, and would probably be maintained. The live stock must be distributed and its distribution must be paid for. It might seem to be a good deal to pay $15 a car for the work, but it really was not.

Mr. Jewett, Receiver of the Erie Road, was also well pleased with the result of the meeting. He said that the trunk lines had no power to compel any of the roads to maintain rates until the privilege of withdrawing patronage from offending connections had been placed in their hands by the Western roads. In reference to the discussion about Baltimore and Ohio's demand for an increased share of freights under the apportionment, he said that no one was anxious to yield any of their proportion, and he believed the matter would be satisfactorily settled.

The report from Philadelphia that the Pennsylvania Railroad was desirous of getting rid of its lease of the New-Jersey Division was laughed at, and was said by Col. Scott's Secretary to be without foundation and entirely absurd.

A THIEVING FRENCHMAN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 6.—G. O. Langloth, a Frenchman who recently left Ottawa, Ontario, after defrauding his creditors in the sum of $30,800, was arrested here at an early hour this morning. He used to do business here before the fire, and at that time left Chicago with many mourning creditors behind. He will be held to await the arrival of the Canadian officers with a requisition.

THE LONG ISLAND RAILROADS.

COL. SHARP, OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD, ELECTED PRESIDENT—HE ACCEPTS THE POSITION, AND WILL ENTER AT ONCE UPON ITS DUTIES—CONDITION OF THE ROADS.

A sequel to the recent excitement in the affairs of the Long Island Railroad Company was developed yesterday morning by the publication of a dispatch from Baltimore stating that Col. Thomas R. Sharp, Master of Transportation of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, had been elected President of the Long Island Railroad Company, and that he would accept the position. As nearly as could be ascertained yesterday, the movement was of comparatively recent origin, several of the Directors of the road who were spoken to upon the subject, saying that it was entirely new to them, and that the first intimation they had of it was when Adolph Poppenhusen, the late President, handed in his resignation at the meeting of the board which was held on Friday last, which resignation was accepted, and the vacancy immediately filled by the election of Col. Sharp. It was said, however, that Mr. Poppenhusen's resignation was entirely voluntary on his part, and that the selection of Col. Sharp was due to the fact that he was an old and experienced railroad man. The reason given for the resignation of the late President was, that he had not the necessary time to devote to the management of the railroad.

Col. Sharp, the newly-elected President of the company, arrived in this City yesterday morning, and during the day a meeting of the Board of Directors was held, at which he was present. The session of the board was a brief one, and after the adjournment the new President visited the offices of the company, at Long Island City. He stated to a TIMES reporter that he was very well pleased with the appearance of things connected with the company, so far as he was able to judge of them during the brief space of time he had had for inspecting them, but he was not prepared to say anything in regard to what the policy of the management would be, or what would be done in future in reference to the management of the leased roads. He said that he should locate himself permanently here, and give his entire time to the personal management of the affairs of the company, so far as the office of President is concerned.

The general opinion among the Directors seemed to be that the change would be for the best interests of the railroad, and would result to its advantage in every respect. The Long Island Railroad Company proper, they say, is all right, but the great trouble is that there are too many railroads on the island, and some of them do not pay. Among these are the Smithtown and Port Jefferson Branch, and the Rockaway Branch. The former road has never paid running expenses, and the latter only pays for about two months in the year. The coupons of the bonds of the Rockaway Branch, which went by default in this City on Monday last, have not been paid yet, and nobody was able to tell yesterday when they would be paid. No action has been taken yet by the elder Poppenhusen in regard to the judgments entered by him against two of the leased roads for nearly $800,000 for money loaned, in addition to the large amount invested by him in stock. The Poppenhusens would not say what they intended to do.

EXORBITANT RATES OF POSTAGE.

SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES STILL OUT OF THE POSTAL UNION—WHAT IT COSTS TO BRING A LETTER FROM CHILI—RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE UNION.

Although many countries have joined the Postal Union formed by the Treaty of Berne during the last year, many others still remain out of the union, and the rates of postage between them and the United States are consequently very high. To send a single letter from Chili to New-York costs altogether 28 cents. The sender, in the first place, is obliged to put Chilian postage stamps to the amount of ten cents upon the letter, which is conveyed to Panama by a British packet. England does not recognize the Chilian stamps, as that country is not in the Postal Union, and the United States is charged 12 cents in gold for the conveyance of the letter to Panama, and this 12 cents, with a premium of 1 cent and the United States postage of 5 cents, is charged by the Post Office here, to the person who receives the letter. A letter from Peru costs as much, and, as a matter of course, letters sent from here to either of those countries costs the same sum to the receiver there. Postage between Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay, the Argentine Republic, (which was admitted to the Postal Union on the 1st of September, but has not yet taken advantage of the treaty,) and Costa Rica, and the United States, is also conducted without the treaty, and the rates are high. Brazil was admitted to the union last May, and the cost of carrying a single letter between this country and the empire, which was formerly 27 cents, is now 10 cents. Japan came into the union in June, and a letter may now be sent there by way of San Francisco for 5 cents, and by way of England for 10 cents. Persia, the Danish West Indies, Nicaragua, the Spanish Colonies, Batavia and Java and the Dutch West Indies, the Strait settlements—Penang, Malacca and Singapore, British Guiana, Ceylon, Trinidad, Cuba, Jamaica, Bermuda, Hong Kong, and the dependent Chinese ports—Canton, Foo Chow and Swatow—and British India have also joined the Postal Union recently. Letters from Paraguay and Uruguay frequently are sent here by way of England, costing 29 cents. The Italian mails to the West have, until quite recently, been conducted as a private enterprise by a German, but the Persian Government has now taken charge of them and signed the treaty of Berne; the list of rates of postage, however, has not yet been received here. of course it is to the advantage of every country to join the Postal Union, but the unsettled condition of governmental affairs prevents the people of Chili and the other South American republics from looking well after their own interests. Citizens of the United States have, hitherto, done good service in increasing the postal facilities between this country and South America. A few years ago the postage between Chili and New-York amounted to 42 cents, and it was reduced to 17 cents. At that time the mails were carried free to Panama by a line of packets which held a contract with the Chilian Government; but the British steamers now have a monopoly of the traffic between that country and the Isthmus.

ARREST OF A CANADIAN FORGER.

About a week ago Samuel Strong, a young man who is respectably connected, and employed as a clerk in the office of the Western Fire Insurance Company at Toronto, Canada, left that city suddenly under circumstances which gave rise to the suspicion that he was a defaulter. The books in the office, of which he had charge, were examined, and it was learned that the absconding clerk had committed a series of forgeries by which he had swindled the Commercial Bank of Canada, at Toronto, out of more than $5,000. The Western Insurance Company keeps an account at the Commercial Bank, and it alleged that Strong drew a number of checks to his own order, and forged the signatures and indorsements of the officers of the company and others, by which means he was enabled to obtain cash. It was supposed that Strong had come to this City, and Mr. A. A. Redfield, the counsel for the bank and the insurance company in this City, was informed of what had occurred. Mr. Redfield informed Superintendent Walling that Strong was supposed to be in this City, and search was instituted for him. Last evening Sergt. Kealey and Detective Van Gerichten, of the Central Office, found a young man answering the description of the fugitive at the Metropolitan Hotel, where he had been a guest for four or five days. He was arrested and taken to the Central Office and there identified by Mr. Schofield, a clerk employed by the same company who had come here for that purpose. Strong did not make any denial of his guilt and was locked up at the Central Office. He will be arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court to-day.

THE FATE OF A LIAR.

DEADWOOD, Dakota, Oct. 6.—The following appears in this morning's *Times*: "Curley and Mack, two well-known miners of this vicinity, returned from the Big Horn country last night. They report passing a large party of prospectors, probably Wustum's party, which went out from the Black Hills under the guidance of a man whose name cannot be ascertained, but who was known as 'Charley.' He claimed to have diggings on the Rotten Grass that would yield 30 cents to the pan, but on arriving at the place he confessed to the falsity of his statement, whereupon the irate miners hanged him to a tree. It is presumed he was in the employ of the post-trader at Fort Reno, and took the party out for the benefit of that individual. Our informants report the country alive with Nez Perces Indians."

BREAKING OF A RAILROAD BRIDGE.

ATCHISON, Kan., Oct. 6.—At 12 o'clock last night the western abutment of the great iron bridge which spans the Missouri River at this point caved into the river with a terrible crash, carrying with it the whole of the 15-foot wall and about 75 feet of the embankment. The gradual sliding of the work had been observed for the past 48 hours, and a force of men had been employed day and night in endeavoring to avert the disaster. Huge masses of heavy masonry and thousands of cubic yards of earth work, together with the office and the bridge approach, were hurled into the river. The damage has been confined exclusively to the abutment, everything else being safe. A large force of workmen will be immediately put to work clearing away the débris, and the officers of the bridge company promise that an entirely new and firm abutment, resting and anchored upon the bed rock, will be in place in less than 30 days.

AMUSEMENTS.

LOCAL AND GENERAL TOPICS.

"Struck Oil" continues to attract large audiences to the Union-Square Theatre.

"The Crushed Tragedian" will be represented every evening this week at the Park Theatre.

Nightly representations of "La Marjolaine" occur throughout this week at the Broadway Theatre.

Messrs. Harrigan and Hart will this week appear in "Walking for Dat Cake," at the Theatre Comique.

Mr. Boucicault's new comedy of "Marriage" is to be repeated nightly until further notice at Wallack's Theatre.

The usual Sunday afternoon and evening programme of orchestral music is to be interpreted today, at the New-York Aquarium.

M. Henri Verner, the well-known violoncellist and musician, has returned to New-York, and resumed the practice of his profession.

"Law of the Land" is to have its final performances at Niblo's, this week. On Oct. 15 it will be followed by "The Jibbenainosay."

"He's Struck Ile" is the title of a new burlesque intended to grace the programme of the San Francisco Minstrels' Opera-house, this week.

The peculiar performance known as "Aunt Polly Basset's Singin' Skewl" will be given at Chickering Hall on to-morrow evening.

A representation of "Leiss' original American comedy-drama," called "Married and not Married," will take place at the Academy of Music, on Saturday evening next.

"The Two Off-Uns" will be the burlesque at Bryant's Opera-house this week. Messrs. Mackin and Wilson, Hughey Dougherty, "Little" Mac, and Dave Reed, appear there nightly.

Mme. Ilma di Murska has sung four times under the management of Mr. Max Strakosch, and with the co-operation of his company, at the California Theatre, in San Francisco.

Mr. Fryer's opera troupe will give the first operatic performance of the season at the Academy of Music, in Philadelphia, to-morrow evening. "The Huguenots" will be the opera.

Mr. Augustin Daly will henceforward assume the personal direction of Miss Fanny Davenport's engagements. The Philadelphia newspapers announce that at the close of the present tour that clever artist will visit Europe and act there.

The co-operation of the Orphéon Français, a French choral organization, a violin performance by Mr. William Withers, Jr., and songs by Signorina Galimberti and Mr. Turner, will enhance the interest of this evening's programme at Gilmore's Garden.

The sale of seats for the first week's representations of English opera at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre is to commence to-morrow. The opera announced for earliest production is, as we have already set forth, Thomas' "Midsummer Night's Dream."

The first of Dr. Damrosch's symphony matinées will take place at Steinway Hall on Oct. 27. The co-operation of the New-York Oratorio Society and that of the male chorus of the Arion has been secured for these performances. Subscription lists are now in readiness.

Subscriptions are now received for the approaching series of Philharmonic concerts—each of these being preceded by an afternoon rehearsal on the previous day—at the Academy of Music. The concerts will occur on Saturday evenings, the dates being Nov. 24, Dec. 22, Jan. 12, Feb. 9, March 9, and April 6.

Mr. P. S. Gilmore is to benefit by Thursday evening's concert at Gilmore's Garden. Signori Brignoli and Tagliapietra, Miss Thursby, Mme. Carreño-Sauret, and the bands of the Seventh, Ninth, Twelfth, and Twenty-second Regiments, are to take part in the entertainment, which promises to be of very uncommon proportions.

The Swedish Vocal Quartet—that is to say, the original organization, whose performances have been successful in the principal cities of Europe—will arrive here on Sunday next. They will take part in three popular concerts to be given by Mr. Theodore Thomas at Steinway Hall, on the evenings of Oct. 17 and 19, and the afternoon of Oct. 20.

It is proposed to bring forth "Masaniello" with great spectacular splendor at Niblo's, in a few weeks. Signori Baccei, Susini, and Guttschalk are to fill the principal rôles, a powerful orchestra and chorus under the baton of Herr Carlberg will be secured, and a numerous corps de ballet is to lend its seductions to the performance. The scenery will, of course, be new and elaborate.

M. Durand's French artists represented "Mademoiselle De Belle Isle" to the gratification of a large and fashionable audience at the Twenty-third-Street Theatre, yesterday evening. Dumas' play appears a trifle old-fashioned, (as it well may, for it was written a third of a century ago,) but its strong and simple story, clear-cut scenes, and forcible and elegant language commend it still to attention and applause. It was last night the vehicle for the début of Mlle. Heyman, the leading lady of the company. Mlle. Heyman's *diction* indicates culture, taste, and breadth of style rather than extraordinary passion, and her performance was distinguished by self-possession, refinement, and evenness. Mr. Bilher portrayed *Richelieu* with laudable discretion and repose; the character claims, perhaps, an airiness and grace of manner with which he was hardly successful in endowing it, but in less competent hands it might readily have become ridiculous. The remaining personages had efficient representatives. Tuesday, "Les Vivacités du Capitaine Tic" is to be given.

We direct attention to the complete programme of the performance for the benefit of Mr. Edwin Adams, to occur at the Academy of Music, on Friday afternoon next. It will bring before the audience representatives of every theatre in the City, and some of its elements are positively unique. Among its most noteworthy features is to be one act of "Othello," with Mr. Sothern as *Othello*, Mr. Florence as *Iago*, and Miss Lotta as *Desdemona*. The screen-scene in "The School for Scandal" is to introduce Mr. John Gilbert and Miss Rose Coghlan, and a new English song is to be made known by Mlle. Aimée. The seats for this remarkable affair will be sold by auction, to-morrow, Messrs. Sothern, Florence and Van Tassell being the auctioneers. They ought to command high prices, if only in recollection of the fact that their sale will do something toward cheering the last hours of a man who has contributed largely to the harmless entertainment of his fellowmen, and endeared himself with good reason to a class of professional toilers whose reward is seldom in proportion to their work or their talent.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Mr. Henry Irving is acting in the English provinces.

Miss Ada Cavendish is about to essay Shakespearean characters.

A new theatre for Leeds will be opened in the Autumn of 1878. The cost will be £53,000.

The London Court Theatre was to be reopened, with Lord Lytton's posthumous comedy, on Oct. 6.

Mr. Gye has written another letter to the London *Times* in relation to Mr. Mapleson's proposed new opera-house.

Miss Wallis resumes her professional duties on Oct. 22 at the Prince's Theatre, Manchester, and, prior to her reappearance on the London boards, will make a tour of the provinces.

A new comic opera from the French, called "King Indigo," will be the next novelty at the London Alhambra. The English libretto is by Mr. F. C. Burnand, the music by Strauss.

Mme. St. Claire, the proprietress and manageress of the Park Theatre, London, announces that all cabmen, upon production of their badges, will be admitted free during the run of "Arrah-na-Pogue."

It is announced that the Queen's Theatre, in London, will shortly be opened by Mr. Alexander Henderson, for performances of melodrama. Mr. Henderson, it is said, will have the co-operation of Mr. Henry Labouchere as joint manager, and the stage manager will be Mr. H. B. Farnie.

"England in the Days of Charles II.," is the title of a new four-act drama, founded upon *Peveril of the Peak* and written by Mr. W. G. Wills. It was acted a fortnight ago at Drury Lane Theatre, in London. The *Daily News* describes it as a "panorama of costly and elaborate scene-painting."

LARGE FIRE AT HUNTER'S POINT.

Another large fire, apparently in the City and on the east side, began burning early this morning. The flames seemed to hold their own and rather gain ground than otherwise from the start. Later on it was learned that the fire was at the Brooklyn Oil Works, at Hunter's Point. At 3:30 A. M. there was no apparent lowering of the flames, which were very bright and strong.

A BROKEN PATERSON BANK.

HOW THE DIRECTORS WERE SAVED.

OFFICERS OF THE MERCHANTS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY ALLOWED TO EXCHANGE THEIR NOTES FOR WORTHLESS SECURITIES ON THE EVE OF FAILURE—THE PRESIDENT GIVES A BOND TO SAVE HIMSELF FROM ARREST—A ROMANCE IN FASHIONABLE LIFE.

James Frederick Preston, the Treasurer and one of the Directors of the late Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, of Paterson, N. J., gave a bond yesterday to J. C. Todd, the Receiver, to indemnify the stockholders and depositors for any money that may have been lost to them through his alleged mismanagement. The bond was for $20,000, and Mr. William Howard, of Brooklyn, Mr. Preston's brother-in-law, was the bondsman. Mr. Preston has probably saved himself by this from a formal indictment by the Grand Jury, which is now in session. It is understood that the Grand Jury had agreed to indict him, but had not presented the indictment to the court, and it is likely that they will now take no further action till Mr. Preston's transactions have been reviewed by the Chancellor of the State.

Since the close of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company on the 7th of last July there have been ugly stories afloat concerning the absence of ready cash and available securities from the vaults of the institution. The blame for their disappearance naturally fell upon the Treasurer, Mr. Preston. As soon as it came to Mr. Preston's ears that he was charged with fraud he called a meeting, at which several of the Directors and the Receiver of the institution were present, to whom he made a statement, apparently full and explicit, of all the matters in question, the substance being as follows: On Friday, July 6 last, a draft of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, for $15,000, went to protest at the First National Bank, Paterson. He came to New-York that night, and spent that night and the following day in this City trying to raise means to meet the draft. By his personal appeals he persuaded friends here—Denis O'Donoghue & Co., the Fourth National Bank, and others—to advance him enough to make up the $15,000, and he returned to Paterson about 4 P. M. on Saturday, July 7. From indications he judged there would be a run on the institution on the following Monday morning, and as the assets were largely in the shape of real estate, he feared that the friends of the concern would suffer. So he took about $30,000 of the most available assets and "sold" them to the New-York parties, who had advanced him the $15,000; and to other depositors in the company in Paterson, taking their checks in payment. One Director of the company was allowed to withdraw a note for $4,000, on which he was indorser, and he gave $4,000 in stock of the company in exchange. Another Director was allowed to exchange $2,000 of stock for available bills receivable. These transactions were kept up until 11 o'clock on Saturday night, and in some cases the depositors who got bills receivable did not sign the checks in payment until the following day, Sunday. On Sunday night the Board of Directors met and decided to have the institution placed in the hands of a Receiver, which was done next day. Mr. Preston says that what he did was on his own responsibility, without taking advice, not knowing that it was illegal, and believing only that he was dealing fairly and honestly with the best friends of the institution, and particularly those in New-York who had stood by him and the company. When he was advised that he had acted illegally, he offered to give a bond for the restoration of the securities disposed of, or their cash equivolent, but his offer was not then accepted.

There was a curious bit of romance indirectly connected with the failure of the bank which has just come to light. It seems that last Winter an elderly widow of this City, a Mrs. Woodruff, living in East Forty-first-street, applied to Mr. Preston, as Treasurer of the company, for a loan on certain Paterson real estate. She was refused, but she came again and again, accompanied by her daughter and Mr. H. B. Fanton. Their story was this: Mrs. Woodruff had been left with a very handsome property—$70,000 or $80,000—and upon the marriage of her daughter $50,000 or $60,000 more would come into their possession. In anticipation of this they had lived beyond their income, and were "short" of ready money. The daughter was to be married on Feb. 22, and money was needed to complete the preparations —$2,000 would be sufficient—and then the newly-acquired property would be placed in the custody of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company as a trust fund, to remain so indefinitely, to the great advantage of that institution. In consideration of all these inducements, and upon the assurances of several New-York brokers that the representations of the Woodruffs were correct, Mr. Preston, last January, lent Mrs. Woodruff $3,000 without other security than her note, indorsed by Mr. Fanton. On Feb. 22 the daughter was ill, and the marriage had to be postponed, making necessary another loan of $1,000 to the ladies, so rich and yet so poor. Again the day was set, but this time, oddly enough, the bridegroom was unable to be present. In short, the wedding has not taken place yet, but the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company holds $11,000 of Mrs. Woodruff's unsecured paper, and that lady's failure to meet her obligations was largely the cause, Mr. Preston avers, of the company's untimely collapse. Enemies of Mr. Preston have intimated that this loan was not altogether "square" on his part; that he profited by a settlement of the loan in full, but the evidence on which these insinuations are based has not yet come to light.

Mr. Preston points to the fact that all his means were invested in the stock of the bank, that personal friends and relatives had $20,000 more invested, and that his reputation was at stake, as strong arguments against the probability that he would be even guilty of fraud in his official position. His neighbors concur in the opinion that he has "failed poor."

Mr. Robert McCulloch, of Paterson, one of the Directors of the company, who had $15,000 on deposit, says that when it was known that the bank would fail Mr. Preston came to see the Directors but two, of whom he is one. He warmly denounces the probability of Mr. Preston's bond saving him from being dealt with criminally. The disposition of the assets of the institution, on the Saturday before the failure, is said to have been as follows:

To New-Y'k parties.	$15,000	To Second Nat'l B'k.	1,200
To David Henry.....	1,000	To James Peel.....	2,000
To John Daggers...	2,000	To Wm. Harmon...	1,000
To Jackson Scott...	4,000	To E. K. Rose.....	2,000
Total.....			$31,700

The liabilities of the bank were: Stock, $100,000; deposits, $40,000; total, $140,000. Assets, principally incumbered real estate and bills receivable, $60,000. One of the notes that Mr. Preston allowed to be exchanged for bank stock in the last days of the bank was signed by Albert A. Hopper, between whom and Mr. Preston there is said to be an irrepressible conflict, arising out of tax frauds in Paterson several years ago. In 1876 Tax Collector Hand, James F. Preston, and Albert A. Hopper, were jointly indicted to answer a charge of fraud in the collection and payment of taxes. On the trial of Hand it was shown that in 1873 the bank's tax was $1,320, but that when it was paid is entered in as $1 20, and pocketed the remainder. In 1874 it was changed from $1,570 to $15 70, and in 1875 from $2,400 to $240. In February, 1876, Hand was sent to prison, but Hopper and Preston were acquitted.

YACHTING ON THE HUDSON.

THE MATCH RACE BETWEEN THE DARE-DEVIL AND VICTORIA WON BY THE FORMER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-HAMBURG, N. Y., Oct. 6.—There was a splendid contest here to-day between the yachts Dare-devil and Victoria. It was a match race, over a 20-mile course, for a silver cup of the value of $100. The judges were Mr. Irving Grinnell and Mr. P. S. Van Wyck. At the same time the yachts of the second class of the Central Hudson Club sailed their race over the same course which had been postponed from yesterday. The starters were the Freak, of Newburg; Edith, of New-Hamburg, and Mollie, of Poughkeepsie. All sailed under Corinthian rules, and at the hour fixed upon they got away in the following order: Victoria, Dare-devil, Edith, Mollie, Freak. The wind was blowing strong west-north-west, and the tide was flood. "Tom" Odell sailed the Dare-devil, and "Shang" Blue the Victoria. The latter run up the river splendidly, leading the Dare-devil handsomely. Twice the Victoria was left in a calm, and also made a bad mistake once in standing too close to the westward after a turn. The Dare-devil had her home, winning the silver cup. The story of the race in figures is as follows:

	Start.			Finish.			Time.		
	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.
Dare-devil.....	11	10	40	2	38	10	3	27	30
Victoria.....	11	09	40	2	42	08	3	32	28

The Dare-devil wins by 4 minutes 58 seconds.

In the second class race the Freak was an easy winner, beating the Mollie quite a distance, the Edith being withdrawn when about half way over the course.

TROTTING IN ORANGE COUNTY.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 6.—At the Orange County Pleasure Ground's half-mile track to-day the 2:42 class race, for a purse of $200, was won by Goldsmith's Aleck in three straight heats, Van Ness' Beecher second, Johnson's Cora J. third, and Irwin's Adelos fourth. Time—2:43¼; 2:42; 2:42. The free-for-all race for a purse of $500 was a splendid event. Six horses started, namely: Walker's May Bird, Eckerson's Everett Ray, Martin's Joseph A., Sargent's Big Fellow, Goldsmith's Alley, and Mills' George B. Daniels. Five heats were trotted. Pools were openly sold. Joseph A. being the favorite. May Bird, who had one eye closed by an accident on an Erie freight train while coming to the races, won the first heat, closely crowded by Daniels. The second heat was won by Everett Ray in 2:26, being the best time ever made on the track. Pools now sold: May Bird, $5; Everett Ray, $4; the field, $1. May Bird won the third heat from Joseph A., who took the fourth. George B. Daniels tried hard for the fifth, but May Bird won the heat and the race amid tremendous cheers. Joseph A. second money. Everett Ray third, and George B. Daniels fourth. Time—2:30½; 2:26; 2:29½; 2:27¾; 2:29¾.

JERRY MAULEY'S OASIS.

THE MISSION IN WATER-STREET — WHAT JERRY HAS TO CONTEND WITH—THE PRAYER-MEETING LAST NIGHT.

Last night Jerry McAuley conducted a prayer-meeting at his mission-room on Water-street, near Roosevelt-street. The neighborhood in which Mc Cauley's house stands is as vile to-day as it was when the mission was established, five years ago; in some respects it is the worst in the City. Obscenity is not thrust forward so conspicuously elsewhere; and vice in all its forms is, perhaps, crowded within a smaller compass in Water-street than in any other part of the town. Opposite "Jerry's," as the mission-house is called in that part of the City, are three or four bucket-shops, and a liquor store of a higher grade, which is still offensive to the mission; and further down the street, on both sides of the way, are sailors' dance-houses, and on the corner above are two vile dens, half grog-shop half dance-house, in which degraded men and women congregate at all hours of the night. The frequenters of these places do all in their power to annoy Jerry McAuley. At night, sometimes when the services are going on, they sing, in discordant, drunken voices, snatches of "The Sweet By and By," and songs of that character, mingled with others of quite a contrary character, and they continue their noise and ribaldry throughout the night, frequently calling on the lay preacher by name. McAuley is thoroughly hated by the denizens of Water-street, which speaks well for him. Last evening there were 50 or 60 persons in the mission-room—rough-handed, red-flannel-shirted sailormen, men with seared faces, and many boys, and there were also quite a number of middle-aged women who brought their daughters with them. Mrs. McAuley, a trim and comely woman, sat at the cabinet organ, and announced the hymns and played the accompaniments. Some of the simple songs which Moody uses at his meetings formed a prominent part of the service, and they were sung heartily and with unison, if not with what musicians call harmony. The speakers are allowed one minute by the clock; and they manage to say some pithy and telling things in that short time. "I don't like this lookin' ashore," said a sailor, "but this is better than over in Weehawken. I thank God I found this place. I'm goin' away to-morrow for two years. I want to be prayed for." "When I first reformed," said a landsman, "my friends all said, 'just wait, Fourth of July will fetch you up.' I thank God Fourth of July ain't fetched me up yet." An old woman had been a drunkard, and through the aid of Jerry McAuley's mission she had learned to despise "that filthy stuff that people drink." A sailor had got along without rum or tobacco since he had first visited Jerry McAuley's mission. Formerly he had been as bad as a man could be. Twenty or more persons spoke, and verses of hymns were sung at intervals. Then Jerry arose to speak before the final prayer. He said that he thought no class of people have more reason to be thankful for the Bible "than we poor ignorant fellows, who have been pulled out of a black pit." He spoke harshly of the Police and their leniency toward the Water-street dens. "We're not educated men," he said, "we haven't been to college, but we're honest citizens, voters—not Tammany, I used to vote for Tammany before I reformed, no more of that now." While the meeting was going on fiddles were squeaking and glasses jingling in all the "dives" in the neighborhood.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7—1. A. M.—The barometer is unusually high over the country east of the Mississippi, the isobare of 30² 40′, including the Middle Atlantic States. The barometer is lowest and falling in the North-west, where light rains are reported; elsewhere the weather is unusually clear. Northerly winds prevail in the Atlantic Coast States, easterly in the Gulf, westerly in the lake region, and southerly in the North-west. The temperature has risen west of the Mississippi River; elsewhere it has remained nearly stationary. A fall is reported in the Ohio River of 2.8 inches at Pittsburg, and a rise of 4 feet and 9 inches at New-Geneva, in the Monongahela. The other rivers remain stationary. Reports from the West Indies are missing.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England, westerly winds, clear or partly cloudy weather, stationary temperature, and rising barometer.

For the Middle Atlantic States, clear or partly cloudy weather, northerly winds, stationary or higher pressure and temperature.

For the Gulf States, warmer, south-easterly winds, stationary or lower pressure in the east district, clear or partly cloudy weather, but in the west district partly cloudy weather, and in Texas rain areas.

A MYSTERIOUS INFANTICIDE.

Last evening Patrolman Brower, of the Ninth Precinct, took to the Charles-Street Police Station the remains of a newly-born infant, which had been found on the roof of the malt-house attached to White's brewery, No. 488 West-street. The child was apparently a few days old, and the remains were somewhat decomposed. An examination of the body showed that the child's throat had been cut in a bungling manner, as there was what appeared to be a jagged wound on the left side of the throat, from which a great deal of blood had flowed. The body was wrapped in some old rags, and there was nothing about it that could give any clue to the identity of the parents or the persons who had placed it on the roof. It appears that while some boys were playing ball in West-street one of them threw the ball into the air, and it alighted on the roof of the malt-house. The lad asked permission to mount to the roof to regain the ball, and while searching for it found the body of the child. Officer Brower was at once informed, and he removed the remains to the station-house, whence they were sent to the Morgue. Capt. Dowdney and several officers made an investigation, but have thus far failed to ascertain by whom the body of the child was placed on the roof. It was apparent, however, that the bundle had been thrown from either the roof or one of the third-story windows of the tenement No. 490 West-street, which adjoins the malt-house. There was a rumor, which has not yet been traced to a trustworthy source, that a strange woman hired a room on the top floor of this tenement about a week ago and left suddenly yesterday, and the Police are engaged in investigating this rumor.

DRY GOODS.

A.—

JJ RRRRR OOOO TTTTTT HH HH
JJ RRRRRR OO OO TTTTTT HH HH
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SSSS CCCC AH HH II LL DDDD
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SS CC HH HH II LL DD DD
SS CC HH HH II LL DD DD
SS SS CC CC HH HH II LL DD DD
SSSSSS CCCCC HH HH II LLLL DDDDD
SSSS CCCC HH HH II LLLL DDDD

IMPORTER,
IS NOW OFFERING IN HIS ESTABLISHMENTS,

NN NEEEEW A WY Y OO RRRRR K K
N N NE W W W Y Y O O R R K K
N N NE W V W Y Y O O R R K K
N N NE W V W Y Y O O RRRRR KK
N N NEEEE W V W Y O O R R K K
N N NE W V W - Y O O R R K K
N N NE V V V Y O O R R K K "
N NEEEEE V V Y OO E R K K",

NO. 58 WEST 14TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.,
OR

BBB RRR OO OO K KL Y YNN N
B B R R O O O O K KL Y Y N N N
B B R R O O O O K K L Y Y N N N
B B R R O O O O K K L Y Y N N N
BBB RRR O O O O KK L Y Y N N N
B B R R O O O O K K L Y Y N N N
B B R R O O O O K K L Y Y N N N
BBB R R OO OO K KLLLL Y Y NN

BRANCH,
NO. 261 FULTON-ST., OPPOSITE CLINTON-ST.
THE LARGEST AND FINEST ASSORTMENT OF
RICH FRENCH

MM MM I I L L I I NN N EEEE RRR Y Y
M N M N I I L L I I N N N E E R R Y Y
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G O O O O D D SSS
G GG O O O O D D S
G G O O O O D D S
G G O O O O D D S S
GG OO OO DDDD SSS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, THAT HAS EVER BEEN EXHIBITED IN THIS COUNTRY, AND AT PRICES FAR BELOW THOSE OF OTHER PLACES FOR THE SAME QUALITY OF GOODS.
ALSO THE GRANDEST DISPLAY OF

PARIS TRIMMED BONNETS AND HATS.

AND THOSE OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, COPIED FROM THE BEST PATTERNS, WHICH WE RECEIVE BY EVERY FRENCH STEAMER, AT ONE-HALF THE COST OF THE IMPORTED.
VERY RESPECTFULLY,
J. ROTHSCHILD,
NO. 58 WEST 14TH-ST., NEW-YORK,
NO. 261 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN,
NO. 32 TEMPLE-PLACE, BOSTON,
NO. 277 RUE ST. DENIS, PARIS.

BUNAUT, FROM PARIS, LATE WITH Auguste Petit, No. 7 rue de la Paix, just received latest style of coiffures. Sole importer of the Parisian hair nets, much superior to any made in America. No. 27 Union-square, near 16th-st.

KEEP'S FOUR-PLY LINEN COLLARS, $1 50 dozen, six for 75c.; KEEP'S four-ply Linen Cuffs, $3 dozen, 25c. pair; KEEP'S Lyons Silk Ties, extra length, 50c. each. No. 427 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. No. 323 6th-av., New-York; 623 Broadway, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

Dealers in Gold, United States Bonds, and Stocks of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn.

Buy and sell on Commission for cash or on margin all securities dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange.

Interest allowed on deposits, subject to draft at sight.

JAMES A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY,
LATHAM A. FISH.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENTS.

NEW-YORK CITY 7s,
PAYABLE IN 1900.

ROCHESTER CITY 7s,
PAYABLE IN 1893.

BUFFALO CITY 6s,
PAYABLE IN 1881.

OSWEGO CITY 7s,
PAYABLE IN 1888.

FOR SALE BY

DANIEL A. MORAN,

NO. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

BROOKLYN CITY BONDS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
BROOKLYN, Oct. 5, 1877.

The undersigned will receive sealed proposals at this office until Thursday, Oct. 18, 1877, at 12 o'clock noon, (at which time they will be opened,) for the purchase of the whole or any part of the following loans:
$150,000
6 per cent. assessment fund bonds, W. and S., maturing three years from date of purchase. (Registered.)
$250,000
6 per cent. sewerage fund bonds, maturing three years from date of purchase. (Registered.)

Proposals must state the price offered, the description of bonds desired, and be indorsed "Proposals for Bonds."
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the City.
WILLIAM BURRELL, Controller.

BUFFALO, NEW-YORK & ERIE 7 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE RENEWAL BONDS.

This issue simply renews, WITHOUT INCREASING, an old mortgage debt, the interest on which has been paid for 20 years. The road has no other mortgage or floating debt, and has earned for many years and continues to pay 7 PER CENT. in dividends annually on its stock.
A limited amount of these bonds for sale by
PERKINS, LIVINGSTON, POST & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau-st.

No. 23 WALL-ST., CORNER OF BROAD-ST. }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1877. }

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO. BONDS OF 1877.

We are prepared to purchase any of the above Bonds at par and accrued interest, or to exchange the same for similar bonds, secured by the same mortgage, maturing in 1891. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN
FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE
7 PER CENT. BONDS,
DUE 1900,
FOR SALE BY
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 31 Nassau-st.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS
Railroad Bonds and other Choice Securities,
Paying 10 to 15 per cent.
For sale at desirable prices by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.
N. B.—Investment Securities our specialty 26 years.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD }
COMPANY, No. 12 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1877. }

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company:

Proposals will be received by the undersigned until noon of TUESDAY, Oct. 16, at the office of the company, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York, for the sale to him of the whole or any part of $20,000 principal of said bonds.
Bondholders will please indorse their communications "Proposals for the sale of Sinking Fund Bonds," and address them to ROBERT BAYARD, Acting Trustee, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

AT EXCHANGE ROOMS OF

O. H. GILES & CO.,

Nos. 52 and 56 Broadway, (No. 7 Exchange Court.)

Dealers can execute their own orders in stocks at current quotations, in lots to suit, on 1 per cent. margin.

AT REASONABLE RATES—MONEY ON LIFE and endowment insurance policies and mortgages; same bought; insurance of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HABRICH & CO., No. 119 Broadway.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York, issue LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES on the UNION BANK OF LONDON, available for travelers in all parts of the world.

DRY GOODS.

Waller & McSorley

NO. 245 GRAND-ST., NEAR BOWERY, N. Y.,

EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES THIS WEEK.

THE FOLLOWING QUOTATIONS are guaranteed to be the lowest EVER QUOTED by ANY DRY GOODS HOUSE for the same quality of goods.

We respectfully ask all that read this advertisement to compare our prices with those of other houses, and you will find we do offer our goods at the lowest prices.

BLACK SILKS.

BLACK SILK, very heavy, at 62c. and 75c., worth $1 and $1 25.
BLACK SILK, very heavy, at $1 25 and $1 50, worth $2 and $2 25.
BLACK SILK, very heavy, at $2 and $2 50, worth $3 and $3 50.

COLORED SILKS.

COLORED DRESS SILK, in new shades, 75c., $1, $1 25, and $1 50, worth 50c. per yard more.

DRESS GOODS.

PLAIN DRESS GOODS, very fine quality, 20c., 25c., 31c., and 37½c., well worth 15c. per yard more.
BOURRETTA MELANGEE, a new fabric, 37½c., 50c., and 62½, worth 25c. per yard more.
SILK POPLINS, best qualities, 50c., 62½c., and 75c.
FRENCH CASHMERES and MERINOS, very wide, 40c., 62c., 75c., and $1.
ENGLISH CASHMERES, 31c., 37½c., and 50c., worth 25c. per yard more.
IMITATION CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTH, 8c., 10c., and 12½c.
FRENCH and SCOTCH PLAIDS, from 10c. per yard to $1 25.

BLACK GOODS.

BLACK ALPACA, very fine quality, 20c., 25c., 31c., and 37c., worth 15c. per yard more.
BLACK ALPACA, silk finish, 50c., 62½c., and 75c., worth 25c. per yard more.
BLACK CASHMERES, very wide, 25c., 31c., 37½c., 50c., and 62½c.
BLACK CASHMERES, finer quality, 75c., $1, and $1 25.
BLACK BROCADES, new designs, 25c., 31c., and 37½c.

CLOAKS.

HEAVY BEAVER CLOAKS, extra long, from $2 to $50.

LADIES' SUITS.

LADIES' SUITS, made of English Cashmere and Bourretta Cloth, from $6 to $25.
BLACK and COLORED SILK SUITS, from $22 to $175.

WALLER & McSORLEY,
NO. 245 GRAND-ST., NEAR BOWERY,
NEW-YORK.

ACCOMMODATION.

Boys' Fall Overcoats and Suits at Prices to Suit all.

SACK OVERCOATS, Fur Beaver, and Chinchilla.....$6 00 to $8 00
SERVICEABLE SCHOOL OVERCOATS. 4 00 to 7 00
BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS..... 3 00 to 7 00
BLOUSE SUITS, two pieces..... 4 50 to 8 00
JOCKEY SUITS, in Cassimere and Tweeds..... 6 00 to 10 00

DRESS SUITS.

JOCKEY, DERBY, and SACK STYLE, in the new shades, Brown, Olive, and Blue Tricots and Diagonals.....$9 00 to $15 00

KILT SUITS.

EXTENSIVE STOCK, comprising NOVELTIES for street dress and play, from $2 75 to $14 00
BOYS' FELT HATS. BOYS' SHIRT WAISTS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR

OFFER

UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS

IN THEIR

FLANNEL AND BLANKET

DEPARTMENT, HAVING PURCHASED LARGELY BEFORE THE RECENT RISE IN WOOL.
ALL-WOOL WHITE FLANNELS, FROM 25c. UP.
ALL-WOOL COLORED FLANNELS, FROM 21c. UP.
ELEGANT MOLESKIN FLANNELS, FROM 70c. UP.
HEAVY SHAKER FLANNELS, IN WHITE AND COLORS, AND EXTRA HEAVY BRIDGEWATER FLANNELS.

BLANKETS

IN ALL SIZES AND GRADES, FROM THE ORDINARY COLORED TO THE FINEST CALIFORNIA MISSION MILLS.
EMBROIDERED CRADLE AND CRIB BLANKETS, LAP ROBES AND HORSE BLANKETS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH-STREET.

!! AMERICAN SILKS !!

Manufacture of Cheney Bros.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

FALL SEASON, 1877.

Great Reductions.

Our 22-inch "BLACK AND COLORED GROS GRAIN DRESS SILKS," former price $1 75 and $2, reduced to $1 50. Warranted all silk and guaranteed not to cut.

No other silks, Foreign or Domestic, are manufactured on the same principle, and can be distinguished from all other makes by the warp and filling being double and twisted.

The acknowledged durability, extra width, substantial appearance and extremely low price recommend them to all desiring really serviceable, economical, and fashionable costumes.

ATTENTION

is also called to a "NEW FABRIC" of this celebrated manufacture, called

ALL-SILK ARMURE,

22 inches wide, in black and colors, of a soft, clinging texture, "SPECIALLY MADE" for Suits and Polonaise in combination with camel's hair and the various fashionable fabrics.

A full line of all silk Gros Faille, in all colors, at $1 per yard; 24-inch Florentine Silks, all colors, at 75 cents. Call and examine.

James McCreery & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS AT RETAIL,

Broadway and 11th-st.

EVERY LADY IS INVITED TO EXAMINE the quality of KEEP'S Patent Partly-made Dress Shirts, made from Wamsutta muslin; bosoms three-ply; best Irish linen, six for $6; only plain seams to finish. Samples and circulars mailed free on application.
No. 427 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. | No. 323 6th-av., New-York. | 623 Broadway, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

THE MARIPOSA LAND AND MINING COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Nos. 9 AND 11 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1877.

The Trustees of this company have levied an assessment of $1 per share on the Preferred and Common Stock, payable at this office on or before Oct. 15. After that date it will be delinquent, and liable to a charge of $3 on each certificate for advertising sale.
MORRIS H. SMITH, Assistant Secretary.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.—OUR senior partner is a member of the Exchange, and executes all orders himself; commission for buying or selling, 1-16th; securities and gold carried on a moderate margin. HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers, No. 26 New-st., New-York.

THE FIRM OF D. P. MORGAN & CO. IS dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the undersigned will sign in liquidation. D. P. MORGAN,
FELLOWES DAVIS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN FOR CASH, FOUR lots on Linden-av., near Prospect Park, Brooklyn, 25 x130 each; price, $400 per lot. Apply to owner, J. MARVIN, No. 361 6th-av., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, AUCTIONEER,
Will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10,
At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway.
Madison-av. and 74th-st., seven elegant and complete new four-story brown-stone richly-finished houses, 16.8x 54 each. Lots 75 and 100 feet deep.
Sale absolute. A rare chance. Terms liberal.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

DRY GOODS.

Stern Brothers,

Sixth-Avenue and 23d-street.

MONDAY MORNING,

OPENING

OF LARGE AND ENTIRELY NEW LINES AND ASSORTMENTS IN OUR

MILLINERY DEPARTMENTS

IMMENSE STOCK OF
FELT HATS AND BONNETS.
100 DOZEN FINE FUR FELT HATS,
ALL THE NEW SHAPES AND COLORS, 75c.
OUR FRENCH FELT HATS,
IN ALL THE NEW SHAPES AND COLORS, $1.
FAR SUPERIOR TO THE HATS GENERALLY SOLD AT $1 10 AND $1 25.

Our New Shape, "The Danite."

SOLD BY US EXCLUSIVELY,
THE PRETTIEST HAT OF THE SEASON.
LARGE LINES OF
BOYS' AND MISSES' HATS,
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
EXCLUSIVE AND CHOICE NOVELTIES IN
JETTED WINGS, POMPONS, BANDEAUX, FANCY FEATHERS, SHADED OSTRICH TIPS AND PLUMES, MERLE BIRDS AND WINGS, BIRD OF PARADISE,
AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY FEATHERS AND FINE FRENCH FLOWERS,

ALL AT

Unusually Attractive Prices.

SATIN BONNET RIBBONS,
PLUSH BONNET RIBBONS,
GROS GRAIN RIBBONS,
SATIN AND GROS GRAIN RIBBONS.

CHENILLE AND PLUSH HAT SCARFS, SILK SCARFS AND NECK WEAR, EXTREMLY CHEAP.

MONDAY MORNING, OPENING OF NEW

Ladies' Cloaks and Paletots.

WE SHALL DISPLAY MONDAY MORNING AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
MATELASSE, FANCY CLOTH, AND PLAIN BEAVER

PALETOTS AND CLOAKS,

INCLUDING MANY EXCLUSIVE **PARIS AND BERLIN STYLES,** WHICH WE WILL OFFER AT

Great Bargains.

AN INSPECTION OF OUR STOCK OF CLOAKS WILL REPAY LADIES ABOUT TO PURCHASE, AS WE ARE OFFERING THEM AT SUCH PRICES AS CANNOT FAIL TO INSURE RAPID SALES.

MONDAY MORNING, **SPECIAL BARGAINS** IN

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.

100 PIECES BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS AT 88c., 93c., $1 15, $1 25, $1 35, $1 50, $1 75, $2, INCLUDING MANY OF THE MOST FAVORED LYONS MAKES.
SUPERB QUALITY BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS AT $1 75, $1 93, $2.
FULLY 20 PER CENT. BELOW LAST SPRING'S PRICES.
WE BEG A COMPARISON OF QUALITIES AND PRICES, CONFIDENT THAT THEY WILL BE FOUND UNUSUALLY CHEAP.
COLORED GROS GRAIN SILKS, BLACK AND COLORED VELVETS, TRIMMING SATINS, PLUSHES AND CREPE DE CHINE,

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EVERY LADY IS INVITED TO EXAMINE the quality of KEEP'S Patent Partly-made Dress Shirts, made from Wamsutta muslin; bosoms three-ply; best Irish linen, six for $6; only plain seams to finish. Samples and circulars mailed free on application.
No. 427 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. | No. 323 6th-av., New-York. | 623 Broadway, New-York.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN ONE OF THE BEST STREETS up town, below the Park, an elegant full-size four-story brown-stone house, with portico front; thoroughly built; finished in cabinet woods; dining-room extension; back stairs to fourth floor; the arrangement of the house is very attractive, and it is one of the finest establishments in the City; will be sold either with or without the furniture—made expressly for the house—as a price in accordance with the present market. For permits, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR BUILT FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 23x63, full lot, No. 9 East 54th-st., quite near 5th-av.; with all modern improvements; finely frescoed and painted, and in perfect order throughout; has vaults, and is thoroughly heated by a Baker & Smith steam furnace. Will be sold to a prompt purchaser at a low price for such a house, and on easy terms. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—MAGNIFICENT DOUBLE HOUSE built by day's work for owner's occupancy, replete with every modern convenience; finest work by Marcotte; perfect order, newly decorated; immediate possession; on 100-foot street, below the park and close to 5th-av.; for sale with or without furniture; price low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

THIRTEEN ELEGANT NEW HOUSES FOR sale at very low figures; houses 16 to 26 feet front; prices, $25,000 to $45,000; mortgages 6 per cent. Send for pamphlet containing diagrams and prices to the owners, DUGGIN & CROSSMAN, Architects, No. 63 East 41st-st. Two houses to let.

FOR SALE ON EAST 42TH-ST., NORTH Side, close to 5th-av.—An elegant 25-foot house in perfect order. House was built by Matthew Byrnes. Price low. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME FREE-STONE-FRONT house, three-story and basement, Lexington-av., near 60th-st., 20x55x80; cabinet finish; excellent opportunity to purchase low; accounts closing; entire; very easy terms. FRED. S. MYERS, No. 619 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON REASONABLE terms, four-story and high basement brown-stone house, No. 10 West 51st-st., 25x65x100, newly painted and in perfect order; all modern conveniences. FIELD & DEYO, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—PARTIALLY FURnished, the beautiful three-story brown-stone house No. 120 EAST 40TH-ST.,
20x50; lot 93.9; in perfect order; price low. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FIFTY-SIXTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND SIXTH AVS.—Elegant full-sized four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, perfect order, for sale at a bargain. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

LEXINGTON-AV., NEAR 62D-ST.—FOR sale, with or without the elegant furniture, the beautiful four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, very cheap. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

A.—NEAR 5TH-AV., MURRAY HILL, 22-foot substantially built and finished residence; only $32,000. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
4 Pine, or 33 East 17th-st.

AN ELEGANT HOUSE AND STABLE FOR sale on the best part of Madison-square. For permits and further particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FINE, FULL-SIZE HOUSE, NEAR DR. HALL'S Church, price extremely low. Others near 5th-av., $20,000 to $50,000. Bargains.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—$8,500 FOR A THREE-STORY English-basement house: modern improvements. Inquire of owner, No. 314 East 23d-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—TWENTY ACRES AT IRVINGTON on the Hudson, extending from Broadway to the river. It has fine trees and beautiful villa sites, with views of the water, and adjoins the fine residences of Messrs. Cottinet, James Wilde, Jr., Cyrus W. Field, and others. The whole or a part will be disposed of by
JOHN SELDEN, No. 81 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT AND COMPLETE residence, with all improvements, finely located on line of Northern Railroad of New-Jersey; house contains 15 rooms, besides bath and dressing rooms; first floor frescoed and decorated; large piazza, &c.; good stable and out-buildings; will be sold on liberal terms, owner wishing to go abroad. Address SANDFORD, Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE Wm. T. Garner, corner Bard and Castleton avs., New-Brighton. For terms, &c., apply to BENJ. RICHARDS, Jr.—No. 65 Wall-st.

DRY GOODS.

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338 BOWERY, 340

BETWEEN BOND AND GREAT JONES STS.

FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS of Paris and Berlin manufacture.
CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' CLOAKS, imported and of our own designs.
GREAT VARIETY OF LADIES' COSTUMES, made up first class. Our styles will be found on examination simply superb; our prices lower than ladies could purchase materials.
DRESS AND CLOAK MAKING done on the premises. Ladies' own material made up if desired.
MOURNING ORDERS filled on 24 hours' notice.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR, from the plainest to the most elaborate lace trimmed.
GLOVES, HOSIERY, LAMBS' WOOL AND MERINO UNDERWEAR in complete assortment.
Latest novelties in
LACES AND DRESS TRIMMINGS.
All the fashionable shades in
SILK VELVETS, SATINS, AND SILKS.
NOUVEAUTES in imported and domestic **FELT HATS,**
PLUSH AND VELVET BONNETS,
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,
OSTRICH AND FANCY FEATHERS,
ORNAMENTS, &c.

BLOOMS',

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BETWEEN BOND AND GREAT JONES STS.

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LYONS BLACK SILKS, FROM 70c. A YARD TO THE FINEST GOODS IMPORTED.
PLAIN COLORED SILKS, FROM 75c. A YARD TO THE MOST ELEGANT AND COSTLY WEAVES, IN ALL THE NEW PARIS SHADES.
THE NOVELTIES IN BROCADE AND DAMASSE SILKS FROM $2 UP.
ALL THESE GOODS ARE FULLY ONE-THIRD LESS IN PRICE THAN LAST SEASON, AND LOWER THAN SINCE THE WAR.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH-STREET.

EVERY GENTLEMAN SHOULD EXAMINE the quality of KEEP'S Custom Shirts, made to measure; the very best, 6 for $9. No obligation to take any shirts ordered unless perfectly satisfactory.
No. 427 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. | No. 323 6th-av., New-York. | 623 Broadway, New-York.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET

At bargains, elegantly frescoed and furnished four-story brown-stone houses near 5th-av., (full size.)

West 47th-st., rent..	$4,000	Madison-av., near 60th-st., rent.....	$2,500
West 46th-st., rent..	3,600		
West 38th-st., rent..	2,700	5th-av., near 49th-st., rent.....	5,000
East 47th-st., rent..	3,600		
West 39th-st., rent..	3,000	West 42d-st., rent....	2,500
East 53d-st., rent....	3,600	5th-av., near 34th-st., 22 rooms, rent....	5,000
East 39th-st., rent..	2,400		
West 35th-st., rent..	2,400	5th-av., near 38th-st., with stable, rent..	7,000
West 31st-st., rent..	2,400		
East 35th-st., rent..	4,200	West 37th-st., rent..	2,400

Also, 300 others in every section, New-York and Brooklyn, furnished or unfurnished, at immense reductions. For sale, lease, or exchange. Bargains! Bargains! Rents $300 to $7,000 a year; prices $2,000 to $100,000. Loans negotiated. Offices Nos. 30 and 32 Pine-st.
JACOB V. D. WYCKOFF.
N. B. Entire management of estates a specialty for 20 years.

CHOICE FLATS TO RENT

On the Eastern Boulevard, (Avenue A.) between 58th and 59th sts. Splendid situation, on high ground, overlooking the East River, Blackwell's Island, and Long Island. Each floor complete with every convenience. For small respectable families of moderate means these flats are among the most desirable in the City. Rent, $20 to $35 per month.
Apply to PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,
Nos. 11 and 13 Cliff-st.,
or to JOHN D. CRIMMINS, No. 1,037 3d-av.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A FOUR-STORY ENGlish-basement house, handsomely furnished and in perfect order throughout, in 22d-st., near 9th-av., will be let reasonably to a good tenant. Apply to
OWNER,
No. 419 West 22d-st.

TO LET—NO. 67 EAST 54TH-ST., NEAR MADison-av., elegant flat of eight rooms; all light. No. 73 East 54th-st., fifth flat, eight rooms; all light rooms, and in perfect order. The above flats are the only two left of 25. Inquire of janitor, or WM. BERRIAN, No. 76 Park-place, Room No. 2.

TO LET—NO. 20 WEST 21ST-ST., THE ELEGANT four-story high-stoop basement and cellar brown-stone house, with extension; near 5th-av.; lot full size; 19 rooms. Can be seen only by permit from
WM. BERRIAN,
No. 76 Park-place, Room No. 2.

TO LET—A VERY HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED house on 5th-av., opposite the Park, with private stable attached; rent low. Apply, in person or by letter, to JOSEPH BELL, District Attorney's Office, No. 32 Chambers-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.

Four-story high-stoop, 21.6 wide, in West 38th-st., near 5th-av.; has just been put in thorough order; to a private family only, one year or longer; low rent. Apply to S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER, No. 182 Grand-st.

A SUPERBLY-FURNISHED HOUSE TO let, to private family; 25 feet wide; complete order; fully and elegantly furnished; paintings, statuary, in perfect taste; 15th-st., near 5th-av.; rent only $3,000. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

FINE APARTMENTS—FLATS—LOW RENT—all light, outside rooms, corner 60th-st. and 10th-av., near terminus Elevated Road; healthy location; view of North River; ask for janitor. For terms apply to C. A. SEARS, No. 7 Warren-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

$175 A MONTH FOR THE WINTER.—A beautifully and fully furnished house on 49th-st., near Lexington-av., brown stone, high stoop; perfect order; a great bargain. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

A VERY HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED house, No. 123 West 45th-st., to rent to private family, board for one, (owner) at $175 per month; without board, $275; perfect order; no agents.

AN ELEGANTLY FINISHED AND SUPERBly-furnished full-sized dwelling on 5th-av., above 42d-st., to lease for three or five years. Address E., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

A NUMBER OF HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED houses to rent on side streets adjoining 5th-av. for month or year. Permits and full particulars at our office. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FIRST FLOOR, FURNISHED, WITH splendid parlor or third floor to rent, with refined French cooking; best reference required. No. 5 West 14th-st., two doors west of 5th-av.

DESIRABLE FLOORS TO LET TO SMALL families who appreciate cleanliness and good order; only four families in a house; rent, $20 to $24. Call at No. 230 East 26th-st.

SEVENTEENTH-ST., (STUYVESANT-SQUARE.)—Parlor flat, seven rooms, with all the conveniences; rent $62 50. L. J. CARPENTER,
No. 26 3d-av., Bible House.

TO LET AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—Furnished, at $60 per month; all modern improvements; 12 rooms; also unfurnished, cheap; 45 minutes. A. B. MILLS, 156th-st. and 10th-av.

TO LET—NO. 163 EAST 72D-ST; FIRST-CLASS flat, with all conveniences; eight rooms; all light; heated halls, &c.; in complete order. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—NO. 34 EAST 60TH-ST., FOUR-STORY brown-stone house; mirrors, gas fixtures, and billiard table. Rent $2,000. Inquire of J. MAIDH of No. 457 Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP house, No. 151 West 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; rent, $1,200. Apply to BENJ. RICHARDS, Jr., No. 65 Wall-st.

A HANDSOME FLAT ON LENOX HILL to let, with all improvements. Inquire of FRANK P. NESBIT, No. 110 East 71st-st.

NO. 1,160 BROADWAY—TO RENT—APARTments for single gentlemen; steam heat, bath, &c. See janitor, on premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A DRESS-MAKER WISHES A HOUSE, from 103th to 45th sts., Lexington to 7th avs.; rent, $60 to $80 a month; would take one furnished at low rent. DRESS-MAKER, Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

WANTED.—BY A PRIVATE FIMILY, UNTIL first of May next, a moderate sized, well-furnished house on the west side, between 20th and 45th streets. Address, with full particulars, TENANT, Post Office Box No. 4,310.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FOUR-STORY brown-stone house; price, $20,000 to $30,000 cash. Address READY CASH, Box No. 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE NO. 1,258 BROADWAY

DRY GOODS.

Le Boutillier Bros.

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY

2 Cases DOUBLE WIDTH

FRENCH MERINOS,

all wool, at 50 cents,

USUAL PRICE 75 CENTS PER YARD.

54 pieces 48-inch COLORED CASHMERE at 85 cents per yard; WORTH $1 25.
20 pieces 48-inch BLACK CASHMERE at 75 cents, ALL WOOL, SOFT HEAVY MAKE.
2 cases 48-inch ARMURE, COLORED and BLACK, at $1 per yard; WELL WORTH $1 25.
13 pieces ALL-WOOL BOURETTE CLOTHS at ONLY 50 cents per yard.
45 cases of CHEAP NOVELTIES at 12 1-2 cents, 20 cents, 25 cents, and 31 cents.
These are NEW and DESIRABLE GOODS at
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

A Full Assortment of

Black, Colored and Matelasse SILKS,

FROM AUCTION,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES EVER KNOWN IN THIS CITY.

Le Boutillier Bros.,

48 East 14th-street.

KEYES.

NOS. 349 AND 351 8TH-AV.

We Will offer THIS WEEK a lot of

DAMAGED SILKS

AT 40c. PER YARD,

Damaged on voyage.
They are cheap at $1, but to close them out and make more room for our NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS, SILKS, AND OTHER FASHIONABLE GOODS, WE WILL SELL THEM AT 40c.
GREAT BARGAINS.

KEYES,
NOS. 349 AND 351 8TH-AV.

MACY'S	R. H. MACY & CO.	MACY
MACY'S		MACY
MACY'S		MACY
MACY'S	THIS WEEK SHOP AT 14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.	MACY
MACY'S		MACY
MACY'S		MACY
MACY'S	R. H. MACY & CO.	MACY
MACY'S	R. H. MACY & CO.	MACY

KEEP'S UMBRELLAS.—PATENT PROTECTed Rib Umbrella, in gingham, $1 each; KEEP'S Silk Umbrellas, best quality twilled silk, $3 each.
No. 427 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. | No. 323 6th-av., New-York. | 623 Broadway, New-York.

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CARPETS

AT RETAIL.

PRICES REDUCED.

SMYRNA CARPETS, BRUSSELS CARPETS, TAPESTRY CARPETS, THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, &c.

GEO. E. L. HYATT,

273 CANAL, through to 31 HOWARD-ST.
BETWEEN BROADWAY AND ELM STS.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17, 1877, for enlarging the building occupied by Primary School No. 38, on the corner of Avenue A and 18th-st. The entire work of enlarging will be given out in one contract.
Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for the new seats, &c., required for the additional rooms.
Plans and specifications may be seen and blanks for proposals obtained at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 144 Grand-st., third floor.
Proposals will not be considered unless the following provisions are strictly complied with:
The party submitting a proposal and the parties proposing to become sureties must sign his own name and place of residence on said proposal.
Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, are required in all cases.
The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.
DAVID H. KNAPP,
JOSEPH L. EL A. ROL

THE HOUSEHOLD.

FALL SUPPLIES IN THE MARKETS.

Some articles in the markets are a little dearer, because the weather is cooler. Prices for poultry are from 2 cents to 3 cents per pound higher. Game is plentiful and cheaper, and is arriving in better order than it did last week. Partridges sell at 75 cents to $1 per dozen, grouse at $1 to $1 25 per dozen, wild pigeons at $1 25 to $2 per dozen, and Winter snipe at 75 cents per dozen. Wild ducks, English and yellow-leg snipe, and plover are scarce. Fish are in good supply. Of salt-water fish, striped bass, which sell at 15 cents to 18 cents per pound, and Spanish mackerel, which sell at 20 cents to 25 cents per pound, are accounted choice delicacies. Bluefish, perch, Boston and Bonita mackerel are in good supply and low priced. Porgies are scarce, and smelts are in light supply from New-England waters. There is a good supply of fresh-water fish, the best offered for sale being white-fish at 12 cents to 15 cents per pound, and pike, pickerel, and salmon-trout at 15 cents per pound. Strawberry bass, lake bass, Lafayette's sunfish, and carp, fresh from the great lakes of the West, will soon be in season. Soft-shell crabs are becoming scarce, and their place is taken by fine fat hard-shell crabs, which sell at 25 cents to 30 cents per dozen in Washington Market. Meat and vegetables can be bought at the prices current last week, and cheese and eggs are not higher. The finest qualities of butter are still dear. There is a small variety of fruit to choose from, the supply being now limited to apples, pears, grapes, plums, and cantaloupes, the two last mentioned articles being in light supply. Cranberries are among the new things in market.

RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

ROAST RABBIT.—After cleaning and washing well, let it soak in cold water for an hour or more. Have the water a little salty and change it once or twice. Parboil the heart and liver, chop them up fine with one slice of fat salt pork. Then make your dressing of bread crumbs, mixing in the chopped heart, liver and pork, season well with pepper and salt, and moisten with a little of the water in which the heart, &c., were boiled. Stuff the rabbit with this dressing, sew it up, spread or rub butter all over it, and roast; occasionally baste with melted butter and water; when the gravy flows freely enough, baste with that. A few moments before removing from the oven sift a very little flour over. One hour, if the oven is good, should cook it. Place it on a heated dish; take the dripping-pan containing the gravy and place it on the top of the range. Have prepared a small onion chopped very fine, add it to the gravy, also a small lump of butter, thicken it with a little flour, let it boil up; just before removing from the fire add the juice of half a lemon; serve the gravy in a sauce-boat. Garnish the rabbit with sliced lemon; cut off the head just before sending to the table. Serve with currant jelly.—MOLLIE.

FRICASSEED RABBIT (WHITE.)—Clean, cut into joints, and soak in salt water for an hour. Do not cook the head or neck. Place in the sauce-pan with a very little cold water—not quite enough to cover them; add one small finely-chopped onion, one pinch of mace, one grated nutmeg, cayenne pepper; use at the rate of a quarter of a pound of fat salt pork for one rabbit; cut the pork into thin slices, and place it in the pan with the rest; cover it over and stew until tender; remove the joints and thicken the gravy, add half cupful of cream or milk, one well-beaten egg, stir in a little at a time; a small lump of butter; boil up once, thicken with a little flour, and remove from the fire; add the juice of half a lemon, stir well, then pour the gravy over the joints; serve hot. —MOLLIE.

FRICASSEED RABBIT (BROWN.)—Clean, cut into joints, and soak for an hour in salt water; do not use head or neck; season each piece with pepper and salt; dredge with a little flour, and fry in butter until brown; remove the rabbit from the pan, (leaving the grease,) and place it in a sauce-pan; pour over enough lamb or veal broth to cover the joints; add a finely-chopped onion, one tablespoonful of walnut catsup, a bunch of sweet herbs, one pinch of cloves, same of allspice, and a little cayenne pepper; cover closely; let simmer for 15 minutes; then lay the joints in order upon a heated dish, strain the gravy, return it to the pan, and thicken with flour; add a lump of butter, and the juice of half a lemon; pour the gravy over the joints; serve hot.—MOLLIE.

MEAT GRAVY.—In roasting beef, if it is to be rare, allow 10 minutes' cooking for every pound of beef; when done place it on a heated dish. In carving, the juice will run out, and this is considered by many as the choicest gravy. However, a gravy should be made and your guest given his choice. After removing the beef, place the pan on the range, add a teacupful of boiling water; boil up once; do not thicken; send to the table in a sauce-boat. Veal when roasting needs basting frequently—at first with salt and water, afterward its gravy; allow 15 or 20 minutes' cooking for every pound; remove the veal when done; place the pan on the range, and thicken the gravy with a teaspoonful of flour, first moistened with a little water to prevent lumps; boil up once, and pour into a gravy-boat. Mutton or lamb gravy is made in the same way. Pork gravy is thickened and improved by adding the juice of a lemon.—MOLLIE.

POULTRY GRAVY.—Poultry should be picked and drawn as soon as possible; never allow it to remain over night undrawn, for the flavor of the craw and intestines will penetrate the whole fowl; never cook it in less than eight hours after it is killed; after drawing a turkey rinse it out with several waters, and at the last mix in a half teaspoonful of pulverized borax; the inside of the turkey is sometimes a little sour, and will flavor the dressing; the borax will act as a corrective; fill the turkey with this water and let it remain while you prepare your dressing; when the dressing is ready pour out the borax water, and if you wish rinse the turkey out with clear water; in roasting, if your fire is good and turkey young and tender, allow 10 or 12 minutes to a pound; baste often, first with melted butter and hot water, afterward with the gravy in the pan; wash the giblets well and chop them up fine; put in water enough to cover, and when the turkey is done place it on a heated dish; add the chopped giblets with the water in which they were boiled to the drippings in the pan; thicken with a spoonful of flour—wet, to prevent lumps; boil up once; pour into a gravy-boat; serve the turkey with the dressing in a dish. In making gravy of any kind, if the meat or poultry is very fat, it must be skimmed off before adding the flour.—MOLLIE.

SCOLLOPED CLAMS.—Chop the clams fine, season with pepper and a little salt, mix in another dish some powdered cracker moistened with a little warm milk, part of the juice of the clams, a beaten egg or two, a small spoonful melted butter. Now stir into this the chopped clams; bake in small patty-pans, send them to table in the tin pans; or wash, wipe, and butter some of the large clam shells, fill them with the mixture and bake.—M. E. W.

BOSTON PLUM PUDDING.—One loaf of baker's bread, cut in thin slices and buttered; butter the pan well; put a layer of bread and of raisins, a little cinnamon, nutmeg, and sugar; then a layer of buttered bread, and so continue until the pan is full; put milk enough around it to soak it one night; cover it with a plate to keep it down; before putting it into the oven beat from three to seven eggs, according to size of pudding, milk enough to have it moist, but not to have it run over in the oven; add also a little wine or brandy; to be eaten with hard sauce.—LIZZIE.

COTTAGE PUDDING.—One cupful of milk, one-half cupful of sugar, one pint of flour, three eggs, two spoonfuls cream of tartar, and one of soda, added before baking.—M. R.

SPONGE CAKE.—Two cupfuls of sifted flour, two of powdered sugar; four well-beaten fresh eggs, whites and yolks beaten separately; one-half teacupful cold water; one teaspoonful cream of tartar sifted in the flour; one-half teaspoonful soda dissolved in a very little hot water; flavor with the juice and grated rind of half a lemon; bake 20 minutes in shallow tins.—MOLLIE.

CITRON CAKE.—One cupful of good butter and two of white sugar, beaten to a cream; three cupfuls sifted flour, four well-beaten eggs—whites and yolks separately—one cupful sweet milk, one teaspoonful cream tartar sifted in the flour, one half teaspoonful soda dissolved in the milk, half pound of citron (or less) cut in very thin pieces, well dredged with flour, and added at the last; flavor with lemon or rose.—MOLLIE.

FRUIT CAKE, (PLAIN.)—One cupful good butter, the same of sugar, beaten to a cream, add one cupful molasses, three cupfuls sifted flour, four well-beaten eggs, (beat whites and yolks separately,) and half a teaspoonful soda, one cupful of sour milk, one teaspoonful each of cinnamon, ground cloves, allspice, and nutmeg, at the last add half pound of well washed and dried currants, the same of seeded raisins, and one-quarter pound of thinly-sliced citron, dredge the fruit well with flour before adding; bake in a moderate oven an hour and a quarter.—MOLLIE.

POUND CAKE.—One pound sugar and three-quarters of a pound of best butter beaten to a cream, seven well-beaten eggs, (beat yolks and whites separately,) sift two teaspoonfuls cream tartar with one pound flour, one teaspoonful soda; bake an hour and a half in a very moderate and even oven.—MOLLIE.

FOR SPONGE CAKE.—Ten eggs, one pound granulated sugar, half the weight of the eggs in flour, one lemon. Two persons must make this cake—one beats the whites of the eggs, while another beats the yolks with the sugar, the flour must be sifted and warmed, the pans buttered before beginning to beat, and the lemon juice squeezed in a cup, and the rind grated; never stop until it is in the oven, but only stir in the flour after all the rest is beaten.—M. C.

CITRON CAKE.—Four eggs, three cupfuls sugar, one cupful butter, three cupfuls flour, half a cupful milk, one spoonful royal baking powder put into the flour; then cut the citron in small pieces and stir into the cakes; flavor with nutmeg and a little grated lemon-rind.—M. C.

CORN-STARCH CAKE.—Two cupfuls powdered sugar, four cupfuls corn-starch, one-quarter cupful butter, three eggs, a teaspoonful of cream of tartar mixed with the corn-starch, one-half teaspoonful soda dissolved in one-third cupful of milk.—M. R.

HONEY CAKE.—One cupful honey, one and one-half cupfuls sugar, one of butter, five of flour, three of eggs, one teaspoonful soda.—M. R.

GRAHAM BREAD.—Three pints of graham flour, one and a half pints of white flour, one-half pint of molasses, a little salt, one cupful yeast. Mix rather wet with a spoon.—COBTLAND.

CRULLERS.—One cupful lard or butter, one of milk, two of sugar, three eggs, teaspoonful soda; roll and cut in fancy shapes; boil in hot lard.—M. R.

MUFFINS.—To one quart of milk add two eggs well beaten, a small lump of butter, flour enough to make a stiff batter, stir in half pint of yeast, let stand till perfectly light. If made late in the evening will be ready for breakfast.—M. R.

SOFT WAFFLES.—Five eggs, one quart of milk, two spoonfuls yeast, three cupfuls flour, and one spoonful butter; put these to rise about 10 hours before needed, then bake in a waffle iron.—M. C.

WAFFLES, I.—Mix one quart of sweet milk, one heaping quart of sifted flour, five tablespoonfuls of yeast, a little salt; set it over night. In the morning add two well-beaten eggs and a tablespoonful of melted butter; bake in waffle-irons.—MOLLIE.

WAFFLES, II.—Sift one teaspoonful cream of tartar, the same of salt, with three cupfuls of flour, dissolve one-half teaspoonful of soda in a very little hot water, two well-beaten eggs, two cupfuls sweet milk, one tablespoonful melted butter; mix well. Add the flour at the last, and if the batter is too thick pour in a little more milk; bake in waffle-irons, and dredge with powdered sugar before sending to table.—MOLLIE.

USEFUL FAMILY HINTS.

GREEN TOMATO PICKLE.—Gather the tomatoes, wash and drain dry, stick each tomato four or five times with a large straw, put in a stone jar and lay grape leaves over them, and weight down; then make a strong brine and pour over; when needed soak 24 hours in fresh water; to a gallon of vinegar add one tablespoonful each of cloves, black pepper, allspice, and mustard, tied up in a thin muslin bag; boil the vinegar with the spices in it, then pour over the tomatoes while hot; they will keep good two or three years in brine.—JULIA.

CITRON PRESERVES.—Put a layer of grape leaves in a kettle; then a layer of shapes, sprinkled lightly with alum; another of shapes, sprinkled as before; then cover with boiling water, and boil until you have a nice brittle shape; have ready a strong ginger tea, in which boil half an hour one and a half pounds of sugar to a pound of shapes; add a considerable quantity of water to the sugar and boil the shapes until preserved; if the syrup is not thick enough, boil down.—JULIA.

ANCHOVY PASTE.—Try mixing it with a little drawn butter and pale sherry wine, three times as much butter as wine, then heat gradually to a boil.—MOLLIE.

TO CURE CHILLS AND FEVER.—Sleep in a well-lighted room, with gas, a lamp, or candle burning all night; keep the room well ventilated and a basin of water in it, uncovered, or a wet towel placed before the window; wash in salt water; rub the body and limbs with alcohol or liquor twice a week; eat plenty of good nourishing food; keep the bowels regular; avoid walking or exposing yourself to the rays of the sun; take three to five grains of quinine daily; also a glass of brandy and five drops of muriatic tincture of iron daily; the brandy and iron should not be taken until the fever is broken.—ERIC ZENO

TO CURE CHILLS AND FEVER, II.—One quart boiling water, one dram quinine; put into a tumbler of the water, stir, and it will look like milk; add 15 or 20 drops sulphuric acid; pour this into a quart bottle; two ounces Epsom salts mixed with some of the boiling water to be added to the first, and two ounces essence peppermint; dose, two tablespoonfuls three times a day before eating.—VASSALBORO.

TO CURE CHILLS AND FEVER, III.—Twenty grains quinine, six grains blue mass, and oil of pepper enough to make it into 20 pills, of which 12 should be taken two hours before the chill is expected, and one early each morning thereafter until they are gone; where the system is in bad order, a preparatory treatment with acetate of potash—say one-half ounce per day in divided doses and largely diluted—or calomel, or blue mass. For children, a sleeveless flannel shirt passed inside with tallow and coated with as much pulverized red Peruvian bark as can be made to adhere, is the best remedy. It should be washed, and the application renewed two or three times a week. Old intractable cases usually yield to persistent treatment with iodide of potash. The great trouble with Northern people is that they do not give large enough doses at the start.—LAKEVIEW, FLORIDA.

ONE WAY TO DO IT.—The lady who wishes to gain strength and reduce stoutness, must eat meat and beef-tea, no hominy, groats, or cream. She can drink claret, but not ale or beer, and if she can take exercise enough to digest her food, she may hope to gain strength and reduce the flesh.—M. C.

DISCOLORATION ON INFANT'S TEETH.—Clean them every day with borax; if a brush is too severe, try a soft cloth, dipped in borax, either in powder or dissolved in warm water or pulverized; if the gums are tender the borax will heal and harden them.—MOLLIE.

A RECEIPT FOR MAKING THE COMPLEXION SOFT AND FINE.—Make a linen bag large enough to hold a quart of bran; put it in a vessel and pour two quarts of boiling water on it; let it stand all day, and at night on going to bed take the bag out and wash the face with the bran water; in the morning wash it off entirely with distilled rain water. In a very short time it will make a coarse skin feel like velvet.—RED ROBIN.

BIRD'S WINGS FOR BONNETS.—As soon as they have been removed from the bird, rub plenty of salt on the joint—or pulverized borax is better—pin them firmly on a board, spread out as desired; place a heavy weight on and leave them so for a day or two; then remove the weight; rub the joint with borax, and place it in a cool, shady place until they become dry and are in shape.—MOLLIE.

TO WASH RED FLANNEL.—Make a warm suds; use very little soap; (it hardens the flannel;) add a teaspoonful of pulverized borax to every pail of water; rub on the board, or, if possible, only with the hands; rinse in one plain warm water; wring or press very dry; shake well before hanging in a shady place to dry.—MOLLIE.

TO REMOVE FRUIT-STAINS FROM CORDUROY.—Try bleaching in the sun, with lemon juice and salt.—MOLLIE.

SKELETON LEAVES.—Handle very carefully, and have patience. July and August are the best months to gather leaves for this purpose, though later will sometimes do. Get perfect ones; place them in glass jars; fill with water; add 10 or 12 drops of muriatic acid for every pint of water. Keep the jar covered and in the sun. If the water evaporates, add more, with acid; it must be kept full. It will do no harm if the leaves are crowded a little. Look after them often, and when the fibre seems loosened take out the leaf, place it on a piece of glass. If the leaf is a frail, thin one, use a tiny soft brush to remove the pulp; if the leaf is thick and strong rub the pulp off between the thumb and finger; work carefully. Delicate thin leaves require much less time than thick ones in the acid water. Four months is the usual time, often longer. After removing the pulp place the skeleton in cold water; add about one dram of chloride of lime and five drops of acetic acid for every pint of water. Let them remain in this until they are a fine white; then press them in a large book; keep heavy weights on top.—MOLLIE.

THE CARE OF PLANTS.—For the benefit of those who have drooping house-plants, I will suggest that the dirt should be shaken from the roots, and they be placed in fresh mold. A large quantity of which can be procured at any florist's for five or ten cents. The trouble in many cases will be found to be the angle-worms, which feed on the small roots.—M. R.

CATCHING MOSQUITOES.—As mosquitoes are just now in order, it is well for housekeepers to know that by nailing a small cup, like the cover of a blacking-box, on the end of a broom-stick, filling with a small quantity of kerosene; then holding it just under the mosquito on the ceiling, or pressing it up quickly so as to cover him, and the fumes of the kerosene will cause him almost at once to drop into the oil dead. This plan will save the disfigurement caused by killing them on the ceiling, as is generally done.—BURDOCK.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Receipt for ox-tail soup, as made in first-class restaurants.

A good receipt for making and keeping soup-stock so that soup can always be made at a moment's notice?

Receipt for frying egg-plant. Does it have to be soaked in salt and water?

How to make yeast cakes, with one cake to start the yeast.

How to make a good salad dressing.

A receipt for making cider.

How to prevent cider from working and growing hard and sour.

How to use strained or extracted honey in making cake, cookies, or candy.

A receipt for pickling watermelon rind.

Anxiety asks the cause of her brandy peaches turning a dark color on the top. They are in Mason's jars. How can she prevent it?

What to do with a smilax, set out in the Spring, and which is now beginning to drop its leaves.

A receipt for the prevention of moths.

How to preserve Autumn leaves so that they will keep that rich tinge which they have when gathered.

The best method of fastening small shells, say, three-quarters of an inch in width, to a wooden frame.

How to remove fly-specks from quilt-frames.

What will remove the stain of tea from a linen dress?

What will remove from linen stains made by coal-gas?

What will darken a hair switch that has become faded and rusty?

How a thin person can gain flesh and become stout.

How to prevent continually cold feet in the Winter time.

How to bring back the sense of smell, lost by cold and injections in the nose.

A remedy for wakefulness at night, in a gentleman otherwise in perfect health.

How to remove "black-heads" from the pores of the skin?

If "Farmer's Daughter" would give symptons of the case of catarrh of 20 years' standing cured by mullen leaves she would confer a great favor on a 10 years' sufferer.

Will you please be kind enough to answer through your household column as distinct directions as possible for diaphanie?

A LADY'S BEQUESTS TO BOSTON.

The will of the late Elizabeth L. Eaton, of Boston, contains the following bequests: To the Maine Home Missionary Society, $2,500; to the Association for the Relief of Aged Indigent Females, in Boston, contingent bequests amounting to $13,000, and an equal amount to the Baldwin-Place Home for Little Wanderers, and to each absolutely the sum of $5,000; both institutions are also made residuary legatees in equal shares in the event of there being no surviving children of the daughter of the Executrix; under a similar contingency $10,000 is left to the Bangor Theological Seminary, to be called the "Emerson Eaton Fund," and $5,000 to the Woman's Board of Missions.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Mr. Bruce, editor of the Syracuse *Journal*, has been appointed Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Fifty-first Regiment.

The Albany "Burgesses Corps" will start on an excursion to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, returning on Wednesday evening.

Lieut.-Col. Fitzgerald, of the Seventh Regiment, has been detailed by Col. Clark to supervise all instruction imparted to the regiment in the "School of the Company."

Capt. John A. Edwards, commanding Gatling Battery, Artillery, Brooklyn, has issued orders directing his command to assemble at its armory for drill to-morrow, and each Monday evening hereafter until further notice.

The Eighth Regiment, Col. George D. Scott commanding, turned out in the rain last Thursday evening to receive its pay for riot duty. Orders have been issued directing commandants of companies to resume drills for the Winter at once.

The Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. Brownell commanding, will parade for inspection on Thursday, Oct. 18, at Union Grounds. The commissioned officers of the regiment will drill at the armory next Friday evening. The regiment will drill at its armory on Monday evening, Oct. 15, assembling at 8 o'clock.

The Thirty-second Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. John Rueger commanding, is under orders to parade at its armory on Monday, Oct. 15, for drill and instruction. The regiment will parade for inspection, muster, and review, on Tuesday, Oct. 16, at 1 P. M. Fine for non-attendance will be $6. Max Hallsheimer has been appointed Regimental Chaplain.

Orders from General Head-quarters provide that supernumerary officers may be elected to positions in the National Guard, and where the rank is not superior to that previously held by the officer-elect, the formal examination previous to granting a commission may be waived if the Brigadier-General commanding is satisfied that none is necessary.

Battery K, Artillery, Major A. Hoelzle commanding, will parade for mounted drill and field exercise at Prospect Park Parade Ground to-morrow.

Corp. Joseph Wurster has received an honorable discharge, his term of service having expired. The action of this command in expelling Privates Charles Gem, Matthias George, Henry Meese, and Frederick Spuhler has been confirmed by Major-Gen. Shaler.

At First Division Head-quarters the acceptance of the resignation of Capt. James Moore, Chaplain, Sixty-ninth Regiment, has been received. Capt. George E. Dodge, Aide-de-Camp, and First Lieut. Alfred Roosevelt, Aide-de-Camp, Third Brigade Staff; Adjt. Henry Von Bremen and Commissary Philip Kahlers, Third Regiment Cavalry, and Capt. Matthew T. Sexon, Chaplain, Sixty-ninth, have received commissions.

Company F, Ninth Regiment, will have a social reunion at the regimental armory next Tuesday evening. At a recent meeting of the Board of Officers of this regiment, the sum of $250 was appropriated as a donation to the fund for building the new armory of the Seventh Regiment, and the regimental Treasurer was instructed to pay the money at once. A donation of $100 was also made to the "Soldiers' Home" which is in process of erection at Bath, N. Y.

The Separate Troop Cavalry, Major Karl Klein commanding, will parade for inspection, muster, and review at Elm Park, Ninth-avenue and Ninety-second-street, to-morrow afternoon. Col. Carl Jussen, First Division Inspector, will muster the troop at 4:30 P. M. The troop is under orders to assemble at its armory at 10 A. M., from which it will ride to the park, and, after having lunch, a few hours will be consumed in drilling in mounted movements. A banquet will follow the inspection. The troop was paid off last Monday evening.

The Eighty-ninth Regiment, Brooklyn. Col. David E. Austen commanding, will parade for drill, preparatory to its annual inspection muster and review, on Monday, the 15th inst., at 8 P. M. Officers' drills in this command will be resumed on Tuesday, and non-commissioned officers' drills on Thursday evening next. Forty new members have enlisted since the last regimental order was issued. Twenty members have been dropped; two have been discharged for physical disability; two have died, and two have been taken up from the roll of "dropped."

At a recent meeting of the Old Guard the following tribute was paid to Mr. L. C. Bruce, of the American team, who is also a member of that organization: "The Old Guard appreciating the distinguished achievement of their comrade, L. C. Bruce, at the recent international contest at Creedmoor, desire to record their great pride at the event, and tender to their comrade, L. C. Bruce, their congratulations at his success, and take this opportunity of assuring him that his glory is their pride, and his hitherto bright record in the Old Guard has been enhanced by his recent success at 1,000 yards."

Company H, Seventh Regiment, Capt. J. L. Price commanding, turned out 83 men at drill last Friday evening, and subsequently shot for a badge at 200 and 500 yards at the regimental rifle range, in the basement of the armory. On the same evening an election for non-commissioned officers was held in Company E. Sergt. George B. Rhoads was chosen First Sergeant, John W. Coady was promoted Sergeant, and C. F. Moelich was elected Corporal. In reporting the scores made for "marksman's" badges, at Creedmoor, on Thursday, the 27th inst., the highest score—44 out of a possible 50—made by Capt. James C. Abrams, was inadvertantly omitted.

The following piece of "news" appeared in the "National Guard" column of the *Army and Navy Journal* on Saturday last: "The corner-stone of the new armory of the Seventh New-York is being laid with appropriate ceremonies as we go to press, and a full account is necessarily deferred until next week. Hon. Mr. Evarts, United States Secretary of State, delivered the oration, and the regiment, with its Veteran Association, turned out over 1,000 strong. Grand Master Couch, of the New-York Masons, laid the stone with masonic ceremonies." It is only necessary to state that holders of tickets to the platform on Thursday last will be enabled to use them next Saturday, if the weather is fair, as the ceremony had to be postponed on account of the rainy weather.

The First Brigade, Gen. W. G. Ward commanding, is under orders to go to Creedmoor for rifle practice next Friday. The detachments will be formed in provisional companies, with at least one officer to every 15 men, and will take the 9:30 A. M. train to the range. Col. Josiah Porter, of the Twenty-second Regiment, has been detailed to assume command of the detachment, and has received instructions to make a written report of the conduct of his command to Brigade head-quarters. Major A. S. Clarke, Brigade Surgeon, is under orders to accompany the troops to Creedmoor on that occasion. The Brigade Examining Board will convene at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory to-morrow evening. Candidates for examination are requested to report on that occasion are Lieut. Williams, Twelfth Regiment; Lieut. Hornbostel, Fifth, and Lieut. Park, of the Twenty-second.

The Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. R. C. Ward, commanding, will assemble at its armory, in full fatigue uniform, with knapsacks and overcoats, (rolled,) on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 2:30 P. M., for its annual inspection and muster. Commandants of companies have been directed to forward four copies of their muster-roll, without folding or rolling them, to Major James E. Hayes, Brigade Inspector, by next Wednesday. Company drills, according to regimental orders, must commence promptly at 8 o'clock, and must not be terminated before 9:30 P. M. One man, with side arms, will be detailed from each company on its evening for drill, who will be instructed to preserve order and prevent men from smoking in the drill-rooms or galleries. Corp. Charles W. Compton, of Company D, having passed a satisfactory examination, has been granted a warrant.

In connection with the funeral of Gen. Custer, which will take place at West Point next Wednesday, the following circular has been issued by the Third Cavalry Division, Army of the Potomac: "The co-operation of surviving members of the Third Division is solicited by the Connecticut Cavalry Association, a committee of which will meet any who can and will attend the funeral of our late commander, Brevet Major-Gen. G. A. Custer—which will take place Wednesday, Oct. 10, at West Point, N. Y.—at the Delmonico Hotel, Broadway and Eleventh-street, at 1 P. M. on Tuesday next. Arrangements will then be perfected to obtain as full an expression of our reverence for Gen. Custer's memory as may be possible. Organizations of the Third Division are requested to address Dr. B. W. Munson, No. 2,405 First-avenue, New-York City, Committee in behalf of the Cavalry Association."

Col. John Ward, commanding the Twelfth Regiment, has issued orders directing his command to go to Creedmoor for its final rifle practice on Friday, the 12th inst. A court-martial will be held in this command on Friday evening next, at which Capt. Reddy will preside, and another will convene on Monday, the 15th inst., under Capt. C. I. McGowan. The vacancy caused by the resignation of Lieut.-Col. S. V. R. Cruger, will be filled at an election to be held at the armory on Monday evening, Oct. 15. The candidates thus far known are Major Wilson and Capt. McGowan. This regiment received its pay for "riot duty" last Tuesday night. Only 14 men were absent from an enrollment of 412, and in Company K, Capt. Fackner commanding, only three were absent on that occasion. At a recent meeting of the regimental board of examination, the following non-commissioned officers passed: First Sergeants, John N. Brengel and Daniel Brown; Corporals, George W. Bogert, Charles J. Hochleitner, Charles Ryan, and Francis C. Carew.

The several organizations in the Eleventh Brigade, Brooklyn, Gen. Ira L. Beebe commanding, are under orders to parade for inspection, muster, and review, as follows: Separate Troop Cavalry, at Prospect Park Parade Ground, on Monday, Oct. 15, at 4 P. M.; Thirty-second Regiment, at Union Grounds, Marcy-avenue and Rutledge-street, on Tuesday, Oct. 16, at 3 P. M.; Forty-seventh Regiment, at Union Grounds, on Thursday, Oct. 18, at 3 P. M.; Twenty-third Regiment, at Fort Green Plaza, Myrtle-avenue, on Saturday, Oct. 20, at 3 P. M.; and Gatling Battery, at Prospect Park Parade Ground, Tuesday, Oct. 23, at 4 P. M. The staff of Gen. Beebe is under orders to report to their commander at the several inspections. The following changes have been made in the brigade staff: Capt. Cortlandt St. John, promoted Quartermaster, vice Simons, resigned; Capt. John W. Marshall, Commissary of Subsistence, vice St. John, promoted; Capt. Morison Hoyt, Aide-de-Camp, vice Marshall, promoted; First Lieut. Harry O. Jones, Aide-de-Camp, vice Hopt, promoted.

The regular drill season of Company K, Seventh Regiment, Capt. Lentilhon commanding, commenced last Wednesday evening. In order to facilitate formation on drill evenings, the First Sergeant has been directed to give the command "Fall in" at 8, and five minutes later to complete his formation, while all members who are not in line at that time will be fined for tardiness. "The company now numbers 133 officers and men," says the Captain, proudly, "of which two officers and six men have completed their terms of service." During the current year 12 men have been recruited and 10 have been discharged. The termination of the service of 14 men will be reached next year. William H. Jones has removed to the State of Massachusetts, and his name has been dropped from the roll. Capt. Lentilhon will be at home to the members of his company between 8 and 9:30 o'clock every evening excepting Wednesdays, (drill nights.) The commandant, in orders, expresses his appreciation of the services of his men during the recent "strike troubles," and particularly mentions Messrs. D. Crocker, C. R. Henderson, P. R. King, D. C. Moran, and C. E. Ogden, honorary members. The total number of men who paraded during "the riot week" was 129, officers and men. Company I, Capt. Casey commanding, held its weekly drill last Wednesday afternoon, commencing at 4:30 o'clock, because on the following evening, which was its regular time for drill, it was expected that the corner-stone of the new regimental armory would be laid, and the enthusiastic members of the company did not want to miss a drill.

Gen. Frederick Vilmar, commanding the Second Brigade, has issued orders directing his command to parade for annual inspection, muster, and review as follows: Seventy-first Regiment, Monday, Oct. 15; Ninth Regiment, Tuesday, Oct. 16, and Eleventh Regiment, Wednesday, Oct. 17. The assembly of each command will be at 2:30 P. M., at Tompkins-square. The brigade staff will report at brigade head-quarters, mounted, and in full-dress uniform, at 1:30 o'clock on each of the days named. The armories and regimental books and records of each command will be inspected by Major David Scott, Brigade Inspector, as follows: Ninth Regiment, Monday, Oct. 22, at 7:30 P. M.; Seventy-first, at 8:30 P. M. on the same date, and Eleventh at 7:30 P. M. on the following day. No muster-rolls will be accepted on the grounds, but must be forwarded to the Brigade Inspector on or before Oct. 13. It having been ascertained by Gen. Vilmar that commandants of regiments had not forwarded copies of their rosters to the Commissioners of Jurors between Sept. 20 and Oct. 1, he has promulgated an extract from a law passed in 1873, which provides that any one neglecting to fulfill that duty is liable to a fine of $50 for each offense. The order also requires regimental commanders to forward to brigade head-quarters a complete roster of officers and men under their command. Attention is likewise called to paragraphs 779 to 807 of the Tactics. These paragraphs should be familiar to all members of the National Guard, but like many other technical matters of minor importance, they are not complied with. The substance of them is that when soldiers are sitting in their quarters together, whether in uniform or not, they shall rise on the entrance of an officer and remain standing while he is in the room. When the Ninth Regiment received its pay for riot duty, it appears that some of the companies which were assembled in their rooms remained in a sitting posture while Gen. Uhl and Gen. Vilmar passed through the apartment, hence the cause of the promulgation in orders of the extract from the Tactics. Major Joseph Koch, Judge Advocate, and Capt. Louis Berendt, Ordnance Officer, have resigned, and Capt. Webb has been promoted Ordnance Officer; Capt. Gilsey, Commissary of Subsistance, and Lieut. F. J. Allen, Captain and Aid-de-camp.

FOREIGN BUSINESS INTERESTS.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The Mincing-lane markets continue without animation, and are occasionally lower. Stocks of most articles are rather large, and there is an absence of speculation. The advance in the bank rate has not affected business adversely. Sugar has lost the importations last quoted, and is very flat. Refined is lower, but the trade demand is steady. The stock of cane Sugar in the United Kingdom is far below the average. White Bengal Rice sold at easier rates. There is more inquiry for cargoes at the decline. Coffee has been quiet. Prices, including Plantation Ceylon, are hardly so firm. Tea continues depressed. Further supplies forced off by auction without reserve went at lower quotations than those paid by private contract for most grades of Congou. Deliveries to the end of September show an important increase upon previous years. Saltpetre is unchanged. The Spice markets are rather dull.

The *Economist* says: "While the amount of the existing reserve renders it obvious that the Directors of the Bank of England did not raise the rate one day too soon, it is equally rendered doubtful whether a 4 per cent. rate will long be sufficient to adequately protect their reserve. We quote mercantile paper having three months to run at 3¾@3¾ per cent. for bank bills, and 3⅞ for first-class names. Gold now leads the movement in speculative stocks, little independent action here being taken until quotations on the Bourse are received. The elections in France have a wide though partly indirect influence on politics, these elections being now the subject of attention, not only by the operators in French securities, but in foreign stocks generally, and the whole string of markets connected with them. The German speculation for a rise is still upheld, and though it may be weak, the chief apparent sign of weakness is that counter-operations for the fall in Consols are entered into by foreign operators. Business all round is very dull, but at the close there is a little firmness in response to better prices from Paris. A bear account of some extent has been opened in the British funds to hedge against speculations for the rise in foreign Government securities, and up to Wednesday the approach of the settlement in Consols tended to induce repurchases by the operators concerned. But on Wednesday, when Gold was largely exported from the Bank of England, and the current value of money was thereby raised, a fall of ¼ took place, and on balance the decline is 5-16. The difference between the money rates and the price for the November settlement is 3-16, which corresponds to a rate of 2¼ per annum for money on Consols. Russian stocks are depressed by the telegram relating to an imperial ukase, the terms of which, however, are not explicit, allowing certain railroads to make payments in paper money. American Government stocks have declined in obedience to tighter money. The expectation that money, by becoming dearer on each side of the Atlantic, may induce realizations, leads also to speculative sales.

Silver was quoted to-day at 55 9-16d. per ounce. The Inman Line steamer City of Berlin, which sailed from Queenstown yesterday for New-York, took £100,000 specie for the United States.

LONDON, Oct. 6—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 95 3-16 for money, 95 5-16 for the account. United States bonds, 1867s, 107¾. Erie Railway shares, 12; New-York Central, 106½; Illinois Central, 75; Pennsylvania Central, 29½; Reading Railroad shares, 16½.

2 P. M.—United States bonds, 4½s, 104⅝; new 5s, 106⅞. Erie Railway shares, 12⅝; Illinois Central, 75¼.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—Exchange on London, 25c. 22c. for short sight.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 6.—Pork dull; Eastern at 69s.; Western at 49s. Bacon—Cumberland Cut—None in the market; Short Rib firmer at 42s.; Long Clear steady at 40s.; Short Clear firmer at 42s. Hams—Long Cut steady at 50s. Shoulders steady at 25s. Beef—India Mess steady at 98s.; Extra Mess steady at 107s.; Prime Mess dull at 90s. Lard—Prime Western dull at 46s. 6d. Tallow—Prime City dull at 41s. Turpentine—Spirits steady at 28s. 6d. Resin dull; Common at 5s. 3d.; Fine at 9s. Cheese—American choice steady at 61s. Lard—60 firmer at 47s. Flour—Extra State dull at 29s. 6d. Wheat steady; No. 1 Spring at 11s. 5d.; No. 2 Spring at 11s.; Winter Southern at 11s. 5d.; Winter Western at 11s. 8d. Corn—Mixed Soft at 28s. Cotton-seed-oil—Yellow American steady at 34s.

12:30 P. M.—Cotton buoyant; Middling Uplands, 6 7-16d.; Middling Orleans, 6 11-16d.; sales, 20,000 bales, including 8,000 for speculation and export; receipts, 10,800 bales, of which 250 bales were American. Futures 1-16d. better; Uplands, Low Middling clause, October delivery, 6⅝d., also 6 17-32d.; also, 6 9-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, November delivery, 6⅝d.; also, 6 17-32d.; also 6 9-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, November and December delivery, 6⅝d.; also, 6 17-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, December and January delivery, 6⅝d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, January and February delivery, 6 7-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped September and October, sail omitted, 6 9-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped October and November, sail, 6⅝d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped November and December, sail, 6⅝d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped January and February, sail, 6⅝d.; also, 6 17-32d.

3 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the day included 12,000 bales American. Futures closed steady. Uplands, Low Middling clause, October delivery, 6 9-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped December and January, sail, 6⅝d.

LONDON, Oct. 6—4 P. M.—Produce—Spirits Turpentine, 28s. 9d.@28s. 9½d. per cwt.

ANTWERP, Oct. 6.—Petroleum, 36½f. for fine pale American.

RIO JANEIRO, Oct. 3.—Coffee market very quiet; prices nearly nominal; Rio, good firsts, 6,600@6,750 reis ₱ 10 kilos. Exchange on London, 24¾. Freights for

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.

MODERN PHILOSOPHY. FROM DESCARTES TO SCHOPENHAUER AND HARTMANN. By FRANCIS BOWEN, A. M. New-York: SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & Co. 1877.

Prof. Bowen has long promised a book on Modern Philosophy, and its appearance may well form a little sensation among the very limited class of people in the United States who indulge in speculations as to the reason for our existence in the world, the nature of the world itself, the existence or non-existence of a Deity, and those abstract questions that assail every one more or less vividly, but form the subject of strenuous thought on the part of comparatively few. Yet, to a large class of young thinkers, this book will probably afford a stepping-stone to the reading of the great philosophers of France, England, and Germany, and the animus that pervades it may well be questioned with anxiety by those who expect a strong and increasing influence to be exerted on the coming generation by works of speculative thought. How does Prof. Bowen regard the theories of Spencer and Darwin in England, of Comte in France, and Hartmann in Germany? Some, and perhaps all, of these names are bugbears to a host of good people, all the more terrible if, by nature or training, they are unable to go to the original sources, and judge for themselves. Will Prof. Bowen give the "skeptics" a basting, or will he be detected by sharper brains in concessions to the material and unbelieving spirit of the age?

The preface ought to go some lengths in reassuring the timid, even if the title of the Professorship which Francis Bowen holds should not seem guarantee enough. He is Professor at Harvard University, to be sure, a college that has no very savory repute in regard to orthodoxy, but, on the contrary, subject to suspicion as the focus of skepticism. But then he is also Professor of Natural Religion and Moral Philosophy, and the word "religion" contains a comforting sound. The preface, however, confirms the hope of his Christian firmness, for in it he plants his foot solidly on the ground of Christianity. He enunciates a kind of creed, as follows: "I accept with unhesitating conviction and belief the doctrine of the being of one Personal God, the Creator and Governor of the world, and of one Lord Jesus Christ, in whom 'dwelleth all the fullness of the Godhead bodily,' and I have found nothing whatever in the literature of modern infidelity which, to my mind, casts even the slightest doubt upon that belief." This gauntlet thrown down in the introduction gives one a pleasant impression of the boldness of the man, whatever may be thought of the necessary existence of bias in a person about to undertake the sifting and arrangement, according to a fixed standard, of philosophers among whom very few could be called in any sense Christians. That Prof. Bowen has been guilty of unfairness arising from such a bias is not at all to be inferred, but at least one sees the evidence of additional kindliness and toleration exercised in the case of those whose theories can be brought into some accord with Christianity, while, on the other hand, the philosophers whose work cannot be assimilated in any way fare hardly at his hands. For at the outset he claims to be more than a commentator; he has not hesitated to defend his own theories in connection with the exposition of rival claims and the general thread of historical narrative that runs between Descartes and Hartmann. Of course, there can be no objection made to the introduction of religion into the field of philosophy. After all, what Hartmann is hammering at in Germany and the the others, back to Descartes, have been working at in different parts of the world, is nothing more or less than the settlement of the questions asked in the Old Testament with such startling vigor and magnificently poetical imagery by Job, when he is overwhelmed by disaster, notwithstanding his virtuous life. They are the questions that Omar Khayam wearied of asking in his celebrated quatrains in the Middle Ages, and that the robuster minds of speculative philosophers will indefinitely go on answering as they see fit. Descartes and Leibnitz only narrowed the field, and Kant grappled as closely to the core of the problem as any philosopher of whom we have record, but the upshot is the same. Prof. Bowen acknowledges the profitlessness of it all. He quotes the Baconian scoff to the effect that philosophy is like a nun consecrated to God, who produces no offspring, bears no fruit. But he also reminds us that philosophy is not so much truth as search after truth. Men have been engaged in the pursuit ever since they began to think, though voices have never been wanting to admonish them that the end was unattainable. How happens it, asks Prof. Bowen, that the endeavor which is always baffled has yet been constantly repeated for the last 3,000 years? The only possible answer is that the effort itself is so irresistibly attractive that it must be reckoned a necessity of our nature.

In his introductory chapter Prof. Bowen gives a general outline of the philosophy of the seventeenth century, and lays great stress on the similarity of philosophical movements then and now. In defining the province of philosophy he adheres to the opinions of Locke and Fichte, holding that it is what the Germans call *Erkenntnisslehre*—the theory of knowledge—considered simply as such or in the abstract, irrespective of the things known. Taken in its broader sense, philosophy is said to include both psychology and logic. In the opinion of the author, the latter two are preliminary or derivative sciences, and philosophy, properly so called, or taken in its narrower sense, stands beside them, both giving and receiving aid, and yet having a perfectly well-defined province of its own. Psychology treats of those properties or facts which we learn directly from consciousness, while physical science treats of those which we know through our senses. Since it depends on observation and experiment, psychology may properly be ranked with physical sciences. But philosophy, in the strict sense of the term, as it abandons altogether these empirical modes of research, because it looks to questions lying behind or above them—because, as Kant says, it has first to consider what makes experience possible—is often named metaphysics. To state the distinction between philosophy and psychology in another way: Psychology is the analysis of the cognitive and other faculties of the human mind; philosophy or metaphysics is the analysis of the cognitions themselves considered as already formed.

According to his own definitions and the force he attributes to the two words, Prof. Bowen would call himself a philosopher rather than a psychologist. Yet, if one were to go to the derivation of the word psychology, and call it the Science of Soul, then it might not be inappropriate to define him as a psychologist. For he is the champion of the immortal soul against the aggressions of the materialist—that is the salient point in his writings. When he comes to speak of positivists and materialists he cannot always contain his indignation within the bounds of philosophic calmness. It is a "dirt-philosophy." An argument by Herbert Spencer "would prove by the same analogy that trundling a wheelbarrow does not differ from reading an epic poem." Darwin repeats Helvetius and Lord Monboddo. Huxley attempts to build upon Descartes and Berkeley. Herbert Spencer and Tyndall draw their weapons from the armory of Hamilton and Hume. Unwittingly, and in spite of themselves, they talk metaphysics; they are compelled to preach the very doctrine and method which they disavow. "These dogmatical specialists, in their crude attempts to confirm and explain their positive denial of all hyperphysical truths, solely on the negative ground that their special 'science' knows nothing about them, find themselves obliged to carry over the discussion into the very territory where, as they say, there is no rest or foothold—into that dreamland which they declare to be peopled only by phantoms."

The ground traveled over by Prof. Bowen in this octavo is very wide, and yet his course is clear and not without fine grasp of the subjects, even in their larger historical bearings. It is a book to be studied, not quoted from, and hardly, indeed, to be reviewed at all in the narrow limits of a daily paper. Chapter IV. deals with Malebranche, a philosopher on whom the author is most eloquent, since he finds in his philosophy that religious end and aim to which he has himself bravely owned in the preface. The previous chapters deal with Descartes and Spinoza, and consider also the idea of God in the soul of man. Chapter VI. is a fine study of Pascal, and Chapter VII. relates to Leibnitz. A large part of the work is devoted to Kant, but Prof. Bowen is very careful to stop short at the very point where Kant steps over to any ground that breeds skepticism. Schopenhauer, Fichte, Schelling, and Hegel receive sympathetic or indifferent treatment, very much according to their closeness to the idealism of which the Professor is a champion. But in the case of Schopenhauer, and still more with Hartmann, a curious phenomenon is to be observed. Although these two originators of philosophic systems are the acknowledged champions of Pessimism, yet the reviewer of their systems betrays an extraordinary tenderness for them. In the case of Schopenhauer this may arise simply from admiration for his brilliant literary talents and general accomplishments; in the case of Hartmann there seems to be something of the fatherly interest of a veteran in philosophy, who does not believe that Hartmann's bite is as bad as his bark, and who hails with undisguised satisfaction a certain yielding on his part from the stern and terrible results to which his reasoning has led him. In some respects this is the most valuable portion of the work; it introduces these two factors in the thought of modern Germany to the sympathies and understanding of American readers. From his own chosen standpoint Prof. Bowen has done his work well and made remarkably attractive a subject which is only too apt to be void of interest.

CHRYSOMELA. A SELECTION FROM THE LYRICAL POEMS OF ROBERT HERRICK. Arranged by FRANCIS TURNER PALGRAVE. London: MACMILLAN & Co. 1877.

Take up the selection from the poems of Robert Herrick made by the practiced hand of Francis Turner Palgrave and recently published by Macmillan, and ask yourself what they most remind you of. The simplicity of their diction, their airiness and sprightly wit, approach closely to the lyrics scattered through the plays of Shakespeare. If less robust than those little pieces, they are more polished, better poised; and while on the whole they may not reach the level held by these, yet they come very close. Brought together in this form they stand well the praise of Mr. Palgrave, and may easily find enthusiastic admirers who will rate them higher than he does. Herrick has no single lyric to show—Mr. Palgrave thinks—equal in pomp of music, brilliancy of diction, or elevation of sentiment to some which Spenser before, Milton in his own time, Dryden and Gray, Wordsworth and Shelley since have given us. Nor has he the peculiar finish and reserve traceable in Ben. Jonson. Yet whatever may be said to the former names, this last seems to be rated too high by Mr. Palgrave. Surely Herrick had without striving for it, far more polish, far more of the true spirit of the old classic models, than Jonson. "Saint" Ben may have been in sober earnest a great man to Herrick, and the prayers he speaks of in the hymn beginning:

> "When I a verse shall make,
> Know I have prayed thee,
> For old religion's sake,
> Saint Ben, to aid me,"

may have contained no satire. Jonson was a literary autocrat, and nothing would be likelier than that Herrick should really look up to him. But Jonson's classicism is fearfully barbarous; he takes great clutches out of the ancients and thrusts them into his English web without remorse and without true art. His lyrics are only too apt to come inappropriately into his dramas—or sometimes too appropriately—very unlike the devil-may-care grace of Shakespeare when doing the same thing. Whatever Mr. Palgrave may say, Jonson, with all his rude vigor and dramatic power, must run a losing race with Herrick. What though the latter may humiliate himself and confess in clear, simple verses the want of ambition in his rural muse. Thus:

> "I sing of brooks, of blossoms, birds, and bowers,
> Of April, May, of June and July-flowers;
> I sing of May-poles, hock-carts, wassails, wakes,
> Of bridegrooms, brides, and of their bridal cakes.
> I write of Youth, of Love; and have access
> By these to sing of cleanly wantonness.
> I sing of dews, of rains, and, piece by piece,
> Of balm, of oil, of spice, and ambergris.
> I write of groves, of twilights, and I sing
> The Court of Mab, and of the Fairy King.
> I write of Hell; I sing, and ever shall,
> Of Heaven—and hope to have it after all."

The very fact that his themes are homely, as Mr. Palgrave points out, endears him to each new generation of readers. But not only does the fact that his themes are very rural and English assist him; their quality is such that Jonson becomes a heavy weight in the contest. The dramas, masques, epigrams, and "underwoods" of Jonson are so many impediments to popular favor, while out of his works it would be hard to form such a pretty and pleasing little collection of short pieces as this. He seems to have been wanting in the light wit and leisurely polish of the man of the world, Herrick. Although he, too, saw cities and courts, yet he did not imbibe their grace readily; "he smelt of the lamp." Herrick seems to have combined a knowledge of society, its grace, and some of its gracelessness, with a purity of life not often to be found in poets who are men of the world. In confirmation of this fact we have, to be sure, only his own word, but in view of what little is known of his life, and the spirit of candor that may be felt in his poetry, we may safely take his testimony.

> "To his book's end this last line he'd have placed:
> Jocund his muse was, but his life was chaste."

And yet in strong contrast to this statement is the following pretty lament on the loss of his mistresses:

> "I have lost, and lately, these
> Many dainty mistresses:
> Stately Julia, prime of all;
> Sappho next, a principal,
> Smooth Anthea, for a skin
> White, and heaven-like crystalline
> Sweet Electra, and the choice,
> Myrha, for the lute and voice.
> Next, Corinna, for her wit,
> And the graceful use of it;
> With Perilla:—all are gone.
> Only Herrick's left alone,
> For to number sorrow by
> Their departures hence, and die."

Yet Campbell followed the old hue and cry, and labeled Herrick as a "beastly writer."

How much more delicately and artistically Herrick wrote than Cowley may be seen by comparing this with the *Chronicle* of the latter. The tenth verse runs:

> "Gentle Henrietta then
> And a third Mary next began,
> Then Joan, and Jane, and Andria,
> And then a pretty Thomasine,
> And then another Katharine,
> And then a long *et cætera*."

Writers who take such trouble to describe their loves are more likely to have been very fastidious with women, and while writing themselves wanton, lived chastely. Both Herrick and Cowley were men of the world who did not devote themselves exclusively to literature. And while they never reached the eminence of Jonson, they do surpass him in certain qualities. For instance, one of the happiest short pieces by Jonson is the Page's well-known song in the *Silent Woman*, "Still to be neat, still to be drest"—

The second stanza runs:

> "Give me a look, give me a face
> That makes simplicity a grace;
> Robes loosely flowing, hair as free,
> Such sweet neglect more taketh me
> Than all the adulteries of art;
> These strike mine eyes, but not my heart."

To the same effect Herrick discourses on his oaten pipe as follows:

> "A sweet disorder in the dress
> Kindles in clothes a wantonness;
> A lawn about the shoulders thrown
> Into a fine distraction;
> An erring lace, which here and there
> Enthralls the crimson stomacher;
> A cuff neglectful, and thereby
> Ribbons to flow confusedly;
> A winning wave, deserving note,
> In the tempestuous petticoat;
> A careless shoe-string, in whose tie
> I see a wild civility;
> Do more bewitch me than when art
> Is too precise in every part."

There is less strength in this than in Jonson's, but more sobriety and finish. Both Herrick and Cowley possess a peculiar charm which we may term, for want of a better word, amateurishness. Jonson went, body and soul, into literature and lost some of the reality of life, while a similar instance, carried to the verge of obscurity, exists in the works of George Chapman. Cowley is far more headlong, unpolished, and inartistic than Herrick, and Prior more than Herrick, yet all beat Jonson on his own ground—the classics. For both assimilated the spirit of the Greek poetic methods without taking wholesale from their writings. Herrick was a clergyman, and his right successor in the present day is Rev. Barnes, whose rural poems belong to the best that modern English offers. Why these old lyricists succeeded in surpassing the greater man may be surmised either in that very amateurishness just mentioned, or in that indefinable atmosphere of good breeding which exists in Cowley's work, and is very noticeable in Herrick's. Cowley brags about women till you are ready to vouch that he was in reality a timid lover, yet he remains a gentleman notwithstanding. Herrick was undoubtedly peculiarly a gentleman in the best sense. Yet times have so changed that it will not do for a delicate mind to read Herrick except in a selection like this of Mr. Palgrave.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*Virginia.* A Roman Sketch. New-York: Harper & Brothers. "Half-hour Series." Paper.

—*Selections from Epictetus.* Boston: Roberts Brothers. Linen, 16mo, 150 pages. Wisdom Series.

—*A Blue Stocking.* By Mrs. Annie Edwards. New-York: Sheldon & Co. 1877. Linen, 12mo, 203 pages.

—*The New Schoolma'am; or, A Summer in North Sparta.* Boston: Loring. 1877. Paper, 12mo, 140 pages.

—*Favorite Poems.* By James Russell Lowell. Illustrated. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1877. "Vest-pocket Series."

—*In Silk Attire.* A Novel. By William Black. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1877. Cloth, 8vo, 313 pages.

—*Carita.* A Novel. By Mrs. Oliphant. With Illustrations. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1877. Paper, 8vo, 193 pages.

—*Jolly Good Times; or, Child-Life on a Farm.* By P. Thorne. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1877. Paper, 12mo, 277 pages.

—*Blackwood's Magazine.* American edition. New-York: The Leonard Scott Publishing Company. September, 1877.

—*The Jews and Their Persecutors.* By Eugene Lawrence. New-York: Harper & Brothers. "Half-hour Series." Paper.

—*Marjorie Bruce's Lovers.* A Novel. By Mary Patrick. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1877. Paper, 8vo, 105 pages.

—*Egypt As It Is.* By J. C. McCoon. With a Map. New-York: Henry Holt & Co. 1877. Extra linen, crown 8vo, 417 pages.

—*The Science of Rhetoric.* An Introduction to the Laws of Effective Discourse. By David J. Hill. New-York: Sheldon & Co. 1877.

—*National Repository.* A monthly magazine. Devoted to general and religious literature. New-York: Nelson & Phillips. October, 1877.

—*Womankind.* By Charlotte Mary Yonge. New-York: Macmillan & Co. London: Mozley & Smith. 1877. Extra cloth. 8vo, 327 pages.

—*Undine.* A Tale. Translated from the German of La Motte Fouqué. Illustrated. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1877. "Vest-pocket Series."

—*The Cathedral* and *the Harvard Commemoration Ode.* By James Russell Lowell. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1877. "Vest-pocket Series."

—*Sintram and His Companions.* Translated from the German of La Motte Fouqué. Illustrated. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1877. "Vest-pocket Series."

—*How to Draw a Straight Line.* A Lecture on Linkages. By A. B. Kempe, B. A. "Nature Series." London: Macmillan & Co, 1877. 8vo, linen, 51 pages.

—*The Life and Epistles of the Apostle Paul.* By Rev. W. J. Conybeare and Rev. J. S. Howson. Philadelphia: William Syckelmoore. 1877. Cloth, 8vo, 764 pages.

—*Imaginary Conversations.* By Walter Savage Landor. Fifth series. *Miscellaneous Dialogues.* (Concluded.) Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1877. 8vo, cloth, 547 pages.

—*A System of Volumetric Analysis.* By Dr. Emil Fleischer. Translated by M. M. Pattison Muir, F. R. S. E. With illustrations. London: Macmillan & Co. 1877. Cloth, 8vo, 274 pages.

—*Reports of the Inspectors of Mines of the Anthracite Coal Regions of Pennsylvania for the Year* 1876. Harrisburg: B. F. Meyers. 1877. 8vo, cloth, 183 pages. Plans and outlines.

—*The Poetical Works of Robert Burns,* including several pieces not contained in Dr. Currier's edition. A Life of the Author. New-York: T. Y. Crowell. 1877. 8vo, cloth, 524 pages.

—*Chrysomela.* A Selection from the Lyrical Poems of Robert Herrick. Arranged with Notes by Francis Turner Palgrave. London: Macmillan & Co. 1877. Small 8vo, extra linen, 199 pages.

—*A Vocabulary of the Philosophical Sciences.* By Charles P. Krauth, S. T. D., LL. D., Vice-Provost of the University of Pennsylvania. New-York: Sheldon & Co. 1878. Large 12mo, cloth, 1,044 pages.

—*Alcohol and the State.* A Discussion of the Problem of Law as applied to the Liquor Traffic. By Robert C. Pitman, LL. D. New-York: National Temperance Society. 1877. Cloth, 12mo, 406 pages.

—*Christianity and Humanity.* A Series of Sermons. By Thomas Starr King. Edited, with a Memoir, by Edwin P. Whipple. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1877. Cloth extra, large 12mo, 380 pages.

—*Miscellanies* and *Independence of the Holy See.* By Henry Edward, Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster. First American Edition. New-York: The Catholic Publication Society. 1877. Cloth, 8vo, 895 pages.

—*Modern Philosophy.* From Descartes to Schopenhauer and Hartmann. By Francis Bowen, A. M., Alford Professor of Natural Religion and Moral Philosophy in Harvard College. New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. Crown 8vo, cloth, 484 pages.

THE CONVICTION OF MR. SAWYER.

The Providence *Journal*, edited by Senator Anthony, says: "A good deal of surprise has been expressed at the conviction of Mr. Sawyer. The evidence, it was supposed, showed that he was made the instrument of a fraud from which he received no benefit, and that carelessness was the extent of his offense. Mr. Sawyer has always, up to the time of the fraud in which the jury has found him implicated, enjoyed the reputation of an honorable man, and his friends still believe that he has been more sinned against than sinning in the unfortunate affair in which he is mixed. He is a man of fine culture and of intellectual power; a graduate of Harvard. He served with credit in the Senate and in the Treasury Department. He is reported to be miserably poor, suffering for the bare necessaries of life. The fall of such a man is full of instruction and of pity."

THE VICTORY AT SARATOGA

BURGOYNE'S GALLING DEFEAT.

THE GREAT WEAKNESS OF THE BRITISH ARMY—BASENESS OF THE CANADIAN IRREGULAR TROOPS AND THE INDIANS—THE ENGLISH COMMANDER'S FATAL HESITANCY—ARNOLD, NOT GATES, THE MASTER OF THE FIELD.

From the stale-mate of Freeman's Farm, 17th September, Burgoyne returned to his camp discomfited in spirit if not actually defeated in battle. As Anburey remarked: "We gained little more by our victory than honor, the Americans working with incessant labor to strengthen their left; their right is already unattackable. Instead of a disheartened and flying enemy we have to encounter a numerous, and, as we lately experienced, a resolute one, equally disposed to maintain their ground as ourselves, and commanded by Generals whose activity leaves no advantages unimproved. Beyond the ground where we defeated our enemy all is hostile and dangerous in an alarming degree; it should seem as if we had conquered only to preserve our reputation, for we have reaped little advantage from our invincible efforts; the only satisfaction resulting on our part is the consciousness of having acquitted ourselves like men, with a determination that the honor and renown of the British arms should remain unsullied. The nature of the country is peculiarly unfavorable in respect to military operations, it being difficult to reconnoitre the enemy, and to obtain any intelligence to be relied on; the roads, the situation of the enemy, the grounds for procuring forage, of which the army is in great want and all parties are in quest of, are often attended with the utmost danger, and require great bodies to cover them."

Whoever has read these remarks with care will perceive that the great weakness of the British Army was its want of good light troops, in which the Americans excelled and with which they were admirably supplied. Burgoyne, when he started, possessed these in abundance, and he had divested himself of them as to the Indians, to his honor, and, as to the rest, to his discredit as a commonsense man.

The British writers are very severe upon the irregulars for quitting Burgoyne, whereas he was in a great measure to blame for this. Moreover, according to an old proverb, the best demonstration of the unseaworthy condition of a vessel is the fact of the rats quitting it. The lurking-places of these animals are generally below the water line, and they are the first to discover rot and leaks. Just so with the "irregulars" in the British service. They experienced the roughest treatment, and their dislocated outpost service enabled them to discover what was going on in the country round about far better than the regulars, who were always massed and dependent for everything, even intelligence, upon their officers.

The action of the Canadians was especially in accordance with this idea. They at one began to desert, or rather, during the intervals between the battles of the 19th of September and 7th of October they disappeared in such large numbers that what remained no longer constituted a force which could be counted on as a definite military quantity. Moreover, as honest Anburey admits, the Canadians had lost their best officers, because these had been called upon unnecessarily to expose themselves, and the same remark applies to those whom the Colonists or patriots styled "Tories." These Canadians could hardly be expected to fight as well for their conquerers—the English, a race antagonistic to them in everything—as they had done for their beloved native Governors. All the English Generals noted the difference. From an exceedingly brave and enterprising, they lapsed into a lukewarm, contingent.

Then, again, in respect to the Provincials or loyalists, their enthusiasm had reason to chill. They had been thrust without compunction into every dangerous issue, and had literally melted away in the fire As previously remarked in these articles, they occupied a very undesirable position. The English had used them as the French regular officers had been accustomed to treat the native Canadian troops. They allowed them to take the edge off the enemy's vigor, without conceding to them the honor due to the incurring of such peril. What is more, the loyalists were embodied, but not uniformed or commissioned. Consequently if captured under any suspicious circumstances they were liable to be strung up *in stanter*," as New-York Clinton hung up Burgoyne's messenger, purely and simply, as to the execution, in revenge for the destruction of Esopus by the British, rendering the turning of this topic into history a result of the firing of individuals in an open place upon regular troops. It was the same case as at Danbury. This last was set on fire to punish shots uselessly discharged upon troops, showing good temper and acting orderly, against whom resistance was more manslaughter. The loyalists began to look out for themselves. It may not have been exactly soldierly, from a professional point of view, but it was certainly human nature.

As for the Indians, they had bedizened themselves for the war-path, incited by the hopes of gratifying their instinctive ferocity, and lured from far distant regions by the same promises of plunder which brought forth the Eastern Militia to swarm out Baum at Hoosic (misnamed Bennington.) The noble Carleton owed his supersedure by Burgoyne in a great measure to his unwillingness to employ these savages. The British Minister, Lord George Germaine, could not forgive Carleton's humanity, although it was backed by the latter's judgment. The best of Indians have never fought like men except when they could bushwhack in the meanest style, with little or no danger to themselves. They nearly lost Britain for the British, and did as much injury to their employers as to the latter's antagonists. They absolutely ruined St. Leger. They left poor Baum in the lurch, and now, with savage intuitiveness, they said that Burgoyne was hard up, and instead of trying to aid they abandoned him.

The Indians never did, and never do, mean fair fight. To restrain their ferocity and predatory habits and place them in a position to stand up, give and take, and look death fairly and squarely in the face, was repugnant to their habits and instincts. The beast and bird of prey, even the cougar and eagle, are skulkers, and cowards, and slink into cover under the unflinching gaze of a determined white man.

To use a medical simile, Burgoyne had been bled so freely on Sept. 19 that he lay quiet nearly two weeks to try and regain strength. Moreover, he lacked the nutriment (*nourriture du feu de bouche*) necessary even to incomplete recuperation. In the opening week of October his Generals as well as himself were unanimous as to the necessity of a vigorous and audacious aggressive. "I do not believe," declared Burgoyne, "either officer or soldier ever slept during the interval, [between 19th of September and 7th of October,] without his clothes." This alone was enough to render the professional soldier of this era absolutely "spoiling for a fight." A communication in cipher from Sir Henry Clinton, at New-York, received on the night of the 20th or 21st of September, conveying a promise that the writer was about to force a passage up the Hudson, had given Burgoyne some hopes. These, however, were not lively, for day by day the rations were reduced, forage became scarce, and the situation grew more perilous. It was a question whether to remain passive and starve, or to endeavor to force a passage forward—that is, southward—to profit by the success of Clinton, marching northward, and perishing in battle, or finally, by a stroke of desperation, so to paralyze Gates—as Wayne did Cornwallis, 6th of July, 1781, at Green Springs, near Jamestown, Va.—that a regulated retreat could be effected. Either of these three alternatives involved about the same amount of success or death, or what is worse to high-spirited soldiers, surrender, which is dishonor. One or two writers, who were more or less thoroughly conversant with facts which, through the lapse of a century are no longer clear, decided that Burgoyne might have turned the position assumed by Gates, and that by stripping his column of everything except his light artillery, he might have got to Albany, and have maintained himself there until Clinton could have reached this important centre. Tradition corroborates this by placing in Burgoyne's mouth an admission, made after his surrender, that such at one time was his intention. Whether it was or was not, he "groped" or hesitated.

One of Napoleon's maxims sets down for a certainty that he who acts thus *(tatonne)* is certainly lost. That Burgoyne had become dilatory as well as wanting in confidence in himself, subsequent events sufficiently proved.

Whatever were his ultimate plans, on the 9th of October Burgoyne took 1,500 regulars and, with them, his best Lieutenants, Riedesel, Fraser, and Phillips, and preceded by what Indians were left and the ever-to-be-sacrificed loyalists and rangers, marched with the double intention, first of foraging, and second, if circumstances were favorable, of turning the American left flank, and of taking them in the reverse or rear. The Americans did not wait for the development of this plan. They not only attacked the flanking column, but followed up the assault along the whole left and left centre of the British line.

To the writer there is little doubt that Gates was very uneasy on this decisive day. He always, with firing in the front, got his trains in motion to the rear, and this time (7th October,) the trains commenced a decided movement in this direction.

The British, however, were too few, the disposition of the ground too much against them; the Americans too many, and their position covered with woods, too strong for Burgoyne's effort of desperation to succeed. Ackland, an audacious leader, just recovered from his wounds received at Hubbardton, with his grenadiers—the choicest of the chosen—could not stem the American flood-tide over 30 minutes. This was no longer than it had taken to drive back and in upon the British regulars the then loose lines of the unjustly aspersed loyalists, rangers, Provincials, and Indians, who had been opposed to Morgan's riflemen—the best body of marksmen ever organized in the world—strongly and bravely backed by dense supports of infantry. Ackland was shot down and taken prisoner. Fraser, the most glorious spirit in the British Army, was mortally wounded; Sir Francis Clerke, who carried directions for an orderly withdrawal or retreat, was fatally wounded, the British guns were lost, and Arnold, realizing Addison's poetry in regard to Marlborough—

> "Pleased the Almighty's orders to perform,
> Rides on the whirlwind and directs the storm."

Without a command, commanding everywhere, setting an example, heading a charge, directing a manœuvre, he showed himself like the very St. James of Spanish tradition, who was wont to lead the Spanish hosts to victory; or like the Dioscuri of Lake Regillus, who turned the tide of war in favor of the early Romans. His individual prowess converted the repulse and the defeat of the British almost into a rout. Burgoyne, setting an example of unmeasured individual intrepidity, alone saved his army from the sword to reserve it, so to speak, for the shackles. *(Furcæ caudinæ*—Caudine Forks.)

One of our most distinguished Major-Generals—a historian and scientist as well as a soldier—fully indorses the opinion that Arnold and Morgan were the two heroes of the battles of Saratoga. He said that, according to his estimate, Arnold had no superior in the Revolutionary Army as a General, in the proper definition of the word. He was exactly what the historian of New-Hampshire styled him, "The Thunderbolt of War." This judgment has been sustained by many other prominent regular officers, and one, cast in a heroic mold, the son of a Revolutionary General and Cabinet Minister, pronounced him the best "soldier," using the term in its highest sense, who wore the "buff and blue."

Story and History attribute Fraser's fatal wound, which first turned the battle adversely to Burgoyne, to the precise directions of Morgan for his sharpshooters to "pick off Fraser." This cannot be so. Capt. Bibby, the gallant and accomplished ancestor of the Bibby family in New-York, a gentleman as meritorious in his profession as he was exquisite in musical taste and execution and agreeable in society, who was aide-de-camp to Fraser, and was by him when he fell, says he was not "picked off" while on horseback (as generally received) animating his men, but mortally hurt by one of the thousands of bullets which were sleeting in volleys and single shots from the woods and trees around upon the British. This was while Fraser was on foot, standing in the rear of the Sixty-second Regiment, waiting for his horse, which had been sent back for shelter, to be brought up.

Gates may be truly said to have had nothing to do, anywhere or anyhow, with the victory won on this day, except so far as a certain nominal credit which inures to a commander-in-chief, provided he is within sound of the firing. Lord Mahon, in his *History of England*, (1772-80. London. 1851, vi., page 263,) draws the following comparison between Gates and Arnold: "The talents of that officer did not rise above mediocrity; but under him was serving Arnold—Arnold, the bold, the skillful, and the enterprising, and, as yet, the warm and thorough enemy of England." Again (vi., pages 290-1,) he remarks: "To Gates, as to their commander-in-chief, the same amount of praise [as to the troops for intrepidity, firmness, and readiness] can scarcely be awarded." "Of all the events in the American war, the greatest and most important, in its results at least, was Saratoga." So far as the result depended on military prowess, its merit, as I conceive, belongs mainly to the subordinate commanders; a large share to Stark, and a larger still to Arnold." The glory of the doing belongs to Arnold and to Morgan, both children of New-York, if the fact of their having been born on soil originally forming part of the Empire State, constitutes a valid claim to the honorable title of sons. Arnold—on this 7th of October, 1777—played the same part at Saratoga as Hancock on the 3d of July, 1863, at the decisive moment of Gettysburg. The brilliant soldier, of what was then Eastern New-York, was just in time in the moment of triumph, as was Hancock, the hero from Pennsylvania, was desperately wounded at the very moment when his clear head, his brilliant example, and his perfect conception of the necessities of the moment were all that was requisite to convert Lee's bloody reverse into a defeat and pursuit that would have made Gettysburg worse than a Waterloo cataclysm to the rebels.

There is no use of going into the details of this action, since they have been so often narrated. Suffice it to say that New-York troops were present in sufficient numbers, and behaved with distinguished gallantry, which entitles them to inscribe this victory on our State standards as one which New-England cannot appropriate, however well her contingent performed its duty on this occasion.

As for the British General, Hon. Sir Edward Cust, shall tell the story in his own honest and simple language. He says (Annals of the Wars of the AVIII., Series 1, Vol. III., page 201):

"Things continued, [i. e., since 19th September,] however, in the same state with Burgoyne till the 7th of October, when, there being no further intelligence or appearance of any expected co-operation, and foreseeing days of the proposed stay in the camp alone remaining, it was judged advisable to make a move forward to discover if there was any possible means of forcing a passage, and also to make a forage, for the greatest distress was beginning to be felt on account of the scarcity to the cattle. But while the detachment formed for this object, led on by Burgoyne himself, was moving round within a mile of the enemy's left, a very sudden and rapid attack was made by the patriots on the British left. Here Major Ackland sustained the shock with great resolution. The Germans, in a short time, came up to his support, but the increasing numbers of the enemy soon enabled them to extend their attack along the whole [centre (or right centre) and right] front, and at length the left [right] wing was compelled, by dint of force to give way. Brigadier Fraser fell mortally wounded, much regretted by all, and especially by his afflicted chief. Phillips and Riedesel were now ordered to cover the retreat, and the troops retired, hard pressed but in good order; the artillery, under Major Williams, doing good execution, but all the horses having been disabled, six of the guns were obliged to be abandoned. The troops had, however, scarcely entered their camp when it was stormed by the Americans, led on by Arnold. The light troops, under Lord Balcarras, defended the intrenchments with great spirit, and the attack was finally repulsed, Gen. Arnold being grievously wounded. But on the right, Lieut.-Col. Breyman, commanding the German reserve, was killed, and the enemy had gained an opening into the British camp on that side. Night put an end to the contest, and under cover of it the army was enabled to quit their camp and take post on the height above the hospital, so as to require the enemy also to form a new position."

Lord Mahon's *History of England* (1774-80) not being readily accessible as yet in this country, the reader may be glad to see a portion of his narrative "of the greatest and most important event, in its results, of the American [Revolutionary] War, Saratoga."

"On the 7th October, no intelligence having been received of the expected co-operation, [on the part of Sir Henry Clinton on this day only as yet before the Highland fortresses,] and little time remaining to spare, Burgoyne determined to make a movement to the enemy's left, with about 1,500 of his men, his object being to examine the best place for forcing a way through [Gates' army,] and meanwhile to cover the foragers. [British] troops were on their march accordingly when they found themselves anticipated by the enemy, who sallied forth in large numbers to assail them.

"Thus did Beamus Heights become the scene of a second conflict. From this, as from the former, Gen. Gates remained entirely aloof, on both days keeping close to his encampment. There also was Arnold—certainly not from inclination, but because a quarrel had arisen several days before between himself and Gates, who, in jealously it would seem, had deprived him of his command. For some time, though chafing, Arnold remained within the camp. But as he heard the firing grow louder and louder his impatience became uncontrollable, and at length, without instruction or permission, he rode off at full gallop to the field of battle. * * * Arnold rode about the field in every direction, seeking the hottest parts of the action, and wherever he went issuing his orders; and being the highest officer in rank that appeared upon the ground, [i. e., under fire,] his orders were obeyed. 'It is a curious fact,' adds his biographer, [Sparks,] 'that an officer who really had no command in the army was the leader in one of the most spirited and important battles of the Revolution.' Owing, in no slight degree, to his presence and exertions—charging, as he did more than once, sword in hand—the design of the British was foiled; they retreated hard pressed, but in good order, leaving behind six pieces of artillery, and with one of their most respected chiefs, Gen. Fraser, mortally wounded.

* * * * * * *

"Not satisfied with the success already gained, and impatient of delay, Arnold forthwith gave orders to storm the British lines. Assailed they were, accordingly, on several sides, and with great fury, the enemy rushing forward under a severe fire of grape-shot and small arms.

"Arnold, still on horseback, led the way boldly, forcing his way into the works; but was shot through the leg and disabled for many months to come. Another American officer, Gen. Lincoln, was almost equally conspicuous for bravery.

"At last, however, the assailants in this quarter, held as it was by the native British, were repulsed. But they proved more successful on another point, namely, the intrenchment of the German reserve commanded by Col. Breyman. Here the commander was killed and the intrenchment carried, and thus at the close of the day the Americans had not only won victory, but gained an opening on the British right and rear.

"Under these disadvantages the British during the night quitted their encampment, and took post on some neighboring heights."

A human heart open to pity cannot but sympathize with subsequent sufferings of Burgoyne and his devoted army, for devoted they were, and suffered every evil to which a soldier can be exposed with a constancy worthy of the traditionary fortitude of the Roman Legionaries at the best era of their undying fame. ANCHOR. (J. W. De F.)

A UNIQUE SURPRISE PARTY.

The Chicago *Times* has this account of a queer surprise party lately occurring in the suburbs of that city: "Major Jaynes, an old soldier, has had the misfortune to lose about 100 chickens by cholera this season, and the loss was not an easy one for him to bear. Accordingly, on last Monday evening a large number of the citizens of this place, armed with roosters, hens, and chickens, and headed by the Park Ridge Band, marched stealthily to the Major's residence. The gentleman had retired, but at a given signal the band struck up, and the invaders, by a skillful pulling at the chickens' necks, caused those bipeds to set up such a squawking as must have raised the devil himself. The Major sprang out of bed and rushed to the door, to find, instead of thieves making away with the rest of his capital, himself the victim of a surprise party. The rest is the same old story of a supper and a pleasant time."

MARK TWAIN'S WAR EXPERIENCES.

HIS GRAPHIC RECITAL OF THEM AT THE DINNER TO THE BOSTON ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY.

Mr. Samuel L. Clemens was a guest at the dinner given the Boston Ancient and Honorable Artillery company in Hartford by the Putnam Phalanx of that city, and in responding to a toast said:

"I wouldn't have missed being here for a good deal. The last time I had the privilege of breaking bread with soldiers was

INSTRUCTION.

IT IS A FACT THAT STENOGRAPHY IS THE best means for disciplining the mind, and it is equally true that after school years, in most cases, the time is passed in which the mind can be sufficiently disciplined to follow a speaker. Therefore, we recommend ourselves to parents and principals of schools to teach Stenography by a system, simple enough to begin with in primary classes, and being in harmony with Orthography, it will not only facilitate the study of grammar, but aid all other studies. Apply at
RUTHERFORD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Corner Broadway and 34th-st.

FRANCIS F. WILSON, A. M., AND JOHN M. KELLOGG, A. M., heads of the Classical and Mathematical Departments of the

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL

during the last 12 years, have withdrawn, and will open a school for the thorough and careful preparation of boys and young men for college, business, or scientific schools, Sept. 17, CORNER 39TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

MISS COMSTOCK,
NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH-ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK,
CLASSES ORGANIZED SEPT. 27-28.
The regular work of the school and the Kindergarten will begin
ON MONDAY,
OCT. FIRST.
Punctual attendance requested.

THE MODEL KINDERGARTEN

And Seminary for Kindergartners of Prof. JOHN KRAUS and Mrs. KRAUS-BOELTE, removed to No. 9 West 28th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway. Kindergarten and Advanced Classes will begin Oct. 2; Seminary for Kindergartners, Nov. 1. Prof. Kraus is a disciple of the Pestalozzi-Diesterweg-Froebel School, and one of the first propagators of the Kindergarten in this country. Mrs. Kraus-Boelte is a pupil and co-worker of Froebel's widow, with an experience of 19 years in Germany, England, and America.

Collegiate Institute.

No. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE, NEW-YORK CITY,
GEORGE W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

MME. DA SILVA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with Calisthenics, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above. A separate class for boys under thoroughly competent teachers. Lectures by Prof. B. Waterhouse Hawkins and Dr. Labberton.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
C. A. MILES, Principal,
REOPENED SEPT. 10.
For circular apply at No. 252 Madison-av., where Mr. Miles can be seen between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

D. S. EVERSON'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av., opposite Reservoir Park, reopens Sept. 19. "Short lessons thoroughly mastered."
Refers to the following patrons: Rev. Howard Crosby, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, Rev. Charles P. Bush, Rev. Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, Rev. E. N. White, Rev. Prof. Geo. L. Prentiss, Rev. T. Ralston Smith.

THE FIFTH-AV. SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Nos. 539, 541, and 543 5TH-AV., (45th-st.)
This approved School for Boys
of all ages will reopen at 9 A. M. MONDAY, Sept. 17. Callers received after Sept. 1, from 9 till 11 A. M. and from 3 to 4:30 P. M. E. A. GIBBENS, (Harvard.)
D. BEACH, Jr., (Yale.)

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S
French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen Thursday, Sept. 27. French instruction in all branches and English. German comprised in course of studies.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
CHESTER, PENN., opens September 12. location healthful; grounds ample; buildings commodious; thorough instruction in CIVIL ENGINEERING, the CLASSICS, and ENGLISH; careful supervision of cadets. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 1 Nassau-st., N. Y., or Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

MISS JAUDON'S
YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
AND KINDERGARTEN,
No. 32 East 31st-st.,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Young ladies prepared for the Harvard examinations.

NEW UP-TOWN SCHOOL.
Mme. A. Roch, (late of Vassar College,) No. 128 East 57th-st. First-class school for young ladies opens Sept. 24. Same advantages as abroad. Latest methods. Highest references. Advantages secured to early applicants.

AT WORK.—PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 805 Broadway, has begun its Fall and Winter work with a patronage and zest unprecedented. Its classes are rapidly filling and will soon be at their limit. Now is the time to join the army of workers. "Fall in." S. S. PACKARD, President.

NO. 9 WEST 39TH-ST.
Miss ANNA C. BRACKETT & Miss I. M. ELIOT'S School for Girls from 6 to 21, will reopen Tuesday, Oct. 2; prepares for any college or university if desired. For circulars and full information apply as above.

ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION, No. 64 MADISON-AV., will open again. Classes in light gymnastics and calisthenics, &c., for ladies, misses, and masters, MONDAY, Oct. 15. Circulars will be sent by addressing Prof. HENRY GEBHARD.

BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, ARITHmetic, Phonography, Spelling, &c.—DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, No. 1,193 Broadway; private lessons day or evening; terms easy; staff, cramped, trembling hand made easy.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPEtent masters, reopened her Boarding and Day School for boys under 15, at No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

MRS. WILLIAMS, NO. 26 W. 39TH-ST., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Increased accommodations and advantages secured to the preparatory department.

MR. C. C. MILLER RESPECTFULLY announces that he will form classes in Harmony, Composition, and Instrumentation, commencing Oct. 8. Particulars obtainable and applications received at Steinway Hall. Evening classes at No. 344 East 17th-st.

KEEP'S UMBRELLAS.—PATENT PROTECTed Rib Umbrella, in gingham, $1 each; KEEP'S Silk Umbrellas, best quality twilled silk, $3 each.
No. 427 Fulton-st., No. 323 6th-av., New-York.
Brooklyn. 623 Broadway, New-York.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, Downington, Penn.—Healthy location, careful instruction, home comforts, and charges very low; backward boys have special care. Address P. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL has removed to No. 1,481 Broadway, near 42d-st. The forty-first year begins Sept. 17. Primary, commercial, classical departments. M. M. HOBBY, W. L. AKIN, A. M., Principals.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 4 West 47th-st.; 20th year opens Sept. 27, 1877. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

ADVANCED GERMAN.—SCHOLARS CAN JOIN a pleasant class for literature and conversation. Address L. M., Box No. 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

PAINE'S COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY.—Paine's only up-town college. No. 907 Broadway, corner 20th-st.: Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Algebra, Correspondence; (Writing $3 monthly;) ladies' department.

ART.—LESSONS IN DRAWING AND PAINTING in oil and water colors, at studio or schools, by a graduate and medalist of the Academy of Design. M. SEYMOUR BLOODGOOD, Studio, No. 108 5th-av.

MRS. M. RODGERS GRIFFITTS, NO. 23 West 45th-st., will reopen her English, French, and German Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS TO the Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies and children, at No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, on Wednesday, the 26th September.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 1,267 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 24; thorough preparation for Harvard, Yale, Columbia, &c. Circulars at Putnam's book store, No. 182 5th-av.

THE ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART, FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 49 West 17th-st., New-York,
Will open on the first Monday of September.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER'S English and French Day School for Young Ladies, No. 148 Madison-av. reopens Sept. 24; Post-graduate class, Nov. 1.

RYE SEMINARY
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Address Mrs. S. J. LIFE, Rye, N. Y.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE.
FOR 25 BOYS.
O. W. STARR, A. M., Port Chester, N. Y.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' SCHOOLS, No. 12 East 47th-st. and No. 39 West 16th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Kindergarten, Oct. 2.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st-st.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.—A. COLIN, 1,267 Broadway. Special advantages for candidates for scientific schools or technical professions.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, AND A GOOD home with a mother's care, for a few boys.
GEORGE FILLOW, Wilton, Conn.

MISS S. D. DOREMUS
Reopens her day school for young ladies and children Oct. 2, at No. 47 East 21st-st.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Lyric Hall, 6th-av., opposite Reservoir Park. SPECIALTY, THOROUGHNESS.

LOUTREL INSTITUTE, BROADWAY AND 41ST-ST.—Private lessons day and evening; students fitted for college, business, &c.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, reopens Monday, Sept. 17. Circulars at Putnam's. Three boarders taken.

PHONIC SHORT-HAND.—THOROUGH INstruction by Mrs. E. B. BURNS, at Dolbear's College, No. 1,193 Broadway, 28th-st.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 70 WEST 52d-st., corner 6th-av. Dr. H. B. CHAPIN, Principal. Classical, commercial, and primary departments.

MRS. M. F. WALTON, A GRADUATE OF MRS. Kraus-Boëlte, will open a Kindergarten and Primary School at No. 63 East 52d-st., Oct. 1.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will be reopened on Sept. 17.

DR. A. CALLISEN'S DAY SCHOOL for boys, 131 West 43d-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

SIGNOR BENDELARI WILL RESUME SINGing lessons on Sept. 10. Address No. 220 West 42d-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON'S
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 10 Gramercy Park, New-York. Boys' Class and Kindergarten, Oct. 1.

STEVENS HIGH SCHOOL,
RIVER-ST.,
Between 5th and 6th sts.,
HOBOKEN, N. J.
French, German, and drawing taught in all the classes. Instruction given in the elements of natural history, of chemistry, and of physics, both by lectures and by text-books. Pupils fitted for college and for business.
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Four free scholarships in the Stevens Institute of Technology open to the competition of the graduates of the Stevens High School.
TERMS REDUCED.
For first and second classes, $100 per annum; for third and fourth classes, $150 per annum. Tuition per term in proportion.
Fall term begins Oct. 3.
For circular or catalogues apply to the Principal.
Prof. EDWARD WALL.

SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES—UNDER THE DIrection of L. SAUVEUR, Ph. D., LL. D., author of "Causeries avec mes élèves," "Entretiens sur la Grammaire," &c. FRENCH, GERMAN, LATIN, AND GREEK.—Opens Oct. 9. A pamphlet announcing and describing the reformation in the study of the ancient and modern languages, and containing the programme of sessions in New-York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City, and the names of the teachers, may be had at F. W. Christern's, Putnam's, or from Dr. L. Sauveur, at Buckingham Hotel, and at No. 1,485 Broadway. See the *Nation*.
Dr. Baralt will take charge of the Spanish and Italian Department. Interviews with him from 11 to 12 at the school, No. 1,435 Broadway. Interviews with the German Teacher from 11 to 12, at No. 1,193 Broadway.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN TEACHERS' Agency, No. 23 Union-square, Broadway side, New-York, recommends and indorses Principals, Professors, and Assistants of the highest culture and standing for colleges, public and private schools; accomplished Tutors and Governesses for families; also gives parents and guardians such advice respecting schools as enables them to select with perfect safety. Call on or address Miss M. J. YOUNG, American and Foreign Teachers' Agency, No. 23 Union-square.

MME. C. MEARS,
assisted by
Mlle. LOUISE SEE.
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 222 Madison-av., New-York. Fall session commenced Sept. 26.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.
No. 103 West 59th-st., on Central Park.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For boys and young men from 7 to 20.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and children, Cheshire, Conn.; pupils can enjoy home privileges, with thorough instruction and special attention to health. Address Miss H. E. CALHOUN, Cheshire, Conn.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL,
NO. 23 WEST 46TH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 20. Circulars and references sent on application.

MISS M. BRUYN REOPENS HER SCHOOL in English and French Sept. 24, at No. 114 West 22d-st.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. THOMAS R. ASH, No. 103 West 40th-st.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NEWTON, SUSSEX COUNTY, N. J.—Healthy; safe discipline; extensive course; thorough; $200 a year. S. S. STEVENS.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 East 19th-st., will re-open MONDAY, Sept. 24.

LAW SCHOOLS.

ANNUAL SESSION (19TH) OF THE LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Washington-square, begins Oct. 1 next, and ends June 17, 1878.
For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, Secretary of Council, No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Professor and Secretary of Faculty, No. 291 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED LADY TEACHER LIVing in one of the most beautiful and healthy places in Pennsylvania, desires to have some children placed under her care. She is perfectly competent to instruct them in the branches, and can give the best of references. Address AGNES. LIST, care of Mr. E. Leibert, Nazareth Hall, Northampton County, Penn.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, A SUCCESSFUL teacher, gives lessons in the French language at residences; rapid progress guaranteed to those in earnest; terms, 75 cents per lesson for one pupil, 25 cents for each additional pupil. Address ST. H., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND MATHematical teacher, classical gold medalist of foreign university, desires private pupils; City reference as to preparing for an English university, Harvard, Columbia, Yale Scientific School. Address TEACHER, Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY GRADUATE FROM A first-class school, and with the best of references, desires a position as visiting governess; is capable of teaching rudiments of music and drawing; references exchanged. Address, for one week, Miss R., Ocean Grove, N. J.

ACCOMPLISHED RESIDENT OR VISITING Professors, tutors, and governesses obtained through Teacher's Bureau; information given of good schools. Mrs. MITCHELL, 67 West 35th-st., N. Y.; Mademoiselle PRUD'HOMME, 1,014 12th-st., Washington, D. C.

AN ENGLISH VISITING GOVERNESS, successful and experienced, requires pupils; English, including modern literature, French, Latin, music and drawing. Address Oxford, Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

AN ENGLISH LADY WHO CONDUCTS PRIvate classes at her residence requires additional pupils; discipline maintained with gentle firmness; progress certain. Address LONDON, Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

WANTED—BY A TEACHER EMPLOYED FOR six years in a first class City school, private pupils for English, Latin, or Mathematics, or would teach for board. Address J. GRAY, Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

KEEP'S SUPER-STOUT ENGLISH HALF Hose, $3 dozen, 25 cents per pair. Keep's Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, $3 dozen, 25 cents each.
No. 427 Fulton-st., No. 323 6th-av., New-York.
Brooklyn. 623 Broadway, New-York.

AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS DESIRES An visiting or resident position to teach English, French, German, and music; highest testimonials. Address EARNEST, No. 67 West 35th-st.

A HARVARD GRADUATE, WITH TWO years' experience as teacher, desires a pupil; best references. Apply to E. S. MILLS, No. 150 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

A GERMAN LADY WHO HAS GREAT experience in teaching, conversation a specialty, wishes a few more pupils; best references; moderate terms. Address EMILY, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

AN ARTIST WHO HAS STUDIED ART several years in Europe will give private lessons in painting and drawing. Address WILLIAM GIFFORD, No. 83 Macdougal-st.

A PARISIAN LADY, GOOD TEACHER, desires new engagements for the Fall; conversation a specialty. Address D. S., Post Office Box No. 2,450, New-York.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—TO CLASSES, 50 cents; private, 75 cents an hour; private lessons at pupil's residence. Call on Prof. E. Jeanvenaud, No. 27 West 31st-st.

RELIABLE TEACHERS—IN EVERY DEPARTment instruction, high and low, for private pupils, families, schools, colleges, promptly obtained through SCHERMERHORN, Secretary, No. 30 East 14th-st.

SPANISH LANGUAGE FREE.—EVENING High School, 13th-st., near 6th-av., opens for registry Sept. 17; private lessons. Prof. DE TORNOS, No. 924 6th-av.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND GERman teacher desires private pupils; good references. Address HANOVERIAN, No. 324 5th-st.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN DRAWING FROM copy, cast and life, at studio or pupils residence. R. KOEHLER, No. 680 Broadway, Room No. 2.

A YOUNG NORTH GERMAN LADY GIVES lessons for 30 cents. Address EASY METHOD, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY

ROOMS WANTED.

ROOMS FOR THE WINTER.—PARTIES wishing to engage rooms for the Winter will do well by calling at the Prescott House; the house has been newly furnished and fitted up in first-class order; suites and single rooms very reasonable; a first-class restaurant connected with the hotel; meals served in rooms without extra charge.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, TWO furnished rooms, (sitting and bedroom,) without board, on 5th or Madison-av., not above 34th-st. Address M. T. R., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 4th day of October, A. D. 1877, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE W. CROSS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, before Mr. John W. Little, Register, on the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M.
LOUIS F. PAYN, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that AUGUST SOLELIAC, CHARLES SOLELIAC, and LOUIS SOLELIAC, of the City of Paterson, in the County of Passaic, and State of New-Jersey, have this day made an assignment to the subscriber of their estate for the equal benefit of their creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation within the term of three months.—Dated Sept. 7, 1877.
REECE M. OBERTEUFFER.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

MONEY FOR DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c.—Diamonds, watches, jewelry, silverware, camel's-hair shawls, silk, &c., bought and sold back at a very small advance. GEORGE C. ALLEN, Jeweler, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th-st.

BARGAINS IN DIAMONDS, GOLD WATCHES, chains, &c.—Watches, clocks, and jewelry repaired. GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,238 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

MRS. J. B. REID,
NO. 17 EAST 31ST-ST.,
Between Madison and 5th avs.
Offers elegantly-furnished parlors and extension, with entire second floor, four rooms; dressing-room, closet, bath, and every convenience for a comfortable and handsome home; private table only.
HIGHEST REFERENCE.

A LADY RESIDING IN AN ELEGANT HOUSE will rent the whole or any part to a family of refinement; private table; references exchanged. Address Murray Hill, Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE PLEASANT rooms for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, with superior board; could accommodate a party of gentlemen with the entire fourth floor; references. No. 130 West 43d-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OFFER DESIRABLE rooms, en suite or otherwise, to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, $7 to $10 per week each; home comforts assured; parties respecting the Sabbath desired. No. 233 East 57th-st.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN OBTAIN board in a private family; location and accommodation first class? Murray Hill. Address with reference and can be seen. M., Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

ELEGANT SECOND FLOOR AND BACK PARlor, No. 53 West Washington-square, corner West Washington-place; also, pleasant rooms for gentlemen, facing the Park; dining-room on parlor floor; table excellent; references.

NO. 46 WEST 51ST-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, en suite or singly; superior board; only parties willing to pay for such accommodations need apply; references exchanged. Mrs. E. J. RAYNOR.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 607, NEAR WINDSOR HOTEL.—Large, commodious, and elegant suite of apartments, richly furnished; with or without private table.

NO. 21 WEST 36TH-ST.—ELEGANT APARTments en suite or singly; with or without board; private table; unexceptionable accommodations; references exchanged.

FORTY-SECOND-ST., NO. 139 WEST, NEAR Rossmore and St. Cloud.—Elegant rooms; furniture new, and first-class table; terms moderate to first-class parties.

NO. 27 WEST 16TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, with board, for gentlemen and their wives, or parties of single gentlemen; references required.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., NO. 47 WEST.—Large, bright, well-furnished rooms, en suite or singly; fourth floor; also hall rooms; excellent table and service; references.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A VERY PLEASANT second floor—three rooms connecting and hall-room—hot and cold water in rooms, en suite or singly, on reasonable terms. No. 36 West 35th-st.

AT THE KITSELL HOUSE, NOS. 44, 42, 40 WEST 14TH-ST.—Rooms, with board, en suite or singly; permanent or transient; inducements to families and permanent guests; transient terms, $2 per day.

NO. 135 LEXINGTON-AV., CORNER 29TH-ST.—Three rooms on parlor floor; two on second floor; single rooms for gentlemen; house and table first-class; reference.

NO. 105 WEST 47TH-ST.—PRIVATE AMERican family owning residence has a second-story front room, with board, for gentleman and wife; reference.

TWENTY-FIRST-ST., NO. 350 WEST, near Elevated Depot.—Handsomely furnished large and single rooms; superior board; terms moderate; reference.

NO. 11 EAST 31ST-ST.—HANDSOME SUITE of rooms; first-class French table, private if desired; large front-parlor room; references.

NO. 58 WEST 33D-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with first-class board, to families or gentlemen; references.

A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT HALL ROOM, with or without board, with private family. No. 422 West 29th-st.

MRS. C. K. PARKER, OF NO. 72 MADISON-av., has several very desirable rooms to rent, with board, en suite or separately; reference.

TWO OR THREE VERY DESIRABLE front rooms, southern exposure, now vacant at Mrs. PITKIN'S, No. 432 Madison-av.; table first-class.

ONE SUITE OF DESIRABLE ROOMS FOR gentlemen, with board, separately if desired; references. Call at No. 49 West 48th-st.

FORTY-SIXTH-ST., NO. 23 EAST.—HANDsomely-furnished rooms to let, with board; sunny exposure; references exchanged.

ELDERLY OR TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with board and comforts of a home; references exchanged. No. 94 West 10th-st.

FORTY-FIFTH-ST., WEST, NO. 211.—SIX doors from Broadway cars, in elegant block; strictly first-class house; superior table; references.

NO. 111 MADISON-AV., NEAR 30TH-ST.—A superior board and large third-story front or back room; third floor to adults. Call or address F. T.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND HANDSOME rooms with every convenience; terms moderate. Call at No. 242 East 41st-st.

ONE ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOM, with spring price bath; also, single rooms, with board. No. 345 West 34th-st., near station Elevated Railroad.

NO. 37 EAST 29TH-ST.—PRIVATE FAMILY will rent second floor; all conveniences, with excellent board; references.

TWENTY-EIGHTH-ST., NO. 314 WEST.—Pleasant rooms in small family, with good board, at moderate prices; references.

NO. 280 MADISON-AV., CORNER 40TH-ST.—Two well-furnished rooms on second floor to let, with board; reference given and required.

NO. 2 EAST 34TH-ST., FIRST DOOR FROM 5TH-AV.—Pleasant rooms, with or without board, for gentlemen or gentlemen and wife; terms moderate.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS WITH board, en suite or singly; also single rooms. No. 103 West 38th-st.

NO. 46 WEST 32D-ST.—ELEGANT SECOND floor, three rooms; two front rooms third floor, with board.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 33.—SUITES, TWO AND three rooms; private tables or board; also, family; single rooms.

NO. 54 WEST 38TH-ST., SECOND STORY alcove room with board, and two hall rooms; references.

A PRIVATE NEW-ENGLAND FAMILY, RESiding at No. 115 West 38th-st., have pleasant rooms, with board.

PARLOR OR FIRST FLOOR AND BACK room on second floor, with superior board; references. No. 49 7th-av., between 13th and 14th sts.

NO. 37 WEST 39TH-ST.—SECOND FLOOR en suite, with strictly first-class board; private table if preferred.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST., EAST, NO. 104.—Pleasant rooms, with good board, for gentleman and wife, or gentlemen; terms moderate; references.

ONE SUITE OF ROOMS ON PARLOR FLOOR, nicely furnished; private table if desired. No. 106 Madison-av.

THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST., NO. 112 WEST.—Third-story front room and bedroom to let, with board; terms moderate.

NO. 6 EAST 32D.—HANDSOME ROOMS, WITH board, to families or gentlemen; private table, if desired; references.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 5, NEAR BREVOORT HOUSE.—Two elegantly-furnished suites, with board; also single rooms.

NO. 13 WEST 29TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, with or without board or private table; references exchanged.

ONE SUITE ON PARLOR FLOOR AND OTHER rooms to let, with first-class board. No. 12 East 17th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

NO. 249 WEST 14TH-ST.—WITH BOARD; large and hall-room to family or gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 310 WEST 33D-ST.—SECOND-STORY front alcove room, with board for two, $20 per week; hall room, $7 50; references.

FORTY-SECOND-ST., NO. 142—ADJOINING St. Cloud Hotel.—Unusually elegant rooms for families and gentlemen, with first-class board.

NO. 19 WEST 21ST-ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, en suite or separately, with or without private table; references.

NO. 38 EAST 20TH-ST.—SUITES OF ROOMS handsomely furnished, with private table; rooms for gentlemen; references.

NO. 43 WEST 28TH-ST.—ROOMS HANDsomely furnished to let, with board; house and table first class; table boarders.

WILLIAM B. ELMER, NO. 41 WEST 22D-ST., has several rooms, with board, to desirable parties.

NEAR MADISON-SQUARE, NO. 54 EAST 25TH-ST.—Handsome furnished rooms, with or without board. Table board.

NO. 48 WEST 20TH-ST.—BEAUTIFUL SUITES of rooms for married couple and single gentlemen, with board; references.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK.—DESIRABLE rooms to let with board; transient or permanent; also table board.

AT NO. 53 EAST 9TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished front, back, and hall rooms, with board; also table board; references.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST., NO. 62 WEST.—NEW and elegantly-furnished rooms; table and appointments unexceptional; reference exchanged.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 341—MRS. SEAVER.—HANDsomely-furnished rooms, with private table.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD.—NO. 255 4th-av., near 20th-st.; references.

NO. 18 EAST 32D-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms to let, with board; references.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 81, NEAR 16TH-ST.—Rooms, en suite and singly, with board; references.

NO. 20 EAST 35TH-ST.—LARGE FOURTH floor front room, with board. Mrs. CHEETHAM.

NO. 12 WEST 38TH-ST.—TWO FLOORS, SEPArately or together; with or without private table.

NO. 17 EAST 37TH-ST.—SUITE OF FRONT rooms with board; also other rooms. Reference.

NO. 232 EAST 12TH-ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board; references required.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 385.—ELEGANT APARTments en suite, with private table; references.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A FAMILY OF THREE, OCCUPYING A four-story high-stoop house not two blocks from the Windsor House, west, have two rooms, third floor, with board, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; running water in each room, with closet attached; open grates and every comfort; references exchanged. Address HOME, Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WILL LET ALL or the greater part of their house, located on Murray Hill, close to 5th-av., with private table only, to one or two families. Address SPENCER, Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

FIFTH-AV., NOS. 509 AND 511.—LARGE magnificently-furnished apartments, with private table or French table d'hôte, as preferred; buildings and garden cover 100 feet frontage on 5th-av.; also private stable to let on 43d-st.

KEEP'S RED FLANNEL UNDERWEAR.—Very best quality Drawers, elegantly made, $1 50 each.—Undervests, elegantly made, $1 50 each.
No. 427 Fulton-st., No. 323 6th-av., New-York.
Brooklyn. No. 623 Broadway, New-York.

TWO HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED FLOORS to rent, with board; en suite or singly; private table if desired; references. Nos. 106 and 108 East 23d-st.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN OBTAIN board in a private family; location and accommodation first-class. Address Murray Hill, Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO 1,238 BROADWAY.

TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 213 WEST.—Handsomely-furnished front room, second floor; every convenience; first-class board; $20 for two; third floor, $18; references.

NO. 31 WEST 18TH-ST.—TWO HANDSOMELY-furnished parlors (with ample closets, hot and cold water) to let, with first-class board; also, other rooms, en suite and singly.

ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY.
NO. 114 EAST 19TH-ST.
Handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite and singly, with board; table, location, and all appointments first-class.

FIFTH-AV.—MRS. S. W. BOOTH HAS RENTED and refitted house No. 287 5th-av., and can offer elegantly-furnished rooms with private table; also rooms for single gentlemen.

DESIRABLE ROOMS TO RENT WITH board; private family; references. Address H., Box No. 255 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO 1,238 BROADWAY.

NO. 434 5TH-AV.
A superb suite of apartments, five rooms, with private table; also one smaller suite, second story; appointments thoroughly first-class.

ONE CHOICE SUITE AND ONE SINGLE room, with board, family occupying their own house; unexceptionable references given and required. No. 43 West 22d-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 110.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished suite of rooms on second floor, with private table; southern exposure; appointments thoroughly first-class; reference required.

NO. 108 WEST 43D-ST.—PRIVATE FAMILY will let the second or third story front and hall rooms, with board; superior location and accommodations; references.

A RECEPTION ROOM AND BEDROOM, SUITAable for one or two gentlemen; also one large and two single rooms, with good board. Call at No. 313 West 19th-st.

NO. 67 38TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Elegant parlor and third floors, with private tables only; also, large front room and front basement.

NO. 41 EAST 29TH-ST.—NICELY FURnished front rooms to rent; second and third floors; southern exposure; good table; references.

NO. 309 5TH-AV.—DESIRABLE SUITES OF rooms, with or without private table; single rooms for gentlemen.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED BACK PARLOR, also two suites of rooms for families to let, with board. No. 41 West 22d-st. WM. B. ELMER.

NO. 122 MADISON-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, suite or singly; with or without private table; references exchanged.

NO. 28 WEST 31ST-ST., FURNISHED rooms in suite or single, with board. References. Mrs. R. PALMER.

NO. 191 MADISON-AV.—ROOMS, EN SUITE or separately, with or without private table; also, room on parlor floor; references.

THIRTY-SIXTH-ST., NO. 10 EAST—HANDsome rooms, with or without private table; reference required.

NO. 56 WEST 39TH-ST.—ROOMS, WITH board; also second floor; private table if preferred; references exchanged.

NO. 20 EAST 32D-ST.—NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, with board, at moderate rates, near 6th-av., hall rooms, $8. References.

NO. 125 5TH-AV.—ROOMS NEWLY FURnished, singly or en suite, with board; house strictly first class; references.

ONE SECOND-STORY—SINGLY OR EN SUITE, with board; neighborhood good; terms reasonable; references. No. 232 West 11th-st.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., NO. 225 WEST.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with first-class board; references exchanged.

A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM—WITH SUNday board: American family, where there are no other boarders. Address D., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

NO. 438 WEST 23D-ST.—ELEGANTLY-FURnished rooms, with or without board; house kept by owner.

BOARDERS WANTED — 23D-ST., NO. 233 West.—Two large, elegant front rooms; also, large parlor; first-class board; references.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH, BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without private table.

NO. 8 EAST 9TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsomely furnished apartments with or without private table; references.

HARLEM.—HANDSOME ALCOVE ROOM, WITH board, in private family; near boat and cars; references exchanged. Address W. J., No. 152 East 127th-st.

MRS. A. WYCKOFF, NO. 439 5TH-AV., has one suite of rooms to let, with private table, to a family of adults.

NO. 43 EAST 20TH-ST.—SECOND FLOOR, handsomely furnished; table and attendance first class; also other rooms; references.

NO. 30 EAST 22D-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished connecting rooms on second floor, sunny exposure, with first-class board; references.

PLEASANTLY-FURNISHED SUITES OF rooms and a few single rooms, with board. No. 133 West 41st-st.

NO. 16 EAST 23D-ST., MADISON SQUARE.—Two large rooms on third floor, with board; one single room; reference.

TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 205 WEST.—Sunny rooms, with board, from $12 to $

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE SUICIDE OF ANDREW NEILSEN.

A STRANGE STORY IN RELATION THERETO—WAS THERE A CONSPIRACY IN THE CASE?—A STATEMENT BY THE SUICIDE'S LAWYER.

An investigation of the circumstances surrounding the suicide of Andrew Neilsen, which occurred at the Central Hotel, No. 253 Canal-street, on Friday, showed that the act of self-destruction was induced by the belief that he was the victim of a base conspiracy to ruin him. Neilsen was a Norwegian, about 34 years of age, and had been about eight years in this country. He had been employed as a waiter and superintendent in several small hotels and restaurants, and by his steady and industrious habits and his economical mode of life had succeeded in saving quite a respectable sum of money. He had been married between six and seven years, and his wife is now at Frankenstein's Hotel in Broome-street, where she has been employed as cook for a year past. The only issue of the marriage, a boy between 5 and 6 years old, is living with her. The couple have been separated for nearly two years. When the separation occurred Neilsen retained possession of the child. Last Summer he opened a small restaurant at Far Rockaway, and hired Elizabeth Schlottman, a girl 13 years of age, as a servant and nurse for the child. She remained with him for about a month. During that time Neilsen claimed that he found the girl addicted to immoral practices, and, as stated by the lawyer who has charge of his affairs, Neilsen charged the girl with vile and unnatural conduct toward his little boy, and he thereupon discharged her. When he came to this City after the close of the season at Rockaway, he desired to institute criminal proceedings against the girl for her conduct, and with this object in view he appeared before Justice Duffy, at the Tombs Police Court. The magistrate on hearing his story was unwilling to credit, it so disgusting were the details, but issued a summons for the girl to appear before him. This summons was not obeyed, and by the advice of his lawyer Neilsen allowed the matter to drop. Soon after he was arrested on a civil order of arrest on complaint of the girl's father, who charged him with having seduced his daughter. His counsel succeeded in having the order of arrest vacated, and he was discharged from custody. The suit for damages is still pending, however, in the Supreme Court. While he was locked up in Ludlow-Street Jail his wife took possession of their child.

About three weeks ago Neilsen obtained employment at the Central Hotel, and boarded there continually since. He was anxious about the civil suit which had been instituted against him, and became impressed with the idea that it was the result of a conspiracy on the part of the parents of the girl Elizabeth Schlottman to ruin him financially and destroy his character. This fear of moral and financial ruin doubtless induced him to terminate his existence, which he accomplished by taking prussic acid. Where he obtained the poison has not been ascertained.

Mrs. Neilsen said to a TIMES reporter last evening that she had been separated from her husband for nearly two years. They had not lived happily together, but she declined to state what led to their final separation. She said that she supposed her husband had spent the Summer in Saratoga as a cook at a hotel, and did not know that he had kept a restaurant at Rockaway. When asked why her husband had committed suicide she said, "I don't know," and burst into tears.

Mr. Herman Stiefel, the counsel of Neilsen, was found at his residence, No. 718 Sixth-street, last evening by a TIMES reporter, and, in answer to a request that he would state what he knew of Neilsen, replied as follows: "I know nothing of Neilsen's previous history. He was a Norwegian, and could speak German and English. I believe him to have been a man of sober, steady habits, and never heard anything to the contrary. I first met him at Far Rockaway last Summer. He kept a small restaurant there, and I used to call in there occasionally, and have something to eat. There was no person with him in the house except his only son, a boy of about 5 years of age, and the girl, Schlottman, about 13 years old, a sort of nurse and general servant. After I discontinued my visits to Rockaway I lost sight of Neilsen and heard no more of him until the time of his arrest, when he sent for me. I should say that I understood that Neilsen was married, but was not living with his wife. I knew nothing of the cause which separated them. When I visited Neilsen in prison I found he had been arrested by Deputy Sheriff Finn, under an order issued by Judge Donohue, in an action for seduction, in the Supreme Court, at the suit of the father as the guardian and next friend of Elizabeth Schlottman, and held to bail. I learned from him that the girl Schlottman was a very vicious and depraved person; that during the time she was in his employment at Far Rockaway—he hired her in July and she left in August of the present year—she had tutored his little boy to practice the most vile and disgusting habits. Neilsen denied in a most emphatic manner the crime imputed to him, and charged that it was a conspiracy of the girl's parents to extort money from him; he said he wished very much to go to Europe, and urged me to expedite his release; an application was accordingly made to Judge Donohue the day the order was made returnable for the discharge of Neilsen, and on it being shown that the papers on which the order of arrest was granted were not sufficient to justify the order, the prisoner was discharged. The action was brought for seduction, but the complaint also contained a count for a criminal assault. When Neilsen was released he did not seem anxious to go to Europe. On the contrary, when he last visited me, on the 4th inst., he said he had changed his mind, and would remain here and have that case brought to an issue. He did not appear despondent, nor was there anything unusual in his manner or appearance to lead me to think he contemplated suicide. An answer was filed to the complaint containing a general denial of the allegations of the Schlottmans." The following is a copy of the letter received by Mr. Stiefel, written in English by Neilsen.

DEAR SIR: I am very thankful to you for your kind efforts in liberating me from jail with so much promptness. I have confidence in you, and have no doubt could I live so long to see the trial come off that you would bring it to a successful issue. If my wife wishes to go on with the case, I hope that you will prosecute the conspirators. Good by. I can't live no longer. Wishing you success, I remain, yours, ANDREW NEILSEN.

The parents of Elizabeth Schlottman, the girl who appears to have driven Neilsen to suicide, deny in the most indignant terms the grave charge against their daughter made by Neilsen. They say that Elizabeth was a modest, virtuous girl when she went into Neilsen's employ, and that he attempted to ruin her.

The remains of Neilsen were claimed by his brother yesterday and were delivered to him by order of Coroner Croker. They were removed to the brother's residence, No. 326 West Sixteenth-street, to await interment.

ROBBED BY A SHIPMATE.

George Wilson, a sailor in the United States Navy, returned home after a three years' cruise recently, and on Thursday last was paid off at the Navy-yard, receiving $850. Previous to going to sea he had deposited a sum of money in the Seaman's Savings Bank, which, with accrued interest, amounted to $700. This money he drew from the bank, and, with $1,550 in his possession, started on a "spree." He visited the low resorts which abound in the Fourth Ward, and soon became intoxicated. While in that condition he met a casual acquaintance, who borrowed $300 from him. Early on Friday morning he entered the sailors' boarding-house kept by Mrs. Sally Rielly, at No. 351 Water street, where he had taken lodgings, having at that time in his possession $1,235 in greenbacks, which he had placed in an inside pocket. Instead of going to bed, Wilson threw off his coat and waistcoat, and lying down on a lounge in the sitting-room soon fell asleep. While sleeping a shipmate, named Stephen McDonald, entered the room and took the money out of the waistcoat, telling a young daughter of Mrs. Rielly, who was present, that he would take the money up stairs for safe keeping. Instead of doing so, however, McDonald left the house, taking the money with him, and has not been seen since, leaving his shipmate almost destitute. When Wilson awoke he missed his money, and at once informed the Police, who are searching for the thief.

A MONSTER DEVIL-FISH.

The steamer Cortes, from St. John, Newfoundland, will to-morrow arrive in this port, bringing the largest sea monster ever captured. Persons who have been skeptical of the enormous size to which the devil-fish develops will have a chance to throw aside their unbelief. This newcomer is 40 feet long. For a year past the proprietors of the aquarium have made efforts to secure a large one, not expecting, however, such success as they have met with in the present capture. The monster now coming was caught at Catalina, Newfoundland, last Monday. It was driven upon the coast during a severe gale, and while in an exhausted condition was secured by two brothers named Keals, taken to St. John, and thence shipped to this City. By actual measurement it is 40 feet 6 inches between extremities, from the point of one of its arms to the end of its tail. The body is 10 feet long. A tank will have to be built for its reception, and 200 gallons of alcohol will be needed to preserve it from decay.

THE GILMAN FORGERIES.

There were few new developments of interest in the Gilman forgery case yesterday. Several conferences have been held looking to a compromise, but no settlement has yet been arrived at. It is given out that Gilman's private safe will probably be opened on Monday, but this is regarded as a threat to the relatives to hurry up. It was learned yesterday that in addition to the assets previously reported, Gilman owned a share in the Sun Mutual Insurance Company stock, and that he recently transferred 88 other shares, but these have all been examined and found to be correct. A prominent insurance scrip broker said yesterday that in addition to Gilman's losses in Sun Mutual scrip in 1867, he also lost heavily in Columbia Mutual scrip in 1870, and in fire insurance stocks at the time of the Chicago fire. The broker also says that he knew Gilman to be financially embarrassed in 1874, but previous to that year believed him to be all right.

THE UNIVERSAL LIFE.

ITS PROPOSITION TO THE POLICY-HOLDERS—AN ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF "SCALING"—HOW THE PLAN IS RECEIVED.

The Universal Life Insurance Company has issued an address to its policy-holders, accompanied by a contract for them to sign agreeing to cut down the face of their policies. The address sets forth that the Superintendent of Insurance deemed it his duty to report the company insolvent, and a motion was made to appoint a Receiver, and a Referee was appointed to take testimony as to the facts. On the 14th of September "a petition of a large number of policy-holders" was presented asking for a suspension of the proceedings in order that the company might make some adjustment of its affairs, and avoid a Receivership. The address then explains the difference of opinion which exists between the company and the Superintendent in regard to the value of the assets, and insists that real estate which cost the company more than it would realize at this time should not be valued upon a present cash basis. If a Receiver should be appointed extraordinary litigation and costs and expenses would follow. In order to avoid this the company makes the following proposition:

"You to release to the company one-half of your policy, and—except on paid up policies—pay only one-half of present premiums; all the assets of the company over and above its liabilities to be annually applied to the restoration of all policies to their original condition—the stockholders to have no profits, nor even interest on their stock, until all policies are thus restored."

Following the above proposition come a number of persuasive "points," ending with the following:

Fourth—From the articles entitled "Life Insurance Assets and Liabilities" which we send you, you will see that there can be no doubt as to the realization by the company of a large surplus with which to restore, in the way proposed, to each assured all that he shall release; and you will also see from the articles entitled "Receiverships" the full nature of the calamities we are striving to avoid.

Fifth—Policy-holders will, in fact, be as well off by the adoption of the plan proposed as though we should succeed, after a tedious contest, in having the company judicially declared solvent, as all the assets will be retained by the company, and the expenses of a lengthy litigation will be saved.

Sixth—The stockholders will have no interest, of any name or nature, in any profits until the policy-holders are made whole as proposed; and, of course they will never realize anything, in interest or otherwise—although they have paid into the company $200,000 in cash—unless the company should succeed in fully restoring policy-holders' interests as proposed.

This proposition has the approval of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, the Attorney-General, and the court.

The above address is supplemented by a long contract for the assured to sign, agreeing to a reduction of one-half of the amount of the policy. A part of the consideration for doing so is a reduction of one-half of the premium. The stockholders also agree that one-half of the profits of every nature hereafter accruing shall be annually divided among the policy-holders, until such dividends shall have increased the amounts of the several policies to the figure prior to the reduction. In case any dividends shall be paid to the stockholders of said company before all the policies are restored, the agreement is to be null and void.

The above propositions have not been, thus far, responded to favorably. The policy-holders deem a change of management quite as desirable as the cutting down of 50 per cent. of their policies.

TROUBLE AMONG THE FIRE COMPANIES.

The State Superintendent's force is busy in the offices of the various Fire Insurance Companies, and the result will probably be a closing up of eight or ten of the small offices. The Superintendent's valuation of assets generally is very different from the companies' estimates, and therefore deficiences will be reported. The Brewers' and Maltsters' was the first to suffer, and now follows the Arctic Fire Insurance Company. The impairment of the funds of this corporation is reported at 15 per cent. of its capital of $2000,000. The company has not yet decided upon a course of action, whether it will reinsure its risks and close its business or make up the deficit. There will be a meeting of Directors on Monday. The officers of the Arctic make the same complaint of the bad faith of McCall, who promises not to make public the result of the examination until the company shall have an opportunity to make the deficit good. The effect is to injure the companies, without any corresponding benefit to the insured.

The last annual report of the Arctic Company showed its assets to be $213,333 24, and its liabilities, $232,882 13. The officers have "nothing to say" in regard to the Superintendent's estimate of the assets.

A FIERCE ASSAULT WITH AN AXE.

On Friday night last John Connell, of No. 13 Broome-street, engineer of the tug-boat Unit; Patrick Huston, engineer of the ferry-boat George Law, of the Grand-street line, and Eugene D. Angell, of No. 139 Cedar-street, engineer of the tug-boat George W. Tappen, went on a carousal together, and by midnight became grossly inebriated. In their drunken condition they went on board the tug-boat George Tappen, which was lying at the foot of Pike-street, and soon became involved in a dispute. Huston having sided with Connell against Angell, the latter grew enraged, and running to the engine-room seized a large axe, and approaching Huston struck him a terrible blow on the head, felling him to the deck with a fractured skull. Glaring at Connell he swore that he would kill him too. Connell, frightened at the man's drunken ferocity, sprang from the boat and ran swiftly from the scene of the assault, crying loudly, "Murder, watch, help!" The cries attracted the attention of Officer Bennett, of the Seventh Precinct, who, with Connell, went to the boat, on the deck of which they found Huston lying insensible in a pool of blood. Officer Bennett, finding that the wounded man was very seriously injured, rapped for assistance, bringing Officer Miles to his aid. The two officers carried the insensible man to the station, and from there he was conveyed to the hospital. The officers then returned to the tug-boat to make a search. While proceeding to the engineer's room the door of the room was suddenly swung open, and Angell rushed out, and running swiftly to the end of the boat plunged into the river. The officers pursued him in a row-boat, and succeeded in capturing him without much difficulty. When arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court, Connell swore to the fact of Angell's having committed the assault, as Huston was unable to appear himself. The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was committed for trial without bail. Connell being committed to the House of Detention as a witness in default of $500 bail.

STABBING AFFRAY IN WORTH-STREET.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning Thomas McConnell, of No. 91 Mulberry-street, and Michael Heffernan, of No. 27 Mulberry-street, became engaged in a quarrel in front of No. 170 Worth-street, about the payment for some oysters of which they had partaken in a neighboring saloon. A fight ensued, during which Heffernan stabbed McConnell in the left side and back with a pocket-knife, inflicting two severe wounds. Heffernan ran off immediately after the stabbing and made his escape. McConnell was found by Patrolman Lake, of the Fourteenth Precinct, and taken to the Chambers-Street Hospital, where his wounds were dressed. The Police are looking for Heffernan.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship City of Atlanta, for Charleston.—C. C. Haskell, Rev. Mr. Pope, Miss K. Lowery, Mrs. J. Magorty and child, H. C. Von der Luhe, E. M. Roberts, M. Sheridan, E. Neustadder, C. S. Minot, Miss C. Trusker, M. E. Carter, Lieut. W. B. Homer, J. W. Knott, P. N. Cohen, A. Chaness, Master Flynn, James Powell, H. Brown, W. J. Lodge, Mrs. R. Kahrs, N. L. Tracy, H. N. Robinson, P. Fischler, F. Early, Mrs. E. Jackson and daughter, Mrs. P. J. Smith, W. K. Smith, M. T. Lileybau, J. H. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Bacon, Rev. and Mrs. L. Phelps, D. P. Baker, Jr., James Sterling, J. T. Paine, W. M. Akley, G. H. Akley, Mr. and Mrs. Evarts, O. Follier, T. West, F. R. Purse, S. C. Grant, F. G. Basen, R. Blake, W. Johnson.

In steam-ship State of Texas, for Galveston.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Horton and child, Mr. and Mrs. D. Condon, son, and daughter, F. H. Grover, F. H. Thorp, E. G. Fitzhugh, W. K. Fitzhugh, J. B. Thorp, L. W. Gifford, M. E. Broome, J. Shuiel, J. Rutledge, A. Ruprecht, C. F. Jewett, T. W. Stillwell, William Rowe, William Regan, D. M. Van Newland, John B. Bullard, J. E. Geisler, James Donnelly, Albert Fliford, A. D. Furguson, E. T. Murray, L. F. Parker, E. M. Mann.

In steam-ship City of Mexico, for Havana, &c.—Mrs. C. Fleming Fernandez, James Hughes, B. Amstaedt, D. J. Sutherland, E. Estrada, A. B. Westrup, A. Arkwright, J. W. Blaisdell, O. G. Barrett, James Orr, G. Becket, J. Nuveda, E. C. R. Milford, G. A. Martineau, Ramon Vala, J. M. Iglesias and son, Jose Sanchez, J. Garcia, H. Baker, William Milns and son.

In steam-ship New-Orleans, for New-Orleans.—Mrs. C. Chaffee and child, Miss Kelley, Mrs. P. Houghton and child, Joseph McElroy, Mrs. Maxwell, Miss Maxwell, W. Kelley, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Osgood, J. L. Osgood, Thomas Carter, W. Creevey, Miss A. W. Creevey, G. Kohn, A. Grima, L. E. Boquette, A. J. Macauley, Frank Martin.

In steam-ship Carondelet, for Nassau, N. P.—Hon. M. Chance, Mrs. F. A. Mason and child, Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Bierstadt, C. C. Hall, Miss Osborn, J. M. Tuttle, W. E. Aunbrister, Mr. and Mrs. R. Cape, A. Cuadra, F. Moreau, G. B. Wright, D. Adderley, Miss Donohoe, F. C. Benoud, Mrs. Charles Bodie, Timothy Blair.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Germanic, from Liverpool.—E. Atkinson, A. Adie, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Anderson, Mrs. E. Atkinson, Miss Anne G. Atkinson, R. P. Alden, T. D. Beach, Chas. D. Beach, H. Beaudrey, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Bruggerhof, C. W. Barker, H. Barker, Capt. Brooks, Capt. Bingham, Mr. and Mrs. F. Blumenthal, F. De Barry, Mr. and Mrs. B. Bixler, Capt. W. L. Bryde, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Barbour, Miss Catlin, Dr. and Mrs. T. F. Cock, Mrs. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Coleman, G. Cramer, Mr. and Mrs. Bowles Colgate, J. K. Clarke, Frank Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Cottinet, Miss Fanny Cottinet, Chas. C. Cottinet, Rowlans Cottinet, Miss Duerden, Charles Dana, Miss M. Dunlap, Mr. and Mrs. Develin, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Ely, Miss Nelly Forster, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Fischer, Charles Fowler, Mrs. C. P. Fischer, Miss C. P. Fischer, T. T. Flaherty, John C. Griffin, Mr. Griffin, Bernard Gaffrey, G. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Hitz, W. Hidden, J. M. Hart, William Heath, Mr. and Mrs. T. Hogan, Jefferson Hogan, Dr. Samuel Johnston, Col. and Mrs. E. C. James, Isaacs Jenks, Jr., Mr. Kramer, Miss Alice Kinney, Mr. and Mrs. Warring Kennedy, Miss Jane Kennedy, Miss Eva Kennedy, Master W. G. Kennedy, Baron Von Foster, Don F. F. Carvallo, Don Paulo de Almeida, Masters James and Herbert C. Kennedy, Miss Kate D. Leggett, Mr. and Mrs. J. Leaycraft, Miss Leaycraft, Miss Agnes Leaycraft, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Livingston and infant, J. H. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Marples, Miss Marples, Mrs. Hall McAllister, Miss Marianne McAllister, Miss Edith McAllister, William Mayer, A. Meyer, J. F. McGrady, J. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Mayers, A. R. Merrian, Mrs. J. Mason, G. M. Miller, Mrs. C. D. Medina, Mrs. R. Massett, Miss E. Massett, Miss Macaw, Rev. Thomas Norris, G. H. Olin, Mr. and Mrs. Sartell Prentice, Thomas Poiza, Miss Mary P. Perley, Miss Edith Perley, R. D. Peebles, George Pim, Mrs. W. Reynolds, Miss M. Reynolds, N. Burton Rodgers, John H. Springmann, Mrs. G. E. Skinner, William Small, Dr. and Mrs. D. B. Smith, Miss F. A. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. A. Stone, W. Silsbee, John V. Slattery, W. H. F. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. Randolph W. Townsend, Rev. T. A. Tighe, W. B. Thornburgh, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Twombly, Masters J. F. and S. C. Twombly, A. Ugarte, Mrs. E. F. Whitney, Master H. P. Whitney, Miss P. F. Whitney, Dr. W. H. White, J. Turner White, E. E. Wise, E. H. Wells, E. K. Warren, Henry E. Williams, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Waterhouse, J. Weir, Miss A. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Ira S. Younglove, P. Nash, James Brauer.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:03 | Sun sets.....5:32 | Moon sets....5:39

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

P. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook...8:02	Gov. Island...8:51
	Hell Gate...10:13

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, OCT. 6.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; State of Texas, Nickerson, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; City of Atlanta, Woodhull, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Algiers, Hawthorn, New-Orleans, Bogert & Morgan; E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., J. L. Roome, Jr.; New-Orleans, Dearborn, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; Nereus, Hallett, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Ethiopia, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; City of Richmond, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool, via Queenstown, John G. Dale; San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah, Geo. Young; Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., William P. Clyde & Co.; Celtic, (Br.,) Gleadell, Liverpool, via Queenstown, R. J. Cortis; Denmark, (Br.,) Williams, London, F. W. J. Hurst; Wesor, (Ger.,) Barre, Bremen, via Southampton; Gilsland, (Br.,) Rutter, Havre, J. S. Tucker & Co.; Egypt, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool, F. W. J. Hurst; City of Mexico, McIntosh, Havana, &c., F. Alexandre & Sons; Carondelet, Faircloth, Nassau, N. P., Murray, Ferris & Co.; E. C. Biddle, Davis, Philadelphia, James Hand.

Ship Zouave, Means, Bremon, Germany, Dill & Radmann.

Barks Linea, (Ger.,) Ellenbrock, Bremen, Germany, Charles Luling; Viator, (Norw.,) Esa, Rotterdam, Louis Tetens; Perthshire, (Br.,) Alexander, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders, J. S. Tucker & Co.; Eureka, Chopel, Dunkirk, Vernon H. Brown & Co.; Nuovo Veritz, (Ital.,) Bertolotto, Cork or Falmouth for orders, John C. Seager; Eccleshausen, (Br.,) Greene, London, C. W. Bertaux; Billy Simpson, (Br.,) Porter, Trieste, J. P Whitney & Co.; Almathea, (Norw.,) Salvosen, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders, Benham & Boyesen.

Brigs Nellie, Higgins, Christianstadt and St. Croix, Roche Bros. & Co.; Ransom, (Br.,) Litson, Puerto Cabello, Penison & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Germanic, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool Sept. 27, via Queenstown 27th, with mdse. and passengers to R. J. Cortis.

Steam-ship Mosel, (Ger.,) Neynaber, Bremen Sept. 22, via Southampton 25th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship Graf Bismarck, (Ger.,) Hagermann, Bremen Sept. 19 and Southampton 22d, with mdse. to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship Othello, (Br.,) Bristow, Hull Sept. 19, Southampton 18th, and Boston Oct. 4, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Gibbs, Lewes, with mdse. to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Bark Deveti Dubrovacki, (Austr.,) Knezivich, Glasson Dock 32 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Vesuvius, (of Richmond, Me.,) Ulmer, Aleppey 129 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Fowler, Crampton & Co.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, fresh, N.W., clear; at City Island, light, N.W., clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Weser, for Bremen; Donmark, for London; Celtic, City of Richmond, and Egypt, for Liverpool; Ethiopia, for Glasgow; City of Mexico, for Vera Cruz; Carondelet, for Nassau; State of Texas, for Galveston; Algiers and New-Orleans, for New-Orleans; San Jacinto, for Savannah; City of Atlanta, for Charleston; Old Dominion, for Richmond; ships Marianna VI., for Lisbon; James Foster, Jr., for Liverpool; Geo. H. Oulten, for Queenstown; barks Bombay, for Dundee; Jasper, for Cork; brig J. F. Merry, for Valencia. Also, via Long Island Sound, steam-ship Nereus, for Boston.

RETURNED.

Ship Joseph Fish, Capt. Schaeffer, hence for Antwerp, having met with damage in late gale.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ship Shakspeare, (Ger.,) Kruse, from London, which arr. 4th and anchored in Gravesend Bay, came up to the City this morning.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Sid. Sept. 29, Germania, Capt. Pellen; 3d inst., Amelie, Mirra; 5th inst., Ala, Lady Elma Bruce, India, Capt. Zacharias; Carrie Heckle, latter for Philadelphia; 6th inst., Stratford, for Pensacola; Johann Hansen, for New-York; Albion, Capt. Svensen, Sophie Cook.

Arr. 22d inst., Evanell; Sept. 30, Oreste; 1st inst., Nueva Subier, Oceta; 3d inst., Gaeta, Northern Queen, Capt. Dollard, latter off Scilly; Sportsman, off Portland; 5th inst., Ella S. Thayer, Mia Madre, Pepino Migano, Ercole, Capt. Parascandola; Anna Southampton; Gilsland, (Br.,) Havana, &c., F. Alexandre & Sons; Carondelet, Faircloth, Nassau, N. P., Murray, Ferris & Co.; E. C. Biddle, Davis, Philadelphia, James Hand.

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Barks Linea, (Ger.,) Ellenbrock, Bremen, Germany, Charles Luling; Viator, (Norw.,) Esa, Rotterdam, Louis Tetens; Perthshire, (Br.,) Alexander, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders, J. S. Tucker & Co.; Eureka, Chopel, Dunkirk, Vernon H. Brown & Co.; Nuovo Veritz, (Ital.,) Bertolotto, Cork or Falmouth for orders, John C. Seager; Eccleshausen, (Br.,) Greene, London, C. W. Bertaux; Billy Simpson, (Br.,) Porter, Trieste, J. P Whitney & Co.; Almathea, (Norw.,) Salvosen, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders, Benham & Boyesen.

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CLOTHS.

Arnold, Constable & Co

HAVE NOW OPEN THEIR

FALL IMPORTATION OF

PARIS & LONDON STYLE

Trouserings and Suitings,
English Diagonals, Elastics,
Meltons, and Plaid Back Overcoatings,
Genuine Shetland Homespuns
for Ladies' Suits.
Matelasse and Reversible
Cloakings.
Plaid Waterproofs.
Scotch Angola for Ladies'
Ulsters.
White and Fancy Cloakings
for Children.

Broadway, Corner 19th-st.

Le Boutillier & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

NO. 3 UNION-SQUARE, N. Y.

We have just received a large line of English and French Stoneware, Porcelain, and Bisques. These goods, selected with great care, are offered much below ordinary prices.

We make a specialty of Clocks, and have them in all styles.

Country Correspondence Invited!

NOTHING TO PAY!

for careful estimates. Old roofs of all kinds thoroughly repaired. References:—A. T. Stewart & Co., W. B. Astor, Henry Bergh, Post Office, Erie R. R., N. Y. C. R. R., Brooklyn Rink, Eagle Office, &c. *Prices low!* G. E. GLINES, No. 8 Cedar-st., N. Y.

Roofing of every kind.

Old shingles easily made water-tight and Fire-proof. My manufactures (ready for use) are sold in all cities. Anybody can apply them with positive satisfaction. Send stamp for circular.

EVERYTHING IN HOMEOPATHY AT HUMPHREY'S, No. 109 Fulton-st., and No. 562 Broadway, just above 17th-st.

EHRICHS'.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENTS.

REAL FRENCH FELT HATS, EXTRA FINE QUALITY, IN ALL THE DIFFERENT SHAPES AND COLORS, AT 76 CENTS. SAME SOLD ELSEWHERE FOR $1 10 TO $1 50.

AMERICAN AND WOOL FELT HATS, FULLY ONE HUNDRED SHAPES, EVERY COLOR, AT 33 CENTS.

CHOICE VELVET HATS, EVERY DESIRABLE SHAPE, AT 50 AND 60 CENTS.

THE VERY LATEST SHAPES IN PLUSH AND SATIN HATS, SILK VELVET HATS, BEADED HATS, AND THE MOST SPECIAL NOVELTIES IN OUR OWN IMPORTED FRENCH HATS, INCLUDING THE MOST FASHIONABLE SHADES, AS "MUISSE," "CLAIR DE LUNE," "OLIVE BRONZE, &c., &c., AND IN SHAPES WHICH CANNOT BE FOUND IN ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT IN THE UNITED STATES, SUCH AS THE "FANCHETTE," "RECHERCHE," "JOUJOU," "L'OPERETTE," "LA MARJOLAINE," &c., &c.

ALSO, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH FRAMES.

We will also offer on MONDAY,

150 PIECES EXTRA FINE COLORED SILK VELVET, for Millinery and Trimming purposes, in Cardinal, Sultan, Navy Blue, Brown, Myrtle, and Bottle Green, Light Green, &c., at $1 25 per yard, positively worth $2 50 per yard.

PLUSHES, SILKS, SATINS, and VELVETEENS at attractive prices.

The special attention of Ladies is called to our magnificent display of

FINE FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.

WE HAVE IMPORTED THE VERY FINEST PRODUCTIONS OF THE PARISIAN MARKET, AND CAN CONFIDENTLY CLAIM THAT WE HAVE THE FINEST ASSORTMENT IN AMERICA, AT PRICES FULLY ONE-HALF THOSE PREVAILING THROUGHOUT THE CITY.

BEADED FEATHERS AND BANDEAUX, SHADED FEATHERS, CHENILLE-TIPPED FEATHERS, GOLD AND SILVER TIPPED FEATHERS, LONG SHADED PLUMES, &c., &c.

FULL ASSORTMENT OF CHENILLE HAT SCARFS AT 65 CENTS.

IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF SILK PLUSH SCARFS AT $1 98.

GLOVES.

SPECIAL NOTICE. SPECIAL NOTICE.

GREATEST REDUCTION OF THE SEASON.

Our prices for KID GLOVES enormously reduced.

Our celebrated EHRICH KID GLOVES reduced to $1 per pair for two buttons; former price, $1 20. $1 15 for three buttons; former price, $1 33.

REBECCA KID GLOVES, sold formerly at 97 cents per pair for two buttons, reduced to 76 cents per pair. Every pair warranted.

This is the same quality Kid Glove that is sold all over the City at 98 cents and $1 per pair.

EXTRA SPECIAL SALE

OF

1,000 DOZEN 2-BUTTON KID GLOVES, All the latest FALL AND OPERA SHADES, at 58 cents per pair. Every pair warranted. New pairs given for all that rip or tear in trying on.

THIS IS THE BALANCE OF A LARGE IMPORTERS' STOCK THAT WE HAVE CLOSED OUT AT AN ENORMOUS SACRIFICE, AND WILL GIVE OUR PATRONS THE BENEFIT OF OUR PURCHASE.

FULL LINE OF GANTS DE SUEDE, in colored and black, in 2, 3, and 4 buttons; MISSES' KID GLOVES, GENTS' KID GLOVES, LADIES' KID GAUNTLETS, in various styles, from 75 cents upward, &c., &c.

EHRICHS'

EIGHTH-AVENUE,

BETW. 24TH AND 25TH STS.

FURNITURE COVERINGS

AND

Curtain Materials.

We are now receiving all the Latest Novelties.

PRICES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TIMES.

Estimates and Designs Furnished.

B. L. Solomon & Sons,

657 and 659 Broadway.

Wood Brothers,

CO

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8134. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

BATTLE WITH THE INDIANS.

A BLOODY FIGHT ON SNAKE CREEK.

GEN. MILES' COMMAND STRIKES THE NEZ PERCES—SEVENTEEN INDIANS KILLED AND 23 OF THE TROOPS KILLED AND 46 WOUNDED—LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED—SIX HUNDRED HORSES CAPTURED FROM THE INDIANS—THE BAND SURROUNDED IN RAVINES—DESPERATE FIGHTING OF THE SAVAGES.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—The following dispatch from Gen. Miles was received by me here at 11 o'clock this evening:

HEAD-QUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE YELLOWSTONE, CAMP NEAR THE BEAR PAW MOUNTAINS, Oct. 3, 1877.

Gen. A. H. Terry, Commanding Department of Dakota:

GENERAL: This command moved rapidly to Snake Creek, striking a fresh trail of the hostile Nez Percés, coming out of the Bear Paw Mountains, at 7 o'clock on the 30th ult. We met and surprised a camp at 8 o'clock, capturing the larger part of their herd, about 600 horses, mules and ponies. The engagement was quite severe, and inclosed is the list of our killed and wounded. The Indians lost 17 killed, including Looking Glass and Joseph's brother and three other chiefs, and 40 wounded. Joseph gave me his solemn pledge yesterday that he would surrender, but did not, and they are evidently waiting for aid from other Indians. They say that the Sioux are coming to their aid. They are closely invested in some deep ravines and kept under fire. To take them by assault would cost too many lives. I may wear them out and eventually compel them to give up. They fight with more desperation than any Indians I ever met. I believe there are many escaped villains in the village who expect to be hanged when caught. I believe there is communication between this camp and Sitting Bull, and I have used every effort to prevent a junction. I am expecting the companies with Sturges, and will then endeavor to send the Second Cavalry companies to Benton. I presume you do not wish them withdrawn when surrounding the Nez Perces camp. I intend to send my wounded to the Missouri and captured stock to the Yellowstone. I would respectfully suggest that information be sent to the British authorities to prevent any portion of the Nez Perces tribe from crossing the line, or to disarm them should they take refuge on English soil. Can supplies be sent up the Milk River Road for the Second Cavalry? Please send me any information or orders that should govern my movements.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NELSON A. MILES, Col. Fifth Infantry, Brevet-Major United States Army, commanding.

The following is a list of the casualties spoken of in the dispatch:

KILLED.

Capt. Owen Hale, Seventh Cavalry, commanding Company K.

Second Lieut. Joseph W. Biddle, Seventh Cavalry, Company K.

First Sergt. Otto Wildo, Company K, Seventh Cavalry.

Sergts. Max Meilke and H. W. Rachael, Company K, Seventh Cavalry.

Privates William Whitelaw, Francis Roth, George Hendrick, and Frank Knapp, Company K, Seventh Cavalry.

First Sergt. Michael Martin, Company D, Seventh Cavalry.

Sergt. James M. Albert and Privates Rander and Dawsey, Company D, Seventh Cavalry.

First Sergt. George McDermott, Company A, Seventh Cavalry.

Sergt. Otto Derslow and Privates John E. Cleveland, Lewis Kelly, and Samuel McIntyre, Company A, Seventh Cavalry.

Private Irving, Company G, Seventh Cavalry.

Private Richard M. Pescholt, Company G, Fifth Infantry.

Corp. John Hadd, Company B, Fifth Infantry; Privates James Kahr, Company I, Fifth Infantry, and George Hagan, Company E, Fifth Infantry.

WOUNDED.

Capt. Miles Moylan, Seventh Cavalry.

Capt. E. S. Godfrey, Seventh Cavalry.

First Lieut. and Adjt. G. W. Baird, Fifth Infantry, Assistant Adjutant-General; First Lieut. Henry Romeyn, Fifth Infantry.

Company K, Seventh Cavalry—Sergt. John Nolan, Corp. Michael Delany, Privates Peter Allen, Michael Murphy, John H. Magee, John Schmerer, John Myers, John Schoner, Emil Taube, and Charles Smith.

Compady D, Seventh Cavalry—Sergt. Charles H. Welch, Corp. John Quinn, Trumpeter Thomas Herwood, Blacksmith Frederick Dettlein, Privates James Clark, John Curran, Uriah S. Lewis, James S. Johnson, and David E. Baker.

Company A, Seventh Cavalry—Sergt. Thomas E. Godman, Trumpeter James E. Christopher, Privates Daniel S. Wright, Howard Weaver, Thomas Denving, Charles Miller, Michael Gilbert, George W. Savage, and James Farrell.

Company F, Second Cavalry—Private John Ferrons.

Company D, Fifth Infantry—Sergt. James A. Cable, Private Louis Gensler, Patrick McCann, John Andrews, and Nicholas B. Ward.

Company I, Fifth Infantry—Sergt. George Krager, Musician Jesse O'Neil, and Private Daniel Horgan.

Company G, Fifth Infantry—Second-class Hospital Steward Jean Baptiste Gallenne.

Company M, Seventh Cavalry—Sioux Indian Hump, Cheyenne, Indian White Wolf.

I learn from the scout, Bucknum, who brought Gen. Miles' dispatch, that the battle took place on Snake Creek, about eight miles above its mouth. He thinks Gen. Miles' force consisted of three companies of the Second Cavalry, three of the Seventh Cavalry, and eight of the Fifth Infantry. He also thinks that none of the officers reported wounded are fatally injured.

Gen. Sturges, whose arrival Gen. Miles expected, must have with him seven companies of his regiment. The three companies of the Second Cavalry with Gen. Miles were originally intended as an escort to the commission to meet Sitting Bull.

POLITICS IN MISSISSIPPI.

AN OPPOSITION DEMOCRAT WHO WISHES TO BE HEARD—PROPOSITION FOR A DISCUSSION WITH GOV. STONE'S SUPPORTERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—William Hester, a Mississippi Democrat, who opposes the present administration of public affairs in that State, proposes through Mississippi papers a joint discussion with any of Gov. Stone's supporters on the following proposition: Hester to assume the affirmative—First, that there is at this time, in Mississippi, a necessity for two parties to keep each other in check; second, that there is at this time no national party in the United States; third, that there is now a necessity for a national or Union party to break up the Democratic and Republican Parties, as both those parties are sectional.

THE FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE SPEAKERSHIP—A SOUTHERN DEMOCRAT PREFERABLE TO A NORTHERN DEMOCRAT IN HIS VIEW—THE MINOR OFFICES AND THE ASPIRANTS TO THEM—IMPORTUNING MEMBERS ALREADY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The Speakership contest is expected to take shape by Tuesday, when all the candidates and large numbers of Congressmen will be here. A Cabinet officer to-night intimated that the President would like to see a Southern Democrat elected instead of a Northern Democrat, if a Republican could not be elected, because he thought Southern Democrats were more conservative than their Northern brethren, and to place an ex-Confederate in the Chair of the House of Representatives would be an additional indication of the desire of the North to bury sectional jealousies and the issues of the war. It is beyond belief that a Republican will in any event be elected Speaker.

All of the Representatives now here have been approached on the question of the Speakership, while the numerous candidates for the subordinate offices are not idle in looking after their own interests. The most numerous applications are for the offices of Doorkeeper and Postmaster. The candidates for Clerk of the House seem to be narrowed down to Col. Adams, the present incumbent, and ex-Representative Caldwell, of Alabama. The candidates generally have their head-quarters, but their operations are also at the hotels where members of Congress are to be found. The large number of persons interested in the result of the elections and who have undertaken to work in behalf of their favorites, give the members but little time to think of anything else. Some of the latter prefer to await the result of the caucus next Saturday night as to the Speakership and Clerkship before they commit themselves with reference to the offices of Doorkeeper and Postmaster.

MR. PATTERSON, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE REQUISITION OF GOV. HAMPTON ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AUTHORITIES—A HABEAS CORPUS SERVED ON MARSHAL DOUGLASS IN MR. PATTERSON'S INTEREST—GROUNDS FOR ASKING HIS DISCHARGE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—When Senator Patterson learned that Chief-Justice Cartter had received from Gov. Hampton a requisition for his apprehension, he left the District of Columbia not to avoid arrest but in order that his counsel might have the time and opportunity to obtain a writ of habeas corpus. Had Patterson been turned over to the officers of South Carolina before this precaution was adopted, it would have been possible for them to have placed their prisoner beyond the jurisdiction of the courts of the district in 30 minutes, and thus prevent a hearing of his case upon habeas corpus. Immediately after Patterson's arrest had been ordered by Judge Cartter, his counsel obtained a writ of habeas corpus and Patterson returned to Washington. Marshal Douglass was served with the writ of habeas corpus immediately after Patterson's arrest, the Coroner serving the writ on the Marshal. Senator Patterson's counsel ask for his discharge from custody upon three grounds: First, because the court in which the indictment was found against him is not a legally constituted tribunal. By an act of the Legislature of South Carolina the State courts were lately reorganized, and it is alleged by counsel that the reorganization was not performed in accordance with the statute. Second, because Patterson is not a fugitive from justice, as alleged by the Governor of South Carolina, but is living at Washington, according to the custom of United States Senators and in order to more effectually discharge his official duties as a Senator of the United States. Third, because the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has no authority to remand a prisoner. Requisitions for the apprehension and return of criminals are made by Governors of States upon Governors of other States, and Congress has no right to clothe a judicial officer with such executive authority, or to delegate its powers to any subordinate officer or tribunal. A fourth reason was prepared by Col. Cook, of Patterson's counsel, denying the right of Hampton to assume the functions of Governor of South Carolina, but at the instance of Mr. Shellabarger, senior counsel in the case, this was not presented. It will be noticed that Senator Patterson does not plead immunity from arrest by reason of his his constitutional privilege as a member of Congress.

THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

APPOINTMENTS TO BE SENT IN DURING THE FIRST WEEK OF THE SESSION—MR. THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S NOMINATION AS COLLECTOR PROBABLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Members of the Cabinet are very reticent with reference to the appointments to be made for the principal Customs offices at the port of New-York. Mr. Evarts says that nothing has been decided upon yet, except that nominations will be sent to the Senate for Collector, Naval Officer, and Surveyor during the first week of the session. He says the statements made that the selection of these officers is left to him is not true. In making the selections, the President will be guided only by the desire to obtain men who will be competent in every respect to perform their duties advantageously to the Government and with satisfaction to the people. Mr. Evarts says he has no personal interest in these appointments, except to see that men are not selected to serve any particular faction or promote the interest of any particular individuals. He would neither confirm nor deny the report that Mr. Theodore Roosevelt will be appointed Collector, and Gen. Merritt Surveyor, but the eulogistic manner with which he spoke of Mr. Roosevelt justifies the inference that that gentleman has been decided upon to succeed Collector Arthur.

ARREST OF A FORGER IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 7.—Col. Henry R. Sibley, a prominent citizen of Charlestown and ex-Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic of Massachusetts, was arrested yesterday charged with forging indorsements on two promissory notes, which he had discounted at the Continental National Bank. He acknowledged the crime, but claimed that the forgeries would not exceed $4,500, and were committed to tide over financial embarrassments. No efforts have as yet been made by his friends to give bail, owing to the uncertainty as to the amount of the forgeries.

A TRAIN CUT IN TWO BY A ROCK.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Oct. 7.—At Carr's Rock last night, about 10 o'clock, a rock weighing 40 tons fell down the cliff, striking a freight train of 45 cars, cutting off 22 of them. The car struck, which was loaded with grain, was wrecked. Thirteen cars left the track, but were uninjured. No one was hurt. Had the cars moved a few feet further they would have gone down a precipice 100 feet in depth, near the scene of the railway disaster at Carr's Rock in 1868. The track was blocked six hours.

THE RIO GRANDE FRONTIER.

THE REPORTED MEXICAN INVASION.

REPRESENTATIVE SCHLEICHER'S BELIEF IN THE REPORT—TEMPER OF THE ADMINISTRATION—OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO—DISPATCHES FROM GEN. ORD ON THE DISTURBANCES—THE TROUBLE ALTOGETHER AMONG RESIDENTS OF TEXAS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The reported raid of Mexicans upon the towns of Ystela and San Elizaro, Texas, and the statements in newspaper dispatches that such an invasion has occurred is not credited either by Secretary Evarts or Secretary McCrary. On the other hand Gustav Schleicher, who represents that district in Congress, has received information which leads him to believe the statements, and is informed by his correspondents in Texas that such a raid has been expected for some time. Mr. Evarts said to-night that in case such a raid had been made and such indignities as represented had been committed on American citizens, the action of this Government would be summary in securing redress. He would not say just what course would be pursued, explaining that circumstances would govern the action of this Government. For some time Señor Mata, the representative of President Diaz to this Government, and a Mr. Stevens, an American, who also represents Diaz, have been urging on Secretary Evarts the adoption of an agreement between the two powers allowing on each side of the river a section of neutral or debatable ground, upon which the military of either Government would be allowed to go when pursuing desperadoes. Mr. Evarts says this would be a great advantage to the United States, provided the entire extent of debatable ground would be on Mexican territory; but this Government will not allow Mexican troops or organized bands of any sort to cross the Rio Grande when it can be prevented, and will protect the Mexican territory from assaults from this side of the river. The Mexican authorities being unable to prevent the invasion of our soil by marauders from their side of the river, Gen. Ord has been instructed to take the matter into his own hands.

There is no doubt that the President and Cabinet feel great concern in regard to the Texas border troubles. While they believe a great part of the agitation on the frontier is occasioned by those who wish to complicate matters between this Government and Mexico, and believe also that President Diaz earnestly desires peace with the United States, the frequency with which these raids are made upon property of American citizens, necessitates a decided movement to prevent them, either by holding the Mexican Government to account or by stationing a sufficient military force along the Rio Grande to protect it. Although President Diaz has not been recognized by this Government, diplomatic relations are uninterrupted, both here and at the Mexican capital.

The following telegram was received here this afternoon:

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 7.

To Gen. E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

The following dispatch, forwarded by Col. Andrews from Fort Davis, was received last night from Gen. Ord: "Lieut. L. H. Rucker, at El Paso some days ago, reported the trouble at San Elizario, and was ordered by me to report on the disturbances. Subsequently I gave an order to send 30 cavalrymen that were escorting a surveying party to strengthen him. The trouble is with our own population and about the location of the lands on which there are salt lakes. I have no reason to believe that any citizens of Mexico have taken part in the troubles, but the population of El Paso County is wholly composed of citizens of Mexican birth.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant-General.

FORT DAVIS, TEXAS, Oct. 4, 1877.

To the Adjutant-General, Department of Texas:

I am requested by Judge Bleecker to send the following: "The Mexican population of El Paso have risen *en masse* and seized all the civil authorities, Judges Howard and McBride, and hold all of them prisoners in jail. The rioters number about 400 under arms; they have scouts and pickets out, and sentinels posted. They seem to be well organized. All the Americans in the county, numbering about 30, are in peril of their lives. No American is allowed to communicate with the prisoners. The rioters are expecting aid from volunteers from the Mexican side of the Rio Grande. The trouble is through Zimpleman having located the salt lakes, and through Howard prohibiting the getting of salt without permission.

Later.—The Sheriff has escaped. Col. Hatch is expected in El Paso. The call is at least for two companies, with artillery. I have at this post, all told, 123 fighting men. I think Louis Cordiz is behind all.

G. S. ANDREWS, Colonel Commanding.

So far as known at the Department of State only three of the participants in the Mexican outrage at Rio Grande City, where the jail was broken open, the Sheriff killed, and several prisoners carried off, have yet been delivered to the Texan or United States authorities for trial and punishment.

LOST IN THE WILDS OF TEXAS.

A CITIZEN OF ROCHESTER MISSING FOR SEVERAL MONTHS—THE MYSTERY OF HIS DISAPPEARANCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 7.—About three months ago a man named J. C. Hallum, formerly of Rochester, N. Y., left this city and went to Prairie City, Mo., and from there proceeded on horseback to Western Texas. Since his departure from this city nothing has been heard from him by his friends, but advices just received from Texas state that a few days ago, near the town of New-Ulm, in Austin County, a splendid bay stallion was discovered running furiously along the road, fully equipped with saddle and bridle, but riderless. After much difficulty the animal was caught by citizens and the discovery made that tied to the saddle was a fine rifle and coat. After catching the horse the parties waited for some time for the rider to come up, but no one coming, a search was made in the neighborhood without discovering a claimant for the horse. The equipments were then examined, and in the pocket was a memorandum-book, which showed that the property belonged to a man named J. C. Hallum. In the book was a 30-day note for $95, dated at San Antonio, July 14, and drawn by M. R. Clark, in favor of J. C. Hallum. An entry in the memorandum-book stated that J. C. Hallum, of Prairie City, Mo., left Yorktown, Texas, July 26. Another read, "left Prairie City, Mo., with the beautiful golden-bay stallion R. Y. Bell." The entire country in that region has been searched by organized parties of citizens without discovering the missing man, and it is believed he was murdered and his body thrown into the Brazos River.

SENATOR WOODIN'S RENOMINATION.

SPIRITED RESPONSE OF THE SENATOR IN ACCEPTING THE NOMINATION—A VIGOROUS CANVASS EXPECTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 7.—Senator Woodin, on being renominated at Port Byron yesterday, said in response to the announcement of the vote:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I have been advised that you have again placed me in nomination for the office of State Senator. It is not in my heart to do less than to express my most grateful acknowledgments for this reassurance of your confidence. Five successive times has the Republican Senatorial Convention presented my name for the suffrages of the people. This circumstance, of such unusual occurrence, and the honor having been conferred for the fifth time against a tide of obloquy, falsehood, and slander, assumes a peculiar significance and value. I am proud of the opportunity to say that the constituency that will thus abide in its trust has my most profound love, respect, and honor. I have stood before and promised you fidelity; I now send out a challenge to the broad world to convict me of infidelity. I promised attention to my official duties; I am here to say that not one hour of the time which should have been devoted to them has run to waste, except when illness has overtaken me. I promised you fidelity and honesty, and I challenge all men, living or dead, to say that there has been even a whisper against my integrity, save that which has come from out the key-hole of a felon's cell. To-day, I promise the same, and I promise the most vigorous fight which my ability and physical strength will permit against John Kelly and his followers. I came here simply to thank you and accept the nomination at your hands. I expect to be heard in every section of this district during the canvass, and I shall refer to my own record without fear or favor.

Mr. Woodin's remarks, which are substantially as above, were greeted with the warmest demonstrations of approval, and at their close he was cordially congratulated by those present. He will wage a vigorous canvass.

LEBANON VALLEY BRIDGE-BURNERS.

CONFESSION OF HUMPHREYS AND A PLEA OF GUILTY OF SMITH—REMANDED FOR SENTENCE—DISCHARGE OF OTHERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

READING, Penn., Oct. 7.—The trial of the Lebanon Valley bridge-burners terminated on Saturday. Humphreys, who made a confession in court, and Smith, who was arrested at Troy, N. Y., on Thursday, and who pleaded guilty, have been remanded to prison to await their sentence. A nolle prosequi was entered in the cases of Longlot, Trout, and Blizzard, and they were discharged, the testimony being conflicting. Hiram Nachtrieb, a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who was charged with counseling the burning of the bridge, was acquitted by the jury on Saturday night, after five hours' deliberation. In his speech to the jury, F. B. Gowen, Esq., charged Nachtreib as one of the heads of the conspiracy to burn the bridge, while Humphreys and Smith, who were not employes of the road, were simply used as tools. The trial of the July rioters will commence to-morrow morning.

A WOMAN ABDUCTED IN ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 7.—A considerable sensation has been created here by the mysterious disappearance of Cora Austin, a trapezist, tolerably well-known throughout the various cities of the country, and who at the time of her disappearance was playing an engagement at the Globe Theatre, in St. Louis. Friday afternoon about 4 o'clock she was with her husband at the hotel where they boarded, and at that hour left for the purpose of going to the Globe Theatre. She has not been seen since, and there are circumstances connected with the case which indicate foul play. It appears on the night of the day she disappeared a vehicle containing two men and a woman, the last screaming for help, was driven furiously along Grand-avenue, in the western limits of the city, and, despite the efforts of the Police to overtake it, the occupants succeeded, by reason of the intense darkness that prevailed, in making good their escape. There is a plausible theory that this vehicle contained Cora Austin, and that she was being abducted for foul purposes. The husband is nearly frantic over his wife's disappearance, and believes she has been taken away and murdered. Chief of Police McDonough has taken the matter in hand and has detectives busy in endeavoring to solve the mystery.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

NECESSITY FOR A SEPARATE BUILDING FOR THE LIBRARY—60,000 VOLUMES ON THE FLOORS OF THE PRESENT LIBRARY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The Library of Congress is well stocked with the latest books, documents, and periodicals, to answer the numerous drafts that are made upon it in every field of inquiry. Large additions have been made to the library, especially in works on political economy and finance, and there are few publications, either periodical or permanent, in this direction which are not found in the collection. The entire number of volumes is now about 315,000. This library is especially rich in periodicals, nearly all the English and American reviews and magazines being taken, with many of the most valuable in foreign languages. The files of newspapers alone now exceed 5,000 volumes. The copyright business of the library, notwithstanding the depressed condition of the book trade, shows more entries than last year, about 11,000 copyrights having been granted since the 1st of January, 1877. An increasingly large number of periodicals, musical compositions, photographs, engravings, and maps are protected by copyright. The library grows so rapidly through its various collections, added by purchase, by exchange with foreign Governments, by the deposits of national and State documents, by additions from the Smithsonian Institute, and by the operation of the Copyright Law, that the necessity for a new building, constructed especially for its accommodation and future growth, has long been conceded. It is believed that Congress will at the coming session provide for the better protection and safety of this great and invaluable library, and save the books which are now being piled upon the floors in all directions, to the number of over 60,000 volumes, from further injury. The use of the Library of Congress by the general public is steadily increasing, the number of those reading and writing by the aid of its fully-equipped store of authorities being very large, especially on Saturdays, when the institutions of learning in Washington have a holiday. This increasing use of the privileges of the library, especially during the sessions of Congress, would alone compel an enlargement of the facilities for readers, even were the library itself not suffering from the overcrowded condition of the collection.

GEN. CUSTER'S FUNERAL.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 7.—The guard of honor for Custer's remains will be taken from the Twenty-first Regiment and Bald Eagle Battery of this city. The funeral procession here on Wednesday will be an imposing one.

SENATOR MORTON'S CONDITION.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 7.—Senator Morton was reported not so well this morning, but this afternoon he rested much easier.

THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

THE BULGARIAN CAMPAIGN.

TWO FEET OF SNOW IN THE BALKANS—THE POSITION AT PLEVNA—INDICATIONS OF AN INTENTION TO CUT OFF OSMAN PASHA'S COMMUNICATIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The *Times'* Bucharest special says: "There is already two feet of snow in the Schipka Pass. The troops are obliged to sit in the frozen trenches ankle deep in mud."

The *Times'* correspondent before Plevna telegraphs as follows: "On Wednesday the Grand Duke Nicholas' interpreter, who was sent into Plevna with a flag of truce, was personally received by Osman Pasha. This reception was granted in answer to a sealed letter from the Grand Duke. Though the interview was thought to be only about the burial of the dead, it created considerable interest."

The *Times'* Vienna special says the Constantinople authorities merely intend that Raouf Pasha shall retain enough troops at Shipka to maintain the defensive. All the reserves collected in Roumelia have been sent across the Balkans to a new position which the Turks seem to be preparing at Orthanieh for Osman Pasha to fall back upon should he be obliged to leave Plevna. The only question is whether he will be able to do so. The massing of the Russian Guards in the rear of the lines at Plevna looks very much as if the Muscovites were preparing to effectually close the communications of Plevna by sending a large force across the Vid to the rear of the Turkish positions.

The *Daily News'* special from Poradin says Gen. Ghourko has been appointed to command the Russian cavalry in rear of Plevna.

THE STRUGGLE IN ASIA MINOR.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE BULK OF THE RUSSIANS FROM BEFORE THE TURKS—THE LOSSES OF THE RUSSIANS IN THE THREE DAYS' FIGHTING 10,000 MEN, AND OF THE TURKS 2,000.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 7.—Mukhtar Pasha telegraphs the Porte, under date of Friday, as follows: "To-day the bulk of the Russian forces fell back to the foot of Karatool, leaving only six battalions intrenched at Kabak. They had thus abandoned their positions parallel with our lines. There is no trace of the enemy at Baldioran, Kizilvan, or Oghevziu, they having struck their camps. The enemy's losses during the three days' battles at Yanilar, Gulveran, and Aladjar-Dagh are estimated at 10,000 killed and wounded. Our losses are about 2,000. The Grand Duke Michael commanded the Russians in person. Providence has happily frustrated the formidable plans of our enemies."

GOING TO THE TURKISH FRONT.

ON THE ROAD TO RUSTCHUK—A POOR COUNTRY FOR CAB-DRIVERS—HOW THE COSSACKS TORE UP THE RAILROAD TRACK—A COUPLE OF ACCIDENTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RASGRAD, Thursday, Sept. 13, 1877.

A traveler in this country must never make an appointment, that is to say if he intends keeping it. I ought to have been at Rustchuk, but am no further on my way than Rasgrad, and through no fault of mine. On Monday, true to my promise, having previously telegraphed to Rasgrad for a wagonette to take me forward, I packed up my valise and was ready for a start. My servant, who had been very long in bringing me the cab I had sent for, at last returned with the unwelcome news that all conveyances were requisitioned by the military for the transport of wounded. This was a very bad lookout, for without my baggage I could not possibly start. I went, therefore, to the quarantine, intending there to engage a porter, and with him to go on foot to the railway station. On my way I was hailed by a cabby, who offered to take me down, and very glad to have such a chance, I jumped in, drove home for the valise, and made a fair start, as I flattered myself. Cabby, instead of taking the usual road, chose all the back streets, and then the suspicion flashed across my mind the man was cheating the authorities. That, however, did not concern me much so long as we got to the station, and we rolled right merrily along across the stones until we got to the outer fortification gate, where we were roughly pulled up by a soldier, who told me I must get out, as all the carriages were requisitioned. I pointed piteously to my bag, which was a very heavy one, and asked him what I was to do with it. His answer was to take it out and turn the horses heads round. I begged him to allow me to return home with the bag, but only to receive a surly negative. Cabby was bundled off back, and I was left in the middle of the road sitting on my bag, contemplating the position, like "Patience on a monument smiling at Grief." I eyed the soldier as he stood gravely at his post, to find out if there was a weak point about him. I offered him a baksheesh, which the rascal accepted, as a matter of course, but to all my appeals for a man to assist me with the bag he remained inexorable, and to extricate myself from my very undignified position I took the bag on my shoulder and tramped down to the station, arriving there just in time to see the train leave without me. I learned afterward from the cab-drivers that their unwillingness to work for the wounded was owing to the many difficulties they encountered in cashing their certificates. Their case is a good one, and has been represented to the powers that be, but no redress has been given. If a train of wounded is announced to arrive at midnight and a telegram is transmitted to the authorities at 4 in the afternoon, from that moment Cabby is requisitioned and cannot ply for hire, so that he loses what he might have earned during the interval of eight hours. That is grievance number one, and a very substantial one it is. Grievance number two is the cash. For every journey between the station and the hospital 6 piastres (about 12 cents) are allowed, that is just 4 cents more than is paid by the ordinary public, and on paper it looks all fair and just; but then comes the tug of war. One of my informants, whose case reflects the rest, on one occasion made six journeys, equivalent to 36 piastres, and then went home. In the morning, as per custom, he presented himself at the barracks to get a certificate from the commandant. The latter was not there; a second visit and the commandant was occupied on urgent business. After several days Cabby succeeded in getting an interview and the necessary certificate, but it was given for four journeys only, because, observed the commandant, "if you say you have made six journeys you cannot possibly have made more than four, and we cannot pay you whatever you choose to ask." Of course, there is no appeal against this military sharp practice, and poor Jehu is obliged to go away grumbling. In full possession of this paper he has still only accomplished one stage; he must then present himself at the civil municipal chest, when he is told to come again as there is no money. "In fact," said one of them to me, "the sum and substance of it is I am still unpaid for work done 15 days ago, and, into the bargain, my cab is all stained with the blood of the wounded."

My second start was as successful as the first. There was to be no train; the Commander-in-Chief had ordered the railway authorities to reopen the line, an order that was obeyed with the greatest alacrity. Everything ready, we started the next morning on our way. We stay the night here, and to-morrow morning shall take the first train through. The passengers, encouraged by the news, are flocking in, but all who wish to go forward are refused; they must wait patiently until the material train has reconnoitred and put into repair whatever damages have been caused by the Russians, who have been in supposed possession of the railway for over a month. Pickets are posted at intervals along the way, and not a single precaution neglected. The journey from Rasgrad to Vetova occupied nearly three hours. As six rails were torn up and must be replaced before the train enters the station, all got out to find the building itself, which is of stone, undamaged. The windows and window-frames were hacked and smashed up with yatagans, and the panels of the doors forced, but nothing more serious. The telegraph was torn down and a few of the poles leveled to the ground. Two old Turks who had never left the neighborhood told us the station and telegraph were wantonly damaged by Bashi Bazouks and Circassians, but that the rails were injured by Cossacks. They described the reports of the dynamite capsules placed on the rails as something like the booming of a cannon. They were one day hiding in the wood as usual, when a loud report startled them; it was repeated four times, and then ceased. They thought a battle was raging near, but could not understand the absence of musketry fire. Toward evening, perceiving that all was quiet, the old men ventured to the railway station, and, seeing the torn rails, twisted into all kinds of fantastic shapes, at once divined the cause of the morning's commotion. It is impossible to describe the radiant faces of these old men at our appearance. The Bulgarians, too, were unaffectedly pleased at the return of the railway officials. Villagers, both Bulgarians and Turks, who had taken refuge near to Rasgrad, at once began to return to their villages, and the whole country bore an animated appearance. Throughout the whole of the journey the progress of the train, which naturally was a very slow one, was lustily cheered, and the shaking of hands lasted throughout its entire length. The people saw the train was accompanied by some of the principal officials of the road, and it inspired them with confidence. A few kilometres from Vetova more rails were found destroyed by dynamite, but they were replaced, and Tshernavoda was reached without difficulty. Two panes of glass only were found broken there, and I may state that all the damages done to the line by the Russians will be amply covered by an expenditure of less than $1,000. One sad feature I have to record, and that is, between Vetova and Tshernavoda the whole of the wheat is uncut, and is bent to the ground and bleached in the sun. The straw is a dirty white instead of being its usual rich golden color, and to this fact I found my belief that the Russians never had possession of this part of the country or they would never have allowed native riches to waste in that manner. It is quite logical to suppose the Turks abandoned the neighborhood, thinking the Russians were there, and the Russians did not take possession, being unaware of its abandonment, and the rich golden crop of cereals was left to fall out of the ear. For the same reason one can conclude, without difficulty, that the railroad was not entirely destroyed by the Russians, as the few Cossacks who did attempt to destroy it passed very hurriedly always and disappeared. They were not at all sure the Turks were not there.

Sending the train back on its return journey, the exploring party proceeded to Rustchuk on a trolley. The latter being small, we were obliged to divide our party. The engineer, the manager's son, the English Consul, and a staff officer who is the nephew of the Grand Vizier, with his wife, a French lady, took the trolley. The manager's secretary offered me a seat in a wagonette, and we decided to go through the camp, a journey of two hours to Rustchuk. We entered the town during a fierce bombardment, but I must say both sides played the game of war fairly. Fort replied to fort, and scarcely a shell fell into the centre of the town. The whizzing of the shells over our heads from the Russian side and the loud reports of those fired from the cannon of the line of ports through which we were passing being unpleasantly near, an officer requested us to step behind the ramparts until all was over. He was still making the communication to us when the horses took fright. They were four abreast and wildly careered down a hill. My friend jumped out and bruised himself, besides spraining his ancle, but I elected to stay. The driver kept his seat, and we went on madly until a mud wall effectually stopped progress without further damage to occupants or carriage. I returned and picked up my companion, whom I found less hurt than I expected, and conducted him to the railroad hotel, where I learned that the party we had left on the trolley had had also an accident and were confined to the Red Cross Hospital. I immediately looked them up and found they had had a very narrow escape indeed. On reaching the fifth kilometer from Rustchuk sleepers were observed laid across the road, but too late to stop the trolley, which was spinning away at the rate of 40 miles an hour. The lady was thrown to the ground, her husband and the Consul falling on her, but none were injured. The engineer and manager's son, however, fared worse. They were sitting on the front. The former had his great toe broken, and was contused all over, and the latter was thrown 10 meters from the trolley, on his shoulder, breaking the shoulder-blade, the wheels passing afterward over his feet without breaking them. Their kind reception at the hospital is beyond all praise, and in 10 days they will be on their feet again. I have a deal to say of Rustchuk, but cannot get it off this mail.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

The Porte has seized a Greek vessel entering the Gulf of Arta with arms and ammunition. Greece has demanded her restoration.

The London *Times'* Bucharest special says: "Gen. Hazen, the United States military attaché at Vienna, has arrived here. He will proceed to Bulgaria immediately."

The London *Standard's* Constantinople dispatch says Ahmet Eyoub Rifat Pasha, late Chief of Staff, two Brigadiers, and several superior officers are to be tried. Eyoub Rifat is charged with disobedience in having refused to obey Mehemet Ali's orders to advance.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

MADRID, Oct. 7.—Nine persons have been arrested for possessing arms and ammunition. The prisoners endeavored to resist, and one of them was killed.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The *Post's* Berlin special says the German corvette Elizabeth has been ordered to Nicaragua to support a claim for satisfaction on behalf of German subjects who were recently maltreated there.

Edward Granville Eliot, third Earl of St. Germans, is dead. He was 79 years of age.

NAVY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Of the 65 candidates for appointment as Cadet Midshipmen at the Naval Academy who were examined last month, 43 passed a satisfactory examination, and were admitted. At the June examination 37 passed, making a total of 80 now in the fourth class at that institution. Three Japanese youths—Tarukn Serazo, Sotokichi Urin, and Younoske Enonye—have been admitted to the Academy under a late act of Congress allowing a certain number of Japanese youths to be educated there.

THE COOPER DEFALCATION.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 7.—John R. Cooper, whose arrest in connection with the disappearance of certain California funds was reported in these dispatches last evening, was released to-day after turning over the valuables to G. P. Griffith, Vice-President of the Third National Bank, in trust for W. R. Cooper's creditors.

AN AMERICAN KNIGHTED.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 7.—As a mark of recognition for services rendered the Russian exhibitors at the Centennial Exposition, the Czar of Russia has forwarded to Hon. A. T. Goshorn, through Mr. Shiskin, the Russian Minister, a brevet creating Mr. Goshorn to the Knighthood of the second class, with the Star of the Order of St. Stanislaus.

LONDON PLAYS AND ACTORS.

NEW DRAMAS PRESENTED.

"ENGLAND IN THE DAYS OF CHARLES II."—THE NEW PLAY AT DRURY LANE—THE PLOT OF "DR. DAVY"—THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1877.

The estimate upon which I ventured to predict the character of Mr. W. G. Wills' work for Drury Lane was well founded. It placed the late Andrew Halliday above Mr. Wills as a dramatist. It forecast "England in the Days of Charles II." as a poetic study devoid of that dramatic consistency which, whatever the critics might have said to the contrary, always characterized the spectacular works constructed by Halliday for Drury Lane, and out of which Mr. Chatterton, the manager, made a fortune. When poor Halliday died Mr. Chatterton looked around for a dramatist to succeed him. He thought of "Charles I.," "The Man O'Airlie," and "Eugene Aram," and selected Mr. W. G. Wills. It did not occur to him that, after all, "Charles I.," the greatest of the Lyceum successes, was only a series of historical tableaux, and he did not know how much assistance Wills had had from Bateman and Irving. He selected Mr. Wills, and placed at his disposal all the splendid resources of Drury Lane. Mr. Wills is a poet, a painter, a novelist. In all these branches of art he has made his mark. On Saturday night he demonstrated to all London how conspicuously he could fail as a dramatist. *Peveril of the Peak* is perhaps the worst novel of Scott for dramatic purposes. I shall not forget the despairing

rendered must be in a large measure credited to his musical skill and to his sympathy with the vocalists.

Sad accounts of theatrical speculations come from Australia, but they are chiefly in letters from Mr. Creswick, who has not yet been able to obtain an appearance on the Melbourne stage. It will never occur to Mr. Creswick that he is an old man, and that "heavy tragedy" is not so much run after as it used to be, even in Australia. There was something rather cruel in the hearty way in which London parted with Mr. Creswick. Everybody knew he could not fairly hope to do much in the colonies. it is so long since he had done anything of importance at home. As a scholar and a gentleman Mr. Creswick is beyond praise; as an actor he does not stand in the foremost rank. He complains that he was deceived as to the state of the drama in Melbourne, and it is evident that he wants to come home. Certain minor clubs will be delighted to welcome him back; but he should retire from the stage if he hopes to end his days in peace.

The wits continue to adorn the nuptials of Helen Barry and Major Rolls with poetic effusions. This is the latest:

> Sweet Helen Barry, so they say,
> To wedlock's charms thou turnest,
> Resigning minor rôles to play
> For Major Rolls in earnest.

The happy pair are now residing near Primrose Hill. They gave a brilliant reception the other day. Their carriage is daily seen at the West End. The Major is old and wealthy. Mrs. Rolls is the tallest actress on the stage. She made her first appearance in "Babil and Bijou" as *Queen of the Amazons*.

Mr. Albery, the dramatist, and Mr. Vezin, the actor, have had a long correspondence in the *Era* in regard to the authorship of "Dr. Davy." Vezin claims to have written some of it, and he sets up also a claim to literary partnership on the part of Wills. Albery closes the controversy this week in a few trenchant sentences:

"My contention is that a play produced as the work of a certain author is legally the work of that author, and that without his leave neither actor nor any other person has a right to lay claim to that work, to alter or tamper with that work, or put his or any other person's name forth as author or part author. In the year 1865 Mr. Vezin states—as a fact—I entirely remodeled the plot of "Dr. Davy." In 1877 he states, that the same alterations are entirely the work of Mr. Wills. The plain truth is, I re-wrote and adapted the little play, and Mr. Wills, with good taste, cut away certain useless portions, and generously, with his own ready pen, made good the broken places. I am author and proprietor of "Dr. Davy," in spite of Mr. Vezin. Proprietor he can be as soon as he pleases, for again I ask him to accept the assignment he refused. But author I shall be to the end. The title to an estate is not vitiated because a friend resides there rent free. One's garden is not less one's own because a kind neighbor weeds it and even gives flowers from his own richer growth. Mr. Vezin has quoted some words of mine; I will quote some of his. I had reasoned out a matter with him to the end, when, with delightful and most characteristic humor, he wrote to me, 'You have the best of the argument, but I am right.' He was a merry gentleman then."

Albery is thinking of writing a drama, a class of writing which he has not yet attempted, though his comedies hold the stage, and will do so in years to come. His "Two Roses," "Forgiven," and "The Spendthrift" are works which exhibit examples of the very highest merit.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and a distinguished party went to see "Liz," at the Opera Comique, on Monday evening. One of the most successful scenes in the play is a frost scene, (written since the work was produced at Liverpool,) where *Sammy Craddock* and *Jud Bates* have a long discussion about Robinson Crusoe. The royal party laughed heartily at the fun of this episode, but the laughter was soon changed to an ominous silence when, in a brief interview between two of the characters, one of them, speaking of London, said, "It is a fine place—I don't wonder that the Queen always lives there." The audience laughed and then applauded, good naturedly, it is true, but the marked notice taken of this criticism of her Majesty was not in good taste. The line should have been left out, being spoken, it should not have been noticed. None of the ladies in the royal box paid the slightest attention to it. The Prince moved a little into the shadow of the box, either to hide his annoyance or to veil his laughter. I am informed by "a lord in waiting" that the Prince laughed; though the management should not have allowed anything to transpire which could make the royal party uncomfortable. Just now the Queen's continued absence from London is as much talked about as ever, and the Manchester episode has revived unpleasant criticisms upon her royal duties, and how they are performed. The Prince is credited with caring for nothing but opera bouffe and farcical comedy, but he sat out "Liz" from beginning to end, though the story is a commonplace narrative of homely life, the action moved by the ordinary instincts of ordinary people. The Princess of Wales looked ill. Unlike his usual habit at theatres, the Prince frequently spoke to her. He has done his reputation some good by the hearty interest which he exhibited in the trials and troubles of the humble pit girl whose one ambition in life is to be something more than a colliery drudge—something better and higher than a mere "thing to work on cinder heaps."

Mr. Compton's son is collecting anecdotes of his late father. There are many genuine ones full of quaint fun and humor. At a dinner party I heard the following fathered upon him. I doubt its authenticity. The story is a good one, however, whether it be old or new, Compton's or anybody else's. Compton had a holiday. He went into the country to a party. The next day on his way home through a country town he called at the principal inn and ordered dinner. He wore a long black coat over a dress suit, and he had on a white neck-tie. The landlord mistook him for a clergyman. "There is a rural deaconal meeting here to-day, Sir, and the clergy are going to dine together. As you are a parson I perceive, and a traveler, I am sure the Dean will be glad for you to join them, if you have no objection." "Thank you," said Compton, who was very hungry, "I shall be glad." "I will take in your card," said the landlord, "if you will allow me." "I have no card," replied the actor solemnly; "you can say Rev. Mr. Payne, who is passing through the town." "Certainly," said the landlord, who at once bustled into the room where the rural deconal meeting was just closing. The Dean said by-and-by means there would be glad to give a strange brother a seat at the table. When Rev. Mr. Payne appeared, the Dean, with clerical courtesy, placed him on his right hand. The actor played his part perfectly; but when the Dean further honored him by requesting him to say grace, Compton felt a cold chill run through his entire constitution. With a comedian's presence of mind, however, he hurriedly searched his memory for some stray lines out of the Church service, and with a calm smile of satisfaction at having hit upon what he conceived to be the very words for his purpose, he rose, and in his own rich, melodious voice said: "Oh, Lord, open Thou our lips, and our mouth shall show forth Thy praise."

Returning to Albery, it is worth noting that in modern plays two of Compton's most interesting performances were *Ozeye*, in "Oriana," played at the Globe during Montague's management in 1873, and the old soldier in "Forgiven," a drama never twice played in London, though it is very popular in the country. The part played by Compton is one which would suit Mr. Fisher. It may be called eccentric comedy, in which humor and pathos are delightfully blended. The theatrical season is opening with a show of enterprise and energy. At present there are but scant audiences as a rule at any of the houses. But when October sets in people will come back to town. By that time nearly all the theatres will have been reopened, several with novelties, but most of them with revivals of established works.

INDEPENDENT WEATHER OBSERVERS.

The St. Louis *Times* says: "Mr. Francis E. Nipher, Professor of Physics at Washington University, has addressed a circular letter to various persons in different parts of this State, in which he asks the co-operation of those addressed in the establishment of a 'Volunteer Weather Service,' or system of stations for recording the state of the weather daily, with particular reference to accuracy in the observance of storms and of preserving every fact pertaining to this feature of meteorology. A cheap raingauge—the same that is used in Iowa—costing 75 cents, is recommended, the purchase of which is the only outlay necessary to be made by the observer, though instruments of more accuracy can be had for $2 50 and $3. The time of beginning and ending of the rain will be noted, together with its violence, the direction and force of the wind, frequency of thunder and lightning, and such other phenomena as may occur during storms. It is intended to co-operate with the managers of the system already at work in Iowa, and in accordance with the recommendations of the International Congress of Meteorologists. Prof. Nipher wil receive no compensation for his services as Director. Washington University is to be the central station for Missouri. The enterprise, if successful, will result in the preservation of facts of great value, both to the science and history of meteorology. It has the indorsement of Dr. Eliot, Chancellor of the University."

A DEPOSIT OF FISH-BONES.

The following statement is made by the Virginia (Nev.) *Enterprise*: "J. D. Baldwin, of the Eagle Salt Works, some 16 miles east of Wadsworth, says that in running a drift from the bottom of their well or water shaft last Summer, they met with many fish-bones. Their shaft is 26 feet in depth, and is sunk in a kind of tough clay. Some of the skeletons of fish found were over a foot in length. The bones are not petrified, but remain in their natural state. Water marks are plainly to be seen high up on the sides of the surrounding hills, showing that where the salt-fields now exist there was once a vast lake of fresh water, or at least of water not too salt to be the home of fishes. The fish were probably killed by the drying up of the lake and the concentration of its slightly saline waters into a strong brine, and this pickle has doubtless served to preserve their bones for ages."

ELOQUENCE OF GEN. GRANT.

HIS GRAND RECEPTION AT NEWCASTLE — OVER 80,000 PERSONS IN PROCESSION —TWO SPEECHES BY THE EX-PRESIDENT —OUR FOREIGN CONSULS.

The Newcastle (England) *Chronicle* of Sept. 24 prints 22 columns of reading matter descriptive of Gen. Grant's reception and entertainment in that city on Saturday the 22d ult. The *Chronicle* says that "not since the great demonstration of 1873 has the grass of the town moor been covered with so vast a gathering around a platform as that assembled to witness the presentation to the General and ex-President. It is estimated that no less than 80,000 people were around the platform. * * * Never within the living memory has there been a gathering embracing so catholic a crowd. It showed to our minds how deeply imbued in us is the sentiment of freedom, for that was the sentiment which brought out the thousands of Tynesiders to do honor on Saturday to one who had been the instrument of enlarging the liberty of the human race, and who was, besides, the representative of a great nation justly famed for the liberal laws under which its people live. The cheers which have greeted Gen. Grant on Tyneside, and which to-day on the banks of another river will greet him again, are evidences of our respect and admiration of an eminent soldier and an honest man, but they are also evidences of our good feeling toward a great country." In the afternoon an address from the "workmen of the north" was presented by Mr. Burt, M. P. In reply, Gen. Grant, who was received with immense cheers, said:

MR. BURT AND WORKING MEN: Through you I will return thanks to the working men of Tyneside for the very acceptable welcome address which you have just read. I accept from that class of people the reception which they have accorded me as among the most honorable I can receive. We all know that but for labor we would have very little that is worth fighting for, and when wars do come they fall upon the many, the producing class, who are the sufferers. They not only have to furnish the means largely, but they have, by their labor and industry, to produce the means for those men who are engaged in destroying and not in producing. I was always a man of peace, and I have advocated peace, although educated a soldier. I never willingly, although I have gone through two wars, of my own accord advocated war. [Loud cheers.] I advocated what I believed to be right, and I have fought for it to the best of my ability in order that an honorable peace might be secured. You have been pleased to allude to the friendly relations existing between the two great nations on the two sides of the Atlantic. They are now most friendly, and the friendship has been increasing. Our interests are so identified, we are so much related to each other, that it is my sincere hope, and has been the sincere hope of my life, and especially of my official life, to maintain that friendship. I entertain views of the progress to be made in the future by the union and friendship of the great English-speaking people, for I believe that it will result in the spread of our language, our civilization, and our industry, and be for the benefit of mankind generally. [Cheers.] I do not know, Mr. Burt, that there is anything more for me to say, except that I would like to communicate to the people whom I see assembled before me here this day how greatly I feel the honor which they have conferred upon me. [Cheers.]

At 6 o'clock in the evening a grand banquet was given in the Assembly Rooms. The Mayor of the city proposed the health of Gen. Grant. Three cheers were given for Mrs. Grant, after which the General said:

MR. MAYOR AND CORPORATION OF NEWCASTLE, AND INVITED GUESTS: I scarcely know how to respond to what has been said by the Mayor. I have a very vivid recollection that immediately upon my arrival upon these shores the Mayor invited me up here, and we have been carrying on a correspondence, directly and indirectly, ever since as to the time when I should be here. But as to my saying anything after I had got here, such a thing never occurred to me. [Laughter.] But I will say that the entertainment by your worthy Mayor has exceeded my expectations. I have had no better reception in any place, nor do I think it possible to have a better. [Cheers.] All I have seen since I have been on the Tyne has been to me most gratifying as an individual, and I think when I go back to my own country I will find that it has been very gratifying to them to hear of it. The only matter of doubt that may arise is this, that when they have read what I have said, the question is whether they will believe that I did say it. [Laughter.] They will think that the correspondents of your press have made it all up. [Renewed laughter.] They will further think if a very good Yankee correspondent had been here that he would have done it a great deal better. [Roars of laughter.] More seriously speaking, I will say that my reception in your good city has been most gratifying. It has been gratifying all along the Tyne to Tynemouth. It has been gratifying ever since my landing upon English soil. It has been gratifying because I have seen that which is extremely pleasant, namely, the good relations existing that should always exist between the English-speaking people. [Applause.] I think that that is a matter of the vastest importance, because I believe that we have the blessing of civilization to extend. I do not want to detract from other civilizations; but I believe that we possess the highest civilization. There is the strongest bond of union between the English-speaking people, and that bond should and will serve to extend the greatest good to the greatest number. That will always be my delight. I am sorry that I did not think of what I was going to say before I got up. I assure you I did not know one word I should say until I did get up, and I hope no person is going to report what I have said. [Laughter and cheers.] After a brief pause the General said: "Having been entertained as I have been in Newcastle, before allowing another toast to be drank, I propose, and I hope you will honor it, 'The health of your worthy Mayor, Sheriff, Corporation, and the Executive,' and I accompany with that toast the Mayor of Newcastle." [Cheers.] The Mayor, in responding, said he had never felt more proud in his life than he felt that night.

Gen. Fairchild, United States Consul at Liverpool, made an eloquent speech, as did Major Jones, Consul at Newcastle.

A MUSICAL MOUNTAIN.

The Virginia (Nev.) *Enterprise* says: "A gentleman of this city who has been taking a look among the old abandoned mines of Truckee District made a critical examination of the musical mountain, of which a good deal was heard some years ago, when the mines were first discovered. Some of the early miners pitched their tents at the foot of the mountain, and were not a little surprised and puzzled at hearing, during the quiet hours of the night, tinkling sounds that seemed to pervade the whole atmosphere, coming from they could not tell where. The sounds were not unlike those of a small music-box. At times they supposed that the sounds were caused by the wind playing among the twigs on the side of the mountain, but they found that this solution would not answer, as the same bushes were found everywhere, while the musical sounds were heard nowhere else than on the side of the mountain at the foot of which they were camped. They spent much time in scouting about and listening of nights and quiet hours during the day, and at last tracked the strange sounds to a great bed of small pieces of rock that covered the slope of the mountain. These bits of rock were found to be quite sonorous, and the miners concluded that the sounds they emitted were caused by the action of the wind among them. The gentleman who recently visited the mountain says he went to it expecting to find it a good deal of a humbug, but found it much more of a curiosity than he had anticipated; the mingled tinklings much resembling the sounds of an æolian harp and frequently attaining a startling degree of loudness and distinctness. The sounds seem to rise and fall, approach and recede, as though caused or governed by the wind. On a close examination it was found that the small flakes of rock covering the face of the mountain contain a large per cent. of iron. This iron is supposd to be magnetic, and there appears to be constant motion among the chips of it, which appear to cover the ground to the depth of several feet in many places. The whole drift of broken rock seems to be moving down the slope of mountain with the slow, creeping motion of a glacier, and the slipping over each other of the fragments composing the mass is thought to cause the tinkling sounds, which are so numerous as to mingle and rise into a single strong musical murmur.

POSTAL CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The following are the postal changes for the week ending Oct. 6:

New-England.—Postmasters Appointed—Charles F. Stevens, West Waterville, Kennebec County, Me.; Edward H. Carroll, Warner, Merrimac County, N. H.; Velosi Munsey, Stannard, Caledonia County, Vt.

New-York.—Postmasters Appointed—Mrs. Marietta B. Barrell, Angola, Erie County; Abraham M. Mulnix, Big Indian, Ulster County; Ira Inman, Chaumont, Jefferson County; Edward F. Bean, Chemung Centre, Chemung County; Mrs. Mary L. Bennett, Fulton, Oswego County; Charles Shaw, Winterton, Sullivan County.

Pennsylvania.—Name of Office Changed—West Bethany, Westmoreland County, to Tarrs, and William Stoner appointed Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Marshall Everhart, Crarryville, Blair County; D. F. Whiteseth, Dawson's Station, Fayette County; John H. Barrett, Dorlan's Mills, Chester County; O. B. McAdoo, Dunsport, Washington County; Washington S. Giller, Hoppenville, Montgomery County; James A. Anderson, Port Kennedy Montgomery County; Mrs. Sarah Bogar, Port Treverton, Snyder County; George H. Dehaven, Wellersburg, Somerset County; Eugene L. Ayers, Wells, Bradford County.

Maryland.—Office Discontinued—Forest Wharf, St. Mary's County. Postmasters Appointed—Blithewood, Prince George's County, Mrs. J. H. Walter; Norbeck, Montgomery County, John H. Bennett.

TWO GREAT FRENCHMEN.

THIERS AND LEVERRIER.

THE LATE EX-PRESIDENT'S MANIFESTO TO HIS CONSTITUENCY—A STIRRING APPEAL TO REPUBLICANS—DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED ASTRONOMER—HIS PECULIAR CHARACTERISTICS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Sept. 24, 1877.

The much-discussed manifesto of M. Thiers was published this morning, and turns out to be a much longer and less pretentious document than was supposed. It contains some 1,500 lines of close type. In reality it is not a manifesto, but simply a letter which M. Thiers had prepared for his electors of the Ninth Arrondissement of Paris. Yet it answers all the purposes of a manifesto, since it contains a complete party programme, and one which can be adopted by the Republicans. It is singular to note that one of the first articles written by Thiers when he first arrived in Paris and obtained a place upon the *Constitutionnel* also contained a complete political programme, and one that was adopted by the Liberals of the 1830 era. And the last article that he ever wrote, which he was revising on the morning of his death, contains the programme of the Republican Party in France. During his life M. Thiers honored the *Temps* with his public communications, and it was supposed that it would have the *primeur* of this document, but we heard on Saturday that the manifesto had been given to the *Journal des Débats*. This was done by M. Mignet and Barthelemy Saint-Hilaire, the Executors of M. Thiers, who are both members of the Academy, and the *Débats* is regarded as the organ of this learned body. The manuscript was guarded with jealous care, the intention being to give copies to such journals only as had been favorable to M. Thiers during his lifetime. Late at night the editor went down in person, had a few copies struck off, put them in his pocket, and had the type distributed. This was Saturday night. Last night the journals having copies all shut their printers in, refusing to allow them any communication with the outside world; but notwithstanding these precautions the *Gaulois* and the *Figaro* both managed to procure copies. The document is accompanied by the following note:

> We found the following document among the papers of M. Thiers. After having written it out entirely with his own hand, he had time to revise the first part of it. The rest needed revision, and it was the work he had reserved for the day he was taken from our midst. We have determined to make no changes in the last thoughts of M. Thiers, and in publishing the document which he expected to publish himself we only carry out his intentions, which always had in view truth and the public good.
> MIGNET.

M. Thiers begins his electoral address by reviewing the work and conduct of the Legislative Assembly from its election after the war to its dissolution, and makes out a strong case in its favor. In his recapitulation of what it did he says that it accomplished the following things: It threw out the revenue tax; it maintained the term of military service; it increased the donation of the Church; it left the Concordat intact; it opposed the mandements by simple orders of the day; it was always silent upon the subject of the foreign policy of France; finally, in its relations with the other powers of the State it showed a marked deference for the Senate, and the doubtful financial pretensions of the latter were admitted without discussion. "These things are known to France and to all Europe." M. Thiers then wants to know how such a Chamber came to fall into disfavor, and answers that it was accused of being radical. Formerly there was a cry against Socialism, but that has gone to other countries, and now the Ministers of the 16th of May employ the word Radicalism. M. Thiers discusses at great length the misuse of this term, concluding that it is employed wrongly to oppose Republicanism, and says:

> "The Republic is the equitable division among all the children of France of the Government of their country, in proportion to their forces, their importance, their merit; a possible practicable division, without the exclusion of any one, except those who declare that they want to govern by means of the revolution. The Republic is a necessity, for every man who is not blind or false will be obliged to confess that it is alone possible, after what we have seen since October, 1873, and to-day after May, 1877."

M. Thiers then goes on to define what a republican government should be, pictures the result of divisions, and begs "honest people, very honest people, intelligent, more intelligent than educated, unfortunately prompt to take alarm, to look at this picture of the successive overthrows of our Governments, and reflect." He resumes his main principles in few words, as follows: "National sovereignty, republic, liberty, scrupulous legality, liberty of public worship, peace." And he adds: "Such are, my dear constituents, my life-long opinions, the opinions of our nineteenth century, which will leave their mark in the history of France and of humanity, and which I conjure you to consecrate on this solemn occasion. I am going to be assailed by a thousand calumnies. You will reply to them by your votes, which, for near half a century, have never been refused me."

It is too early to note the effect produced by this long document, which will be judged, as usual, from a partisan and party point of view. The first part has been completely revised, and the aged statesman had the last sheets of manuscrip t in his hand on the morning of his death. He read them over, reflected for a time, and was called away to other work. My impression is that the letter will produce a strong impression throughout all France.

France has just lost another of her eminent men. M. Leverrier, the distinguished astronomer, died yesterday at the age of 66. He was beyond all question one of the great savants of our epoch, and his services to the cause of science are incontestable. At the same time he was one of the most disagreeable men in the world in his personal relations—rude, arrogant, overbearing, and without patience. One night I was invited to visit the observatory with a party, and among the number was a lady who had written several works, the intention being to bring the facts of science within the comprehension of children. On passing by the great telescope she unconsciously placed her hand upon it, and M. Leverrier turned upon her with fury. He seemed to be beside himself, and in the wildest possible way told her that he would have her put out of doors if she touched any of his instruments again. He was constantly quarreling with his colleagues, and had no friends outside of the few who bowed their heads in the dust before his mighty genius. That he was a mighty calculator is very true, but when that is said we must pause to reflect a little. Did he ever do more than some of your modest and unheralded American astronomers, who have never been puffed up with vain praise? M. Leverrier had been called the "King of Astronomers" so often that he came to assume the rôle as he understood it, and thought that he was treating the scientific men of the world as a sovereign would treat his subjects. I need not say that he was a very poor caricature of royalty. On occasions he was charming, and I presume there are savants among my readers who will recall delightful moments passed with him, but they were purchased in a way—that is, by careful listening. Anything like discussion annoyed him. He delighted in catching a man of moderate intelligence—well, let me cite myself as an example—a man tolerably well read, who knew a little about science and had faculties enough to comprehend it, who would listen to his descriptions of the planets. I am sure that he spoke from the bottom of his heart when he told a gentleman that I was very entertaining, for I listened to him for over four hours without saying a word. During that time he explained to me the use of his instruments, and showed me how he made his calculations. It was a real lecture on astronomy. But having been so well received myself, I addressed a friend to him, also a man of average intellect, but one who made some pretensions to scientific knowledge. Those pretensions were not ill founded, as a recent work has shown. He was well received also, but in the midst of M. Leverrier's lecture he put in a few words to express a doubt. The Director of the Observatory stopped, grew red with passion, and brutally told my friend that if he thought he knew more about the matter than M. Leverrier he had better stay at home. And without a word he turned away. This paints the man. He was delightful when you listened to him; he could not bear discussion, much less the slightest contradiction. It was owing to his personal quarrels that he was removed from the observatory, but the Emperor had made him a Senator. His successor, Delaunnay, was drowned at Toulon; M. Thiers reappointed Leverrier. He made a complete revolution in the observatory, and ever since has ruled it as he pleased. He has made some discoveries, he has worked out many great astronomical problems, and he has left his mark upon the tablet of his age; but really, all things considered, I cannot bring myself to think him so great a man as the French appear to regard him.

PARIS GOSSIP.

THE COMING ELECTIONS—AUDACITY OF THE GOVERNMENT—INCONSISTENCIES OF THE REPUBLICANS—CURIOUS LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

From our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1877.

The destinies of the Republic must now be decided by universal suffrage, and the electoral period has opened. During the next 15 days the people are free to hold political meetings, under certain vexatious restrictions, and to publish electoral addresses in the journals. But even this is restricted in a way that is very hard to bear. The Government can say what it pleases about the Republicans; the latter are forbidden by law to attack the Government. This would be well enough if the Government kept out of the electoral struggle, but it has entered it precisely like a political party. Never before were official candidates so open in their declarations; none of the preceding Governments have ever dared to present official candidates except in disguise. The organ of M. Gambetta says that "the principle of official candidates was never so little feared as now, and never employed in so barefaced and shameless a manner." Everywhere we have the placards, printed upon the white paper of which the Government has the monopoly, announcing that M. X. is the only candidate of Marshal de MacMahon in the department. All the attempts of the Empire to control the elections are surpassed by M. De MacMahon, and this without attempting to make the apologies which Napoleon III. constantly put before the people. The worst of this system is that an attack upon the policy of the official candidate is regarded as an attack upon the Government, and several persons have been already cited to answer before the tribunals for this grave offense. The curious part of this system is that it is encouraged by the Duc de Broglie, the Duc Decazes, and others, who made so great an outcry about the very moderate official candidacies of the Empire. Both of these Dukes wrote pamphlets against the very system they are employing to-day. There was a time when we thought the Duc de Morny a master in this line, but he was nothing to the Duc de Broglie, who has brought the system to perfection. In the matter of official candidates, which roused the wrath of the Duc de Broglie during the Empire, he is now utterly without shame or scruple. Men very frequently succeed by audacity and unscrupulous conduct, but I do not think that success will crown the efforts of the present Government. Every day the probabilities of a Republican triumph are growing stronger, and nothing but an arbitrary use of force can now save the Marshal from a humiliating defeat.

We have just had a singular example of the parliamentary manners and customs of the French. Early in the present year I wrote you of the prosecution of M. Paul de Cassagnac for something he said in his Belleville speech. When the report of his prosecution was published the Republicans loudly applauded and literally cut off the retreat of the Government. As M. De Cassagnac was a Deputy, the permission of the Chamber was necessary, and a demand was sent in by the Government. "Take care," said Paul de Cassagnac to the Left, "for you are establishing a principle that will one day turn against yourselves. You insist upon having me prosecuted in the Police Correctionnelle, where I am certain to be condemned, but in so doing you admit that words spoken in public may be regarded as an offense under the common law. I pretend that they constitute simply a political offense, under the law of 1852, and hence demand a trial before my natural judges—the jury." The Chamber had voted the abrogation of the law of 1852 only a few days before. M. Grévy, the presiding officer of the Chamber, took the same view of the question, and warned the Republicans not to establish a pernicious principle. M. Gambetta sprang into the tribune in a state of excitement hard to describe, and protested against the idea of sheltering M. De Cassagnac under the plea that the law of 1852 had been repealed, since the Senate had not yet pronounced upon it. The law was yet in force, and M. De Cassagnac had to be prosecuted under it. "If he were a private individual he could pretend that the law of 1852 was still in force, since the Senate had not pronounced upon it, but M. De Cassagnac was a member of the Chamber. It had abrogated the law, and that sufficed." M. Gambetta rushed into the tribune again to accuse M. Grévy of trying to "extend a pole to De Cassagnac." "You are establishing a dangerous principle," replied M. Grévy.

These words were prophetic, for M. Gambetta was condemned the other day out of his own mouth. The first judgment, rendered against him by default, was confirmed by the tribunal. He asked to be tried by a jury, pleading, exactly contrary to his plea in the case of M. De Cassagnac, that his offense was political, and not one coming under the common law. Upon appeal this will probably be admitted, and we have the curious spectacle of the leader of the Opposition taking advantage of circumstances which he refused to a colleague simply because the latter was a political adversary. If sent before a jury M. Gambetta will be acquitted beyond any doubt, but in the Police tribunals the accused is always condemned, the law being so strict that there is no other course left open to the Judges. Certain words pronounced in public constitute a *délit* under the law, and the only thing required is proof that the words were pronounced by the accused. This is generally established by the confession of the accused, and his condemnation follows as a matter of course. But the jury always acquits, or nearly always, and it was for this reason that M. Gambetta claimed the privilege of a jury trial in his own case while refusing it in the case of M. De Cassagnac.

Another example of parliamentary manners and customs not less curious has just been furnished us. Last Winter a great outcry was raised against the Marquis of Castellane, who had a guardian put over him by his family to prevent him from dissipating his fortune. The Republicans twitted him constantly in the Chamber with being an infant. He could not open his mouth without being insulted, and the papers asked how a man who was incapable of taking care of his own affairs could take care of the affairs of the nation. In sum, the matter made so much noise that the poor Marquis was terrorized and did not dare to present himself as a candidate in the coming elections, although he can do what he pleases with the circumspection of Cantal, a sort of family borough.

This is one side of the story; the other came out yesterday. Some time ago a pamphlet appeared, entitled *Un de Plus*—"One More,"—the meaning of the title being that one more person had come out in favor of the Republic. It was written by M. De Talleyrand-Périgord. There was consternation in the Faubourg Saint Germain when it was known that a member of the *ancienne noblesse* had turned Republican, and the Republicans received the recruit with open arms. Since then he has been fêted in every possible way by his new allies. They offered him a candidature in the Department of Seine-et-Loire, and with it the official support of Gambetta, the *Republique Française*, and the Republican Central Committee. With this his election was certain. His opponent was the Compte de Bondy, who published an article—very moderate, we should call it—which offended M. De Talleyrand, and he brought suit against his rival. The Republican Committee encouraged it, and watched it with interest. This case has just been tried. When M. De Talleyrand came into court M. De Bondy's advocate asked him who had given him the authority to make an appeal to justice. It is impossible to picture the consternation of M. De Talleyrand and his friends. The lawyer added that the complainant was only an infant in the eyes of the law, since his family had a guardian put over him to prevent him from spending his fortune; but M. De Bondy did not want to escape on a technicality, and, even in court, the authorization of M. De Talleyrand's guardian would be accepted. That guardian was the complainant's father, and his word of honor would be taken for the $3 25 which would constitute the costs of court in case the defendant were acquitted. The elder Talleyrand-Périgord came forward to authorize his ward, (he being the guardian appointed by the courts over his son, a man who has long since passed his majority,) and he gave his word to be responsible for the costs. These preliminaries being settled, the case was resumed. "Where is your evidence?" was the next question asked, and once more the complainant was embarrassed.

I must open a new paragraph here to state that Napoleon I. gave the Duc de Dino a *majorat* in Silesia, with large estates, and this was inherited by the eldest son. In order to preserve these estates he had to become a Prussian. When the question respecting his domicile was asked, M. De Talleyrand stammered, and finally answered, "Sometimes in Paris, sometimes in Silesia." "Yes," said the lawyer, "rarely in Paris, nearly always in Prussia." He made a remark, merely, about the absurdity of a man's appealing to the French tribunals when his domicile was with his brother, a Prussian subject, but declared that M. De Bondy would not consent to allow even that to interfere with the case. The trial went on; M. De Bondy was acquitted; the elder Talleyrand-Périgord had to pay the costs of court, amounting to 16 francs 50 centimes. But M. De Talleyrand-Périgord is still supported by the Republicans, who said so much about the Marquis de Castellane, although both are minors under the law, both having what they call here *conseils judiciares*. It is the old story of the ox that was gored; and such things, it must be confessed, tend to make one cynical in political matters.

SCIENTIFIC GOSSIP.

There is a tank in the Westminster Aquarium, London, capable of containing 94,000 gallons of water. It is 150 feet long and 20 feet broad.

M. Gové has found that the retardation of a meteoric mass by our atmosphere is sufficient to account for the light, heat, and other phenomena of a like nature presented by such a body.

Ice at 0° C. possesses sufficient tenacity and flexibility to be capable of being considerably bent, if pressure is steadily and gradually applied; but if it is of a lower temperature it is found to be so brittle that a similar test fails.

The telephone has been utilized in a mine near St. Austell, Cornwall. The wire extends from the surface to a depth of 252 feet, and a conversation, in whispers even, can be carried on between the men above ground and those down in the mine.

It is proposed to carefully foster in the vineyards of France a dipterous insect of the genus *Syrphus*, which has been found to devour phylloxera most voraciously when in the larva stage. M. Laliman saw no fewer than 95 of the vine pests disappear before the attack of this worm in about 10 minutes.

American inventors have the opportunity offered them to secure a valuable prize. For a new process to extract the juice of the sugar-cane, at a cost not exceeding 40 per cent. of the market value of the product, the Council-General of Guadeloupe offer a reward of $20,000; the descriptions to be submitted by the 1st of June, 1880.

From a number of experiments on the deviation of the lines in the solar spectrum, Mr. C. A. Young has advanced the theory that the body of the sun has a distinct motion within the chromosphere, since, while direct observation gives the rate of the sun's revolution at 1.2 miles a second, the tests instituted by him showed that it revolved at the rate of 1.42 miles in the same time.

The new organic acid found in certain polyporous fungi which grow on the dead trunks of oaks has a yellow color, and is so very insoluble in water that the slightest trace of it, on the addition of salt or soluble sulphuric acid, leaves the water turbid. The fact that turbidity may be so produced has suggested to Prof. G. Stahlschmidt the expediency of employing the soluble polyporates as indicators in alkalimetry.

The specific gravity of the new metal davyum has been determined at 24° C. to be about 9.337, and its atomic weight has been approximately estimated to be nearly 154. But Prof. Kern says that he is very much restricted in following out his researches regarding the properties of this metal on account of the small quantity of it at present in his possession. Platinum ores do not contain more than about 0.045 per cent. of davyum.

A modification of the ordinary wash-bottle of the laboratory has been communicated to the *Chemical News* by Mr. E. H. Johnson, of New-York. It is simple, neat, cleanly, and effective. He bends up the jet end of the tube nearly at right angles at about six inches from the extremity. While, then, the bottle is held in an upright position a vertical jet of water can be directed into the test-tube, and the washings may be caught in a beaker placed underneath.

Prof. Heintz, in a recently-published paper on the reducing action of bone-black at a low temperature, says that he was formerly of opinion that animal charcoal, if carefully lixiviated and recently ignited, could not precipitate platinic chloride; but in the course of his researches, when he had occasion to act upon platinic double salts with animal charcoal, he found that a reduction actually took place. The explanation he gives is that the hydrogen cannot be driven away from the charcoal even at the most intense heat.

From the recent remarkable change in the spectrum of the star in Cygnus, (*Nova Cygni*,) Lord Lindsay believes that the star has changed into a planetary nebula of small angular diameter. This opinion is opposed to the nebular hypothesis. But Norman Lockyer takes the view that the successive appearances of the "star" are destructive, rather, of the theory that the phenomena were produced by the incandescence of a large mass of matter, as in that case the running down of brilliancy would be exceedingly slow.

A simple and interesting method of exhibiting the action of a moving dielectric upon an electric has been submitted by Dr. B. Felici. He hung a plate of aluminum from a long, slender silver wire over a horizontal glass plate, which was made to revolve. The motion of the aluminum in harmony with the glass plate was only slight, and fully accounted for by atmospheric friction, so long as the former was not electrified; but no sooner did it become electrified than it turned two or three times on its axis in the same direction as the glass plate was turned.

Mr. Alexander Buchan, the Secretary of the Scottish Meteorological Society, believes that as a deficient rainfall may be expected to recur in cycles of 11 years in Madras—a discovery based upon the relation of sun-spots to rainfall—the permanent remedy for famine there is to deal with the rainfall so as to husband and equalize the water-supply, not merely of the individual year, but of the cycle. He adds that the old native system of great embanked lakes or reservoirs unconsciously hit the true solution of the hydraulic engineering difficulty which the meteorology of India presents.

At a meeting of the Academy of Sciences, Paris, on Sept. 3, a paper was read by M. De Saporta on "The Discovery of a Terrestrial Plant in the Middle of the Silurian System." He was shown at Caen a plate from the slaty schists of Angiers which presented clear traces of a large fern, the vegetable substance of which had been replaced by sulphide of iron, and its shape was lacerated, as if the fern had been for a long time under water. As *algæ* were the only plants found hitherto in the Silurian system of Europe, this fern may be regarded as the oldest land-plant yet found on that continent. Before M. Saporta made this discovery, M. Lesquereux found terrestrial plants at the base of the American Silurian system.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

VARIOUS SUBJECTS DISCUSSED.

THE FRENCH EXHIBITION.

ABSENCE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES—AN AMERICAN'S VIEW OF IT—"AN ERROR GREAT ENOUGH TO BE CALLED A MISFORTUNE."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This being the day on which the representatives of foreign nations are to receive from the Director-General of the French Exhibition formal possession of the spaces allotted to them, the absence of our country becomes more apparent and regrettable. So many of our people at home have rashly accepted the pessamist prophecies of those who assured us that the Exhibition could not possibly take place at the appointed time that the work of trying to convince them to the contrary was rather like preaching in the desert. Almost as pernicious in its effect was the objection so often met with, that it came too soon after our own Exhibition.

In the whole matter we have shown a great lack of that practicality which has always been represented as a national trait, and in consequence we have remained inactive while other nations, realizing the value of the opportunity, are preparing to reap honor and profit. The thing is from this moment a success, because the exhibitors are already committed, their preparations are made, and the space, were it twice as great, would be disposed of. A comparison of the number of exhibits at different dates will show with what reason we may call the exhibition of 1878 a success. In 1855 there were 22,000 exhibits; in London in 1862 there were 28,000; in 1867 there were 60,000: next year there will be over 70,000. Of these, 33,000 will come from France and 12,000 from England. The whole exhibit at the Centennial was 18,000.

Under these circumstances does it seem worth while for our people to waste their time in discussing whether it would not have suited them better to have waited a year or two longer before taking part in another work of this nature? A magnificent chance is offered to us to turn to practical profit the reputation which our remarkable mechanical exhibit at the Centennial gained for us, by showing to the millions from all quarters of the globe whom next year will bring to this city the same perfected machines and implements which, in Fairmount Park, they exhibited to their own countrymen and a little handful of strangers. Our Centennial, creditable as it was to us, could not of itself produce any decided effect on our industries; but it may prove invaluable in the introduction of our wares to foreign nations, which, in theory, I assured us, is followed up by our sending here the proofs on which we found our claims for superior excellence. Business could not follow our excellent exhibits at home, for there were no buyers; they are here, and it is here that their purchases will be made

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOSTON MONDAY LECTURES. BIOLOGY. By Joseph Cook. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1877.

The man on the platform has a number of advantages over the man in the pit, unless the usages of the community are such that the man in the pit can interrupt, single out some statement, and demand a fuller explanation. But even then the thing is unequal. A speaker, if he be bold and glib, can rouse so much unreflective sympathy for what he champions that he carries even cautious listeners along with him, and rounds up his assertions, inferences, and conclusions with a triumphant swell of the voice that leads the stenographer to scratch down, even before the noise begins, the symbol that stands for the word, applause.

Joseph Cook has had all the advantages mentioned, and apparently without a rude dissenting voice to interrupt the glittering phalanx of his arguments. His book contains the lectures delivered by him last year in the Meionaon—would any other city in the world, except Boston, have a building called "the Meionaon"?—and his audience in that Greek temple of the Muses was of such an exceptionally "brainy" nature that no indecorum could have been expected. Why, indeed, should they not listen willingly to an orator who can tell them plainly such undoubted truths, and yet such sweet things as this (page 67): "Do you suppose that I think that this audience can be cheated? I do not know where in America there is another weekly audience with as many brains in it." No wonder that the stenographers made the sign for applause every few minutes, and no wonder (for of course the publishers of his book were in that brain gathering at the Meionaon) those stenographic signs for applause have been translated along with the rest of the lectures and inserted in their appropriate corners on the page. It is, to be sure, a singular freak for an author to allow of such a thing; but then, when Darwin, Haeckel, and Huxley are demolished at one fell swoop by an energetic orator, something may be allowed for an innocent display of triumph.

Mr. Cook had prepared himself well for his crusade, and moreover had everything in his favor. He was a pleader on the side held by most of his audience, and the side probably desired even by those who could not conscientiously adhere to it. Moreover, he could appeal to the highest instincts, aspirations, and hopes of mankind, the bias of early training and the natural wish of every human being with a heart. In other words he was emphatically on the right side. There need be no question here of the truth of the existence and immortality of the soul; the only question is, how did he handle his case? In the first place, with great vehemence and an oratorical display which sometimes verged on "word painting" and gush. Then with a number of small inaccuracies. His translation of the word *Bathybius* is by the two words *deep* and *sea*, (page 2.) It means "life of the sea-depths." Again, we come across a statement like this (page 74): "On the Peruvian coasts of South America men drive horses down to the edge of the great deep, in order that they may receive shocks from electric eels." But according to Humboldt, the eels captured after this fashion live only in the rivers of Northern South America. And once more, a more serious inaccuracy, owing to the questions involved, is to be found in relation to Dana's reconciliation of geology as now known, with the Mosaic account. Thus (page 6): "Prof. Dana, in the closing chapter of his celebrated *Geology*, exhibits the first chapter of Genesis as thoroughly harmonious with geology." In fact, Prof. Dana does make a very admirable parallel, but he does not "thoroughly" harmonize the order of events of the Biblical account with the necessary sequence according to the record of the rocks.

The lectures were delivered at the "Meionaon" every Monday at noon, afterward at the Park-Street Church, and later still at the Tremont Temple. The first took place on the 2d of October, just about a year ago, and, happily for Mr. Cook's argument, just when Huxley had lost faith in a certain phenomenon and retracted his adhesion to it. This was the existence of a gelatinous mass at the bottom of the sea, which Huxley christened *Bathybius*, and named after Haeckel. The importance of this *Urschleim*, or "primeval slime," as the Germans called it, consisted in its evident adaptability for use as a stepping-stone from the mineral to the animal kingdom of nature. Here was a vegetable-animal without organs or organization, which, nevertheless, lived and propagated at the bottom of the sea. From this perhaps arose the higher marine animals and all of life, to culminate in man. It stood next to inert matter, so close in fact that the gap was almost shut between matter and life. Meanwhile the Challenger expedition could not find any *Bathybius*, and one Professor, by adding strong alcohol to sea-water, produced something of the same appearance with the anomalous and formless gelatine of the sea-bottom. Here, then, was a famous occasion for an energetic lecturer. Mr. Cook has not let the grass grow under his feet, and we now read the stirring periods that cast ridicule upon Huxley, Haeckel, and the ill-starred *Bathybius*. Unfortunately, however, Prof. Haeckel has come to the rescue of his pet; has shown that because the Challenger did not find it there was no need of denying its existence; points to the naturalists who have examined it, and, in regard to alcoholized sea-water, denies that there is anything new in the phenomenon which is supposed to have reduced *Bathybius ad absurdum*.

As before remarked, there is no quarreling with the purpose and principles defended in these lectures. But it is irritating to hear a man attack with a certain bumptiousness naturalists like Huxley and physicists like Tyndall. Mr. Cook is a lively and telling advocate, and sometimes makes a capital application. A parallel drawn between the existence of a God in nature and a certain attribute of Raphael's Madonna in Dresden has the best elements of poetry. Yet such beautiful and really deep images are found in the same lecture with fustian like this:

"Based upon incontrovertible axiomatic truth, any man may stand in the yeasting seas of speculation and feel that victorious reef tremorless beneath him; ay, and fall asleep on it, while the rock, in muffled, stern thunders, speaks to the waste, howling midnight surge: 'Aha! thus far ye come, but no farther.'"

He makes one of his most impressive "tenths" or "fifteenths" against Tyndall by saying that materialists "concede" (among other things) that life cannot exist in a world when in a gaseous state, taking the word life to mean just the same thing on a globe like this and in a rolling ball of nebula. The upshot of all this seems to be that as lectures these pages were not only successful but appropriate; as serious printed matter, however, they are entirely out of place. "Applauses" and *argumenta ad hominem* are quite out of order in the discussion of scientific facts and problems.

LITERARY NOTES.

—The *American Naturalist* promises for its October number a large number of articles of mark.

—S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago, will publish the fourth edition of *Foster's Prehistoric Races* Oct. 22.

—The *Memoir and Letters of Charles Sumner*, edited by Mr. Edward L. Pierce, may be expected in November.

—It is announced that Mrs. Cicero H. Harris will begin Oct. 15, at Wilmington, N. C., the issue of a monthly magazine to be entitled the *South Atlantic*.

—Prof. Max Müller has returned to Oxford, and is now devoting himself to the editing of the translations of the sacred books of the world, which he has undertaken.

—The fourth volume from "Aunt Jo's Scrap-Bag," by Miss Alcott, will be called *My Girls*, and will be the complement to her previous story, *My Boys*.

—Edward Payson attempts to cure the effects of "bad literature published during the Summer season" by writing *Dr. Tom*, which will be published immediately by Dresser, McLellan & Co., Portland, Me.

—Pott, Young & Co. have this year two new books for boys, from the fertile pen of Mr. R. M. Ballantyne: *Under the Waves*; or, *Diving in Deep Waters*, and *The Settler and the Savage*, a tale of the south coast of Africa. Both books will be illustrated.

—A new edition of Miller's *Life of Trust* is about to be put in press by Sheldon & Co. It will be brought down five years later, and include an account of his two years' work on the Continent and his visit to America. This is prepared by Prof. E. P. Thwing, of Brooklyn.

—Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati, will publish in a few days *Elementary Perspective*, explained and applied to familiar objects, and intended to help beginners in the art of drawing. It is prepared by M. J. Keller, the teacher of perspective in the School of Design, University of Cincinnati.

—The title of the next volume of Thomas Starr King's works is *Substance and Show*, and if the public demand for that and for the volume just issued is sufficient to justify the venture, a second volume of his sermons and a fourth volume devoted to his controversial discourses will be published.

—John Pennethorne has in hand a work which will interest architects in all countries and will be unique of its kind. Its title is *The Geometry and Optics of Ancient Architecture, Illustrated by Examples from Thebes, Athens, and Rome.* It will be published in folio, with 56 plates, by Williams & Norgate, London, in November.

—The October number of the *American Law Review* contains articles by George F. Edmunds on "Presidential Elections," Emory Washburne on "The Court of Star Chamber," and a review by C. H. Hill of P. C. Scarlett's *Memoir of the Right Hon. James, (Scarlett,) First Lord Abinger*. William F. Wharton discusses "The Relation of Master and Servant in the Light of Some Recent Decisions."

—Mr. George Barnett Smith, the author of a passable volume on recent novels and novelists, is writing a critical biography of the poet Shelley, which will appear in England during the month. There will be a running biography, with 100 pages, devoted to the consideration of the poems, and it is said that some of the incidents in the life of the poet, hitherto incorrectly given, will be set in a new light.

—Robert Carter & Brothers announce for November *Among the Turks*, by Cyrus Hamlin, D. D., for 35 years a resident in the Turkish Empire, and long identified with the American College which has been started there, and Dr. J. R. Macduff's *Brighter than the Sun; A Life of Our Lord, for the Young*. Early in December they will issue a memorial volume by the late Melancthon W. Jacobus, D. D., to be entitled *The Christian's Heritage, and Other Sermons*.

—The writer whose pseudonym is H. A. Page —the assistant editor of *Good Words*, and one of the most industrious of the younger literary men in England—has taken in hand a study of the life and aims of Henry D. Thoreau, the New-England naturalist, and one of our most charming and contemplative writers. In England he is not well known. Mr. Page purposes to make an interesting monograph, including many stories of his wonderful ways with animals, which he collects for the first time. Chatto & Windus will bring out the book early in the present month.

— S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago, have in press two works which are likely to attract a large circle of readers. One is *Echoes from Mist-Land*, a reproduction in prose of the famous Nibelungen Lay, a work which gives the general reader very pleasant entertainment, and which will be examined with considerable interest by those who like to explore the hero-records of the past. The introduction by Auber Forestier treats of the old Sagas of the North, and enters quite at length into the origin and growth of this justly-celebrated German poem. The other is Prof. William Mathews' translation of *Monday Chats*, by C. A. Sainte-Beuve. It gives the cream of Sainte-Beuve's writings, and will have an introduction of 100 pages, in which Prof. Mathews will enter into an elaborate and thorough analysis of his life and writings.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos. 20—Credit Co. vs. Howe Machine Co.
22—Webster vs. Howe Machine Co.
23—Webster vs. Stockwell.
89—Crimmins vs. Crimmins.
94—Tantier vs. Sinal.
95—Funk vs. Funk.
97—Barney vs. Durfee.
102—Thomas vs. London.
104—The Mayor, &c. vs. McGunn.
105—Walter vs. Regensburger.
107—Bernardt vs. Metz.
113—Hamblet vs. Stiner.
117—Hunter vs. Port Royal R. R. Co.
120—McGrath vs. Y. M. St. James R. C. T. A. B. Society.
124—S. T. R. R. Co. vs. Commissioner of Pilots.
130—Evans vs. Commissioner of Public Works.
131—Carson vs. Hazlewood.
136—Finn vs. Caton.
140—Smith vs. McNamara.
142—Wolff vs. Harris.
144—G. F. Co. vs. The Mayor, &c. vs. Babcock.
148—Walther vs. Babcock.
156—Funk vs. Funk.
166—Hitchcock vs. McPyke
170—Mer. Mal. I. Co. vs. Bandsman.
172—Dorsey vs. The Mayor, &c.
182—Whitty vs. Lustig.
190—Brintnall vs. Gates.
194—Kelstadt vs. Miller.
198—Magnin vs. Desk.
199—Parker vs. Baxter.
202—De Bonay vs. Payne.
205—Barkley vs. Jewett, &c.
210—Nat. L. Ins. &c. Co. vs. Norton.
238—Fifth Nat. Bank vs. Smith.
262—Ager vs. Ager.
275—Dudley vs. Donnelly.
279—Dunlop vs. Patterson Fire Ins. Co.
290—Howard vs. The Mayor, &c.
297—Abeosas vs. Howe.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos. Demurrers.
3—Smith vs. Smith et al.
4—Grant vs. Anderson.
7—Haugh vs. Koch.
10—Mallon et al. vs. Burns.
11—Lounsberry vs. Potter.
12—Wood vs. Moulton.
13—Smock vs. Lathron.
14—Same vs. Same.
15—Major vs. Geery, &c.
19—Morgan et al. vs. Franclyn, &c.
20—Smith vs. Thorne et al.
21—Bonn vs. Steiger.
22—Donnelly vs. West et al.
24—Same vs. Same.
25—Huggins vs. Foley et al.
30—Wylie vs. Stilwell et al.
31—Kelstadt vs. Reilly et al.
32—Thomson et al. vs. Ely et al.
33—Jamison vs. Jamison.

Nos. Law and Fact.
561—Lawrence vs. Foley.
569—Ritch vs. Schlesinger et al.
617—Anderson vs. Kershaw.
646—Niles vs. Gravenhorst.
661—Devlin vs. Murphy et al.
664—Listmann vs. Blant.
634—Fisher vs. McCahill et al.
624—Disbrow vs. O'Neill et al.
416—Hall vs. Ditson et al.
551—Atlantic & Pac. Tel. Co. vs. So. & At. Tel. Co.
572—Purser vs. Miller et al.
581—White vs. Leahey et al.
602—Willetts vs. Leahey.
612—Musgrave vs. Sherwood.
633—Belchart vs. Sheahan et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. New Numbers.
1819—Peterson vs. McCunn.
1258—German Amer. Bank vs. Andreyan.
1—Lastourette vs. Clark
1101—Baden et al. vs. Colemann.
1023—Bernheimer vs. Illig et al.
1318—Ward vs. Carrington et al.
1329—Same vs. Same.
1727—Comley vs. The Mayor, &c.
1302—Craske vs. Christian Union Pub. Co.
1342—Sequard vs. Corse.
755—The Mayor, &c. vs. Webb, &c.
1428—McKegney vs. Dillon et al.
828—Brennan vs. Goldstein et al.
814—McGraw vs. Reid.
323—Wyatt vs. Simonson
1311—Van Buskirk vs. Wight et al.
932—Tilton & McF. S. Mfg. Co. vs. Austin.
1971—Mills vs. Mayor, &c.
141—Palme, &c. vs. Phœnix Mut. Life Ins. Co.
291—Meyer vs. Levy et al.
934—Fish et al. vs. Marshall.
796—Merritt vs. Poppenhausen.
658—Oscanyan vs. McKenzie.
494—Brinkworth vs. Hutchinson, Jr.
1350—Grocers' Bank of N. Y. vs. O'Donnell.
1976—Burnham et al. vs. Gordon.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Case on—No. 1744—Townsend et al. vs. Harlem and P. Railroad Company. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. New Numbers.
747—Townsend et al. vs. Nobenzahl et al.
288—McComb vs. Excelsior Mfg Company.
294—McComb vs. Jones.
304—Irwin vs. Kutter et al.
267—Koehler vs. The Mayor, &c.
541—Darling vs. The Mayor, &c.
451—Rowe et al. vs. Guillaume.
1177—Folsom, &c. vs. Bliey.
884—Young et al. vs. State Line S. S. Co.
318—Dillpbar vs. Home Life Insurance Co.
672—Rose vs. The N. Y. Gas-light Co.
840—Eagan vs. Conlon.

Nos. Demurrers.
432—Gihon vs. Acker.
491—Van Nostrand vs. Gwynn.
1114—Newlin vs. Boston and A. R. R. Co.
1115—Corbett vs. White.
1117—Scheier, &c., versus Shiaff.
1118—Champion E. B. and A. Co. vs. DeGrauw.
1119—Ackley vs. Westerfelt.
1120—Bloomingdale vs. Siegel.
1122—Manning vs. Schultz.
1123—Book vs. Murphy.
1125—Uhl, &c., vs. Schwartz.
1126—Van Aken vs. Van Hise.
1127—Ramsey vs. Gelien.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 6.

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$1,000	D. & H. R. R.	93½	300	Lake Shore	70½
3,000	Gt. W. 1st, '88, x coup.	92¼	500	do.	70½
10,000	Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. Div., x coupon	74	1000	do.	70½
7,000	Up. P. 1st	104	1300	do.	70⅞
100	Del. & Hud.	43	3700	do.	71
700	do.	42⅜	300	do.	71⅛
200	Ont. Silver	22⅜	300	do.	71⅜
100	Quicksilver	21	1400	do.	71⅜
100	do.	19⅛	500	do.	71⅜
100	do.	19	500	do.	71⅜
100	do.	19⅛	1000	do.	71⅜
400	Quicksilver pf.	40	200	do.	71⅜
100	do.	40½	800	North-west.	42¾
100	do.	42	800	do.	42
100	do.	42	400	do.	41¾
100	do.	42⅛	400	do.	42¼
200	do.	42⅜	100	do.	42
100	do.	43⅛	100	do.	42
100	do.	43⅜	500	North-west. pf.	68½
200	do.	b3. 44	200	do.	68¾
700	Western Un.	92½	100	do.	68¾
300	do.	92⅛	300	do.	68
300	do.	92⅜	200	do.	68⅛
1500	do.	92½	200	do.	68⅛
200	Pacific Mail	32¾	100	do.	68¼
100	do.	42	100	do.	68
100	do.	s3. 24⅛	400	do.	67⅞
1000	do.	s3. 24	100	do.	67⅞
200	do.	b3. 24⅛	100	St. Paul	41¾
200	Mich. Cen.	92½	100	do.	41¾
100	Union Pacific	67⅛	800	do.	41¾
400	Erie Rail.	182⅜	800	do.	41¾
600	do.	13⅞	100	do.	41¾
100	do.	b3. 14	100	do.	b3. 42
750	do.	14	100	do.	41⅞
600	do.	b3. 14⅛	100	do.	41⅜
2100	do.	14¼	400	do.	41⅜
100	do.	b3. 14⅛	50	do.	41⅜
900	do.	b3. 14⅜	300	Wab. R. Rec.	s3. 10½
900	do.	14	100	St. Paul pf.	71⅝
1000	do.	13⅞	200	do.	71⅝
100	do.	13⅞	200	do.	71⅝
500	do.	14	200	do.	71½
100	do.	b60. 14⅛	100	D., L. & W.	s3. 51½
200	do.	14¼	200	do.	51½
200	do.	b60. 14¼	200	do.	51¾
500	do.	14¼	200	do.	51¾
100	do.	b3. 14¼	600	do.	51¾
700	do.	14	1200	do.	51¾
3400	do.	13⅞	1400	do.	51¾
1200	do.	s3. 13⅜	20	do.	52
100	do.	b60. 13⅞	2500	do.	51½
200	do.	13⅞	100	Han. & St. Jo.	13¼
100	Erie pf.	27	100	H. & St. J. pf.	20
100	N. Y. C. & H.	108	900	Ohio & M.	9⅜
100	do.	107⅜	800	do.	s3. 9¼
100	do.	107½	500	do.	9⅜
100	do.	108	900	do.	9
100	do.	107⅞	100	do.	8⅞
200	do.	108¼	100	Ohio & M. pf.	s3. 17½
300	do.	108	21	do.	18
100	do.	11	200	do.	18⅛
100	do.	108⅜	200	C., C. & I. C.	b3. 5½
300	Illinois Cen.	s3. 76	200	do.	5⅜
100	do.	76½	100	do.	5¼
100	C., C. & I.	44¼	100	Pac. of Mo.	23
100	do.	44⅞	10	N. Y. N. H. & H.	153½
300	do.	b3. 45	300	Morris & Es.	75½
100	do.	b10. 45½	100	St. L., K. C. & N.	6¾
100	do.	45⅜	600	do.	6⅝
200	Rock Island	105	50	New-Jersey	123½
100	do.	b3. 104⅛			

MONDAY, Oct. 8—A. M.

The statement of the associated banks issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last was generally regarded as a favorable exhibit, the decline in the specie and legal-tender averages being much less than had been anticipated. The changes are, a decrease of $3,376,900 in loans, $2,917,800 in deposits, $573,500 in legal tenders, $100,600 in specie, and an increase of $265,800 in circulation. The movement for the week results in a slight increase in the surplus reserve, and the banks now hold $8,490,350 in excess of legal requirements.

The following shows the condition of the City banks this week, compared with the previous statement, and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	Sept. 29.	Oct. 6.	Oct. 7, 1876.
Loans	$241,847,800	$238,470,900	$263,323,300
Specie	16,652,300	16,551,700	19,469,200
L. Ten.	41,975,500	41,402,000	53,587,600
Deposits	200,771,200	197,853,400	226,065,500
Circul'n	15,724,400	15,990,200	14,705,500

And the following the relations between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

Specie	$16,652,300	$16,551,700	Dec. $100,600
Legal t'nd'rs	41,975,500	41,402,000	Dec. 573,500
Total reserve	$58,627,800	$57,953,700	Dec. $674,100
Reserve required against dep'sits	50,192,800	49,463,350	
Excess of reserve above legal req'r'm'ts	8,435,000	8,490,350	Inc. $55,350

The Money market was well supplied with loanable funds, and borrowers on call had no difficulty in supplying their wants at 5@6 ₱ cent. during the greater portion of the week, the exceptional rates having been 3 and 7 ₱ cent. The mercantile demand fell off somewhat, and the currency movement, while larger to the South than in previous weeks was less important to the West. Should a full 7 ₱ cent. market when the remittances to the South assume large proportions, there is no doubt that the available supply of money for local purposes would be greatly increased, if in no other way, by the release of capital through the sale of securities which have recorded a marked advance during the past few weeks. In the discount market a moderate business was done at 6½ to 8 ₱ cent. for prime grades.

The foreign advices were important, announcing large losses of bullion by the Bank of England, the advance in the minimum rate of discount by that institution from 3 to 4 ₱ cent., and the raising of the rate of discount by the Bank of Germany from 5 to 5½ ₱ cent. The increased dearness of money at London caused a decline of ⅜ ₱ cent. in consols and a slight weakening of United States bonds in that market. If the flow of specie from London to this country and to the Continent continues, the Bank of England Directors will probably make a further advance in the discount rate, although at present all the indications appear favorable for a large addition to our gold supply from London. The bank lost £808,000 bullion for the week ending Wednesday.

The Sterling Exchange market was depressed by the increased supply of cotton bills, assisted by sales of borrowed sterling. The nominal asking rates were reduced from $4 83½ and $4 87 to $4 81 and $4 85 for bankers' 60 day and demand bills respectively, with actual business as low as $4 80 and $4 83½. The closing rates were slightly higher. The supply of cotton bills is likely to be large for some time to come, while the demand continues very light.

Speculation in the Gold market was steadily toward lower figures. The price declined from 103⅛ to 102⅛, the lowest point since May 10, 1862, and closed at 102⅝. The large supply of exchange, and the decline in rates to the specie importing point, and the shipment of about $1,350,000 Gold from London to New-York during the week were the chief influences affecting the market. Cash Gold loaned up to 1-64@1-32 of 1 ₱ cent. per diem for use, but toward the close became very easy, and holders paid as high as 3 to 5 ₱ cent. to have it carried.

Government bonds were weak and prices fell off ¼ to 1¼ ₱ cent. The decline brought out considerable amounts of bonds, and the transactions were larger in the aggregate than for some time past. The market at the close was weak in sympathy with gold, and the quotations current were generally the lowest of the week. Railroad mortgages exhibited considerable strength, and free purchases were made at advancing prices. The improvement ranged from ½ to 4 ₱ cent., and was most marked in the Western railway issues, New-York Central, and Lehigh and Wilkesbarre consolidated. The demand continued to the close, and the advance was well maintained. State bonds were firm on a small business, and the changes were confined within narrow limits.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange exhibited a very buoyant tone throughout the week, and, under active purchases, the entire list recorded higher prices. The improvement ranged from 1 to 8 ₱ cent., the coal shares and the stocks of the grain-carrying roads being conspicuous in the upward movement. The market seems, for the moment, to be entirely under the control of the bull speculators, whose determined efforts to advance prices experience but feeble opposition from the bears, who are apparently utterly demoralized. Independent of artificial manipulation, the chief influences affecting speculation were the reports in regard to the immense increase in earnings of the Western railroads and the harmonious action of the trunk line managers at their meeting in this City.

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Oct. 7, '76
American Gold	103⅛	102⅜	109
U. S. 5s, 1881, coup.	107	106½	113⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, coup.	107⅜	107	114⅞
New-York Central	108⅜	101⅜	101⅞
*Rock Island	105⅜	100⅝	101⅜
Pacific Mail	24½	22¼	22½
Milwaukee & St. Paul	42	36⅝	27¾
*Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	72	69¼	58½
Lake Shore	71⅞	63⅜	58
Chicago and North-western	42⅜	38⅛	38⅜
Chicago & North-west. pf.	68⅛	64¼	62⅜
Western Union	92⅛	79⅝	71¾
Union Pacific	67⅞	66⅞	62⅝
Del. Lack. & Western	52⅞	45	70½
New-Jersey Central	18¾	10¼	36⅛
Delaware & Hudson Canal	43	42½	38¾
Morris & Essex	76¼	70½	93⅜
*Panama	124	115¾	127
Erie	14⅜	11¼	10
Ohio & Mississippi	9⅛	7	10¾
Harlem	142⅛	142½	134
Hannibal & St. Joseph	13½	12	13½
Hannibal & St. Joseph pf.	30¼	28	24¾
Michigan Central	63⅜	58⅜	45⅝
Illinois Central	78	71½	85

*Ex dividend.

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS—OCT. 6.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing. Last quoted.
New-York Central	108⅜	107¼	108¼
Harlem	...	...	142
Erie	14⅜	12¼	13⅜
Erie pref.	27	25	27
Lake Shore	71⅞	70	71⅜
Wabash	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜
North-western	42½	40⅜	42
North-western pref.	68¾	66⅞	67⅞
Rock Island	105⅜	104¼	104½
Fort Wayne	...	...	93
Milwaukee & St. Paul	42	40	41¼
Mil. & St. Paul pref.	71⅞	70½	71⅜
Pittsburg	83	83	83
Del., Lack. & Western	52⅜	51	51½
Del. & Hudson Canal	43	42¼	42
Morris & Essex	75½	75½	74½
Michigan Central	63⅛	62¼	62¾
Illinois Central	78	75½	78¼
Union Pacific	67⅞	67¼	67
Missouri Pacific	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜
C., C. & Ind. Central	5½	5¼	5¼
Hannibal & St. Joseph	13¼	13¼	13¼
Han. & St. Joseph pref.	...	...	28½
Ohio & Mississippi	9⅝	8⅞	8⅞
Panama	...	...	124
Western Union	82½	81⅝	82¾
A. & P. Telegraph	...	...	20
Pacific Mail	24¼	23⅜	24
Quicksilver	21	19	19¼
Quicksilver pref.	44	38½	43⅜
Adams Express	...	...	98
Wells, Fargo & Co.	85½	85¼	84½
American Express	55⅛	55½	...

The following are the returns of the foreign commerce of the port of New-York and the operations of the United States Sub-Treasury here for the week ending Saturday last, and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns for the corresponding period of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Saturday	$5,729,769
Corresponding week last year	5,030,112
Since Jan. 1 this year	255,164,311
Corresponding period last year	225,711,713
Gold Oct. 6, 1877	102⅛
Gold Oct. 7, 1876	109

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$6,775 624
Corresponding week last year	5,335,115
Since Jan. 1 this year	212,336,344
Corresponding period last year	201,853,014

Exports of Gold and Silver.

Week ending last Saturday	$212,400
Corresponding week last year	98,524
Since Jan. 1 this year	29,843,841
Corresponding period last year	40,331,099

Receipts for Customs.

Week ending last Saturday	$2,032,377
Corresponding week last year	2,019,421
Since Jan. 1 this year	76,336,089
Corresponding period last year	80,189,641

Gold Interest Paid Out by the Treasury.

Week ending last Saturday	$504,459
Corresponding week last year	149,748
Since Jan. 1 this year	44,585,755
Corresponding period last year	52,264,558

The *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, in its issue of Saturday last, publishes the following table of railroad earnings:

	Latest earnings reported.		-1877.
A., Top. & S. Fé	Month of Sept.		$284,500
B., C. R. & N	Month of Sept.		194,226
Cairo & St. Louis	Second week Sept.		4,853
Canada Southern	First week August.		58,933
Central Pacific	Month of August.		1,385,000
Chicago & Alton	Month of Sept.		149,748
C., Mil. & St. P	Month of Sept.		1,180,000
Cl., Mt. V. & D. &c.	Third week Sept.		6,742
Den. & Rio G.	Third week Sept.		19,483
Grand Trunk	Week end'g Sept. 22		214,217
Great Western	Week end'g Sept. 21		86,980
Han. & St. Jo.	Third week Sept.		47,500
Hou. & Tex. Cent.	Month of August.		199,875
Ill. C., (Ill. line)	Month of August.		508,976
Ill. C., (I'd lines)	Month of July		89,077
Ind., Bl. & W	Third week Sept.		28,035
Int. & Gt. North	Third week Sept.		27,205
Kansas Pacific	Third week Sept.		86,483
Lou., Cin. & Lex	Month of July		90,562
Lou. & Nash., &c.	Month of August.		461,402
Missouri Pacific	Month of August.		351,846
Mo., K. & Texas	Third week of Sept.		68,752
Mobile & Ohio	Second week Sept.		125,714
N. J. Midland	Month of August.		63,403
N., C. & St. L	Month of August.		154,997
P. & Elizabethtown	Month of August.		31,701
Pad. & Memphis	Second week of Sept.		3,417
Phil. & Erie	Month of August.		292,390
St. Jos. & West	Month of August.		59,351
St. L., A. & T. R. (br.)	Third week of Sept.		11,931
St. L. I. M. & So	Month of September.		401,700
St. L., K. C. & No	Month of September.		321,180
St. L. & S. Fran	Month of August.		121,080
St. L. & S. E., S. L. D	Second week of Sept.		14,342
St. L. & S. E., K. D	Second week of Sept.		6,792
St. L. & S. E., T. D	Second week of Sept.		2,852
St. Paul & Sioux City	Month of August.		39,170
S. C. & St. Paul	Month of August.		24,022
Tol., Peor. & War	Third week of Sept.		27,605
Wabash	Third week of Sept.		105,624
Union Pacific	Month of July		994,997

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 6, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	12	Leather, sides	10,494
B. W. Flour, pkgs	188	Peach, bbls	40
Beans, bbls	80	Oil-cake, pkgs	2,680
Buckwheat, buah	400	Oil, lubr., bbls	295
Dried Fruit, pkgs	104	Pork, pkgs	354
Eggs, pkgs	510	Bone Dust, pkgs	57
Flour, bbls	12,941	Cut-meats, pkgs	5,661
Corn-meal, bbls	200	Lard, tcs	600
Wheat, bushels	150,657	Lard, kegs	100
Corn, bushels	151,134	Butter, pkgs	4,034
Oats, bushels	58,462	Cheese, pkgs	2,482
Rye, bushels	16,950	Dressed Hogs, No	153
Malt, bushels	2,500	Starch, pkgs	1,060
Barley, bushels	52,805	Starch, lbs	27
Peas, bushels	4,400	Tallow, pkgs	50
Oat-meal, bbls	120	Tow, bales	31
Flax-seed, bags	1,728	Tobacco, hhds	266
Grass-seed, bags	1,282	Tobacco, pkgs	209
Hops, bales	630	Whisky, bbls	351
Lead, pigs	300		

COFFEE—Rio declined ⅛c. ₱ lb. on a moderate inquiry, with sales reported of 1,009 bags, per Keplers, at 20c. for prime; 991 bags, per Alice, at 19⅞c. for fair; 2,155 bags, per Alice, at Baltimore, on private terms; about 2,500 bags Savanilla have been received, not yet sold.

COTTON—Has been in fair request for early delivery, mostly for shipment, at a further advance of 1-16c. ₱ lb. Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 1,893 bales, (of which 1,287 bales were on last evening,) including 1,212 bales to shippers and 681 bales to spinners....And for forward delivery an active business has been reported at higher rates....Sales have been reported since our last of 52,000 bales, (of which 8,400 bales were on last evening and 43,600 bales to-day,) with 5,400 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, October, closing at 11.40c.; November, 11.24c.@11.25c.; December, 11.21c.@11.22c.; January, 11.27c.@11.28c.; February, 11.40c.@11.41c.; March, 11.53c.@11.54c.; April, 11.66c.@11.67c.; May, 11.78c.@11.80c.; June, 11.91c.@11.93c., showing an advance of 3@14 points, closing firm....The receipts at this port to-day were 2,326 bales, and at the shipping ports 10,210 bales, against 15,000 bales one day last week. The week's exports hence have been reported as 9,110 bales to Liverpool, 96 bales to Havre, and 1,102 bales to Cronstadt....The exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1877, have been 31,693 bales, including 24,631 bales to Great Britain and 7,162 bales to the Continent.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

| New Cotton. | Uplands. | Al

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 8, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Marriage—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. H. Beckett, Miss Effie Germon.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Struck Oil—Miss Maggie Moore, Mr. J. C. Williamson.

GILMORE'S GARDEN—Grand Concert and Summer Night's Entertainment.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—La Mariolaine, (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Marie Aimée.

PARK THEATRE.—The Crushed Tragedian—Mr. E. A. Sothern.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Jerrenaingsay—Mr. F. B. Warde.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—Burlesque, Minstrelsy, &c.—Messrs. Cool White, Dave Reed.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Burlesque and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy, Burlesque, and Comicalities.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and Evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—Fair and Exhibition of Products and Mechanism.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service Bureau reports indicate for to-day, for the Middle Atlantic States, warmer and increasing southerly winds, increasing cloudiness, and rain, falling barometer in advance of a storm centre in the Ohio Valley.

It is announced, in our Washington dispatches, that, according to Mr. Evarts, nominations will be sent in for the heads of departments in the New-York Custom-house at the opening of the session, but that beyond this nothing definite has been decided upon. It is greatly to be wished that the opportunity now offered could be seized upon by the Administration to apply to the most important centre of Federal business in the Union a well-defined system of management of the civil service. It will be remembered that shortly after the beginning of Mr. Hayes' term it was reported from Washington that Mr. Evarts and Mr. Schurz had been intrusted with the formulation of such a system. Both of these gentlemen have high qualifications for such a task. They are able and upright men, independent of faction, and above the suspicion of personal bias or unworthy ambition. Any system which they might devise, perfected by the experience and practical good sense of the other members of the Cabinet, and tested by the admirable principles laid down by Mr. Hayes in his inaugural and letter of acceptance, would be sure to be excellent in purpose and would be likely to be effective. No better opportunity to make a marked and strong beginning of civil service reform will be offered to Mr. Hayes, and we are confident that if he will give the country a distinct and intelligible example of reform by which to judge the intention and capacity of his Administration, the country will gladly respond.

We publish this morning a letter from Mr. E. K. Apgar in explanation of his letter to Mr. Tweed, or rather of the use which John Kelly has been trying to make of that document. The statement is a frank one, and entirely consistent with the facts as far as they have appeared in evidence. It throws light on the motives of this whole farcical "examination" of the boss thief, and shows—though there was very little need of showing—that the mantle of the great convict fits snugly the shoulders of John Kelly, whose methods are quite in harmony with those of his predecessor.

M. Gambetta's manifesto is bold, bitter, confident, and defiant. He attacks Marshal MacMahon directly, and takes little account of the coalition Ministry. He alludes with characteristic vigor to the various acts by which the President has sought to restrain liberty of speech and action in France, and particularly to the shameless abuse of the system of official candidatures. M. Gambetta's terse arraignment of MacMahon is, unfortunately, only too just, and if he has not correctly gauged the sentiment of the country in thus openly throwing down the gauntlet before the chief of the Government, he has at least shown that he does not propose to let the cause of liberty in France fail by default. He repeats with emphasis his assertion that when the country shall have returned a Republican majority the President must either submit or resign. Two features of M. Gambetta's manifesto disclose his knowledge of the character of his countrymen; one, his fierce denunciation of the Government as Clerical, which is a strong point for him with the peasantry, and the other the pitiless ridicule he casts on the policy of the President, which is a strong point for him with all Frenchmen, with whom a well-directed sneer is quite as effective as an equally well-directed argument.

Some interesting facts in regard to the library of Congress are given this morning, which show the importance of securing a better accommodation for this admirable collection. Those who have had occasion to use it know that in many regards the Congressional Library is superior to any of its kind in the country, and there is every reason why it should be jealously guarded and carefully developed. At present its books number 315,000, but of these nearly one-fifth, or 60,000, are lying on the floors, there being no shelf room for them. Whatever new fields of economy the new House may explore the coming session, we hope it may be induced to provide for proper housing for the library, which cannot by the wildest stretch of partisan imagination be regarded as an extravagantly managed institution.

A general description is given in our columns this morning of an attempt to start a mutiny on Blackwell's Island, which promotes anything but a sense of security as to the management of the penal institutions there. It would seem that the prisoners are allowed to violate the rule which forbids talking, and went so far as to hatch a pretty formidable conspiracy the early part of last week. It also appears that the workers at the stone-cutters' trade, being confined on long-time sentences, are employed to instruct the green convicts, and take the opportunity to incite them to resistance. Such liberties are not consistent with thorough discipline, and may yet cost the officials who allow them very dear.

It must be conceded that Mr. Hayes, if correctly reported, takes a somewhat novel view of the organization of the House of Representatives, some points in reference to which we have discussed elsewhere. He is said to prefer a Southern to a Northern Democrat, because he thinks the former more "conservative" than the latter, and because he thinks the election of "an ex-Confederate" would be an additional indication of the Northern desire to bury sectional jealousies and the issues of the war. We hesitate to believe that the President has been talking any such nonsense as this. The Southern Democrats, like the Northern, include in their number some conservative and some reckless and reactionary men. Mr. Proctor Knott, the Southerner most talked of in this connection, is not so much a conservative as he is a blatherskite, and his election would be a misfortune and a disgrace. As to the significance of the election of an ex-Confederate, that is mere moonshine, because the election depends, *prima facie*, on the caucus of the Democratic Party, which has never been accused of jealousy of the South, or of keeping alive the issues of the war. We would prefer to believe that the Cabinet officer who has circulated the notions charged to the President has entirely misunstood him.

PARTIES IN THE NEW HOUSE.

The organization of the new House of Representatives is discussed with infinitely greater zest than the business which may properly come before it. The Speakership looms up as the one absorbing theme in the Democratic mind. So far as the South is concerned, this preponderating interest in a topic which to the casual observer might seem almost wholly personal, is sufficiently intelligible. The Northern section of the party looks upon it as a matter of patronage. The Speaker has a multitude of favors to dispense, and the question is who shall be the happy recipients. The South looks from a different point of view. It cannot be supposed to be indifferent to the personal honors and emoluments that are within reach, but, taken altogether, it cares infinitely more for the larger material interests which the occupant of the Speaker's chair may advance or retard. It has certain definite purposes, involving a policy which in its judgment will contribute immensely to its advancement, and it pursues these purposes with a quiet tenacity which demands recognition, if not respect. Not that the South is a unit even on the subsidy question. The blustering Toombs, who showed both influence and good sense by engrafting upon the new Constitution of Georgia rigid restraints upon its debt-creating power, plainly declares his opposition to the Texas-Pacific scheme as a delusion and a wrong to which the National Government should give no encouragement. He does not stand alone, even at the South, in this opinion. Southern sentiment, however, is overwhelmingly on the other side, not because of a belief that the Texas-Pacific job would inure to the benefit of the South generally, but because of the conviction that the combinations and influences by which alone the promoters of the job can expect to succeed, will be equally available for other projects. The South is intent upon profiting by the hold it hopes to acquire upon the National Treasury, and it sees in the Texas-Pacific scheme a leverage whereby it may obtain other advantages.

In any contest for the Speakership, then, the South is very likely to be the determining force. As between the two sections of the Democratic Party, its position is decidedly the stronger. It has cohesion, a certain fixedness of purpose which renders it comparatively indifferent to personal claims, and a voting power which in one sense justifies it in assuming a right to dictate terms. We suspect that the Northern members of the party lack these elements of strength. Their various State Conventions have spoken plainly enough in regard to subsidies. With more or less emphasis, all of them have reaffirmed the wholesome doctrine which obtained expression in the Holman resolution. The Texas-Pacific job, the Mississippi levee job, the various jobs connected with Southern plans for building up different localities, must all be opposed by Northern Democrats if they pay any attention to the recorded opinions of their constituents. The fact is noticeable, however, that the most active and the strongest candidates for the Speakership are trimmers upon this question of subsidies. Neither Mr. Randall nor Mr. Morrison dares to publicly avow himself favorable to the Texas-Pacific scheme, yet Mr. Morrison is known to be coquetting with its friends, and Mr. Randall, despite the antecedents to which his home supporters point, is secretly pledged to Southern members. This palpable want of sincerity is not a new feature in the tactics of Northern Democrats when any matter is pending that is contingent upon Southern action. They are always ready to play fast and loose with principle or anything else; and hence the impossibility of relying upon men like Messrs. Randall and Morrison when a question so pregnant with sinister considerations as the Texas-Pacific is at stake. The only set-off to these reasons for distrust is the apparent determination of the South to enter into no more blind bargains with its old allies. It is not disposed to rest satisfied with a vague understanding. Appreciating both the emergency and its own strength, it intends if possible to exact conditions that will insure the success of its cherished plans, so far as these may be helped or hindered by the exercise of the Speaker's authority.

With the party complexion of the organization, Republicans have little or no legitimate concern. At one time there did seem to be an inclination to turn minor Democratic jealousies to account, but the good sense of Republicans generally has averted the possibility of that mistake. The idea of "organizing the House in the interest of the Administration"—such was the current phrase—has been so universally discarded as at once immoral and impolitic that its originators are now ashamed of having entertained it. We must not suppose, however, that because the Republican members are a minority, they are absolved from responsibility as regards either the choice of a Speaker or the subsequent conduct of business. The situation is favorable to the exercise of the influence which on leading questions of policy they should be able to wield. From squabbles about patronage they are fortunately exempt. But they cannot too soon, or too distinctly, make known a purpose to resist all schemes for enriching corporations or States at the cost of the public treasury. Assuming, as we safely may, that there are Northern Democrats whom Southern threats will not frighten and whom Col. Scott's money cannot buy, the Texas-Pacific job will derive any chance of success it may possess from the faithlessness of Republicans. The Republican Party is committed against all schemes of the kind. It opposes a revival of the subsidy system as demoralizing, and in the present condition of affairs as dangerous to the public credit; and it resists the Texas-Pacific scheme in particular as too shamelessly corrupt to be tolerated. The Republicans who aid the scheme will expose themselves to a suspicion which no honest man invites. The same sweeping condemnation may not be applicable to the course pursued on the various phases of the financial question which will probably arise, but the responsibility of the Republican Party in the House is none the less. The strength of parties is so nearly balanced that on all important occasions the minority will hold the power, with the concurrence of the independent vote, to prevent any serious disturbance of the policy on whose continuance depends the re-establishment of confidence and prosperity.

SHALL WE INVADE?

It would appear that we must have a war with Mexico. Precisely why we should have a war with anybody, while to all intents and purposes "we are at peace with all the world and the rest of mankind," may not be obvious to the average reader. But in two or three Texas newspaper offices, and in the editorial rooms of at least one New-York journal, it is understood that we must fight. The exact reason for our fighting, the nature of "the cause" which is so much written about, may not be visible to the common understanding. But recent events on the Rio Grande seem to have inflamed the passions of these newspaper warriors to the verge of madness. According to the Galveston *News*, a journal which is steadily devoted to the exploitation of manifest destiny and an extension of the area of freedom, American soil has been invaded. It is not necessary to go into the particulars of this special outrage. Even the most superficial reader knows that the Texan journalist counts that day lost whose low descending sun sees no new and flagrant outrage perpetrated upon American soil. Whatever else is true of the outrage, it must be "flagrant." The story of the *News* is sufficiently blood-firing to rouse the most supine American patriot. The invasion was accomplished by 400 Mexicans, who, with shouts of "Death to the Yankees," and "Hurrah for Mexico," captured the officers of El Paso County, and, to use the fervid language appropriate to such occasions, "inaugurated a reign of terror," during which it was very naturally admitted that "a horrible massacre was imminent." The infuriated rabble, as the *News*' account calls the invaders, clapped the county officials into jail. Why they should thus harass a peaceable county clerk, an innocuous recorder of deeds, and a senile justice of the peace and the quorum, is beyond the comprehension of the American mind. These Latins are such queer fellows.

All this was duly telegraphed to the Associated Press with the manifest intention of firing the American heart. In nervous periods and superb English, the *World* informed its readers that "the storm which has been visibly gathering against the Americans on the Rio Grande has burst over them at last." It is satisfactory to know that the aforesaid storm has been "visibly" gathering. To the unassisted vision it has not been perceptible; but that it has been seen during the period referred to is evidence sufficient to establish the clear-sightedness of a newspaper press devoted to the conquest of Mexico and the railroad enterprises of Mr. Thomas Scott. Why the storm which has been gathering "against" should now burst "over" the devoted heads of the Americans on the Rio Grande we will not now stop to inquire. In moments of alarm, like the present, even a *World* editor cannot be expected to avoid confusion in his English, however superb it may be. But Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, being applied to for information, flouts the whole story of outrage, flagrant and otherwise. He says that there has been no invasion, and that the disturbance in El Paso County arose entirely between American-Mexicans who were quarreling among themselves about a salt spring. Or, as the General ruthlessly puts the case, "it was simply a row among the Mexicans about some salt." And have we not been flagrantly outraged, then? Shall there be no war? Is the bloodthirsty Mexican still to keep his miserable country to himself and defy us to cross the Rio Grande and extend the area of freedom? These are questions which agitate the editorial phalanx now abeam in asserting our right to wave our flag at the South as far as we choose to go.

Nevertheless, it is apparent that hostilities have thus far been confined to the columns of the newspapers. With commendable punctuality, our country has been menaced by invasion from the other side of the Rio Grande at least once a week for a year past. These invasions, we have observed, occur with revolting frequency when Congress is in session. And we are confident that the 400 Mexicans who did or did not cross the river and make imminent a general massacre of the inhabitants of El Paso County, committed that dastardly act with the full knowledge of the fact that Congress is about to assemble. It can be safely predicted that during the next session of that body invasions and outrages, more or less flagrant, will be reported with periodic frequency from week to week. It is conceded that the Mexican does not know how to govern his contemptible country. Indeed, the Galveston *News* openly asserts that Mexico will never be well governed, nor properly developed, until it is conquered and annexed to the United States. We have heard of various forms of political propaganda, but the proposition that a friendly State must be invaded and subjugated for the purpose of illustrating the value of republican institutions is quite novel. In this case the difficulty is to find a *casus belli*. There is about all the outrages and invasions a certain lack of continuity and substance which irresistibly reminds one of those delightful works of imaginative reporters conspicuously printed as news on the front page of the *World* and which skeptical people usually stigmatize as "bosh." They last only for a day. And in this latest case, the contradiction follows so fast upon the heels of the tale of woe that both appear in the same column of an enterprising journal like The Times. Undoubtedly, if we should ever have a real war with Mexico, (which may Heaven forbid,) it will be because the uneasy and mischievous spirits who infest the Texan border invite invasion from the other side of the Rio Grande. Their experiments have thus far been comic. And when the intelligent American reader lights on the heading, "Mexican Invasion at Last," he turns the page with a knowing smile.

EPIDEMICS OF FRAUD.

The years 1856-7 were in England preeminently remarkable for crimes of an extraordinary character. The criminals were no vulgar thieves; they were, on the contrary, men of brilliant abilities, who were apparently led astray by ambition and æsthetic tastes. On Sunday morning, Feb. 17, 1856, a man, wandering over Hempstead Heath in search of a strayed donkey, found a dead man lying on the rise of a small mound on a spot which seemed to have been carefully selected. Beside it was a silver cream-ewer smelling strongly of prussic acid, and in one of the deceased's pockets was a piece of paper bearing the words "John Sadleir, Gloucester-square, Hyde Park." Mr. Sadleir was member of Parliament for Sligo, ex-Lord of the Treasury, and had been chairman or director of any number of banks and companies; in fact a better-known man did not exist in the politico-commercial world of England and Ireland. When the inquest was held, a letter found in his house explained all. It ran: "I cannot live; I have ruined too many; I could not live and see their agony," and more to the same import. It was too true, as many in Ireland at this hour can to their sorrow attest. This dreadful episode was still fresh in the public mind, when rumors became rife as to immense frauds on the Crystal Palace Company, and on the 1st of November William James Robson took his place in the dock of the Central Criminal Court on an indictment which alleged that he had feloniously forged a transfer of shares in that company. Robson was unquestionably a very superior man intellectually, and the chief clerk of the company being in delicate health, a great deal of responsible work fell upon Robson, and opportunities of misdoing were thus afforded him, of which he amply availed himself. His forgeries amounted to $140,000. On Jan. 15, 1857, came on the trial of certain persons involved in the robbery of bullion to an immense amount on the South-eastern Railroad, when one Agar gave his evidence as approver, who admitted that at the time of the robbery he had $15,000 and an account with Messrs. Coutts, a firm which is regarded as very particular as to the character of its *clientèle*.

And then there came a crime, of which we have been reminded by the telegram referring to extensive frauds said to have been perpetrated on an English railroad company. About the year 1850 there entered the service of the Great Northern Railroad one Lionel Redpath, who rose to the position of Registrar. It was his duty to know who were the shareholders, what stock they held, and the amount of dividend due to each, and likewise to place against every name the sum due to bearer. Redpath's custom was to make transfers of stock to imaginary individuals, and to sell out and appropriate the money. In this way he realized annually a splendid sum, part of which he used for speculation and with the rest indulged his really refined and æsthetic tastes. His house was a model of luxury and elegance; pictures and *objets d'art* abounded, and on one occasion when the Emperor of the French was very eager to get a certain statue at a famous sale, Redpath bid against him and got it. Altogether it was computed that not less than $750,000 had thus been stolen by him, and this case, in connection with those that had preceded it, created very grave reflection and animadversion throughout the country. It was heard before two particularly able and eminent Judges, who expressed the opinion that frauds of this kind seemed greatly on the increase, and that in the case of companies they were in some degree due to the fact that no friendly relations grow up between employes and employed, to prevent men committing depredation from feelings of attachment.

The frequency and magnitude of crimes of this sort may, indeed, well make people ask themselves whether a secular education is, after all, of that value in checking criminality which many of its advocates contend that it is, for in this country, as well as in England, the number of forgeries, defalcations, and misappropriations, nowadays is such as to make most men feel very despondent as to moral progress. Crimes of violence may show a decrease, but do not crimes of fraud and cunning show a corresponding increase? Are there not in this community to-day numbers of families of the highest respectablity who have members guilty of crimes for which they are, or ought to be, in the State Prison? Education of the intellect will not make men good. It will but change the nature of their criminality, and too often sharpen their wits to a point which will enable them to evade detection. There is a large and increasing body of thinkers who are of opinion that our common school system educates the intellect without enough consideration for the education of the heart, and who contend that thousands of boys and girls are annually turned out of these institutions who thus get no moral or religious instruction, either at home or at school. We hope they are mistaken. But the frightful catalogue of all sorts of breaches of trust which our columns are daily presenting give a terribly effective handle to those who hold to such theories.

FALSE HOSPITALITY.

What are understood to be the laws of hospitality are often observed by savage tribes as well as by civilized nations. And it sometimes happens that the laws obeyed by the savages savor more of civilization than do the laws of people claiming to be enlightened. Frequently these laws are such a tax upon us, involve so much anxiety, trouble, and cost, as to defeat the object they have in view. When the extension of hospitality causes more pains to the host than it gives pleasure to the guest, the hospitality is spurious. Were he aware of the fact, no person of sense or sensibility would accept such entertainment, for acceptance would show total disregard of the very laws on which hospitality is founded.

But have we not a great deal of this kind of hospitality, particularly among people in narrow circumstances? It is very easy, and it ought to be very pleasant for any one to entertain who has abundant means. Money saves friction, annoyance, irksome labor; it transfers the material burden to other shoulders, and keeps one fresh and eager to lend a graceful personality and presidency to whatever has been prepared. But those who are well off are comparatively few, and the duties of hospitality, for so they are considered, are borne by all; the least prosperous being, as a rule, the most conscientious in their discharge. These, in truth, may be said to be often morbidly conscientious, their poverty rendering them so solicitous to insure comfort and satisfaction that they sacrifice themselves to this end. They feel called upon to supply the lack inseparable from their condition by the wear and tear of their own nerves and muscle, and they supply it with a vengeance. How many good, kind people in this country, notably in New-England, and, indeed, throughout the whole North-east, are weighed down and worn out periodically by carrying into practice their exaggerated notions of hospitality!

If they live in cities, and the cities be large, they suffer more than they will if they live in the country, because more is expected of them, and a greater demand made upon their time and resources. In the country, their facilities are limited of necessity, and no one looks for their enlargement. Visitors to the country must take what the country affords, and be resigned, if not contented. But, in the city, rustic folk are wont to imagine, since everything is to be had, that everybody can have it. They do not remember that the struggle for existence is far harder there; that everything must be directly paid for, and that means are generally inadequate to ends. The rustic mind is prone to dwell lovingly on the city, (on account of its ignorance thereof,) at least as a place of sojourn, and the rustic body is prone to journey thither at its earliest convenience. And having so journeyed, it expects, as a matter of course, to share the hospitality of some of its relatives or friends. These, conscious of such expectation, feel bound to extend it in consequence, if for no other reason, and they need not have the slightest fear of its declination.

They may not be under the smallest obligation, but they fancy that it might be inhospitable not to entertain their country acquaintances, and the doubt determines them. Their house may be small, barely large enough for the members of the family, but these must be turned out of their apartments, and must sleep on sofas or on the floor, in most uncomfortable fashion, in order that their rural guests may be accommodated. The guests are so pleasantly situated that they stay longer than they had intended, and longer than any one could suppose they would under existing conditions. They do not wear out their welcome, for they really never had any, though they wear out the amiability and patience of their hosts, who, however, conceal their dissatisfaction under kindly offerings and copious smiles. For weeks the family is put to every sort of inconvenience, and to an expense it cannot afford, in behalf of persons who have no claim on them, and with whom they have nothing in common. They are ready to go away at last, and while their entertainers are thrilling with a sense of relief, and can scarcely hide their gladness, they express deep regret at their departure, speak of the enjoyment of their visit, and hope they will come again soon. Such is the hypocrisy, the falsehood, the self-wronging that counterfeit hospitality involves. The hypocrites almost deserve that their rustic guests should come again. But if all transgressors in this way are to be punished, who of us shall escape?

Any number of women are ceaselessly guilty of false hospitality. They invite their friends to a little company, call it informal, declare they shall make no preparations, and yet between the invitation and its acceptance toil early and late, and fidget and fret lest something shall go ill. Consequently, when they receive their friends, they are fagged out and mentally disqualified to play hostess. They are incapable of getting or conferring pleasure; they have been so concerned and occupied with the material part of the occasion that they have defaulted in the social and mental part, wherein the soul of hospitality lies. They give a dinner, and, instead of the fare they are accustomed to and have cause to be contented with, they make extraordinary arrangements, and put so much of their nerve and purse into it that they have none left to preside at the table. The dinner, therefore, whatever the excellence of the dishes and the service, is a failure, and always will be under like circumstances.

When shall we comprehend that all true hospitality consists in perfect honesty, in freedom, ease, and subordination of things to persons? Who would not prefer the plainest dinner or the humblest entertainment, with bright, interested, sympathetic host or hostess, to the most elaborate table or preparations for which he or she had already been exhausted? As the host, so the company; he must be spontaneous, intelligent, tactful, or the company droops and is disappointed.

To invite those we do not like or want is unkind to them and injurious to ourselves. To do what we cannot easily afford is pretentious, and therefore vulgar. To rank our viands above our personality is a sorry compliment to our guests and a sorrier one to ourselves. Material entertainment can be purchased anywhere; that which should accompany it—sincerity, cheerfulness, esteem, benevolence, correspondence of feeling—must be gained by the right of desert, and, without those, hospitality, mask it as we may, is a misnomer.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Nebraska Republicans are to hold a State convention in Lincoln on Wednesday.

Michigan's Treasury contained $609,771 at the close of the fiscal year, Sept. 30.

The Massachusetts woman suffragists are to hold a convention in Boston to-morrow.

Massachusetts has 217,239 Militiamen enrolled, an increase of 1,130 over last year.

The Mississippi River Improvement Convention is to be held in St. Paul, Minn., on Thursday next.

In view of the numerous murders in Iowa, the Dubuque *Times* calls for the restoration of the death penalty.

The receipts of the Ohio State Fair at Columbus were $21,202, and of the Tri-State Fair at Toledo $47,500.

Dr. C. H. F. Peters, of Litchfield Observatory, Hamilton College, has just returned from Germany, where he passed the Summer.

A Baltimore paper accuses a gentleman of reading a "monogram" at a late meeting of the Maryland Academy of Sciences, in that city.

Mr. B. L. Ford, a prominent citizen of Cheyenne, writes that the practical workings of woman suffrage in Wyoming Territory are "all good."

When inaugurated Governor of New-Jersey in 1856, Dr. Newell walked 12 miles through a heavy snow storm, which had blocked up the road to Trenton.

Hon. Alexander Wilson has been named by the State Committee as the Republican candidate for Attorney-General of Wisconsin, in place of W. E. Carter, declined.

Boston has on exhibition a pair of No. 42 shoes, which measure 23⅝ inches in length and are eight inches wide across the ball of the foot. They are to go to Rome, N. Y.

A Georgia physician contends that pure negroes seldom if ever die of yellow fever, and that the "colored" people so often reported as dying of the disease are mixed breeds.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* has come to the conclusion that the only way to bring out a full vote in that city would be to advertise, "A fried oyster given away after every ballot."

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* says that Dr. W. H. Hess, of that city, has cured Sergt. Sheffier of an old and aggravated attack of neuralgia by the removal of two nerves from his forehead and temple.

Close-calculating Virginians circumvent the Moffet bell-punch by calling for a "schooner" of lager and sharing it with their friend, thus avoiding the payment of the tax on one of the drinks.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* intimates that certain chivalrous gentlemen of Frankfort, Ky., who gallantly galloped 50 miles to rescue a fair one from a cave, arrived at the mortifying conclusion that they had been hoaxed.

The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has offered a prize of $500 to the person or persons who shall do most to lessen the sufferings of animals in transportation by rail during the year ending July 1, 1878.

The Charleston (S. C.) *News* of the 5th inst. says: "If we wish our children to believe as we believe, to know as we know, that the South fought for principle and right, and not for expediency and gain, we must use Southern books in our schools."

A Democratic politician who sued the Springfield (Ill.) *Journal* for $5,000 damages for calling him an intolerable nuisance, has been given by an appreciative jury a verdict for one cent. Even this the paper refuses to pay, and it threatens to appeal the case.

The general tone of Southern Democrats is well shown in an article in the New-Orleans *Democrat*, which says that the papers which have favored a Constitutional Convention in Louisiana "demand" that every paper "shall" now take up this question, discuss it, and pronounce for or against it.

The Senior Class of Union College has elected the following officers: President, A. Duane; Vice-President, R. G. O'Neale; Secretary, J. F. Thomas; Treasurer, F. Vosburgh; Poet, E. Hayward; Prophet, C. M. Culver; Orator, A. Mynderse; Essayist, L. Cass; Historian, L. Paige; Marshal, J. O'Hara.

In a letter to the San Francisco *Bulletin* Gov. Irwin, of California, makes a pretty good showing for himself regarding the origin of the "irrepressible conflict" idea. He admits that to Mr. Seward must be attributed the first use of the phrase, but says that Mr. Lincoln, more than four months before, brought out the same idea very forcibly in his discussions with Douglas.

The people of Kansas are to elect in November their Lieutenant-Governor, in place of M. J. Salter, resigned, and the Judge of their Supreme Court, in place of J. E. Kingman, resigned. The Republican State Committee has placed L. U. Humphreys and Albert H. Horton in nomination, and a few advocates of more greenbacks have named D. B. Hadley and Samuel Riggs for the positions.

The Democratic officeholders in Baltimore receiving $1,000 a year or over have received orders to pay 2 per cent. of their salaries to the Democratic city campaign fund, and those receiving less than $1,000 to pay 1 per cent. These officers are also called upon to make "voluntary" contributions to the cause, and are, moreover, assessed a certain percentage for the State campaign fund. And all the time the leaders are shrieking reform, reform!

The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* claims that the new residence of James Kneeland in that city is the most elaborate structure of the kind in the West. The lot is a full block, and the instructions to the architect were: "Give every room in the building an outlook toward Grand-avenue; secure for every room, even to the smallest, an outlook on three of the four streets which bound the building; provide that in every room there shall at some time in each day be a bright sunlight, if the sun shines."

OBITUARY NOTES.

David Stanton, Professor of Penmanship in the Grammar School of New-York University, Mount Washington Collegiate Institute, and other educational institutions, died of apoplexy on Saturday, in this City, at the age of 46 years. His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 51 St. Mark's-place, on Wednesday at 1 P. M.

John H. Hunley, a prominent citizen of Frostburg, Md., on Saturday evening committed suicide by shooting. Deceased had been an invalid and a great sufferer for some years. He was Major of the Second Maryland United States Volunteers during the war, and was highly esteemed.

Smith R. Phillips, late of the coal firm of Bemis, Phillips & Co., and a prominent citizen of Springfield, Mass., died yesterday of paralysis of the brain, aged 56 years. He left a widow and [illegible]

THE FINE ARTS IN AMERICA.

GALLERIES IN AND NEAR NEW-YORK.

PAINTINGS AT THE YALE SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS IN NEW-HAVEN—THE JARVES COLLECTION OF EARLY ITALIAN PICTURES.

Mention was made in our issue of the 1st of the month of the Jarves collection at the Yale School of Fine Arts in New-Haven. It would be difficult to find anywhere else in the United States as useful a little nucleus of old Italian pictures as this. There are not many of them; therefore they do not weary the eyes and mind, as is so frequently the case in the large galleries of Europe. They were collected for just such a purpose as that which they are now serving, and while they cannot compete in general instructiveness with the scattered art treasures of Italy, they have a compactness and practical usefulness of their own. More than 100 in number, without doubt there are a few black sheep among them, but even so the usefulness of the collection is hardly impaired. For the pictures were got together and retained in Florence for a long while, during which they were subjected to the criticisms of various people who make a specialty of art; from a number of these come testimonials to the beauty and rarity of individual pictures, together with assertions of the value of the collection as a whole. Where possibly a picture is not the handiwork of the artist to whom it is assigned, yet the resemblance between it and the known work of that artist is often such that for practical purposes it is almost as instructive to the student as the genuine. The example of Velasquez, for instance, is hard to believe genuine, yet it gives some idea of his style, and the general impression of portraits by his hand. This collection had a hard time of it after reaching America. It cannot be said that Americans are very reckless in purchasing ancient masters when these pictures were allowed to go a-begging so long, notwithstanding the indorsements of Italian, English, and American authorities on art. There is such a thing as being too smart for one's own interests. Mr. Jarves has told the story at length in his little book called *The Art Idea*, from which it appears that Boston was prejudiced so much against them that subscriptions for one-quarter of the necessary purchase money could not be raised, while New-York snubbed an offer to exhibit them at the Sanitary Fair. In Italy, however, praise came from many quarters, and Mr. Jarves was made, after his departure, an honorary member of the Academy of Fine Arts of Florence, and the Historical Society of New-York did its best to secure the pictures for this City. Now they have reached the very place where they should have been from the start, a school in connection with a university where they will be regarded in a legitimate light as a help to the study of the history of art, rather than a series of paintings meant to amuse and please the eyes of the general public.

There is no mistaking the shock these pictures give to the uninitiated eye. You read in the catalogue a sonorous Italian name around which a certain halo of imagination has hitherto shone, and, looking up, you perceive a cracked and battered relic of former centuries treating an unfamiliar subject from a totally unrealizable stand-point. In this picture you cannot shudder at the little devils, like iron statuettes badly cast, which have issued from the bodies of the possessed at the laying on of hands on the part of certain dumpy saints. You cannot see at first in that the religious devotion which painted the Madonna that stands stiffly pasted against a gold background. The same thing happens, however, in any gallery in Europe. A little faith and patience and a good deal of reading of history causes the scales to fall from your eyes, and you begin to perceive one beauty after another, until even the worst treated and most grotesque antique surrenders whatever individual charm, whether of quaintness, beauty, freshness, naïveté, or historical truth, with which it is invested. Especially hard is it for us to understand how these old painters could be so inexact, should copy nature so inaccurately, for the moderns tend in the direction set by the Dutch schools, that of imitating things just as they are, on the rules that nature cannot be improved. These old masters, on the other hand, snub nature right and left. The oldest examples here (Nos. 1 to 10) are so conventional that one has to go into the depths of Russia to find anything that approaches them in modern times. There one can still find flat-eyed Madonnas with little sweetly-simpering mouths, standing against backgrounds of pure gold, such as we get a hint of here. Both the Russian ecclesiastical art of to-day and the Venetian art of eight centuries ago have a common origin and birth-place, Constantinople; only in Russia the varnishing of Greek letters and art has had no further effect; things have remained as they were; while in Italy Byzantine art went by easily-marked steps through the lovely conventionalities of Fra Angelico's heavenly portraits to the comparative skepticism of the pleasure-loving Raphael and the angry and in one sense modern creations of Pope-hating Michael Angelo. Even in Venice, we are told, the old conventional ecclesiastical art lingered on in the affections of the populace side by side with, but ignored by, the works of the great Italian painters whose names are in the mouths of the world. Ten or more relics out of this early age of Italian painting are to be seen in the Jarves collection, and, as if their peculiar *cachet* were not enough, the majority of them have Greek inscriptions over the heads of the figures, just as we find to be the case in wood-cuts in very old books printed in Germany. Most of these ancient religious pictures are done in tempera, that is to say, the paints were ground in white of egg, glue, or some such substance; others are in "encaustic," which means that the paint mixed with wax was partially fused by heat, applied after the mixture was put on the picture.

The first painter at all known to Italian art is the teacher of Giotto, Cimabué. There is a Madonna and child, with saints, John the Baptist, James, Peter, and Francis of Assisi, to vouch for him. He lived about the year 1300, and was chiefly a painter of frescoes and mosaics. Duccio di Siena and Simone Martini bring one to Giotto, the real apostle of Italian art as a self-existent thing, freed from the trammels of Greek ecclesiasticism. Two of his pictures for churches, the "Entombment" and the "Crucifixion," are painted in tempera on wood, with gold backgrounds. Two others, similarly painted, are cautiously "attributed" to Taddeo Gaddi, while Orcagna is credited with four others in the same medium on the same substance. They are all of saints. Orcagna lived in the fourteenth century, and was a worthy predecessor of Michael Angelo, for he was goldsmith, painter, sculptor, and architect all at once. Two specimens of Gentile da Fabriano seem to have aroused especial pleasure in Italy among connoisseurs; they are among the rarest and the best attested antiques here. One is a painting on a chest or *cassone* representing, in intricate design and a most fantastic system of symbolism, the "Triumph of Love." The other is a Madonna and child, painted in oil on wood. Since the invention of oil painting is ascribed to an artist of Flanders, this is a noticeable picture in the historical Italian series, all previous examples being in tempera. Fra Angelico is represented by a right wing of an altar-piece, and will surely suffer if this be taken as a sample of those "angelical" qualities of his genius which earned him his name. Masaccio appears with an "Infancy of Saint John," and Paolo Uccelli—with chest paintings representing incidents taken from the Æneid of Virgil—indicates the increasing freedom from ecclesiastical influence. He is followed by Dello Delli with a chest painting of a "Tournament in the Piazza Santa Croce at Florence," and a "St. Martin Dividing his Cloak with the Beggar." His work is brilliant and as variegated as mosaics in vivid stones. With Mantegna we get over into the beginning of the sixteenth century, and find a man who has completely gone over to the ancients, the Latin classics, and Greek art unaffected by Constantinople. This is the North Italian draughtsman to whose work Albrecht Dürer owed a certain part of his training. Fra Filippo Lippi has a "Penitence of St. Jerome," and another mosaic-like picture is the representative of Luca Signorelli, and consists of an "Adoration of the Magi" on wood. Perugino is given a small picture in oils on wood, showing the "Baptism of Christ." It is very remarkable for its beauty. His fame is chiefly to have been the master of Raphael, one of whose paintings, while under his influence, is found at No. 89. This picture has strong arguments in favor of its authenticity.

looks as if it had suffered at the hands of restorers and cleaners; it is pale and strange, but both features and figure are full of a charming expressiveness. Remarkable also are the two specimens of Giorgione, a circumcision and "portraits of Andrea Gritti and his sisters." Of Filippino Lippi there are two specimens possessing great attractions: a Saint Sebastian and a Dead Christ. To Andrea del Sarto is given the authorship of a fresco which has been transferred to canvas. Notwithstanding an almost complete obliteration, internal evidence speaks louder for the genuineness of this picture than almost any other; its beauty shines through all the defacings with a sweetness quite marvelous. There is a striking portrait of Dante, by an unknown painter; a holy family, by Marcello Venusti; a portrait of Vittoria Colonna, by Sebastiano del Piombo, and a "Death of Lucretia," by Giorgio Vasari, the historian of Italy's artist, all remarkable for some good point. The latter is very hard, but powerful. Two specimens of Guido Reni are pleasant surprises, and there is an "Artemisia" by Domenichino. Albrecht Dürer is added to these Italians with a "Head of the Dead Christ;" Hans Holbein with a portrait of Charles V., and Pieter Breughel with a "Procession to Calvary." Perugino is further credited with a "Baptism of Christ," and Correggio with a cartoon of the Virgin, Child, and St. John. Such are a few of the prominent artists in the series of six centuries. All these paintings do not pretend to give an adequate idea of the work of the several painters they are compelled to represent. They are the forgotten, neglected, lost odds and ends of artists whose real work was for the most part laid out on the walls of churches or such canvases as in their own day only princes could purchase. Yet there is no doubt of their value so far as they go. In the realm of the blind a one-eyed man is king. We are lucky to have such a little collection within reach of our students of art; Mr. Jarves deserves the highest credit for weathering out the storm of suspicion, and Yale College can congratulate herself on the wisdom which secured this apparently slight, but in reality very important, adjunct to her system of liberal education.

MR. APGAR'S LETTER TO TWEED.

EXPLANATION OF HIS CONNECTION WITH THE STREET DEPARTMENT AND THE CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH HE WROTE THE LETTER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On Monday last, two days before the meeting of our Democratic State Convention, I was told at the Delavan House that a very damaging letter written by me to Mr. Tweed had been brought here, and that it would be read in the convention if I attempted to take part in its proceedings. My reply was that I had never written a letter to Mr. Tweed or to any other person which I should fear to have read and published to the world. On Tuesday I was again warned by more than one person that such a letter was in the hands of Gen. George Magee, of Schuyler County, who intended to read it in the convention. I had no knowledge as to what the letter purported to be, as the recollection of any correspondence with Mr. Tweed had passed from my mind; but I knew that I had never written a letter to any human being of which I had cause to be ashamed. I therefore told my informants to say to Gen. Magee, and to those whom he represented, that I challenged them to produce any letter of mine in the convention, and that I should take such part in its proceedings as should seem proper to me. In the meeting of the State Committee that evening, bearing in mind the warnings which I had received, and the intimidation which I saw was attempted upon me, I took occasion to speak to Mr. Kelly and of him in a manner which should at least convince him that I had nothing to fear either from him or from the wretched perjurer whom he is using for his own purposes. So, in the convention next morning, I again by my action challenged the production of anything to my discredit. The force of this statement is not lessened by the fact that I was howled down by a rabble organized for the purpose with the knowledge, if not by the direction, of Mr. Kelly—a mob instructed beforehand, as can be proved, that, whatever else might happen, I must not be allowed to be heard in the convention. On Wednesday I was informed by some who saw it of the contents of the letter, and of the fact that it was in my handwriting, showing that it was the original and not a copy which was brought here. I need not suggest how it was, nor why it was, that this letter was "brought to Albany, nor need I inquire as to the exact relations which Gen. Magee bears to Mr. Tweed and Mr. Kelly, which makes him the bearer of their dispatches and the custodian of their state secrets. It is enough to observe that this incident throws a curious side light on the so-called investigation which is proceeding in your City Hall under the auspices and direction of Mr. Kelly. I should, however, like to know, if I though it a question worth be answered, how it happens that Mr. Tweed is made to remember so much which was not contained in his statement to the Attorney-General, and which is of little or no consequence, while he appears to have entirely forgotten the most important portions of the said statement.

Now, as to the letter, which was produced yesterday as published in this morning's papers, there is not a word or syllable in it which was not perfectly proper for me to write. I remember that at the time it was written and for more than a year afterward Mr. Tweed was a reputable public officer, and that the letter must be construed with that fact understood, and not in the light of his subsequent career and disgrace. I have already stated the facts of my connection with the Street Department. Having never before met Mr. Tweed, I was appointed, at the request of Mayor Hoffman, a clerk under the Street Commissioner. I was kept in New-York from week to week expecting to be assigned to duty. I did not go to New-York expecting to hold a sinecure position, nor did I want one; but having been kept there for many months with the assurance that I was entitled to a place and entitled to pay while I was waiting for duty but not assigned, it was entirely proper for me to write a letter to Mr. Tweed, who was at the head of the department, stating my circumstances and asking his aid in obtaining for me my salary. I never performed a service of any kind for Mr. Tweed, nor did he ever ask me to do so. I have never had any connection of any kind with him since 1868; nor in that year, when he was in good repute, did I have any other relations to him than were legitimate and proper. I hardly dare to claim so much of your space, but I shall be grateful if you will give my letter the benefit of your wide circulation.

EDGAR K. APGAR.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sunday, Oct. 7, 1877.

A CARD FROM MR. LUDINGTON.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A misapprehension has arisen respecting my position as a candidate before the late Republican Convention at Rochester which I desire to have corrected. Before I left the convention influential friends urged me to be a candidate for Secretary of State, which I declined. The next morning, and after I had left the city for home, other friends presented my name, first for Secretary of State and afterward for State Treasurer. Such use of my name, however well intended, was against my desire, and wholly unauthorized. C. VAN B. LUDINGTON.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., Friday, Oct. 5, 1877.

BROTHERHOOD OF CONDUCTORS.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Oct. 7.—The Grand Division of the Conductors' Brotherhood of the United States adjourned sine die early this morning. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Past Grand Chief Conductor, John Silsbee, of Binghamton; Grand Chief Conductor, W. S. Collins, of Hornellsville; Assistant Grand Chief Conductor, C. A. Stanchfield, of Creston, Iowa; G. S. C. of C. J., C. Whisson, of Newark, Ohio; G. J. C. of C. J., R. Sandy, of Chicago; G. I. S., A. Rogers, of Moberly, Mo.; G. O. S., F. F. Division, Phillipsburg, N. J. Executive Committee—E. S. Wheaton, of Elmira; F. B. Kimball, of Port Jervis; A. A. Sharp, of Macon, Ga.; J. W. Boyles, of Omaha. The next convention will be held at Chicago next October. Tomorrow the conductors will start on a week's ramble as guests of the Lehigh Valley, New-Jersey Central, and Erie Railways, and will visit Manch Chunk, New-York City, Portage Bridge, Niagara Falls, and Chautauqua Lake.

THE REVENUE TAX ON ALCOHOL.

The following communication, which explains itself, will prove interesting to manufacturing chemists:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 26, 1877.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your inquiry of the 17th inst. relative to a drawback of tax on alcohol used in the manufacture of liniment exported by you to the Dominion of Canada, you are informed that no allowance of drawback of internal revenue tax is made on alcohol except in cases where the article is exported in the original stamped packages, and in quantities of not less than 1,000 gallons. Respectfully,

GREEN B. RAUM, Commissioner.

To WILLIAM M. GILES & Co., New-York City.

DOMINION FINANCES.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Oct. 7.—The revenue of the Dominion for the month of September was $2,025,000; expenditures, $765,000. The excess of receipts over the amount required to be held by law was $286,000. The value of the imports for the month of August was $10,818,000; duty collected $1,358,500; exports, $7,571,000.

DUPING THE CREDULOUS.

THE BLISS TRIAL IN PHILADELPHIA.

REMARKABLE CHARGE TO THE JURY BY JUDGE BRIGGS—THE RIGHTS OF SPIRITUALISTS TO BE PROTECTED FROM TRICKY AND DISHONEST "MEDIUMS"—PROTRACTED ABSENCE OF THE JURY—A "SPIRIT" WHOSE BREATH WAS REDOLENT OF ONIONS.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7.—One of the most interesting cases, to "Spiritualists" at least, that have come before the courts of justice in a long time was concluded here yesterday. It was the case of James A. Bliss and a woman who passed as his wife, who professed to be Spiritualist mediums, and were tried on the charge of conspiracy to defraud. For some time past these parties, in connection with others, have been holding so-called "spiritual séances," at which wonderful cabinet tricks were alleged to have been performed, in which the spirits "Billy, the Bootblack," "White Feather, the Indian," Benjamin Franklin, and a host of notables, including a bloodless privateersman, made their appearance. These practices ran for over a year, when their character was disclosed by one of the female "spirits," who represented an angelic being, coming in too close contact with a person in the "circle," who detected a strong odor of onions wafted into his face with the breath of the "spirit." Further investigation led to the discovery of a trap under the mysterious cabinet, and in the house of Bliss, at No. 1,027 Ogden-street, the Indian caps, fancy jackets, and the general make-up of a first-class "spirit." The publication of these facts brought on a libel suit against the paper publishing them, and a cross case against the Blisses for conspiracy. This trial continued nine days and was concluded yesterday. During its progress it became apparent that Christiana Bliss was not entitled to bear that name, Mrs. Lucy Bliss, the wife of the defendant, who resides in Boston, from which place her husband ran off and left her, having made her appearance here. The great "medium" was thereupon held in additional bail for trial on the charge of adultery, and has passed a greater part of the week in prison.

The case for conspiracy was allowed to go to the jury on the charge of the Judge. It was confidently expected that the jury would render a verdict of guilty in a few moments, but instead of that they retired, were locked up, and have made no sign to the outer world since, except a request for tobacco and clean clothing. The charge of Judge Briggs is a novelty in its way, as a summary of the leading points reveals. His Honor said: "I must submit the decision as to whether these spirits were real or illusory to you. You are judges of the truth of this, as in any other case. If you find these were the spirits of departed people, there is no false pretense. The law raises no presumption in favor of this. The law only presumes those things to be true which are accepted as the common actions of men in the various relations of life. When a thing is claimed to be supernatural, they must prove it to your satisfaction. If they have not proved it, they are guilty of a false representation, and the crime is committed. Their religious belief makes no difference in the determination of the question. If they did believe this manifestation, though deceived, the great Commonwealth sits like a merciful mother, protecting alike those who err and those who do not; and these witnesses are entitled to protection from the defendants as impostors, if you believe them guilty. Religious opinion is a man's own property, and he should be protected in it. Spiritualism is not before you. The sole question is, have Mr. and Mrs. Bliss, by means of these exhibitions, defrauded their victims? If so, they are guilty, even if these victims do believe in Spiritualism. Spiritualists are entitled to protection from impostors. If you are satisfied that the visitors at those séances were duly informed that they were simply exhibitions, and that no claim was made that the powers exercised were supernatural, then the defendants are not guilty. It is not a question whether Spiritualism is true or not, but whether the expedients resorted to by the defendants were true or not. This Spiritualistic belief is just as protected as the belief in it as yours is to you. It is not to be ridiculed by the skeptic. There are people in the community who believe in it, who are sincere men, and I would no more denounce Spiritualism than I would Catholicism, Protestantism, or Judaism. It is said that there are 5,000,000 Spiritualists in the United States. Such numbers make it respectable, and therefore they should be protected from the impostor. Believing that there was a medium who possessed the power to bring back the spirit of a dead relative, would you not give the world to get information? I would, though I do not by any means say that is my belief. If I did I would investigate it to the furthermost extent. Ridicule should not stop me. I refer to it to show the enormity of the crime these defendants have committed, if you find them guilty. The man or woman, or body of men, who would commit this crime should receive no consideration or palliating circumstances. This subject has commanded the attention of the world. Judge Edwards, with manly independence, declined a renomination rather than sacrifice his Spiritualistic belief. Senator Talmadge, from New-York State, was as sincere as any of us can be. Robert Dale Owen was a thorough believer. The late Prof. Hall publicly proclaimed his belief in it. We all respect these men, and it would not do to ridicule such a belief." In concluding his charge, Judge Briggs said he would rather be denounced and be right than to receive the applause of the universe.

The supposition as to the long absence of the jury is that this charge has changed the opinion of some, as the evidence of fraud was clear enough. Indeed, the defendant, through his counsel, was on the point of pleading guilty, before the charge was delivered, but afterward reconsidered his determination. If found guilty, they may be sentenced to 10½ years' imprisonment, which is the penalty.

THE WRECK OF THE MASSACHUSETTS.

HER POSITION UNCHANGED—THE WORK OF PUMPING OUT THE WATER IN HER HOLD—THE CONDITION OF THE HULL NOT YET ASCERTAINED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

GREENPORT, Long Island, Oct. 7.—The position of the wrecked steamer Massachusetts has not changed since she went ashore on Friday night. She remains fixed on the rocks. The wreckers to-day completed the rigging up of four of the steam pumps that are to be used in an attempt to clear the interior of the vessel of water. A diver traversed the apartments in the hull and cut holes in their ceilings to run the suction pipes of the pumps into the hold. Holes were also cut in the main deck of the steamer. Mr. Henry Steers, the builder of the Massachusetts, plied an axe, and was applauded by ex-Gov. Sprague, a large stockholder in the Providence and Stonington Company, who came over from New-London this morning. During the morning portions of the cargo of the Massachusetts that were thrown overboard when she struck were put on a barge and carried from the beach to the steamer Frances. The work was interrupted in the afternoon, when, the tide having fallen, the barge ran hard aground. Shortly after 2 o'clock the steam-pumps placed in the forward part of the steamer were tried, and in half an hour it was reported that the depth of the water had been lowered 10 inches forward and 8 inches aft. Two more pumps will be rigged to-morrow, and then the six will be worked together. If they effect good results the wreck will probably be floated on the high water of Tuesday morning. It is not certain, however, that they will be effective, and in case they fail to lighten the vessel means will be taken to buoy her up. Neither the locations nor the character of the holes in the hull have yet been ascertained. Two divers arrived to-day, and to-morrow they, in company with their predecessor, will make a careful survey of the hull and of the place where the vessel lies. The bluff and beach opposite the wreck were crowded with people to-day. Rev. Mr. Gurr, of East Marion, finding none of his congregation at the church this afternoon, went to the bluff and there held service.

CITY LOAFERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you please call the attention of whoever the proper authority is to a gang of men who pretend to be engaged in repaving Madison-avenue, between Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth streets? Yesterday there were eight men at work, and they succeeded in getting through with about 20 feet on one side of the railroad track. To-day there are nine men, and they are working, or rather "loafing," in the same way. Two good men could have done all and more than was done by the eight "loafers" yesterday. I have seen no one superintending the work, and the men appear to have it all their own way. And wherever there is work of this kind going on I have noticed the same state of things, costing the City at least four times as much as the work could be done for by any private individual, and all to support a class of men who are "useful" about election times, but who at other times stand in the way of thousands of hard-working laborers, who would be only too glad to give an honest day's work for the money that is squandered upon these idlers. We are very glad to have the paving attended to, for the avenue sorely needs it, and we should be glad to have it sweut oftener than it is, for we have been almost stifled with dust; but cannot this be done without subjecting the City to such "robbery" as the men I am referring to are perpetrating, and who are simply a type of those employed on pretty much all the public work that is going on? CENSOR.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1877.

TEMPERANCE IN POUGHKEEPSIE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 7.—The Murphy temperance revival, under the direction of John Gebrick, will commence in this city to-morrow night, and continue nightly for several weeks. The revivals at Rhinebeck and Hyde Park have been very successful.

THE REPUBLIC OF FRANCE.

ADDRESS OF M. GAMBETTA TO THE ELECTORS OF THE TWENTIETH ARRONDISSEMENT OF PARIS—DIVERGENT VIEWS OF THE PRESS ON THE DOCUMENT.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—M. Gambetta has issued a manifesto to the electors of the Twentieth Arrondissement of Paris. In it he says: "Citizens: After four long months of excesses, administrative pressure, and the most deplorable proceedings relative to official candidatures, France at last speaks. She will say in a few days what she thinks of the man of the 16th of May, the allies and protectors of the men of the 2d of December, the servants of Henry V., and the agents of the Syllabus and the Pope, who are all sheltered under the patronage of the President, doubtless for the better protection of Republican institutions. France will say what she thinks of the personal policy of the chief of the State and the aristocratic and retrograde pretensions of the De Broglie Cabinet; of the unjustifiable dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies; of the miserable war waged by the Government against newspaper sellers, school-masters, and other defenseless victims; of the projects and plots of this coalition of monarchists who are preparing for her three years of intestine conflicts and divisions, to be followed in 1880 by a terrible crisis and, perhaps, revolution." The manifesto, after strongly censuring the licensed violence of the reactionary press, says: "France will pronounce on the policy inaugurated by the letter dismissing the Republican Ministry, on the order of the day to the troops at the Longchamps review, on the Presidential Message of the 19th of September, and on that system of government which the chief of the executive power vindicates as a right above the Constitution. France will declare for the Republic. She will say she intends to make an end of anarchy and dictatorships, withdraw the nation, as well as the individual definitively from Clerical rule, and insure that the public force shall never be employed except in the service of the law. I confidently declare that France, despite the manœuvres against the freedom of her votes, will scorn the official candidature and its agents, spurn the royalists, Cæsarists, and Clericals. Both knaves and partisans of violence will condemn dictatorial policy, and leave the chief of the executive power, who is transformed into a plebiscitary candidate, no alternative but to submit or resign. We, ourselves, sure of the support of the country, shall know how to make its will prevail over a powerful and incorrigible minority. The union of all good Frenchmen will keep us discreet and render us invincible for the country and the Republic."

The Conservative papers strongly censure M. Gambetta's manifesto, some of them declaring that the real crisis has now commenced. The Republican papers warmly praise the manifesto.

PARIS, Oct. 8.—The *Français* announces that the Government has ordered the prosecution of M. Gambetta for his manifesto. It says: "The audacious reproduction in his manifesto of the phrase *il faut se soumettre ou se démettre* is not only a repetition of the offense against the Marshal, but, as M. Gambetta has already been condemned therefor by the Tribunal of the Seine, it constitutes an outrage against the magistracy, whose decisions are publicly ignored."

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The *Times'* special confirms the *Français'* announcement that M. Gambetta is to be prosecuted again. Perfect tranquility, however, prevails in Paris. The Republicans are too confident of success at the elections to be enticed into any demonstrations. The French Senator Louis Oliver Bourbeau is dead. He was 66 years of age.

STATE POLITICAL NOTES.

The Democrats of the First District of Saratoga County have nominated George W. Neilson for re-election to the Assembly.

Hon. Thomas G. Alvord has again been nominated for Assembly by the Republicans of the First District of Onondaga County. Samuel Willis has been nominated in the Second District of that county, and Josiah G. Holbrook in the Third.

Two more State Conventions are to be held this week—one of working men in Troy, to nominate candidates for State offices, adopt a platform, and do such other business as may be deemed necessary, and not until the thirty-sixth ballot was a choice made. Judge Royal C. Betts, of Granville, then received one vote more than a majority, and was declared the nominee. The other nominations were made as follows: For Surrogate, Lonson Fraser; District Attorney, J. Sanford Potter; Justice of Sessions, John J. Seelye.

The Democrats of Albany County held their convention in Albany on Saturday, and nominated candidates for county officers and Eli Perry for State Senator. The name of Erastus Corning was presented for Senator, and it was announced that he would not accept. R. W. Peckham was also suggested, but he said he could not be made to accept a nomination to any county office. Then William J. Maher was presented, and the informal ballot resulted: Corning, 47; Perry, 40; Maher, 30. Again it was asserted that Mr. Corning would not accept, and that if the delegates continued to vote for him they would only throw the nomination of a Senator into the hands of a committee. After further discussion Mr. Corning was dropped, and the ballot was taken with the following result: Perry, 70; Maher, 53. Mr. Perry was thereupon declared nominated.

QUEENS COUNTY POLITICS.

THE PROBABLE CANDIDATES OF BOTH PARTIES FOR THE ASSEMBLY—THE SENATORIAL CONTEST IN THE FIRST DISTRICT.

This will be a busy week among the local politicians of Queens County. Five nominating conventions are to be held, all, excepting one, at the Jamaica Town Hall. To-morrow, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the Democratic County Convention is called to meet. The principal interest in this convention centres in the nomination for District Attorney. The present incumbent, Benjamin W. Downing, of Flushing—who has already held the office during four terms—is again a candidate, and probably stands the best chance for the nomination, though many of the party express the opinion that he has held the place long enough, and should give way to some other active party worker. Solomon B. Noble, of Long Island City; John Fleming, of Jamaica, and one or two others, are named as likely to come before the convention. The Republican County Convention will be held at 1 P. M. on Saturday, the 13th. It is uncertain who will be this convention's nominee for the District Attorneyship. The Republican Assembly Conventions for both districts will be held on the same day at the same place. In the First District, James L. Baxter, of North Hempstead, present Justice of the Sessions, will, it is understood, be the nominee; in the Second, the result is uncertain, though it is probable that a Long Island City or Newtown man will be selected. John E. Van Nostrand, of Newtown, was the candidate last year, and made a good run. He may consent to accept the nomination again this year. The Democrats of the First District propose to place Elbert Floyd Jones, of Oyster Bay, again in the field.

The Senatorial conventions for the First District—comprising Queens, Suffolk, and Richmond Counties—will both be held at Jamaica next week, the Democratic on the 17th, and the Republican on the 18th. Among a great number of Democratic candidates mentioned the choice seems to have narrowed down to three—James M. Oakley, of Queens; Charles T. Duryea, of Suffolk, and Erastus Jacques, of Richmond. The impression is that either Duryea or Brooks will be the successful competitor. The choice of the Republican Convention is somewhat uncertain, Senator Prince having declined a renomination, but his numerous friends are very anxious that he should run, his past services in the Legislature and his general popularity assuring his election by a large majority. Indeed, public sentiment is so strong in his favor that it is thought he will reconsider his decision and accept the nomination.

TWO MURDERS.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Alonzo F. West and Harry S. Blye, of this city, while driving in Fayetteville this evening, were attacked without the slightest provocation by a drunken Irishman named William Burns, who sprang into the wagon and stabbed both gentlemen several times. Mr. West jumped from the wagon, ran to the house of Henry Beard, and fell dead on the steps. Burns was arrested.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 7.—Henry W. Mann, Cashier of the Stock-yard Company of Kansas City, shot his little daughter, aged 3 years, through the heart yesterday, and shot himself through the head. Both died instantly.

WHAT THE MAILS BRING.

SENATOR MORTON AND JEFF DAVIS.

THE INDIANA WAR GOVERNOR'S SUGGESTION TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON—PROPOSAL THAT THE REBEL EX-CHIEF BE TRIED IN INDIANA, AND JUSTICE ASSURED HIM.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution, Oct. 4:

A distinguished Northern statesman, in writing to Andrew Johnson when President and just after the balling of Jefferson Davis, referred to that distinguished State prisoner, and congratulated Mr. Johnson on his happy "riddance of his white elephant." It will be remembered that while Mr. Davis was in prison in Fortress Monroe he was a source of very great anxiety not only to President Johnson, but to the Federal judiciary and the leaders of the great Republican Party. The manner in which to dispose of him was a constant question of debate with them, and it is certain that no two of them fully concurred in their estimate of what would be justice in his case. The American people looked anxiously to see how "traitors were to be punished and treason made odious," and who were ready to be made responsible for the fate of Jefferson Davis. Europe looked on to see the end of "the great rebel," and to judge of our honor and magnanimity by this unparalleled occasion and its incidents. The war Governor appears upon the scene at this juncture and in this connection. At this time he was Governor of Indiana, and not regarded as a man of such violent hates and desperately revengeful character as he has been in the light of his higher station and the influence of his greater power.

Among the papers of the late President Andrew Johnson are the originals of the following papers, which are true copies. The first is a telegram, as follows:

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 14, 1865, 10:30 A. M.
[Received 1:15 P. M.—cipher.]
His Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

If there is no question of jurisdiction in the way, Davis can be indicted and tried in Indiana, as the rebel army, 5,000 strong, under the command of Gen. Morgan, invaded the State. The Court and Grand Jury are now in session, and if Davis will be sent here for trial in case he is indicted, he will be indicted. There will be no difficulty in getting a jury that will do justice to the Government—and to Davis.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

To this startling proposition to shoulder "the white elephant" and relieve the Government of all further anxiety on his account, President Johnson made the following cautious reply:

[Cipher.] WASHINGTON, Nov. 14, 1865.
Gov. O. P. Morton, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Jurisdiction is one of the questions which have been much in our way. The place of trial must be determined hereafter. If the court and jury find true bills against him it would not interfere with a trial at any other place. Bills have been found against him at some two or three places in Tennessee and in this district.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

We do not know whether Morton went further in the matter and had, or attempted to have, bills of indictment preferred against Davis or not, but it is very apparent from the tone of his telegram, and particularly his last sentence, that he was anxious to get his hands upon Davis.

We once asked the ex-President what Morton meant by his telegram?

"I suppose," replied Mr. Johnson, "he thought I wanted Davis hanged."

That Mr. Johnson did not want Davis hanged, and the reason why he did not, we may make plain at another time.

Gen. Robert Toombs, reading this telegram, was of opinion that Morton was then fully informed as to Mr. Johnson's intended policy toward the South and sympathized with it, and sent the telegram in the hope that Mr. Johnson, before the assembling of Congress in December, would accede to the proposition to turn Davis over to the courts of Indiana, and thereby relieve himself of the "white elephant" and congressional interference on his account. Gen. Toombs seemed to think that Morton at that time would have quietly let the law take its course, whatever the result to Davis, and that result Gen. Toombs thought would have been acquittal.

It may be proper to say that Gen. Toombs' idea of Morton's agreement with Mr. Johnson's Southern policy is fully borne out in a strong and long letter written by Morton from New-York on the 7th of December, 1865, to President Johnson, fully indorsing his Message to Congress and his unprecedented policy for restoring the country to its normal condition.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, upon the other hand, is of the opinion that the telegram was a plain business proposition to get away with Davis by a quick and certain process, commonly called "hanging by the neck until you are dead, dead, dead!"

Other distinguished gentlemen, including Postmaster-General Key, have given the one or the other of these opinions. We leave it to Senator Morton's biographers and the reader to judge what the true purport of the telegram was, but again we ask:

"Did the war Governor have a sour apple tree?"

REV. J. P. NEWMAN TO SENATOR MORTON.

Following is a copy of a letter written by Rev. Dr. Newman, ex-Chaplain of the United States Senate, to Senator Morton:

BELLEFONTAINE, Ohio, Sept. 30.

MY DEAR SENATOR: Business engagements compelled me to forego the distinguished privilege of accompanying the other members of the committee appointed to visit you in person and present the resolutions of the South-east Indiana Conference. It was an impressive moment when the Bishop led the conference in prayer for your speedy recovery and for the safety of your soul in Christ. As ministers of God all were deeply interested that you should have the consolations of our divine religion, and as patriots all were solicitous for your restoration, that you might still be found by your lot and station in the Senate of the nation. Your devotion to principle, your eminent abilities, your powerful leadership, inspired the wish that you might be spared the Republic. You are the last of the heroic statesmen who stood firm in the hour of the nation's peril, and who can connect the glorious past with our uncertain future. I would have you live to give direction to our national affairs. But our ways are not God's ways; we shall therefore pray for grace to accept the ordinations of Divine Providence.

With assurances of the highest esteem, and with earnest prayers for your health of body and peace of mind, I am yours, very truly, S. P. NEWMAN.

WHY THE WHITE ALASKANS HOWLED.

THE LOSS OF THEIR BUSINESS PROFITS THE CAUSE OF THEIR LAMENTATIONS—WHAT CAPT. WIGHT, OF THE REVENUE MARINE, ASCERTAINED.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, Sept. 28.

Numerous reports of anticipated trouble with the Indians at Sitka and appeals for troops to protect the white residents having been forwarded to Washington, the revenue cutter under command of Capt. Wight was sent to Sitka, the Captain being instructed to examine into affairs, not only at Sitka, but in all the islands lying north and south of that place. Capt. Wight found everything going on in the usual peaceful manner, the Indians contented and ready to trade such articles as they could procure for clothing and supplies. At Sitka there are only 12 or 15 white men claiming to be American citizens, 6 white women, 6 or 7 children, besides 5 full-blooded Russians, including the priest. Capt. Wight spent some two weeks at Sitka, mixing among the Indians and talking with them. They expressed themselves as contented with their treatment by the whites, and disclaimed any desire or intention to trouble or molest them. All their supplies and money come from the white men, and they think it would be foolish in them to do anything to drive out the men whose presence is a mutual benefit. The American population are all engaged in trading, and a large portion of their business was in supplying the wants of the soldiers, and the outcry about troops being needed to protect them was gotten up simply to secure the return of their best customers. The only danger now from the conduct of the traders themselves in supplying liquor to the half-breed Russians and Aleuts. These people will sell everything they possess, even to the clothing of their wives and children, to procure a vile liquor called "hoodsnohoo," which they manufacture from an inferior quality of molasses supplied by the white traders. Rev. Mr. Nicholas, a Greek Catholic Russian priest, says of these people that they are a low, degraded set, over whom he has never been able to acquire any influence, and that there is more danger to be apprehended from them when drunk than from all the Indians. There are 270 of these half-breeds, and there is a chance that during the Winter, when they have bartered all their supplies for the vile rum furnished by the traders, they may indulge in a raid on the stores in Sitka for food to keep them from starving. Capt. Wight tried to bring about an agreement among the traders not to furnish liquor or the molasses from which the rum is made to the Indians, but was unable to do so. Such an agreement was entered into a few years ago, but only lasted one day, and during that time some of the storekeepers were secretly carrying on the trade. At Wrangel, near the mouth of the Stickeen River, there is a much larger settlement than at Sitka, and no uneasiness is felt in that place. Capt. Wight, after leaving Sitka, cruised for 500 miles among the islands, and visited and talked with all the different tribes. He found the same friendly feelings toward the whites, and thinks it will be the fault of the traders themselves if any trouble occurs. In his report to the department the Captain will recommend that an armed vessel cruise in that region about three times a year.

THE CONVENTION NEEDED EXPANSION.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* of Friday has this satisfactory paragraph: "The Greenback Convention recently held in St. Louis was not a success, partly because there was no convention and partly because the four delegates who met were divided in opinion, one being in favor of the dollar of our daddies, another being in favor of the working man's money, a third in favor of 'absolute money,' while the fourth did not know exactly what he favored. Such a beginning was not calculated to encourage the friends of financial reform, and when we add that at the first session the Chairman turned the convention out of the hall, and that the convention turned the Chairman out at the second session, the prospect before us is dark, indeed. There appears to have been some difficulty about paying for the hall, as the proprietor brutally refused to accept 'absolute money' in payment, but we are happy to believe that the matter was compromised by paying him half cash and appointing him a delegate from the district to the next convention in payment of the other half."

This indifference of the people to the vital and pressing necessities of the greenback reformers is simply cruel."

THE FEVER AT FERNANDINA.

CAUSES THAT HAVE LED TO IT—A LIGHT MORTALITY—ELEVEN HUNDRED CASES TO DATE.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution, Oct. 4.

Yesterday morning Col. J. N. Whitner, brother of Col. J. C. Whitner, of our city, arrived here from Florida. He left Fernandina some days ago, but was in that fated city during the fury of the scourge. A reporter of the *Constitution* called upon him at the Markham House and had a conversation with him concerning the state of affairs in Fernandina. The city has a population of between 1,600 and 2,000 persons, probably the larger portion being colored persons. Many of the latter earn their livelihood by the industries of the place and by labor upon the wharves in stevedore gangs, loading and unloading vessels, of which a large number are engaged in foreign trade to and from that port.

Heretofore Fernandina has been a remarkably healthy city and since its foundation has never been visited by a yellow fever scourge. The causes for this fatal epidemic may be properly traced to the uncleanly condition of the south-western portion of the city. Where the disease first appeared the neighborhoods were in so filthy a condition as to sustain a very putrid atmosphere, most inviting to the disease. This condition was due to the fact that the present municipal authorities, when they assumed the care of the city, found its treasury impoverished, and debt accumulated to a heavy amount, and in their desire to economize in city expenditures the drainage of the city and sanitary regulations generally were neglected. The usual result of such foolish, if not criminal, negligence in the name of economy, followed, and the city's quarters became the harbors of this malignant plague. Eleven hundred cases have been under treatment since the disease made its appearance, which number is fully two-thirds of the population subject to its attacks. A number of citizens left the city upon the intimation and assurance that the sickness was yellow fever, but many who would have escaped were delayed by a controversy between the two leading physicians over the true character of the disease. One of them contended that it was yellow fever, while the other stoutly denied it, and it was not until Dr. McFarland, the eminent physician from Savannah, exhumed the body of a deceased person and made an autopsy, by reason of which it was fully established as a case of yellow fever, that the true condition of affairs was realized. The disease made rapid progress, but was singularly mild in effects though severe in its operations upon the systems of those attacked. Out of the 1,100 cases only about 50 deaths have been reported, which is a fatality of less than 5 per cent. of the number seized with the sickness. This is a very small mortality, and shows that the plague has been general, but not so virulent as was at first supposed. Nearly all the white people in the city subject to attack have already been prostrated, and the material upon which the disease can feed in that direction is nearly exhausted.

The ravages of the plague are now rapidly taking in the colored people, who of late years seem to have lost their immunity from this scourge. Among them it finds victims ill prepared to fight the dread monster, and as a consequence there is reason to fear a greater mortality among them. Trade is suspended and the negroes are poor, and in many cases paupers, to the extent that even the barest necessities of life they have not. When the scourge first appeared, Col. Whitner says the authorities and people were pretty well prepared to combat it, but now there is immediate need for pecuniary assistance and supplies, principally to relieve, in the name of pure humanity, the large number of destitute and suffering colored people. There is a charge made by some, though Col. Whitner thinks it an unchargable one, that an officer, since deceased we believe, distributed supplies to colored people not entitled to them and not resident in the city, for political purposes. It is very certain that any relief to be sent to Fernandina is needed right now, and it is hoped that our people will not hesitate to give a little from their purses to relieve the suffering and keep starvation from the doors of those to whom disease has brought not alone its own horrors. We are sure the cry for help will not go unheeded here.

CO-EDUCATION.

DISCOURAGING RESULTS OF THE EXPERIMENT IN THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

The report of the Board of Visitors of the State University of Wisconsin contains the following remarks relative to the co-education of the sexes in that institution:

"It is now several years since the experiment of the co-education of the sexes was begun in the university. In respect to the proficiency shown by the young women in the several classes during the recent examinations, as compared with the young men, our impressions coincide with former Boards of Visitors. They sustained the test at least as creditably as the young men, and, if there was a difference, we are inclined to think it was in favor of the young women. In the main, they excelled in the precision and promptitude with which they responded to the questions. We were, however, deeply impressed with the appearance of ill-health which most of them presented. It would not seem probable that, by mere coincidence, so many young women should be congregated together offering this peculiarity. There are a few notable exceptions, but as a whole this appearance is unmistakable, and has given rise to considerable comment among the members of the board. There can be nothing about the hygienic condition of the university, in any of its parts, which would give rise to ill-health. Every part examined presented an appearance of cleanliness; the South Ladies' Hall was wholesome and well prepared; the service-rooms clean; the dormitories well lighted and aired, and of sufficient capacity. We are, therefore, compelled to look elsewhere for the cause. Every physiologist is well aware that at stated times nature makes a great demand upon the energies of every womanhood, and that at these times great caution must be exercised lest injury be done—an injury which, it is well known, may prove permanent. In order to keep place in the university classes, where the sexes are educated together, no account is taken of the fact that the woman labors under a double disadvantage as compared with the man: First, in the circumstance that nature compels compliance with its well-established laws, and, as above stated, makes demands upon her energies; and, second, that to keep her class-standing the girl must devote more energy, and, consequently, work harder to accomplish her task, making drafts upon her system, which, by the very nature of the case, is already taxed to meet the physiological demand made upon it. It is also well known that overwork, in whatever way induced, at the times indicated, will produce deterioration of the system, which generally manifests itself by bloodlessness, followed by a train of evils which it is not necessary here to enumerate. It is this very condition of bloodlessness which is so noticeable in the women of the university at this time; the sallow features, the pearly whiteness of the eye, the lack of color, the want of physical development in the majority, and an absolute expression of anæmia in very many of the women students, all indicate that demands are made upon them which they cannot meet. Education is greatly to be desired, but it is better that the future matrons of the State should be without a university training than that it should be procured at the fearful expense of ruined health; better that the future mothers of the State should be robust, hearty, healthy women than that, by overstudy, they entail upon their descendants the germs of disease. And there is no more certain law than that of heredity. The overwrought nervous system undermines the general health stealthily but certainly, and its evil consequences are prolonged in many cases through life."

A SPARROW'S REPREHENSIBLE CONDUCT.

The Hartford *Times* tells the following story of an English sparrow on the authority of a friend who had it direct from the gentleman who witnessed the occurrence: "This gentleman, who resides in New-York, had erected last

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 6.—Cotton firm; Middling, 10¾c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅞c.; net receipts, 888 bales; exports, coastwise, 337 bales; sales, 1,507 bales; stock, 17,755 bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 6.—Cotton active and firm; Middling, 11c. @11⅛c.; Low Middling, 10¾c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 2,347 bales; exports, coastwise, 920 bales; sales, 1,734 bales; stock, 28,214 bales.

MOBILE, Oct. 6.—Cotton firm and bare; Middling, 11c.; Low Middling, 10⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 1,925 bales; exports, coastwise, 64 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 10,571 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 6.—Cotton strong; Middling, 11⅜c.; Low Middling, 10¾c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c. net receipts, 806 bales; gross, 2,059 bales; sale, 2,000 bales; stock, 35,705 bales.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 6.—Cotton active and higher; Middling, 11⅜c.; Low Middling, 10⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅝c.; net receipts, 2,360 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 19,530 bales.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 6.—Cotton steady; Middling, 10¾c.; Low Middling, 10⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 80 bales; sales, 347 bales; stock, 2,272 bales.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 6.—Wool dull; prices weak and in favor of buyers, but without material change; manufacturers are purchasing cautiously and only in quantities as wanted. The receipts continue light, and, notwithstanding the limited demand, stocks are becoming reduced. Fine Fleeces are still quite neglected, but there is more inquiry for desirable lots of medium. Sales of Ohio choice XXX at 42½c.; XX and above, 47c. @ 47½c.; Medium and X and above, 43c.@45c.; XXX Ohio and Pennsylvania quoted at 50c.@52½c.; XX and above, 47c.@50c.; X and above, etc.@45c.; medium, 44c. @45c.; sales of No. 1 Michigan as 43c.@45c.; X and XX do., 43c.; but principally in range of 40c.@42c. for Michigan and Wisconsin, and this is a fair quotation for good average lots. Combing and Delaine Fleeces continue in more favor than any other kind, at 50c. @53c. for Washed and 33 1-3c.@38c. for Unwashed. New Fall California has already made its appearance. A lot of 160,000 lb. sold at 16c.@19c., and 36,000 lb. at 19c.@ 20c. The sales of California are the largest for some weeks, comprising 184,000 lb. Spring at 17c.@35½c., and 236,000 lb. at 15c.@20c. Pulled Wools sold 33c.@ 46c. for Super and X.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The only sale effected at the Exchange on Saturday, Oct. 6, was one by Bernard Smyth, who, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, William A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, sold two lots, each 25 by 100, on 7th-av., east side, 25 feet south of 127th-st., for $4,000, to Thomas H. Taylor.

The sale by James M. Miller of the premises Nos. 112, 114, and 116 East 112th-st., east of 4th-av., was adjourned to Oct. 17.

The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 6, was $976,722, as against $108,400, the figures for the previous week.

The announcements for the present week are both attractive and numerous, as will be seen by a reference to the sub-joined list. Investors will find it to their interest to attend the sales.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, at the Exchange unless otherwise noted, the following public sales are announced:

To-day, Monday, Oct. 8.

By Richard V. Harnett, Executor's sale to close the estate of Margaret McIntosh, deceased, of the two three-story and basement brick tenement-houses, front, and two three-story brick houses, rear, with lease of two lots, together in size 44.2 by 103.3, Nos. 242 and 244 West 16th-st., south side, 216.6 feet east of 8th-av. Astor lease expires May 1, 1887; ground rent, $125 per annum, taxes and assessments.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. S. Hamersley, Jr., Esq., Referee, of a building, with plot of land 30 by 153, on Oak-st., north side, 159 feet east of James-st.

By C. J. Lyon, Supreme Court partition sale, Frederick W. Loew, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 18.9 by 98.9, No. 228 East 33d-st., south side, 275 feet west of 2d-av.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Lindley, Esq., Referee, of a three-story brick stable, with lot 27.6 by 100.5, No. 57 West 4th-st., north side, 217.6 feet east of 6th-av.

By John T. Boyd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. G. Salmon, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100, No. 250 West 54th-st., south side, 200 feet east of 8th-av.

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William L. Findley, Esq., Referee, of the block of land bounded by 3d and 4th avs., 98th and 99th sts.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alexander Ostrander, Esq., Referee, of seven lots, each 25 by 100.5 on West 66th-st., south side, 150 feet east of 9th-av.

By ——, at Duffy's Hotel, Fordham, at 12 o'clock, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. M. Wright, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 56 by 200 by 106.6 by 150 by 50.3 by 100 on Union-av., north side, known as Lots 256, 257, 258 on a map of Union Hill, Powell estate, West Farms.

Tuesday, Oct 9.

By Richard V. Harnett, public auction sale of the five-story and basement brick tenement and store, with lot 25 by 100, No. 243 Houston-st., south-west corner Nos. 149 Norfolk-st. Also, by Supreme Court foreclosure sale, H. W. Kennedy, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick store and tenement-house, with lot 25 by 74.7 by 25 by 78.10, No. 12 Pell-st., north side, 122.8 feet west of Bowery. Also, a similar house, with lot 25 by 77.10 by 25 by 83.2, No. 14 Pell-st., north side, adjoining above. Also, Superior Court foreclosure sale, William J. Walsh, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 90, on 4th-av., south-west corner 120th-st.

By James M. Oakley & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 208 East 44th-st., south side, 155 feet east of 3d-av.

By Winans & Davies, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, L. W. Emerson, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick house, with lot, 15 by 100.11, No. 319 East 124th-st., south side, 406.8 feet west of 1st-av.

Wednesday, Oct. 10.

By Hugh N. Camp, public auction sale of the brick building, with lot 28.8 by 132.11, No. 17 Waverley-place, north side, 85.10 feet west of Mercer-st. Also, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Morris A. Tyng, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick dwelling-house, with lot 18.9 by 100.11, No. 116 East 114th-st., south side, 192.6 feet east of 4th-av.

By Richard V. Harnett, public auction sale of the following improved City real estate: Five four-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, with lots, each 16.8 by 75., Nos. 935 to 943 Madison-av., east side, 17.4 feet north of 74th-st. Also, a similar house, with lot 16.8 by 100.8, No. 31 East 74th-st., north side, 75 feet east of Madison-av. Also, similar house, with lot 16.8 by 102.2, No. 35 East 74th-st., north side, 16.8 feet east of the above.

By James M. Oakley & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick dwelling-house and store, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 519 West 40th-st., north side, 300 feet west of 10th-av.

By Edward Pellinger, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West 52d-st., south side, 200 feet west of 6th-av.

By William H. Franklin's Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas C. Ecclesine, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement and brick house, with lot 16.8 by 100.11, No. 243 East 110th-st., north side, 166.8 feet west of 2d-av.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. Grant Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the plot of land, 100 by 200, on the road leading from Fordham to Hunter's Point, known as lots Nos. 3 and 4 on a map of Daniel Edwards' land, West Farms, 24th-Ward; also, a plot of land 100 by 200, on the same road and adjoining above.

Thursday, Oct. 11.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Executors' sale to close the estate of John D. Lewis, deceased, of the following improved and unimproved City real estate: One three-story brick building, with lot — by 59 by 23.1 by 69.7, No. 129 Greenwich-av., south-west corner Horatio-st.; one two-story building, with lot 16.8 by 87.6, No. 8 Horatio-st., south-side, between Greenwich and Eighth avs.; one four-story brick house, front, and a three-story brick building, rear, with lot 25 by 87.6, No. 9 Jane-st., north side, 130.4 feet west of Greenwich-av.; one brick cottage and office, with two lots, together in size 34.7 by 76 by 82.1 by 72.4, Nos. 603 and 605 Hudson-st., west side, 50.3 feet south of West Twelfth-st.; one three-story and basement brick house, with lot 19 by 88 by 4 by 82, No. 508 Canal-st., south side, 61 feet west of Greenwich-st.; one two-story and attic brick house, with lot 19.10 by 76.3 by 19.8 by 72.4, No. 323 Bleecker-st., east side, between Grove and Christopher sts.; one three-story brick house, with lot 22.9 by 80, No. 80 6th-av., east side, 45.6 feet north of Waverley-place; one brick store and dwelling, with lot 25 by 100, No. 87 9th-av., south-west corner of 16th-st.; one two-story and basement brick house, with lot 20.5 by 92, No. 137 West 19th-st., north side, 417.4 feet west of 6th-av.; one two-story frame building, with lot 25.4 by 80, No. 453 9th-av., west side, 24.9 feet north of 35th-st.; one frame house, with lot 17.7 by 50.1, on West 35th-st., north side, 80 feet west of 9th-av.; one two-story frame house, with two lots, each 25.1 by 100, Nos. 676, 678, and 680 9th-av., south-east corner of 47th-st. one three-story frame house, front, and two-story frame house, rear, with lot 25.1 by 100, on 9th-av., north-east corner 48th-st.; one two-story frame building, with lot 25 by 100, No. 2,156 3d-av., north side, 22 feet south of 113th-st.; three lots, each 25.3 by 75, on 6th-av. Bouievard, west side, 25.3 feet north of 117th-st.; two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East 122d-st., south side, 35 feet east of Lexington-av.; one frame building, with two lots, each 25 by 70, on 4th-av., east side, 49.11 feet south of 128th-st.; two lots, each 25 by 100, on 10th-av., east side, 49.11 feet north of 138th-st.; one lot 27 by 49.3 by 24.11 by 59.10, on New-av., north-west corner 139th-st.; two lots together in size 49.11 by 100, on 12th-av., north-east corner 134th-st.; one lot 25 by 99.11, on West 134th-st., north side, 100 feet east of 12th-av.; one lot 25.4 by 134.3 by 25 by 138.5, on St. Nicholas-av., west side, 177.3 feet south of 141st-st., and one plot of land 444 by 147.8 by 200 by 382, on 11th-av., south side, known as Lot No. 28, Dyckman estate. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles F. Wells, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brick dwelling-house, with lot 20 by 98.9, No. 231 West 31st-st., north side, 400 feet west of 7th-av.

By James C. Eadie, Executor's sale of the three-story frame house, with lot 25 by 77.2 by 25 by 76.7, No. 227 West 20th-st., north side, west of 7th-av.; also, the brick stable, with lot 23.4 by 73.1 by 23.4 by 73.8, No. 241 West 20th-st., north side, east of 8th-av.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. F. Kercheis, Esq., Referee, of the two-story brick dwelling-house, front, and three-story brick dwelling, rear, with lot 21.2 by 73.7 by 21 by 73.6, No. 282 Henry-st., south side, between Gouverneur and Scammel sts. Also, similar sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick dwelling-house, front and rear, with lot 22 by 72, No. 153 West 10th-st., north-east corner Waverley-place. Also, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Andrew Van Voorhies, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 126th-st., north side, 375 feet east of 8th-av. Also, one lot, 25 by 99.11, on West 127th-st., south side, 400 feet east of 8th-av.

By James M. Oakley & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick dwelling-house, with lot, 25 by 93.6, No. 69 East 7th-st., north side, 375 feet east of 2d-av.

By T. R. Warren & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George T. Curtis, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick store and tenement-house, with lot, 23 by 94, No. 290 1st-av., north-east corner 17th-st.

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Matthew T. Brennan, Esq., Referee, of a two-story frame dwelling-house, with two lots, each 25.2 by 99, on Avenue A, east side, 50.5 feet north of 117th-st.

By John T. Boyd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. F. Trautman, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 150 by 261 by 50 by 100 by 310, on Orchard-st., south side, extending through to Avenue B, known as lots Nos. 145, 146, 147, and 166 on a map of Prospect Hill estate, Fordham.

By Blackwell & Riker, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John C. Tomlinson, Esq., Referee, of the following unimproved real estate: A plot of land, 200 by 220, on Railroad-av., running through to Tillotson-av., 100 feet north of New-st.; a plot of land, 126 by 305 by 110 by 314, on Orchard-st., running through to New-st., north-east corner Tillotson-av.; a plot of land, 127 by 167 by 89 by 150, on New-st., east side, north of Lorillard-terrace; a plot of land, 284.6 by 167, on New-st., south-east corner Egbert-st.; a plot of land, 200 by 200, on New-st., east side, between Egbert and Tillotson sts.

By Howard W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John A. Wright, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 150 by 150, on Vermilyea-av., south side, 100 feet east of Academy-st., a portion of the Dyckman estate.

Friday, Oct. 12.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Maurice Lyne, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick store and tenement-house, with lot 25.8 by 70, No. 601 Water-st., south side, 32 feet east of Montgomery-st.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, James T. Van Rensselaer, Esq., Referee, of a building, with lot 25 by 100, on Ridge-st., east side, 125 feet north of Stanton-st.

By James M. Oakley & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 22 by 98.9, No. 466 West 23d-st., south side, 46 feet east of 10th-av. Also, similar sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the two-story frame store and basement-house, front, and two-story frame house, rear, with lot 25 by 100.5 on West 65th-st., south side, 200 feet east of 11th-av.

By Scott & Myers, Superior Court foreclosure sale, William P. Ketcham, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 102.2, on West 76th-st., north side, 225 feet west of 8th-av.

Saturday, Oct. 13.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court partition sale, Peter Cantine, Esq., Referee, of the two-story and attic brick and frame building, front, and three-story brick building, rear, with lot 21.1 by 74.1, No. 127 Crosby-st., south-east corner Jersey-st. Also, the two-story and attic frame house, with lot 21.3 by 55.6, No. 3 Jersey-st., north side, 94.11 feet east of Crosby-st. Also, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Richard M. Hefiry, Esq., Referee, of two three-story and basement brick houses, with lots, each 17.9 by 98.9, Nos. 308 and 310 East 23d-st., south side, 135.11 feet east of 2d-av. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Jay, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lease of lot 20 by 100.5, No. 363 West 55th-st., north side, 140 feet east of 9th-av. Also, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Maurice Leyne, Esq., Referee, of the four-story frame store and dwelling-house, No. 348 East 114th-st.; south side, 150 feet west of 1st-av.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. B. Cowles, Esq., Referee, of the stone-front, church building, with two lots, each 25 by 98.9, Nos. 40 and 42 East 25th-st., south side, 125 feet east of Madison-av.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. W. West, Esq., Referee, of two three-story brick dwellings, with lots, 16.8 by 100.5, Nos. 426 and 428 East 51st-st., north side, 235.8 feet east of 1st-av.

By C. J. Lyon, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Henry A. Reilly, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100, on 141st-st., north side, 125 feet east of Willis-av., 23d Ward.

EXCHANGE SALES—SATURDAY, OCT. 6.

NEW-YORK.

By Bernard Smyth.

2 lots, 7th-av., e. s., 25 ft. s. of 127th-st.; each 25x100 ..... $4,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Oct. 5.

22d-st., s. s. (West.) No. 405; James Condie and wife to Agnes O. Stevens $14,000

123d-st., s. s. 139.10 ft. w. of 6th-av., 16ox 100.11; Thomas Darragh and wife to Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company ..... nom.

Prospect-av., n. w. corner Spring-st. 24th Ward; J. R. Elsey and wife to C. W. Perryman ..... nom.

Same property; C. W. Perryman to Sarah J. Elsey ..... nom.

Marion-av., 24th Ward; Mary A. Groteclose to J. Baker ..... nom.

78th-st., s. s., 265 ft. e. of 2d-av., 17.6x102.2; Edward J. Jaques to J. McNerney 9,000

6th-av., n. e. corner 131st-st., 85x199.10; William L. Loew and wife to Lorenzo Lord 75,000

77th-st., n. s., 162.5 ft. e. of Madison-av., 18.6x 102.2; J. McNerney and wife to E. J. Jaques 18,000

Houston-st., s. s., 37.4 ft. e. of Suffolk-st., 19x61; Herman Plumer and wife to J. Wessell ..... nom.

127th-st., n. s., 141 ft. e. of 8th-av., 18.9x100; S. R. Wood and wife to F. E. Fiston ..... nom.

86th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.8; James Brown and wife to A. Bessland 6,000

10th-av., e. s., 45.6 ft. n. of 17th-st., 46.3x100 irregular; Anna E. Radliff and husband to L. Martin 11,000

71st-st., s. s., 450 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.5; J. G. Sinclair, Referee, to J. Gerstenberg 3,000

1st-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Washington-av., 217.8 x100± irregular; M. A. Dayton, Referee, to J. Miller 50

Bostonpost-road, 23d Ward; E. D. Gale, Referee, to E. J. Jones 7,100

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN ONE OF THE BEST STREETS up town, below the Park, an elegant full-size four-story brown-stone house, with portico front; thoroughly built; finished in cabinet woods; dining-room extension; back yard to the fourth floor; the arrangement of the house is very attractive, and it is one of the finest establishments in the City; will be sold either with or without the furniture—made expressly for the house—at a price in accordance with the present market. For permits, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—MAGNIFICENT DOUBLE HOUSE built by day's work for owner's occupancy, replete with every modern convenience; cabinet work by Marcotte; perfect order, newly decorated; immediate possession; on 100-foot street, below the park and close to 5th-av.; for sale with or without furniture; price low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, in one of the choicest and most healthy locations in the City. Liberal terms to prompt purchaser. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

4 Pine, 33 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

THIRTEEN ELEGANT NEW HOUSES FOR sale at very low figures; houses 16 to 26 feet front; prices, $25,000 to $45,000; mortgages 6 per cent. Send for pamphlet containing diagrams and prices to the owners, DUGGIN & CROSSMAN, Architects, No. 63 East 41st-st. Two houses to let.

FOR SALE ON EAST 47TH-ST., NORTH Side, close to 5th-av.—An elegant 25-foot house in perfect order. House was built by Mathew Byrnes. Price low. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA-SIZED FOUR-STORY dwelling-house, No. 46 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; lot 29 feet wide by half the block. ROOSEVELT & SON, No. 32 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—PARTIALLY FURnished, the beautiful three-story brown-stone house NO. 120 EAST 40TH-ST.,

20x50; lot 98.9; in perfect order; price low. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A BEAUTIFUL FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house for sale in 53d-st., near 5th-av.; tastefully decorated and in perfect order; lot full depth. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—$26,000—MAGNIFICENT FOUR-story brown-stone house; 20x58; large plate glass; frescoed; 67th-st., near Park; bargain. JOHN W. STEVENS, Broadway, corner 52d-st.

SIXTY-FIRST-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV.—For valuable medium-sized dwelling; low price; furnished or unfurnished. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., 661 5th-av.

NO. 11 WEST 56TH-ST.—FULL SIZE EXTENsion house; a great bargain. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY EXECUTORS' SALE.

RAPID TRANSIT NOW CERTAIN.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.

Will sell at auction, without reserve, on

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 17, 1877,

At 12 o'clock noon,

At the EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, No. 111 Broadway,

By order of the Executors,

To close the estate of John K. Eccles, deceased,

Twenty-two valuable lots on 2d-av., 115th-st., 134th-st., St. Nicholas-av., and Hillside-st., (formerly of Dyckman estate.)

Fifty per cent can remain on bond and mortgage for three years if desired. Title indisputable. Maps and full particulars can be obtained at the office of

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Auctioneers,

No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, AUCTIONEER,

Will sell at auction on

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10,

At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway, Madison-av. and 74th-st., seven elegant and complete new four-story brown-stone richly-finished houses, 16.8x 54 each. Lots 75 and 100 feet deep.

Sale absolute. A rare chance. Terms liberal.

Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, AUCTIONEER,

NO. 111 BROADWAY,

will sell on MONDAY, Oct. 29, 1877, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under direction of G. H. Tyler, Assignee, 18 lots of land, each 25x100 feet, located at Secaucus City, township of North Bergen, Hudson County, N. J. For further particulars apply to auctioneer.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

OWNER OF ABOUT $300,000 WORTH OF unincumbered and graded lots, on which is a noble mansion with elegant improvements, and adjacent to Brooklyn Prospect Park, will exchange in whole or in part for half City or North River country property and balance return mortgages. To an enterprising man there is a fortune in this beyond present valuation. Address OWNER, Box No. 190 Times Office, with property proposed.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

CHOICE FLATS TO RENT

On the Eastern Boulevard, (Avenue A,) between 58th and 59th sts. Splendid situation, on high ground, overlooking the East River, Blackwell's Island, and Long Island. Each floor complete with every convenience.

For small respectable families of moderate means these flats are among the most desirable in the City. Rent, $20 to $35 per month.

Apply to PHELPS, DODGE & CO., Nos. 11 and 13 Chit-st., or to JOHN D. CRIMMINS, No. 1,037 3d-av.

A BEAUTIFULLY AND FULLY FURNISHED medium size dwelling on 48th-st., adjoining 5th-av., to rent reasonably for Winter of year. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON, JR., Offices, 4 Pine, 33 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.

Four-story high-stoop, 21.6 wide, in West 38th-st., near 5th-av.; has just been put in thorough order; to a private family only; rent no longer; low rent. Apply to S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER, No. 182 Grand-st.

SUPERBLY-FURNISHED, FINE, LARGE Madison-av. dwelling to let reasonably. Permits at 4 Pine-st., 33 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR THE BUCKINGHAM HOTEL.—A superb, large, furnished flat or apartment; parlor, library, dining-room, five bedrooms, kitchen, laundry, &c.; reasonable rental to acceptable parties. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 661 5th-av.

NO. 51 IRVING-PLACE, CORNER 17TH-ST. —Large four-story extension dwelling; partially furnished, to rent low. Permits at No. 4 Pine-st., No. 33 East 17th-st., and No. 661 5th-av. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

APARTMENTS.—NO. 265 WEST 25TH-ST.; TENterton: new, refined, elegant; janitor; play-ground, Summer-house, light; ventilation; moderate rents; fine location; oriel windows and modern improvements.

HOUSES, APARTMENTS, AND FLATS.—In the vicinity of this office, $25 to $100 per month; furnished or unfurnished; a great variety. JOHN W. STEVENS, Broadway, corner 52d-st.

TO RENT—IN HARLEM, MADISON-AV., AND 126th-st., the new, elegant, four-story brown-stone cabinet-finished house. Apply to C. L. MEAD, corner 128th-st. and 3d-av.

TO LET—NO. 34 EAST 60TH-ST., FOUR-STORY brown-stone house; mirrors, gas fixtures, and billiard table. Rent $2,000. Inquire of J. MAIDH of No. 457 Broadway.

WESTMORELAND APARTMENT-HOUSE, Union-square.—Superb, new, large, and medium-size apartments; reasonable rentals. S. STEVENSON, JR., 33 East 17th-st.

NO. 1,140 BROADWAY.—TO RENT—APARTments for single gentlemen; steam heat, bath, &c. See janitor, on premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A FLOOR WANTED BY SMALL FAMILY of adults, in good neighborhood, below 35th-st.; not over $650 per month. Address, with full particulars, S. TRENHOLM, No. 316 Madison-av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1877.

TO LET—NOS. 208 AND 209 WEST-ST., WITH lot on rear of Desbrosses-st., if desired; five-story warehouse, 41x85; tenantable for storage or for a manufactory for heavy goods; rent low. H. H. CAMMANN, No. 113 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1877.

TO LET—NO. 86 FRONT-ST., FOUR-STORY building, suitable for wholesale grocery or tea business; rent $1,200. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 113 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AN EPISCOPAL LADY OF MATURE AGE, great experience and energy, wishes to travel with a family of children requiring care and the varied instruction so requisite in uniting with society and as much neglected by the young. Address M. D. CASBALLE, care of Box No. 691 Orange Post Office, N. J., until November.

CHAR-WOMAN.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN who is a first-class laundress, work by the day, month, or week; best City reference. Call at 301 East 50th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is private family; good City references; last employer can be seen. Call for two days at No. 442 West 45th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress; willing to assist in washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 337 East 36th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS first-class chamber-maid or waitress; best City reference. Address K. N., Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,258 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEWING.—BY A RESpectable Scotch Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress. Call at stationery store, No. 471 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN young woman as chamber-maid, or chamber-work and waitress, in a small family; City or country. Call at No. 19 West 30th-st., basement door.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A STEADY YOUNG Girl as chamber-maid and fine washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 163 East 31st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT Girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or would assist with washing and ironing; good reference. Call at No. 308 East 24th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman as first-class chamber-maid, or as parlor maid; good City reference. Address M. R., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,258 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant woman as chamber-maid and laundress; has excellent reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 407 West 32d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Girl as chamber-maid or waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 7 East 30th-st., Monday.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chambermaid and waitress; understands her business; three years' best City reference. Call at No. 112 West 33d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; City reference; has no objections to a private boarding-house. Call at No. 93 8th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 602 3d-av., fancy store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE German girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 234 East 55th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS chamber-maid in private family. To be seen at present employer's, No. 355 5th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 339 East 23d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and laundress; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 329 East 16th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid; would mind children, or go as waitress; seven years' references. Call at No. 140 West 37th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT CHAMber-maid; four years' reference. Call at No. 11 East 26th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl; best City reference. Call or address for two days No. 715 6th-av., millinery store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Girl; will do chamber-work and fine washing; best City reference. Apply at No. 636 3d-av., third bell.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE AS first-class cook; understands all kinds family cooking, desserts and jellies; good bread and biscuit baker; other as first-class waitress; understands all kinds salads; is capable of taking a man's place, if required; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 127 East 30th-st., beowen 6th and 7th avs.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two young girls; one as plain cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 672 3d-av., third floor up.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two sisters, Protestants, to go together; one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; have four years' City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 236 East 4th-st., third floor, front.

COOK.—BY A BALTIMORE WOMAN AS COOK; thoroughly understands all branches of cooking; in a first-class private family; no other need apply; two years' reference. Address R. S., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—CHAMBER-MAID and Waitress.—By two trustworthy girls to do work of a family together; willing and obliging; not afraid of work; City or country; first-class City reference. Call at No. 108 West 33d-st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY MOTHER AND daughter; mother as first-class competent cook; daughter as chamber-maid and waitress; both thoroughly understand their business; best City reference. Call at No. 779 6th-av., near 44th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMBERmaid and Waitress.—By two respectable young women to do the work of a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 695 6th-av., near 40th-st.

COOK.—BY A GIRL; AND ASSIST WITH WASHing and ironing in a small private family; eight years' City recommendation. Call at No. 100 West 50th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; PROTESTANT; good reference; willing to do the washing and ironing in a small private family. Call at No. 256 West 31st-st., in tailor store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMber-maid, &c.—Two respectable girls, one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waiting; good City reference. Call at No. 227 West 27th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WOMAN as first-class cook; understands her business in all branches; best City references. Call or address stating wages, at No. 254 West 35th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable young woman as cook, washer, and ironer; is willing and obliging, and not afraid of work; best of reference. Call at No. 224 West 31st-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable young girl; no objection to the country; City reference; postal cards not noticed. Call at No. 221 East 21st-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; CITY REFerences; English Protestant; makes French soups and dishes, and all sorts of desserts. Call at No. 1,252 Broadway, meat markets.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WITH A child nearly 4 years old, as plain cook or laundress in a private family or boarding-house; moderate wages. Call at No. 221 East 38th-st., top floor, rear.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRSTclass French cook in a private family; City references. Call or address No. 209 7th-av. Ring three times.

COOK AND TO ASSIST WITH WASHING.—Best City references. Call at No. 305 East 60th-st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD Cook and assists with washing in a private family; two years' best City reference. Call at 23 East 14th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN IN A PRIvate family; best City reference. Call at No. 241 East 20th-st.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH THE WASHING and ironing; best of City references. Address for two days C. C., 136 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSIONAL COOK; THOROughly understands cooking in all its branches; best City reference. Call at No. 347 West 26th-st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; WILLING TO ASsist with washing and ironing; good reference. Call for two days at No. 315 East 34th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK OF SEVERAL years' experience; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 344 East 30th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable Swedish girl; Protestant; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 442 West 45th-st.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS meats, soups, pastry, &c.; excellent baker; best City reference. Call at No. 102 West 17th-st., basement.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN A private family; will assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 421 West 36th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker, who has been in a large establishment, a few customers; dresses made over after the latest Parisian models; samples shown; perfect fit; prices moderate. Call at No. 21 Clin

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ALGERIA...WED., Oct. 10 | ABYSSINIA..WED., Oct. 24
BOTHNIA...WED., Oct. 17 | SCOTHIA...WED., Oct. 31

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 13, 10 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 20, 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 27, 9 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Oct. 11
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday Oct. 18
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Oct. 25
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Nov. 1

First cabin, $80 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $40; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Victoria..Oct. 13, 10 A. M. | Anchoria....Oct. 27, 9 A.M.
Devonia....Nov. 27, 9 P. M. | Bolivia....Nov. 27, 2 P. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL OR DERRY.

Cabins, $65 to $80, according to accommodations. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.

Elysia.....Oct. 10, 8 A. M. | Anglia.....Oct. 17, 2 P. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70: Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

MOSEL.....Sat., Oct. 13 | ODER.....Sat., Oct. 27
DONAU.....Sat., Oct. 20 | AMERICA.....Sat., Nov. 3

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Oct. 13, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Oct. 20, 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Oct. 27, 9 A. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

POMMERANIA.....Oct. 11 | GELLERT.....Oct. 25
WIELAND.....Oct. 18 | SILESIA.....Nov. 1

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUHNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BRO.,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:

WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Oct. 9, at 7 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Oct. 23, at 6 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Oct. 30, noon.

Cabin passage, $55, 65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River. FOR LONDON. (VICTORIA DOCKS.)

Canada..Th., Oct. 18, 2 P.M. | Greece.....

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

England, Sat., Oct. 13, 9 A.M. The Queen, Oct. 20, 2:30 P.M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.

Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

AMERIQUE, DELORE.....Wednesday, Oct. 10, 8 A. M.
LABRADOR, SANGLIER.....Wednesday, Oct. 17, 2 P. M.
PERIERE, DANRE.....Wednesday, Oct. 24, 7 A. M.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Oct. 13, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, TUESDAY, Oct. 9, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

RAPIDAN, Capt. KEMPTON, THURSDAY, Oct. 11, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

C. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R. Agent C. R. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 10
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 13

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

Steamers will sail as advertised above, unless sooner loaded. Merchants and shippers are notified that extra steamers will be provided and dispatched as rapidly as the press of business warrants.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Saturday, Oct. 15

connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

For SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship ALASKA.....Thursday, Oct. 11

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Wednesday, Oct. 10

For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO, MCIVOR.....Saturday, Oct. 6
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, DRAKE.....Wednesday, Oct. 10
CITY OF NEW-YORK, TIMMERMANN, Wed'sday, Oct. 17

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.

CITY OF MEXICO, MCIVOR.....Saturday, Oct. 6
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CLYDE.....
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping-coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping-coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 A. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 9 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 9:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn proper.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive; From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 12:10, 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 2:05, 6:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE
between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 23, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:30, 9, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia, 3:33, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:33 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sundays, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Sept. 17, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester; also to St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, to Utica, Whitehall, and Rutland.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga only. Troy Special. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, Garrison's, and principal stations north.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Western Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping-coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

STEAM-BOATS.

THE NEW
PROVIDENCE LINE
TO BOSTON, via Providence direct.

A WHOLE NIGHT'S REST.
ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. TIME 60 MINUTES.
The magnificent new steamer
MASSACHUSETTS,
("The Palace Steamer of the World,")
and the world-renowned steamer
RHODE ISLAND,
("The Queen of the Sound,")

Leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 29 N. R., foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M., arriving at PROVIDENCE at 6 A. M., and BOSTON 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence. THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST, at 5 P. M. daily from Pier No. 33 N. R., foot of Jay-st. *Free transfer* for passengers via either line to and from Brooklyn by the boats of the *Brooklyn Annex*, leaving Jewell's Wharf, Fulton Ferry, at 4:25 P. M.

SEA BIRD—CAPT. H. B. PARKER,
FOR RED BANK, FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Oct. 2..10:30 A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 2..2:30 P. M.
Wednesday, 3d..11:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 4th..3:30 P. M.
Thursday, 4th..3:00 P. M.	Friday, 5th.....7:00 A. M.
Friday, 5th.....3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 6th.....7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 6th.....3:00 P. M.	Monday, 8th.....7:00 A. M.
Monday, 8th.....3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 9th.....8:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 10th..7:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 10th..11:00 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Vestry-st. Pier, N. R., at 8:30, and 24th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill and Hudson. Close connection with New-York Central R. R. for the West. To West Point and Cozzens, returning same day, $1. Tickets or coupons good on Hudson River R. R., are received on board for passage. FREE TRANSFER from and to BROOKLYN. LAST PASSAGE for the season from New-York on WEDNESDAY, OCT. 10, and from Albany on THURSDAY, OCT. 11.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, AND NORTHAMPTON LINE, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAMERS FOR TROY and SARATOGA, connecting with all railroad lines North, East, and West. FARE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. The entirely new and magnificent steamers CITY OF TROY and SARATOGA, leave daily (Saturdays excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 49 N. R., foot of Leroy-st. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

ALBANY EVENING BOATS—PEOPLE'S LINE, Drew and St. John, leave Pier 41 N. R. every week-day, 6 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sunday morning excepted) with trains north and west. State-rooms comfortably warmed. Free transfer by boats of the "Brooklyn Annex."

E. E. MAYO, Gen. Pass. Agt.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL, from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.

Steamer AMERICUS leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37, East River, 2:45 P. M., and 93d-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Reduced fare, 35 cents.

Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, &c.—Steamer ESCORT from Franklin-st., North River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 P. M. For freight and passengers. Fare, $1. Berths free.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad, Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

CHANCERY SALE.—JOHN W. LAPSLEY, Trustee, vs. The Selma and Gulf Railroad Company and others.—In the Chancery Court for Dallas, Alabama.—Under and by virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court for said county and State, rendered in the above entitled cause, on the 9th day of February, 1877, I will sell to the highest bidder, at public outcry, before the Court-house door of said county, on the 19th day of November, 1877, within the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to wit:

The Selma and Gulf Railroad, commencing on or near the south-eastern margin of the Alabama River and opposite the City of Selma, in said State, and continuing, and to continue, in the general direction of the City or Bay of Pensacola to the southern boundary of the State of Alabama, together with all and singular, alienable franchises, emoluments, incomes, and advantages, tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances belonging or in any wise appertaining to said railroad, including all the property of every kind and nature now in the possession of the Receiver in said cause.

The terms of sale are as follows, to-wit: All of said property will be sold together, at a sum not less than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The purchaser will be required to pay on the day of sale to the Register, in cash, or in a certified check on some bank in good standing, or in certificates of the Receiver heretofore authorized to be issued and duly audited, allowed, and indorsed by the Register, the sum of fifty thousand dollars, and the balance of the purchase money at such time or times as the court may hereafter order, in cash, or in such of the first mortgage bonds of the said Selma and Gulf Railroad Company as shall have been proven before and allowed by the Register as bona fide claims against said property, at their proportionate value, to be by him ascertained and declared.

R. H. CRAIG, Register.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

THE BEEBE RANGE (TRADE MARK) BAKES well, wears well, and consequently sells well at the reduced price of $48 and $52 for the two largest family sizes; smaller sizes for apartment houses. For sale by all plumbers and stove dealers, and by the manufacturers,
JAMES B. KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10, and 12 Beaver-st.

DRY GOODS.

PERSIAN AND TURKISH Carpets and Rugs.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.,

Have just made a large purchase of the above goods at prices much below those of previous seasons, and offer them to their customers at correspondingly low prices.

FALL DRESS GOODS.

An ADMIRABLE ASSORTMENT of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE In ALL the NEW and DESIRABLE MEDIUM And LOW-PRICED FABRICS.

Novelties.

ODALISQUE SUITINGS at 18c. per yard.
FABRIQUE POLONAISE at 40c. per yard.

Special Bargains.

BAYADERE STRIPE SUITINGS, ALL WOOL, Forty-five inches wide, at 75c. per yard.
Also WORSTED DRESS GOODS At FIFTEEN CENTS per yard.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

$20,000 WORTH REAL LACES, EMBROIDERIES. collars, sets, scarfs, bows, fichus, capes, shawls, passementeries, fringes, &c., closing regardless of cost. BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 1,161 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

WHITE AND GRAY BLANKETS, FLANNELS, &c.; also wet dress goods, muslins, and prints from auction for sale at low prices.
WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

Dealers in Gold, United States Bonds, and Stocks of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn.

Buy and Sell on Commission for cash or on margin all securities dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange.

Interest allowed on deposits, subject to draft at sight.

JAMES A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY,
LATHAM A. FISH.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENTS.

NEW-YORK CITY 7s,
PAYABLE IN 1900.
ROCHESTER CITY 7s,
PAYABLE IN 1893.
BUFFALO CITY 6s,
PAYABLE IN 1881.
OSWEGO CITY 7s.
PAYABLE IN 1888.

FOR SALE BY

DANIEL A. MORAN,

NO. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
No. 5 Nassau-street, N. Y.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS bought and sold in amounts to suit investors; also, Gold, Silver, and foreign coins. Deposits received in Currency or Gold, and interest allowed on Balances. Special attention paid to Investment Orders for Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds.

BROOKLYN CITY BONDS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
BROOKLYN, Oct. 5, 1877.

The undersigned will receive sealed proposals at this office until Thursday, Oct. 18, 1877, at 12 o'clock noon, (at which time they will be opened,) for the purchase of the whole or any part of the following loans:

$150,000
6 per cent. assessment fund bonds, W. and S., maturing three years from date of purchase. (Registered.)

$250,000
6 per cent. sewerage fund bonds, maturing three years from date of purchase. (Registered.)

Proposals must state the price offered, the description of bonds desired, and be indorsed "Proposals for Bonds."

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the City.
WILLIAM BURRELL, Controller.

AGENCY OF THE
BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
NO. 52 WALL-STREET.

Commercial credits issued for use in Europe, China, Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America.

Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates; also, Cable Transfers.

Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland; also on Canada, British Columbia, and San Francisco. Bills collected and other Banking business transacted.

D. A. McTAVISH,
G. M. MORRIS, } Agents.

BUFFALO, NEW-YORK & ERIE 7 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE RENEWAL BONDS.

This issue simply renews, WITHOUT INCREASING, an old mortgage debt, the interest on which has been paid for 20 years. The road has no other mortgage or floating debt, and has earned for many years and continues to pay 7 PER CENT. in dividends annually on its stock.

A limited amount of these bonds for sale by
PERKINS, LIVINGSTON, POST & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau-st.

HOLDERS OF INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S EXTENSION BONDS are hereby notified that a final decree of foreclosure was entered on 3d September. All bondholders desiring to join in the contemplated purchase of the road are requested to sign the agreement of purchase, and deposit their bonds in the Union Trust Company, of New-York. No. 73 Broadway.

SUMNER N. STONE,
F. D. TAPPEN,
JOHN WELSH, Jr.,
H. K. THURBER,
P. C. CALHOUN,
Bondholders' Committee.

No. 23 WALL-ST., CORNER OF BROAD-ST.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1877.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.

BONDS OF 1877.

We are prepared to purchase any of the above Bonds at par and accrued interest, or to exchange the same for similar bonds, secured by the same mortgage, maturing in 1891. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

AT EXCHANGE ROOMS OF

O. H. GILES & CO.,

Nos 52 and 56 Broadway, (No. 7 Exchange Court.)

Dealers can execute their own orders in stocks at current quotations, in lots to suit, on 1 per cent. margin.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT BONDS, MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

C. D. WOOD. SAMUEL D. DAVIS.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.—OUR senior partner is a member of the Exchange, and executes all orders himself; commission for buying or selling, 1-16th; securities and gold carried on a moderate margin. HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers, No. 28 New-st., New-York.

THE FIRM OF D. P. MORGAN & CO. IS dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the undersigned will sign in liquidation. D. P. MORGAN.
FELLOWES DAVIS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,238 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

MRS. J. B. REID,
No. 17 EAST 31ST-ST.,
Between Madison and 5th avs.,

Offers elegantly-furnished parlors and extension, with entire second floor. Dressing-room; dressing-room, closet, bath, and every convenience for a comfortable and handsome home; private table only.
HIGHEST REFERENCE.

A LADY RESIDING IN AN ELEGANT HOUSE will rent the whole or any part to a family of refinement; private table; references exchanged. Address Murray Hill, Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE PLEASANT rooms for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, with superior board; could accommodate a party of gentlemen with the entire fourth floor; references. No. 130 West 43d-st.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN OBTAIN board in a private family; location and accommodation first class; Murray Hill. Address, with reference and can be seen, M., Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

ELEGANT SECOND FLOOR AND BACK PARLOR, No. 38 West Washington-square, corner West Washington-place; also, pleasant rooms for gentlemen, facing the Park; dining-room on parlor floor; table excellent; references.

NO. 46 WEST 51ST-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, en suite or singly; superior board; only parties willing to pay for such accommodations need apply; references exchanged. Mrs. E. J. RAYNOR.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 607, NEAR WINDSOR HOTEL.—Large, commodious, and elegant suite of apartments, richly furnished, with or without private table.

NO. 21 WEST 36TH-ST.—ELEGANT APARTments en suite or singly; with or without board; private table; unexceptionable accommodations; references exchanged.

FORTY-SECOND-ST., NO. 139 WEST, NEAR Observatory and St. Cloud.—Elegant rooms; furniture new, and first-class table; terms moderate to first-class parties.

NO. 27 WEST 16TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, with board, for gentlemen and their wives, or parties of single gentlemen; references required.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., NO. 47 WEST.—Large, bright, well-furnished rooms, en suite or single; fourth floor; also hall rooms; excellent table and service; references.

NO. 135 LEXINGTON-AV., CORNER 29TH-ST.—Three rooms on parlor floor; two on second floor; single rooms for gentlemen; house and table first-class; reference.

NO. 105 WEST 47TH-ST.—PRIVATE AMERican family owning residence has a second-story front room, with board, for gentleman and wife; reference.

TWENTY-FIRST-ST., NO. 350 WEST, near Elevated Depot.—Handsomely furnished large and single rooms; superior board; terms moderate; reference.

ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY.
NO. 114 EAST 19TH-ST.
Handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite and singly, with board; table, location, and appointments first-class.

FIFTH-AV.—MRS. S. W. BOOTH HAS RENTED and refitted house No. 287 5th-av., and can offer elegantly-furnished rooms with private table; also rooms for single gentlemen.

DESIRABLE ROOMS TO RENT WITH board; private family; references. Address H., Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO 1,258 BROADWAY.

NO. 434 5TH-AV.
A superb suite of apartments, two rooms, with private table; also one smaller suite, second story; appointments thoroughly first-class.

ONE CHOICE SUITE AND ONE SINGLE room, with board, family occupying their own house; unexceptionable references given and required. No. 43 West 22d-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 110.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished suite of rooms on second floor, with private table; southern exposure; appointments thoroughly first-class; reference required.

NO. 108 WEST 43D-ST.—PRIVATE FAMILY will let the second or third story front and hall rooms, with board; superior location and accommodations; references.

A RECEPTION ROOM AND BEDROOM, SUITable for one or two gentlemen; also one large and two single rooms, with good board. Call at No. 313 West 19th-st.

NO. 67 38TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Elegant parlor and third floors, with private tables only; also, large front room and front basement.

NO. 41 EAST 29TH-ST.—NICELY FURnished front rooms to rent; second and third floors; southern exposure; good table; references.

NO. 309 5TH-AV.—DESIRABLE SUITES OF rooms, with or without private table; single rooms for gentlemen.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED BACK PARLOR, also two suites of rooms for families, to let, with board. No. 41 West 22d-st. WM. B. ELMER.

NO. 122 MADISON-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, en suite or singly; with or without private table; references exchanged.

NO. 26 WEST 31ST-ST., FURNISHED rooms in suite or single, with board. References. Mrs. R. PALMER.

THIRTY-SIXTH-ST., NO. 10 EAST.—HANDsome rooms, with or without private table; reference required.

NO. 191 MADISON-AV.—ROOMS, EN SUITE or separately, with or without private table; also, room on parlor floor; references.

NO. 11 EAST 31ST-ST.—HANDSOME SUITE of rooms; first-class French table, private if desired; large four-story front room; references.

NO. 58 WEST 33D-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with board, for families or gentlemen; references.

A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT HALL ROOM, with or without board, with private family. No. 422 West 20th st.

MRS. C. K. PARKER, OF NO. 72 MADISON-av., has several very desirable rooms to rent, with board, en suite or separately; reference.

TWO OR THRE

A LUMBER-YARD IN FLAMES.

GREAT FIRE AT HUNTER'S POINT.

GRACE & CO.'S LUMBER-YARD SWEPT CLEAN BY THE FLAMES—INCOMPETENCY AND DRUNKENNESS OF THE LONG ISLAND CITY FIREMEN—A GREAT DISASTER AVERTED BY THE AID OF THE NEW-YORK DEPARTMENT—THE LOSSES VARIOUSLY ESTIMATED.

The heavens were illuminated early yesterday morning by a fire which was so brilliant that those who saw the flames and smoke from the lower part of this City were led to believe that it was on the east side of town, not much above Grand-street. The fire really occurred at Hunter's Point, just across the King's County line, and resulted in the almost complete destruction of the lumber-yard, and the entire ruin of the storage warehouse, of W. R. Grace & Co. The yard is just at the mouth of Newtown Creek, and has a frontage on the creek of 800 feet, with a depth varying from 800 to 400 feet. From the bulkhead to the rear of the property the yard was, on Saturday night, well filled with stacks of lumber, in all, according to the statements of the proprietors, 10,000,000 feet. At the eastern end of the yard stood a frame warehouse, 200 feet long by 100 wide and one story high, which was filled with shooks of boxing material and shingles. At the side of this shed were stacked about 8,000 sugar hogsheads in tiers of 10. The yard was one for bonded lumber, principally from Canada, and the stock was a complete assortment of common material. The property was valued by one of the firm who was seen at the fire yesterday about as follows: Lumber, $150,000; hogsheads, $20,000; shooks, $10,000; and shingles, $15,000. The yard was in charge of a watchman. Some time between 1:30 and 2 o'clock he discovered fire in a pile of shingles at the side of the inclosure, and seeing that he could do nothing without assistance, he ran to the nearest house, raising the cry of fire as he ran. The flames were soon seen by the Police, and the Fire Department was notified. The flames gained rapid headway, soon communicating with the warehouse, which blazed up like tinder and threw a brilliant light over the neighborhood and across the East River. It was fully 20 minutes before the first hose-carriage arrived. No engines came, as Long Island City is supplied by water through the Holly System, which is supposed to be sufficiently powerful to dispense with the engines ordinarily used. By the time the volunteer firemen were ready to work, the fire was beyond their control, and the streams that were thrown upon the burning hogsheads—which were now in a blaze—had no perceptable effect in extinguishing the flames. But little discretion appears to have been used by the firemen. The force is a volunteer one of extraordinary inefficiency, and the first foreman who arrived on the ground seemed to be much more anxious to exercise his traditional prérogative of "boss of the fire" than to subdue the flames and save property. The water supply rapidly failed, and then two antiquated old hand-engines were brought out and used in squirting tiny streams of salt water upon the burning piles of dry timber.

The brightness of the fire attracted the attention of the firemen on board the Police boat Seneca, which was on the New-York side, and Sergt. Schultz, ran her over to Hunter's Point, and immediately made efforts to save the adjoining lumber-yard of Simpson & Clapp, in which there was also a large quantity of stuff of all kinds. The advent of the New-York force was not hailed with delight by the home firemen, who were desirous of having all the glory to themselves that was to be won in the fire. Chief Nevins, of the Brooklyn Fire Department, which had turned out under the impression that the fire was within the city limits, came up to the bridge across the creek with a number of engines, tenders and trucks, when his men were met by a rough gang of Long Island City volunteers, who indignantly refused their offers of assistance, and declined to permit them to cross into the sacred County of Queens. That is the story of the Brooklyn firemen, although Fire Commissioner Fleet, of Long Island City, denies that the Brooklyn men were hindered, and says that they only declined to come when they found there was an inadequate supply of fresh water. At all events, Sergeant Shultz, at Chief Nevins' request, towed some of the Brooklyn hose across the creek, and the Brooklyn engines attempted to force water across the stream and upon the burning lumber. This attempt was given up quickly, and then Chief Nevins, finding that the Seneca was short of hose, sent as much as he could spare over the river in tugs for the Seneca's use. After working for some time one of the Seneca's pumps gave out, and she could only throw two streams instead of four. Chief Ell Bates arrived during the morning, and eight engines of the New-York Department went as far as the foot of Thirty-fourth-street, with the expectation of being ordered across the river. In consequence of the impossibility of obtaining water for them they were not brought into use.

In an hour after the fire broke out the flames were reaching far up into the sky, and were consuming the stacks of lumber with a roar that was heard for a mile. The wind fed the flames, and great sparks were carried aloft by the whirlwind that was created by the intense heat, and scattered far and wide along the shore. At the suggestion of Chief Bates the tug John Fuller was sent for, and later the William F. Havemeyer, with Commissioners Gorman and King on board, made its appearance, and assisted in preventing the spread of the flames. The presence of the Brooklyn firemen on the south side of the stream was by no means a useless precaution. Immediately opposite the burning lumber-yard were the oil-works of the Devoe Manufacturing Company, exposed to the intense heat, and in danger from the shower of sparks that was whirled about. The Long Island City men accomplished nothing. The New-York force succeeded, by hard work, in preventing the entire destruction of Simpson & Clapp's lumber and in saving about 200,000 feet belonging to Grace & Co. In spite of their efforts, however, Simpson & Clapp lost about $5,000 worth of lumber, which was most exposed. The fire raged until about noon yesterday, when the whole yard was "cleaned out," only a few heaps of glowing coals, a heap of iron hoops, and a few ends of charred lumber remaining of what was, a few hours before, one of the largest stocks about New-York. The wind in many places had removed the ashes, so that the yard was almost as clean as if it had been swept. Early in the morning the home fire department became generally drunk, remaining more or less so until night, when the members went about breathing maudlin maledictions upon the Brooklyn firemen.

The loss is estimated by Mr. Cooper, of Grace & Co., at very nearly $200,000, and the stock was said by him to be fully insured in New-York, Brooklyn, and out-of-town companies. The estimate is considered too large by persons who know what the stock on hand was, and it is put by them at less than $100,000. A Long Island City insurance agent said that he had issued only two weeks ago a policy of $5,000 in the name of the St. Nicholas Company, and that at that time the stock was not insured for more than $50,000, and the owners were desirous of increasing $15,000 or $20,000 more insurance on it. He did not think the loss would exceed $75,000. The Home, of New-York, has a policy of $2,000 on the property. The only theory of the origin of the fire that obtains belief is that it was the work of an incendiary, as there was no fire about the premises at the time the flames were first seen. W. R. Grace & Co. have been in business for many years, but the yard just burned was a comparatively new one, having been opened only in May last. The books and papers in the office were saved, but the bulk of the accounts were kept in the office in this City, at No. 6 Pine-street. The Fuller, Seneca, and Havemeyer remained by the fire until late last evening, when they left by order of the Fire Commissioners, leaving the Long Island City firemen in possession of the field, working away spasmodically and with unnecessary noise at one of their ridiculous hand-engines, which was pumping salt water upon the ruins.

DEATH OF AN OLD POLICEMAN.

Patrolman John S. Riker, of the Central Office Squad, died at his residence, No. 51 Hester-street, yesterday morning, after an illness of nearly six months. Death resulted from Bright's disease of the kidneys, which was complicated with dropsy and asthma. The deceased officer was 60 years of age, and had been a policeman for nearly 30 years. He was originally appointed by Mayor Havemeyer, and was assigned to duty in the Sixth Precinct. He served in that precinct as patrolman and special duty officer until the organization of the Metropolitan Police in 1857. He refused to serve the new régime and remained an adherent of Joseph Dowling, at that time Captain of the precinct. He was removed from office, together with the rest of the recusant Municipals, and remained in private life until Feb. 4, 1859, when he was reappointed a policeman in the Metropolitan force and again assigned to duty in the Sixth Precinct. He was detailed to detective duty by the late Superintendent Jourdan, while the latter held the position of Captain of that precinct, and was engaged with Jourdan in many of the most important cases "worked up" under his direction. Under the administration of Capt. Kennedy, Riker was remanded to patrol duty and subsequently transferred to the Tenth and thence to the Fourteenth Precinct. Owing to his length of service Riker was detailed for light duty, and for several years had been acting as night door-keeper at the Central Office. He contracted a severe cold while on extra duty at the Bond-street fire last Spring, which soon developed into pneumonia. He was compelled to report sick, and has been on the sick list for several months past. The deceased was a native of this City. He was a man of more than ordinary intelligence, and was always esteemed as a faithful and trustworthy officer. He was a member of the Police Mutual Aid Association, and also of Pacific Lodge No. 253 Free and Accepted Masons.

A REVOLT ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

THE PENITENTIARY CONVICTS REFUSE TO WORK BECAUSE THE SUPPLIES OF TOBACCO WERE CUT OFF—SERIOUS TROUBLE PREVENTED BY PUTTING THE MALCONTENTS IN IRONS.

Scenes of an ominous and rather startling character were enacted among the Penitentiary convicts on Blackwell's Island during the early part of last week. The majority of the tobacco-chewing prisoners, to the number of about 200, were in a state of revolt on Monday and Tuesday, in consequence of being deprived, by order of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, of their rations of the weed. At a meeting of the Commissioners about two weeks ago the stoppage of the tobacco supplies was considered as a measure of retrenchment. Commissioners Bailey and Cox favored the idea, but their colleague, President Brennan, warmly opposed it. Notwithstanding the arguments advanced by that gentleman in support of his views, a resolution was adopted directing the supply clerk to discontinue making purchases of tobacco. The Wardens of the institutions, who were not immediately apprised of the action of the board, sent in their usual requisitions for tobacco, and were surprised at the non-appearance of the supplies. Meanwhile the Penitentiary convicts, who invariably received a plug each every week, began to clamor for their rations, and when told on Monday, the 1st inst., that the Commissioners had cut off the supplies, they became very sullen, reluctantly performing the work assigned to them. As the day advanced they became more demonstrative in their disapproval, and, although conversation among them is not permitted, the keepers detected several of them conversing in subdued tones. The faintest suspicion that the men were arriving at a determination to strike, unless their rations were restored, did not enter the minds of the keepers during the day. On the following morning, after the breakfast hour, the men repeated their demands for tobacco, and being informed that no supplies were at hand, made no effort to hide their dissatisfaction. Warden Fox attempted to appease them by announcing that he intended to do his utmost to induce the Commissioners to rescind their action. His assurances, however, failed to have the desired effect, for the prisoners, after marching to their work, resumed their ominous whisperings. It is evident from their subsequent action that during these stolen interviews the gangs arrived at a determination to refuse to work. After dinner they marched in the customary order to their work, but after a brief interval man after man deliberately threw down his tools, and a general outcry was made that they would not work while their tobacco was denied them. The keepers vainly urged them to resume work, several of the more outspoken of the malcontents declaring that there was not force enough on the Island to compel them. A score or so of the ringleaders were profusely demonstrative, roundly cursing the Commissioners and the Island officials in general. Ignoring the prison rules, they gathered together in groups and discussed their grievance in loud tones, repeating their determination not to work until served with their allowance of tobacco. A peremptory order from the keepers to resume work was met with defiance and blasphemy. They were then ordered to march to the prison, and sullenly obeyed, while the keepers prepared themselves for a revolt of a more serious character. None occurred, however, and when all had entered the portals of the gloomy Penitentiary building all the gates were locked. The Warden immediately summoned the entire force of keepers, and ordered them to search the prisoners. One fellow had a knife concealed on his person, and several others had plugs of tobacco. Over 200 were locked up in their cells for the remainder of the day. Several of the leaders were put in irons. Manifestations of disaffection ceased entirely on the following day, and no further trouble has occurred up to the present. Seven of the leaders who are regarded as incorrigible are still heavily ironed.

Warden Fox, in speaking of the revolt, said that the authorities had been furnishing tobacco to prisoners for the past 23 years. The recent trouble, he said, began in the stone-shed, were 65 men were employed. The ringleaders were prisoners who are serving four or five years' sentences, and are the worst men in the gangs. Some of them, who are experienced stone-cutters, were detailed to instruct new comers, and while thus engaged incited the men to the step they subsequently took. The men were soon ripe for acts of violence, and there was little doubt that serious trouble would have occurred had not the keepers wisely marched the gangs to the prison. They were all penitent after an afternoon and night on bread-and-water diet, and have not since alluded to the tobacco question. The men who were shackled fought desperately while the keepers were adjusting the irons, but were overpowered and confined to their cells. The Warden further stated that of 936 male prisoners there are scarcely a dozen who do not chew tobacco. An average of 162 pounds of the weed was consumed every two weeks.

SUICIDE OF AN AGED GERMAN.

Henry Roseman, a native of Germany, 54 years of age, committed suicide yesterday morning by hanging himself to a cross-beam in the cellar of his residence, No. 10 Essex-street. The deceased was married to an Irish woman, and had several children, who are now grown up. He was formerly a cartman, and owned his own truck and team, but for two years past he had been out of employment, and became very intemperate in his habits. He and his wife had charge of the tenement in which they lived, and Roseman was in the habit of collecting the rents. On Saturday night he came home grossly intoxicated, and his wife assisted him to bed. Mrs. Roseman got up at 6 o'clock yesterday morning and went to church. When she returned Roseman was not in the room, and thinking that he had gone into the cellar to chop some wood, she went down stairs, and, to her horror, found him dead on the floor, with a rope dangling from a cross-beam over his head. He had fastened the rope to the cross-beam, and, standing upon a tin pan, took a turn of the rope around his neck. Taking hold of the end of the rope, he kicked the tin pan from beneath his feet, and hung suspended until his strength was exhausted and he was obliged to let go, falling to the floor. Coroner Crane questioned Mrs. Roseman, but she stated that she did not know what induced her husband to commit suicide. His domestic relations, she said, were pleasant, but she supposed that his intemperance drove him to destroy himself. He had several times threatened to terminate his existence, but she did not think that he would carry this threat into execution. The deceased was a member of Solon Lodge, No. 118, I. O. O. F.

CAPT. FOLEY AND "OWNEY" GEOGHEGAN.

"Owney" Geoghegan's den, No. 103 Bowery, was again raided upon by Capt. Foley and a platoon of Tenth Precinct policemen early yesterday morning. The proprietor and 102 persons found in his place were taken to the Eldridge-street Station, and early in the forenoon, to Essex Market Police Court. Geoghegan was charged with violating the Excise law and with keeping a disorderly house. He claimed that he was not the owner of the place, and asserted that Capt. Foley had lately persecuted him wantonly and without cause, and that the Captain had prevented him from selling out his interest to the proprietors of the American Museum. Ex-Judge Curtis, counsel for Geoghegan, subjected the Captain to a rigorous cross-examination, and, not receiving answers to questions affecting the record of the witness, said that he had been informed that the Captain was a thief, and he [counsel] would endeavor to prove him to be such. He claimed that the Captain was utterly unworthy to be a member of the Police force, and intimated that the answers to questions would be used against him if necessary in the future. Justice Otterbourg postponed the examination until Wednesday afternoon, holding Geoghegan in $500 to answer. The Captain requested Mr. Curtis to continue the examination into his character. The lawyer replied that he would do so at the proper time. With the exception of some old offenders, who were fined $10, the persons found in Geoghegan's place were discharged.

THE INGERSOLL-HAYES SCANDAL.

Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Ingersoll, wife of William F. Ingersoll, who assaulted ex-Assemblyman Hayes last July for alleged intimacy with his wife, has brought a suit for absolute divorce from her husband. In her complaint Mrs. Ingersoll charges her husband with having committed adultery with one Mary Quinn, of No. 13 Bleecker-street, on Sept. 22 last. She also demands the custody of their son, a boy of 17, who lives with his mother at Clinton-place and Greene-street. Mr. Ingersoll, in his answer, admitted the marriage and the issue, but denied the charge of adultery. He further stated that he believed that his wife and son were being supported by Mr. Hayes. He says he was married to the plaintiff in Philadelphia, and had always supported her as well as his means would permit. He alleges that at one time he saved her from being sent to the State Prison, and that she only sues for a divorce to prevent the interference of her relations with Hayes, as she offered him $100 recently for the privilege of being allowed to prove by witnesses an act on his part which would give her a divorce.

CHARGED WITH HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

John Nolan and William Gallagher, residing in the Fourteenth Ward, were arraigned before Justice Bixby, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with having attacked and attempted to rob Patrick Loughlin, of No. 17 East Tenth-street. The complainant alleged that while walking along Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker streets, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning he was suddenly assaulted by the prisoners, who struck him several blows on the head and face, and attempted to steal a silver watch and brass chain from his pocket. The chain broke, and the thieves failed to gain possession of the watch. Loughlin's cries for help brought Patrolman Van Wart, of the Fifteenth Precinct, to the scene, and he arrested the assailants. Justice Bixby committed them for trial in default of $2,000 bail each.

THE PLYMOUTH PULPIT.

BEECHER'S RETURN FROM VACATION.

THE CHURCH CROWDED TO ITS UTMOST CAPACITY—THE OBSCURITY OF THE SCRIPTURES A PROOF OF THEIR DIVINE ORIGIN—MR. BEECHER'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS BLOSSOM.

Plymouth's ushers were kept hard at work packing the congregation yesterday morning until not an inch of vacant space remained in pew or aisle. All the old well-known faces whose owners remain alive were present. Among the strangers was ex-Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Beecher entered her pew looking well, and smiling, a few minutes in advance of her husband's arrival. A large rustic stand of white dahlias, crimson and purple orchids, azalias, tuberoses, broad lily leaves, and vines of passion flowers occupied the right of the reading desk. In front of the small Mount of Olives wood lecturn was a slender glass vase, filled with tuberoses, passion flowers, ferns, smilax, variegated grass, and purple leaves. On the little table at the left of the pastoral chair was a similar vase bearing a boquet of tuberoses, red and white rosebuds, geranium leaves, and smilax. The only special tribute in token of Mr. Beecher's return to his labors was a small cross of tuberoses, white rosebuds, and pinks, edged with geranium leaves and inscribed in purple immortelles "W. D. P.," supposed to mean "Welcome, Dear Pastor." This was sent in by a lady, just previous to the beginning of the services, and was placed on the little table before mentioned. Mr. Beecher walked up the steps on the left of the reading desk at 10:25 o'clock. He dropped his stiff white hat upon the carpet, and, sinking into his chair, busied himself reading the various notices that awaited him and in looking through the hymn-book. The hum of conversation rose suddenly into a loud murmur as he appeared, and then sank into decorous silence. There was no other demonstration.

Mr. Beecher looked to be in excellent physical health. He kept his eyes closed while the choir sang Henry Wilson's "Gloria in Excelsis," and then followed up a brief prayer with the reading of the 14th chapter of John, beginning: "Let not your heart be troubled. Ye believe in God; believe also in me." In his subsequent long-prayer Mr. Beecher said: "O God, Thou forgivest; Thou hast forgiven. * * * Who but Thou seest into the depths where no rope is long enough to reach—the deep and dark wells of men's souls! Who but Thou knowest the temptations, the unsatisfied yearnings, the overthrow, the disaster? Who but Thou canst pity? Why should we be discouraged? Thy kind chastening is a token of Thy love." Mr. Beecher took as his text the first part of the 20th verse, Sixth Hebrews: "Whither the forerunner is for us entered; even Jesus." He said that this was the interpretation given by the inspired writer of the office of Christ, as foreshadowed by the Jewish High Priest entering into the holy place. But the altars have been abolished, and the ceremonies have passed away. Now, Jesus is the universal and overlasting Priest, and the heavens are the secret place of his temple. He entered them to plead by his prayers for us, his brothers, as our forerunner. What that character is and what its offices and functions relative to our heavenly, as distinguished from our earthly career, are questions one would fain put. The great truth shines out that Jesus entered heaven as the forerunner of every man. There is only one place in the Scripture where we are told this, and that is in the text. When such truths as these are made known men feel how limited Scripture is. A multitude of things in the New Testament are only hints. Yet men insist on interpreting and enlarging them, and have given them every conceivable shape, and used them to ventilate all possible notions, until the whole Christian world is filled with vagrant, erring ideas on Scripture. Many men have been led to shake their heads and say: "I would not have left men in doubt. I would have stated where heaven is and what is the nature of God, and I would have shed light over all the tremendous assertions of the Testament." The implication is that there is no revelation; that it is all a sort of dream or delusion, that if true it should have more certainty about it. The obscurity of the New Testament is not in regard to our duties or to our intercourse with one another in this world. It is not denied that this portion of the Scriptural teachings is clear and there are only one or two points about which there has been any dispute in 2,000 years. This obscurity is in relation to the spirit life that comes after this; what God is; where heaven is, and so on. This great discrimination is all-important. It should be asked by a fair man whether this obscurity is not evidence of the divine origin of the record. He should consider first how far men can understand such things. They can do so only so far as it can be suggested to them by their going experience, and they can comprehend only so much of the great hereafter as they have had pre-experience here. Soul experiences have some fair relation to the hereafter. It is impossible to make known that heaven is, because men are not capable of understanding it. Human language is an absolute failure to express anything more than a feeble rise above the things of the body. As we became civilized we helped out language by adding new shades of meaning to words, until some of them in the most recent dictionaries are like overburdened asses on which each after sack has been piled. No fruitful man but has consciousness of something to be developed in him which no language can express. Every man knows that in regard to strong feelings they outrun language, and we have to employ hyperbole and metaphor and simile to make them known. But can it express soul-life in the little round of existence here, who can be expected to interpret the infinite virtues of the spiritual universe? for even if it were possible to tell them so that men should understand them, the explanation must come through the medium of human language. Secondly, we should consider the nature of spirit existence as compared with bodily. Men are constantly blundering in theology by trying to resolve feelings into thoughts. That is impossible. If water be divided into its component gases it is no longer water. To study the nature of a flower and to dissect it is to murder it, and the flower is destroyed. Spirit life is utterly untranslatable into human ideas. Jesus was a man, of course, but it is a false inference to say that because He was so He was not also God. If one, attracted by the reputation of some great poet woman, should go to visit her, and, finding her in the midst of a group of children telling them stories and talking with them in a way compatible with their understandings, he should go away and say, "Oh! I listened to her an hour and there is nothing in her but common-place," that would be absurd. If she spoke above the comprehension of the children she would be transcending her functions. God in the flesh, with all the power and attributes of the Divinity, wouldn't be man. There were flashes of the divine nature constantly breaking forth—things that were above mortal comprehension, as though Jesus' thoughts had been straying in the realm of the Infinite and He had forgotten for a moment to come down to the level of the Apostles. These were disclosures, but they were necessarily vague. This was just what we should expect of His double nature. The theory of two souls, one divine and the other human, is too puerile to be dwelt upon, and is no longer mentioned in theology, and is nowhere outlined in the Scriptures. We are there told that Jesus took on the "form" of man, and that His inward life was divine. That view is tenable, and to a certain extent rational. All these things are in favor of the divinity of Christian truth and the Scriptures. We should be glad to know the full force and meaning of what a forerunner is, but we cannot, beyond the general idea that it is one who goes to make preparation for one coming after. Christ did not come into the world to finish up a work like an envoy or a merchant going from one country to another. He is still ours in the spirit, even more than he was the disciples' in the body. He has not re-entered heaven as one about to assume new functions, but to perfect the work begun on earth. Those who believe in God apart from matter, and as the author of it, should also believe that human life is developed other than by human laws. The corn in the ground is developed by the soil, the moisture, and the warmth; but these are not all. The sun is the great father, as the earth is the mother, of all that grows. There are a thousand material influences at work on men, but the greatest is the sun of righteousness. Noise is not a necessary accompaniment of action. In Krupp's great factory, with its 20,000 employes, there is less engineering done than among the roots in the meadows behind it. Silence is one of the most powerful elements of nature. All possible things are subject to the law of gravitation, which nowhere declares itself; neither do God's influences. We know that Jesus stands ready to do whatever is necessary for us, but we do not know what means He takes. The world is not lost, It has hardly begun to be founded. It is making its voyage as God intended it should. We shall know one day what are the functions of all the troubles and tears that go unheeded now. Sorrows are God's architects; tears are the school-masters of the human race. Jesus, the peasant Jew of Galilee, stands at the helm, guiding the world into a safe port. All men are subject to great temptations. Every body carries a devil with him—some men have several. [Laughter.] We should not be discouraged if we are constantly assaulted. The victory doesn't show out to-day or to-morrow. A thousand years is as nothing to God. If our lives were infinite, haste and hurry would have no existence. We ought to throw away the infidel notion that, infernally bad as the world is, its predominating influences are to evil. They are not. They are to good. Men often think piety is not a profitable thing. If piety were a manufactory set up to make good things for men, it must be confessed it is performing poorly. The best life of a man is the solitary life—with which other men have nothing to do, and the best part is that which is least esteemed or known. The stillness of the spirit land should not lead us to believe that nothing is going on above us. Ye who are discouraged, Christ suffered as you do. Will the servant be better than the Master? When you see men who have stood high in the public estimation fall, you are astounded, and say that no one is good. Away with this phantasm. Jesus has met out to you what you suffer, and every temptation has its avenue of escape if your faith fail not.

Mr. Beecher spoke with all his old fire and eloquence. After the benediction the members of the congregation crowded to the reading desk to shake hands with him and congratulate him on his safe return. The levee lasted over half an hour. Then a number of specially invited guests accompanied the pastoral party to the Beecher residence for the purpose of admiring a night-blooming cereus blossom which Mr. Beecher had in a vase on his parlor table, and in which he evinced much enthusiastic interest.

REOPENING OF CALVARY CHURCH.

AN ADDRESS BY REV. DR. WASHBURN ON THE PAST WORK OF THE PARISH.

Services were resumed yesterday in the Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, Twenty-first-street and Fourth-avenue. During the Summer vacation the church was handsomely redecorated, and the interior has, in consequence, lost much of its former sombre appearance. At the morning service yesterday there was a large attendance of the congregation. The communion service was celebrated in addition to the ordinary exercises. The Rector, Rev. Dr. Edward A. Washburn, occupied the pulpit, but he spoke briefly, bidding welcome to the congregation, and referring in concise terms to the history of the church and to the progress of its mission. He referred also to the fact that it had put on a brighter face, and he believed all would agree with him that the work had been done with great harmony of design. He praised the work, he said, because he took it as a sign that Calvary was not resigned to inaction and decay, but rather that it was ready for renewed effort in the mission which God had appointed for it. Although in the growth of so many new parishes, and in the multitudinous changes of the City, Calvary seemed to be an old institution, yet it was a fact that the parish was not more than 40 years old. Trinity, with its colonial history, and some other churches of New-York, had a long past behind them, but their parish organization dated no further back than 1836. In 40 years the City had grown with colossal strides, and the growth of the City and the history of Calvary were intimately connected. In 1841 the corner-stone of the present church was laid, and in its early days it was regarded as the finest example of gothic architecture which the City afforded. It had to pass through difficulties and vicissitudes before the parish was organized on a solid footing, and to many, indeed, it seemed a wild enterprise. Dr. Washburn, after paying a tribute to the zeal and energy of the former Pastors, said that in 1865 the pastorate devolved upon him. It seemed to him as if he could hardly believe that 12 years had flown away, so crowded had they been with blessings, and so swiftly had they passed. The spread of the City up town no doubt had its effect upon them, but he had never come within the influence of the mania for the up-town movement. He believed it was their duty to keep the Church of Christ there in the heart of the City, and so he had never entered into it. He could never consent to have that house of God sold for a carriage factory, or for a theatre, or for a Romish church. Calvary Church in those 12 years had maintained that quiet, solid, unostentatious work that belonged to all its past. It had labored in every channel of Christian benevolence in the City, and if, after giving so freely for others, they had done something to renew their home, it could not be said that they were spending their wealth upon themselves. He was proud above all things of the solid character of their church. The parish was not distinguished for new ritualistic inventions and costumes, but for earnest work and steady Christian activity. In these days of fine churches and of immense debt he was rejoiced that they owned nothing, and that in five long years of depression they had not been obliged to abridge a single branch of their Christian labors. He was glad that in the past 12 years there had not been a shadow of discord between them, that the church had kept its sober training and godly habits, and had maintained its beneficent teaching and practical piety. So also had it adhered to historic order, fair worship, wise nurture, and a liberal spirit toward other Christian denominations. He hoped that the church would be in the future as it had been in the past, one that would gather into it not sentimental children or narrow bigots, but soul-hearted Christian men. Dr. Washburn then spoke of the kindly relations which existed between the Pastor and people. He would not, he said, write life lasted, forget their personal affection, their kindness toward him in illness, their patience with his many weaknesses, their cordial aid in every sincere effort for the cause of Christ. He had never ministered to a more earnest or more thoughtful people, and as he grew old among them he loved to live over again the years that had been to him most happy ones.

CHICKERING HALL GOSPEL SERVICES.

The anniversary of the Union Gospel Services, which were begun a year ago in Chickering Hall, was celebrated yesterday afternoon in the hall, and brought together an assemblage which crowded the building to its utmost capacity. The service began with the singing by Mr. W. Warren Bently, the coworker of Mr. E. P. Hammond, the revivalist, of a solo entitled "Alone with My Conscience," the singing of which he preceded with a short prayer that it might touch and awaken the hearts of those in the congregation who were not Christians. Scripture reading and prayer for the success of the new year of Gospel work then to begin followed, after which another solo entitled "Whosoever" was sung by Mr. Bently. After some singing by the congregation Rev. Samuel Colcord preached an anniversary sermon, selecting his text from the exhortation of the Psalmist, "Come and hear, all ye that fear God, and I will declare what he hath done for my soul." In alluding to the services of the past year, he said that by God's blessing they had succeeded beyond the brightest hopes of their projectors. Designed at the outset as meetings that were to be independent of the support of any one Church, they were intended to reach the masses outside the Churches, together with those who did not claim fellowship with any one house of worship. The meetings started with the support of only half a dozen earnest workers, but soon won the co-operation of many sincere Christians, until now they possessed a band of workers of great numerical strength. The meetings had gone on steadily increasing in popularity, and had brought many to God and to the Church. Many, the speaker said, had been reached by the inquiry-rooms, many by the personal efforts of the ministers, but still more by the workers who had visited various homes in the cities. The members of the ladies' society which was organized as a practical aid to the meetings had paid numerous visits to the homes of the poor, and had relieved the poverty-stricken and succored the sick. They had also induced many parents to attend religious services regularly, and had gathered children within the walls of the Sabbath-school. The sermon was followed by singing by the large choir, under the leadership of Mr. Charles Gunn, and by solos by Mr. Bently. The congregation were then dismissed with the benediction.

ATHLETIC GAMES IN YONKERS.

The Yonkers Lyceum will engage in the fourth of its annual series of games at its grounds, South Broadway, Yonkers, to-morrow. A new and substantial grand stand has been erected for the accommodation of spectators, and the track has been lengthened and otherwise improved, so that an unusual interest has been awakened in the "sports of the ring." The following entries have been received, and it is not unlikely that they will be increased by means of post entries:

One Hundred-yard Run—F. C. Saportas, Theodore H. Nodine, J. D. Ribler, Frederick Ruhl, John H. Ferguson, George W. Iles, A. C. Murphy, H. L. Rose, H. R. Wilson, G. A. Flagg, J. F. Thomson, I. Frazier, S. Swasey, D. Rearion, Jr., C. H. Harriot.

One Hundred-yard Run, Open Only to School Boys—J. Rowland, Jr., H. M. Moore, H. Lattre, Irving Gale, Stephen Humbert, Eugene Small, Gideon Peck, William Reardon, Randolph Harriott, James Frazier.

Running High Leap—E. J. Mason, I. Frazier, C. P. Ayres.

Mile Walk—W. J. Rowland, T. J. Hill, H. B. Starr, C. C. Shaw, J. O. Williamson.

Four Hundred and Forty-yard Run—E. Merritt, M. Burch, E. S. Blunt, F. Banham, Theodore H. Nodine, William T. Gouch, W. H. Griffin, C. H. Rowland, C. P. Ayres, D. Reardon, Jr.

Vaulting With Pole—Ludwig Frenn, R. Kersting, I. Frazier.

One-mile Run—W. J. Duffy, John H. Doane, C. Vought, C. H. Rowland, B. C. Williams.

Tug of War—S. A. A. C. Team—M. E. More, Captain; A. Thomson, E. Arnold, J. Frazier; H. B. Wilson, Jr., J. D. Freeman, substitutes. Y. L. Team—E. J. Mason, Captain; R. G. Jackson, Charles E. Gorton, I. Frazier; C. C. Shaw, Thomas Iles, substitutes. P. B. C. Team—George Frazier, Sr., Captain; W. Myers, W. H. Guernsey, A. Moffat; A. Sarony, substitute.

Two Hundred and Twenty-yard Run—J. W. Arthur, T. J. Hill, G. W. Iles, C. H. Rowland, G. A. Flagg, I. Frazier, J. A. Wood, C. H. Harriott, C. P. Ayres, A. L. Skinner, S. Swasey.

Three-mile Walk—Charles M. Shaw, F. D. Gordon, T. H. Armstrong, E. C. Holske, F. J. Mott, T. B. Bates, J. V. Wolcott.

Running Broad Jump—J. W. Arthur, J. A. Wood, J. F. Thomson, I. Frazier, H. B. Starr, and G. Frazier, Jr.

Hurdle Race, One-sixth Mile—W. F. Gouch, Frederick Ruhl, E. J. Mason, H. E. Ficken, I. Frazier, C. Vought, C. H. Harriott.

Half-mile Run—G. Frazier, Jr., Charles H. Rowland, C. P. Ayres.

Sack Race—E. J. Mason, T. J. Hill, I. Frazier, C. P. Ayres, J. A. Wood, and G. Frazier, Jr.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Surgeon J. R. Tryon, United States Navy, is at the Astor House.

Capt. Kennedy, of the steam-ship Germanic, is at the New-York Hotel.

Congressman Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

J. M. Mata, Mexican Minister at Washington, is at the Everett House.

Alvey A. Adee, late United States Chargé d'Affaires at Madrid, is at the Coleman House.

Ex-Gov. Andrew G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, and Judge O. A. Lochrane, of Georgia, are at the St. James Hotel.

Hon. Henry M. Spofford, of Louisiana, and H. B. Hurlbut, Vice-President of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway Company, are at the Windsor Hotel.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The third annual exhibition of games by the Scottish-American Athletic Club will take place at Mott Haven on Saturday, Oct. 20, at 2 P. M.

Alfred Spink, of No. 32 University-place, was thrown from his wagon at Broadway and Houston-street, last evening, and severely injured.

During the 24 hours ending at noon yesterday, there were only 39 death reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics, the smallest number in one day for five years.

Rev. Dr. F. De Sola Mendez will deliver a lecture on "Young America" before the Young Men's Hebrew Association, on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 8 o'clock.

The section of the direct United States cable between New-Hampshire and Nova Scotia is temporarily interrupted, and messages are now forwarded to Europe over the land wires to Nova Scotia.

A grand athletic entertainment will take place at Gilmore's Garden on Monday, the 15th inst. Graeco-Roman wrestling, boxing, and "feats of strength" will constitute the programme of amusements.

Mr. George Wilkes, of the *Spirit of the Times*, whose health was in a precarious state at one time, has entirely recovered. Writing from Paris to a friend in this City recently, he said: "I am quite well again." Mr. Wilkes is still engaged in the compilation of his supplement to Shakespeare.

The Public Health Association will hold a meeting at No. 12 West Thirty-first-street next Thursday at 8 P. M. Prof. C. F. Chandler will address the Faculty upon "The Consideration of the Marked Success which has attended the Sanitary Reforms adopted in the City of New-York."

The Academy of Sciences will hold a meeting at No. 64 Madison-avenue this evening at 8 o'clock. T. O'Conor Sloane, Ph. D., will illustrate a lecture by practical experiments. Dr. C. G. Am Ende will read a paper on "Sewer Gases," and Henry Wurtze, Ph. D., will discourse on "Geometrical Chemistry."

The remains of an unknown man, about 28 years of age, were found yesterday floating in the Harlem River at One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, and were taken to the Morgue for identification. The deceased had a large mustache and short-cut hair, and was dressed in dark clothes. In one of his pockets was found a two-foot rule.

Henry Smith, of No. 314 Hudson-street, was committed for trial by Justice Bixby, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, for having broken into the lager beer saloon of Louisa Schaur, No. 282 Spring-street, and stolen therefrom a bottle of whisky and two boxes of cigars. He said that he was intoxicated when he broke into the place, and did not know what he was doing.

The Young Men's Christian Association will hold one of its popular receptions at Association Hall this evening. The feature of the occasion will be a grand concert, in which Miss Kate E. Stark, Mrs. Anna Bulkley Hills, Dr. A. T. Hills, Mr. George G. Rockwood, Mr. M. L. Bartlett, and other prominent vocalists will participate. Rev. W. H. S. Aubrey, of London, England, will deliver a lecture before the association next Friday evening.

At the meeting of the American Temperance Union, held yesterday at Cooper Institute, temperance addresses were delivered by William Noble, the English working man, and Judge W. J. Groo, of Orange County. A harmonious business session, which succeeded the regular meeting, the following officers were elected: President, N. W. Cady; First Vice-President, Mrs. Emma Gates Conklin; Second Vice-President, John Noble; Third Vice-President, Mrs. R. H. Burnnell; Secretary, Mr. Conklin; Treasurer, Mrs. Dickenson, and Chaplain, Rev. W. S. Hutchins, "the lightning calculator."

At 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning a quarrel occurred in Baxter-street, between Gilbert Higgins, of No. 169 Mulberry-street, and Thomas Cunningham, alias John Foley, whose residence was not ascertained. The altercation resulted in a fight, during which Higgins was stabbed four times by Cunningham, receiving a severe cut on the left hand, one across the nose, one on the forehead, and one in the back of the neck. The wounds, though severe, are not considered dangerous. Higgins was taken to the Chambers-Street Hospital, where his wounds were dressed, after which he went home. His assailant was not arrested.

BROOKLYN.

James Frams, aged 30

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8135. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

RECKONINGS ON THE SPEAKERSHIP.

THE DEMOCRATIC ASPIRANTS AND THEIR PROSPECTS—RANDALL THE STRONGEST CANDIDATE—WEAKNESS OF COX AND SAYLER—WHERE RANDALL'S STRENGTH COMES FROM—HIS NOMINATION ON THE SECOND BALLOT HIGHLY PROBABLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—There are not more than 30 members of Congress in Washington, and in consequence the canvass for the Speakership is unattended by any excitement. All the candidates except Sayler are here, but as there is very little material upon which to work, the candidates have plenty of leisure to complete their plans and discuss their prospects with the few idlers and followers who frequent their respective head-quarters. It is very generally conceded that Randall will be chosen, and he is the only candidate who shows positive strength. Leaving out New-York and Ohio, which are claimed by Cox and Sayler, the only candidates except Randall who have any real strength, Randall's friends count sufficient votes to insure him an easy nomination. Morrison cannot obtain the eight Democratic votes of Illinois. Blackburn will not be able to hold the 10 votes of Kentucky, nor will Goode be able to hold the eight Virginia votes. These gentlemen, including Messrs. Cox and Sayler, will receive votes on the first ballot from States other than their own, but most of these will be of a complimentary character, and will go to Randall on the second ballot, if a second ballot is required. Cox will not receive the solid vote of his own State delegation. Wood and Hewitt are for Randall, but Hewitt is at Paris, and of course cannot be present at the caucus. Cox may receive the votes of the other 12. It is pretty certain he will not be able to deliver them all against Randall and in favor of another candidate, should an effort be made to combine to procure the defeat of that gentleman. Such a combination is talked of, but there are no indications whatever that it could be successfully carried out. The very fact that such a movement is discussed by those opposing Randall shows that his opponents have very little hope of defeating him. Conceding New-York to Cox and Ohio to Sayler, Randall's strength is thus located: From New-England, 5; Pennsylvania, 9; Delaware, 1; Maryland, 5; Virginia, 4; West Virginia, 3; North Carolina, 7; South Carolina, 2; Georgia, 9; Alabama, 8; Florida, 1; Mississippi, 3; Louisiana, 2; Texas, 4; Illinois, 2; Missouri, 3; Kentucky, 4; Arkansas, 3; California, 2. Should Blackburn, Goode, and Morrison abandon the contest before the caucus assembles, Randall's strength from Kentucky, Virginia, Illinois, and Missouri will be considerably increased, and his nomination may be secured on the first ballot. The roll, as it will be made up by Clerk Adams, will show 152 Democratic members. Should that number be present at the caucus, 75 votes will be required to nominate, and the enumeration of Randall's strength, as given above, shows 82 votes. If all the candidates remain in the field, Randall may not receive the number of votes on the first ballot necessary to nominate him; but it is regarded as certain, from present indications, that he will be nominated on the second.

NEWSPAPER MAIL MATTER.

WHAT CONSTITUTES THIS CLASS OF MAIL MATTER—A NEW SUGGESTION FROM THE LAW DIVISION OF THE POST OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Mr. A. H. Bissell, of the Law Division of the Post Office Department, who has for a long time had charge of the controverted questions concerning what constitutes legitimate newspaper mail matter, has addressed a communication to the Postmaster-General on the subject of the classification of rates of postage, suggesting a new plan for the registration of second class matter under two rates, to be denominated "Privileged" and "Ordinary." These suggestions were to-day approved by Postmaster-General Key, and will be incorporated in his forthcoming annual report. The plan proposed is that all publications claiming to be rated as second class mail matter shall be submitted to the department by samples quarterly or semi-annually for examination, and if found to be matter exclusively in print, issued from a regular publication office, designed for the public use and devoted to the publication and discussion of current news and topics, either general or specific, shall be admitted upon the payment of an annual fee of $1 for each publication to the "privileged rate" of 2 or 3 cents per pound, according to the frequency of issue, the same as are now charged for regular newspapers, magazines, &c. All other matter now embraced, or sought to be embraced, in the second class, such as "advertising sheets," reprints of books, &c., is to pay the ordinary rate now charged for third class matter, which is 1 cent for each two ounces. The foregoing plan is understood to be also commended by the Postmasters of the various principal cities, including New-York, Philadelphia, and Boston. The Superintendent of the foreign mail service is to-day advised by the British postal authorities that letters from the United States for the Argentine Republic will be forwarded to their destination via England at a total postage rate of 15 cents per half ounce, instead of 27 cents as heretofore charged.

THE FIRE IN THE PATENT OFFICE.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF INQUIRY APPOINTED BY SECRETARY SCHURZ—THE FIRE CAUSED BY A STRONG FIRE OF PINE BOARDS IN THE BASEMENT, THE SPARKS FROM WHICH IGNITED A WOODEN GRATING ON THE ROOF GUTTER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The Board of Inquiry to investigate the cause of the fire in the Interior Department building on the 24th ult., submitted their report this evening, together with the testimony of a large number of witnesses, covering several hundred pages of manuscript. The board, as the result of the investigation, state that there is no foundation whatever for the suppositions that the fire was caused by incendiarism or spontaneous combustion. They find that a fire was built of pine boards and a blower placed over the grate in the ladies' copying-room, in the Ninth-street basement, on the morning of the day on which the fire occurred, and that the roaring of the fire excited the attention of persons in the room, and was the subject of comment by them at the time. The testimony of several witnesses who were upon the roof some time before the alarm was given, shows that a section of the wooden grating covering the gutter on the roof and lying immediately against the flue was found on fire, and was thrown off the roof into the yard on Ninth-street. The report says: "We think there can be no doubt that this dry pine grating was set on fire from sparks or burning cinders which came up through this flue. The amount of this grating which had been burned at the time the witnesses discovered it is variously estimated by them, but we conclude that not less than 30 square feet of boards had been destroyed. The witnesses state that they found a large quantity of fire coals lying on the roof and in the gutter, and that the copper was so intensely hot that it had changed color, and in some places sunk down as though there was a hole underneath." The board, in conclusion, call the attention of the Secretary to the condition of several of the chimney-flues under the roof of the Seventh and F street wings of the building, which appear from personal inspection to have been defective and unsafe for a long time, and which, if not speedily repaired, may be the cause of further disaster.

Workmen had completed a temporary roof over the west wing of the Patent Office at dark this evening, and the work was to have been vigorously pushed forward during the night with the aid of calcium lights, but a heavy rain prevented. That portion of the building over which the temporary roof has not been placed is protected as far as possible by canvas and oil-cloths, and but little damage is anticipated. A strong detail of clerks has been continued on duty during the night to insure the removal of books and papers if it should be found necessary. Considerable water is coming through the ceiling notwithstanding the precautions, but no particular damage results from it.

NAVY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The Navy Department has received information to the effect that the United States steamer Essex arrived at Funchal, Madeira, on the 14th of September after a run of 29 days from Hampton Roads. Very severe weather was encountered on the passage, but the vessel acted very well.

Lieut.-Commander James G. Green is ordered to the Norfolk Navy-yard; Ensign William Winder is ordered to the receiving ship Colorado at New-York; Assistant Engineer J. A. Tobin is ordered to examination preliminary to promotion; Master J. E. Roller is detached from the receiving ship Colorado and ordered to the Ossipee; Ensign Howard S. Waring is detached from the Hartford and placed on waiting orders.

AMERICAN INDUSTRY ABROAD.

THE DISPLAY OF THE AMERICAN EXHIBITORS IN THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF LEATHER MANUFACTURES IN BERLIN, GERMANY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The International Exhibition of articles connected with the leather industry was opened in Berlin on the 8th of September. The United States Consul-General at that city sends an interesting report to the Department of State concerning the American exhibit thereat. All of Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Holland, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, and the United States, were fully represented; England, Italy, and Russia but partly. The great feature of the exhibition was the exhibit made by the American firm of Larrabee & Co., of Mayence, in connection with the boot and shoe factory, running American machinery, of S. Wolf, of that city. This exhibit consisted of a full and complete set of all the best and most approved American shoe machines, tools, apparatus, and supplies, which, operated by 25 experienced workmen, turned out boots and shoes as in the most complete American factory. It was the first opportunity publicly afforded in Germany for the proper appreciation of the skill and perfection to which the manufacture of boots and shoes by machinery has attained in the United States, and the fullest and frankest tribute was paid to the ingenuity and enterprise displayed therein. The interest excited thereby must act most favorably on the introduction of American shoe machinery into Germany. The number of shoe factories now in Germany using American machinery is 40, with an average daily production of 14,000 pairs.

American leather houses were represented by Hoyt & Co., New-York; Lang & Warner, Cincinnati; Frary & Son, Louisville; De Ford & Co., Baltimore, and their exhibits compared most favorably with those of any other country. The value of American leather, oak and hemlock tanned, is fully recognized in Germany, and if our tanners would give their work a better finish, the trade in American leather in that country might be regarded as a permanent and decided success. Of American tools there was a splendid display of all sorts—the Blood axes and hatchets of the Knickerbocker Company of Ballston Spa, Diston's saws and tanners, and other forks from the Otsego Fork Works, Girard, Penn. The superiority of these tools to all those of a like sort used in Germany was conceded on all sides. The Chairman of the committee, in his opening speech, referred in warm terms to the progress made in the United States in tanning and shoe machinery, and publicly thanked our manufacturers for the extensive and fine display in the American Department.

RECENT TREASURY DECISIONS.

RULINGS MADE DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The following extracts are made from the decisions of the Treasury Department for the month of September:

"As a general rule the hailing port of a vessel is the port at which her papers are issued, and this principle should be adhered to for the sake of uniformity.

"The rates of drawback on sugars and syrup allowed by the department's instructions of Dec. 17, 1875, will be allowed in all cases where the entry is made complete at the Custom-house and the goods are actually laden on board the exporting vessel or car prior to the 1st day of October, 1877.

"Goods subject to specific duty according to value are also subject to additional duties for undervaluations.

"American vessels repaired with foreign material may engage in the coasting trade two months in one year, according to the decision of the Attorney-General of the United States.

"The repairs on American vessels in England are not dutiable.

"In the department's instructions, dated Jan. 25, 1876, to the Collector of Customs at New-York, in relation to the classification of certain cotton grenadines, it was stated that the goods consisted of colored cotton, not exceeding 100 threads to the square inch, weighing less than five ounces, and costing less than 25 cents per square yard, and that, consequently, not being provided for under the countable clauses of schedule A, they were dutiable at the rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem, as manufactures of cotton not otherwise provided for. In order to make duties uniform upon this class of goods the rule prescribed in the decision of Jan. 25, 1876, (followed in No. 2,569 of the Published Decisions) is recognized as the prevailing construction given to the law by this department, and that in cases where cotton goods of the character referred to are not in terms embraced in any of the other provisions of schedule A, they should be classified under the provision for 'manufactures of cotton not otherwise provided for,' contained in the last paragraph of said schedule.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8, 1877.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $589,204 69, and from Customs, $427,923 60.

Attorney-General Devens will ask Congress at the approaching extra session to appropriate $255,000 to cover the deficiency in the appropriations for the Department of Justice during the present fiscal year.

E. Lawton, Daniel U. Lewis, and Edward M. Spilman were to-day severally appointed Revenue Storekeeper and Gauger for the Sixth Virginia District, and H. D. Fisk Storekeeper for the Sixth Kentucky District.

A Maryland delegation, headed by ex-Collector Booth and ex-United States Marshal Goldsborough, were at the Executive Mansion consulting with the President respecting political affairs and the distribution of offices in Baltimore.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office to-day received intelligence from the special agent of the department in Minnesota that the first suit tried under the timber depredation laws recently has been decided, and resulted in a verdict for the Government.

The Judges of the Supreme Court, headed by Chief-Justice Waite, and accompanied by Attorney-General Devens and Solicitor-General Phillips, called at the Executive Mansion to-day and paid their respects to the President. They were received in the red parlor, where the ceremony took place.

A large delegation of prominent colored citizens had an interview with Secretary Evarts this morning, and urged the appointment of Morris Chester, of Louisiana, as Minister to Liberia in place of Milton Turner, who is about to retire from the position. Mr. Chester is also indorsed by Gov. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, of which State he was a citizen before he removed to Louisiana. Secretary Evarts listened attentively to the delegation, and promised that the matter would be considered. Mr. Chester's friends are confident that he will be appointed.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9—1 A. M.—The barometer is highest but falling in Nova Scotia. The storm yesterday at midnight in the Ohio Valley has moved in a north-easterly direction, and the lowest pressure is now in Canada. Rain has fallen from the lake region to the Atlantic coast. The temperature has remained nearly stationary. Northerly winds prevail in the South Atlantic States; elsewhere they are southerly. The Allegheny has risen 12 inches at Oil City, and the Monongahela 29 inches at Brownsville. The other rivers have remained nearly stationary.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England, cloudy and rainy weather, warm, south-easterly winds, veering to colder westerly, and falling, followed by rising, barometer.

For the Middle Atlantic States, warm, south-easterly, veering to colder westerly winds, rain areas, followed by clearing weather and falling, followed by rising, barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, rain areas, followed by colder, clearing weather, variable winds, mostly from the north, and rising barometer.

For the West Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, light, variable winds, mostly from the south, and stationary or lower pressure.

For the lake region, areas of light rain followed by clearing weather, south-west to north-west winds, lower temperature and rising barometer, possibly followed in the upper lakes by falling barometer and warmer variable winds.

For the Eastern Gulf States northerly winds, stationary temperature, clear or partly cloudy weather, rising followed by stationary or falling barometer.

For the Lower Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys partly cloudy weather and rain areas, light, variable winds, and in Iowa and Missouri stationary or lower pressure, and stationary or higher temperature.

The Ohio River will rise at Pittsburg. The other rivers will remain nearly stationary.

Cautionary signals continue at Cape Lookout, Cape Hatteras, Cape Henry, Kitty Hawk, Norfolk, Baltimore, Cape May, Atlantic City, Barnegat, Sandy Hook, New-York, New-Haven, New-London, New-York, Wood's Hole, Thatcher's Island, Boston, Portland and Eastport.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

DEATH OF A NEW-JERSEY POACHER.

CHARLES FRANCIS KILLED BY JAMES N. DIXON—THE EVIDENCE IN THE CASE—WAS IT A CASE OF ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING?

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

VINELAND, N. J., Oct. 8.—The trial of James N. Dixon, charged with the shooting of a colored man named Charles Francis, was commenced in the Cumberland County Court at Bridgeton to-day, Judge Alfred Reed presiding. Dr. C. R. Wiley, one of the physicians who officiated at the post-mortem examination, was first called on the part of the State, and testified to the finding of the body after the shooting, its appearance, and the character of the wound as determined by the autopsy. His evidence went to show that death resulted from hemorrhage caused by the gunshot wound. Dr. Ingram, another physician residing in Vineland, who also assisted at the autopsy, gave his evidence on these points. March Lamb, the colored companion of Francis, was the next witness, and gave his testimony substantially as it has already appeared in THE TIMES. He claimed that Dixon came upon them on hearing the gun discharged, took Francis' gun and followed him up, he having gone to a little distance, and after a short altercation deliberately shot him down. Lamb, while giving his evidence, struck an attitude and tried to make an exceedingly dramatic affair out of his connection with the case, but his eagerness to create a scene was promptly rebuked by the Judge. He swore that Dixon did not appear mad or excited when he went after Francis. Witnesses were then called by the State to show the good character of Francis, some of which evidence was from rather doubtful sources. At this point the State rested its case, and the opening for the defense was made by Mr. Turner in a short argument, in which he briefly summed up the nature of the evidence which he should present. The defense, pure and simple, he said, would be accidental shooting. John D. Pryce was the first witness called by the defense. His evidence covered certain facts in relation to the position of blood spots found on the ground where the shooting occurred, and concerning the probable effect of a charge fired from the gun with which Francis was killed, he having experimented with it, and found that when shot at a target three feet distant it would make a clear wound like that which caused the death of Francis. He also testified that the gun was out of order, and that the hammer, if drawn back and released, dropped instantly back upon the nipple; and he also stated that March Lamb, when first questioned by him, denied all knowledge of the shooting, saying that he did not see and would not see it.

At this stage of the evidence a plan or map of the ground in the vicinity where the homicide occurred was brought into court and identified. A witness was produced to show the state of mind of Dixon after the shooting, but this last testimony was ruled out by the Judge. Then the sensation of the day came in—the production of the second witness of material facts connected with the shooting, whose identity had been withheld from the public until now, namely, Miss Dollie Dixon, daughter of the accused. She is an intelligent young lady, and gave her evidence in a straightforward manner that produced a good effect upon the jury. She testified that her father left the house on hearing the gun discharged to ascertain the cause of it, and that from the time when he came up with Lamb until the shot was fired that killed Francis, Lamb did not move from his position, and consequently could not see what happened or hear any conversation that occurred. This testimony was corroborated by another witness, James N. Dixon, the accused, was then called. The material points of his testimony have already been published in THE TIMES. He gave a clear, connected statement of the affair, denying all malice or intention of injuring Francis. Deprived of his gun Francis seized a club and threatened to brain him. Just then Francis called to Lamb, and as the prisoner turned to see if Lamb was also pursuing him, Francis rushed upon him with the club raised, and as he [Dixon] sought to ward off the blow, the charge in the gun exploded. Francis did not fall immediately to the ground, but was led by Dixon about 34 feet, and then sank down. Then Dixon, after a few minutes, went to his home, and then to town to deliver himself up.

Several witnesses were then produced, who testified to the general good character of Dixon as a man and neighbor. Here the defense rested. The State then called the gunsmith who repaired the lock on Francis' gun shortly before the shooting, who affirmed that it was then in perfect order, but on examination found that when affixed to the gunstock it could not be raised and held in position. The witness made a strong point for the defense by showing that the hammer could not be released when drawn back without exploding the cap. The State here called witnesses to show that Dixon had on several occasions threatened to shoot parties gunning near his premises, and a witness to impeach the testimony of Dixon's daughter, but without any great success. At this point both sides rested their case, and adjournment was had until to-morrow morning, when the case will be summed up and given to the jury.

A NEW COAL COMBINATION.

MR. GOWEN AND THE READING TO BE LEFT OUT—A RISE IN STOCKS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8.—There are rumors here on very good authority of a proposed new coal combination, composed of all the companies in the old organization, but which will exclude the Reading Company, and leave Mr. Gowen out in the cold. The Reading has been winning an immense business of late, and it is said by the officers that there are orders on hand for three months' more delivery, even if another one does not come in. A meeting has been called, it is said, to take place in New-York on Friday next, after a gathering here on Wednesday of this week. The present rates of coal are unremunerative, and the desire is to advance prices to a paying basis, or else all will cut under Mr. Gowen and compel him to reduce his prices, and embarrass him in his contracts.

There was considerable excitement at the Stock Board to-day when Pennsylvania shares, which a week ago sold at 28⅞, ran up to 33, and afterward declined to 31¼. Whenever there is a great bull movement here it is attributed to purchasers for New-York parties, especially if the sales are large, as there are no manipulators of the market here who would go into things on such an extensive scale. The whole list sympathized with this, and Reading closed at 17¼, an advance of nearly $2 per share in a week.

TRIAL OF RAILROAD RIOTERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

READING, Penn., Oct. 8.—The trial of railroad rioters was opened this morning, a number of the prisoners being without counsel. Of the 25 charged in the bill of indictment, several have not been apprehended, three have been released on a nolle prosequi, seven were connected with the bridge-burning suits, and one has entered a special plea. The Grand Jury ignored a full score of names. There are four counts. The first charges an unlawful and riotous disturbance for 10 hours; the second charges that the defendants, with force of arms, seized and detained three locomotives, 10 passenger cars, and 25 freight cars of an aggregate value of $150,000; the third charges the burning of eight railroad cars, and the fourth charges the burning of the Lebanon Valley Railroad bridge, all property of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

FOOLISH PUDDLING HELPERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

READING, Penn., Oct. 8.—The helpers in the puddling furnaces of E. & G. Brooke's extensive rolling mill at Birdsboro have struck for a very singular grievance. An improved double puddling furnace lately erected requiring the services of an extra puddler, a former employe, but who was recently working elsewhere, was given the situation. The helpers claim that an outsider should not have been employed, but that one of their own number should have been promoted. The new puddler, however, was put to work, when the whole force of helpers quit the mill. Operations at the mill have been consequently suspended indefinitely.

AN ELOPEMENT IN KANSAS.

A YOUNG WHITE GIRL RUNS OFF WITH A MULATTO—AN INDIGNANT COMMUNITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 8.—A case of elopement has just transpired at Abilene, Kan., which has created no little amount of indignation among the people of that section. Jennie Belton, a pretty girl of 15, daughter of a farmer living near Abilene, disappeared a few days ago, and shortly afterward it was discovered that she had run away in company with a notorious mulatto, about 40 years of age, who has lived for some time at Abilene. As soon as the fact became known considerable excitement prevailed among the citizens, which was more augmented by the circumstance that the girl is so childish and young as to be scarcely responsible for her actions. The citizens immediately raised a large sum of money as a reward and for paying the expense of pursuing the scoundrel and his victim. Marshal Horsington, of Abilene, took up the trail, and following it with great rapidity, came upon the flying couple at Salina, captured them, and at once took them aboard of a train bound for Abilene. When the train arrived the father of the girl was at the depot and attempted to shoot the abductor of his daughter, but was prevented by Sheriff Nicolay. It was with the greatest difficulty that the citizens could be restrained from lynching the man. The girl was restored to her father, and the abductor put in jail, and he will undoubtedly get speedy justice from the courts.

DISHONESTY IN CHICAGO.

THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS—HOW THE POOR-HOUSE ENRICHED CONTRACTORS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 8.—The prosecution in the case of the indicted Commissioners and contractors of Cook County poured hot shot into the defense all day to-day, and made out a very strong case for the prosecution. George S. Kimberly, who in 1871, and up to 1876, was Warden of the poor-house and insane asylum, was placed on the stand, and related how he used to receive the goods for the inmates of these institutions from the contractors, and how an arrangement was entered into between himself and the said contractors by which he receipted for much larger amounts than were received. The principal contractor was Clemens F. Periolat, and the Commissioners who were in the wholesale steal were McCaffrey and Johnson. The witness testified that bills for meat furnished the county by one Sweetzer were raised from small sums to large, and paid by the board. The stealings by Sweetzer reached many thousands of dollars each year. Sweetzer had also paid the witness money for receipting false bills. The witness also testified that during about six years he had received about $6,000 directly from Periolat for receipting falsely. Other sums were offered him, but he refused to receive them after July, 1874. He had been offered 33 per cent. of the bills, and had received it.

HEAVY LIBEL SUIT.

THE CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER IN COURT—$25,000 WANTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 8.—Robert Schilling, editor of the *Labor Advocate*, a greenback organ, began suit to-day against W. W. Armstrong, editor of the *Plain Dealer* (Democratic) and the *Plain Dealer* Publishing Company, for $25,000 damages, alleged to have been suffered by him from libel contained in the following extract published in the said paper of Sept. 29:

"The usual weekly meeting of the Greenback Club was held at the regular place of meeting, but instead of discussing greenback principles they discussed Schilling. Accusation was plainly made that Schilling was running the paper of the club in the interest of the Republican Party, and that he was a hypocrite and a tricky man. One by one the Greenbackers protested against being so governed, and left the hall until 15 or 20 had left, but they gathered again at the foot of the stairs, concocted a conspiracy, and went back in a body, drew up resolutions, passed them amid great uproar, deposed the President and Secretary, who were friends of Schilling, and demanded the latter's removal from the editorship of the *Labor Advocate*."

The petitioner holds that the publication has been the means of bringing him into great disrepute among his neighbors and friends, and has damaged him to the amount claimed, especially as it is utterly false.

SENATOR PATTERSON'S CASE.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE SENATOR AND THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF SOUTH CAROLINA PRIOR TO THE REQUISITION FROM GOV. HAMPTON.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 8.—The *Sun* has the following:

COLUMBUS, S. C., Oct. 7, 1877.

The correspondence between the Attorney-General of South Carolina and Senator Patterson, which preceded the requisition for the latter, is as follows:

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL, COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 10, 1877.

To Hon. J. J. Patterson, United States Senator, Washington.

SIR: At the Court of General Sessions, held in Columbia on the 27th ult., indictments were found against you: First, for conspiring to defraud the State in the matter of the Mooney-Leggett warrants; second, for conspiring with H. H. Kimpton and Miles G. Parker to bribe the Legislature; third, for bribing divers members of the Legislature; fourth, for counseling Miles G. Parker, State Treasurer, to commit a fraudulent breach of trust, such counseling being a felony under the statute. Bench warrants have been issued on these indictments, and the next regular term of the court will be held on the fourth Monday of October. I advise you officially of these proceedings in order that you may by a voluntary appearance avoid the necessity of a formal requisition for you as a fugitive from justice. I must presume that one holding your official position would desire to meet such charges at the earliest day, and I will afford every facility for the trial of these cases at the ensuing term. Please advise me by the 20th inst. whether you will voluntarily appear or will require requisition to be made. Yours respectfully,

JAMES CONNER, Attorney-General.

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, Sept. 18, 1877.

To Hon. James Conner, Attorney-General:

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 10th inst., informing me that bench warrants had been issued against me on certain papers denominated indictments, and that the regular term of the court will be held on the fourth Monday in October, I have to say that, on consultation with my counsel, it is not deemed advisable that I should appear at the time mentioned. My temporary residence is here, and has been for years, in connection with my Senatorial duties, and the proper discharge of these duties will require me to be here in October, as the extra session will commence on the 15th of that month. I cannot concur with you that an immediate trial would be well for me or the State. By the lapse of reasonable time, temporary excitement will be allayed, and a more impartial trial could be had at a later period. In this, on reflection, I think you will agree with me. Other reasons might be mentioned, but these, at present, I deem sufficient. I have no disposition to evade a trial on indictment regularly found before a competent court. Hoping that you will see that this response is both proper and wise, I remain, very respectfully, JOHN J. PATTERSON.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA FRAUDS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 8.—Congressman Smalls to-day had a preliminary examination on the charges against him. Woodruff testified he paid Smalls $5,000 as a bribe to vote for a measure before the Legislature in 1873. Smalls was held to bail to answer the indictment in the Circuit Court, which meets on the fourth Monday in October. Maxwell, the Senator from Marlboro County, was imprisoned in default of bail on a similar charge. These charges of bribery are connected with the printing swindles of the printing company, of which Woodruff was the principal spirit. His testimony was based upon a memorandum-book he kept in short-hand.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 8.—There have been two new cases of yellow fever at Port Royal since Saturday, making 42 cases in all, and one death.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 8.—Nine new cases of yellow fever were reported at Fernandina on Saturday, and three deaths occurred on Sunday. To-day five new cases and one death are reported. Dr. T. P. Welford, one of the physicians who went to Fernandina from this city when medical aid was asked, is among the sick, and was reported dying to-day.

THE INVASION OF TURKEY.

THE RECENT BATTLE BEFORE KARS.

CONFIRMATION OF THE TURKISH VICTORY—THE RUSSIAN LOSSES ESTIMATED AT 15,000 AND THE TURKISH 2,500.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—A Constantinople dispatch to the *Times* confirms in every particular the account of the battle before Kars telegraphed to the United States in these dispatches on Friday last. A dispatch received to-day from Mukhtar Pasha increases his former estimates of the Russian losses during the recent fighting to 15,000, and places the loss of the Turks at 2,500.

DANUBE AND BALKAN OPERATIONS.

MATTERS AT THE RUSSIAN HEAD-QUARTERS—SURVEILLANCE OVER CORRESPONDENTS—ANOTHER STRONG SUPPLY FORCE FOR PLEVNA—SULEIMAN PASHA IN COMMAND ON THE LOM—SNOW AND RAIN AT THE SEAT OF WAR.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—A *Times* dispatch from Gorny-Studen says: "Newspaper correspondents will hereafter only be admitted to the lines of active operations on days of engagements. At other times they must remain at the corps head-quarters, because it is believed that information sent out by correspondents has several times compromised the success of the Russian plans."

The Russian *New Times* publishes a special dispatch from Gorny-Studen, which says: "Gen. Prince Imeritinsky has been appointed Chief of the General Staff of the Russo-Roumanian Army before Plevna. Gen. Zotoff taking command of Gen. Imeritinsky's army corps."

The *Standard's* Shumla special says: "Suleiman Pasha took command of the Army of the Lom at Tchernavoda on Saturday."

A Reuter dispatch from Constantinople says: "A telegram from Orchanieh states that it is reported there that 24 Turkish battalions, escorting a convoy to Plevna, have defeated a Russian detachment sent to oppose them."

A letter to the *Times* from Odessa states that within 10 days 2,500 sick from Bulgaria have reached the Odessa hospitals. The sick are chiefly suffering from fever.

A Reuter dispatch from Bucharest states that the frost and storms have rendered the Sistova and Nikopolis bridges impracticable for vehicles the last two days.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 8.—Extremely bad weather prevails. Snow and rain are continually falling. A continuance of this unfavorable weather is considered probable, and, it is thought, it will suspend all operations in Bulgaria and the Balkans.

It is probable that Mehemet Ali will be appointed to the chief command in Thessaly.

THE PEACE AND OTHER QUESTIONS.

AN ENGLISH MINISTER'S VIEWS ON THE CLOSE OF THE WAR—SERVIA'S POSITION STILL UNCERTAIN—GERMANY AND THE BLACK SEA BLOCKADE.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a speech at Exeter yesterday said: "I cannot help thinking myself that there may be a surprise which may disappoint the prophesies of those who have been declaring that the war cannot terminate till after another and more decisive campaign. One thing is certain, that both sides have displayed such gallantry that if an opportunity for a settlement should arise they might accept it without any loss of prestige."

A Reuter telegram from Constantinople yesterday says: "The Servian Diplomatic Agent has formally renewed to the Porte assurances of the pacific intentions of Servia."

The *Times'* Belgrade special says: "Negotiations between Servia and Russsia are not concluded. Servia requires a guarantee of independence and a promise of an extension of territory in the direction of Bosnia. The Russian envoy awaits further instructions." The Vienna *Political Correspondence* alleges that negotiations have been concluded. The *Times'* Vienna special says, "According to advices received from Constantinople, Achmed Eyoub Pasha will take command of the Turkish forces on the Servian frontier."

PESTH, Oct. 9.—The *Pesther Lloyd* states under reserve that the Prince of Reuss, German Ambassador to the Porte, has been instructed to declare the Turkish blockade of the Black Sea ports insufficient, and, therefore, void.

GERMANY, ITALY, AND FRANCE.

BERLIN, Oct. 8.—The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* confirms the statement that no alliance has been concluded between Italy and Germany. It says: "Any negotiations which may be pending would have no aggressive significance, but would tend to secure the cohesion of Germany and Italy, should they find themselves after the French elections confronted by a clerical, and consequently aggressive France."

LONDON, Oct. 9.—A special dispatch from Frankfort says: "According to trustworthy intelligence received here the fortresses on the Franco-Italian frontier are being hurriedly put in a state of defense. Fenestrelle, Exilles, and Winadis are being armed with new steel and bronze guns."

PARIS, Oct. 9.—The Government on Monday detained all packets of English and Belgian newspapers arriving at the Paris railway stations.

ARREST OF A SWINDLER.

A SHREWD CONFIDENCE GAME—HOW THE OPERATOR WORKED—HIS ARREST IN EAST ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 8.—An important arrest was made to-day in the person of Charles Stein, who has been playing a shrewd confidence game in various cities throughout the country, notably in Philadelphia, New-York, Cincinnati, Dayton, Cleveland, and Indianapolis. It seems that the favorite trick of Stein has been to get in with commercial drummers, follow their movements, and when they had left the place send a telegram in some drummer's name to his employers, stating that he had been robbed, and requesting a remittance of $50 or $100 by telegraph. Receiving the money order he would get the telegraph operator to identify him and thus have his order cashed. Last week he played his game in Indianapolis, and coming to this city a day or two ago called at the Western Union Telegraph office, sent a message to a person in Wisconsin, signing the name of "Tony Marks," and asking for a remittance of $20. The order to pay came immediately, and F. P. Jones, money order clerk at the telegraph office, gave a check for the amount. Shortly afterward the fraud was discovered, and efforts made to capture the forger. The money clerk went over to East St. Louis to-day, and after a long search found Stein in the Allerton House. He accosted Stein and requested him to return to this side of the river with him. Stein consented to do so, and started back with Jones, but had come only a short distance when he broke away. Jones, however, struck him a blow with a heavy cane, thus stopping the flight and securing his man. Chief of Police Walsh, of East St. Louis, was sent for and arrested Stein, and bringing him to the centre of the bridge over the Mississippi River, delivered him to a St. Louis policeman, who lodged the prisoner in the city jail. Charges will be preferred against him to-morrow, and it is stated the telegraph company will prosecute the case vigorously. Stein is a Jew, and said to be one of the most dangerous criminals in the country.

SUSPECTED OF COUNTERFEITING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 8.—Detective Allan Pinkerton arrived from Springfield, Ill., to-night with a man whom he took in custody there, and who is suspected of being cognizant of the place of manufacture of the new $1,000 bill which has successfully passed two Sub-Treasuries and nearly avoided detection in the Treasury Department. It has been quietly "shoved" by cattle-dealers, and one reached a bank in Springfield, but was traced back to Kentucky. Pinkerton had an idea that the bill originated or was being "shoved" from Springfield, and has shadowed this person ever since. One or two of Pinkerton's men remain in Springfield working the case up further.

BOAT RACING ON THE THAMES.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF ENGLAND—A GREAT SINGLE-SCULL RACE—HIGGINS DEFEATS BOYD.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—A single-scull race for £400 and the championship of England was rowed on the Thames to-day, from Putney to Mortlake, between J. Higgins, of London, and R. Boyd, of Newcastle. The race was won by Higgins by six lengths. The reported time is 24 minutes 10 seconds, but of course this is not at all accurate.

[The result of this contest gives the championship to Higgins. Boyd won it by beating Higgins on the Thames in May last. The race was from Putney to Mortlake, and was won easily, the winner coming in 200 yards ahead. Betting was five to four on Higgins, changing soon after the start to three to one, and eventually thirty to one on Boyd. The last match between these two before the one in May was in June, 1876, when Higgins won easily; but Boyd in a sort of a way turned the tables on him at the Thames regatta in November. Higgins' next great race was with T. Blackman, of Dulwich. This was rowed June 11, and was won by the former in a foul, which occurred just above Hammersmith Bridge. It is considerably over a year since J. Sadler lost the championship to E. Trickett, of Australia; but the latter abandoned the title when he left England, though he has since by common consent been looked upon as the champion of the world. Subsequently Sadler paid forfeit in a match to Higgins; but as the championship of England can only be won by a formal race over the recognized course, this forfeiture gave Higgins no title. In the Autumn of 1876 challenges passed between Boyd and Higgins, but no match was arranged that year. After his defeat by Higgins in 1876, Boyd was trained by another coach, and his chief faults were corrected to a great extent. He was then matched against Sadler, who was quite *passé*, and defeated him. Then Boyd defeated Higgins in May, and now the latter has had his revenge. The Tyne representative is a little over 22 years of age, is 5 feet 9½ inches in height, and weighs 153 pounds. In contrast to Boyd, who is young and tall, Higgins is rather sturdily built, is 34 years of age, scales 148 pounds, and stands 5 feet 7 inches. The cup, which is emblematical of the championship of England, is a handsome trophy presented sometime since by the Newcastle *Daily Chronicle*.]

COL. SIBLEY'S FORGERIES.

DETAILS OF HIS CRIME AND ARREST.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 8.—There is nothing new concerning Col. Henry R. Sibley's forgeries, except that as at present ascertained they will amount to $6,200, although Sibley says that $4,500 would pay all claims on account of the for

might have been successful, and the rascalities of the officers been covered up; but as there were numerous well-to-do depositors who had the means to make a fight, Mr. Dennis was soon ousted from his position. The bank was thrown into bankruptcy, and the creditors elected a Mr. Worth, since dead, as the Assignee. Meanwhile the Secretary, Conklin, had gathered all the loose cash he could get hold of, and fled to Canada. He subsequently returned to this City and died here. Van Name, the President, has been in and out of Ludlow-Street Jail two or three times for his share in the frauds; a heavy judgment was recovered against Bemis after a long litigation, but it has recently been settled by compromise. Bright and the present Assignee have been involved in litigation over some real estate, and the suit has just been decided in favor of the Assignee. Mr. Worth, before he died, had realized on all the assets of the bank which he could dispose of, and paid the dividends; about all that fell to his successor was a lot of suits. Some of the lawyers engaged in winding up this bank tried to make a heavy haul out of it. One firm put in a bill for $30,000; but Mr. Best, now the Receiver of the New-Amsterdam Bank, who was a heavy depositor, joined with some few other depositors and successfully fought the firm. The bill was cut down from $30,000 to a little over $12,000.

FAILURES OF 1875.

The Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Bank was the first of the many similar institutions which the shrinkage of values consequent on the panic of 1873, supplemented by previous extravagant or fraudulent management, drove into insolvency. The bank broke in June, 1875. It owed nearly $1,500,000 to its depositors, and a committee of them which examined the assets at the time reported that the bank would not pay more than 65 cents on the dollar. Under the excellent management of Mr. Best, the Receiver, the depositors have already been paid this amount; another dividend of 10 per cent. from the assets will be paid, and whatever is recovered from the Trustees by the suits now pending against them will go to make another dividend. It is quite probable that the depositors will get 85 cents on the dollar of their deposits. Mr. Best is the gentleman whose testimony was so damaging to ex-Bank Superintendent Ellis, and undoubtedly caused his removal.

The next bank to break was the Third-Avenue, which went down in September, 1875. This was a most disastrous and scandalous failure. It had about 8,000 depositors, to whom it owed about $1,400,000. The bank had been insolvent for nearly five years. Its officers were guilty of extravagance and mismanagement which looks like actual robbery, and it was proved that a large sum of money had been directly embezzled. Criminal prosecutions were commenced against some of the Trustees and others, but they escaped on a technicality. An instance of the way the bank was conducted is shown by the "Trustees' bond" suit. It appears that when the bank ran behind so that it could not pay a dividend, the Trustees held a meeting and drew up a bond by which they individually became liable to the amount of $115,000, the understanding being that if the bank in the following year should do business enough to make up the deficiency, the bond should be canceled; if not, the money should be paid. This bond was officially returned as an asset, and so enabled the bank to pass the official examination. In the year following, business was as bad as before; but when the time came for paying the Trustees repudiated the bond, declaring it had been given without consideration. Suits are now pending against them on this account. The assets of the bank are of such a character that the Assignee does not expect, under the most favorable circumstances, to be able to pay more than 25 cents on the dollar, 15 of which have already been paid.

The Security Savings Bank was one of the four banks which went in one general crash on the 26th day of November, 1875. There were two causes for it—depreciation of the value of real estate, and a defalcation of the Secretary, John L. Seil. The depositors of this bank were lucky in their Receiver Mr. William M. Banks, who has conducted its affairs with good judgment and vigor. Seil is in Sing Sing for a term of years. A dividend of 57½ cents on the dollar has been declared, and one other is yet to come, though the Receiver cannot yet tell when he shall be able to declare it.

The Central Park Bank was another institution which smashed in the crash of November, 1875. It was a very small affair, having only 900 depositors, to whom it owed when it closed about $40,000. Everything had gone when the Receiver, Mr. Isaac V. French, took possession of the premises. After diligent search he discovered that all the ready cash in the place was about $5 and some cents; from another bank he obtained some $90, which was on deposit there. These were absolutely the only assets of the bank except the bank building, which was so heavily mortgaged that the rent of it now barely pays the interest on the mortgage. Of course, the unfortunate depositors have received nothing, but they may get a dividend some time or other if the suits now pending against the President and Trustees of the bank should have a successful issue. The Receiver thinks he can recover enough from these people to pay something. He says the bank never had any business from its start which would justify paying 6 per cent. interest, so that its failure was only a question of time.

The People's Savings Bank was another of those which smashed at the same time as the preceding. It was closed by order of the Banking Department, and Mr. Isaac V. French, lawyer, the Receiver of the Central Park Bank, was appointed the Receiver of this concern also. The People's Bank was a small concern, which had but a weakly existence, and went down at the first shock. It owed, when it closed, to 1,296 depositors, about $195,000, and on this a dividend of 33 1-3 cents on the dollar has been paid. The last dividend was declared in April of last year, and the Receiver expects to be able to declare a final dividend of not less than 10 per cent., making in all 43 1-3 per cent. which the depositors will receive of their deposits.

The Mutual Benefit Savings Bank followed the preceding three banks one day after, closing its doors Nov. 26, 1875. It was another small concern, with about 4,000 depositors, to whom it owed about $450,000. Poor management and shrinkage of values was the cause of the failure. Mr. William F. Aldrich was appointed Receiver, and there was much opposition to the appointment on the part of some of the depositors, who attempted to have him removed. Mr. Aldrich, however, appears to have discharged his duties as Receiver very well. He has already paid two dividends amounting to 50 cents on the dollar, and will declare another of 10 per cent. He expects to be able to pay a fourth and last dividend; but the amount of this will depend upon his success in disposing of the real estate owned by the bank. Real estate, as everybody knows, is now a drug in the market, and the Receiver is naturally unwilling to force a sale, and really sacrifice the property which by holding on to for some time longer he may sell at a fair price. The depositors of this bank may eventually get 70 or 75 cents on the dollar of their deposits.

The German Up-town Savings Bank closes the list of failures for 1875. It owed its 4,400 depositors about $229,436; and a dividend of 60 cents has been paid by the Receiver, Mr. Herman Uhl. One other will be paid, but the amount cannot be stated, as it is dependent upon litigations now in progress. This bank was ruined by bad investments, principally in Southern bonds, and the Assistant Secretary, Schwartz, was also discovered to have stolen a considerable amount of the bank funds. He is now in Sing Sing.

FAILURES OF 1876.

The Abingdon-Square Bank was the first failure of last year, and it was fully as bad as the Third-Avenue, but luckily the amount involved was very small in comparison with that institution. The bank closed in August, 1876. It had 857 depositors, to whom it owed $87,997. The early management of the concern had been loose and extravagant; then came the panic, and all its consequences, and after using up nearly all its property in the vain attempt to keep alive, the bank failed. The Receiver, Mr. Frank Thompson, has paid a dividend of 15 per cent., and the prospect for other dividends is dependent upon the suits now pending against the Trustees and other officers.

The Trades Savings Bank, a small concern in Twenty-third-street, near Eighth-avenue, failed in the same month as the preceding bank. It would not call for any extended notice here were it not that it presents a striking example of the helplessness of small depositors when their affairs get into the hands of an unscrupulous man. When this bank failed it had an overdrawn account of some $3,000 with the Grocers' Bank, of which one Samuel B. White is President. White procured his own appointment as Receiver; and in this capacity he seems to have paid over to himself, as a preferred creditor, such assets of the broken bank as he could lay his hands upon. From that day to this he has refused either to pay out a dollar, to allow the books to be examined, to make a statement, or give any information whatever to the depositors. These are mostly clerks and artisans of small means, who have neither the time nor money to compel the man to do his duty or have him removed. They further complain that he abused them when they called upon him for bothering him about such trivial matters. When the reporter called upon Mr. White his reception was scarcely better than the depositors had received. The information sought was precisely the same as had been cheerfully furnished by other gentlemen about the banks they had charge of, but Mr. White was, or appeared to be, astounded at the audacity of any one presuming to ask such questions. Then bridling up, he with awful dignity said: "We are not here, Sir, to give information to newspapers." A little inquiry about the Grocers' Bank proved that it is a trumpery concern of no standing worth mentioning; that it is run apparently for the exclusive personal benefit of its President. What it is for depositors of a savings bank to fall into the hands of such a man the poor people of the Trades Bank are learning by experience. Three banks failed about the same time or a little later than the Trades Bank; in each case dividends have been declared by the Receivers, suits begun against delinquent officials, and the exact status of each concern is matter of public record, open to all inquirers. Mr. Samuel B. White, Receiver, has neither declared a dividend nor prosecuted one of the delinquent officials—though one at least of them was guilty of something very like robbery; he refuses all information about the affairs of which he is presumed to have charge, and the only thing that appears on the surface is that he, as Receiver, paid to himself, as preferred creditor, all the assets of the broken bank, while the depositors have not been able to get a cent. The simple truth of the matter is that there were circumstances connected with White's connection with this bank and the men who ran it which made his appointment as Receiver a grossly improper one.

Since the above was written notice has been sent to THE TIMES that the Receiver is "about to apply" for authority to pay a dividend.

The New-Amsterdam Savings Bank closed in September of last year; in December Judge Landon appointed Mr. Richard M. Bent, piano manufacturer, as Receiver. Mr. Bent had suffered in pocket by the failure of the banks, and had some experience in the affairs of winding up such institutions as a member of depositors' committees. In the New-Amsterdam Bank many of his workmen were depositors, and thus it came that he was appointed to the Receivership. He took hold with vigor, and aided by his previous experience was able to conduct the winding up of the institution so successfully that in three months from his appointment as Receiver he declared a dividend of 50 per cent.; yesterday he commenced to pay another dividend of 15 per cent.; and he expects to pay a final dividend of about 10 per cent., making 75 per cent. in all. This bank was ruined by its building. Upon a large sum of money in putting up a large structure, on which investment it could get no more return than 2 per cent. Meanwhile, it was paying its depositors 6 per cent., and in this way it ran steadily behind, year after year, until a heavy run compelled the officers to close the doors.

The Bond-Street Bank failed in the same month as the last-mentioned bank. It had over 3,000 depositors, to whom it owed something less than $1,250,000. Mr. Willis S. Paine was appointed Receiver, and he has already paid two dividends, aggregating 65 cents on the dollar. He states that one more dividend certainly, and possibly two more, will be paid. The depositors will probably, in the end, get about 80 cents on the dollar. This bank failed mainly through shrinkage of real estate values, though there was some loose management also contributing to the failure.

FAILURES OF 1877.

The German Savings Bank of Morrisania was the first failure of the present year. It closed in March last, and Mr. William J. Best was appointed Receiver. It had about 2,200 depositors, but the amount due them has not yet been definitely ascertained, there being some dispute about it between the Receiver and the officers of the bank. Mr. Best puts the amount at about $230,000, the figures given in the table. He also states that from the available assets of the bank he expects to pay a dividend of 50 cents, and a further dividend of 25 or 30 cents from moneys recovered from the Trustees on account of illegal investments.

The Clinton Bank closed in July last. It owed its depositors about $88,000. This bank failed because no small bank which did business on the basis of prices as they were previous to the panic could live after the shrinkage which followed. The Trustees made up the deficiency every year until they could do it no longer. There has not been time yet to pay a dividend, but one of 25 cents will be paid shortly from available assets; and any others will depend upon the amount realized from the sale of the real estate owned by the bank.

The Clairmont Bank failed last month, and the circumstances of the failure are too fresh in the public mind to need repetition here. Mr. Frank Vanderveer, who conducted the affairs of the Union-Square Bank in such successful a conclusion, is counsel for the depositors, and estimates that the available assets of the bank will pay about 60 cents on the dollar.

Name of Bank.	Date of Closing.	Number of Depositors at closing.	Amount Owed to Depositors.	Receiver.	Date of Appointment.	By whom Appointed.	Amount on Dollar Paid to Depositors.	When last Dividend was Declared.	Expected Future Dividends, if any.
1871.									
Guardian	Nov. 17, 1871	1,000	$580,000	Jeremiah Quinlan, (Resigned.) Peter J. O'Donohue (Removed.) John T. McGown.	Nov. 17, 1871 February, 1876	Judge Barnard Judge Donohue Judge Lawrence	95 cents.	August, 1874	One more of 5 cents, making the full amount due depositors.
Bowling Green	Nov. 18, 1871	1,500	450,000	Sheppard F. Knapp	Nov. 20, 1871	Judge Brady	35 cents.	April, 1873	One more of 10 or 12 per ct.
National	Nov. 18, 1871								
1872.									
Market	Jan. 19, 1872	1,900	1,000,000	James Dennis. (Resigned.) Francis W. Worth. (Assignee—died.) John S. Platt. (Assignee.)	Jan. 20, 1872 March, 1872 September, 1873	Judge Barnard Elected Judge Blatchford	38 cents.	March 12, 1873	One more small dividend.
1875.									
Mechanics' and Traders'	June 10, 1875	3,300	1,454,000	William J. Best	July 13, 1876	Judge Osborne	65 cents.	Dec. 26, 1876	One more of about 10 per cent—possibly two.
Third-Avenue	Sept. 30, 1875	8,000	1,400,000	Wm. S. Carman, (Removed.) Samuel H. Hurd.	October, 1875	Judge Osborne Judge Westbrook	15 cents.	May 31, 1876	Another dividend expected. Amount doubtful.
Security	Nov. 26, 1875	2,500	360,000	William M. Banks.	Jan. 28, 1876	Judge Landon	57½ cents.	May 7, 1877	One more dividend, can't say how much.
Central Park	Nov. 26, 1875	900	40,000	Isaac V. French	November, 1875	Judge Landon	Nothing.		Doubtful, if any.
People's	Nov. 26, 1875	1,296	195,000	Isaac V. French	November, 1875	Judge Landon	33 1-3 cents.	April, 4, 1876	One other of 10 per cent.
Mutual Benefit	Nov. 27, 1875	4,000	450,000	William F. Aldrich	Nov. 28, 1875	Judge Donohue	50 cents.	May, 1876	Two more the next of 10 per cent; the last doubtful.
German Up-town	Dec. 6, 1875	4,399	229,436	Herman Uhl	Dec. 8, 1875	Judge Davis	60 cents.	Sept. 4, 1876	One more to come.
1876.									
Abingdon-square	Aug. 10, 1876	857	87,997	Frank Thompson	August, 1876	Judge Landon	15 cents.	February, 1877	Doubtful.
Trades	Aug. 27, 1876	.....	.....	Samuel B. White	November, 1876	Judge Landon	Nothing.	Never paid.	Declines to give any inform'n.
Bond-Street	Sept. 30, 1876	3,339	1,788,660	Willis S. Paine	October, 1876	Judge Landon	65 cents	Sept. 24, 1877	One more dividend, certainly, and possibly two
New-Amsterdam	Sept. 27, 1876	2,100	510,000	Richard M. Bent	December, 1876	Judge Landon	65 cents	Oct. 10, 1877	Final dividend of 10 or 15 per cent.
1877.									
German, Morrisania	March, 1877	2,200	230,000	William J. Best	June 15, 1877	Judge Landon	Nothing yet.	.....	Possibly 75 cents.
Clinton	July 5, 1877	1,300	88,000	Edward L. Paris	July 17, 1877	Judge Landon	Nothing yet.	.....	From available assets, 25 cents.
Clairmont	September, 1877	1,000	100,000	Henry V. Smalley.	September, 1877	Judge Westbrook	Nothing yet.	.....	From available assets, 60 cents.

*This bank was wound up by private arrangement. It is reported that the depositors were paid the full amount due them, about $190,000.

A SUIT FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

MISS LOUISA SEIVERS, OF POUGHKEEPSIE, SUES HENRY M. DICKINSON, OF NEW-YORK, FOR $20,000 DAMAGES—AFFIDAVITS IN THE CASE—THE DEFENDANT ARRESTED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Monday, Oct. 8, 1877.

Miss Louisa Seivers, of this city, who appeared recently as a witness in the Husted divorce case, and who is a lady of unexceptionable character and very pretty in appearance, has a case of her own on the calendar of the Circuit Court, which in many respects is remarkable. Its title is Louisa Seivers against Henry M. Dickinson, of New-York, and it is brought for breach of promise of marriage, damages being laid at $20,000. In her complaint the plaintiff swears that, on or about Jan. 25, 1875, the said Henry M. Dickinson, at the City of New-York, entered into an engagement to marry the deponent; that subsequently, and on or about June 5, 1876, the said Dickinson, at the City of Poughkeepsie, repeated the said promise of marriage, and presented the deponent with an engagement ring; that he wrote to her many letters, both before and after the engagement, all of which are in the language and spirit of said engagement. The deponent, fully relying upon Dickinson's promise of marriage, avers that she withdrew from society, and refused the attentions of other men; that when the time arrived for the fulfillment of the promise of marriage, the deponent wrote to Dickinson, reminding him of his promise, but received no reply. Hearing a report that Dickinson was already married, deponent wrote again and received an answer, stating that Dickinson had been married on Nov. 15, 1876, at the City of New-York, to Addie J. Pinckney, and is now living with her as his wife. Deponent further swears that notwithstanding the fact of his marriage on Nov. 15, 1876, the said Dickinson continued to correspond with her, claiming that he was still unmarried; and the deponent did not learn of defendant's marriage until about March 1, 1877, long after the time fixed for her marriage with defendant, which was to have taken place on Sept. 25, 1876. In conclusion, the complainant says that she is about to commence an action in the Supreme Court against the said Henry M. Dickinson, to recover $20,000 damages for his misconduct.

On this complaint an order of arrest was obtained and Dickinson was taken into custody by Deputy Sheriff Reilly, of New-York City, and held in $3,000 bail. The counsel upon whom application to a Special Term of the Supreme Court for an order vacating the order of arrest, the application being based upon an affidavit made by Dickinson, in which he acknowledges that he is the defendant named in Miss Seivers' complaint, and that he knows the plaintiff and has known her since the early part of 1875. The defendant then goes on to say that he has not seen plaintiff since September, 1876, and that he was married to and now lives with Adelaide J. Pinckney as set forth in the complaint. He further says that he was 21 years of age on Jan. 18, 1877; that he has fully and fairly stated the case to his counsel, and that he has a good and substantial defense.

In reply to this, Miss Seivers makes affidavit that on Feb. 25, 1875, at the residence of Mr. Charles Shuster, No. 345 West Twenty-eighth-street, New-York, when Dickinson promised to marry her, he stated that he was then 21 years of age and in his twenty-second year; that on Jan. 17, 1876, she received a letter from Dickinson, dated the day previous, in which he informed her, in characters understood between them, that he would be 21 on the following day, Jan. 17, 1875. This letter is annexed to and makes part of the affidavit. The plaintiff further deposes that on June 5, 1876, at her father's house in Poughkeepsie, Dickinson repeated his promise to marry her, and stated that he was 22 years of age and in his twenty-third year. In conclusion Miss Seivers says she received a letter from Dickinson on Feb. 4, 1877, which was the last letter received by her from him.

The letters above referred to are not on file in the County Clerk's office. The court before which the affidavits were presented denied the motion to vacate the order of arrest, and the case was to have been tried last week, but has been put over till the December term. It is the most extraordinary breach of promise case noted in this vicinity for years.

ATHLETIC SPORTS AT WAVERLY.

A LARGE NUMBER OF ASSOCIATIONS REPRESENTED—THE WINNERS IN EACH CONTEST.

The athletic sports of the Mystic Boat Club, which were postponed on Saturday, were held yesterday at Waverly Park, N. J. The first trial heat in the dash of 100 yards was called shortly after 3 o'clock. Henry Lauterbach, of New-York, a well-known short distance runner in the games at Mott Haven, won in 0:11, beating Thomas F. Randolph, of Rutgers College, who was second, and H. C. Rommell, of the Triton Boat Club, Newark. In the second trial heat, F. C. Saportas, of the Harlem Athletic Club, who is seldom defeated in 100 yards, won from J. B. Elliott, of Brooklyn, in 0:10½. J. C. Elliott, of the Viking Boat Club, Elizabeth, N. J., and W. C. Wilmer, of the Short Hills Athletic Club, made the third heat, which was won by the latter in 0:11¼. The final heat was won by Saportas, who was closely pressed by Lauterbach. His time was 0:10½. H. Edwards Ficken, of the New-York Athletic Club, was the victor over the running high jump. He cleared 5 feet, his only competitor, A. H. Pierson, of Newark, clearing 4 feet 9 inches. For the one-mile walk, there were but three starters. F. W. Dayton, of Orange, N. J.; P. Noel, of the Short Hills Athletic Club, and H. Armstrong, of the Harlem Athletic Club. Armstrong won easily and in excellent time. He made the first half-mile in 3:15, and finished the mile in 6:43¼. The run of one mile was next in order. There were only two starters, W. J. Duffy and Richard Morgan, both of the Harlem Athletic Club. Morgan took the lead and maintained it all through, winning without difficulty. His time was 5:05. To this succeeded a hurdle race of 120 yards, which was run in heats. The first trial was won by W. F. Myer, of the Orion Boating and Athletic Club, who beat H. Inman, of the Short Hills Athletic Club. Time—0:20. H. E. Ficken, New-York Athletic Club, won the next trial in excellent style in 0:18. He also won the final heat in 0:19. The half-mile run was very closely contested by F. Banham, Harlem Athletic Club, and F. E. Hough, Hudson Boat Club. The former won in 2:09¼, with three-quarters of a second to spare from his nimble antagonist. T. H. Armstrong made a second appearance in the three-mile walk. He had for a competitor F. J. Mott, Harlem Athletic Club. Both walked admirably. They kept side by side until the end of the last mile, when Armstrong went to the front, and won by a few feet. Time—24:44⅘. George W. Lee, who won the senior sculls for the Triton Boat Club at the late regatas of the Harlem Rowing Association, threw the hammer furthest, but still his throw was not of much account, being only 87 feet 7 inches. In the dash of 220 yards, H. C. Rommell, Triton Boat Club, defeated four competitors. His time was 24½ seconds. None of the contestants had ever before run in a public competition. The quarter-mile dash brought out five contestants, and was won by W. H. Griffin, of New-York, with Frederick W. Merrill, of the Morristown Athletic Club, second. The sports ended with a tug of war between teams of the Triton and Mystic Boat Clubs. The latter dragged their opponents over the line and won. Handsome prizes were distributed among the winners.

DEATH OF OLIVER SMITH DIMMICK.

MILFORD, Penn., Oct. 6.—Oliver Smith Dimmick died at his residence, in Port Jervis, N. Y., this morning. The deceased was born in Milford, Penn., June 1, 1808. He attended the High School at Bloomingbury, N. Y., and after graduating began the study of law with his uncle, Alpheus Dimmick, of the latter place. Having completed his studies he began practice in Milford. In 1835 he was elected to the Assembly, and served two terms. He was subsequently elected Associate Judge of Pike County, Penn., which position he filled for a number of years. He was married in 1830 to Maria, daughter of Jacob Hornbeck, Esq., of Dingman's Ferry, Penn. In 1852 he removed to Matamoras, Pike County, Penn., and built that now thriving village. About that time, and after a close contest with Col. Samuel Fowler, he succeeded in getting the Erie Railway Company to build a bridge across the Delaware between Matamoras and Port Jervis. In politics he was strongly Democratic, and during his life occupied many positions of prominence and trust.

A SAN FRANCISCO BANK FAILURE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 8.—J. C. Duncan, Manager of the Pioneer Land and Loan Bank, announces this morning that heavy payments required to-day, and the withholding of aid depended upon, forces the bank into liquidation. The assets, consisting of real estate at cost price, are stated to be $1,254,000, and the liabilities $1,213,000. The Manager states that everything possible has been done to sustain the bank, including the sacrifice of his own means to the last dollar. He recommends the appointment of a Receiver and the restraining by law of all holders of securities from sacrificing the same. The failure of the bank has no significance as regards the status of other savings and loan banks of this city. The business of the bank was conducted on a basis peculiar to itself. The assets, instead of being loaned out on the usual securities, were in the main directly invested in real estate, the rents and increase in value of which were looked to for the profits of the institution. It is rumored on the street that the present complications arise in part from the bank backing up parties engaged in shorting stocks, the recent rise in the market exercising a disastrous effect on that speculation.

THE MINING TROUBLES.

PITTSTON, Penn., Oct. 8.—This morning the employes of the Pennsylvania Coal Company resumed work, but the car-runners on the heavy gravity track were prevented from shipping coal over the Hawley and Erie Road to New-York by the results of an act of incendiarism on the Springbrook trestle-work, said to have occurred at about 4 o'clock this morning. Thus far during the troubles the company has made no requisition upon the military stationed in this county for protection from striking agitators. The men in the employ of the company are exasperated at this second attempt of the strikers at this same point and by the same means to deprive them of work.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT NOTES.

Mrs. Gertrude Schneller, of No. 352 West Thirty-seventh-street, had her daughter Gertrude Hunt, aged 19, arraigned yesterday in the Jefferson Market Police Court on a charge of grand larceny.

Sergt. Woodruff, of the Tombs Police Court Squad, who has undergone a partial examination on charges preferred by Counselor James Oliver, securing him of criminal libel, waived further examination yesterday, and gave $500 bail to appear in the General Sessions.

In two suits brought in the Superior Court by the late Cornelius Vanderbilt and continued by his Executors against Benjamin Wood judgments aggregating $8,285 71 were obtained against the latter yesterday. The actions were brought on five notes given by Wood. The latter did not put in an appearance.

The case of Elizabeth Patterson against the Executors of the late ex-Judge McCunn was before Judge Donohue and a jury in Part I. of the Supreme Court yesterday. The action is for a partition of McCunn's estate, in which Mrs. Patterson claims an interest as the child of a half brother of McCunn. The question of her legitimacy was referred for trial by a jury, but no definite determination was had yesterday.

The suit of Zachariah E. Simmons and Francis Morris against William H. Webb, heretofore reported in THE TIMES, was brought to trial before Judge Freedman, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday. The action is brought to recover about $40,000 on account of negligence or fraud on the part of Webb in not collecting a trust fund from the North American Steam-ship Company. The case is still on.

While Catharine Smith, of No. 40 Madison-street, was passing through Catharine-street, yesterday, she was followed by James Gill, aged 14 years, of No. 30 Hamilton-street, and George Ryan, aged 13 years, of No. 23 Monroe-street, who rushed toward her suddenly, and, seizing her pocket-book, ran away with it. They were captured, however, and at the Essex Market Police Court were held for trial in default of $1,000 bail each.

Alexander Davis petitioned the Supreme Court yesterday, saying that he is the father of Simon Davis, who is now in his fifth year. About 10 months ago, he says, he allowed the boy to go to the house of Benjamin Davis, who has refused and still refuses to give him up. Benjamin demands pay for the boy's board and clothing. Alexander Davis obtained a writ of habeas corpus directing Benjamin to bring the boy into court.

Mr. Charles Wingate, of No. 208 Raymond-street, Brooklyn, offered himself voluntarily as a witness in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday. Justice Duffy has a habit of saying "My good man," or "My good woman," and he said to Mr. Wingate, "What do you know about this case, my good man?" The witness grew red in the face, and said that he had come into the court as a gentleman, and desired to be treated like a gentleman. With this he picked up his hat and walked indignantly out of court.

Five homicide cases were placed on the calendar of Part II. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, in order to arrange for days of trial. By arrangement between Assistant District Attorney Russell and the various counsel for the defense, they were disposed of as follows: The case of Mary Sing-mong to be tried to-day; that of John Sheffer to-morrow; Louis Reno on Thursday; William Pool, Joseph Font, and James Keenan, on Friday, and the case of Francis McCormack, John Daniels, James Lynch, and James Dougherty, on Monday next.

Yesterday, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, Thomas Hogan, alias James Mann, of No. 340 East Forty-ninth-street, was accused of uttering a forged check for $17 on the National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, payable to his own order, and purporting to be signed by Abraham Vanderbeck, butcher, of No. 404 East Forty-fifth-street. Joseph Koch, shoe-dealer, of No. 329 First-avenue, appeared as complainant. He stated that about a week ago the prisoner purchased four pairs of children's shoes from him, valued at $4 65. Hogan gave the check in payment, and received $12 35 in change. Hogan pleaded not guilty, and was held in $1,000 bail.

John Barry, a burly 'longshoreman, walked into the Tombs yesterday afternoon between two officers, his face covered with little streaks of blood and a fresh supply of the same running from a little hole in his forehead. He had had some trouble in a West-street restaurant, and Officer Scheffmeyer went to his rescue. He said that he desired to go to Providence, but as soon as the officer liberated him he returned to the restaurant and renewed the trouble. When the officer arrested him he assaulted him, threw him down, and beat him, and the officer was in a bad way when he was rescued by several citizens. A sound clubbing took Barry to the Tombs and a lack of $500 bail kept him there.

One week ago to-day Jacob Rosenfield, alias Isaac Rose, a peddler, entered the livery-stable of Elijah B. Middlebrook, No. 170 East Seventy-eighth-street, and asked to be accommodated with a horse and buggy for one hour, stating that he had an invalid lady friend whom he wished to take to Central Park. Instead of going to Central Park, Rosenfield, with the horse and buggy, which are worth about $200, crossed over into Jersey City. From Jersey City he went to Newark, and thence to Elizabeth, where he was arrested on Sunday evening. Mr. Middlebrook went to Elizabeth yesterday morning and identified his property. The prisoner was arraigned before Justice Murray yesterday afternoon, and was held in default of $1,000 bail.

Officer Frederick Minck, of the Fourth Precinct, had a hearing before Justice Duffy, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of unnecessarily clubbing Patrick O'Connor, while arresting him on Sunday morning. O'Connor's reputation was shown to be bad, but he proved conclusively by his own testimony and that of several witnesses, that the officer's club was used without provocation. Minck chased O'Connor into Murphy's saloon, in Cherry-street, and, catching him in the back yard, knocked him down with the butt of his revolver, and clubbed him. Justice Duffy held Minck in $300 to answer, saying that there has lately been too much clubbing done. "There ought to be a limit to it. An officer is to use his club only when it is absolutely necessary." Officer Minck elected to be tried before a jury in the General Sessions.

AN ATTORNEY IN TROUBLE.

Paul Jauvin, at present a resident of Switzerland, presented a petition to Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, making charges against an attorney named Louis H. Pignolet. Mr. Jauvin says he was formerly a merchant, doing business in this City, but retired in 1855. In June of that year he gave a power of attorney to Pignolet to conduct his affairs for him during his absence from the City. Jauvin then left this country. In June of the present year he revoked the power of attorney. He says that Pignolet, according to the latter's own showing, owes him $23,500, which has been demanded and which Pignolet has refused to pay. He says he employed Pignolet because of his being an attorney. Pignolet, in answer, says he was merely agent for Jauvin and did not act as attorney, and further, that their relations afterward were changed to that of simple debtor and creditor, Jauvin having agreed to lend him the money on his own personal security. Pignolet says he has paid Jauvin the interest on the money. As for the principal, Pignolet says he invested that in real estate, which has greatly depreciated, and which, on a forced sale at present, would not yield the amount of the indebtedness. He offered to turn over this property to Jauvin. Judge Barrett decided yesterday that Pignolet had been employed in his capacity as an attorney, and he directed the issuing of an attachment against Pignolet in case the latter persisted in not paying Jauvin the amount of the indebtedness.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Pursuant to adjournment the Supreme Court of the United States met to-day at 12 o'clock, present Mr. Chief-Justice Waite, Mr. Justice Clifford, Mr. Justice Swayne, Mr. Justice Miller, Mr. Justice Field, Mr. Justice Strong, and Mr. Justice Bradley.

On motion of R. T. Merrick, Fillmore Beall, Esq., of Washington, was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court.

On motion of Mr. Attorney-General Devens, Seth J. Thomas, Esq., of Boston, Mass., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court.

On motion of Mr. Chauncey Shaffer, Edgar A. Turrell, Esq., of New-York City, was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court.

On motion of Mr. C. B. Goodrich, Frederick E. Bryant, Esq., of Boston, Mass., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court.

On motion of Mr. S. F. Rice, H. A. Herbert and D. D. Tracy, Esqs., of Montgomery, Ala., were admitted to practice as attorneys and counselors of this court.

On motion of Mr. P. Phillips, A. H. Handy, Esq., of Jackson, Miss., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court.

Mr. Chief-Justice Waite announced to the Bar that the court would commence the call of the docket to-morrow under the twenty-sixth rule.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

THE UNITED STATES CRIMINAL COURT.

Judge Benedict will close the business of the June Term of the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court this morning. To-morrow morning the October Term will open, and the calendar will be called and cases assigned for trial during the term. There are 66 cases on the calendar, including several post office, counterfeiting, pension fraud, bankruptcy, and revenue prosecutions, and among the more important are those of Jacob Frech, indicted for smuggling dynamite into this port; Alexander Bartow, the former Cashier of the Fishkill National Bank, indicted for embezzling the funds of the bank, and the silk smuggling cases.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct 8.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following business was transacted:

No. 170—Nash vs. Mitchell: argued by James E. Wheeler for appellant, and Samuel J. Crooks for respondent.

No. 166—Barkley vs. The Rensselaer and C. Railroad Company; argued by John B. Gale for appellant, and Irving Brown for respondent.

No. 171—White vs. Baxter; argued by John L. Hill for appellant, and Thomas G. Shearman for respondent.

No. 178—Mundy vs. Jackson; argued by William H. Hollis for appellant, and Joseph M. Dixon for respondent.

The motion calendar for Tuesday, Oct. 9, is as follows: No. 347—Jones vs. Wellwood; No. 348—In re Security Life Insurance Company; No. 367—Collins vs. Collins; No. 357—Thompson vs. Taylor; No. 358, Same vs. Same; No. 356—In re Merrill.

The following is the general calendar for Tuesday, Oct. 9: Nos. 176, 179, 180, 132, 146, 133, 189, and 191.

AN EMBEZZLER AND FORGER.

Some time during the past Summer Howard M. Thorp, book-keeper and collector for George C. McEwen, dealer in corn products at No. 142 Warren-street, disappeared, taking with him $300 which he had collected for his employer. McEwen tracked the fugitive to Pittsburg, Penn., where Thorp's relatives live, and opened communication with him through an agent named James A. Bloomfield. McEwen, through the agent, promised not to prosecute Thorp providing a portion of the stolen money was restored, and on receiving notes for $100 from Thorp's brother, gave the latter a written agreement promising not to institute criminal proceedings against the accused. After this compromise it was discovered that Thorp had obtained $375 from a Pittsburg customer on a forged check of Mr. McEwen, and for this forgery he was brought to New-York. The District Attorney of this County republished McEwen's compromise, and Assistant District Attorney Horace Russell placed Thorp on trial for embezzlement, on the specific charge of appropriating $40. The case was tried before Judge Sutherland yesterday, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, when the above facts were elicited. When Mr. Edgar M. Chipman, counsel for the prisoner, asked Mr. McEwen to explain the compromise effected by his direction, Judge Sutherland informed the witness that he had rendered himself liable to indictment for compounding a felony, whereupon McEwen refused to answer any further questions on the subject, on the ground that it would criminate himself. The jury found Thorp guilty of embezzlement. District Attorney Russell informed the court that the prisoner was also guilty of forgery, and had embezzled $2,300 from the Pond Extract Company while in their employ. Judge Sutherland sent Thorp to the State Prison for four years and six months.

LIBEL SUIT AGAINST THE WORLD.

The suit brought by Albert Speer against the *World* Company, in which the plaintiff seeks $50,000 damages for an alleged libel, was brought to trial before Judge Speir, in Part I. of the Superior Court, yesterday. It seems that the plaintiff had a building erected at Passaic, N. J., and that on Dec. 5, 1873, the walls of the structure fell in, killing several men. The Coroner's jury censured Speer, and the *World* newspaper in commenting on the occurrence, spoke of Speer as a rascal. For this, nearly two years after the publication, Speer began suit. The defendants in answer alleged that their criticism was a proper one, and was made without malice. They also attempt to justify the use of the word "rascality" in connection with Mr. Speer's conduct, and assert that the publication of the article complained of was made without any desire to injure him. The case is still on.

MLLE. AIMÉE'S LAWSUIT.

In the suit of Albert Duclos against Mlle. Maris Aimée, the latter recently caused a District Court judgment against her to be opened after she had paid the amount of the judgment. Her counsel, Coudert Brothers, applied to Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, saying that they are about to make a motion to compel the attorney for Duclos to pay over the amount of the judgment obtained from Peter Salmon, the District Court Marshal. That attorney, it is claimed, wrongfully refuses to pay the money to Aimée, after having stipulated so to do. In support of their motion, the Messrs. Coudert say that Salmon paid the money to Duclos' attorney, and that it is necessary to have his affidavit to that effect, which he refuses to make. Judge Barrett appointed Charles H. Hildreth as Referee to take Salmon's affidavit.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Kober vs. Cartwright.—It is quite evident that the statement as to a miscarriage was fabricated. The physicians deny it, and the opposing papers do not pretend to substantiate it. This characterizes the case: but, further, the proof is overwhelmingly in defendant's favor.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 3.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$2,000 Hatten 1st M. 117
5,000 N. W. C. C. G. 93¼
100 Del. & Hud.....c. 42¼
100 do.....42¼
125 do.....43
100 do.....43¼
200 do.....43¾
200 Quicksilver.....b3. 24
100 Quicksilver pf.... 44¾
100 do.....b3. 44
200 West. Un. Tel.... 83
100 do.....83¼
100 do.....83½
100 do.....83¾
500 do.....84
100 do.....84¼
300 Pacific Mail....b3. 24¾
200 do.....24¾
200 do.....24¼
100 do.....24
100 N. Y. C. & H.....109
do.....109¼
100 do.....108¾
100 do.....108½
15 do.....108¾
300 do.....108¾
100 do.....108¾
100 Mariposa pf.....b.c. 14
100 do.....14¼
100 do.....14¾
100 do.....15
100 do.....15¼
100 do.....15½
200 do.....15¾
100 do.....16
50 Ill. Cen.....76
200 do.....76¼
100 Mich. Central.....62¾
100 do.....63¼
100 do.....63½
200 do.....63¾
200 Un. Pac.....c. 67¼
200 C., C. & I.....46
100 do.....46¼
100 do.....46½
200 do.....46¾
200 do.....47
200 do.....46¾
100 do.....47
1000 Erie Rail.....14¼
500 do.....14¾
4000 do.....14
500 do.....13¾
100 do.....13¾
100 do.....13½
100 do.....13¾
300 do.....14
300 do.....14¼
1200 do.....14½
600 do.....14¾
400 do.....14⅞
1100 do.....15
100 do.....15¼
100 Rock Island.....105¼
500 do.....105¾
200 do.....105½
300 do.....105¾
300 Morris & Es.....75¾
500 St. L. K. C. & N.....6¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R.....107⅜
do.....107⅝
115,000 U. S. 5-20 C.....107
67.....107⅝
10,000 do.....c. 107¾
50,000 U. S. 5-20 R.....106¾
67.....106¾
75,000 do.....12.106¾
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C.....106
68.....109¼
40,000 U. S. 4½s '91.....109¾
B.....s3.103⅞

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 La. 7s con.....81¾
5,000 N. Car. 6s, old.....12
J. & J.....17½
10,000 Tenn. 6s, old..42¾
5,000 Tenn. 6s, n. s.....42¾
2,000 B. 6s, W. L. b.c.106
1,000 D. C. 3-65s, reg. 74
2,000 C. R. I. & P. 7s.106⅞
5,000 N. J. Cen. 1st.....100
con.....b3. 68
6,000 M. & St. P. 1st, L. C. Div.....103½
5,000 M. & St. P. 1st, C. & M. Div.100¼
100 L. S. & M. S.....b.c.s3. 72¾
1300 do.....72¾
400 do.....72¾
400 do.....72¾
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The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 9, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MARRIAGE—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. H. Beckett, Miss Effie Germon.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—STRUCK OIL—Miss Maggie Moore, Mr. J. C. Williamson.

GILMORE'S GARDEN—GRAND CONCERT AND SUMMER NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENT.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—LA MARJOLAINE, (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Marie Aimée.

PARK THEATRE—THE CRUSHED TRAGEDIAN—Mr. E. A. Sothern.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE JIBBENAINOSAY—Mr. F. B. Warde.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—LES VIVACITES DU CAPITAINE TIC.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—BURLESQUE, MINSTRELSY, &c.—Messrs. Cool White, Dave Reed.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—BURLESQUE AND NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, AND COMICALITIES.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH, MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and Evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—FAIR AND EXHIBITION OF PRODUCTS AND MECHANISM.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, for the Middle Atlantic States, warm south-easterly, veering to colder westerly, winds, rain areas, followed by clearing weather, and falling, followed by rising, barometer.

The election in Ohio to-day will derive its chief interest from the light it will cast on how far the "labor question" has become a disturbing element in politics, and from its bearing on the election of a United States Senator. Relation to other matters of national import it has none. All the parties to the very mixed contest to be decided to-day have opposed resumption on the date fixed by law, and have espoused that most pernicious of all recent financial fallacies—the remonetization of the old silver dollar. The canvass in Ohio has not been conducted on the basis of what the majority of the party accept as Republican principles, and a Republican victory would be as little a cause of encouragement as a Democratic victory would be cause for depression.

The *Herald* makes the ridiculous assertion that the Kelly candidates for Judicial and County offices to be voted for in New-York this Fall "will doubtless be chosen." At the present moment, the success of these candidates, whoever they may be, is more than doubtful, and the election of a good ticket agreed to by the three great elements of the opposition to Tammany Hall is tolerably well assured. Of course, there may be gross mismanagement or treachery on the part of the Republican or Anti-Tammany leaders, and the large majority of City voters who are opposed to the vulgar, arrogant, and corrupt rule of KELLY may thus be disappointed of a chance to make their power felt. But anything like hearty and honest co-operation on the part of those who have the duty of organizing the Anti-Tammany campaign can have but one result. The people are by no means apathetic in regard to the local issues to be settled this Fall, as the large registry made in Brooklyn on the first day—to-day being the second—has abundantly shown. Tammany's bitter and uncompromising opposition to the constitutional amendments can be effectively used to secure a large vote against all the candidates of that organization.

The preliminary meeting last night of property-owners pledged to take steps to secure the adoption of the constitutional amendments, afforded a very significant indication of the strength of the movement in favor of reform in City affairs. The list of names already secured for this work represents every important interest in the City, and includes men of both political parties. They have announced their readiness to give both time and money to the work, and it will be contrary to all previous experience in our politics, if a cause espoused by the "solid men" of the City fails to succeed. Had this class come more often to the front in local politics, there would have been no such evils in Municipal Goverment as these amendments are designed to cure. The amendments themselves will prove useless unless the spirit in which their adoption is being urged is carried into their practical working. Their enactment would give property and intelligence such a chance of asserting themselves in local affairs as they have not had in this generation, but the work will be half done when both these elements learn to assert their true influence under the existing system of representation.

The auction sale of choice of boxes for the benefit of EDWIN ADAMS, yesterday, was a striking affair. Here was a company of theatrical people, all of whom have agreed to give their time, which is the same as money, for the benefit of a brother actor who is in need. Not content with this, they add to their other offerings large premiums for the boxes sold. With a few exceptions, the actors paid sums varying from $50 to $560 for the boxes, and, in some instances, they gave back these, after paying the premium. The spirited bidding was confined to the theatrical people, who are more frequently called upon for charitable aid, outside of their own guild as in it, than any other class of people. This particular call is not peculiar in its way, but it illustrates a fact which the general public is too much disposed to overlook.

We publish to-day an interesting résumé of the causes and results of the savings bank failures in this City during the last six years. Our statement includes eighteen savings banks, representing an aggregate of over nine millions of dollars of deposits. About the affairs of two of these no information whatever could be obtained, that fact furnishing of itself a very cogent reason for some radical changes in the law affecting the appointment of Receivers. It is somewhat preposterous that while the condition of a solvent bank is matter of public record, the moment its affairs are handed over to the management of a Receiver the obtaining of information in regard to them involves a great expenditure of time and trouble, and that such information may be withheld at the caprice of the Receiver. From the twelve banks which have as yet paid anything to their depositors, about four millions and a half have been realized. The worst case is that of the Third-Avenue Bank, which failed in 1875, with $1,400,000 of deposits, and has, so far, paid only $210,000, or 15 cents on the dollar. The most favorable showing is that of the Guardian, which, in spite of questionable practices on the part of its first Receiver, has paid 95 cents on the dollar. The sixteen banks tabulated had on their books a total of 39,691 depositors.

THE PARTY OF THE SPOILS.

The friends of civil service reform were very naturally disappointed with the conduct of the Rochester Convention, but we do not suppose that they see any refuge provided for them by the Democratic Convention at Albany. The Republicans had an opportunity to aid the cause, and they not only refused, but took occasion to show both indifference to the work of reform and gross misconception of its guiding principles. But it is not to be denied that they did this after the President had tried his best to shut out office-holders from the convention. If the opponents of reform controlled two-thirds of the delegates to the convention, they owed their power largely to the carelessness and negligence of those who in theory are heartily in favor of the reform. The "machine" which Mr. CONKLING ran at Rochester was left in his hands by those who might have done a good deal more to make the convention truly representative.

But the case of the Albany convention was different. There was nothing there but machine politics. The weapons of the contending factions were the same, wielded by the same methods, and for the same ends. On the one hand, the Governor and State officers, with their corps of State-house clerks; on the other, JOHN KELLY and the subordinates of the City offices. With both the sinews of war were provided by the tax-payers; the forces were recruited from the salaried servants of the public and the prize contended for was the spoils of office—not the few beggarly State offices to be filled at the next election, but the vast array of offices which are under the control of whoever holds the reins of party leadership. No more perfect illustration of the monstrous evils of the spoils system has been afforded in a long time. The worst features of that system are that it destroys independence in politics, that it deprives conventions (and Legislatures as well) of their representative character, that it substitutes mean motives of greed for honorable ambition in political affairs, and that it brings the worst men into positions of prominence and influence. Of each of these features there was ample exemplification at Albany. So far from the delegates there being independent, or owing allegiance to their constituents, they were mere pawns moved backward and forward by the hands of party managers, distinguished only for cunning and a certain brutal energy. The level of the work of the convention was far below mere demagoguery, which has been supposed to be the besetting sin of democracies; it was the level of sordid chicane and selfish intrigue. Only those who have watched the development of the Tammany system for the past five years, since the downfall of the original Tweed Ring, can understand how low a depth has been reached by the Democratic Party under its insidious and mischievous influence.

It is not singular that the convention at Albany was silent as to civil service reform. Its managers were quite capable of the impudence necessary to set up a claim to represent the cause of reform, but they thought that they had no need of that pretense. They knew their power, and they felt that the machine which they controlled was independent of the public opinion to which any such appeal would address itself. All that they required was to make their hold on that machine secure and strong. Then they understood that they could trust to its enormous resources in the direction of corruption to carry them through. Whether they were correct in their estimate of their strength is for the public to say. There ought to be honest men enough in the Democratic Party to oppose to this arrogant assumption a firm revolt; but it is plain that the Tammany leaders do not expect any such demonstration, and think themselves able to cope with it if it should be made.

They certainly are justified in expecting a great deal from a system which is more elaborate, controls more money, and extends to wider interests than TWEED in his palmiest days ever dreamed of. The latter confined himself to vulgar stealing. He and his confederates abused in the most reckless and bungling manner the trusts on which they seized in the departments of the City Government. But the new system not only embraces the City, with its large expenditures and its army of officials, but it extends to the courts, employs the most arbitrary and powerful instruments of the law, levies its contributions through Receiverships and Trusteeships, and finds in the manipulation of every bankrupt corporation a new mine of wealth and power. Its ramifications not only cover the great State of New-York but pass into neighboring States, and whenever the law lays its hand on corporate assets of any kind, the Tammany leader and his allies are at hand to claim their share, and often a lion's share.

The importance of a thorough reform in the Federal civil service consists largely in the fact that it is necessary to begin with that in order to reach effectively the evils which demand reform in the several States, and in our own State it is plain that the worst evils are incontestably with the State system and the municipal system which depends on that of the State and derives from it its authority and power. Nothing could be more absurd or short-sighted than for the sincere friends of a reform of the service to suppose that they can advance that end by strengthening the men who live by the spoils system in New-York State. There is not in the Democratic Party, as at present conducted here, the feeblest element of real reform. On the contrary, the party is in the hands of leaders who have the most powerful motives to oppose reform, and who would oppose it consistently and desperately wherever it showed itself. Democracy in New-York at present is given over, bound hand and foot, to JOHN KELLY, who reigns by virtue of his capacity to administer the spoils system in its extremest form. It has and can have no connection with any rational and genuine reform. It is essentially a machine party, and KELLY'S methods of administering it include the worst of those which civil service reformers feel the need of breaking down, while to these are added others more corrupting and dangerous than the Federal service has ever seen.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPLICATIONS.

Our news columns have within the last few days afforded evidence of the slight progress that has been effected in the affairs of the insolvent life insurance companies. The insufficiency of the law for the protection of the policy-holders' property is not more strikingly exemplified than the remissness or incapacity of the State Department in cases where the reasons for prompt and decisive action are too clear to be misunderstood. And the impunity which the law, as administered here, gives to offenders whom New-Jersey officials would bring to punishment, has its counterpart in the inexplicable failure to prosecute persons whom the Department at Albany has arraigned as criminals.

The case of the Universal Company is in more than one respect unique. On the showing of the State Superintendent, its assets fall far short of its liabilities. The statement which rendered this fact clear also revealed an extraordinary series of transactions on the part of persons connected with the company. Accepting as true the details furnished—and as regards the general question of management they remain unchallenged—two points were established: one, that in the interest of the policy-holders steps ought to be taken to secure whatever assets remain; the other, that those who had been concerned in the management, being directly responsible for the insolvency, should be deprived of all control. It was obvious that men who had betrayed their trust, who had used their opportunities for their own benefit, regardless of the policy-holders, and some of whose transactions had been, to say the least, equivocal, if not criminally corrupt, could not too soon be deprived of the power they had abused. As for the stockholders, who, in consideration of a comparatively paltry investment, had had the manipulation of the company's business, they had no moral right to a voice in the discussion of the courses open for adoption. They were responsible for the negligence, the irregularities, the general mismanagement which culminated in the loss of a large portion of the money contributed by the policy-holders, and decency required that they should quietly stand aside, leaving others to do the best that could be done with the wreck. Exactly where the duty of the Superintendent ends in a case of this nature, and where the duty of the Attorney-General begins, we do not pretend to determine, but the report of the former functionary left no room to doubt that the most summary method sanctioned by the law should be taken to wrest control from hands that had proved themselves unworthy of it, and to guard the interests which they had neglected.

When the indignation excited by the exposure had in some degree abated, the modest mismanagers came forward with a proposition that final measures should be postponed with the view of enabling them to make terms with the policy-holders preliminary to a resumption of business. The proposal was judicially concurred in, mainly because the Superintendent was cited as a consenting party. If there had been any lingering faith in Mr. SMYTH'S fitness for his position, it must have vanished when he thus stultified himself, and became the ally of men he had convicted of maladministration. His conduct became still more censurable when the fact appeared that the motion was made in the interest of the stockholders and old managers alone, and that the plan submitted amounted to a distinct confession of the company's insolvency. It was, in brief, this: that to balance assets and liabilities, the policy-holders should submit to a "scaling" of their policies to the extent of one-half; that the management should be, as hitherto, vested exclusively in the stockholders; and that on this basis the company should go on. We omit vague talk of the possible restoration of the large liability meanwhile to be blotted out, because on the face of things such an event could not happen. A discredited life insurance company can have no future, whatever reorganization it may undergo. It cannot outlive distrust. When, as in this instance, the proposal to obtain out of new business the means of benefiting the old, is coupled with the condition that the persons charged with mismanagement shall be restored to power, its absurdity equals its impudence. The gift of prophecy was not needed to tell the fate that awaited it. The policy-holders, as a body, do not intend to allow the stockholders to waste the remaining half of the assets, or to shield the misconduct for which in equity they are responsible. We shall now see how Mr. SMYTH behaves. If his prudential instinct be stronger than his sense of duty he may return to the position he never should have abandoned, and the winding-up proceedings which in a storm of official virtue he initiated may go on. We advise the policy-holders, however, to take nothing for granted, and to prepare for a contest in their own behalf which a well-organized department would wage for them.

The prospect is not a pleasant one in the present unsatisfactory condition of the law. It is not more certain that the law as it stands fails to provide guarantees for sound or even honest management than that it fails to afford proper relief to the victims of mismanagement. Mr. PIERSON, the Receiver of the Guardian Mutual, the Widows' and Orphans' Mutual, and we know not how many other concerns that have been merged into companies not sounder than themselves, has reported to the Supreme Court some of the technical problems which embarrass him in the performance of his duties. The questions he asks the court to answer prove that the whole subject is a muddle, and that the legal system which agents of the companies in the Legislature contrive to keep as it is, provides no adequate remedy for the wrongs endured by the holders of policies in amalgamated and insolvent companies. The schemers who arrange the amalgamations and profit by them have only to concoct a little dexterous book-keeping to frustrate efforts for bringing them to a reckoning, and to render a just division impossible. Whether the skill of the accountant is unequal to the unraveling of the mysteries of life insurance book-keeping as practiced when amalgamation occurs, Mr. PIERSON does not explain. The interrogatories he propounds are, however, a confession that the policy-holders in the companies in question have a slim chance of obtaining what belongs to them. The unpunished managers got the lion's share, and a good part of what they left will be consumed in legal processes. The whole statement is disheartening as well as disgraceful. It forces upon us the conclusion that the legislation in relation to life insurance not only fails to provide good management and to punish those who are guilty of bad management, but interposes various vexatious obstacles between the plundered policy-holder and the enforcement of his acknowledged rights.

We catch a glimpse of another class of difficulties in the report of ex-Gov. PARKER, the Receiver of the New-Jersey Mutual. Of all the swindles that have come to light none is more audacious than this. Some of its features are partially hidden by the intimacy that existed between its management and that of the Continental, but enough is clear to establish the fact that the records have been perverted and the property of the policy-holders misapplied, not only with great recklessness but, so far, with absolute impunity. A simple transfer from New-Jersey to New-York baffles the civil law, and enables the guilty parties to escape the punishment which the former State would mete to them. It is not necessary to assume that Gov. ROBINSON obstructs the course of justice. But the record of rascalities in connection with the New-Jersey Mutual illustrates a weakness of the inter-State relationship under cover of which corporate mismanagement, however shameless in its dishonesty, may obtain almost complete immunity.

THE STATE CANVASS.

The issues to be decided by the political campaign that has just opened in this State are simple ones, and of local importance only. Political hacks, for their own purposes, may seek to mix the affairs of the nation with matters which concern the State only, and through their personal organs they may give to this or that political campaign an appearance of national importance; but among the people—the masses of the voters of this State at this time—it cannot be doubted that there is little or no interest regarding what may be called general politics. The Southern policy they regard as a fixed fact, they are willing to let the President carry on his experiment in his own way, and they are still waiting patiently for him to put in operation the excellent civil service precepts advanced by him in his letter accepting the nomination for the Presidency.

The people of New-York cannot, however, in justice to themselves fail to take a lively interest in the local issues to be decided in this State at the next election. JOHN KELLY'S man SPINOLA frankly stated one of the foremost of these, when in his speech before the Albany Convention he declared that should the Democracy gain control of the next Legislature they would so redistrict the State that they could continue themselves in power for a dozen years to come. Having such power, no observing and fair-minded man can doubt how they would use it. The constitutional amendments, in the passage of which every citizen of the State is vitally interested, would be laid aside indefinitely, the much-needed municipal reform measures proposed by Senator WOODIN and other Republicans would be heard of no more, every demand for a better and more economical government of our cities would be made in vain. And just how the State would be ruled under such a condition of things was made reasonably clear by the performances of the Democratic Convention already alluded to. Secure in the knowledge of their past successes, and believing that it would be impossible to drive them from the position which they now occupy, the Democratic managers forgot the caution which is habitual to them in their hours of adversity, and for once displayed themselves in their true colors. Regarding "reform," the old and time-worn pretense upon which they have been trading for the past three years, they have now nothing to say. They have boldly repudiated and cast out the men among them who at least professed to be respectable, and once more returned to their old loves, Tammany Hall and the canal ring. Under such leadership it would be useless for them to disguise their intentions, impossible for them to conceal the fact that they seek power solely for the purpose of serving their own ends and satisfying the demands of the hungry army that follows them and does their work. Should they succeed it will not be because they have deceived, or attempted to deceive, the people as to their purposes. Their nomination of ALLEN C. BEACH to be Secretary of State is of itself a plain indication that they care nothing for appearance, and a distinct announcement that even their pretense of reform is now at an end. For the record of the gentleman named we need not apply to Republican sources. His own party friends are sufficiently severe in their denunciation of him. According to their testimony he did not live through "the flush times under TWEED" without profiting by the position of Lieutenant-Governor, which he then held; according to the same evidence he shared in the plunder of the Canal Ring, and his bitter hostility to TILDEN is to be attributed to the fact that "the Reformer's" Canal Commission unearthed some of his "irregularities." Further than this, he has been specifically charged by numerous Democratic journals of the Tilden stripe with having swindled the State out of a large sum while he was Lieutenant-Governor, and living in Albany, by charging mileage at the rate of thirty cents a mile for each mile from Watertown, his home, every time he attended a meeting of the Canal Board in the State Capital.

Between such men as this, nominated by order of JOHN KELLY and the Canal Ring, and bound to do their bidding, and the candidates on the Republican ticket respectable voters need not hesitate. It is not a question of party; the present issue rises above politics. The election to be held in this State next November is to decide, not whether Republicans or Democrats shall make laws and govern, but whether or not the people will allow themselves to be ruled indefinitely by a clique of unscrupulous political hacks, who make no secret of their designs, and boldly nominate for high offices men who, according to the testimony of their friends, are neither respectable nor trustworthy.

SUBTLE TACTICS.

There is manufactured in one of the sheep-raising districts of California a spirituous tipple known as "shepherd's delight." It is designed to exhilarate those hardy sons of toil for whom benzine, "tarantula juice," and "tanglefoot" have no longer any charms. A shepherd, maddened with this beverage, and lost to all sense of his own responsibility, has been known to steal his own sheep and hide them in the bush for two days, or until such time as he recovered from his infatuation. Something like this appears to have become the inspiration of the Democratic Party. The Democracy has been so long accustomed to cheating its adversaries that, with a sort of "shepherd's delight," it steals from itself. The Albany Convention was like a menagerie, where every one of the animals snatches the provender of every other animal. The delegates were trying on each other the same game with which they had together attempted to beat outsiders many a time and oft. The old-ticket men were beaten by the Democratic trick of "getting up a contest." To destroy the balance of power which the old-ticket men had in the convention, Tammany invented contests in some of the districts friendly to Anti-Tammany. This gave the virtual control into the hands of Tammany by neutralizing, for the time being, the strength of its enemies. It was the old, old tactics over again. The Democratic Party had begun to cheat itself. At last, the Democratic managers had begun to cheat each other.

In the Presidential election of 1876, while the returns came slowly in from two or three States, the Democrats made ready "to get up a contest." They declared that TILDEN was elected because they had said he would be—had even said he was. In vain the count in the States which they claimed was certified to show a majority for the Republican candidate. In Oregon especially the case was so clear that the more candid Democrats admitted that they did not believe that the Cronin business was anything more than a subterfuge. But it answered their purpose, which was to carry the case up to the House of Representatives—to cast a cloud of doubt on all subsequent proceedings, and, if possible, to snatch some advantage out of the confusion which was sure to arise. The game was to "make a contest," and trust to luck and audacity for the sequel. And the men who are shouting "fraud!" to this day are only illustrating the cunning of the Democratic managers, who, without having any title themselves, have endeavored to cast a blot on the title of their betters. The bogus contests compelled the organization of a new tribunal; and it was through no fault of the Democrats that they did not snatch the prize which was not theirs. The same game is being played at Washington in the organization of the House of Representatives. As soon as it was found that the Democrats had probably lost the House, or had saved it only by a dangerously small majority, word went out to "get up contests." The result is that, wherever the least excuse could be found, Democrats are pretending to contest the seats of regularly elected Republican Representatives. According to trustworthy accounts, Clerk ADAMS, who makes up the first roll-call, and who wants to be re-elected, has put the Democratic contestants on the roll and has left off the Republicans. To be sure, when the injustice of this is pointed out, the Democrats, with a fine show of fairness, say, "Oh, well, if you have a right to a seat it will be given you after the organization of the House." But it happens that the organization of the House depends upon the exclusion or admission of the contestants. Mr. Clerk ADAMS, whose bread and butter depends on organizing the House in the interest of his party, carries out the party programme. Some of the Democrats whose names he has put on his roll have not the ghost of a right to a seat. He arrogates to himself the right of decision in each case, and always decides in favor of Democrats whose claims would not have been heard of if the election in the House were not a close one.

Mr. TILDEN'S chickens came home to roost when his friends attempted to organize the Albany Convention in the interests of FAIRCHILD, BIGELOW, and the rest of the old-ticket men. It was necessary for Tammany to do with several Anti-Tammany counties precisely what Mr. TILDEN had done with Oregon—get up a contest. Nobody pretended that Orleans, Kings, and Rensselaer Counties had sent Tammany delegates. But it was pretended that grounds for a contest existed long enough to disfranchise those counties in the first proceedings. So the votes of several Anti-Tammany delegations were deliberately suspended until Tammany had seized the convention. The old trick was more successful when played by Democrats on Democrats than it had been when played on a common antagonist. When it was too late for the genuine delegates to influence the result, the bogus contest was abandoned; the improvised contestants had played their part, and the suspended members were graciously allowed to cast their harmless votes. It was an edifying spectacle. It was a thief picking his own pocket, a burglar breaking into his own house, a liar trying to deceive himself. Of course, if this is to be the rule of the Democracy hereafter, we must, on general principles, concede in advance the victory to the most successful trickster. When two factions are quarreling for the control of a convention, that which makes the most contests in representative districts will win. And by and by all of the seats will be contested, and nobody will have a right on the roll of delegates. This is the result of "running a trick into the ground."

THE OUTLOOK IN OHIO.

EVERYBODY AT SEA—NEITHER PARTY CLAIMING THE STATE—THE CONTEST FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 8.—The situation to-night is full of uncertainty. Never before has there been so little confidence manifested on either side on the eve of an election. The two elements that derange all calculations are the stay-at-home Republicans and the Working Men's vote. There is nothing to add to the Democratic strength, and if the Republicans would only come up to their customary vote in an off year there could be no doubt of the result. Whether they will do this or not is a matter of much doubt. Advices from various parts of the State show that dissatisfaction with the course of the President will keep many away from the polls. The Working Men and Greenback combination will poll from 20,000 to 25,000 votes, and in the mining districts and some of the northern counties they will draw largely from the Republicans. In Cincinnati, Columbus, and other manufacturing centres, they will probably affect the Democrats most. The tendency of the Working Men with Democratic antecedents, however, is to go with their regular party in the last extremity, and this adds uncertainty to the issue.

The Democrats will find their usual tactics in this State much impeded by the newly enacted Registry law. The thousands of fraudulent votes cast in recent elections in the large cities, and in the counties bordering on Indiana and Kentucky, cannot well be repeated to-morrow, and this will result in a great advantage to the Republicans. In Hamilton County the Democratic campaign is being managed by Banning, who was elected to Congress last Fall by Holland's repeaters. He finds himself much embarrassed by the Registry law, and by the circumstance that his most trusty helpers in the last campaign are in the Penitentiary. This county will probably go Republican.

Rumors are afloat that the Democrats are trading largely in different parts of the State to secure the Legislature at the expense of the Governor. The fight for the Legislature is being managed in behalf of the Democracy by George H. Pendleton, who has his ambition fixed upon the United States Senatorship. He has worked unceasingly, and his chances for winning are not as poor as Stanley Matthews and Gen. Garfield might wish.

TO-DAY'S ELECTIONS.

STATE OFFICERS AND LEGISLATURES TO BE CHOSEN IN OHIO AND IOWA—THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITIES OF 1875 AND 1876.

General elections will be held to-day in the States of Ohio and Iowa. In the former a full ticket of State officers will be chosen, besides a Legislature, which will elect a United States Senator. An amendment to the State Constitution reorganizing the Judiciary and an act to authorize free banking will also be voted upon. There are six distinct tickets in the field for State officers, namely, Republican, Democratic, Greenback, Prohibition, and two of Working Men. The Republican ticket is headed by William H. West, for Governor, the Democratic by Richard M. Bishop, the Greenback by Stephen Johnson; the Prohibition by Henry A. Thompson, and L. H. Bond and Stephen Johnson, respectively, head the two Working Men's tickets. Last year the vote for President in the State was as follows: Hayes, 330,698; Tilden, 323,182; Smith, 1,636; Cooper, 3,057; Hayes' majority over all, 2,747; over Tilden, 7,516. In 1875 the vote for Governor was: Hayes, 297,817; Allen, 292,273; Hayes' majority, 5,444.

In Iowa a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Supreme Court Judge, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and a Legislature will be chosen. There are four tickets in the field, the Republican being headed by John H. Gear for Governor, the Democratic by John P. Irish, the Greenback by Daniel P. Stubbs, and the Prohibition by Elias Jessup. Last year the vote for President was as follows: Hayes, 171,327; Tilden, 112,099; Cooper, 9,001; Hayes' majority over all, 50,227. In 1875 the vote for Governor was: Kirkwood, (Republican,) 125,058; Leffler, (Democrat,) 93,359; Kirkwood's majority, 31,699.

DEATH OF GEN. JOHN E. BENDIX.

THE LIFE AND SERVICES OF A BRAVE NEW-YORK SOLDIER.

Gen. John E. Bendix, a distinguished officer of volunteers during the rebellion, and more recently a Brigadier-General in the National Guard of this State, died on Sunday night; at his residence, No. 77 Bank-street, at the age of 59 years. Gen. Bendix was born on board the steamer Sarah, on Aug. 28, 1818, on the St. Lawrence River. His parents, who were Germans, returned to their native land soon after, and educated the boy in the common schools. While yet in his teens, young Bendix settled in New-York and learned the trades of pattern maker and machinist. Having a predilection for military duty, he joined the Ninth Regiment, State Militia, as private in 1847. He gradually rose to the rank of a commissioned officer, and in October, 1859, was made Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eleventh Regiment. At the outbreak of the Rebellion Gen. Bendix organized the Seventh Regiment of Volunteers, of which command he was elected Colonel. The regiment was mustered into the United States service on the date of its organization, April 23, 1861, and on May 26, embarked on the steamer Empire City for Fortress Monroe. The fortress was reached on the 28th, but the regiment remained on board the vessel until the following day, when Gen. Bendix was ordered, to join an expedition in command of Col. Phelps. On June 9 he was ordered to take command of detachments of the First Vermont and Fourth Massachusetts, in conjunction with a portion of his own regiment, the Seventh, and with that force—900 men—joined an expedition against Big Bethel, where he lost seven of his command. Gen. Bendix resigned from the Seventh soon after, and received his commission as Colonel of the Tenth Regiment of Volunteers from Gov. Morgan on Sept. 2, 1861. The regiment performed duty at Fortress Monroe during the Winter months, and on April 9 and 10, 1862, participated in the engagement with the rebel ram Merrimac. Leaving Fortress Monroe on May 9, Gen. Bendix's command joined an expedition against Norfolk, Va., which was taken on the following day. The regiment was then placed in possession of the fortifications in Norfolk Harbor, where it remained until June 6, when Gen. Bendix received orders to report to McClellan, and was by that General assigned to the Fourth Brigade, Third Division of Regulars. He took an active part in the seven days' fighting in the Wilderness, losing 30 men in killed and wounded. Gen. Bendix was himself wounded on the ankle, but did not leave the field. He also participated in the second battle of Bull Run, the battle of Antietam, and at Fredericksburg. During the engagement at the last-named place on Dec. 12, 1862, Gen. Bendix was removed from the field of conflict suffering from a serious wound in the neck. He then returned to his home in this City on a leave of absence of 20 days. Rejoining his regiment on Jan. 16, 1863, he was assigned to the command of the Third Brigade, Third Division of the Second Corps, and remained in command until [illegible] when the Tenth was ordered home to be mustered out of the service. He was made Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers Aug. 28, 1865, and was appointed to the same rank in the State National Guard on Sept. 6, 1866. Gen. Bendix organized the Third Regiment (Bendix Zouaves) in November, 1865. He retired from the service in 1871. His funeral will take place from his late residence to-morrow at 2 P. M., and will be attended by representatives of the Masonic fraternity, with which he was prominently connected.

GENERAL NOTES.

Another negro has been sent to the Kentucky Penitentiary for 99 years for murder.

The Chicago *Times* thus puts it: "That battered old hulk, The Tilden, is beached at last."

The Democrats of Franklin County, this State, have nominated William P. Cantwell for Assembly.

According to the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, Senator Angus Cameron, of Wisconsin, is "in print as an anti-Administration person."

The Earl and Countess of Dufferin and suite have returned to Ottawa from their long tour in the North-western British Possessions.

Senator Ben. H. Hill has written a column letter to say that in his opinion the growing interests of Georgia demand the selection of Atlanta as the State capital.

A Virginia paper says that the Moffett punch is gaining in public favor every day, and the noisy and dictatorial proceedings of the liquor-dealers are beginning to excite disgust.

An Indiana paper relates that on Sunday morning there was no Sunday-school in one of the churches of its town because wasps had taken possession of the house and showed fight.

Nearly $1,000 has been subscribed of the $2,500 necessary to establish in Boston the proposed school for teaching girls and women carving and modeling in plaster, clay, and wood.

The Milwaukee (Wis.) *Sentinel* has taken on new type and discarded its old elaborate display head lines, and is now one of the neatest, as it has long been one of the ablest, journals in the West.

The election in Colorado having been held, and woman suffrage defeated, Miss Susan B. Anthony is announced to deliver in Denver her lecture entitled, "Woman Wants Work, Not the Ballot."

The New-Orleans *Times* says that thousands of unemployed men linger in that city, while urgent invitations are being sent to the people of the North to come and settle upon the fertile lands of Louisiana.

The San Francisco Academy of Sciences, alone of the beneficiaries, refuses to accept the compromise with John H. Lick, and thus prevents the settlement of the estate, and the payment of the legacies.

Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, is to speak in Madison to-morrow night. He is reported to be opposed to the civil service reform rule, and there is much curiosity to know what his views are respecting the Southern policy.

The Fall River (Mass.) *News* says that the American Print Works in that city are now running on half time, and it is expected will shut down entirely in about 10 days. At present only 12 out of the 20 machines are in operation.

Robert Keith, of San Francisco, has sued Archibald Borland for $100,000 damages, for alienating the affections of his wife. There are no men in this part of the country who could be induced to sell out for any such paltry sum as that.

A Kentucky Democratic paper, that lately said many complimentary things of Gov. Colquitt, of Georgia, because he sometimes preaches, sneers at Secretary Thompson for doing the same wise thing. We prefer to think it was sincere in the first case.

Moved by the numerous cowardly murders in Kentucky, the Louisville *Courier-Journal* breaks forth: "The puppy that is afraid to go among his fellow-men without a navy-six on his hip, ought to be kicked out of society on the tiptoe of public sentiment."

Somebody has sent us a profusely marked copy of the Meridian (Miss.) *Mercury*, whose exclusive object in life seems to be the blind defense of the Kemper County murderers, with an occasional prediction of untold evils to befall any one seeking to bring them to justice.

Hon. Thomas S. Bocock has accepted a nomination for the Virginia House of Delegates, promising to labor for economy and retrenchment, and saying that in his judgment harmony between all sections of the Union, and among all classes, professions, and conditions of men, is the supreme need of the hour, and he who recklessly, and without sufficient cause, disturbs it is a mischief-maker in its worst sonse.

The coolest paragraph we have seen in a Southern paper for a week past is this from the Atlanta *Constitution*: "Much has been said in the papers about Gen. Toombs' disabilities being in the way of his running for the Senate. We have often heard that Gen. Gordon was in favor of a general amnesty, and we hope he will push this matter before the next Congress." "Gen." Gordon favors it!

The committee in Chicago having the erection of the Douglas monument in charge have decided that the present foundation of the monument is not strong enough to support the column, and have voted to tear it down and rebuild a solid foundation of granite. The remains of Senator Douglas will have to be removed while this is being done. The committee determined to push the work through to a rapid completion.

Gen. A. C. Smith, of Minnesota, who says he is an old Jeffersonian, Jacksonian, Bentonian, War Democrat, has written a lively letter of protest against the action of the Democratic State Convention in nominating for Governor Mr. Banning, a Greenbacker, whose "political laboratory has ever been filled with all of the vagaries and absurdities of the old Federal, National Republican, and Whig Parties of 50 years ago."

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* is making itself a laughing-stock by trying to work up a feeling of indignation among the Democrats of Indiana at Senator McDonald's promise to pair off with Senator Morton as soon as the latter reached Washington. The Chicago *Tribune* recalls to mind that when Mr. McDonald's daughter was lingering with painful illness last Winter, he desired to pay her a visit. Important political questions were being considered in the Senate, and one vote appeared to be as important, politically, then as it possibly can be now. Under these circumstances Senator Morton urged him to go home, and proposed to pair off with him during his absence, and the proposition was accepted by Senator McDonald.

One of Virginia's statesmen has lately addressed his countrymen in a letter, in which he speaks in this grandiloquent, if not injudicious, style: "As the human system is liable to ills which cannot be reached by the medicines of the shops, so there are often diseases in the body politic which legislative nostrums alone can never cure. Time, the soft breath of whose swift-rolling chariot-wheels cools the passions and soothes the wounds of the human heart; Faith, the great inspirer of noble deeds, faith in the resources of our country, in our own capabilities, and in the fostering care of a superintending Providence; Energy in the discharge of every duty, public and private: these three essential agents of restoration and progress in our State have been doing, and must be allowed and incited still further to do their appropriate offices."

WORKING MEN'S STATE CONVENTION.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 8.—The Working Men's State Convention met here this morning to nominate candidates for State officers. The convention was called to order by George Blair, of New-York, President of the Working Men's Assembly. John J. Jumo, of Syracuse, was temporary Chairman, and M. F. McKernan, of Troy, Secretary. There were 100 delegates present. There was a contesting delegation from Albany, but the dispute was amicably settled. The following were elected permanent officers: President, George Blair, of New-York; First Vice-President, Charles Rosenkrans, New-York; Second Vice-President, J. P. Rickard, Monroe County; Third Vice-President, P. H. McCormick, Albany; Secretary, M. F. McKernan, Troy; Assistant Secretary, T. J. Jackson, Chemung County; Treasurer, A. B. Silbey, Schenectady; Sergeant-at-Arms, P. J. Carroll, Tioga County. A committee of 15 on resolutions was appointed. A committee of five was appointed to confer with a committee from the Greenback Convention. The afternoon was occupied in discussing the disfranchisement amendment to the State Constitution. Addresses were made by Messrs. Connelly, of New-York; La Boeuf, of Oohoes; Graham, of New-York, and ex-Assemblyman Graham, of Rochester.

JOURNALISM IN ENGLAND.

THE NEW ERA AT ITS WORST.

FEW PERSONAL ITEMS—THE WAR BETWEEN A COUPLE OF LITTERATEURS—UNCLEAN REVELATIONS—SENSATIONS IN "THE EAST."

From our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1877.

At last the old country has eclipsed the ew. America may beat England at Creedoor; the States may run Great Britain hard Philadelphia, but Jonathan's supremacy in ersonal journalism is at an end. Rowdyism the press is no longer a trans-Atlantic characristic. John Bull has got even with Chicago d Cincinnati. There is a row in London just ow worthy of the backwoods of journalism. he most extraordinary feature of the story is hat the blackguardism is initiated in a highlass publication, and that the offending pen is rielded by a poet. The *Contemporary Review* s the medium of the sin, the sinner is Buhanan. The author is not unknown in he States. He has written some admirable erse, and he is the writer of a powerful novel alled *The Shadow of the Sword* recently republished in New-York and Canada. He lately ued the *Examiner* for libel and recovered damges. The case arose out of an attack which Buchanan made on "the fleshly school of oetry." The *Examiner* defended Swinburne, he apostle of that so-called school, and proved n court that Buchanan himself had written ome certain uncleanly stanzas. Buchanan is n Ishmaelite among littérateurs and jouralists. His arrogance borders on madness. e once wrote an anonymous article in praise f himself. He is the author of two dramas hich failed—"A Madcap Prince" and "Coinne," produced two years ago at the Lyceum. n connection with the first piece he was the ause of a clever *jeu d'esprit*. He was called before the curtain, and he appeared in a very outre costume. A satirical journal, edited by an American in London, called attention to the author's strange attire. Mr. Buchanan replied, and charged the critic with having on this occasion had "a glass too much." The editor, in reply, said: "It is true that our critic had a glass too much for Mr. Buchanan—it was an opera-glass."

The *Contemporary Review* has been waning in irculation since the staff went over to the *Nineteenth Century*, and made that periodical famous. Mr. Strahan, the editor-publisher, cast about him for a sensation. He applied to Buchanan. The September number of the *Contemporary* commenced a new series of articles called "Signs of the Times." The first paper is devoted to "The Newest Thing in Journalism," which is a fierce attack upon newspapers generally, but more particularly upon the new high-priced journals, The *World*, *Truth*, *Mayfair*, the *Whitehall Review*, *London*, and the almost effete *Vanity Fair*. The essay was not signed, and Mr. Buchanan may say that he has a right to shield himself behind the anonymous character of his work. But everybody knew who wrote the article, and one of the aggrieved editors wrote and asked if he would disavow the authorship, to which the poet made no reply. The article declares that "we know not where to put our hand upon more than two or three newspapers such as honest men may read in patience, and in some sort of endurance if not comfort." *Vanity Fair* is denounced as lecherous and fleshly, the work of a snob, if not of a pimp. The editor of that poor reflection of kitchen manners which are promulgated as Mayfair morality, has certainly laid himself open to dissection, but perhaps Mr. Buchanan is hardly the man to assume superior airs and society tone. His swoop down upon the *World* is, however, in the worst taste, seeing that his onslaught is upon the editor personally rather than a critical review of his journal, and other persons are hit in cruel asides who should have been safe from the Buchanan club. He calls the editor a snob, in whose society "no respectable men, not to say gentlemen," would be seen for 10 minutes. He charges him with retailing the secrets of private life and inventing calumnies against women. He sneers at the *World's* "Celebrities at Home," intimates that if Yates is received in "the house and club of Mæcenas" it is only because "he amuses as a buffoon or is serviceable as a butt." The mention by the *World* of Miss Braddon is made available for a wicked reference to that accomplished lady's marital relations. Mrs. Maxwell [Miss Braddon] is undoubtedly the wife of her husband. Their marriage is on the records, and they live a happy, exemplary, and useful life. How strange is the blindness of too many critics, who often, while condemning the bad taste of another, are guilty of the offense they decry. Buchanan professes to be shocked at Yates for admitting personal gossip about a lady into his columns, and thereupon in the same sentence he assails the reputation of one of the best and cleverest of women.

To-day, when the clubs had almost forgotten the *Contemporary* article, literary and journalistic society has received a shock which has no equal in my memory. If Mr. Buchanan has sent up the sale of the *Contemporary* by his virulent essay, Mr. Edmund Yates has given his own journal, the *World*, such a fillip by his reply that the paper is "sold out" whenever you ask for it, and the presses are running off second editions. Whether the character of the article to which Mr. Yates has affixed his name will tend to advance the permanent interests of the *World* remains to be seen. That he is justified in resenting Buchanan's gratuitous insults nobody denies. Indeed, while a thrill of horror seems to run through journalistic society at the way in which Yates has retaliated, there is no sympathy for Buchanan. His hand has forever been against everybody. He has stabbed friends and foes in the dark. He has committed acts of ingratitude that might fairly ostracize him from decent society. But the general opinion is that Yates has done the *World* no good in crushing a reptile upon its pages and leaving the stains of his dirty work to the gaze of all his readers. But that is Yates' business, not mine. He justifies his bitter reply in some brief reminiscences, in which he sketches the nature of Buchanan's attack upon him, and then, having hinted at the services he had rendered Buchanan at the outset of his career, he proceeds to tear his opponent to pieces in the following terms:

"In the Winter of 1861 I was engaged to assist my old friend Mr. George Augustus Sala, under whose guidance a new magazine, *Temple Bar*, was about to appear. Even in those days Mr. Sala had comparatively little leisure, and he was good enough to leave much of the detailed management of the magazine to me, reserving to himself, of course, the power of veto as regards contributors and contributions. To my private house one evening, bearing a letter of introduction from a common acquaintance, came Mr. R. W. Buchanan, then a mere youth of two or three and twenty, very shabby, very dirty, very 'creepy' altogether. Mr. Buchanan is in the frequent habit of quoting Mr. Browning's phrase about a 'scrofulous French novel;' but I am of opinion, having tried both, that a scrofulous Scotch poet is a far more unpleasant objectin a room. He told me of his woes, of his poverty, (which was positively appalling;) of the kindness which had been shown to him and to a friend of his, another Scotch genius, then no more, by a well-known nobleman who is never tired of doing similar kindnesses; he made a most piteous appeal to me to give him work; and all the time he was talking he kept rubbing the fingers of one hand into the interstices of the fingers of the other in a manner which made me shudder. He talked glibly; he showed me scraps of his poems. As I listened to him, I tried to think of Burns and Chatterton; but as I looked at him, I could not help also thinking of the practical benevolence of the Duke of Argyll and of the vaunted virtues of Keating's insect powder. I spoke to Mr. Sala about this young man of the name of Buchanan, and to the proprietor of the magazine. I obtained for him not only constant remunerative work, but advances of money from his employer, Mr. Maxwell, who in his own person and through his wife, *née* Miss Braddon, is sneered at and ridiculed in the *Contemporary* article. I myself, from time to time, lent him small sums to carry him on. His connection with *Temple Bar* lasted as long as I had anything to do with the magazine, for many months, during which I always endeavored to befriend him. That I carried out my intention is, I think, evidenced by the dedication of a book, which I suppose is still extant, written by Mr. Buchanan in conjunction with a Mr. Gibbon, and inscribed to me in affectionate and grateful terms. I have also one or two presentation copies of Mr. Buchanan's poems, on the fly-leaf of which is written, in his own hand, my name with this line: '*Non tu sine pectore corpus.* From his sincere friend, R. B."

"For 10 years at least I have seen nothing of Mr. Buchanan. I knew, in common with the rest of the world, that he had failed as a poet, as a novelist, as a playwright; I knew that, shielded by the mask and cloak of pseudonimity, he had stabbed some great reputations in the back, and had had his moral ulcers laid bare by the scapel of judicial cross-examination. Further than this I know nothing. I have had no dispute with Mr. Buchanan; no word of anger has passed between us. When last I saw him I was his friend; when last he addressed me I was his benefactor. But now, without word or deed on my part, all is changed. I, who stepped out of my way to do this man a kindness, and out of my own small means lent him money to buy bread for his stomach and sulphur for his back, am 'a retailer of gossip, with whom no society of respectable men, not to say gentlemen, would associate for 10 minutes;' while Mr. Robert Williams Buchanan, who stings the hand that succored him, and anonymously stabs those who saved his tainted life, is a *Contemporary Reviewer*, the *soi-disant* guide, philosopher, and friend of 'all cleanly people who respect honest literature and live earnest lives.'"

The article is headed in large type "A Scrofulous Scotch Poet," and is signed boldly "Edmund Yates." It has been read aloud in many of the clubs. It is the talk of London. There was a rumor this evening that Buchanan had horsewhipped Yates, but I expect Buchanan will be content with an action for libel; which, it is said, he has already instructed his solicitor to commence. *Truth* has not replied to the *Contemporary*. The *Whitehall Review* has discussed "The Newest Thing in Journalism" with kid-glove moderation. Mr. Strahan is delighted at the sensation created by his September number. A Scotchman himself, he has no sympathy, nevertheless, with his Scotch contributor who has not selected his foes from among his English contemporaries. In his early days he was assisted by his able compatriots, Gibbon and Black, both distinguished Scotchmen in London, both novelists, both journalists. Buchanan has reviled the pair of them in print and out of print, in the newspapers, and in society. He and Charles Gibbon wrote *Storm-Beaten* together, a volume of prose and verse, published by Ward & Lock. One of the next *Contemporary* articles by Buchanan will be devoted to the drama.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

SECOND WEEK'S PROCEEDINGS OPENED—THE QUESTION OF SHORTENING THE MORNING AND EVENING PRAYERS—THE NEW DIOCESE OF WEST VIRGINIA.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 8.—The first session of the second week of the Episcopal General Convention opened at 9:30 A. M. with the morning service. After reading the records, the question of amending the rule of order so that the limit of debate should be 15 minutes was discussed and adopted. A motion to make the resolution for the constitutional amendment relative to missionary jurisdictions the order of the day at 12 M., instead of the special order for to-morrow, was withdrawn after the explanation that members were absent who desired to discuss it. Dr. Steele, of Florida, offered a resolution that a subscription paper be opened for the relief of the sufferers from yellow fever in Fernandina. The resolution was adopted. Arrangements were made for the reception of a visiting delegation from the Canadian Synod on Wednesday next. The delegation will be received in the House of Bishops first, and afterward in the House of Delegates. Judge Thompson presented papers relative to the boundaries of the new Diocese of West Virginia and Judge Sheffey presented a protest upon the same subject. Referred to the Committee on New Dioceses. The Committee on Canons reported that it was not expedient to change the term of probation from three years to six months.

The following resolution was offered and tabled:

Resolved, That the resolution making the proposed amendment to article 5 of the Constitution the order of the day for Tuesday be rescinded, and the amendment be recommitted to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments.

Mr. Judd, of Illinois, presented an order, which was adopted, referring the question of what changes are needed in legislation concerning the re-establishment of people into the church to the Committee on Canons. The Committee on Canons reported that it was not necessary to retain the rule providing for a Vice-President, and that the repeal of the rule would be expedient. A resolution to that effect was adopted. The Committee on Canons reported against shortening the morning and evening prayers, and a minority report was made in favor of the change. A letter was received inviting the members to visit the Institute of Technology and History at the Genealogical Society's rooms.

The unfinished business was next taken up. The subject of the dissolution of pastoral connection was referred to the Committee on Canons. The canon on divorce was referred to the same committee. The resolutions accompanying the reports in relation to shortening and lengthening the morning and evening prayers was then considered. Judge Stephenson, of Kentucky, presented the minority report, which he read. At 1:30 P. M. the convention took a recess.

The convention, on reassembling, continued discussion of the amendment proposed which favors shortening of the morning and evening prayers whenever the convention chose.

The Episcopal Board of Missions met in St. Paul's Church at 7:30 o'clock this evening, Bishop Kip in the chair. Several minor matters were disposed of. The special order of the evening was the reading of the report of the Foreign Committee, the substance of which may be gleaned from the following preamble and resolutions, which accompanied the report:

Whereas, The report of the Foreign Committee presents the fact that notwithstanding all the efforts made by the special committee of the board to raise a sum sufficient to pay off the indebtedness in the various departments of work, and notwithstanding the fact that the ordinary receipts for foreign missions, during the last 12 months covered by this report, exceed the payments for the same term in the sum of more than $1,200, there still remains in this department a debt of $13,384 12; therefore,

Resolved, That a special committee, to consist of one Bishop, one Presbyter, and one layman be appointed to consider the indebtedness, and the best mode of discharging said indebtedness, in order that the affairs of the Foreign Department may be placed upon the basis approved at the last meeting of the Board, viz: that the debt be paid and that the receipts so nearly as may be, there shall be expended for the work of any year no more than the anticipated receipts for that year.

As the committee of Bishops has not yet reported concerning the indebtedness of the board, action on this report was postponed, and the resolution was laid upon the table.

JOHN D. TOWNSEND AND MR. APGAR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When I arrived in Albany on Tuesday last, as a delegate to the Democratic State Convention, I learned that certain gentlemen, in what they subsequently called the interest of reform, were intending to run the convention through the medium of the State Central Committee, and, as I supposed, in the same interest had determined to hold themselves in position regardless of the popular will, and to force such a ticket upon the party as they chose by boomerang those candidates opposed to them. Mr. Edgar K. Apgar, I am informed, was the leader of these reformers. I had never seen the gentleman, but through the medium of my client, Mr. Tweed, I had become somewhat conversant with his antecedents, and I had seen a letter written to Mr. Tweed by that gentleman, and a check from Mr. Tweed to him, which induced me to believe that Mr. Apgar's reformation was of comparatively recent date. Imbued with an impression that the convention should be informed of what nature the man was who wished to divest them of the power of independent action, I immediately sent to Mr. Tweed for the letter I had seen, and on the following day it arrived in Albany. It was my intention to have read this letter to the convention as soon as my admission as a delegate gave me the power; and I certainly should have done so but for the action of the convention in ignominiously driving him from its presence created for him my sympathy. At a later stage of the proceedings I was introduced to Mr. George Magee. He stated that he had been informed that I had a letter from Mr. Apgar to Mr. Tweed in my possession, and, after he had given me what I considered abundantly good reasons for doing so, I, at his request, placed the letter in his hands to be read before the convention. On the last day of the convention Mr. John Kelly said to me that he had learned that a letter from Mr. Apgar to Mr. Tweed was in the hands of some delegate, and asked whether I knew anything about it. I related to him what I have above set forth, and at his urgent request I then procured from Mr. Magee the return of the letter.

I write this in order that Mr. Apgar may understand that it was only through Mr. Kelly's interference in his behalf that the delegates to the convention were not called upon to decide how much cheek (to use an expressive term) it must require in a man to call upon a comparative stranger for money to pay his board and tailor bills. Respectfully,

JOHN D. TOWNSEND.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 8, 1877.

REFORM IN CITY AFFAIRS.

A NEW MOVEMENT OF TAX-PAYERS.

PRELIMINARY MEETING AT THE FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL—A MASS-MEETING TO BE HELD—THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS TO BE SUSTAINED.

Several weeks ago a number of prominent property-owners and tax-payers, who were favorable to the adoption of the constitutional amendments suggested by the Municipal Commission, became convinced that some effort should be made to arouse an interest in the community in those amendments, and to organize a movement which should result in their substantial support at the polls in the coming election. With this object the following invitation was issued, and a promise of support obtained from the citizens whose names are appended:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1877.

SIR: You are earnestly requested to meet with the signers of the following circular and others at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, Room F, on Monday, Oct. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., punctually, to consider the subjects proposed in this circular and the method of procedure.

JAMES A. BROWN, E. D. SANCHER.
OSWALD OTTENDORFER BENJ. B. SHERMAN,
WILLIAM H. WEBB, HENRY F. SPAUDING.
WILLIAM H. GUION.

The amendments of the Constitution of this State proposed by the late Municipal Commission passed the last Legislature, but require the adoption of the next Legislature, and then of the people of the State, before they can become a part of the Constitution. The principal objects of these amendments are to limit the power of the cities of the State to create debt, and to surround the keeping and outlay of the public money with more effectual safeguards than are now provided. They also contain most of the other provisions for correcting municipal abuses which the friends of good government in this City have for several years been endeavoring to secure by the organic law of the State. The bitterness of the organized opposition that was made in the last Legislature, both to these amendments and to the other reform bills intended to anticipate and give effect to them, makes it clear that nothing can save these measures but an earnest and concerted movement of all their friends, with all others who, for any reasons are willing to co-operate, to elect a decisive majority of the next Legislature in unquestionable sympathy with these measures of reform. Besides this, the vicious system of all the political parties in nominating candidates for office, and controlling them when elected, presents an urgent reason for an organized interference of citizens independent of parties for the election of the Government of this City and representatives in the Legislature. It has become an established fact that officers nominated and elected by the usual methods of all the political parties, yield more or less to the demands of these parties, and shape their official acts in the interests of those who nominated them rather than of the public good.

In view of these facts, and to relieve ourselves from the burden of debt, taxes, and assessments, the disasters of business, and the general misrule that by these means have been brought upon and threaten this City, the undersigned propose to join in taking such steps as shall seem to be most practicable to secure the nomination and conduct the election of candidates of known integrity and ability, and in full sympathy with the above measures of reform, for the Municipal offices, and those of representatives to the Legislature from this City, to be filled at the next election. This it is proposed to do independent of the action of the political parties, yet in justice to all. All citizens who have the welfare of the City at heart are requested to join in this movement.

O. Ottendorfer,	Joseph Park, Jr.,	B. Brown,
W. H. Webb,	C. T. Raynolds & Co.,	J. S. Case,
Wm. E. Dodge,	C. C. Colgate,	Caleb B. Knevals,
D. Willis James,	J. D. Wheatley,	Philip Bissenger,
Wolly Wallach,	A. P. Man,	Morris Ketchum,
C. L. Tiffany,	W. D. Morgan,	Daniel T. Hoag,
E. L. Fancher,	James McCrary,	William H. Fogg,
Aitken, Son & Co.,	Davis Solamons,	William A. Cole,
John E. Johnson,	William Sloane,	R. B. Livermore,
Ed. A. Morrison,	A. J. Johnson,	David Dows,
Wm. Steinway,	F. D. Tappen,	E. R. Livermore,
John D. Nairs,	B. L. Solomon,	W. R. Foster,
Franklin Eaton,	Geo. S. Appleton,	Thomas Fayle,
S. Jacoby,	A. C. Armstrong,	Chas. Coudert, Jr.,
Jesse Hoyt,	Wright Gillies,	F. S. Winston,
Saml A. Sawyer,	Wm. M. Tinkelas,	James M. Halsted,
J. J. Slack,	Amos F. Eno,	Scott Brothers,
Robert S. Holt,	B. G. Arnold,	H. B. Claflin,
W. E. Treadwell,	D. M. Turnure,	John Q. Jones,
Geo. G. Haydock,	Wm. H. Guion,	Rich'd H. Bowne,
H. T. Cox & Co.,	J. M. Requa,	Timothy Hopper,
George W. Lane,	Chas. H. Marshall,	Cyrus Curtis,
H. F. Spaulding,	D. D. Spaulding,	R. H. Cudlipp,
Howard Potter,	Lloyd Aspinwall,	Jno. Bliss,
James Emott,	Fred'k Chauncey,	C. S. Smith,
Benj. B. Sherman,	Charles Lampson,	W. Morrell,
W. H. Appleton,	Ira Bursley,	Parker Handy,
William A. Booth,	Charles Spear,	Simon Sterne,
Alfred W. Craven,	John P. Townsend,	Jno. T. Willman,
Henry Day,	C. Henry Garden,	John R. Voorhis,
J. O. Fowler,	Jas. Roosevelt,	L. H. Sage,
Chas. Nordhoff,	J. Campbell,	Jas. A. Stevens,
Royal Phelps,	Robert Buck,	Saml C. Burdick,
James M. Brown,	Martin Bates,	J. S. Bloodgurgh,
John C. Brown,	Field, Morris, Fen-	E. W. Corlies,
Chas. D. Dickey,	ner & Co.,	S. W. Bass,
John A. Weeks,	William Vermilye,	J. A. Herbert,
Robert Haydock,	Homer Morgan,	Otis W. Booth,
H. K. Thurber,	William Orton,	R. A. Doorman,
F. P. Thurber,	B. W. Merriam,	Joseph Gillet,
James Stokes,	J. Romain Brown,	E. A. Willard,
John A. Stewart,	T. C. B. Vidal,	Carter, Headley & Co.,
Wm. C. Bryant,	J. L. Worth,	William Graydon.
R. H. McCurdy,		

Pursuant to the above call, Parlor F, at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, was last night filled with some of the most prominent persons named in the list. The meeting was called to order by Mr. William H. Webb. Mr. Royal Phelps was elected Chairman, and Mr. William H. Morrell Secretary. Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer stated the objects of the meeting, emphasizing the importance of securing by legislation the election in this City of a board of finance by the tax-payers, rather than by universal suffrage. This he considered of great value, not because he believed that rich men possessed more virtue than poor ones, but because he desired to take these matters out of the hands of politicians. The men elected by political parties, although respectable men, as soon as chosen in a political way consider themselves as Republicans or Democrats, and acted according to the dictation of those parties. He believed something could be done without making nominations. As many citizens should be enlisted in the movement as could be obtained, and they should pledge themselves to support only such men as would sustain the amendments.

Mr Henry Day said he considered the subject which they had met to discuss as one of the utmost importance, and one which they must fight for if they were not to be bound hand and foot by political parties, and constantly run down. With $130,000,000 of debt, and over $300,000,000 of property in the City mortgaged, a crisis has been reached, and an opportunity offers to meet it with successful opposition. If the gentlemen present would take a stand, have a little courage, and bring out the power that rests in their hands, they could, as others have done before, carry the day as well did we who said "these are our rights, and we are bound to maintain them." They would need money for meetings and all the attendant expenses of a campaign. But what of that? Parties who have not a dollar of interest in property in this City get plenty of money for their election expenses, and why should not the property-owners, who have every reason to desire better government? He would say to political parties: "This Municipal business does not belong to you; it belongs to us." He would make a ticket for themselves. Mr. Ottendorfer's plan might be better, but it did not seem direct enough to him. If they should make a ticket and say to the parties, "We are going to vote this ticket," they would all shake in their shoes. He predicted that if they did this they would see victory in November, and he did not doubt they would use their great influence for this purpose.

Mr. E. R. Robinson spoke in sympathy with the objects of the meeting, saying of the necessity for property-owners to secure control of the Municipal Government: "Power and property were never long divided. If property did not get power, power would take property." The question is, whether property shall get power or submit to be pilliged. The present City Government is as good, he said, as could be had under the present system, but that will not diminish the debt of the City, or make property more valuable. The men who suggested the Constitutional amendments hit it just right when they recommended that property interests should be administered by property-owners. He did not believe that they would pretend to nominate candidates, but he would have a public meeting to excite an interest in the movement, and then they could vote for the best men in both parties who were pledged to favor the amendments. He believed they could command 20,000 votes.

Mr. Simon Sterne thought there was need now of greater watchfulness than ever over municipal affairs, since a new era of comparative prosperity had begun. The doors of property must be closed against politicians, or property would not be safe. If safety is wanted, something must be done to inhibit the increasing of the debt. He alluded to some of the important features of the proposed amendments. The bone of contention was the proposition to abridge suffrage, and this objection would be urged against it by politicians.

Mr. Day offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a committee of 12 to call a public meeting to take into consideration such measures as may be deemed necessary to awaken public attention to the paramount importance of the passage of the Constitutional amendments relating to cities by the next Legislature as preliminary to their submission to the people, and to take such measures as may be deemed necessary to unite in their support at the coming election the friends of those amendments, and that the Chairman and Secretary be added to the committee.

Resolved, That this committee of 12 have power to fill vacancies or to add to its number.

Resolved, That these proceedings be given to the press.

The committee will be named on Wednesday, and the meeting will probably be held at Steinway Hall some day next week.

TAX-PAYERS BEGINNING WORK.

MEETING OF THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD ASSOCIATION — THE PARADE GROUND JOB—SHARP WORDS FROM A WORKING MAN.

The Tax-payers' Association of the Twenty-first Ward held a meeting last evening in a room at the back of a lager beer shop on Second-avenue, above Thirty-fifth-street. The object of the Association is the promotion of municipal reform and the reduction and equalization of taxes. It is an outcome of the German Tax-payers' Association of the same ward. A speaker last night said that the Germans have had such associations in 15 wards for four years, and that this year a movement was on foot to admit members of all nationalities, which has been very successful thus far. The associations propose to indorse the best candidates for public office, at the next election, irrespective of party, and if no candidates are nominated who suit them, they will make nominations themselves. The speakers last evening were very bitter in their denunciations of Tammany Hall and Municipal officers.

Dr. Louis Schultze said that the only way to mend matters was by legislation at Albany, and, consequently, only honest men should be sent to the capital. He asserted that taxation was so high, especially upon tenement property, that some owners only kept their houses from pride. Mr. Pitschake argued that although taxation was high, as matters were at present it ought to be higher, because the City's debt was enormous. London, with a population of 4,000,000, had a debt of $140,000,000, and New-York, with a population of 1,000,000, had a debt of $135,000,000. Moreover, New-York, he asserted, had bad streets, dimly lighted, and poor docks. The Dock Commissioners had spent $3,500,000 on a dock which was broken by the first boat that had touched it, and a partly finished sea-wall which was larger at the top than at the bottom, and was erected upon a pebble and sand foundation. In 1871 a bill was passed in the Legislature reserving 88½ acres above Two Hundred and Tenth-street as a parade ground; recently the law had been repealed—wisely; but a commission, "including our noble ex-Mayor Wickham, Mr. Frederick Smyth, and other Tammanyites," had been formed to name an amount to be paid to the owners of the 88½ acres covering the loss they had incurred by holding their lots during the six years. The amount would be more than $1,000,000. A working man, with a rich cockade in the back part of the room arose and remarked loudly that able-bodied men were leaving New-York because they could not get bread. Widows and orphans were starving while the animals in Central Park were fed fresh meat and doctors were employed to physic them. The Judges of the Supreme Court received salaries of $17,500 a year each, and had three months of every year for a "vacation." The City paid for music in the Park for the belles of Murray Hill and their lovers to waltz, and widows and orphans were starving.

A BURGLARY AND THE ARREST.

THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH OF GOODS STOLEN—ARREST OF A MAN ON SUSPICION.

On the 1st of last month a mysterious robbery was committed on the store of George E. Tilge & Co., at Nos. 485 and 487 Broome-street, and the burglar was arrested on last Sunday night. The Tilges' place is on the corner of Broome and Wooster streets. At the time of the robbery the first floor, which has an entrance on both streets, was unoccupied, the second and third floors being used by the firm in their business as importers and dealers in hatters' supplies. About 5:50 on the morning in question Mr. Lindensted, of No. 481 Broome-street, was standing in front of his premises. Suddenly an express wagon drove hurriedly up and stopped in front of No. 485. As soon as the wagon stopped the door of the vacant premises flew open and two men emerged carrying two large bundles, which were tumbled into the wagon. The vehicle with its occupants drove rapidly away, and the two men fled from the vacant store. Mr. Lindensted was so overcome with astonishment at the whole transaction that he did not realize the situation until the men had got away. He then notified the officers of the Eighth Precinct. They hunted up the Messrs. Tilge, who, on examining the premises, found that their establishment had been robbed of $3,000 worth of goods, and that the place had been entered by means of false keys. But one clue leading to the discovery of the burglars could be obtained, and that was the number of the express wagon used by them which Mr. Lindensted had observed and remembered. The Police, by following up the trail thus begun, succeeded in arresting the owner of the wagon, but were unable to obtain any aid from him in further working up the case. Capt. McDonald, however, followed the matter up, and on Sunday night succeeded in arresting William Porter in Central Park, and believes that he has evidence going to show that he was the leading operator in the robbery. Porter is a carpenter, and is pronounced by McDonnell to be one of the most skillful and daring crackamen in the country. He was taken before Justice Morgan yesterday, and remanded until 3 P. M. to-day, at which time it is expected that his guilt will be established beyond doubt.

AMUSEMENTS.

GENERAL MENTION.

The Swedish Ladies' Quartet arrived in this City aboard the Inman steam-ship City of Brussels, on Sunday.

Mr. John Moore is to remain stage-manager of the Fifth-Avenue Theatre during the approaching dramatic season.

We were mistaken in respect of Miss Davenport's contract, for the United States. Mr. Daly, it seems, is only to assume the management of the lady's affairs in Baltimore this week; during the remainder of her tour the contracts with Mr. Fiske are to be kept in force.

The San Francisco Minstrels have again infused new attractiveness into their performances, and their latest burlesque, which is called "Struck Ile," is but one of a dozen fresh features of interest with which they have enriched their programme. No one, however, thinks of inquiring into the titles of their performances. It is sufficient to bear in mind that Mr. Wambold sings, and that Messrs. Birch and Backus address themselves to the task of amusing their audiences with a degree of earnestness and humor which carry everything before them.

The programme at Bryant's Opera-house was changed yesterday evening, and some new performances of decided attractiveness were listened to. In the first part of the entertainment, Mr. J. W. Harley sang with excellent effect, "The moon is out to-night, love," while Mr. Dave Reed, as "Bones," caused a great deal of merriment. In the second part of the representation, a capital speech by Mr. Hughey Dougherty, and "Little" Mac's comic sketch entitled, "A Second-class Hotel," afforded most satisfaction. Mr. Neil Bryant's enterprise merits steady encouragement.

SENATORS MORTON AND M'DONALD.

WHY THE LATTER IS WILLING TO PAIR OFF WITH THE FORMER.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 8.—Senator McDonald will to-morrow publish an address in the *Sentinel* as follows:

To the Democracy of Indiana:

Being about to leave home for the purpose of resuming my duties as Senator from this State, I feel it a duty I owe to you, as well as an act of justice to myself, to correct some false impressions which have been made in relation to my late visit to Gov. Morton, and state briefly the facts connected with it. It is well known to the people of this State that from the time Gov. Morton united with the Republican Party we have stood politically opposed; at the same time our personal relations have been always friendly. I have, therefore, no apology to offer for visiting him in his sickness; it was an act of kindness which I owed to myself to perform. In a brief interview of less than five minutes, at which Col. R. W. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy; Mr. McKean, of Terre Haute, and Dr. Thompson, of this city, were present, the probabilities of his [Gov. Morton's] return to Washington were discussed. He expressed a hope of being able to do so at the regular session, but said he had given up the expectation of being there at the extra session. I remarked in substance that he ought to take all care of himself, but if he regained his strength so as to be able to go to Washington, and found attendance on the daily sessions of the Senate fatiguing, he should rest himself by pairing off with me. This is all there was of it, and while I spoke of the matter by way of encouragement, I meant just what I said, if the contingency should arise, and in so expressing myself I did no more than propose the usual courtesies that have been practiced in the Senate from the foundation of the Government, and which had been extended time and again by Gov. Morton, especially at the late extra session of the Senate, when I was called home by the sickness of my daughter. It did not seem to me that there was anything in this to attract special attention, or that I had done any act to merit censure or praise, and on my return from the visit I went almost immediately to visit my friends in Fountian County. It was only on my return on Monday last that I learned any notice of it had been taken in the papers. I found in the Indianapolis *Journal* of that date a brief statement of the fact which was substantially correct and supposed that would probably be the end of the matter. I understand on reaching home, that parties representing the *Sentinel* had called at my residence in my absence to see me but I met with no one representing that journal until Tuesday. Up to that time I had seen no one connected with the press, to my knowledge, since my return from visiting Gov. Morton but on Tuesday afternoon a gentleman called at my office who said he had been sent on behalf of the *Sentinel* to learn the facts in relation to my visit, and especially in regard to the alleged agreement between Gov. Morton and myself to pair off. I took the article in the *Journal* I have referred to and marked that part of it which gave a statement of fact as to the alleged pair and handed it to him as being substantially correct, mentioning to him the usage of the Senate in similar cases, and the fact of Gov. Morton's having paired off with me last Spring. He expressed himself entirely satisfied with the explanation. The extract which I gave to him from the *Journal* is as follows:

"The proposition of that gentleman, [Senator McDonald,] was not to pair with Senator Morton unconditionally, whether he should be able to get to Washington or not, but was to the effect if he should so far recover as to be able to go to Washington, he, [McDonald,] would relieve him from the labors of daily attendance by pairing with him upon questions on which they might be at variance. Only this and nothing more."

THE CITY REPUBLICANS.

INDORSING THE STATE TICKET.

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION IN THE SIXTEENTH DISTRICT—A VOTE OF THANKS TENDERED TO SENATOR CONKLING AMID CONSIDERABLE DISCUSSION.

The Sixteenth Assembly District Republican Association met last evening at No. 230 Third-avenue, Mr. M. P. Kelly, one of the Vice-Presidents, in the chair. Dr. Muirhead stated that the Committee on Membership had had before it the names of 25 candidates for membership for the last three months, which they had not, for some reason, seen fit to report for the action of the association, and he moved that those names be taken out of the hands of the committee and acted upon forthwith. Mr. Kreiger stated that the reason the committee had not acted upon the names was because two or three of its members were office-holders, and could not act. He stated further that at least two-thirds of the names proposed for membership were those of Democrats, and charged that Dr. Muirhead had voted for a Democratic candidate for member of Assembly, to which Dr. Muirhead retaliated by charging his accuser with having offered to do the same thing, provided he was paid for so doing. The whole subject was finally laid upon the table. Dr. Muirhead then read the following resolutions, and moved their adoption:

Resolved, That the nominations made for State officers by the recent Republican State Convention receive our earnest support.

Resolved, That we deeply regret the course pursued by prominent delegates in that convention; that the language used by them in no wise expresses the sentiments of the Republicans of this district.

Resolved, That we, as Republicans, will use our utmost endeavors for the success of the ticket, and we cordially invite the co-operation of all Republicans throughout the County.

An address in favor of the candidates on the State ticket was delivered by William Freeman, a colored member of the association.

IGNORING THE PRESIDENT'S CIVIL SERVICE ORDER.

The Thirteenth Assembly District Republican Association met last evening at No. 231 West Sixteenth-street, Samuel J. Clark presiding. The resignation of Mr. John H. Van Wyck as a member of the General Committee was accepted, to take effect upon the election of a successor. Resolutions were next introduced providing that as the resignations of a number of the officers of the association had been accepted, to take effect upon the appointment of their successors, vacancies be declared in the offices of President, First Vice-President, Treasurer, Inspectors of Elections, and Delegates to the Central Committee, and that an election be held on Tuesday evening, Oct. 16, to fill such vacancies. Assemblyman Strahan said that as the party was on the eve of a political contest, he desired to know why these resolutions dismissing the association's officers had been presented, and warmly urged that action upon them be deferred. Col. Spencer, in reply, said that the Thirteenth District was the only district the Republican association of which had not yet fulfilled the President's order, and urged that they could not defy and ignore it, nor could they go into the present political contest without leaders. It was, he said, for the best interest of the party, and due to the Republican Administration, that while the order of that administration stood—and he would take occasion then to state that it ought to be modified—while it stood it should be obeyed. He had anticipated that the resolutions introduced would have been adopted without opposition, and he believed that they should be adopted, because they were in conformity with the President's order, in accordance with the action of every other Republican organization in the City, and were not, as had been stated, designed to turn out any officer of the association; Assemblyman Strahan followed, contending that the vacancies spoken of did not exist, as the resignations of the officers in question had not been accepted, and urged that any election for officers be postponed until the first meeting in December, when it could be conducted in accordance with the constitution of the association; arguing, at the same time, that no harm would attend such a postponement. He also urged that the association was not bound to obey the President's order. Congressman Anson G. McCook, after eulogizing the character of President Hayes, called attention to the fact that, the resignations having been laid on the table, action upon them could be postponed without conflict with the order. Mr. McCloud, at the conclusion of Gen. McCook's remarks, moved the previous question upon the resolutions, but before the vote could be taken a motion to adjourn was made and declared to be carried by Mr. Clark, the Chairman. Mr. Spencer, after asserting that the negative had not been called by the Chairman, announced that a special meeting of the Association would be called for Wednesday evening next, to have the negative votes heard. The members then separated.

THE INDEPENDENTS.

MEETING OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE—THE REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET INDORSED—SENATOR CONKLING DENOUNCED.

A meeting of the General Committee of the Independents was held last evening in Lyric Hall, on Sixth-avenue. The Chairman, Henry C. Robinson, presided. A long series of resolutions, referring to the action and constitution of the late Republican Convention at Rochester and kindred matters, was presented, and caused a great deal of discussion. The resolutions declared that the Rochester Convention was not fairly representative of the Republican Party of the State; that the majority of the delegates to it devoted their time and attention to the discussion of matters personal to one of their number; gave their approval to violent, unwarranted, and coarse attacks upon the National Administration, and failed to take notice of or act upon questions, of most importance tot he people of the State, such as the pending propositions for the amendment of the Constitution; that the convention refused to act upon the instructions given by the State Convention of 1876 that there should be a reorganization of the Republicans in the City of New-York; that its members "appear to have been chosen solely for the purpose of enabling one person, who, by virtue of his influence with office-holders, was able to select a majority of its members to express his dissatisfaction at losing this influence;" that the resolution offered by Mr. George William Curtis in the convention in support of the National Administration be commended; that the policy of that Administration has been vindicated by its results, and is accepted and approved by all good men of all sections and parties; that as the Republican candidates for State offices are believed to be capable and worthy they should be supported and elected.

A motion

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located as No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AN EPISCOPAL LADY OF MATURE AGE, great experience and energy, wishes to travel with a family of children requiring care and the varied instruction so requisite in mixing with society and so much neglected by the young. Address M. D. CASBALLE, care of Box No. 691 Orange Post Office, N. J., until November.

COMPANION.—BY A REFINED PERSON OF pleasant disposition as companion to an invalid or elderly lady; wages not so much an object as a good home. Address L. M., Box No. 24, Perth Amboy, N. J.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, and wait on a lady or growing children; is a neat sewer and good operator on Wheeler & Wilson and other machines. Call from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. on Tuesday, at No. 64 West 39th-st., late employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl as first-class chamber-maid; will assist in waiting or washing; willing and obliging. Address for two days, M. O., Box No. 231 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; willing to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 247 3d-av., near 20th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A LADY LEAVING THE City wishes a place for a girl as chamber-maid whom she can recommend; will assist with writing. Call at No. 19 West 45th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A WELSH YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and plain sewing, or assist with children; excellent references can be obtained and seen at No. 141 Waverley-place.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; would assist with the washing and ironing; three years' City reference. Call at No. 511 2d-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family. Call at her present employer's, No. 137 East 35th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress or chamber-maid and take care of children. Call after 11 o'clock at present employer's, No. 20 West 45th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NORTH GERman girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a small American family; best City references. Call at No. 248 10th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant young woman; will assist in washing and ironing or cook City reference; German last employer. Call at No. 120 7th-av., corner 17th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG AMERIcan girl to do chamber-work; wants a good home; best City reference. Call in fancy store, No. 811 2d-av., between 43d and 44th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG woman as first-class chamber-maid; will assist in washing or waiting. Call at No. 680 6th-av., between 39th and 40th sts., in shoe store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent Protestant girl; would go as children's maid; best City reference. Address for two days M. J., Box 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,258 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid or waitress; can give best City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 654 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young girl; is willing to assist with washing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 387 2d-av., two flights, front.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid; thoroughly understands her business; first-class City reference. Address E. S., Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, OR will do chamber-work and fine washing; best City reference. Address L. No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young German girl, speaking English, in a small family, or as nurse to growing children. Apply at present employer's, No. 47 West 51st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTant woman; will assist with washing; has no objection to a short distance in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 206 West 20th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERson as chamber-maid and sewing, or chamber-maid and waitress, in a small family; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 464 3d-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; is fully competent; has got good City reference. Call or address Albertine, No. 250 West 17th-st., near 8th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and laundress; has four years' City reference. Call at No. 417 West 56th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman; would assist with fine washing; best of reference. Call at No. 21 West 44th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTant girl as chamber-maid; is willing and obliging; wages not under $16. Call at No. 225 East 35th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl; first-class City references. Call for two days, at No. 102 West 39th-st.; ring bell 667.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress or child's nurse and chamber-maid. Call at No. 328 West 16th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; has two years' City reference from last place. Call for two days at 656 2d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A WELSH GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 327 East 12th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, chamber-work and fine washing; good City reference. Call at No. 222 West 30th-st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, TO DO light chamber-work, with sewing and wait on a lady; best City reference. Call at No. 704 3d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Swedish girl as chamber-maid and do fine washing. To be seen at present employer's, No. 355 5th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Canadian colored girl, as chamber-maid and waitress; good references. Call at No 152 West 33d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as Chamber-maid and waitress; good reference. Call at No. 326 East 36th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid or waitress; City reference. Call at No. 119 2d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid, nurse, or laundress in a first-class family. Call at 143 West 32d-st., Tuesday and Wednesday.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY MOTHER and daughter; mother first-class cook; understands all kinds family cooking; desserts, jellies; good bread and biscuit baker; daughter first-class waitress or chamber-maid; would do work of small private family; best City references. Call at No. 90 East 41st-st., between Madison and Park avs.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED FRENCH AND SPANish cook; takes a man's place in made-up dishes, hot and cold; salads, creams, and first-class pastries, &c.; serves out dinner parties, public or private; highest testimonials. Address G. A., Box No. 299 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO RESpectable persons; one as cook, assist with washing, and good baker; other as chamber-maid and waitress, or will assist with fine washing; together preferred; two years' reference. Address K. G., Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two young girls; one as plain cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 672 3d-av., third floor up.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY MOTHER AND daughter; mother as first-class competent cook; daughter as chamber-maid and waitress; both thoroughly understand their business; best City reference. Call at No. 779 6th-av., near 44th-st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO YOUNG girls; one as good plain cook, first-class washer and ironer, other as good chamber-maid and waitress and assist with ironing; City reference. Call at No. 62 West Washington-place.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO RESpectable girls in a private family; one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference from their last place. Call for two days at No. 159 West 19th-st., second floor.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two sisters, Protestants, to go together; one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; have four years' City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 236 East 41st-st., third floor, front.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO SISters, one as cook and laundress, other as chamber-maid and waitress; two and a half years' City reference from last employer. Call at No. 420 West 38th-st., for two days.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; IS FIRSTclass in roasts, game, soups, &c.; do plain washing if required; best City reference. Address M. M., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,258 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED SCOTCH WOMAN; will assist at washing; in a private family or boarding-house. City references. Call or address Cook, No. 55 West 18th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable woman; is an excellent laundress; City or country; long reference. Address W. W., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO 1,258 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK; UNDERstands her business thoroughly; good baker of bread and biscuit; desserts; City reference. Call or address Cook, No. 457 3d-av., for two days.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS Cook in a private family; understands boning and larding and all kinds of cooking; City references. Address No. 348 9th-av., near 30th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL; UNDERstands soups and game; first-class bread and biscuit baker; will do coarse washing; City reference. Call at No. 954 6th-av.; ring second bell.

COOK — CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO RESpectable girls, one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 330 West 44th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A COMpetent woman; first-class baker; wages $10; no objection to the country; four years' reference. Call two days at No. 245 East 25th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; GOOD family cook; no objection to assist with coarse washing; good City references from last place. Call at No. 114 West 33d-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH AND GERman cook; thoroughly understands her business; is a private family; best City references. Address Cook, No. 254 West 36th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT COOK IN A PRIvate family; best City references. Apply at No. 410 West 35th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook, with City references, in a private family. Address E. S., Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMBERmaid and Waitress.—By two respectable young women to do the work of a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 695 6th-av., near 40th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMber-maid, &c.—Two respectable girls, one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waiting; good City reference. Call at No. 227 West 27th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook, understands all kinds of cooking; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 134 West 17th-st., basement.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT person as good cook, and is also a first-class laundress; best of City reference; no cards answered. Call at No. 256 West 37th-st.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGH COOK; UNDERstands French and English cooking; splendid baker; makes every dessert; present employer can be seen. Call at No. 239 West 35th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN PRIvate family, who thoroughly understands English cooking in all its branches; good reference. Call at No. 115 West 41st-st., near 6th-av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO SISTERS, together or separate; one as first-class cook, the other as chamber-maid or waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 747½ 6th-av., fancy store.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK IN A FIRSTclass private family; first-class City references from present employer. Call for two days at 113 West 51st-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A GOOD COOK; IS WILLING TO assist with washing and ironing; City reference. Call at No. 410 West 35th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as first-class cook; the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 252 West 16th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL IN A PRIVATE family as first-class cook; best City reference. Call at No. 410 6th-av.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good cook, washer, and ironer; City reference. Call at No. 256 West 41st-st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A WELSH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook, and housekeeper; City reference. Call at No. 141 Waverley-place.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 241 East 20th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as cook in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 424 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; IS AN EXCELlent baker; can furnish the best City reference from last place. Call at No. 112 West 40th-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; four years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen to-day at 656 2d-av.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTable young girl as cook and first-class laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 224 West 19th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; is an excellent baker; good City reference. Call at No. 558 7th-av., corner of 40th-st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD ENGLISH GIRL AS COOK, washer, and general house-worker; no cards answered; good reference given. Call at 237 East 24th-st.

COOK—AND ASSIST IN WASHING OR DO HOUSEwork; good City reference. Call at No. 1,629 Broadway, corner of 50th-st.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK, IN MEATS, soups, game, and pastry; best City reference; private family. Call at No. 446 3d-av., corner 31st-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MIDDLE-AGED French woman in a private family; City reference. Letters or postal cards not answered. Call at 270 7th-av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT COOK in a private family; has the best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 308 East 24th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook; will assist with washing; good City reference. Call at No. 234 West 35th-st., second floor, back.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS cook in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 3 West 45th-st., private stable.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK and to assist with the washing; has five years' reference from her last employer. Call at 262 West 19th-st.

COOK.—BY A GIRL AS THOROUGH COOK AND to do fine washing; two years' City reference. Call at No. 293 2d-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 322 East 37th-st.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK and a waitress; wish to live together; best City reference. Call at No. 506 2d-av., third floor.

COOK.—AS EXCELLENT COOK; IS FIRST-CLASS baker; will do coarse washing; City reference. Call at No. 1,242 2d-av.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSIONAL COOK; THOROughly understands cooking in all its branches; best City reference. Call at No. 344 West 25th-st., in store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman; would assist with the coarse washing; good City reference given. Call at No. 337 East 37th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron; four years' City reference from last employers. Can be seen for two days at No. 868 3d-av.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook and laundress or general house-work; six years' City reference. Call at No. 334 East 36th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS PLAIN cook; is willing to assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 856 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A GIRL AS COOK AND ASSIST WITH washing and ironing; in a small private family; has good City recommendations. Call at 347 West 39th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH THE best of reference. Call at No. 233 East 32d-st.

COOK AND ASSIST AT PLAIN WASHING.—Good City reference. Call at No. 310 East 38th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED OPerator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, to go out by the week or month; understands cutting and fitting all kinds of family work for ladies and children; plain ladies' dresses; excellent buttonhole worker; best references. Address E. J. A., 123 Ellery-st., Brooklyn.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker, who has been in a large establishment, a few customers; dresses made over after the latest Parisian models; samples shown; perfect fit; prices moderate. Call at No. 21 Clinton-place, near Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER AND HAIR-DRESSER.—By a German maid who speaks French and English, as dress-maker and hair-dresser; references. Address Vogel, No. 259 Division-av., Brooklyn, E. D.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as first-class dress-maker; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting, and will go out by the day; best City reference. Call at No. 228 West 41st-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S suits made at the lowest prices; also engagements in families by the day, if necessary. Call or address No. 198 Lexington-av.

DRESS-MAKER.—WOULD GIVE THREE DAYS' sewing and fitting, and will go out by the week for board in a private family. Address Dress-maker, Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—MISS BARBER IS READY for Fall work in the latest styles; terms reasonable. No. 745 6th-av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERican lady as housekeeper; competent in all its branches; would wait on an invalid; is a good seamstress; City referer.ce. Call at No. 100 West 45th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general house-work in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; wages no object; City reference. Call at No. 152 West 10th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN in a private family; a good servant; good City reference; good home in preference to high wages. Call at No. 129 West 19th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general house-work in a small family; eight years' City reference. Call at No. 412 West 25th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work in a small private family; two years' reference. Call at No. 670 3d-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl just landed. Call at No. 44 East 32d-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT lady's maid; can dress hair and do dress-making and all kinds of fine sewing by hand and on machine; has good City references. Address for two days A. B., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL AS maid; sews nicely and is a good hair-dresser; would wait on an elderly lady and sew; best City reference Call at No. 62 West 15th-st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN experienced person as maid and seamstress; has good references. Call or address for two days at No. 208 East 36th-st., near 3d-av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S MAID, and take care of a growing child; speaks three languages; good home; wages moderate. Call at No. 209 West 32d-st., Room No. 13.

LADY'S MAID.—IS A GOOD HAIR-DRESSER, and understands dress-making. Call or address No. 216 East 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor, front room.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as maid and seamstress; understands cutting, fitting, and operating; has six years' reference. Can be seen at her employer's, No. 4 West 32d-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT LADY'S maid; understands hair-dressing, dress-making, cuts, fits, and understands different machines; good reference. Call at No. 630 5th-av.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—WOULD wait on growing children or do chamber-work; best City reference. Call at French Cleaning Store, No. 117 West 46th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S MAID; is a neat seamstress, good hair-dresser; has good references. Address E. D., Box No. 318 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS lady's maid and seamstress in a private family; understands hair-dressing; is willing to assist with chamber-work; best City reference. Call at 20 West 36th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON in a private family; good dress-maker; best City reference. Address Lady's Maid, Box No. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH MAID; UNDERstands hair-dressing, machine sewing, and dress-making; City reference. Address No. 525 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS — CHAMBER-MAIDS.—BY three girls to go South, in a hotel; one as head laundress, and the other two as chamber-maids; can give the best reference. Address, for two days, D., Box No. 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A LADY A PLACE FOR A Scotch Protestant woman as laundress, or to do fine washing and assist with chamber-work; a very good recommendation can be given. Apply at No. 103 5th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress in a private family; no objection to assist with chamber-work; best City reference. Call at No. 324 West 38th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG GIRL in a private family as first-class laundress; no objection to assist at chamber-work; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 220 East 47th-st., bakery.

LAUNDRESS.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; WILL assist with chamber-work; best City reference. Address G. W., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY AS first-class laundress; is thoroughly competent; does up all kinds of fineries; best City reference. Call at No. 226 East 29th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON as excellent laundress in a private family; four years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 246 East 35th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; willing and obliging; best reference. Call at No. 158 West 28th-st., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 254 6th-av.; ring three times.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; would do chamber-work and fine washing; best City reference. Call at No. 968 3d-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; best of City references; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 525 6th-av., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in private family; would do light chamber-work; best City references from last place. Call at 227 West 46th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRSTclass laundress; best City reference; would assist with chamber-work. Call at No. 109 West 46th-st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; would take care of grown children; is a good plain seamstress; has the best City reference. Address, for two days, L. O., Box No. 296 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESpectable Protestant North German as seamstress and nurse to grown children; speaks French and English; can do all kinds of family sewing; works on machines; City reference. Call at No. 428 West 51st-st., Doctor's bell.

NURSE.—BY A LADY A PLACE FOR A PROTESTant nurse, who has been in her employ two years and a half; would take entire charge of an infant or growing children; willing to make herself useful. Call at No. 32 West 52d-st., present employer's.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT AS child's nurse; understands the care of a baby perfectly; is also a good seamstress; best reference. Call or address No. J. H., No. 143 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—BY AN ENGLISH lady, with special fondness for children, as nursery governess, or would take charge of children in a public institution; can give the highest City references. Apply at No. 110 West 34th-st., between 1 and 3 o'clock.

NURSE.—BY A DANISH PROTESTANT GIRL, to wait on a lady, or take care of growing children; understands hair-dressing and plain sewing. Call at No. 266 East 4th-st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN; CAN TAKE entire charge of an infant and sew; City or country; best City reference. Address A. B., Young Women's Christian Association, No. 7 East 15th-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT INFANT'S NURSE; can take entire charge from birth; bring it up on bottle; City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 513 6th-av., in store.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS FIRSTclass infant's nurse, or take care of growing children, and will do sewing; highest City reference. Call at No. 323 Madison-av., from 10 to 3 P. M.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED INFANT'S nurse and seamstress; competent to take charge of an infant from birth; is a Scotch Protestant; best City reference. Call at V. No. C. A., No. 7 East 15th-st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman; understands infants and small children; best City reference. Address W. N., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT AS nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and assist with fine washing. Call at No. 40 two days at present employer's, 40 West 48th-st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE AND CHAMber-maid; fully understands children from birth; good plain sewer; nice fine washer and ironer; good reference. Call at No. 346 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO TAKE entire charge of children; is fully competent; has best of reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days, from 10 to 5, at No. 211 West 53d-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH-SWISS girl, competent as nurse or governess for grown children; good sewer; good reference. Write or call at City Hotel, Broadway and 8th-st.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESpectable Protestant girl as nurse and chamber-maid, or nurse and to do plain sewing. Call for two days at No. 300½ West 24th-st.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS INFANT'S NURSE; can take charge from its birth; best City reference. Call at No. 228 West 20th-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE OR chamber-maid; can furnish first-class reference. Apply at No. 861 7th-av., corner 56th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO TAKE care of children and do chamber-work; good reference. Call at No. 214 East 38th-st.

NURSE.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED YOUNG girl as nurse; nine years' reference from last place. Call at No. 215 West 18th-st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT ENGLISH PROTestant girl; willing and obliging; good City references. Call at No. 104 West 31st-st.; no cards.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH PROTestant girl to take care of growing children and sew; good reference. Call at 104 West 31st-st.; no cards.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS child's nurse in a private family; willing and obliging; good reference. Call at 448 7th-av., near 34th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS nurse and chamber-maid; best of City reference. Call at No. 338 East 36th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—OR AS CHAMber-maid; best City reference. Call at No. 36 East 19th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress and operator; can cut and fit ladies' and children's clothing; understands all kind of family sewing; the best City reference of years. Call at No. 10 West 18th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant in a family as seamstress; is fully competent in every respect; will wait on a lady; can take charge of the wardrobe; is neat in light duties; good references. Call or address Seamstress, No. 322 10th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress; would do chamber-work or take care of children; good reference. Call at No. 629 2d-av, near 34th-st., for three days, ring top bell.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as seamstress in a private family; will take care of children or do chamber-work. Call at No. 326 East 55th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS Seamstress and to do light chamber-work; objection to go with growing children; two years' best City references. Call at No. 548 9th-av., near 40th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED girl as seamstress; can cut and fit; willing to assist with the care of growing children; willing to travel. Address G. R. King, No. 249 1st-st., Jersey City.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker as seamstress; can make herself generally useful; best reference. Call at No. 419 3d-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS and chamber-maid, or would assist with children; best City reference. Call at No. 245 West 39th-st.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID.—BY A COMPETENT Person; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; understands hair-dressing. Call at No. 310 East 38th-st.

USEFUL GIRL.—A PLACE FOR A YOUNG GERman girl, where she can learn housework useful. Apply at present employer's, No. 15 East 127th-st.

WAITRESS, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—By two respectable Protestant girls; one as waitress and chamber-maid, the other as chamber-maid and sewing; can operate on machine; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 204 West 33d-st., top floor.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable girl; would like to go where she has been for over four years, as waitress or chamber-maid; is thoroughly competent and perfectly trustworthy. Apply at No. 350 West 23d-st., from 10 to 1 o'clock, for two days.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first-class waitress, or chamber-maid; thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference. Apply at No. 155 West 31st-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COMPEtent waitress in a good private family; can take a man's place in waiting; good City reference. Call at No. 115 West 41st-st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A COMPETENT WAITress or chamber-maid in a first-class family. Can be seen, with references, at No. 882 6th-av., between 49th and 50th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS waitress, or would do chamber-work and sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 319 East 21st-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS; willing to assist with chamber-work; private family; best references. Call at No. 575 2d-av.

WAITRESS.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; WILLing to assist with chamber-work; best of City references. Call at No. 706 3d-av.; ring third bell.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress or chamber-maid; best City reference. Call at No. 230 East 47th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL; WILL assist with chamber work; best City reference. Call at No. 148 East 42d-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL IN A private family; has excellent City reference. Call at No. 152 East 42d-st., first floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRSTclass waitress or chamber-maid; best of City reference. Call at No. 24 West 9th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, families' washing; no objection to ladies' and gentlemen's washing; understands fluting in all its branches; best reference; prices reasonable. Call at No. 317 East 39th-st., second floor.

WASHING, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, at reduced prices, families' and gentlemen's washing; best reference. Address Mrs. Watts, No. 309 East 35th-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman, gentlemen's or small families' washing at her own home; best City reference. Call at No. 317 West 35th-st., Room No. 5.

WASHING, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, by the day, to wash, iron, cook, or house-clean; good reference; no cards. Call at No. 164 West 126th-st., Room No. 13.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS to do washing and ironing; will take washing home or go to work by the day. Call as No. 721 East 9th-st., Clara Nystrom.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; family or gentlemen's washing, or go out by the day. Address M., Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

WASHING.—BY RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, a few gentlemen's and families' washing; 50 cents to 75 cents per dozen; also, fine fluting done up. Call at No. 107 West 36th-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; gentlemen's or ladies' washing at her own home. Call or address at No. 57 West 18th-st., in the rear.

WASHING.—BY A LAUNDRESS TO DO WASHing by the dozen, week, or month; will go out by the day; best reference. Call at 143 West 28th-st., in store.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO take washing and ironing home. Call at No. 146 East 39th-st., first floor.

WASHING.—BY A LAUNDRESS TO TAKE washing and ironing to do at home, and to go out by the day; good reference. Call at No. 358 West 52d-st.

WASHING.—BY A LAUNDRESS; LADIES', GENtlemen's, and families' washing; fluting a specialty; best of reference. Call at No. 263 West 30th-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO take in washing; best reference. Call on or address Mrs. Carroll, No. 330 East 36th-st.

WET-NURSE.—A POSITION AS WET NURSE by a young healthy mother. Address R. Q., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE 1,258 BROADWAY.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTestant man, in a private family; best City reference. Address R. C., Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS FIRSTclass butler; nearly four years' City reference. Call from 2 to 5 P. M., or address Butler, No. 37 East 39th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO THOROughly understands the care and management of horses; good groom, carriage driver; no objection to the country; willing to make himself useful; has the best of City reference from last employer. Address N. B., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—LEFT MY EMPLOYMENT ON ACcount of selling my horses; is sober, honest, and unpretending groom; first-class man with horses; no objection to the country; married; no incumbrance; 5 years' references. Call or address James, No. 1,316 Broadway, corner 36th-st., drug store.

COACHMAN.—BY A LADY A PLACE FOR HER coachman; a Protestant, sober, and first-class in his business; takes care of furnace, windows, and useful generally; four years in the family; a permanent situation more an object than wages; in a private family. Call or address John, 133 West 43d-st., present employer's.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, who thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; has had long experience both in this City and Europe; can show the best of City reference. Call or address M. H., No. 144 5th-av., in the harness store; can be seen for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; can recommend him in all particulars; is a perfect horseman and groom, and good driver; wishes a country place, unless no night work. Call on Mr. Gellatly, No. 170 William-st., or address C. C. D., Box No. 237 *Times* Office. Dudley Ingraham.

COACHMAN.—BY A FAITHFUL, RELIABLE, single man, (Protestant,) who is experienced in City and country driving; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; understands gardening; terms low. Address for three days, Industry, Box No. 223 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant single man as coachman and groom; can milk, work in a garden, and be generally useful; has some of the very best City references. Address C. M., Box No. 244 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A RESpectable man; understands gardening in all its branches; careful driver, and neat in the care of carriages and horses; good reference. Address O. G., Box No. 237 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED Cyoung Frenchman; no incumbrance; understands his business in every branch thoroughly; three years' reference from last employer; City or country. Address Frenchman, Box No. 238 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE Cman; willing to make himself generally useful; City or country; best City reference given. Address James D., Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A RELIABLE Cyoung man; has the best of references as to honesty, sobriety, and capability; willing and obliging; no objection to a good country place. Address M. D., coachman, No. 943 6th-av., first floor.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT GERMAN, C(married

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, (Monday,) Oct. 8:

Richard V. Harnett, as an Executor's sale to close the estate of Margaret McIntosh, deceased, disposed of the two three-story and basement brick houses, front, and two three-story brick houses, rear, with lease of lots, together in size 44.2 by 103.3, Nos. 242 and 244 West 16th-st., south side, 216.6 feet east of 8th-av., for $4,400, to Thomas Miller. Astor lease expires May 1, 1887; ground rent, $425 per annum; taxes and assessments.

C. J. Lyon, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition sale, Frederick W. Loew, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 18.9 by 98.9, No. 228 East 33d-st., south side, 275 feet west of 2d-av.; for $6,200, to Louis M. Livingston, plaintiff in the legal action.

Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, sale, John Lindley, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick stable, with lot 27.6 by 190.5, No. 57 West 54th-st., north side, 217.6 feet east of 6th-av., for $9,400, to John Carey, Jr.

John T. Boyd, under a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. G. Salmon, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100, No. 250 West 54th-st., south side, 200 feet east of 8th-av., for $12,204, to Genevrusa Mataraza, Executrix and plaintiff in the legal proceedings.

A. J. Bleecker & Son, by order of the Supreme Court, foreclosure sale, Alexander Ostrander, Esq., Referee, sold seven lots, each 25 by 100.5 on West 66th-st., south side, 150 feet east of 9th-av., for $24,000, to Thomas G. Ritch, plaintiff's attorney.

The remaining legal auctions were postponed as follows: Sale by Scott & Meyer of the block of land bounded by 3d and 4th avs., 98th and 99th sts., adjourned to Oct. 15, and sale by V. K. Stevenson, Jr., of the building, with plot of land on Oak-st., east of James-st., adjourned to Oct. 22.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By Richard V. Harnett, public auction sale of the five-story and basement brick tenement and store, with lot 25 by 100, No. 243 Houston-st., south-west corner (Nos. 159 and 161) Norfolk-st. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, H. W. Kennedy, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick store and tenement-house, with lot 25 by 74.7 by 25 by 78.10, No. 12 Pell-st., north side, 122.3 feet west of Bowery. Also, a similar house, with lot 25 by 77.10 by 25 by 82.3, No. 14 Pell-st., north side, adjoining above. Also, Superior Court foreclosure sale, William J. Walsh, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 90, on 4th-av., south-west corner 120th-st.

By James M. Oakley & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 208 East 44th-st., south side, 155 feet east of 3d-av.

By Winans & Davies, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, L. W. Emerson, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick house, with lot, 18 by 100.11, No. 319 East 124th-st., south side, 406.6 feet west of 1st-av.

EXCHANGE SALES—MONDAY, OCT. 8.

NEW-YORK.

By Richard V. Harnett.

2 three-story and basement brick houses, front, and two three-story brick houses, rear, with lease of lot, Nos. 242 and 244 West 16th-st., s. s., 216.6 ft. s. of 8th-av.; lots together in size 44.2x103.3; Astor lease expires May 1, 1887; ground rent, $425 per annum; taxed and assessments $4,400

By C. J. Lyon.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot No. 228 East 33d-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 2d-av.; lot 18.9x98.9 ..... $6,200

By Peter F. Meyer.

1 three-story brick stable, with lot No. 57 West 54th-st., n. s., 217.6 ft. e. of 6th-av.; lot 27.6 x100.5 ..... $19,400

By John T. Boyd.

1 three-story brick building, with lot No. 250 West 54th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 8th-av.; lot $5x100 ..... $12,240

By A. J. Bleecker & Son.

7 lots, West 66th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 9th-av., each 25x100.05 ..... $24,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Oct. 6.

Broadway, e. s., 77.4 ft. s. of 78th-st., 25.9x31.1; E. Brainerd and wife to P. H. Hodnett $3,000
Lewis-st., No. 230; Thomas Brady to Ann Drecian 6,000
33d-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x98.9; William Byrne and wife to C. Ahern 9,000
Denham-place, s. s., 534 ft. w. of Union-av., 33x 113.1; J. W. Calvin to M. Valentine 2,500
Lexington-av., e. s., 60.5 ft. s. of 58th-st., 25x65; John Heitner and wife to W. C. Bauer ..... nom.
Lewis-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of De'ancey-st., 25x75; F. Kerchies and wife to L. Brandt 18,500
Avenue D, w. s., 46-10 ft. n. of 2d-st., 48x93.8; H. Ketcham and husband to S. Lippitt ..... nom.
2d-av., s. s., 98.9 ft. n. of 40th-st., 35.5x69.2; Sarah Lippitt to H. Ketcham ..... nom.
58th-st., n. s., 230 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x100.5; T. McManus and wife to T. Storm 33,000
3d-st., n. s., No. 349; A. Robeck to M. Esbrichen 4,750
64th-st., n. s., 25-1-2 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16.8x 100.5; John Ruddell and wife to M. T. Barnes 15,650
144th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of Grand Boulevard, 100x99.11; R. T. Edwards and wife to M. Leahy 500
11th-av., s. e. corner 46th-st., 25x76; T. J. Hodgins and wife to Thomas Murphy 8,200
144th-st., s. s., 270 ft. w. of Grand Boulevard, 100x99.11; M. Leahy and husband to W. N. Habat ..... nom.
Centre-st., w. s., 79.10 ft. s. of Worth-st., No. 67; H. McCaddin to E. A. Jones 7,500
66th-st., s. s., 90.6 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 19.6x 100 5; same to same 20,000
Franklin-st., s. s., 39.6 ft. w. of Elm-st., 19x75.4; same to same 9,000
142d-st., 493.6 ft. w. of 11th-av., 18.8x99.11; same to same 2,500
28th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x98.9; B. McGowan to M. McGowan ..... nom.
34th-st., n. s., 83 ft. e. of 4th-av., 16.8x74.1; John Robertson and wife to B. McMasters 7,000
75th-st., n. s., 68 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20x51; F. Schmitt and wife to William Smith 7,500
Madison-av., w. s., 84 ft. n. of 33d-st., 24x95; A. Wagstaff, Referee, to E. R. Morgan 30,300
9th-av., s. w. corner 54th-st., 25x80; J. P. Lodwith, Referee, to H. Blessing 11,200
59th-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x75.5; J. M. Barbour, Referee, to C. E. Strong 8,000
3d-av., w. s., 25 ft. n. of 48th-st., 18.10x76; J. G. Sinclair, Referee, to A. Backus 16,000
54th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.5; F. A Ranson, Referee, to M. McNally 8,400

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MAGNIFICENT DOUBLE HOUSE built by day's work for owner's occupancy, replete with every modern convenience; cabinet work by Marcotte; perfect order; newly decorated; immediate possession; on 100-foot street, below the park and close to 5th-av.; for sale with or without furniture; price low. Apply to ..... HOMER ORDORICA, No. 2 Pine-st.

THIRTEEN ELEGANT NEW HOUSES FOR sale at very low figures; houses 16 to 26 feet front; prices, $25,000 to $45,000; mortgages 6 per cent. Send for pamphlet containing diagrams and prices to the owners, DUGGIN & CROSSMAN, Architects, No. 63 East 41st-st. Two houses to let.

NO. 11 WEST 56TH-ST.—FULL-SIZE EXTENsion house; a great bargain. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.
Offices 4 Pine, 33 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

WEST 46TH-ST., CLOSE TO 5TH-AV.—For sale, a fine four-story dwelling, 20x50 feet, in excellent order throughout; price, $27,500. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

In consequence of the decease of THOMAS M. SMITH, late senior partner of the firm of Thomas M. & John M. Smith, we offer at private sale the valuable OIL MILL PROPERTY situated on Smith's wharf, in the City of Baltimore. The well known reputation of the firm as successful manufacturers of Linseed-oil is a sufficient guarantee of the advantages of location and superior character of the machinery and general equipment. The capacity of the mill is from 550 to 600 bushels in 24 hours.
JOHN CURLETT,
GERMAN H. HUNT,
JOHN M. SMITH,
Executors.

GOOD CHANCE FOR A DOCTOR—FOR SALE—An old established Doctor's stand in Dutchess County, N. Y., been occupied by Doctors 40 or 50 years; consisting of a house and out-buildings, one acre and half land; fruit of all kinds; pleasant location; near depot; terms very moderate. Inquire of WILLIAM H. BURGER, Fourth National Bank, by mail.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY AND POSITIVE SALE
OF
CHOICE PROPERTY
ON
1ST and 2D AVS., and AVENUE A; also 68TH, 69TH, and 70TH STS.
THURSDAY, OCT. 18, 1877,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
SIXTY-EIGHTH-ST.

The 20 choice lots on the south side of 68th-st., between Avenue A. and 1st-av.

SIXTY-NINTH-ST.

The 24 desirable lots on the south side of 69th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

SEVENTIETH-ST.

The 13 valuable lots on the north-west corner of 1st-av.

TERMS:

One-third cash and balance on mortgage for five years, at 6 per cent. interest.; title perfect.

Every lot offered will be sold, regardless of value, to the highest bidder.

For map and particulars apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 74 Cedar-st.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, AUCTIONEER,
Will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10,
At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway.
Madison-av. and 74th-st., seven elegant and complete new four-story brown-stone richly-finished houses, 16.8x 54 each. Lots 75 and 100 feet deep.
Sale absolute. A rare chance. Terms liberal.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD DWELLING-HOUSE IN an unexceptionable neighborhood below 60th-st; price not to exceed $30,000. Address CASH CUSTOMER, Box No. 191 Times Office.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCE in East Brooklyn, within 10 minutes of ferry; high ground, perfect drainage; double lot; 10 rooms; airy and pleasant; all modern conveniences. Apply to GEO. BIDGOOD, office of Mann & Parsons, No. 56 Pine-st., New-York.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

CHOICE FLATS TO RENT
On the Eastern Boulevard, (Avenue A,) between 58th and 59th sts. Splendid situation, on high ground, overlooking the East River, Blackwell's Island, and Long Island. Each floor complete with every convenience.
For small respectable families of moderate means these flats are among the most desirable in the City. Rent, $240 to $360 per month.
Apply to PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,
Nos. 11 and 13 Cliff-st.,
or to JOHN D. GRIMMINS, No. 1,037 3d-av.

AN ELEGANTLY AND FULLY FURNISHED superb medium-sized dwelling, 30th-st., near the avenue; paintings, glass, China, &c.; never been rented; hard-wood finish; fine dining-room; to an acceptable private family, reasonable rent.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
Offices 4 Pine, 33 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

A BEAUTIFULLY AND FULLY FURNISHED medium-size dwelling on 48th-st., adjoining 5th-av., to rent permanently for Winter or year.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
Offices 4 Pine, 33 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

TO LET—FURNISHED—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY only, a fully furnished and first-class four-story English basement brown-stone house, in West 10th-st., close to 5th-av. Permits, &c., from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

APARTMENTS.—NO. 265 WEST 25TH-ST.; TENterton; new, refined, elegant; janitor; play-ground, Summer-house, light; ventilation; moderate rents; fine location; oriel windows and modern improvements.

TO LET—NEW COUPE BY THE MONTH; BEAUtiful horse, new harness, driver dressed in handsome livery; price to meet the hard times. Call at No. 148 East 43d-st., Duffy's livery stable.

TO LET—NO. 34 EAST 60TH-ST., FOUR-STORY brown-stone house; mirrors, gas fixtures, and billiard table. Rent $2,000. Inquire of J. MAIDHOF, No. 457 Broadway.

NO. 1,160 BROADWAY—TO RENT—APARTments for single gentlemen; steam heat, bath, &c. See janitor, on premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

ANY PARTY OWNING A SMALL HOUSE on west side, below 60th-st., can obtain a tenant with best references; family small; house must be in good neighborhood and in perfect order; rent not to exceed $1,000. Address W. H. S., Post Office Box No. 4,476.

WANTED—SMALL, WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE, rent moderate, to about April 1, by gentleman, wife and child; references unexceptionable; no agents need apply. Address W. A. P., Post Office Box No. 2,227.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO take charge of a tenement-house; best of reference. Call at Mrs. Kelser's, No. 103 Essex-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1877.

TO LET—NOS. 268 AND 269 WEST-ST., WITH lot on rear of Desbrosses-st., if desired; five-story warehouse, 44x85; tenantable for storage or for a manufactory for heavy goods; rent low.
H. H. CAMMANN, No. 113 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1877.

TO LET—NO. 86 FRONT-ST. FOUR-STORY building, suitable for wholesale grocery or tea business; rent $1,500. Apply to
H. H. CAMMANN, No. 113 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ALGERIA...WED., Oct. 10 | ABYSSINIA..WED., Oct. 24
BOTHNIA...WED., Oct. 17 | SCYTHIA...WED., Oct. 31
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 7 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10, 1877.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAILS.
The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 6, 10 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 20, 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 27, 9 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $60, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Oct. 11
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday Oct. 18
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Oct. 25
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Nov. 1
First cabin, $60 and $70, according to accommodations. Return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL LINE.
The only Transatlantic Line sailing under the American flag. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia and Wednesday from Liverpool.

THE RED STAR LINE.
Carrying the Belgian and United States Mails. Sailing semi-monthly alternately from Philadelphia and New-York. Direct and only
TO ANTWERP.
For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, and No. 52 Broadway, New-York.
JNO. McDONALD, Agt., No. 8 Battery-place.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Victoria...Oct. 13, 10 A. M. | Anchoria...Oct. 27, 9 A.M.
Devonia....Oct. 20, 3 P. M. | Bolivia....Nov. 3, 2 P. M.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.
Cabins, $65 to $80, according to accommodations. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.
Elysia....Oct. 10, 8 A. M. | Anglia....Oct. 17, 2 P. M.
Cabins, $55 to $70; Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.
MOSEL.....Sat., Oct. 13 | HERMANN....Sat., Oct. 27
DONAU.....Sat., Oct. 20 | AMERICA.....Sat., Nov. 3
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin ..... $100 gold
Second cabin ..... 60 gold
Steerage ..... 30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Oct. 13, 10 A. M.
CITY BERLIN.....Oct. 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Oct. 27, 9 A. M.
From Pier No. 45 North River.
CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
POMMERANIA.....Oct. 11 | GELLERT.....Oct. 25
WIELAND.....Oct. 18 | SUEVIA.....Nov. 1
Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all ports in England: First Cabin, $100, gold. Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUHNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Oct. 9, at 7 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Oct. 23, at 9 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Oct. 30, noon.
Cabin passage, $55, 65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River, FOR LONDON. (VICTORIA DOCKS.)
Canada. Th., Oct. 18, 2 P. M. | Greece.....
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
England. Sat., Oct. 13, 9 A. M. | The Queen, Oct. 20, 2:30 P. M.
Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.
Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
AMERIQUE, Delord.....Wednesday, Oct. 10, 8 A. M.
LABRADOR, Sanglier.....Wednesday, Oct. 17, 2 P. M.
PEREIRE, Daniel.....Wednesday, Oct. 24, 7 A. M.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE RERLA, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

UNRIVALED BEAUTIFYING BAZAAR.

HAIR STORE
No. 54 WEST 14TH-ST., near 6th-av. Only depot.

THREE DOORS FROM MACY'S.

The largest stock of
HUMAN HAIR GOODS,
unequaled in this City or Europe, positively RETAILED at WHOLESALE prices.
IMMENSE SUCCESS of our new FALL and WINTER STYLES of COIFFURES, comprising the latest PARISIAN NOVELTIES, from $5 upward. Together with a magnificent variety of
INVISIBLE FRONTS,
in latest designs, by the best French artists, improving the looks of all ladies instantly; $2 per inch on hair lace; $1 per inch on imitation lace.
THE EUGENIE SCALPETTE,
perfectly charming, nothing more comfortable, self-adjustable, no hair pins. Obtainable at this house only—$5 each and upward.
A very extensive stock of ALL LONG HAIR SWITCHES, comprising a full assortment of our newly-invented MARIE ANTOINETTE'S Switch, forming any style of coiffure in a few minutes, very light and graceful, from $6 upward.
GRAY HAIR A SPECIALTY.
Lower than any other house in the country.
LADIES desiring to have their old switches made over into LATEST DESIGNS AS GOOD AS NEW, at very reasonable prices, should not fail to call at this establishment. Also, LADIES' OWN HAIR taken in EXCHANGE.
Our line of THE CHOICEST BEAUTIFYING COSMETICS, warranted to be ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS, has been greatly augmented during the past Summer, and ladies will find here many little perquisites so necessary on the toilet table or in the boudoir.
CREME BLANCHE,
or the great Magic Beautifyer for the Complexion, a specialty; $1 per box.
AMULA, the great Tan and Freckle Lotion, will remove tan in 15 minutes.
L. SHAW'S odorless PERSIAN KHENNA will change GRAY HAIR to its natural color without the use of lead, lac sulphur, or nitrate of silver, or any other poisonous ingredients, to a beautiful brown or black.
Also a great many articles of BEAUTIFYING COSMETICS too numerous to mention, obtainable at this establishment only.

RICH TORTOISE SHELL GOODS
Direct from Paris. Latest Novelties, Combs, Ornaments, Jewelry, &c., lower than any other house. Repairing neatly done.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,
Grand and Allen Streets, N. Y.
HOUSE FURNISHING
AND EVERYTHING APPERTAINING THERETO
FROM AUCTION,
AT ASTONISHING PRICES.

TEA SETS, (44 pieces,) in STONE CHINA or PORCELAIN, $2 50; 56 PIECES, $3 25.
DINNER SETS, (100 pieces,) STONE or PORCELAIN, $10; 124 PIECES, $12; 144 PIECES, $13 50.
WHITE FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS, (44 pieces,) $7; GOLD BANDS, $8.
WHITE FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, (132 pieces,) $30; DECORATED, $60.
BARGAINS IN FANCY CHINA AND GLASSWARE.
FLUTING-MACHINES, CLOCKS, BRONZES, &c., &c., WOOD, WILLOW, IRON, TIN, AND BRITANNIA WARE.

EDW'D RIDLEY & SONS,
309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand-st.,
56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 ALLEN-ST.

JUST RECEIVED AN INVOICE OF EXTRA FINE TORCHON LACES, SCARFS, HANDKERCHIEFS, AND FICHUS, VERY DESIRABLE GOODS, RICH NOVELTIES IN LADIES' NECK WEAR, ALL NEW DESIGNS IN DUCHESS AND OTHER POPULAR
LACES.
LARGE LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS TRIMMED WITH TORCHON LACE, AND A VARIETY OF FINE LINEN SETS WITH FANCY COLOR EDGES. ENTIRELY NEW IDEAS, AT MODERATE PRICES.
E. A. MORRISON,
893 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS.

MUSICAL.

DURING THESE HARD TIMES WE WILL sell 7 octave Pianos, $150; 7 1-3 octave, $160, cash; 2 stop Organs, $50; 4 stops, $56; 7 stops, $68; 8 stops, $75; 10 stops, $88; 12 stops, $100, cash; not used a year; in perfect order. Monthly installments received for new Pianos and Organs, or to let until paid for. HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 40 East 14th-st., bet. B'way and University-place, N.Y.

HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS,
Nos. 145 and 147 5th-av., corner of 21st-st.
NEW PIANOS TO RENT AND FOR SALE
On the most reasonable terms, very low, for cash.

KRANICH & BACH, NO. 243 EAST 23D-ST., near 2d-av., have a beautiful assortment of fine Pianofortes, both new and second hand, which they are offering very low. Pianos let and sold on installments.

MISS MARIE GILBERT IS PREPARED to enter into professional engagements with pupils for the season; piano and theory. No. 106 West 42d-st., or Chickering Hall.

WANTED—A PRECENTOR FOR THE CHARLESStreet United Presbyterian Church. Apply to G. Lyttle, No. 414 Bleecker-st., top floor.

DANCING.

A. Dodworth's
Classes for Dancing
No. 681 Fifth-avenue,
Will commence Saturday, Oct. 13.
Classes for ladies, children, and gentlemen, and private lessons. For particulars send for circular.
School and family classes in and out of town supplied with competent teachers.

DE GARMO'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 7 West 32d-st., two doors from 5th-av., Now open.

SHIPPING.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 10
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 13
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.
Steamships will sail as advertised above, unless sooner loaded. Merchants and shippers are notified that extra steamers will be provided and dispatched as rapidly as the press of business warrants.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, TUESDAY, Oct. 9, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.
RAPIDAN, Capt. KEMPTON, THURSDAY, Oct. 11, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Oct. 13, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.
Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.
C. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R. Agent C. R. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT
STEAM-SHIP LINES.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Saturday, Oct. 13
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship ALASKA.....Thursday, Oct. 11
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Wednesday, Oct. 10
For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Deakin.....Wednesday, Oct. 10
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Timmerman, Wednesday, Oct. 17
CITY OF MERIDA, Reynolds.....Saturday, Oct. 27
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana. Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico,
CITY OF MERIDA, Reynolds.....Saturday, Oct. 27
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
CLYDE.....
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LUIMS & Co., Agents in Havana.

DRY GOODS.

E. Ridley & Sons,
Grand and Allen sts., N. Y.
DRESS SILK DEPARTMENT.
LARGE PURCHASE THIS WEEK.
150 PIECES BLACK SILK, } 55c., 59c., 65c.
150 PIECES COLORED SILK, } 75c., 85c., 95c.
LOT OF 50 PIECES
RICH GROS GRAINS, SOFT FINISH, AND WARRANTED TO WEAR,
$1 15 AND $1 20 PER YARD.

Teillard's
24-INCH BLACK SILKS, WARRANTED PURE SILK, FREE FROM CHARGING, AND WILL NOT TURN GREASY FROM WEAR,
$1 37 AND $1 42 PER YARD.
ANOTHER LINE, SAME GOODS, FINER GRADES, AT $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50.
ESPECIAL ATTENTION INVITED.

MILLINERY SILKS, 50c., 65c., 75c. per yard, all colors.
COLORED AND BLACK SILK BONNET VELVETS, 85c., $1, $1 25, $1 50.
FULL LINES PLUSHES, $1 50, $1 75 per yard.
FEATHERS AND FLOWERS.
SEVERAL CASES OPENED AND READY TO-DAY.
EXAMINE OUR FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.
FULL OF NOVELTIES—CHEAP.
BEAD ORNAMENTS, NEW SHADE, 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 50c. each.
STEEL AND PEARL ORNAMENTS, BEAD NECKLACES, &c.
HAIR SWITCHES, FINGER PUFFS, REAL HAIR CURLS, &c.
LEATHER SACHELS, 50c., 65c., 75c., 85c., $1, $1 50, and $2.
POCKET-BOOKS, ALBUMS, STRAPS, STATIONERY.

Fur Department.
WELL WORTHY ATTENTION. NEW STOCK. LOW PRICES.
EDW'D RIDLEY & SONS,
Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand-st.,
56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN ST.

E. Ridley & Sons,
Grand and Allen sts., N. Y.
TO-DAY
ALL OVER THE ESTABLISHMENT
DESIRABLE AND SCARCE GOODS SUITED TO THE SEASON.
BONNETS AND ROUND HATS.
500 CASES NOW OPENED,
CONTAINING EVERY KNOWN SHAPE.
FRENCH FELT HATS.
REAL FELTS, EVERY COLOR, 50c. and 63c. THE VERY FINEST FELTS, 90c.
AMERICAN FELTS, 20c., 25c., and 35c., ALL COLORS.
MILANS AND CANTON STRAW HATS, 20c., 25c., and 50c.
WE WILL EXHIBIT IN OUR TRIMMED HAT DEPARTMENT
Some 500 New Hats,
MAGNIFICENT STYLES. CANNOT BE SEEN ELSEWHERE.
WORSTED GOODS.
CHILDREN'S WORSTED WALKING COATS, WITH CAPE, RIBBON, FRINGE, &c., $3 75, $4 25 up.
CHILDREN'S WORSTED SACQUES; INFANTS' SPLIT ZEPHYR SACQUES.

LADIES' HAND-MADE SHAWLS, IN ALL COLORS, $1 75, $2, $2 25 up.
LADIES' HAND-MADE SHAWLS, SHELL STITCH, WITH BORDERS AND FRINGE, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75 up.
LADIES' SHETLAND SHAWLS, NEW SHADES, $1, $1 25, $1 50 up to $9.
LADIES' OPERA CLOAKS, (WORSTED,) SILK FINISH, WITH FRINGE.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WAISTS, HOODS, SCARFS, &c.
EDW'D RIDLEY & SONS,
Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand-st,
56, 58, 60, 62, 64 ALLEN-ST.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,
Grand and Allen sts., N. Y.,
CLOAK AND SUIT DEPARTMENT.
IMPORTED CLOAKS,
IMPORTED DRESSES AND SUITS FOR LADIES AND MISSES.
ALSO OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE,
WE SHALL OFFER
Several Hundred Cloaks,
PART OF A MANUFACTURER'S STOCK NOW IN OUR HANDS, WHICH
MUST BE SOLD.
NEW FASHIONABLE GOODS, MANUFACTURED THIS SEASON, AT ONE-THIRD LESS THAN VALUE. CALL AND EXAMINE.
Dress Goods.
PLAIN ALPACA LUSTRES IN BOTTLE GREENS, SEAL BROWN, NAVY BLUE, DRABS, &c., 16c. per yard.
BLACK AND COLORED SERGES AND CASHMERES, IN ALL COLORS, 18c.
WINTER BUNTINGS, 20c.
BROCADED AND FIGURED DRESS GOODS, ALL COLORS, 22c., 28c., and 25c. per yard.
ALL WOOL BLACK CASHMERES, 37c. per yard.
FINE FRENCH CASHMERE, (48-inch wide,) 75c., 87½c. and $1.
BLACK ALPACA AND MOHAIRS, 20c. up.
BASKET CLOTH, fine quality, for cloaks, $3 up.
NEW BOYS' SUIT DEPARTMENT—ENLARGED. REAL BARGAINS, FINE GOODS. FIT WARRANTED.
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' HAT D

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

MORE OF GILMAN'S RASCALITIES.

NEW SWINDLES COMING TO LIGHT—FIXING THE EXACT DATE OF THE BEGINNING OF HIS CAREER OF FORGERY—THE MANNER IN WHICH HE GRADUALLY INVOLVED HIMSELF.

As predicted in Sunday's TIMES, William C. Gilman's private safe was not opened yesterday. Mrs. Gilman writes to say that she is not the owner of the house in Thirty-sixth-street, and its estimated value must consequently be deducted from the amount which it is proposed to hand over to the victims. Meantime new evidences of Gilman's rascality are continually turning up. A number of persons have made their appearance who have been swindled by him out of various sums in a way which has only just come to light, and which may be illustrated by a single instance. A lady residing in Connecticut, who has the management of her father's estate, was a customer of Gilman for some time past. In February, 1874, the usual month for redemption, she sent a quantity of called scrip to him to be redeemed, with orders to invest the proceeds in new scrip to be issued in April. He had the old scrip redeemed and he banked the money to his own account. Months passed, but the new scrip did not make its appearance. The lady wrote several times, but Gilman always answered with some such plausible excuse as "scrip was scarce and high," or he "would be able in a short time to make a better investment for her." At length she grew suspicious and paid him a personal visit, but could get no satisfaction. She was advised to consult a lawyer, but did not. In the February following, when Gilman's bank account became plethoric again from the proceeds of the redemption of his customers' called scrip, she received hers, that should have been sent her the April previous. That year the lady sent her called bonds to George C. Cook, another broker, who purchased for her some of the new scrip of the Commercial Mutual Insurance Company at 81. Subsequently Gilman, learning of the transaction, wrote to the lady offering to sell her the same scrip at 75. She sent the letter to Mr. Cook, complaining that she had not been treated right, and he returned her her money and received back his scrip. She has since dealt with Gilman, allowing him to redeem her called scrip and purchase new scrip for her, and has been compelled to wait for the latter nearly a year every time. Last February he secured the redemption for her of over $12,000 of called scrip, and she has not yet received any new scrip to represent that amount and probably never will. It is said that there are a number of similar cases besides hers. Another instance is given of a lady who had her all invested in Government bonds. She says she sent these to Gilman, who was a friend of hers, asking him to have them registered for her. That is the last she has seen of her bonds.

The exact date at which Gilman began his career of forgery has been fixed by an examination of the books of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company. The entire amount of scrip in Gilman's name has been traced, as already published in THE TIMES. It is not considered likely that he would taken the risk of tampering with scrip in his possession registered in any other person's name, as the holder might want to sell in a day or a week, and discovery would be certain. None, at any rate, has been discovered. It now appears that the first certificate of scrip remaining in Gilman's name was tracaferred to him June 14, 1874. All transferred to him previous to that and called in was redeemed and reissued or retransferred, and is known to have been all right. It is therefore clear that previous to June 14, 1874, he could not have been guilty of forgery of Atlantic Mutual scrip. It has been asserted by Gilman's friends that he was not an extravagant liver. This may be true in one sense; but there is no question that he was liberal in providing for his wants and those of his family, and that he did not retrench his expenses when his losses in his business required close management. The item of rent alone for his house and office aggregated nearly $6,000 per year. He retained three expensive clerks when one would have sufficed. He sold scrip ahead below the market, and borrowed at large interest to help him out. To meet these loans he was obliged to make further sacrifices, and thus became more and more deeply involved. Still, his intimate friends are unable to understand how he got rid of the enormous amount he realized on his forgeries and other swindles, and still adhere to the theory that he was secretly a speculator in stocks. As an instance of the boldness with which Gilman operated, and also of the carelessness with which certain houses do business, the fact may be cited that he had a called certificate of Atlantic Mutual scrip of the apparent value of $10,000, bearing no interest, hypothecated at the American Exchange Bank for a loan on which he was paying 7 per cent. Another similar called certificate was pledged to a private capitalist. That he did not have these rashed, pay the amount loaned on them, and save a large sum in interest, should have awakened suspicion.

ACTORS IN NEW ROLES.

"BILLY" FLORENCE AND "CHARLEY" BACKUS AS AUCTIONEERS—SALE OF SEATS FOR THE EDWIN ADAMS BENEFIT—THE PROSCENIUM BOXES BRING NEARLY $2,000.

The announcement that Mr. E. A. Sothern and Mr. William Florence would sell at auction the boxes and choice seats for the Edwin Adams benefit on Friday afternoon had the effect yesterday of drawing a large audience to the Academy of Music. Most of those who came, however, as the sequel proved, came to see the actors buy, and not to bid themselves. There was a large delegation of well known actors and managers present. Mr. Theodore Moss, the Treasurer, had a desk on the platform ready to assign the seats and take the money for them. Mr. Sothern was not to be seen, and it soon became known that he was unavoidably absent, having yesterday gone to Philadelphia to see Mr. Adams, who was reported to be in a very low condition. At 3 o'clock, the stage having been partly cleared of the crowd that rushed in through the back door, Mr. Florence mounted a chair on the edge of the platform, and was hailed with applause. He could scarcely see the faces of the audience, as the Academy was gloomy with the little light that came in through the windows. Throwing off his overcoat, Mr. Florence announced the reason for Mr. Sothern's absence, and then put up the choice of proscenium boxes. A start was made at $50, but the bids soon ran up to $275, $300, $400, and then the auctioneer stirred his audience up. "Come," said he, "I'll take it myself if you don't go higher. The man who hesitates is lost." Up went the price to $500. "Don't let it go for that; make it $600 for poor Ned Adams. I'll go $550 myself. If Sothern were here it would break his heart. Where's the Count Joannes? Well, $560! Gone! To E. A Sothern." And box C was selected for Mr. Sothern, and the sale roundly applauded. The next box sold was F, and it was purchased by Tony Pastor for $160. "My first appearance in this—part; won't you make it a success? How much for the next choice?" Henry E. Abbey got M for $100. The next box started at $50 and jumped to $100, with a cheer to encourage the purchaser, and it went off at that price to an unknown bidder in Harry Wall's name. "Now, won't the outside public come in? The actors and managers must not do all the bidding." The outside public did not respond, and Maggie Mitchell took box F for $100. The next call had reached $90, and the auctioneer ran it up for himself to $100. "Now, don't let me walk off with that box. Once, twice—oh, I'm too bashful!"—but he took it. "Only a little box—B," was his selection. Mr. Theodore Moss took D at $50. Box P brought $50 from W. R. Deutsch, and N $50 from Mr. Lanouette. Box O, "full of ladies, but not to go with the box," brought $50 from E. G. Gilmore. Box I was purchased by E. A. Buck for $50; box S by Mr. Van Tassell, the auctioneer, for $30.

Dr. Helmbold got box G. "I'm getting cold. This is the Winter of my discontent. Come, give me a bid for H. Robert Heller bid $50 and secured it. McKee Rankin won E for $50, and received warm applause and a shout of "Good for the Dantes." Miss Kate Singleton bought box Q for $30. "Now the last box. How much for it? Only $25! It's worth more than that to see Sothern play *Othello*." Dr. Phelps got box H for $50. Mr. Deutsch donated his box to the committee, and it was resold for $55. The announcement that Mr. Sothern returned his box, with the price paid for it, created wild applause, and it was resold for $125 to E. G. Gilmore. Box L was donated and resold for $40. Mr. Heller returned his box, with the first price paid, and it was sold again for $30. Miss Kate Singleton returned her box, and the announcement was made by Mr. Charles Backus, who now took Mr. Florence's place on the chair, and was greeted very warmly. While the hubbub lasted he waited, calmly gazing out upon the audience with his thumbs thrust into his waistcoat sleeves. "Recess for 10 minutes to applaud. Miss Singleton's box will be resold, and"—assuming a tragic expression and tone—"may heaven r-r-r-r-reward her-r-r. Start it up." The bidding went on. "Ten dollars by a Judge, $15 by a Colonel, $20 by a General, $25 by a Major, and $30 by a citizen—Smith? Yes, and John Smith." And Smith took the last proscenium box. The sale has brought altogether for the stage boxes $1,885. The dress-circle seats were not in demand, bringing but a dollar or two above the regular price. Mr. J. C. Williamson paid $100 for first choice of a seat—and took a gallery ticket. Mr. T. W. Davy paid $50 each for two gallery seats. Then a number of other seats were sold on the floor at from $10 to $5, when a line was formed on the stage and all who wanted seats at $3 were permitted to select them. There were no more sales by auction.

At a meeting of the Benefit Committee held yesterday afternoon, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the proceeds of the Edwin Adams testimonial benefit shall accrue and shall be paid to his wife, Mrs. Mary Adams, and that this benefit is with the full consent and approbation of Mr. Edwin Adams, tendered to her, and that the proceeds of the benefit shall be exclusively her own private property.

LETTER FROM EDWIN ADAMS.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8, 1877.

To my Friends, the Press and Public:

My physician has to-day informed me that I may not be present at the Academy of Music, New-York, on the 12th inst., on the occasion of the benefit which you have united to tender me. It was, until now, my most earnest hope that I should be able to be there, to personally thank each and all of you for what you have done in your generous remembrance of me, long after I had lost the power to be among you.

There are so many of you, and you have been so noble in your kindness as to almost reconcile me to my misfortunes; for these have shown me how friendly the hearts of my professional brothers and sisters and the public are to me, and this has greatly comforted and cheered me in my painful illness and sincere anxiety about the future.

It is something more than I can tell you how much it is to a man standing where I now stand to look back over his life and to see how many and good friends have been raised up for him, and how much love and help they give when the shadows are thick about him. I cannot repay the tithe of it, except in gratitude. I can never tell you how great that gratitude is, and I cannot even come before you to express the loving sentiments that fill my heart.

In the suffering that comes from sickness; in the pain that finds and leaves me here, helpless, a physical wreck, with but half a man's life of usefulness lived, and my career unfulfilled, the deep gratitude I feel is far more than I can express. What I cannot speak to you face to face, as it was my hope to do, I must write to you, and I can only say to each and every one of the profession, press, and public, thanks! God bless you and yours forever.

EDWIN ADAMS.

MABEL LEONARD AND HER MOTHER.

MR. HARRIOTT AND MABEL TESTIFYING—THE GIRL NOT ILL-TREATED WHILE WITH CLARA MORRIS.

The proceedings to inquire into the alleged contempt of court committed by Mrs. Mabel Rogers, alias Mrs. Leonard, alias Mrs. Elizabeth Messam, alias Mabel Stanley, in the so-called abduction of Mabel Leonard from the custody of Mr. Harriott, was resumed before Mr. Sinclair, the Referee, yesterday. The court-room was densely packed with persons eager to hear and see the parties implicated in the proceedings. Mrs. Messam—to call the mother of the girl by her true name, though she now affects the name of Mrs. Leonard—was brought into the court-room in charge of a Deputy Sheriff. She had her son with her. Shortly afterward her daughter, the girl called Mabel Leonard, came in, and the meeting with her mother was, as usual, a scene wherein weeping and embracing formed the principal elements. Though the affection now seems sincere on the part of the child, who is greatly under her mother's influence, it can hardly be said to be so in regard to Mrs. Messam, as was shown yesterday in a very characteristic incident. After the hearing was over Mr. Sinclair, foreseeing a scene between the mother and daughter as the time came for their separation, asked them to retire into another room, where they would be enabled to give expression to their feelings without being made the objects for scores of men to stare at. This was taken in bad part by Mrs. Messam, who muttered in tones of disgust: "I understand this. It is only that I shan't have sympathy that I'm turned into this room." The manner in which the remarks were uttered left no doubt that she was only too anxious to excite sympathy in her behalf, and that the exuberance of affection manifested by her toward her daughter is not altogether unconnected, to say the least, with the arousing of such sympathy. The principal witness was Mabel Leonard herself. She was very attentively listened to, and her appearance and demeanor were closely scrutinized. Her testimony was given in a pert, though lively, way, and showed her to be a very good little actress. The story told by her was very glibly recited, and—though this was not proved—seemed to indicate a careful rehearsal. Her knowledge of how far the jurisdiction of the court in contempt proceedings extended was evidently not derived from anything in her theatrical experience or previous study. She admitted that she had talked over with her mother the matters in connection with the apprehension which both felt at defying the court. She showed little affection for her father, whom she saluted with a very unfeeling "How d'ye do?" and asked him why he did not "go over to see mamma," who was sitting on a chair about six feet distant, and whose face bore an expression of what its possessor undoubtedly intended to be that of grief and martyrdom, but for which the perversity of her features substituted only an appearance of sulks. One other feature in the proceeding was noticeable, and that was that Mrs. Messam's counsel bore himself in a much better manner than heretofore, and really gave no cause of complaint. Mr. Messam was recalled as a witness, only for a few moments, however. In answer to a question by Mr. Delafield, the counsel of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, he said he had refreshed his mind by conversing with Mr. John Gilbert, and was thereby enabled to fix the date of his own imprisonment in the workhouse as having been in the Spring of 1873.

"Which John Gilbert is that?" queried the opposing counsel. "John Gilbert, the actor?"

"No," responded Messam, in a very loud and defiant way, which provoked much laughter; "John Gilbert, the blacksmith."

Closer questioning brought out that the witness had conversed with Gilbert, who knew about his affairs, or, as Messam said, "cos'e's hacquainted with my 'istory during the past few years." The certificate of Messam's conviction, dated May 2, 1873, was offered in evidence, and received.

F. L. Harriott, the husband of Clara Morris, was then called as a witness. He said that both he and his wife had treated Mabel kindly.

The counsel for Mrs. Messam objected, and said nobody had ever pretended that Mr. and Mrs. Harriott had not treated the girl kindly.

Mr. Delafield retorted by stating that the mother had sworn in these very proceedings that the girl had been abused by Clara Morris and her husband.

Mrs. Messam's counsel, after consulting with his client, said the latter had made the statement while laboring under excitement, and did not mean what she said.

Mr. Delafield asked whether the mental excitement extended to her testimony in other respects so as to render the other portions unreliable.

The opposing counsel said it had been his experience that it was best to take up only one thing at a time.

Mr. Harriott, in resuming his testimony after this little "spat," told how he had asked Mrs. Messam, on visiting her daughter at his house, to observe quiet, as his wife was sick and was lying under the influence of opiates—a request which Mrs. Messam failed to observe, to Mrs. Harriott's great annoyance. The witness then gave an account of Mabel's escape, essentially the same as hitherto published in THE TIMES.

The girl, Mabel Leonard, was called as a witness in behalf of her mother, and after a long argument was allowed to proceed. She said her mother had never advised her to leave Mr. Harriott's, but she ran away because she had an idea that the society was to put her into an asylum until she was 18, and she did not want this; she saved up her money to make the escape; she came to this City from Riverdale, and after telegraphing to her mother went to a friend's house, and next morning went to Hoboken, where she met her mother; it was not until after seeing her mother that she had determined to run away; she said she did not want to, and would not, play in any variety show; her mother, she said, had never taken her to an improper place. She then, with some discrepancies, gave the story of her wanderings with her mother substantially like the latter's account. The examination was then adjourned to to-morrow.

A DETECTIVE ON TRIAL.

Detective Garrott S. Walling, of the Tenth Precinct, was arraigned before the Police Commissioners yesterday on charges of neglect of duty and disobedience of orders preferred against him by Capt. Foley, and heretofore published in THE TIMES. The first charge against Walling was for having on two occasions—July 29 and Aug. 5—left the City and visited his family, living in Brooklyn, without having first obtained the consent of his superior officers. In his defense Walling admitted that he was in Brooklyn on both occasions referred to in the complaint and both visits were entered in his book. The next charge which Walling was called upon to answer was for leaving the precinct without permission of the Captain and visiting the Fifth, Eighth, and Seventeenth Precincts and the Post Office. Walling showed that on the occasions referred to he was on Police business, except the visit to the Post Office, which was on private business and so recorded in his book. The trial of the complaint in which he is charged with 45 violations of a telegraphic order, requiring the precinct detectives to report at the station-houses at 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., each day, was adjourned until Monday next.

ARREST OF A DETECTIVE.

Hugh Masterson, a detective, formerly in the employ of the Erie Railway Company, who has an office at No. 120 Broadway, and resides at No. 214 East One Hundred and Ninth-street, was arrested on Sunday by Patrolman Smith of the Twelfth Precinct, by order of Superintendent Walling. He is charged with burglary and assault and battery, which crimes are alleged to have been committed in Bridgeport, Conn. A requisition was issued for his arrest some time ago by the Governor of Connecticut, and a warrant of extradition was thereupon issued by Gov. Robinson. This was placed in the hands of Sheriff Reilly for execution. The Sheriff notified Superintendent Walling of the existence of the warrant, and the Superintendent issued orders for his arrest. He was found at his house and brought to Police Central Office, and was subsequently delivered to the Sheriff. The charges against Masterson, it is said, grow out of his action in the celebrated Nichols divorce case, in which he was actively engaged in the interest of one of the parties to the suit

FAILURE OF AN ERIE SUIT.

CHARGES OF FRAUD DISPROVED.

RECEIVER JEWETT OCCUPIES MANY MONTHS OF THE NEW-JERSEY COURT OF CHANCERY TO PROVE A CORRUPT CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE ROAD—A SUCCESSFUL JUNK-DEALER AND THE RAILROAD'S PURCHASING AGENT THE PRINCIPAL ONES ACCUSED—OTHER EMPLOYES DISCHARGED—THEY ARE COMPLETELY VINDICATED.

Vice-Chancellor Van Fleet, of New-Jersey, yesterday filed an opinion in the Court of Chancery at Trenton, in the case of Hugh J. Jewett, Receiver of the Erie Railway, against Henry Bowman and Sigmund Dringer, on a bill to compel them to account to the Erie Company for certain alleged fraudulent transactions, whereby the company had been defrauded of upward of $100,000, as was claimed. The decision of the Vice-Chancellor is in favor of the defendants, declares that the charges of fraud are not sustained by the evidence, and dismisses the bill of the complainant, with costs. Although the defendant Dringer admitted that he owed the company $35,000, the Vice-Chancellor refuses to consider that at all, leaving the Receiver to collect that claim in the ordinary way, by a suit at law. This case was remarkable in many respects. From the first it seemed to be a gigantic conspiracy, but the question was, on which side. The complainant, in his petition invoking the aid of the Court of Chancery to protect the Receiver, as "an arm of the court," alleged that Dringer had corruptly induced Col. Henry Bowman, the purchasing agent of the Erie Railway, to sell him [Dringer] all the old iron and other metal accumulating on the road, and particularly a lot of 1,700 tons of old car-wheels, at prices much below the market rates; it was charged that he was in a conspiracy likewise with nearly every minor official on the road, and with clerks in the Erie offices in this City, who kept him informed of everything that was said or done affecting his interests; that he had bribed Station Agent Hobbs, at Paterson, with large sums of money; Yard Foreman Scoville, at Susquehanna, with barrels of oysters, a horse and buggy, and a gold watch for his daughter; that he had given $100 to Weigh-master Howard, at Hornellsville, and had attempted to bribe Shop Superintendent J. B. Hill, and Switchtender Vreeland, at Jersey City. It was alleged that by a vast system of corruption, extending even to the common laborers in the company's yards, Dringer was permitted to carry off immense quantities of No. 1 scrap-iron, (wrought-iron "chunks,") charged only as No. 2 scrap, (cast or sheet iron.) The custom was to send all the old metal on the road to the Susquehanna shops, where it was sorted out and put in bins according to its class. It was alleged that cars would be loaded with No. 2 scrap, worth $10 or $12 per ton, weighed, and then backed up to the other bins and have several tons of No. 1 scrap, worth $18 or $20 a ton, thrown on, while the bills of lading would be made out only for No. 2 scrap; also, that old axles were sold to him as scrap, whereas all railroads worked over their old axles, making two new ones out of three old ones; also, that a car-load of Babbitt metal journal-boxes, worth 40 cents a pound, was once given to him for nothing; also, a car-load of good second-hand belting. At one time he was allowed to take away five car-loads of wood, and at another 1,400 pounds of new bar steel was sold to him as scrap. Copper boiler flues were said to have been sold to him as iron, and copying-presses, immense shear blades, and a cylinder stove were made for him at the company's shops, and not reported to head-quarters. The most important single transaction was the sale of 1,700 tons of old Kanapo car-wheels. S. S. Bowen, General Superintendent of the road, testified that Dringer made a bid of $22 a ton for the wheels, that he subsequently receded from the offer, and that Col. Bowman sold them to him for $19 a ton.

On the strength of these allegations, sustained by numerous affidavits, Chancellor Runyon issued an injunction on April 1, 1876, forbidding Dringer from disposing of any of his old metals, and placed his yards in the hands of a Receiver; also, ordered him to account to the Erie Railway for all his dealings with the road. At the same time, a writ of ne exeat was issued against Col. Bowman, forbidding him from leaving the State, and he was also ordered to answer the charge of conspiring with Dringer to defraud the company. This writ was served on the Colonel at his residence, in Passaic, on a Sunday, which, of course, was illegal, and it was therefore set aside by the Chancellor in the following July, when the matter came before him for a hearing. Still, Col. Bowman remained a prisoner within the limited confines of Jersey until the formal dissolution of the writ, occasionally coming as far as Jersey City, whence he might gaze longingly in the direction of his former quarters at No. 1 Pine Font of Dunn-street.

It was not until the last of October, 1876, that the whole case came up for a hearing before Vice-Chancellor Van Fleet, at Newark. The counsel—Messrs. Courtlandt and R. Wayne Parker, of Newark, for the Erie; and Messrs. Thomas N. McCarter, of Newark, and Corporate Tuttle, of Paterson, for the defendants—confidently expressed the opinion that the case would take only three or four days. But nearly 200 witnesses were examined on 25 different days, and the testimony filled 5,000 pages of legal cap. The examination was at one time adjourned for two weeks, while Mr. Courtlandt Parker went to New-Orleans, at President Grant's request, to see that there was "a fair count." It was nearly the 1st of March of the present year when the testimony was all in and the arguments of counsel concluded. The Erie produced scores of laboring men from the road to substantiate the allegations above mentioned, and a great quantity of documentary evidence. The attack on Col. Bowman was soon abandoned, the Erie officers themselves, particularly Assistant Receiver William P. Sherman, giving him the highest character.

On the part of the defense all charges of corruption were explicitly denied, the characters of the witnesses as to bribery were assailed, and collateral circumstances produced to show the improbability of the allegations. As to the sale of car-wheels, Col. Bowman testified positively that it was distinctly authorized by the General Superintendent, because no one else would be found to take them off at once, at a fair price. All the dubious transactions were explained, and all the improper ones denied. More than all, it was shown that the vouchers for all the sales (including the car-wheels, were examined and approved by General Superintendent Bowen, himself. Dringer's good character was testified to by dozens of the most prominent business men of Paterson, and it was shown that his payments to the company had been more than prompt. He admitted that he owed the company $35,000, which he was willing to pay in the usual way.

Dringer's career is a remarkable one. He is an Austrian Jew, not 40 years of age, with rather an engaging expression, and a sparkling eye. He came to America about 10 years since; for two years drove a junk wagon for one Max Boehm, at Newark, at $10 a week; then set up for himself in Paterson, won the confidence of the large mill-owners there, extended his business rapidly, in the course of two or three years got in the way of buying of the Erie Railway, and when the injunction stopped his business in April, 1876, he had on hand 4,000 tons of scrap iron and 1,700 tons of car-wheels, worth upward of $100,000 in all, being the largest stock in the country. He claimed to be the most extensive junk-dealer in the United States, and was in a fair way to control the market. And yet this man can neither read nor write. In 1873, when he had 2,000 or 3,000 tons of old iron on hand, the price went up in the course of a few months from $20 to $45, and that was where he gained the means to increase his business so enormously. The defense sought to prove that the Erie suit was instigated by rival iron-dealers, jealous of Dringer's success, and offered a great deal of testimony on that subject. It was the repeated allegations of such dealers that impelled Receiver Jewett to set detectives at work to investigate, and as they understood it was their business to discover frauds, they accumulated an immense amount of evidence thereof. Mr. Jewett sent for Mr. Dringer, and told him some of the charges that were made—of freight being sent over the road for him without way-bills, &c. Mr. Dringer lost patience at length, and exclaimed, "Why, Mr. Jewett, a brakeman that has been on your road three weeks knows more about that business as you—he knows that could not be." Mr. Jewett was naturally indignant at this reflection on his railroad knowledge, and directed suit to be instituted against Bowman and Dringer. The case has been looked forward to with great interest for seven months. The costs of the suit are believed to aggregate $50,000 or $60,000, on both sides, three-fourths being the Erie Company's share. Dringer claims to have lost nearly $50,000 by the fall in the price of iron since the injunction was served, and it is not improbable that he may sue the Erie Railway Receiver for damages. A score of officials who were dismissed for supposed complicity with Dringer will undoubtedly apply for their old places, now that they have been vindicated by the New-Jersey Court of Chancery.

A YOUNG MAN'S ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

Leopold Preuss, a native of Prussia, 22 years of age, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning while in the cigar factory, No. 6 Rivington-street, by shooting himself in the left breast with a revolver. Preuss was employed in the factory as a bookkeeper, and he slept in a small room adjoining the office. He had charge of the place during the night, and it was his duty to open the establishment at 7 o'clock in the morning and admit the workmen. Yesterday morning, when the foreman of the factory arrived, he found the doors of the factory unlocked, and on going up stairs found Preuss lying on the bed in his bedroom, bleeding from a pistol-shot wound in his left breast. Lying beside him on the bed was found a five-chambered revolver with which the wound had been inflicted. Preuss was sent to the Chambers-Street Hospital, where it was found that the wound was of a fatal nature. On his desk were found a sealed letter addressed to his parents and a small sum of money, which he directed should be used to pay his debts. He also left a letter addressed to Mr. Waunck, one of his employers, the contents of which that gentleman refused to disclose while Preuss was still alive. Mr. Waunck said that Preuss had been despondent of late, owing to his envy of some of his companions who had obtained more lucrative employment than he had.

NEW WESTERN FREIGHT RATES.

THE SCHEDULE ADOPTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TRUNK LINE AGREEMENT.

In accordance with the agreement between the several Presidents of the trunk lines running out of New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore, as published in THE TIMES, the class known as "Special" or "Fifth" Class has been abolished, and articles formerly classified therein are now included in the fourth class. The most prominent articles affected by the change are: Sugar, coffee, syrup, soda ash, caustic soda, tin plate, crockery, cement, mackerel, rice, and telegraph wire. There are minor changes in some other classes, the only one worthy of note being the reduction of "liquor, in wood, valued at $1 per gallon, when so stated in receipts," from third class to fourth. Below will be found a full list of the old rates on fourth and special classes, and the new rates on the new consolidated fourth class, taking effect on and after Oct. 8, 1877:

	Old Fourth Class.	Old Fifth Class.	New Fourth Class.
Rochester, N. Y.	30	20	22
Buffalo, N. Y.	30	20	24
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	30	20	24
Suspension Bridge, N. Y.	30	20	24
Dunkirk, N. Y.	30	20	24
Erie, Penn.	30	20	24
Jamestown, N. Y.	30	20	24
Union, Penn.	30	20	24
Corry, Penn.	30	20	24
Akron, Ohio.	30	23	26
Ashland, Ohio.	33	26	29
Mansfield, Ohio.	33	26	29
Galion, Ohio.	33	27	29
Crestline, Ohio.	33	27	29
Cleveland, Ohio.	30	23	26
Sandusky, Ohio.	32	25	29
Crestline, Ohio.	33	26	29
Shelby, Ohio.	33	26	29
Columbus, Ohio.	36	28	32
Bellefontaine, Ohio.	36	28	32
Urbana, Ohio.	37	29	33
Springfield, Ohio.	37	29	33
Sydney, Ohio.	37	29	33
Dayton, Ohio.	39	31	35
Cincinnati, Ohio.	41	32	37
Piqua, Ohio.	41	32	37
Richmond, Ind.	41	32	37
Anderson, Ind.	43	33	37
Indianapolis, Ind.	43	33	38
Terre Haute, Ind.	48	38	43
Madison, Ind.	48	37	42
Vincennes, Ind.	51	41	46
Evansville, Ind.	55	43	50
Jeffersonville, Ind.	48	37	42
New-Albany, Ind.	52	41	46
Louisville, Ky.	55	44	49
Sandoval, Ill.	55	43	49
Effingham, Ill.	51	41	46
Vandalia, Ill.	55	45	50
Shawneetown, Ill.	51	40	46
Marion, Ill.	51	41	46
Pana, Ill.	55	45	50
Alton, Ill.	55	43	49
St. Louis, Mo.	51	49	55
Cairo, Ill.	58	45	51
Toledo, Ohio.	45	27	31
Fort Wayne, Ind.	30	30	35
Lafayette, Ind.	34	30	39
Peru, Ind.	42	33	38
Logansport, Ind.	42	33	38
Kendallville, Ind.	30	30	35
South Bend, Ind.	42	33	37
Mishawaka, Ind.	42	33	37
Elkhart, Ind.	42	33	37
Goshen, Ind.	40	31	36
Waterloo, Ind.	38	30	34
Danville, Ill.	46	36	41
Decatur, Ill.	52	40	46
Springfield, Ill.	52	40	46
Jacksonville, Ill.	54	42	48
Tolono, Ill.	48	37	43
Urbana, Ill.	48	37	43
Champaign, Ill.	48	37	43
Peoria, Ill.	50	39	45
Pekin, Ill.	50	39	45
Bloomington, Ill.	50	39	45
Quincy, Ill.	61	49	55
Keokuk, Iowa.	61	49	55
Laporte, Ind.	45	35	40
Chicago, Ill.	45	35	40
Joliet, Ill.	45	35	40
Milwaukee, Wis.	45	35	40
Detroit, Mich.	32	25	28
Port Huron, Mich.	32	25	28
Kalamazoo, Mich.	42	33	38
Grand Rapids, Mich.	45	35	40
Sturgis, Mich.	40	31	35
Jackson, Mich.	38	30	34
Hillsdale, Mich.	38	29	34
Jonesville, Mich.	38	30	34
Manchester, Mich.	37	29	33
Battle Creek, Mich.	42	33	38
Charlotte, Mich.	43	33	38
Lansing, Mich.	42	33	38
Kalamazoo, Mich.	42	33	38
Allegan, Mich.	43	34	39
Plainville, Mich.	43	33	38
Schoolcraft, Mich.	42	32	37
Three Rivers, Mich.	41	32	37
Muskegon, Mich.	45	35	40
Holland, Mich.	45	35	40
Grand Haven, Mich.	45	35	40
Nottawa, Mich.	41	32	37
Burlington, Iowa.	61	49	55
Hannibal, Mo.	61	49	55
St. Joseph, Mo.	75	60	70
Kansas City, Mo.	75	60	70
Leavenworth, Kan.	75	60	70
Atchison, Kan.	75	60	70

The Virginia and Tennessee line and other Southern lines have also changed their classification to correspond to competing points, and the following are the rates adopted to a few places, also taking effect Oct. 8:

	Old Fourth Class.	Old Fifth Class.	New Fourth Class.
Nashville, Tenn.	58	46	53
Memphis, Tenn.	66	53	61
Little Rock, Ark.	96	78	91
Hot Springs, Ark.	136	100	131

THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

THE MAYOR'S NOMINATIONS FOR THE COMMISSIONS REJECTED—THE BOND OF THE MUTUAL GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.

Almost every session held by the Brooklyn Common Council during the present year has been attended by a throng of anxious politicians interested in the political proceedings of the board. Yesterday was no exception to the rule. It was rumored during the day that the Mayor would make another attempt to carry out the provisions of the law which requires that Commissioners be nominated for the various commissions by which the city is governed, to succeed those whose terms of office expired in May last. Mayor Schroeder has repeatedly sent in the names of gentlemen to fill these positions, and the Democratic majority has, except in three instances, tabled or refused by the dictation of Boss McLaughlin to confirm the nominations. Yesterday, when it became known that nominations would be sent in, Robert Furey, who acts as the Boss' First Lieutenant, called the Democratic members of the board together in the Controller's office, and directed them to vote as one man against any list of names the Mayor might send in. They followed the Boss' dictation implicitly. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and approved, a communication was received from the Mayor withdrawing the nominations of John Kerwin for Police Commissioner, A. Stewart Rowley for City Works Commissioner, William Mayo Little for Register of Arrears, and making the following new nominations:

George C. Bennett, for City Works Commissioner, in place of Thomas W. Adams.

Rufus L. Scott, for Register of Arrears, in place of D. D. Whitney.

James Tanner, for Collector of Taxes, in the place of William A. Furey.

David Williams, for President of the Department of Fire and Buildings, in place of Frederick Massey.

Bernard Gallagher, for Commissioner of Fire and Buildings, in place of James Rodwell.

Daniel Bradley, for Commissioner of Police and Excise, in place of John Pyburn.

Alderman Fisher (Republican) moved to lay the nominations on the table, and the motion prevailed by a vote of 12 to 11, Alderman Shannon (Democrat) voting with the Republicans. Soon after Alderman Fisher moved that the nominations just sent in by the Mayor be taken from the table, and with them the names of Col. Rodney C. Ward for Police Commissioner in place of Dr. Hurd, and James Ryan for Fire Commissioner in place of Hugh McLaughlin.

The motion was lost, Shannon voting with the other Democrats.

When the vote was announced, a large number of the politicians left the room, but a good many remained to learn what action would be taken on the minority report of the Law Committee in reference to the bond of the Mutual Gas-light Company. The report had been made the special order for yesterday at a previous meeting. Ordinarily politics would have very little to do with the matter, but the older Brooklyn gas companies strenuously opposed the new organization, and this opposition was taken advantage of by some politicians hostile to Gen. James Jourdan, who is the chief mover in the new company. In this way the adoption or otherwise of the minority report of the Law Committee in reference to the validity of the bond came to be looked upon as a political question. The bond had already been approved by the Mayor, he receiving his power to approve it from the Common Council. Subsequently the Law Committee of that body was directed to examine the bond. A majority of the committee reported that it was insufficient. Alderman Fisher, forming the minority, reported that the bond was amply sufficient. After some discussion yesterday the whole matter was lifted out of the political arena by a resolution which was substituted for both reports referring the bond to the Mayor and directing him to see that the securities were residents of Brooklyn. On the first bond some of the securities were not residents of Brooklyn, but the company had the opinion of an eminent New-York lawyer that non-residents owning property in the county were better securities than residents, for the reason that the property of non-residents in the county can be levied on, while residents must be sued.

ONE DOLLAR FOR A MOROSE DISPOSITION.

William McAnally was in the Tombs Police Court yesterday to answer the serious charge of washing milk cans on a Bayard-street sidewalk. Several officers testified that they had more than once explained to the prisoner the enormity of the offense, but that he invariably replied that he would continue to wash milk cans on the sidewalk as long as it pleased him. In fining him $1, Justice Duffy said, "I fine you, not so much for washing your milk cans on the sidewalk, McAnally, as for the morose disposition you have manifested."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The balance in the City Treasury is $937,745 84.

The flag of the Cotton Exchange was at half-mast yesterday, on account of the death at Saybrook, Conn., on Sunday, of J. A. Mather, one of its youngest members.

Custom-house Inspectors Hagan and McCourt seized, yesterday, 5,650 cigars and 2,530 bundles of cigarettes that were about to be smuggled from the Havana steamer Niagara.

The Third-Avenue Railroad Company reduced the wages of their conductors and drivers from $2 50 and $2 25 to $2 per day yesterday. The wages of stable hands were cut down from $1 50 to $1 25.

Patrick McGinniss, residing at the corner of Beech and Hudson streets, fell overboard early yesterday morning at Pier No. 13 North River. He was rescued by Patrolman Tyrell, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct.

The Independent Democracy have secured permanent head-quarters for the campaign at Nos. 6 and 7 East 23d-st., opposite Madison-square. These rooms will be open to the public during the day and evening

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8136. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE WESTERN ELECTIONS.

OHIO DEMOCRATIC AND IOWA REPUBLICAN.

PLEASANT WEATHER IN OHIO AND RAIN IN IOWA—A LIGHT VOTE IN BOTH STATES—LARGE DEMOCRATIC GAINS IN OHIO—THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR DEFEATED BY 15,000 OT 20,000 MAJORITY—A REPUBLICAN MAJORITY IN IOWA OF 30,000.

Elections for State officers and members of the respective Legislatures were held yesterday in Ohio and Iowa, and the vote in both States appears to have been lighter than usual. In Ohio there were six State tickets in the field, namely: Republican, Democratic, Greenback, Prohibition, and two Working Men's. The returns received show considerable Democratic gains and correspondingly large Republican losses. The working men polled a much larger vote than was expected, and appear to have drawn most of their strength from the Republican Party, especially in Hamilton County and the coal-mining regions. In the Western Reserve counties, where much dissatisfaction with the policy of the Administration, which had been indorsed by the Republican State Convention, has been manifested, the Republicans also lost heavily, though what the percentage is cannot be stated at present. The general indications point to the success of the entire Democratic State ticket by a majority ranging from 15,000 to 20,000. The Legislature is probably Democratic in both branches, thus securing the election of a Democrat to the United States Senate in place of Stanley Matthews.

In Iowa four State tickets were voted for—Republican, Democratic, Greenback, and Prohibition. The weather was rainy, and the vote was light. The returns, though exceedingly meagre, indicate that the Republicans have swept the State by a majority of not less than 30,000. The Legislature, of course, is Republican in both branches.

REPUBLICAN DEFEAT IN OHIO.

THE STAY-AT-HOME REPUBLICANS AND WORKING MEN DECIDE THE CONTEST IN FAVOR OF THE DEMOCRATS—BISHOP'S MAJORITY NOT LESS THAN 15,000—AN ELECTION FULL OF SURPRISES AND ABSURDITIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 9.—The Working Men and stay-at-home Republicans have decided the contest in Ohio to-day. Both elements have proved much stronger than was anticipated. In the strong German Republican wards in this city the vote for the regular Republican ticket was ridiculously small. The German working men appear to have deserted in a body. Their defection in Cincinnati has given Hamilton County to the Democracy and decided the complexion of the Legislature. The Republican majority on joint ballot at the last session was only four or five, and a change of 14 in this county can leave no room for doubt that the next Legislature will be in the hands of the Democrats. This means the election of George H. Pendleton to the United States Senate. His friends, who have worked for him in season and out of season, are jubilant. It is impossible at midnight to give a close estimate of the Democratic majority in the State. Judging from the Democratic gains reported thus far it can hardly fall short of 15,000. Early in the evening it was estimated that it would reach 30,000, but the latest dispatches make a better showing for the Republicans. How near the staying at home of Republican voters is due the President's Southern policy and civil service order cannot be told, but the politicians are interpreting the defeat as a rebuke to Hayes. It is beyond question that many preferred to stay away from the polls to casting a vote that might be construed as an approval of the President's course. It is stated that in some localities Judge West was scratched by Republican capitalists, who feared his communistic tendencies. The Prohibitionists were re-enforced by many Republicans, who objected to Vogeler, the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. Altogether, it is one of the most remarkable elections ever held in the State. At all points it has been full of surprises and absurdities. The Republicans are hardly able to tell yet what has struck them, but they know they are defeated. The election was the most quiet and orderly held for years. The Registry law was generally ignored, but the division of wards and townships into small precincts prevented crowds at the polls and reduced the usual Democratic frauds. The most persistent workers at the polls were the Labor and Greenbackmen. The colored men voted their ticket largely, though they scratched in favor of one of their race nominated on the Republican legislative ticket.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 10—12:45 A. M.—At this hour returns have been received from only 24 out of 147 precincts in this [Hamilton] county. These give Bishop 2,354, West, 2,034; Bond, (Working Men's) 1,607. The Democrats have probably elected their entire county and Legislature tickets.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 9.—At 11:30 P. M. returns had been received from 265 precincts, including some from nearly every portion of the State. The net Democratic gain in these is 4,188, indicating a Democratic gain in the State of 20,000, and the election of Bishop, Democrat, for Governor by 25,000 majority.

A dispatch from Toledo says the election has been a quiet one, with good weather, but a light vote, probably 20 per cent. less than that of last year. The National Party developed unlooked-for strength, and claim the election of a portion of their county ticket. Speculation in the various political circles at an early hour to-night is to the effect that the Republicans have elected their Treasurer, Recorder, and one Representative, with the remainder of the ticket divided between the Democrats and Nationals. Much scratching has been indulged in by all parties, and trustworthy figures will not be obtainable till a late hour.

WESTERN RESERVE DISAFFECTION.

HEAVY REPUBLICAN LOSSES CAUSED BY THE PRESIDENT'S SOUTHERN POLICY AND CIVIL SERVICE ORDER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 9.—The vote in this city and county is about 20 per cent. less than that of last year. Returns come in very slowly, but such as have been received show a falling off on the Republican vote, which, if maintained uniformly throughout the county, will give the Republicans a majority of about 1,200 on the State ticket, a loss of 2,000 from the October vote last year. The amount of scratching has been unprecedented. Baker, the Democratic candidate for State Senator, has run ahead of his ticket, and may squeeze through by a small majority over Curtiss. The remainder of the Republican county ticket seems to be elected by from 800 to 1,500 majority. News from North-eastern Ohio is meagre, but generally unfavorable. In Elyria the Democrats lose 12 per cent. of their last year's vote and the Republicans 23 per cent. Throughout the coal regions the Working Men's ticket has cut deeply into the Republican strength, and the result in Mahoning County, as reported from Youngstown, is that the Democrats have carried the county by about 1,000.

11:45 P. M.—Returns continue to show serious defection in the Republican strongholds. Ten townships of Lorain County show a Democratic gain of 644, and in Lake County the same percentage of Republican loss appears. The fact is, the strong Republican counties of Northern Ohio are cold in consequence of the Southern policy of the Administration, and the civil service reform order has suppressed about 1,500 active working Republicans throughout the State. There has been no one willing to take their places, and the result has been that the work of the local organizations in the townships and counties has not been for years so poorly done. All the returns received up to this hour indicate that the Democrats have carried the state by at least 15,000 majority.

THE RETURNS AT HEAD-QUARTERS.

A QUIET ELECTION—DEMOCRATIC GAINS—A STRONG WORKINGMEN'S VOTE—REPUBLICAN APATHY AND ITS RESULT—BISHOP ELECTED GOVERNOR BY AT LEAST 15,000 MAJORITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 9.—The election to-day has passed off quietly, the weather has been fine, and the Democrats appear to have polled their full vote. Pleasant weather usually brings out the Republican vote, but the indications now are that the "stay-at-homes" of that party have been unusually numerous to-day. The vote as a whole has been light, and will not exceed 500,000, as against 633,062 for Secretary of State, and 659,771 for President last year, a falling off in the aggregate numbers of votes of between 25 and 30 per cent. Unofficial dispatches from Toledo, Springfield, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and Dayton report a great deal of scratching on all the tickets, which will have the effect of delaying the returns. Besides this, the two Working Men's tickets have polled an unexpectedly large vote, but which of the old parties has suffered the most on this account is as yet problematical. Gen. Robinson, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, thinks that West, the Republican candidate for Governor, will run behind the remainder of the State ticket, and that it is possible he may be defeated. He says, however, that the rest of the ticket will be successful.

Scattering and unofficial returns from 15 precincts, mostly rural, show Democratic gains in all but three or four. Eight precincts, returns from which were received at 9 o'clock, show a net Democratic gain of 180, the vote being compared with that for Secretary of State in October of last year. The greatest Republican losses thus far, appear to be in the Western Reserve counties, where much dissatisfaction with President Hayes' policy has been manifested. These losses were not altogether unexpected, but will have a serious effect on the result in the State, the Western Reserve having been the Republican stronghold for years. At this hour, 9 P. M., the Democrats are offering bets on the success of their candidate, Bishop, by 20,000 majority.

9:30 *P. M.*—The Republican Committee have reports from about 60 polling-places in different parts of the State, nine-tenths of which show positive gains for the Democrats. The belief is pretty universally expressed at Republican head-quarters that the whole Democratic ticket is elected by a considerable majority. Nothing as to the complexion of the Legislature is known, the result depending on Cincinnati and Hamilton County.

11:30 *P. M.*—In 132 precincts heard from the net Democratic gain is 2,476. It is believed the Republicans gain a member of the Legislature from Hardin County, another from Van Wert County, and a Senator from the Warren-Butler district, but they lose a Senator in the Fourteenth District, and possibly another in the Fifteenth District. It looks as if they have elected two members of the House from Toledo, where they feared a loss on account of party dissensions and the Working Men's strength.

12 *P. M.*—Columbus and Franklin County have thrown a Democratic majority of from 2,300 to 2,500, a Democratic gain of about 500. The Republicans gain a member of the House from Vinton County, and elect the entire Legislative ticket in Cuyahoga County. It now appears that if the Republicans have elected only a portion of the Hamilton delegation, they will have control of the House. The chances are the Democrats will have the Senate by a small majority.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 10—1 A. M.—Returns from about one-fifth of the whole number of polling places give a net Democratic gain of 4,000. At this rate for the remainder of the State the small Republican majority of last year will be wiped out, with some 12,000 or 15,000 votes to spare for the opposition. Johnston, Working Men's candidate for Governor, polled an astonishingly heavy vote in the coal mining regions. At the Democratic head-quarters Bishop's election is claimed by 30,000, but the Republican Committee do not concede more than half of this. The only Republican hope now is the Legislature, which, though still in doubt, seems reasonably sure for a Republican majority on joint ballot for United States Senator. A dispatch from Cincinnati says the Working Men polled an enormous vote in the German wards, and the belief is that the Democrats have carried everything. This removes the last chance the Republicans had of controlling the Legislature. The Republicans also lose a member of the House from Morrow County. Ohio will now elect a Democrat to the United States Senate to succeed Stanley Matthews two years hence, and for the first time in the history of the Republican Party Ohio will be represented in the National Senate by two Democrats.

THE LATEST.—The Democratic Committee claim the election of Bishop by from 10,000 to 25,000, and also a majority in both branches of the General Assembly. The Republican Committee concede Bishop's election by over 10,000, but are in no doubt about the Assembly. There is no basis for computing the number of votes cast by the two Working Men's parties, but it is supposed to be considerable, as it is claimed that they cast 10,000 votes in Hamilton County alone. It will be noticed that the Democratic gains come largely from Republican strongholds on the western reserve. In one township near Oberlin the Democrats gained 325 votes. The Republican Committee, in giving reasons for this falling off in their vote, say that it was caused by Republicans who abstained from voting, they intending in this way to show their dissatisfaction with the President's Southern policy.

THE REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN IOWA.

A LIGHT VOTE, AND MUCH SCRATCHING—THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY OVER 30,000.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 9.—This State to-day elected a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court, and Superintendent of Public Instruction. The Republican ticket was headed by John H. Gear, the Democratic by John P. Irish, and the Independentor, Greenback, by Daniel P. Stubbs. Elias Jessup was the Prohibition candidate for Governor. The returns are likely to come in very slowly, as the ticket is a long one, and there is much scratching. The few returns indicate a large Greenback vote, drawn quite evenly from both the old parties. The probabilities at this writing are thought to be in favor of Mr. Gear election by a plurality rather greater than that of Gov. Kirkwood in 1875, namely, 31,520. A heavy vote was cast in a few localities for Jessup for Governor, which vote was mostly cast for the remainder of the Republican ticket.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—Returns from 13 wards, townships, and precincts in Iowa give the following aggregate of votes: Gear, (Rep.,) 2,220; Irish, (Dem.,) 1,363; Jessup, (Prohibition,) 440, and Stubbs, (Greenback,) 857. Twenty-one other precincts and townships and one or two counties give majorities for Gear 1,813, and for Irish 385. The votes for State Senators and Representatives are badly scratched, but do not vary greatly from the result on the Governorship. The other State officers seem to be running pretty evenly.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 10—1 A. M.—Iowa returns come in slowly, and figures cannot be given to-night more than approximately. The Greenback vote is showing up pretty heavily. In Centre Township the Republican Legislative ticket has 620, the Greenback 266, and the Democratic 40 votes.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 9.—Reports from isolated points in Iowa indicate that a light vote is being polled, and that rainy weather prevails in nearly every section of the State. There are four tickets in the field, headed by Gear, Republican, for Governor; Irish, Democrat; Stubbs, Greenback, and Jessup, Prohibitionist. Consequently there is an unusual amount of scratching, and a summary of the day's work will be unavoidably late.

MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa, Oct. 9.—Marshall County gives Gear, Republican, from 1,000 to 1,200 majority.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Oct. 9.—This City is probably Democratic by from 100 to 150 majority. Irish runs considerably behind.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Oct. 9.—Returns from four towns, including Sioux City, indicate a Republican majority of from 150 to 200 in the county.

REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN NEWARK.

MAYOR YATES RE-ELECTED BY A LARGE PLURALITY—THE NEW COUNCIL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 9.—The charter election passed off quietly to-day, and resulted in a Republican victory. A light vote was cast. Mayor Yates (Republican) was re-elected over William E. Pine (Democrat) by nearly 400 majority. The total vote cast was 19,043, of which Mr. Yates received 9,068; Mr. Pine, 8,086, and Richard J. Wardell, the Working Men's candidate, 1,549. The Republicans elect the following Aldermen: William Titus, First Ward; W. B. Durand, Third Ward; Julius B. Brose, Sixth Ward; M. B. Provost, Eighth Ward; Henry W. Wilson, Ninth Ward; David Young, Eleventh Ward; Charles Holzworth, Thirteenth Ward; M. L. Devoursney, Fourteenth Ward, and John G. Harrison, in the Fifteenth. They also elect Chosen Freeholders and School Commissioners in the same wards, as well as in the Second. The Democrats elect Aldermen in the Second, (a gain,) Fourth, (a gain,) Fifth, (a gain,) Seventh, Tenth, and Twelfth Wards. The new Council will stand 19 Republicans and 11 Democrats. Politicians were never more at sea in their estimates of the results. It was thought that the Working Men's candidate would draw from the Republican strength, but the Democracy suffer most in that quarter. Though the Republicans elect their Mayor by a reduced vote from former years, they are elated, and will now enter more heartily into the Gubernatorial fight in November. At this hour large crowds of people are marching, headed by a brass band, to serenade Mayor Yates.

THE COBURN JUDGMENT AFFIRMED.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 9.—About 1 o'clock on the morning of the 16th of February last, Joseph Coburn, the keeper of a drinking-place in New-York City, while intoxicated got into an altercation with Police Officers Tobias and Jeffreys. Coburn finally procured a pistol and fired five shots at the policemen, wounding both of them, but in neither case fatally. For this offense he was indicted in the Court of General Sessions and convicted of assault with intent to kill, and sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment in the State Prison. The judgment and sentence were affirmed at General Term, and the case was brought before the Court of Appeals upon a writ of error, and argued by William F. Howe for the prisoner, and Benjamin K. Phelps District Attorney, for the people. The principal grounds urged for the prisoner upon appeal, were that there was no evidence of intent to kill within the meaning of the statute, and that certain evidence of experts and others offered upon his behalf was improperly excluded. The judgment against Coburn has now been affirmed by the Court of Appeals.

WASHINGTON.

SPECULATION ON THE SPEAKERSHIP.

RUMORS OF A COMBINATION AGAINST RANDALL AMONG HIS OPPONENTS — THE SCHEME ANALYZED—NO PROSPECT FOR THE SUCCESS OF SUCH A MOVEMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The arrivals of to-day have not materially increased the number of Democratic members of the House now here, and nothing has occurred to indicate a change in the outlook for the Speakership. The vague story that has been floating around the hotel lobbies for several days, about a combination against Randall has been given tangible form in a newspaper paragraph, printed here this evening, setting forth that Randall's competitors have held a conference and agreed to a proposition to appoint a committee with general powers to select a candidate upon whom the opposition can unite to secure his defeat. According to this story, Cox, Morrison, Sayler, Blackburn, and Goode are each to name a committeeman, and this committee is to select a candidate in whose favor all the candidates named above are to retire. There is reason for believing that some such proposition has been made, but it is not probable that it has been formally acted upon as reported. Morrison denies all knowledge of such a scheme, and says he will not be a party to anything of that kind. Goode is not here, but while he is earnest in his candidature, he is known to favor Randall when satisfied that there is no possible chance for his own success. The proposition for the combination is said to have originated with Springer of Illinois, who is as zealous against Randall as he was noisy and demonstrative in opposition, in the last House, to the completion of the Electoral count. Even if such a combination were possible, it would fail to accomplish the object in view, for the simple reason that members will not consent to be delivered upon the report of a committee constituted by disappointed aspirants for the Speakership. Another barrier to the success of the proposed combination will be found in the fact that Randall is the second choice of a majority of those now supporting, for personal and local reasons, his principal competitors. A few members who were prominent among the filibusters against the completion of the Electoral count, are uncompromising in their opposition to Randall, but these have no following and will have little influence in the caucus. Some mutterings are heard that the fillibusters of last session will not vote for Randall in case he is nominated in caucus, and that the small margin upon which the Democratic majority rests will induce the caucus to hesitate about placing in nomination a candidate who can be defeated by the action of 10 or 12 men. It is not probable, however, that these threats will be made to the caucus, but they serve to show the bitterness of feeling entertained by these men toward Randall. It is expected that most of the members will reach Washington by Thursday morning, when the strength of the various candidates and their prospects can be more intelligently ascertained.

ROBERT TOOMBS IN WASHINGTON.

HIS RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT IN A. H. STEPHENS' CARRIAGE AT THE DOOR OF THE WHITE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Hon. A. H. Stephens drove to the Executive Mansion to-day, to pay his respects to the President. Owing to Mr. Stephens' infirmity the President came down to his carriage, where he was introduced to Hon. Robert Toombs, who accompanied Mr. Stephens. The parties engaged for a short time in conversation, and separated much pleased with the meeting.

MEETING OF THE CABINET.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC AND TEXAS-PACIFIC RAILROAD CONTROVERSY REFERRED TO CONGRESS—APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The Cabinet was in session to-day about an hour and a half, and the most important subject considered was the controversy between the Southern and Texas Pacific Railroad Companies, in regard to the bridge constructed by the former company across the Colorado River at Fort Yuma. This bridge, after crossing the river, leads the road upon a military reservation, and the military authorities stopped the further operations of the road across that reservation. The Texas-Pacific Company oppose the granting of such privilege to the Southern Pacific company, as it was debarred a similar privilege some time ago. The whole matter will be referred to Congress for legislation, the President and Cabinet holding that it is a matter for Congress to determine, and not the Executive Department of the Government. Several Territorial appointments were discussed, but none finally determined upon. They will be settled, however, soon after the meeting of Congress. The President's visit to the Frederick, Md., agricultural fair on Thursday next was also spoken of. Secretaries McCrary and Thompson and Attorney-General Devens will accompany him to that city.

NORTH CAROLINA TOBACCO FRAUDS.

GENERAL PLEA OF GUILTY BY THE INDICTED FELONS—THE CLASS OF MEN FOR WHOM AMNESTY WAS ASKED AS CONDUCIVE TO "RECONCILIATION."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—It will be remembered that last Spring a large number of tobacco manufacturers were indicted in the United States Circuit Court at Greensboro, N. C., for re-using, altering, forging, and counterfeiting tobacco stamps on tobacco manufactured and shipped by them, in violation of the internal revenue laws. Last Thursday these cases were called, at the Fall term of the said court, Judge Bond presiding, and after some efforts by the defendants to secure a continuance, the trial was commenced. The United States Attorney and revenue officers were ready with their evidence, and a vigorous prosecution was opened in the evening. That night the consternation of the offenders was great, for they had been led to believe that an arrangement for their "general amnesty" had been or would be effected, the Department at Washington having been deluged with petitions in their favor from all parts of the State, no less than 17,000 persons, it is said, having signed these petitions. On Friday morning, the defendants, 14 in number, against whom there were 28 cases, appeared in court, and through their counsel pleaded guilty to all the indictments against them, based mainly on sections 3,358, 3,374, 3,375, and 5,440 of the Revised Statutes. The vigorous opening of the prosecution the night before had completely demoralized them, and they hoped by an unconditional submission to secure consideration from the court, on whose mercy they had thrown themselves. After requiring competent bail for their appearance, the court suspended sentence until next term. The penalties affixed by law to the offenses to which they pleaded guilty are: Under section 3,358, from $500 to $5,000 fine and three years' imprisonment; under section 3,375, being a felony, from $1,000 to $5,000 fine and from two to five years' imprisonment; under section 5,440, conspiracy, from $1,000 to $10,000 fine and two years' imprisonment.

A letter from Greensboro says: "It is in behalf of these offenders that so much clamor has lately been made against revenue officials in North Carolina, whom it was the purpose to discredit, some of the former being prominent and wealthy citizens. The names of those pleading guilty are Jeremy R. Gilmore, R. E. Reeves, M. C. Reeves, Winston Fulton, William M. Bauner, John M. Brower, John L. Worth, C. W. Lewis, Rufus Roberts, Madison Hines, Lazarus S. Marion, Lewis N. Marion, John R. Patterson, and Wiley E. Patterson, all citizens of Surrey County, N. C.

NAVY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Medical Inspector Thomas J. Turner is ordered to duty as a member of the Naval Medical Examining Board, in addition to his duties as a member of the Retiring Board. Assistant Surgeons J. H. Hall and Walter A. McClurg and Passed Assistant Paymaster John McMahon are ordered to examination, preliminary to promotion. Medical Inspector A. L. Ghion is ordered to duty at the Naval Hospital at Annapolis, in addition to his present duties at the Naval Academy.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9, 1877.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, of Illinois, will remove to Washington this Winter to practice law.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $300,227 12, and from Customs $566,120 73.

The President has signed the commission of Robert S. Anderson to be United States Attorney for Montana.

Albert Rhodes has retired from the editorship of the Washington *Nation*, his continued ill-health compelling him to engage in less laborious literary work.

Secretary Thompson, who has been on a visit to his home in Indiana for several weeks past, returned to the city last evening, and was at the Navy Department to-day.

It is well understood that the President has decided upon the appointment to the vacant Supreme Judgeship, but it is intimated to-day that the announcement thereof will not be made until after the organization of Congress.

Quartermaster-General Meigs, in a communication just published, says that portions of the roof of the wings of the Capitol, and a large portion of that of the General Post Office, are liable to conflagration. The buildings are not, therefore, fire-proof.

A circular has been issued by the Secretary of the Treasury notifying officers of the Revenue Marine Service that they will be called upon for examination before promotion, and that the standard has been raised somewhat higher than heretofore. Any officer refusing to be examined will be notified that his resignation will be accepted.

The Controller of the Currency has declared a dividend of 25 per cent. in favor of the creditors of the Northumberland County National Bank of Shamokin, Penn., and 10 per cent. in favor of the creditors of the First National Bank of Winchester, Ill., making in the case of the latter bank, in all, dividends of 20 per cent.

Circuit Judge William B. Woods, of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, is more strongly and numerously recommended for appointment to the vacancy on the United States Supreme Court Bench than any other person of the South. The circuit includes the States of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. No intimation, however, has yet been given as to the probable appointee.

The following is a statement of balances in the United States Treasury to-day at the hour of closing: Currency, $15,999,200; special fund for redemption of fractional currency, $8,835,468; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $44,54,000; Coin, (including $36,011,400 in coin certificates,) $119,455,201; outstanding legal tenders, $356,914,032.

Dr. Patten, lately of Chicago, but now President of Howard University, of this city, delivered his inaugural address, before a large audience, at the Congregational church, to-night. He was introduced by O. F. Presbrey, Esq. He took for his subject, "The Relation of Higher Education to Civilization and the Elevation of a Depressed Race in this Country." He, throughout the discourse, laid special stress on the idea that they should have leaders in every department of life.

A delegation of Philadelphia merchants had an interview with Postmaster-General Key this afternoon, with a view to securing his co-operation in efforts to induce the Republics on the west coast of South America to make better postal arrangements, whereby circulars and samples of merchandise, &c., from this country may be insured proper delivery, which, as a general thing, they do not now receive. The department heartily sympathizes with this desire, but is not very sanguine of success in renewing its efforts to secure better mail facilities with the countries indicated, as they have in numerous instances failed to ratify postal conventions negotiated here for the attainment of the above-named objects.

THE FIGHT ON SNAKE CREEK.

LATER ADVICES FROM GEN. MILES—CHIEF JOSEPH A PRISONER IN MILES' HANDS, BUT AFTERWARD EXCHANGED FOR LIEUT. JEROME—THE SITTING BULL COMMISSION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 9.—A special to the *Tribune* from Fort Benton, dated Oct. 5, sent to Helena by courier, says that the scout who brought in Col. Miles' dispatch to Brig.-Gen. Terry concerning the former's recent fight with Nez Percés, says that Chief Joseph was a prisoner in Miles' hands, but was exchanged for Lieut. Jerome, of the Second Cavalry, who had been captured by the Indians. The squadron of the Second Cavalry, which was destined to escort the Sitting Bull Commission, was engaged in the fight, and the commission is now at Fort Benton. The importance of sending aid and supplies to Col. Miles will probably cause that duty to supersede all other business in Gen. Terry's mind, and little can therefore be expected at present from the commission.

The concluding portion of the report of Col. Miles of the engagement with Joseph's band, the first of which was sent on Sunday night, has just been received, the wires having been repaired. On the subject of this escort it says:

To keep the companies with him another escort was provided. This last escort will now be used to convoy a train of wagons which will leave in the morning for Snake Creek with supplies. I have assumed the responsibility of notifying Col. McLeod, the Commissioner of the Canadian Police, of the situation, and of inviting his attention to the importance of preventing Sitting Bull and his followers from crossing the line. A. H. TERRY, Brigadier.

RAID ON NORTH CAROLINA STILLS.

ARREST OF FIVE ILLICIT DISTILLERS AND DESTRUCTION OF THREE STILLS—THE REVENUE OFFICERS FIRED ON BY FRIENDS OF THE PRISONERS — DEPUTY COLLECTOR GILLESPIE BADLY WOUNDED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 9.—On Monday evening last Deputy Collector Gillespie, with a posse of five men, left Morgan, Burke County, for the purpose of arresting illicit distillers in a portion of the county known as South Mountain, where illicit distillers have flourished ever since the war ended. They reached the designated locality a little before daylight, on Tuesday morning, and found several brandy distilleries in full blast. Five men in charge of the stills were arrested, and 125 gallons of brandy and three stills were captured. As the posse were leaving they were fired on by the relatives and friends of the distillers. Deputy Collector Gillespie was dangerously wounded, one horse was killed, and a ball passed through the hat of one of the arresting party. The clothes of the party were riddled. The prisoners were taken to Morganton.

KILLED IN THE MILFORD ACCIDENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 9.—Mr. Manhattan Smith, of this city, is supposed to be among those killed in the Milford accident on the Belvidere and Delaware Railroad on Thursday last. He went to Easton on that day, and it was ascertained to-day that he took that train for home. None of the bodies have yet been recovered.

CITY OF TRENTON INDICTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 9.—Among the indictments found by the Mercer County Grand Jury to-day was one against the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Trenton for maintaining a public nuisance in not keeping Brunswick-avenue in proper repair. Out of 160 complaints the Grand Jury found 59 indictments.

YELLOW FEVER.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 9.—Three new cases of yellow fever are reported at Fernandina to-day, and two deaths. They are nearly out of food and are anxiously awaiting the arrival of provisions and supplies, in response to their last appeal for help.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 9.—Three new cases of yellow fever are reported at Port Royal to-day. No deaths occurred to-day.

DEFALCATION IN MONTREAL.

AN EMPLOYE OF THE GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD DISCOVERED TO BE A THIEF—HOW HE ROBBED THE SUPERANNUATION FUND.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MONTREAL, Oct. 9.—Rumors got abroad early this morning of a large defalcation on the part of an employe in the Grand Trunk Railroad office, and gave rise to some excitement. On making inquiries it was found that this report was true, and that a young man with fair prospects had added another name to the list of exiles from his country. The person implicated is R. S. Foster, an assistant in the Treasury Department of the railroad here. He occupied a responsible position, and had a salary of $1,200 per annum. He has been living a fast life for some time, and spending money very freely. When asked by his friends how he could afford such extravagance, he stated he was in receipt of $1,500 a year from his friends in England, who are highly respectable. He drank heavily, lived expensively, and was in the habit of driving about in gay style. He moved in good circles, and, being of social habits, had many friends. He has made his way, some say to Europe, others to the United States. So hastily did he take his departure that he absolutely took no baggage with him. The defalcation is thought to be much larger than has come to light, as he could easily have raised among his numerous friends sufficient to cover any small deficiency. The amount appropriated that have come to the surface so far have been raised on orders. His true position was assistant accountant in the department of Mr. Wright, Secretary and Treasurer of the Grand Trunk Road. He staid at St. Lawrence Hall, where his board and liquor bills used frequently to amount to $120 per month. At last the news of his extravagance reached Mr. Hickson's ears, and the fast clerk was called before him. He made satisfactory explanation, and as no suspicion of any defalcations existed he was allowed to go, and subsequently left St. Lawrence Hall and removed to Longueil, where an *affaire d'amour* with a handsome woman residing there speedily drew him into prominence.

However, on Friday the drama drew to a close with the sudden disappearance of young Foster. His absence has caused a close examination of his books to be made, and it is discovered that there are discrepancies in the accounts of the Grand Trunk Employes' Superannuation Fund. He used to issue a money order when claims were made on this fund, and in many of these cases the claimants did not write but signed with an "X." It is alleged that Foster cashed some such checks which were bogus, and in other ways, notably in the Montreal Bridge Company's accounts and funds, effected extensive peculations. The total amount is unknown. An investigation is progressing. Detective Cullen has been looking for Foster, but has found no clue as yet. He paid all his creditors to the last man, and retired in good order. As usual in such cases, the Grand Trunk Company are not disposed to give very explicit information, but it is ascertained on good authority that the loss will be heavy, but it will be some days before the exact amount can be ascertained.

COLORED PEOPLE UNDULY EXCITED.

RESULT OF A MURDER-TRIAL IN NEW-JERSEY—A VERDICT OF NOT GUILTY—HOW THE RESULT WAS RECEIVED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

VINELAND, N. J., Oct. 9.—The case of James N. Dixon, charged with the shooting of Charles Francis, was resumed in the Cumberland County Court this morning, James H. Nixon, Esq., beginning at that hour the summing up for the defense. The counsel for Dixon did not claim that there was no necessity for self-defense, no occasion for the shooting, neither was the shooting the result of carelessness. This plea was not made; only that it was simply an accident. District Attorney Hoagland then summed up for the State. He reviewed the case briefly in a sort of hopeless way, and urged, if he did not literally command the jury to find the accused guilty of murder in the first degree. Judge Reed followed with the charge to the jury.

At 11 o'clock A. M. the jury retired, and at 4:45 P. M. came in with a verdict of not guilty. The scene which followed was an affecting one. Dixon repeatedly embraced the members of his family, manifesting great emotion and gratitude at his acquittal. A few friends hastened to congratulate him, to whom he expressed his obligation for the efforts of his counsel. Just at this point the colored people, friends of Francis, who were present in the Court-house, manifested great indignation at the result of the trial, and began to crowd into the neighborhood of Dixon. His counsel and friends, wishing to avoid any disturbance, hurried him across the street to a hotel and into the parlor. Here, as they entered, Dixon was confronted by the wife of Francis, toward whom he advanced with expressions of regret for her bereavement and sorrow for his act. She drew back from him with expressions of horror, and then addressed herself to Dixon's wife in the harshest terms. Friends of Dixon again interfered, and Mrs. Francis was removed from the room. A disturbance arose among the colored people, who by this time were crowding the corridors of the hotel, and men and women forced themselves into the room where Dixon and his wife were, and a burly negro threatened to lay violent hands upon him. With the assistance of a Constable and others in hearing, the room was cleared, and Dixon and his family were taken out at a side door to their carriage and started for this place. Here they are at present. Some fears are entertained that colored members of the community may seek to do personal injury to Dixon, but his safety will be looked to by those interested.

A BROTHERHOOD OF VANDALS.

TRIAL OF THE BRIDGE-BURNING ENGINEERS—SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST THE BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

READING, Penn., Oct. 9.—The proceedings in the riot cases to-day were of a novel and interesting character. There was an unusual amount of sparring between the lawyers. It was during one of these tilts that Mr. Baer, of the prosecution, charged that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was in a measure responsible for the riots, as they counseled the destruction of the railroad company's property. Mr. Baer said that the day following the burning of the Lebanon Valley bridge the railroad officials were notified that if the engineers of the Brotherhood were reinstated the destruction of railroad property would cease, and in that event the Brotherhood would guard the company's property. George Alexander, a witness, in the midst of his examination, fell to the floor under an attack of vertigo. This witness was an engineer, and joined the Brotherhood after the strike in April. He was promised $60 per month if he would join the striking engineers. He did so, and has received only $64 in six months. One of the Commonwealth's witnesses testified that the meeting at Columbia Hall was composed of railroaders and engineers, and that after the railroaders were fully committed as to the subsequent riotous acts, they were basely deserted by the Brotherhood of Engineers. The witnesses for the Commonwealth have not yet been exhausted.

MURDER OF A COLORED WOMAN.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 9.—During an altercation on Monday between William Eager (white) and Mary Davis, (colored,) in Anne Arundel County, Eager shot and killed Mrs. Davis. Eager gave himself up, and was lodged in jail.

CURRENT ENGLISH NOTES.

POLITICS AND CRIME.

MR. GLADSTONE CLEARS HIMSELF FROM A GRAVE CHARGE—THE PENGE MYSTERY UNRAVELED—TRIAL AND CONVICTION OF THE PRISONERS—SENTENCE OF DEATH—SCENES IN COURT—REMOVAL OF THE PRISONERS TO THE PLACE OF EXECUTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 29, 1877.

Mr. Gladstone has divided the interest of the week's news with the collapse of the Russian campaign and the Penge mystery. He has written a long letter to the *Telegraph* rebutting the charges made against him by its Pera correspondent, and he has made a great speech at Nottingham. On August the 27th the *Telegraph*, in its special correspondence, stated that Mr. Gladstone had written a letter to a Greek merchant in Constantinople advising the Greeks to unite with the Slavs in an attack upon the Turks. In my letter to THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Aug. 30 I announced that the enterprising correspondent (Mr. Gay) of the *Telegraph* had unearthed a correspondence wherein the ex-Premier of England had been urging Greece to make war upon the Sultan. I said that the subject would keep until Parliament reassembled, and that Mr. Gladstone would need all his eloquence to frame a decent justification of his conduct. The political scandal simmered until the 25th of this month, when Mr. Gladstone addressed to the *Telegraph* a communication in which, it must be confessed, he exculpates himself, and proves that Mr. Gay has been greatly deceived by his informants at Constantinople. There was smoke, it is true, but the fire was exaggerated. Mr. Gladstone had had a correspondence with a Greek merchant, but it was unsought by the English statesman, and it took place before the conference at Constantinople. Moreover, the letter so falsely described to the *Telegraph's* representative did not contain any reference to a question of war, the writer simply confining himself to "expressions of sympathy and moral support as that which Greek ought to lend to Slav and Slav to Greek. Mr. Gladstone substantiates his case with copies of the correspondence itself, and the *Telegraph* manfully takes back all it said upon the subject, while its Pera correspondent honorably withdraws the "statement which circumstances oblige him to leave unproved by documents, and which honor forbids him to substantiate by personal testimony," which means that certain persons have told him things in confidence which they refuse to substantiate in writing or by the disclosure of other letters. The corre

the death was mysterious; and, finally, he withdrew his certificate; an inquest was held; the Police appeared on the scene; the awful story began to come out in bits; linked together they made a suspicious narrative before a Police magistrate; welded together, the links of circumstantial evidence and stubborn facts have made a chain sufficiently strong to drag the two men and the two women to felons' dens. The trial has been going on for some days. The case has been called "the Penge mystery." The last act, so far as the Central Criminal Court is concerned, came to an end on Wednesday. Though the verdict was generally anticipated, it has nevertheless moved all classes of society with a kind of awful wonder and astonishment, the ages and condition of the parties making their doom all the more terrible, and at the same time exalting the wickedness of their crime. The court was crowded to suffocation. As on previous occasions, I regret to say that many ladies were present. When the jury pronounced the fatal word "guilty" as each prisoner's name was called, the silence was only disturbed by a sigh. You could hear the hum of the London streets faintly, and the buzz of a multitude outside the court. Inside, the lookers-on held their breath. The prisoners looked vaguely and awestricken at the foreman of the jury as he delivered his death-dealing mandate. There was a gasp of relief in the crowded court as the foreman added: "There is with our verdict a recommendation to mercy in the case of Elizabeth Ann Staunton and Alice Rhodes, but strongly in the case of Alice Rhodes." This girl, who is only 20, burst into tears. Mr. Staunton said, somewhat defiantly in reference to the verdict: "I can bear it boldly." Staunton whispered to his wife as if to comfort her. The crier of the court then demanded "silence in the court," while the sentence of the Judge was delivered. Mr. Justice Hawkins assumed the black cap usual on these solemn occasions and, amid a hushed court and bended heads, and while many persons were moved to tears at the comparative youthfulness of the prisoners, the eldest of whom was 26, delivered himself as follows:

"Louis Adolphus Edward Staunton, Patrick Llewellyn Staunton, Elizabeth Ann Staunton, and Alice Rhodes, after a long, patient, painful, and anxious inquiry, you have been found guilty by a jury of your country of a crime so black and hideous that I believe in all the records of crime it would be difficult to find its parallel. With a barbarity almost incredible, you plotted together to take by cruel torture the life of a poor, innocent, helpless, and outraged woman. And although you do not stand today convicted of the crime of having murdered her helpless child, I cannot help feeling satisfied within my own mind that you are as guilty of that crime as of the crime for which you have been tried, and that you contemplated and plotted and brought about its death. It is a sad thing to see four young people, as you are, standing there convicted of so cruel a murder as that of which you have been convicted. And incredible as to my mind it is how you could have entered into so barbarous a plot, it is even more incredible to think how wicked and cruel was your conduct in witnessing day by day and hour by hour the gradual sinking into her grave, by slow torture, of that poor unhappy creature whom you have sent to her rest. I desire not more than is necessary to harrow up your feelings by further dwelling on the details of this sad, wretched, and barbarous crime. This is no place for me, nor is it a part of my duty, to warn you or to direct you as to what you should do for the purpose of making your peace with your offended Maker. But I do warn you to make the best of the short time which remains to you here on earth, and I exhort you to avail yourselves of the ministrations of the reverend gentleman who in the jail in which you will be confined will render you all the assistance and consolation within his power to prepare you to meet your God. Mercy belongs not to me. I have no power to grant mercy. That belongs to a higher authority, but I will take care that the recommendation of the jury with regard to you, Alice Rhodes, and you, Elizabeth Ann Staunton, be forwarded to the proper authorities, where the recommendation may be—as I am sure it will be—most properly considered. It remains only for me to pass upon you the sentence of the law. The sentence of the court upon you is that for the crime which you have committed you be severally, and each of you be, taken back to the place whence you came, thence to the common jail of the County of Kent, and thence to a lawful place of execution, and that there you be each of you hanged by the neck until you be dead, and when you are dead the body of each will be buried within the precincts of the prison within which you shall have been last confined after this conviction, and may the Lord have mercy upon your souls."

Mrs. Staunton, who had declared that she could "bear it boldly," fainted away, and would have fallen but for the assistance of her husband, who had been looking at her with an agonizing sympathy of expression in his pale face. Louis Staunton did not move a muscle. Alice Rhodes shuddered and hid her face. The Clerk of Arraigns then addressed the female prisoners: "Elizabeth Ann Staunton, you have been convicted of the crime of murder, and have had sentence of death passed upon you. Have you anything to say in stay of execution of your judgment?" "No," came faintly from the trembling lips. "I am innocent," said Rhodes. The men made no reply. As the prisoners were removed a cruel sound of cheering came in at the open door from the mob outside, who had just heard the news of conviction. It was a miserable sight the next morning, the removal of the prisoners from Newgate on their way to Maidstone; there was a baby in the group, Mrs. Staunton's child, carried in the arms of Alice Rhodes.

THE PENGE MYSTERY IN ENGLAND.

The case referred to in our London correspondent's letter (published in our columns to-day.) has created a strange sensation of horror throughout the country. As the story of the crime was built up day after day in the evidence, the four prisoners were looked upon as doomed. No sympathy was expressed for them. There was but one opinion—they deserved to be hanged. Now that the criminals are under sentence, public opinion seems to have undergone a sudden change. The idea of two women and two men, all well educated, all young, all in respectable positions, being sentenced to death, (and at least two of them without the slightest hope of reprieve,) seems to have sent a shudder through society, and the papers are full of letters on the case questioning the verdict. One of the most important of these communications is that which appeared on the 29th of September in the *Telegraph*, from Charles Reade, full of that author's characteristic and manly style. When the jury retired to consider their verdict they asked for a copy of the indictment, but the Judge told them it would be of no service to them, the fact being that it is a mere technical document, which juries rarely see or consider, the pith of the charge against prisoners being given in the opening pleadings of counsel. Mr. Reade, however, founds upon this incident the following admirable letter, which our London correspondent tells us had already, however unwarrantable, given hops to the friends of the condemned prisoners, who are going to make a great and strenuous effort for their release.

To the Editor of the Daily Telegraph:

SIR: I read with surprise and deep concern these lines in *The Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 27:

The jury asked the learned Judge if they could have a copy of the indictment.

Mr. Justice Hawkins said, "It would not help them in the least, written as it was in legal phraseology."

Now, if the Judge had said, "Of course, gentlemen, you have as much right to examine the indictment as I have; but I warn you it is so written in jargon you are not intended to understand, but only to pronounce on, and so hang your fellow-creatures," there would have been no harm done and a wholesome reprimand administered to the pedantic clique which words these public and terrible accusations in jargon and equivoques.

But I infer from your printed lines that the jury asked for a copy of the indictment to compare with the condensed evidence, and did not get one.

If so, the thing is monstrous, and vitiates the proceedings, creditable as they were in many respects. Consider, Sir, the Crown is not above the law. The Crown, in a prosecution of this kind, comes before the jury, who are the country, in the general character of a plaintiff, and proceeds by indictment. That indictment is the grave and deliberate accusation which the Crown, to guard against the errors and defects of the tongue, submits in writing to the Judge and the jury. It is a legal document which the Judge is bound to criticise severely on grounds of law. It is an allegation of facts and motives the jury is equally bound to dissect severely, and compare it in every particular with the evidence. Then, if there is a legal defect in it no bigger than a pin's head, the Judge can upset the case in spite of its merits; and by the same rule—whatever the egotism of the legal clique may think—if it vary from the truth in its allegations of fact or of motives, which latter are the vital part of an indictment—it is the duty of the jury to throw it over, or in certain cases to reduce the verdict. And it does so happen that in cases of alleged homicide the indictment ought always to be dissected without mercy by the jury, for here where the Crown ought to be most accurate, it is most apt to exaggerate. The truth is, that many years ago the legal tigers of the Crown thirsted for the blood of accused persons, and framed indictments accordingly; and such is the force of precedent that even now the Crown, (or some attorney's clerk we are content to call by that name,) is somewhat given to equivocating, exaggerating, and alleging more than can be proved, especially in the way of motives, which are the true sting of an indictment.

Whatever bad and unreasonable custom the legal clique, in dealing with the nation, may have introduced into our courts, it is clearly the duty of the Crown Solicitor to lay before the jury, who are the country, not one copy, but 12 copies, of the indictments, before the prosecuting counsel opens his lips. The Judge has no better, no other, title to a copy of the indictment than each sever l juryman has. As to the jargon of indictments, I have not found it so thick but that a plain man can pick out of the rigmarole the facts and motives whereof what we call "the Crown" accuses the prisoner. If it were, the matter should be looked into at once. All cliques, however respectable, are public enemies at odd times. Many years ago the country had to compel the clergy to read prayers "in a language understanded of the people." Country versus Clique. Next we had to compel a clique to give us the laws of England in English. Country versus Clique. By and by we had to force a clique to drop the grossest compost of bad Latin and bad French that nation ever groaned under, and to give us our law pleadings in English. Country versus Clique. And now, if it is seriously asserted that the Crown attacks the lives and liberties of Britons in a language not understanded of the country, though the country has to judge both Crown and prisoner, it is time we copied ancestral wisdom, and put our foot on imbecility No. 4. Country versus Clique.

These, however, are after considerations; at present I stand upon clear constitutional rights.

I understand the country demanded in open court a copy of that indictment, and did not get one.

I repeat that demand in your columns in order that the country may see it, jargon or no jargon, and compare it with the evidence in your columns. Of course, I do not address my demand to any gentleman in particular. There are several copies in existence. No doubt some just man will awake from his slumbers and send you a copy. I earnestly hope to see it printed *in extenso*. Till then I forbear all comments on the case, because the issues are not before me, any more than they were before the country at the trial. Your faithful servant,

CHARLES READE.

No. 2 ALBERT-TERRACE, KNIGHTSBRIDGE.

MR. BERGH'S VIEW OF FOX-HUNTING.

HIS ADDRESS TO LONG ISLAND FARMERS—WHAT MAY HAPPEN BEFORE THEIR VERY EYES.

The following has been handed us for publication by the undersigned, addressed

To the Farmers of Long Island:

A pastime has just been inaugurated on your fair island by a few idle and wealthy people, who are called "the cream of society," the tendency of which is to recognize cruelty as a "manly exercise." Its name is "Fox Hunting." The tillers of the soil are probably not acquainted with the operations of this heroic sport, and therefore a few timely words may not be out of place.

At that season of the year when your wheat crop is about ripe, these gentry propose to "meet" at a given place of rendezvous, adorned in gorgeous costumes of a suggestive and appropriate color—scarlet—all mounted on fiery steeds, who at a given signal scamper over your fields, to the number of 50 or 100 red-coats, close upon the heels of a score of dogs, in hot pursuit of a terrified fox! Away they go! over meadow, garden, and vineyard, to the music of crushing fences and falling walls, the howling of dogs, and the shouts of the delighted huntsmen. You may be standing at the door of the humble cottage which by the sweat of your brow you have provided for your happy family, at the moment this aristocratic throng sweeps by, like a flame of fire, carrying destruction along with it. Your wife or darling child may perchance be at the point of death within your modest home as this hideous tumult passes by, whose gentle spirit, in an access of fright, may take its flight to eternal adieu. All this is possible, and more; public demoralization, by reason of familiarity with torment and useless blood-shedding, rendered still more repulsive by the participative presence of that sex whose peculiar mission is to temper the wild excesses of men with gentleness and mercy.

Thus it was of old, and so it is at the present time; the encouragement given by women to the cruel sports of the privileged classes culminated in the horrible spectacles of the Roman amphitheatre, and to-day the bull-fights of Spain, graced, as it is termed, by the presence of "fair women," have brought about similar results, to wit, social demoralization and national ruin; and now, after once occupying the proud position of a leader among her sister States of Europe, she is without influence, wealth, or enterprise. I venture to assert that you would not allow your daughters to attend a cock-fight, a pigeon-shoot, or a fox-hunt, where the principal pleasure is derived from the torture of an innocent, unoffending living creature. And yet these criminal sports are beginning to be shared in our country by beautiful and cultivated ladies, who fail to recognize their awful responsibility to humanity and civilization, but deliberately consent to assist at the shocking disemboweling of a poor fox by trained hounds; and that, too, for the pleasure it affords them. Turn your manly faces, which are bronzed and furrowed by exposure to soil and honest industry, against this innovation upon the soil cultivated by your labor and cherished as your homes; tell these pets of fortune that their country's vast arena presents numberless opportunities of invigorating their enfeebled frames, and benefiting their less fortunate brothers and sisters, by other more honorable and useful means.

Since writing the above the "meet" has taken place, and the achievements of the day may be summarized in these few words: The hounds, the horses, and the men, and one lady—only one—galloped seven miles in chase of a terrified fox, which turned out to be an anise-seed bag. The severe casualty of "the hunt," however, as is too apt to be the case in such affairs, fell on the innocent animal, and "poor Jack Horner," one of the horses, burst a blood-vessel in his cruel and unnatural efforts to please the fashionable and intellectual crowd. Was there not a man present who is able and willing to furnish the necessary testimony to legally convict and punish the person who so barbarously killed this noble animal, and thus aid in suppressing this miserable "sport," so unworthy of the encouragement of civilized ladies and gentlemen!

HENRY BERGH.

THE NURNBERG LIBEL CASES.

DECISION OF THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT IN FAVOR OF THE STEAMER.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 9.—In the United States District Court this morning, Judge Giles rendered a decision in the four cases of libel against the German steam-ship Nurnberg, growing out of the collision between the steam-ship and the Norwegian bark Azow, on the 8th of May last. The principal libel was that of Morton Beyer and other owners of the bark, who claimed $35,000. It was stated in the libel that the bark Azow, while going down Chesapeake Bay, May 7, came to anchor. The steam-ship Nurnberg, coming up, between 12 and 1 A. M., May 8, collided with the bark, the latter sinking in a few minutes. Four of the crew of the bark were killed or drowned, and the bark and cargo lost. It was alleged that the bark had all the proper lights set, and that the collision was caused by the fault of those in charge of the steam-ship. The second libel was for $22,000, the value of the cargo of corn, shipped by Gill & Fisher, of Baltimore. The third libel was for $5,000, for personal injuries inflicted by the collision, and the fourth in a small amount on cargo shipped. The answer of the owners of the steam-ship denies that the lights required by law were lighted on the bark, or that she adopted any of the usual precautions to prevent a collision, or that the collision was caused through any fault or carelessness in the management of the steamer.

In rendering his decision Judge Giles said: "It is a mistake that when a collision occurs the vessel in motion is at fault. Usually the burden of proof is on the vessel in motion, and the inquiry is whether she was careful. In all she had 17 men on duty; two men stationed forward in the bow; the Captain, pilot, and second officer on the bridge; all engaged in looking out. Her lights were all right. Now I cannot see but that she has complied with the requirements of the law." He cited a decision of the Supreme Court, requiring the vessel at anchor to be on the lookout and exhibit proper lights. "If the Azow had a light it was the only one that escaped the attention of the five on the lookout on the steam-ship. Another question. Was the steamer going at an immoderate speed? The testimony only showed she was going at from 9 to 10 knots an hour. He cited an instance of a steamer going 10 miles an hour in the harbor of New-York, which the court did not regard as immoderate. It would not be required that on a wide bay, where the Azow had chosen to anchor that the steamer should slow her steam. It would be different if there had been a fog. I do not think the steamer is in the wrong. Now go back to the question, Had the Azow a light? I think that her light must have gone out. Cases have occurred where lights placed at sunset have gone out at midnight. I think the Azow's light must have gone out at 1 o'clock." He then referred to the testimony of the watch on the Azow, that the light had not gone out, and said that "more than one watch should have been on duty. It is highly probable that he must have been asleep. If he had not, when he saw the large steamer bearing down he should have cried out." He also thought that, "on the Azow the lookout ought to have displayed a flashing light, so as to give warning to the approaching vessel." He would dismiss the libel. Each party to pay their own costs. An appeal in all four cases was taken by the libelants to the Supreme Court of the United States.

CALIFORNIA PIONEER BANK FRAUDS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 8.—Warrants have been issued for the arrest of Joseph C. Duncan, Manager of the Pioneer Bank and the principal stockholder in the Safe Deposit Company, and Benjamin F. Le Warne, Secretary of the Safe Deposit Company, who are charged with the over-issue of stock of the Safe Deposit Company. The amount of the fraudulent issue is not yet ascertained, but it is known to be large. The over-issue was manipulated by Le Warne, while Duncan hypothecated the stock. The deposits in the vault of the company are all right. Neither Duncan nor Le Warne have been seen since Saturday. The Police of all the towns in the State have been notified to be on the look-out for the fugitives.

COLLISION IN THE ST. LAWRENCE.

MONTREAL, Canada, Oct. 9.—A dispatch from Three Rivers state that a tug, with the barges Jessie and Canadian and the brigantine Myrtle and the schooner Marie Olivine in tow, were run into Sunday near Port Francis, River St. Lawrence, by the steamship Earl of Lonsdale, and the two barges were sunk and the brigantine and schooner were considerably damaged. The barge Jessie had on board 500 barrels of flour and 3,402 bushels of corn, and the Canadian 6,952 bushels of corn and 500 barrels of flour, all of which is a total loss.

LITIGATION OVER A BANKRUPT ESTATE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 9.—W. H. Perot, Trustee of the late firm of Woods, Weeks & Co., sugar refiners, has filed a bill of injunction in the Circuit Court for Baltimore City, restraining Robert Garrett & Co. from negotiating $106,000 of the paper of Messrs. Woods, Weeks & Co., which was deposited by them with Robert Garrett & Co. to secure a loan of $50,000. Messrs. Robert Garrett & Co. claim the right in the settlement of the estate of Messrs. Woods, Weeks & Co. of a dividend on the whole amount of the notes, $106,000, or a right to sell the same. Mr. Perot contests this right, and prays for the above injunction.

WORKING MEN'S STATE CONVENTION.

MEETING AT TROY — THE PLATFORM ADOPTED—GOLD, SILVER, AND LEGAL-TENDER NOTES—CUMULATIVE TAXES—STATE CONTROL OF RAILROADS—THE MAKING DEFALCATION AND BRIBERY INFAMOUS CRIMES, PUNISHABLE WITH IMPRISONMENT AT HARD LABOR.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 9.—The Working Men are holding a State convention here, and there is quite a large representation of laboring men present. The preamble to their platform arraigns capitalists as legislating to further their own interests and oppress working men. The following is a synopsis of the platform:

First—We favor a currency of gold, silver, and United States Treasury notes which shall be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and the retirement of national bank bills.

Second—That labor has a perfect right to an equal share of the wealth which it creates.

Third—That the invention of labor-saving machinery should have the effect of reducing the hours of labor.

Fourth—We oppose the granting of public lands to railroad corporations, and favor their distribution to actual settlers, with such Government aid as may be necessary to occupy and improve them, taking a lien upon the land as security for the same, to be paid in annual installments in a period of 10 years.

Fifth—Assessments upon taxable property made on the cumulative principle, increasing the rates according to the amount of property actually owned, with just discrimination against unproductive property.

Sixth—Gratuitous administration of justice in all courts of law.

Seventh—The establishment of a bureau of labor statistics by the State as well as by the National Government, the officers of these bureaus to be taken from the ranks of labor.

Eighth—We favor the abolishment of the contract system in the prisons and reformatory institutions of the State as soon as practicable, the said institutions to be managed in the interests of the people, and the goods manufactured therein to be sold at no less than the market rates.

Ninth—We believe the public good demands, and the business interests as well as the welfare of producers and consumers require, that railroad lines of communication should be under the control and management of the United States through which they pass, and that the transportation of freight and passengers should be done for the cost as near as possible, paying a reasonable interest to the stockholders, and providing for a sinking fund sufficient to keep the road and rolling stock in good condition.

Tenth—We hold the right of suffrage to be sacred, and will oppose any candidate for the Legislature who does not pledge himself to vote against that portion of the proposed constitutional amendment which aims to establish a board of finance and restrict the right of suffrage in the various cities of the State; we oppose an increase of the standing Army.

Eleventh—We favor a law for the protection of life and limb of employes in factories or in the erection of buildings; the abolishment of tenement-house factories, and a weekly settlement in current funds for wages or compensation.

Twelfth—We will steadily labor for the abolishment of unnecessary offices and the reduction of exorbitant salaries.

Thirteenth—No centralization.

Fourteenth—We favor the prosecution of necessary public works, the wages paid to be settled by arbitration from time to time.

Fifteenth—Defalcations in office and bribery of electors, legislators, or officers to be defined by statute infamous crimes, every offender, either as principal or accessory, to be punished by imprisonment at hard labor, debarred from holding office, voting, or witnessing in courts, excluded from executive clemency, and posted as an infamous person by proclamation in all the official papers in the State.

ARCHBISHOP BAYLEY'S FUNERAL.

IMPOSING CEREMONIES IN THE CATHEDRAL AT BALTIMORE—THE DIGNITARIES, CLERICAL AND CIVIL, PRESENT — IMMENSE CROWDS IN THE STREETS TO WITNESS THE FUNERAL PROCESSION TO THE CARS.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 9.—The obsequies of the late Archbishop Bayley took place this morning at the Cathedral, and were attended by thousands of persons. It had been announced that no person would be admitted to the church until 7:30 o'clock, but it was nearly 8 o'clock before the doors were opened. The pew-holders were supplied with tickets, and the crowd at the north gate was so large that the pressure was almost as great as that on the day of the arrival of the remains in the city. The throne, and high and side altars, and the galleries and organ-loft were draped in mourning. About 8:30 o'clock the Young Catholic Friends' Society, and the members of the Catholic Library Association assembled at the archiepiscopal residence, and a line of procession was formed in the following order:

Censer Bearer.
Cross Bearer and Acolytes.
Sanctuary Boys.
Reverend Clergy.
Insignia Bearer of the late Most Rev. Archbishop and Crozier.
Bier.
Vicar-General of the Archdiocese.
Clergy of the Cathedral.
Right Reverend Bishops.

When the procession moved the bell of the Cathedral tolled until it had passed from the archiepiscopal residence through Charles, Mulberry, and Cathedral streets to the principal aisle of the Cathedral. The casket was placed on a catafalque immediately in front of the altar. The dais was black with silver fringe. Four candelabra, each containing 18 lights, were placed at the head and foot of the casket. The procession entered the Cathedral at 8:40 o'clock A. M., the Clergy singing a dirge. Upon the casket were placed a floral cross, at the head a floral design, and at the feet a pillow of flowers. After the beginning of the service additional flowers were placed upon the casket, entirely covering the lid. The office for the dead was sung by the entire clergy, numbering a total of 100, with a benediction by Cardinal McCloskey. The Prelates present were: Cardinal McCloskey; Archbishops Wood, of Philadelphia; Williams, of Boston; Bishops Gibbons, of Richmond, and Coadjutor, of Baltimore; Loughlin, of Brooklyn; O'Reilly, of Springfield; Quinlan, of Mobile; Hogan, of Scranton; De Trobriand, of Burlington, Vt.; Becker, of Wilmington; Shannahan, of Harrisburg; McKierney, of Albany; Gross, of Savannah; Foley, of Chicago, and Lynch, of Charleston. Among the prominent citizens present were Gov. Carroll, Attorney-General Taylor, and Mayor Latrobe.

The requiem mass followed, with Right Rev. Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia, as celebrant, with Rev. Father Dougherty, of Ellicott City, as deacon, and Rev. Father Lyman, of Govanstown, as sub-deacon. During the services Archbishop Gibbons sat next to the throne, soon to be occupied by him. The other Bishops occupied seats to his left in order of rank. Cardinal McCloskey at the beginning of the mass took his seat at the left of the altar upon a throne covered with purple. Seated by him was his Secretary, Rev. Father Farley. The Cardinal wore a red skull cap and a red baretta. To his left sat several Bishops. The Pontifical requiem mass was celebrated with great solemnity and impressiveness. Archbishop Wood, of Philadelphia, the celebrant, was clad in black silk vestments, trimmed with white silk and silver, and wore a white mitre. The assistant priests and deacons were also in black vestments. The music was Gregorian, and was chanted by the choir and clergy with great effect. The seminarians of St. Sulpice acted as acolytes, and in the places of the sanctuary boys. Candles were distributed among all the clergy, which were lighted during the celebration of the mass. Two monks of the Order of Franciscans, in their coarse garments and long beards, were assigned seats in front of the altar. Archbishop Wood sang the mass in a remarkably clear and distinct voice, and could be heard in all parts of the cathedral.

At the conclusion of the mass Bishop Foley ascended the pulpit, which was placed in the centre aisle, just in the rear of the casket, and took his text from the Book of Wisdom, chapter xv., 10, as follows: "The Lord conducted the just through the right ways and showed him the kingdom of God, and gave him the knowledge of the holy things, made him honorable in his labor, and accomplished his labors." He delivered an eulogium upon the life of the late Archbishop and sketched the chief incidents of it, concluding as follows: "There were kind and loving friends to tend him in his dying hours. He ascribed his conversion to his aunt, who was also a convert, though she died when he was but 7 years of age. In conversation he often said he believed he owed his conversion to her prayers in heaven. When he visited her humble grave he forgot the more honorable sepulture to whice he was entitled, and chose to rest beside her."

At the close of the sermon solemn benedictions and five absolutions were pronounced by Bishop Loughlin, of Brooklyn; Bishop Quinlan, of Wilmington; Bishop Corrigan, of Newark; Archbishop Wood, of Philadelphia, and by Cardinal McCloskey. The final benediction was pronounced by the Cardinal, who presided at the concluding services.

The casket was removed from the Cathedral to the hearse at the close of the services and borne in procession to the Union Depot. The procession was of great length and included most of the Catholic societies of the city. The route of the processson was from Cathedral-street to Franklin, to Park, to Madison, to Charles-street, and to the depot. For an hour before the procession moved these streets were thronged with people on the sidewalks, doorsteps, windows, and balconies. There must have been 10,000 people along the line, a large majority of whom were ladies. The procession moved very slowly, and was over an hour in reaching the depot. By the time it arrived there the streets were almost impassable on account of the crowds which had gathered, and at the depot thousands had assembled, and from every point of view they were to be seen eagerly watching the procession. It was nearly 2 o'clock when the cortège reached the depot, and it was with difficulty that the crowd could be cleared to enable the procession to file into the grounds at the station. Five handsome coaches were in waiting at the station. The remains were placed on board, the coaches were all filled, and the train moved off at 2 o'clock—half an hour later than was expected. The Cardinal, Archbishops, Bishops, and many of the clergy accompanied the funeral train to Emmettsburg, to assist in laying the remains of the late Archbishop to rest.

LAW REPORTS.

THE APPEAL OF TWO THIEVES.

A DIFFERENCE BETWEEN FALSE PRETENSES AND LARCENY—CONVICTIONS AFFIRMED BY THE SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.

The Supreme Court, General Term, rendered a decision yesterday on the appeal, by writ of error, taken by Lorenzo Macino and Viraldi Michaeli, from their conviction at the General Sessions for grand larceny, for stealing American and French gold coin from the complaining witness. It was urged in their behalf that their offense, if any, was that of false pretenses, and not of larceny. The court held, however, that there was sufficient to justify the submission of the case to the jury as one of larceny. The facts were rather singular. The complainant and the accused were Italians. The former was a barber, and had accumulated about $400. He came to this City to engage and take his passage for Italy. Near the shipping office he encountered Michaeli, who engaged him in conversation. They were soon afterward joined by the other prisoner, who appeared in the rôle and garb of a priest. The latter and Michaeli professed also to be on their way to Italy, and represented that they could procure tickets at a lower rate than from the office at which it was the complainant's intention to apply. Macino pretended to be a Roman Catholic priest and was fortified in the statement by the other prisoner. The former addressed the complainant devoutly and finally "confessed" him. He also exhibited his money in a valise and in his pocket, and was represented by the other person as being very rich. That other person told the complainant, "If you have some money you may give it to him, because he is very rich." The complainant, believing that Macino and Michaeli were about to go to Italy, and trusting in the character of the alleged priest, gave all his money to Macino. The latter then returned to him two 25-cent pieces with which to purchase some cigars for the party. When the complainant came back with the cigars the two men were not to be found, and the complainant did not see them until they were arrested. The counsel for the men took the point that this evidence showed that the complainant, when he handed over his money, intended to part with the title as well as the possession to it. "If that be true," says Judge Daniels, who writes the General Term opinion, "it is not a case of larceny." The testimony, he holds, is, however, sufficient to justify a different conclusion. It seems that the complainant gave the money to the bogus priest because it was "surer in his possession." This and other expressions, Judge Daniels says, indicate the existence of a purpose only to make a delivery of the custody of the money. All the facts show that the money had been given merely to be carried to Italy. On this view of the case Judge Daniels thinks the Judge of the General Sessions acted properly in submitting the case to the jury as one of larceny. The conviction is therefore affirmed.

A WOMAN TRIED FOR MURDER.

Mary Simmons, alias "Philadelphia Mary," was placed on trial by Assistant District Attorney Russell in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, on an indictment for murder in the first degree, in having caused the death of Lizzie Murray, alias "English Liz." Both the prisoner and deceased were disreputable woman, who frequented saloons the in the Fourth Ward, and were well known to the Police. On the night of June 15 last they quarreled in Chatham-street, and on reaching Chatham-square and New Bowery came to blows. Mary struck deceased a violent blow, felling her to the ground, and then jumped upon her, swearing she would take her life. The infuriated woman continued her assault on her prostrate victim by seizing her by the hair and hammering her head against the iron grating on which the Bowery Boys' Engine House is situated. The woman, tried to save deceased, whereupon the prisoner turned on her and threatened to treat her in a similar fashion. After a time Lizzie got up and walked with Maggie Mitchell to Burke's saloon. Here Lizzie was allowed to lie on a sofa, but her moaning attracted the attention of the proprietor, who went in search of a police officer. A policeman soon arrived, but it was found that the injured woman was dead, and her assailant was subsequently arrested. The post-mortem examination of Deputy Coroner MacWhinnie showed that the body of deceased was covered with wounds and bruises, and that the immediate cause of death was extravasation of blood on the brain, the result of violence. The prisoner was entirely destitute of friends or money, but a number of philanthropic ladies, struck by the case, interested in the unfortunate classes of cases at the Tombs, requested Mr. William F. Kintzing to look into her case, and he promptly assented. On the trial yesterday Mr. Kintzing appeared as the counsel of the prisoner, and argued that under no circumstances could the crime be made more than manslaughter in the fourth degree. After hearing the evidence, Assistant District Attorney Russell and Judge Sutherland arrived at the same conclusion, and his Honor so charged. The jury returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree, and Judge Sutherland sentenced the prisoner to two years in the Penitentiary. Mr. Kintzing had previously offered to plead to this offense, but his Honor declined to accept it, stating that as long as he was on the bench—in view of the great frequency of homicide cases—he would never accept a plea for a minor offense, preferring, as was his invariable custom, to let the case be tried, and allow the jury to be responsible for the verdict.

A CASE OF JUSTIFIABLE STABBING.

A case of felonious assault and battery, arising out of the feud of two Eighth Ward families, occupied the attention of Recorder Hackett, Assistant District Attorney Lyon, and a jury yesterday, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. It appeared that on Aug. 11 last Hugh McGill, a 'longshoreman, living in the tenement-house at the rear of No. 150 Sullivan-street, was assaulted by Robert Watt, a neighbor, and some of his friends. McGill, it is claimed, in retaliation stabbed John Watt, a son of the man who had assaulted him. Old Watt, on finding that his son had been stabbed, thrashed McGill, according to his own acknowledgment, and hurled him into an area-way. Some time after McGill found old Watt on the corner of Houston and Sullivan streets, and drawing his knife stabbed him in the abdomen, inflicting a severe wound. McGill was lodged in the Tombs on Aug. 12 and on the 31st attempted to commit suicide by opening a vein in his arm. It was supposed by the Tombs authorities that he was insane, and he was transferred to Bellevue Hospital, but subsequently returned to the City Prison on being pronounced of sound mind. On the trial the facts for the prosecution were proved by Assistant District Attorney Lyon. Mr. Peter Mitchell, who appeared for the defense, proved an excellent character for the prisoner, and produced testimony showing that the stabbing had been done in self-defense, Watt being the aggressor in the war which raged between the respective families. The jury accordingly acquitted the prisoner.

DON'T EXPOSE YOUR POCKETBOOK!

A case came up before Justice Murray yesterday, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, which illustrates the folly of carrying pocketbooks exposed. Ladies, as a general rule, when they go out shopping, carry a sachel or wallet containing their money in their hands as a tempting bait for somebody. It would appear that Mrs. Stern, wife of Mr. Myer Stern, ex-Commissioner of Charities and Correction, is no exception to the rule. As this lady, who resides at No. 10 East Seventy-third-street, was returning home on Tuesday evening, about 5 o'clock, and was passing through Forty-ninth-street, she was approached by a young man named Charles Austin, who snatched her wallet, containing $40. Mrs. Stern screamed for assistance and two men in a neighboring beer saloon, who heard the cries and saw the man running, gave pursuit. Austin, finding that he was closely followed, dropped the wallet, and was soon overtaken and given into the hands of Officer Kennedy, of the Twenty-second Precinct. In court the prisoner, who said he resided in One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, had no explanation to make and pleaded guilty. Justice Murray held him in default of $1,000 bail.

JOE COBURN'S "HARD LUCK."

The Court of Appeals has affirmed the decision of the Supreme Court, General Term, in the case of Joseph Coburn. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to 10 years in State Prison, on the charge of firing a loaded revolver at Police Officer Tobias, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct. The trial took place before Judge Sutherland, in the Court of General Sessions, Charles W. Brooks appearing for the defense, and Assistant District Attorney Rollins for the people. An appeal was taken to the General Term of the Supreme Court, by which tribunal the judgment of the court below was affirmed. The case was then taken to the Court of Appeals, and the decision of the Judges of that court affirming the decision of the Supreme Court was handed down yesterday. The notorious criminal will therefore have to serve out his 10 years' sentence, which commenced March 6, 1877. His friends are very indignant at what they call "Poor Joe's hard luck."

DON'T PLAY WITH FIREARMS.

Owen McGee, aged 11, of No. 422 East Twentieth-street, was lying in a critical condition in Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon. Early in the forenoon, while amusing himself with a gun in the shooting gallery and repair shop of John H. Benjamin, No. 296 First-avenue, he accidentally discharged it, wounding himself severely if not fatally, the bullet entering his abdomen. It appears that Benjamin had laid the gun down on his bench near the door, and had gone behind the counter to get some tool, when the little fellow, who had been hanging around the doorway, took it up, toyed with it, and shot himself. Benjamin, the proprietor of the shooting-gallery, was arraigned before Justice Murray, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, and was asked to explain how it was he permitted a loaded gun to be in such an exposed position. The prisoner, who was greatly excited, stated that he did not know himself that the weapon was loaded; that it was given to him to repair by a customer who had broken the trigger while attempting to discharge it. Benjamin said that if the boy had not shot himself, he (Benjamin) would have been the victim, as, he added, that in all his experience as a gunsmith, he never knew of a case where the trigger of a gun was broken that it was not discharged. The prisoner was remanded to the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house to await the result of the boy's injuries.

COURT NOTES.

Dr. William Morrison, a respectable appearing man, of Morrisania, gave $2,500 bail yesterday, before Commissioner Shields, to appear for examination to-day on a charge of mailing an improper article in a letter addressed, "Ella Bender, Bender's Sample Room, Squan Valley, New-Jersey."

The June term of the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court was closed yesterday by Judge Benedict. Assistant United States District Attorney Foster filed informations in several "crooked" whisky cases, and bench warrants were issued for the arrest of the accused parties.

In Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Lyon accepted a plea of guilty from George Rose, alias Michael Smith, of No. 110 Thompson-street, who broke into the liquor store of William Fowler, Jr. of No. 456 Sixth-avenue, and stole a quantity of liquors and cigars, which were subsequently found in his possession. Recorder Hackett sent the prisoner to the State Prison for five years.

The General Term of the Supreme Court rendered a decision yesterday on the appeal brought by John Lynch to review his conviction at the Special Sessions for violation of the ordinance of the Board of Health prohibiting the sale of adulterated milk. The appellate court, Judge Daniels writing the opinion, sets aside the conviction on the ground that the complaint did not properly state the ordinance against which Lynch had offended. Because of this irregularity Lynch is discharged, without prejudice to a new trial of the case on a proper complaint.

The trial of the suit of Rufus Story against the New-York Elevated Railroad Company was resumed before Judge Robinson, in the Equity Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday. A number of deeds and excerpts from old records were put in evidence to prove Mr. Story's ownership of the premises in Front-street, which he claims will be damaged by the building of the East Side extension of the Elevated Road. Milton Courtwright, the company's engineer, was also a witness, to show the kind of structure the company proposes to build. The trial will be resumed to-day.

John Messam, the father of Mabel Leonard, appeared in the Supreme Court yesterday to claim his son under the writ of habeas corpus he has sued out. He had the boy with him in the corridor of the new Court-house, but the boy tried to run away, and when caught began to kick his father viciously, and tried to escape again. He refused to listen to Messam, who bore the sight of his son very impassively, refusing to accept the advice of the by standers, who suggested to Messam the propriety of spanking the boy into submission. The habeas corpus proceeding was adjourned to to-day.

The suit of Joseph Trow against Anna Lohman, alias Mme. Restell, was before Judge Robinson, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, on a minor motion. The suit is brought to recover the possession of 15 $1,000 bonds which the defendant, after having given them to her brother, the plaintiff, for services, is said to have wrongfully converted to her own use. An order was obtained for her examination as a party before the trial, and her counsel, John D. Townsend, asked the court yesterday to appoint a Referee to take her testimony on the ground that her health is poor. This was strongly opposed, but Judge Robinson granted the application and appointed George F. Langbein as Referee.

William S. Keiley, the Clerk of the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, and author of the Ass

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 9.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$5,000 C., C.&I.C.1st. 38½ | 500 Lake Shore.....72
1,000 N. W. C. C. G. 93 | 500 do.....71⅞
100 Del. & Hud.....48¾ | 3000 do.....71¾
100 do.....43¼ | 1300 do.....71⅝
100 Quicksilver.....2⅛ | 2000 do.....71⅝
100 do.....2⅛ | 300 do.....71⅞
200 Quicksilver pf.....43¼ | 2100 do.....71⅞
150 At. & Pac. Tel..sh. 20 | 1200 do.....71⅝
100 Pacific Mail.....24½ | 100 do.....c. 71⅝
100 do.....24 | 100 do.....83. 71¾
100 do.....23⅞ | 500 do.....71⅝
100 do.....24 | 100 do.....71⅝
100 Western Un.....82¾ | 2000 do.....83. 71⅝
300 do.....82¾ | 100 do.....71⅝
1300 do.....82½ | 200 do.....71¾
100 do.....82¾ | 100 do.....71¾
100 do.....82⅝ | 100 Rock Island.....104
100 do.....82⅞ | 200 do.....104
100 do.....82⅝ | 500 do.....103¾
100 Erie Rail.....14⅜ | 300 do.....104
100 do.....14⅜ | 700 North-west.....42½
100 do.....14⅜ | 500 do.....42¾
200 do.....14⅜ | 120 do.....42⅝
100 do.....14⅜ | 800 do.....42⅛
100 do.....14⅜ | 400 do.....42⅜
700 do.....14⅞ | 400 North-west. pf....68
10 C., C. C. & I.....47½ | 200 do.....67⅝
100 do.....48⅜ | 200 do.....67⅝
200 do.....47¾ | 500 do.....67⅜
100 N. Y. C. & H.....107¾ | 100 do.....67½
100 do.....107 | 100 do.....67⅝
200 do.....106 | 200 do.....68
300 do.....44 | 200 do.....40⅜
800 do.....43¾ | 1100 do.....40½
700 West. Union..b.c. 82½ | 600 C., M. & St. Paul
500 do.....82½ | pf.....b.c. 70⅞
9 do.....82¾ | 200 do.....71
10 do.....82⅞ | 100 Wab. Pur. Com.
100 do.....82¾ | Rec.....b.c.b3. 19
200 do.....c. 82¾ | 200 do.....18¾
200 do.....104½ | 200 do.....18⅜
100 do.....104¼ | 100 do.....18⅝
100 do.....104 | 100 do.....18⅜
100 do.....104 | 200 do.....18⅝
20 Adams Ex.....99⅞ | 30 do.....48
80 do.....b.c.s3. 99⅞ | 60 do.....49
100 Ill. Central.....c. 77 | 200 do.....49¼
100 Quicksilver..b.c. 22 | 300 do.....49⅜
100 do.....21½ | 100 do.....49⅝
100 do.....21¼ | 100 do.....49¾
900 Quick. pf.....b.c. 43 | 600 C., M.&St.P. b.c.b3 40¾
100 do.....43¼ | 800 do.....40⅝
200 do.....43⅜ | 800 do.....b3. 41
100 do.....43⅞ | 700 do.....40¾
300 do.....44 | 200 do.....40⅝
300 do.....43⅞ | 1100 do.....40½
500 do.....43⅝ | 600 C., M. & St. Paul
100 do.....106⅜ | pf.....b.c. 70⅞
300 do.....106¾ | 100 do.....71
100 do.....106⅝ | 100 Wab. Pur. Com.
100 do.....106¾ | Rec.....b.c.b3. 19
100 do.....107 | 100 do.....18¾
100 do.....107 | 200 do.....18⅜
100 do.....107¼ | 300 do.....18⅝
100 do.....107⅜ | 500 do.....18⅜
100 Pacific Mail..b.c. 24⅜ | 400 do.....18⅝
900 do.....24¼ | 200 do.....18⅜
200 do.....c. 24¼ | 1000 do.....18⅝
20 Panama.....128 | 800 do.....18⅜
100 Erie Rail.....b.c. 14⅜ | 600 do.....18⅞
400 do.....b3. 14⅞ | 600 do.....19
700 do.....14⅞ | 700 do.....19⅛
100 do.....14⅞ | 800 do.....19
500 do.....14⅞ | 600 do.....19⅛
100 do.....14⅞ | 500 do.....19⅜
1200 do.....14⅞ | 500 do.....19⅛
400 do.....14⅞ | 500 do.....19¼
1000 do.....14¼ | 1300 do.....19⅜
700 do.....14⅜ | 200 Mor. & Es.....b.c. 75½
1100 do.....14⅜ | 200 do.....75¾
1000 do.....14⅜ | 210 do.....s3. 76
510 do.....14⅜ | 100 do.....75½
1400 do.....14⅜ | 100 H. & St. J. b.c. 34
300 Mich. Central.b.c. 64⅞ | 600 Ohio & M.....b.c. 9⅛
200 do.....65 | 100 do.....9¼
100 do.....65⅛ | 500 do.....b3. 9⅜
900 do.....65⅜ | 300 O. & M. pf.....b.c. 17⅜
100 do.....65⅜ | 100 C., C. & I. C.....b.c. 5
300 do.....64¾ | 100 C., C. & I. C.....s3. 5

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

13,000 La. con.....82¼ | 200 North-west. pf....67⅝
4,000 C., C. & I. C. | 500 do.....67¼
1st.....b3. 40 | 200 do.....c. 67¼
1,000 L. & W. B.con. 38½ | 300 do.....67¼
1,000 Mich. Cen.....105½ | 400 do.....67
3 000 Cent. Pac. 1st, | 400 do.....66¾
San Jo. Br. 85 | 100 do.....66⅝
7 Merch. Bank.....118 | 500 do.....s3. 66¼
7 Peoples Bk.....98 | 100 do.....66¼
200 Del. & Hudson.....43 | 800 do.....66¾
10 do.....42¾ | 100 do.....66⅞
1000 Quicksilver.....20½ | 300 do.....66¾
100 do.....20⅜ | 200 do.....66¾
20 Adams Ex.....100 | 10 Panama.....128
1000 West. Union.....82⅞ | 200 Ill. Cen.....76½
200 do.....c. 82⅞ | 100 Rock Island...b3. 104¼
100 do.....82⅜ | 100 do.....104
100 do.....82¾ | 100 do.....103⅞
200 do.....82⅞ | 100 do.....103¾
100 do.....82⅞ | 200 do.....c. 103¾
1,000 L. & W.B.con. 36 | 1100 do.....71⅞
1,000 Mil. & St. P. | 300 do.....s3. 71¾
C. & M. Div.100 | 100 do.....s3. 71¾
1,000 M. & St. P., | 300 do.....71⅞
c. s. f.....92½ | 700 do.....s3. 71⅞
1,000 M. & St. P.1st, | 2100 do.....72
C. M. Div.....103¾ | 200 do.....c. 72
5,000 N. W. C. C. G. 93 | 300 C. & N. W.....b.c. 42½
3,000 N. W. C. R.G. 91½ | 200 do.....42¼
4,500 S. & Erie new.106 | 100 do.....42⅜
1,000 L.S.con. c. 1st.103½ | 400 do.....42⅜
2,000 L.S. Div.....104 | 300 do.....42⅜
3,000 H.& St. J. 8s, | 400 do.....42⅜
conv.....85½ | 400 do.....42⅜
3,000 Erie 4th.....100⅞ | 300 Chi. & N. West.
8,000 Han. 1st, 7s,C.117 | pf.....b.c. 67⅜
4,000 O. & M. c. s.f. 94 | 200 do.....67⅞
10,000 Can. Pac. gd...105½ | 200 do.....b3. 67⅜
1,000 Cent. Pac. 1st, | 300 do.....b3. 67⅜
Cal. & Or.Br. 87¾ | 300 do.....67⅞
5,000 West. Pac.....101 | 500 do.....68
2,000 C., C. &I.C.1st. 39¾ | 300 do.....68⅛
2,000 do. 2d, reconv. 30½ | 100 C. & R. I.....b.c.101
7,000 do.....40 | 300 do.....104⅛
3,000 Tol. & W. 1st.113 | 50 Pt., Ft. W. & Chi.
5,000 Gt. West. 1st, | pf.....93½
'88, s. f.....92½ | 100 do.....93¾
1,000 So. Pac. 1st..... 76¾ | 100 C., C. & I.....47¼
2,000 K.P.inc.No.16. 6 | 100 do.....b.c. 47½
100 U. S. Ex.....49 | 200 do.....48
100 do.....b.c. 48 | 300 do.....48
20 Adams Ex.....99⅞ | 30 do.....48
80 do.....b.c.s3. 99⅞ | 60 do.....49
100 Ill. Central.....c. 77 | 200 do.....49¼
100 Quicksilver..b.c. 22 | 300 do.....49⅜
100 do.....21½ | 100 do.....49⅝
100 do.....21¼ | 100 do.....49¾
900 Quick. pf.....b.c. 43 | 600 C., M.&St.P. b.c.b3 40¾
100 do.....43¼ | 800 do.....40⅝
200 do.....43⅜ | 800 do.....b3. 41
100 do.....43⅞ | 700 do.....40¾
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100 do.....82¾ | Rec.....b.c.b3. 19
200 do.....c. 82¾ | 200 do.....18¾
200 do.....104½ | 200 do.....18⅜
100 do.....104¼ | 100 do.....18⅝
100 do.....104 | 100 do.....18⅜
100 do.....104 | 200 do.....18⅝

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 10, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Marriage—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. H. Beckett, Miss Effie Germon.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Struck Oil.—Miss Maggie Moore, Mr. J. C. Williamson.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Grand Concert and Summer Night's Entertainment.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—La Marjolaine, (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Marie Aimée.

PARK THEATRE.—The Crushed Tragedian—Mr. E. A. Sothern.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Jibbenainosay—Mr. F. B. Warde.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—Burlesque, Minstrelsy, &c.—Messrs. Cool White, Dave Reed.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Burlesque and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy, Burlesque, and Comicalities.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and Evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—Fair and Exhibition of Products and Mechanism.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NOTICE.

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The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, for the Middle Atlantic States, north-westerly shifting to warmer south-easterly winds, clear or partly cloudy weather, rising, followed by falling barometer.

Returns from 265 precincts in Ohio, at the time of writing, show a Democratic gain of 4,188, which places a Democratic victory by a heavy majority beyond doubt. The estimates from Columbus from Democratic sources claim 25,000, which is not impossible. With such a result on the State ticket, it is not to be wondered at that the Legislature is Democratic also. This is reported as insuring the election of George H. Pendleton to the United States Senate. The Labor Party's vote has been larger than it was supposed it would be, and has cost the Republicans heavily among the miners and the Germans. As both the main parties were equally evasive on all live questions of the day, the result in Ohio can only be said to be significant of the way in which the President's "Southern policy" is regarded. It is evident that it has displeased a good many Republicans, and the number of Democrats won by it does not appear to be large.

Yesterday's registration in this City shows a falling off, as compared with the first day of last year, of about 43 per cent., though it is slightly in excess of the first day's registration in 1875. In the Assembly Districts where the Republicans have a majority the falling off is a little over the average, and that fact should be borne in mind by those who regard a light registration as an advantage to the party. The falling off in the second day's registration in Brooklyn, as compared with last year, is somewhat less than in New-York, though the high average of the first day's registration has not been maintained. In both cities the friends of local reform would do well to make diligent use of the short time remaining to them to make provision for bringing out such a vote as will mark the beginning of the end of the Ring rule under which both pretty equally suffer.

The simple story told in another column of the appointment of Mr. James I. Weed, of Cayuga, as a clerk in the Street Department in 1869, affords an instructive commentary on the loose way in which Tweed throws around charges likely to be acceptable to the political patrons who are supposed to hold his fate in their hands. Young Weed was said to have been appointed at the solicitation of Senator Woodin. He was really appointed before Mr. Woodin was a Senator at all. His father, who was a former Republican member of Assembly, but has of late years acted with the Democrats, asked and obtained in 1870 a recommendation of his son from Senator Woodin to assist him in retaining his place on the reorganization of the department. On that slender basis of fact, Tweed's serviceable memory constructed sundry charges and insinuations which are pronounced to be false in every particular.

Considering the unexpected display of strength which appears to have been made by the Labor Party in Ohio, the proceedings of a like organization at Troy, in this State, are not without interest. The platform there adopted is long, but clear, and shows much the same features as those adopted in Pennsylvania and Ohio. Among the noticeable points are the demands for a Government loan to settlers on the public lands, for "cumulative" taxation of property, so that the rich shall bear a heavier proportion of public burdens than those less rich, and for State management of railways, and the opposition to the national banks. The resolutions also oppose the constitutional amendments for the government of cities, and significantly express hostility to an increase of the standing Army. These demands are likely to receive attention from representatives of the regular parties in both State and national legislatures, and are matters which cannot be ignored in considering the forces which shall determine the rearrangement of party lines now obviously going on in this country.

The advance of the Turkish reserves, both from Roumelia and Western Bulgaria, toward the new camp at Orchanieh, gives some color to the rumored design of converting it into a second Plevna, in the event of Osman Pasha's present position proving untenable. The scheme is undoubtedly feasible. Orchanieh, or Orkhani, is a small provincial town in South-western Bulgaria, on the northern slope of the Balkan, ten miles north-west of Etropol, and about twice that distance south-east of Vratza. It possesses natural capabilities of defense which might be formidably increased by a few days' labor under the direction of such engineers as Reschid and Blum Pashas, who fortified the new lines of Shumla, and would give to its possessor the power of drawing reinforcements at will through the Slatitza Pass from the troops holding the Kasalink Valley. But, hopeful as it is, the scheme can be regarded only as a possibility for the present. The recent movements of the Russian Generals in Bulgaria show that they too have recognized the feasibility of such an attempt, and are doing their best to checkmate it in advance. The concentration of troops upon the sole remaining opening in the "iron circle"—that to the south-west—the hurrying forward of the Imperial Guard in the same direction, and the giving of a special command in that quarter to such a noted fighter as Gen. Gourkho, the hero of the first passage of the Balkan, are signs which cannot be misinterpreted.

The price of coal at the present moment has a special interest for the general public, as the season approaches when domestic stocks must be laid in. It will be seen that the Pennsylvania Coal Company has celebrated the ending of the long strike among its miners by issuing a circular of prices about 45 cents a ton lower than previous rates, and an offer of 10 cents a ton additional reduction to purchasers before the 15th of December. This action, with that of the Wilkesbarre Company recently, brings prices down to a point of which the ordinary consumer cannot complain, and much lower than he has been offered on the eve of Winter in many years. While this is true, it is equally true that the prevailing prices cannot possibly enable the coal-mine owners to secure any profit from their property, and a very important business is plunged more deeply than before into confusion which seems nearly hopeless.

Reports of English opinion regarding the grain market are conflicting. The *Times*, in its city article, thinks the United States likely to suffer from too high prices, which is a not unreasonable view. The *Mark Lane Express*, a good authority, finds the cause of recent decline in prices and of present ease in the market in the larger American shipments, coupled with improved prospects for the English crop, but thinks that high rates on this side will check the movement sufficiently to give a chance for reaction. It also regards as probable an improvement in trade when the French crisis is over and the Russian supplies are cut off for the Winter. It is not unreasonable to expect, however, that the decrease in Russian shipments will be in great part offset by improved French and English crops, and by recourse of consumers to potatoes, which harvest better than was expected, and to maize, which is a heavy crop. As to the passage of the French crisis, it is too soon to count on that, and all the indications are that, whatever may be the result of the elections in that country, the trouble in the future is to be more serious and more depressing to trade than that already experienced. There appears to be nothing in the situation, as a whole, to warrant holding grain for higher prices than those prevailing at present.

TO-NIGHT'S MEETING.

To-night's meeting at the Cooper Institute is likely to furnish some instructive illustrations of the process of party disintegration which is now actively at work. The promoters of the meeting are known as ardent and sincere Republicans. They desired to enter their protest against the sins of omission and of commission which had rendered the proceedings of the State Convention of their party offensive to a great many of its intelligent and thoughtful members. A very influential section of Republicans was offended less at the terms of the resolution regarding the President's Southern policy than at the tone of studied insult toward the Administration adopted by the men who were responsible for that resolution. A somewhat smaller section objected to the resolution on its own merits, because it withheld from the policy of "conciliation" the hearty and unqualified indorsement which they believed it to deserve. Between these two there are various shades of opinion which it is not necessary to define, but of whose existence every observant Republican can hardly fail to be aware. It will obviously need more than common tact and dexterity to frame such a resolution as will satisfy all these varied elements of party sentiment.

On the question of civil service reform, the task of the managers of the meeting will be much simpler. The Rochester Convention adopted the view that the order forbidding the participation of office-holders in active politics was not only a mistake but an invasion of the rights of American citizens. The majority of Republicans, in this City at least, believe that the order was the first really practical step toward emancipating the public service from political control which has yet been made. Their objections to the order relate mainly to the lack of decision which has been shown in enforcing it, and to the absence of some intelligible series of regulations designed to carry forward the work which it began. Republicans are quite prepared to concede that it is partly due to their own inaction that Federal office-holders have been allowed to exercise a dangerous control over the machinery of party politics, but they point also to the completeness of the system which has been organized under official control as a standing discouragement to the participation of men of character and self-respect in the details of party management. The office-holders, or rather the men to whom they owe their positions, have virtually disfranchised the rest of the party, and the civil service order, while it disfranchises no one, gives the party a chance of representation in primaries, caucuses, and conventions which need only to be used to infuse new and vigorous life into Republican politics. The fact that the Rochester Convention, which included but one prominent Federal officer, was run by men who have built up such influence as they possess on their power of disposing of the spoils of office, was only another illustration of the hold which a vicious system has obtained over our politics, and of the strength of the effort which will be required to emancipate the party from a pernicious and persistent tyranny. On that point, to-night's meeting can easily evolve resolutions which will command assent from most of those who participate in it.

The third serious objection to the Rochester platform was its failure to say anything in regard to that vital issue for the citizens of New-York—the success or failure of the constitutional amendments providing for the better government of municipalities. It is said that the meeting to-night will imitate the silence of the convention on that subject. We trust that it will do nothing of the kind. It is perfectly true that these amendments have been taken in hand by several local reform organizations not connected with either party, and working by methods which will ignore all party machinery. But it is also true that unless these amendments are adopted through the action of the representatives of the Republican Party, they will not be adopted at all. The Democratic Party is a unit in opposition to them; a Republican majority in the Legislature must indorse them for the second time before they can be presented to the people next Fall. Failing that indorsement, their operation will be postponed for at least ten years to come. If a meeting called to express the sentiments of sincere and patriotic Republicans fails to record its emphatic approval of these vitally important reforms, their chances of ever being voted on will be very greatly diminished, and the moral weight of to-night's demonstration will be greatly lessened.

The meeting need not address Republicans alone. Its declared objects attract the sympathy of men who have recently voted with the Democratic Party in almost as large a measure as they do the support of consistent Republicans. The recent history of Democratic triumphs can only be understood in the light of the changes of what may be comprehensively called the "floating vote" of our large cities. That vote would unquestionably rally to the support of the President's Southern policy were it fairly presented as a campaign issue; it heartily approves of the President's efforts in the direction of reforming the civil service, and it demands a frank recognition of the necessity of the constitutional amendments. It is largely composed of intelligent German Democrats, who, but for faults in Republican Party management and in Republican administration, would not have been Democrats at all. It will be reinforced this year by a considerable body of American Democrats who are disgusted with the influences which have obtained possession of their own party, and it contains now, as ever, the class of "no party" men who vote on one side or another, according to their estimate of the moral superiority of the cause represented by the party platforms and conventions. It is a mistake to assume that because these elements have been repelled by the proceedings at Albany they may, therefore, be counted on as aids to the Republicans. They are rather more addicted than the regular party adherents to staying at home, and they will stay at home this year unless they can be enlisted on the side of an aggressive and independent Republicanism defined by such an agency as the Cooper Institute meeting. It would be absurd to talk lightly of the difficulties which beset the path of those who have to evoke the enthusiasm of elements so diverse in political character and purpose. But it is obvious that the only excuse for holding such a meeting was the resolution to lend the Republican campaign a certain moral force of which the party managers had deprived it. The promoters of the meeting must contrive not only to vindicate the party against the misrepresentations of its own convention, but must furnish some solid elements of strength to the attempt to secure a Republican majority in November, otherwise the meeting will be a failure.

THE SOUTHERN CRY FOR HELP.

The South is plain-spoken on the subject of subsidies. It is intent upon material development, and it demands from the National Government the means required for the attainment of that object. "Better times," says one of its principal newspapers in an exposition of the policy of its section, "can only come through the development of the country. All the aid we can get from the General Government we must have, and we must so organize our policy as to secure what justly and rightly belongs to us." The reconstruction of the Mississippi levees and the building of the Texas-Pacific Railroad are adduced as examples of the works for which aid must be obtained, and all ordinary partisan considerations are to be subordinated to this end.

It does not seem to have occurred to these exponents of Southern sentiment that the coveted prosperity might be more surely reached by methods that are not dependent upon governmental intervention. The efficacy of self-help is rarely or never alluded to. We hear of "the new South," its possibilities and destiny, but both invariably turn upon the acquisition of help from the Government. To what extent and by what means the South, unaided, can secure the profitable development of its resources, the local oracles do not pause to consider. They take no note of the fact that the marvelous progress of the North and West, the magnitude of their enterprises, the diversity of their resources, the growth of their wealth, and the high standard of comfort which obtains everywhere, are all attributable, not to legislation, Federal or local, but to the energy, the self-reliance, the thrift, and intelligence of their people. The General Government has done literally nothing toward the production of the results which the South apparently regards with envy. Here and there land grants may have facilitated the extension of the railroad system, but compared with the aggregate result, the fruits of this form of assistance are a bagatelle. Private enterprise has accomplished all that is most valuable. And as with railroads so it is with other evidences of material improvement. The people have depended upon their own means, capacity, and credit, and they have achieved for themselves what a century of national subsidies could not have done for them.

These considerations the South ignores. Its natural advantages are enormous. We do not say that they surpass those of the North, because the superior energy and the greater capacity for labor which Northern latitudes engender more than compensate for the disadvantages incident to a long Winter. But with all its drawbacks, the South has at its command the means of attaining a much higher standard of prosperity than it has ever reached. Its mines, its timber, its water-power, its profitable and diversified crops, afford scope for all the capital and enterprise it can attract. Why, then, does the South remain poor—its resources barely touched, its natural advantages neglected, its people shiftless and on their knees entreating the Jupiter at Washington to enrich them at the nation's cost? The answer is, that the whites have made less progress than the blacks in the work of adaptation to the new order of things consequent upon the war. Exceptions there are to this rule in all the States. But the old planters, and the sons of old planters, who have bowed cheerfully to the inevitable are an insignificant fraction in comparison with the great host who talk politics and cherish the notion that, in one way or another, the Federal Government is bound to atone for the losses entailed upon them by the rebellion. These are the people who, after systematically repelling Northern settlers, and destroying the credit of their own States by alternately "scaling" and repudiating public debts, turn to Congress with a general "materialistic issue," and a specific call for grants and loans large enough to drag the credit of the National Government to the level of that of Tennessee.

The pretense that the aid sought, ruinous as it would be to the Government, is only part of "what justly and rightfully belongs" to the South, is one of the fictions which pass current among a people who are doing literally nothing to better their own condition. As long as the land-grant system lasted, the South received its full share. Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Texas are so many illustrations of the fact that the slave-holding States profited by the recklessness with which the Government squandered its lands to encourage the building of railroads. If these States have been benefited less by the grants than the free-labor States of the North-west, the explanation may be found in the inferior energy of the managers of the grants and in the swindling uses to which some of them were put. The history of Arkansas railroads, for instance, so stinks in the nostrils of victimized investors that the man who should talk of Arkansas in connection with loans or enterprises would be considered fit for an asylum—or a penitentiary. Even the Texas-Pacific and the Southern Pacific projects, and the New-Orleans, Baton Rouge, and Vicksburg Road, have received large grants from the Government, which is once more to be asked to make them an incumbrance upon the taxpayers of the country. So far as railroad aid is concerned, then, the South is in possession of the large quota which accrued to it under the wasteful system against whose revival both parties at the North emphatically protest. Further aid of any other sort is equally condemned. The South has no claim to it which might not be urged as properly by any other section. And, fortunately, the great body of the American people are not crazy enough to suppose that they can re-establish prosperity by augmenting the nation's burdens or promote material development by adopting a policy that points to bankruptcy.

"JEFFERSON BRICK" ABROAD.

The newspaper-reading world of London is having a fair taste of what is considered to be American journalism transplanted to British soil. American journalism has long been a fair mark for the satirical shafts of English visitors. Basil Hall, Marryat, and Dickens have all said their say at the expense of a guild which amazed them by its free use of personalities, its truculence, and brutality. They said, with truth, that whatever the English newspapers might not be, they were dignified, composed, and scholarly. Our newspapers have long been known to transatlantic readers of *Martin Chuzzlewit* by the bombast and self-conceit of Jefferson Brick, the gifted American editor, whose home was in the setting sun. If American newspapers had any real virtues, any professional skill in the purveying and preparation of the news of the world, the foreign visitor was likely to overlook this in the coarseness and impudence which so much disgusted him. Nevertheless, not a few Englishmen, knowing, perhaps, the weakness of their fellow-countrymen, wondered why some wicked man did not try the experiment of starting in London a newspaper which should be conducted "on the American plan." Very much like this might an American visiting the Fiji Islands speculate, with a shudder, on the possibility of introducing "long pig" into the restaurants of New-York. But even our most severe critics were bound to admit that American journalism has certain attractions which commend themselves to intelligent people. And it is possible that the "leading articles" in the "leading journals" of London, which are written to fill specified inches in specified columns, according to traditional usage, may have sometimes failed to fill the longings of an immortal soul desirous of arriving at the marrow of a subject without waste of time. London has its experiment with transplanted American journalism. The solemn and protesting big-wigs call this new outgrowth "boulevard journalism." To them it seems indecent, impudent, and vulgar. To an American these new journals seem flippant, gossipy, and snobbish. The British snob delights to show his familiarity with the great people who are in a social plane higher than his own. And as there are infinite gradations of social rank between the humblest quill-driver and royalty itself, it follows that the writing snob can never be so high that he is above temptation, nor so low that he cannot look down on those who are not so "privileged" as he. As the new school English journals are nothing if not personal, it follows that the sayings and doings of the nobility and gentry, and even of royalty, must constitute an important feature of what is called "the news." Personal journalism in America allows a Locofoco newspaper to say that the Whig Senator Blifkins does not pay his board bills. This is because he is a Whig and his reviewer is a Locofoco. Personal journalism in London allows the editor to say that Lord Tom Noddy drinks too much gin and sugar. This is because Noddy is a lord and the editor is a snob. Moreover, the readers of the "boulevard journal" are supposed to be interested in what lords do and say. Instead of the ignorant coarseness and bombast of Jefferson Brick, we have gossip and tittle-tattle, chiefly about great people, and always ill-natured. To this is sometimes added a dash of slang which is intended to impart that piquancy which some foreigners affect to find in American journalism. Sometimes this is merely indecent. Very often it is so clumsily done as to move the expert reader to mirth. It is as if a cockney should attempt to imitate the *Outcasts of Poker Flat*.

A critic in the *Contemporary Review* has risen in his wrath to scatter the rubbish, as he calls it. It is agreed that Mr. Robert Buchanan is the aggressive reviewer of aggressive journalism in London. He "goes for" the whole brood of boulevard journalists with genuine ferocity. As Mr. Yates, of the *World*, is the original offender, Buchanan assaults him with a vigor which ought to satisfy the most exacting admirers of personal journalism. But it must be admitted that although Yates may be the snob which Buchanan says he is, or the magnificent creature which he doubtless considers himself, all this has no place whatever in the controversy. Mr. Buchanan gave his opinion of what he calls "the newest thing in journalism." It was fortified with extracts from the journals reviewed, and this was done in such a way as to compel an impartial reader to side with the critic. The excerpts were simply nauseous. The editor retorted in a spirit like that of the reviewer. Mr. Yates, defending himself as a representative of the new school of British journalism, maintained that Buchanan was once poor, ragged, afflicted with the itch, and unsavory to the noses of refined people. Under such circumstances the editor befriended the reviewer. Therefore the opinions of the reviewer are not now entitled to respect. He is a base ingrate, and what he says is not worthy of consideration. That is the end of the case. This, then, is the outcome of that school of journalism in London which we have suggested was founded on a lofty American ideal. A reputable review quotes as awful examples the indecencies of a newspaper. The enraged editor recalls the poverty, rags, and skin-disease of the critic. On the whole, "personal journalism" has not been improved by transplantation.

THE INFLUNCE OF OBELISKS.

The *World* has discovered a remedy for all the ills that do so easily beset this City. In its judgment, what New-York wants is not rapid transit, nor honest government, nor clean streets, nor more Croton water, but an Egyptian obelisk. It has discovered that we can have an obelisk by the simple and natural process of taking it; and although the particular obelisk upon which the *World* has fixed its covetous gaze is much too large to be regarded as portable property, nevertheless the fact that it can be had without paying for it renders it a fascinating object. Of course it will cost something to transport an obelisk from Alexandria to New-York, but an engineer has already offered to perform the job for a hundred thousand dollars, and it is understood that a distinguished capitalist connected with the *World* office is ready to be one of four hundred thousand men who shall contribute twenty-five cents each toward the cost of setting up the obelisk in Madison-square.

It is not to be denied that an obelisk has its advantages. An obelisk in Madison-square would exercise an educating influence upon the young which would be of inestimable value. As is well known, the Egyptian obelisks, except when placed in private back-yards, were profusely ornamented with figures of men, animals, and plants, beautifully executed with the jack-knife by the small boy of the period. It is true that many scientific persons have misunderstood the nature of these curious marks, and have supposed that they were intelligible inscriptions, executed by the Egyptian priests. Certain Egyptologists have even had the amazing assurance to publish what they represented as translations of these so-called hieroglyphics, and have thereby gained credit for immense learning. How any man could have the impudence to pretend that a series of drawings representing a cat, a boot-jack, and the profile of a school teacher, constituted three or four chapters of an elaborate history of Egypt, or that a drawing of a chicken was a treatise upon the nature and attributes of the Egyptian gods, passes comprehension. The Egyptian priesthood consisted of men of profound learning and extreme solemnity of manners. In these respects they undoubtedly compared favorably with the clergy of the present day. What would we think of a British scientific person who, after making a journey to this country, should assert that the desks and benches of our country school-houses are covered with inscriptions executed by American bishops and other clergy, setting forth in a peculiar symbolic language the history of the United States and the particular theological creed of the reverend writers? Yet this is what Egyptologists have done in regard to Egyptian hieroglyphics, and hitherto no one has ventured to characterize their conduct as it deserves.

While the juvenile origin of most of the so-called hieroglyphics cannot be doubted, it should be conceded that Egyptian inventors of patent medicines occasionally advertised their wares on the sides of obelisks. A little intelligent study would probably show that Cleopatra's Needle bears several inscriptions such as "Try Memnon's Anti-Bilious Pills" and "Use Pharaoh's Celebrated Insect Powder." Still, these inscriptions must not be confounded with the practical efforts of the Egyptian small boy, and are of comparatively little consequence.

Now, the carvings of the American small boy are comparatively crude and inartistic. When he undertakes to ornament his school-desk or an eligible board fence, either with his jack-knife or with a piece of chalk, the result is painful to every cultivated mind. He cannot draw any better than the average American painter who receives a commission to paint pictures for the Federal Capitol, and the inscriptions with which he tries to make his pictures intelligible are nearly always ungrammatical and misspelled. The Egyptian small boy, on the contrary, was a born artist, as any well-preserved obelisk shows. He would have scorned to pretend that a large and a small circle, connected by and ornamented with straight lines, represented the teacher of a Cairene public school; while as for exposing his ignorance by writing underneath such a scrawl the words, "Gol darn the old teechur," he would far sooner have gone in swimming on Sunday in a stream infested with crocodiles. Doubtless, the artistic skill of the Egyptian small boy was due to the fact that while the Government provided him with obelisks, it forbade him to ornament fences and desks. Thus this official recognition of juvenile art inspired him with an ambition to excel, and led to that excellence in obelisk ornamentation which has attracted so much genuine admiration.

Were the *World's* obelisk to be placed in Madison-square the youth of our City could not fail to perceive their artistic inferiority to the Egyptian small boy. They would remember with shame the rude scratches with which they had defaced so many square yards of walls and fences, and would be fired with a noble ambition to equal, if not to surpass, the youthful obelisk-decorators. Moreover, they would notice with curious admiration the fact that the very summit of the obelisk is covered with hieroglyphics, thus proving that the Egyptian small boy was as much their superior as a climber as he was as an artist. Scores of small boys would thus be led to constantly swarm up the obelisk, and the greater part of them would, of course, fall when about half way up, with the best results. Thus the obelisk would exercise a salutary influence upon the young, working a complete revolution in juvenile fence art, and producing among undertakers an immediate revival of business.

Whether it is worth while to incur the cost of bringing an obelisk to this country, merely in order that our small boys may be educated and thinned out, is doubtful. In spite of all the *World* has said, this is the only purpose which the obelisk would serve. As for the theory that an obelisk would supply food, clothing, and shelter to the poor, would render good government possible, and would, in short, convert New-York into an improved Garden of Eden, into which no serpents could possibly gain admission, it is almost as absurd as was the *World's* demonstration that Oakey Hall had been murdered in the slums of Brooklyn.

GENERAL NOTES.

This is an off-year in Ohio, and the results seem to be awful.

They are talking in Chicago of licensing the newsboys and the boot-blacks.

The people of Minnesota are to vote upon six amendments to their Constitution at the November election.

The policy of surrender apparently has been continued in Ohio. "There was a light vote," say the telegrams.

Gen. Butler is said to be suffering severely from a malarial attack caused by the defective drainage of Baltimore.

Republicans can express their joy by crowing over Iowa. Let them not forget that an election was held yesterday in Iowa.

We suppose Mr. Stanley Matthews will now give up expectations of being re-elected to the United States Senate from Ohio.

The quarrel among the Wisconsin Democratic papers has advanced so far that they are calling one another traitors in the most emphatic manner.

Miss Olive B. Jackman, organist of a church in Concord, N. H., played the accompaniment to the first hymn on Sunday morning, and then suddenly fell forward and died.

Twenty-one Democratic papers in Missouri have thought it worth while to express disapproval of the appointment of Col. D. H. Armstrong as United States Senator from that State.

A missing Kentucky juror was found by the Sheriff ten miles away, cutting tobacco. He said he thought he would save his crop from the threatened frost, and let them put some other fellow in his place.

A Canadian priest lately sued a young man whom he had married, for his wedding fee, which he stated at $15. The jury found for the defendant, on the ground that the youth had received no appreciable value.

The daily edition of the Concord (N. H.) *Patriot* is to be suspended, Nov. 1, for lack of support. The weekly, we presume, will be continued, for the *Patriot* has been for many years indispensable to the Democracy of the Granite State.

Senator T. W. Ferry, of Michigan, is nearly restored to his usual health and vigor. His brother, E. P. Ferry, has been under medical treatment in Canada, and is reported to have entirely recovered from what threatened to prove a serious mental malady.

On the authority of a gentleman who saw it, the Trenton *Gazette* says that on the very day that Gen. McClellan was nominated for Governor of New-Jersey by the State Democratic Convention, he was registered at a hotel in Boston as George B. McClellan, of New-York. This is dreadful.

Perhaps it will not make any difference next week, but on Monday, the 8th inst., the Democratic Syracuse *Courier* thought it not indiscreet to say: "The national Democracy opposes subsidies. Mr. Randall's election as Speaker in the face of this evident fact would be self-stultification."

Col. John F. House, one of the ex-Confederate Congressmen from Tennessee, has written a letter to say that he is not a candidate for Speaker. Summarizing his language, the Nashville *American* says that he thinks that, as everything is moving smoothly, and the South on the high road to prosperity, with political liberty won and assured, and the States restored beyond all possibility of a reversal of that policy, it would, as a pure question of expediency, be unwise for the South to place one of her members in the responsible position of the Speaker's chair, and become responsible for the legislation of one branch of Congress.

GOV. JEWELL'S SILVER WEDDING.

The silver wedding of ex-Gov. Marshall Jewell and wife, and the marriage of their second daughter, Miss Florence, to Mr. William H. Strong, of Detroit, took place at Mr. Jewell's residence, Hartford, Saturday evening, the young couple being married at about 6 o'clock by Rev. J. H. Twitchell, with only a few present, and both couples having a consolidated reception, lasting from 7 to 10 o'clock. Among those at the reception were Gov. Hubbard, Hon. Harvey Jewell, of Boston; Gen. W. B. Franklin, Prof. O. C. Marsh, Judge William D. Shipman, of the United States Court; Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe and daughter, Hon. William E. Dodge, of New-York; Arthur M. Dodge and wife, a daughter of Gov. Jewell; Gen. Hawley, Willaim Walter Phelps, of New-Jersey; Judge Lynde Harrison, Postmaster N. D. Sperry, George L. Chase, Judge Pardee, Col. Burnham, and Col. George P. Bissell. The house was decorated with flowers and the grounds with Chinese lanterns. Among the gifts were some costly and tasteful pieces of silver from the members of the Governor's former staff. Mr. and Mrs. Strong left Saturday evening, on their way to Detroit.

STATE POLITICAL NOTES.

Mr. John Sheppard is the Democratic candidate for Assembly in Livingston County.

Hon. George B. Bradley has been nominated by the Democratic Convention for re-election to the Senate from the Twenty-seventh District.

The Democratic Convention in the Twenty-third District on Monday nominated Hon. William C. Lamont by acclamation for re-election to the Senate.

The Republican Convention for the Twentieth District was held in Richfield Springs yesterday, and Judge Samuel S. Edick, of Otsego County, was nominated for Senator by acclamation.

The Republicans of the First District of Dutchess County yesterday nominated Ovid Wheeler, of Dover, for the Assembly. In the Second District, Peter Hulme, of Poughkeepsie, was nominated.

The Prohibitionists of Onondaga County have nominated candidates for county officers and Wesley P. Coddington for Senator, and Dr. W. W. Porter, William P. Giles, and G. C. Clapp for Assembly.

The Republicans of the Thirtieth District, which is composed of Allegany, Livingston, and Wyoming Counties, have nominated Hon. James H. Loomis for the Senate. Senator Wellman declined a renomination.

The Buffalo *Express* is confident that Hon. Charles Daniels will be nominated by the Republicans for re-election as Judge of the Supreme Court in the Eighth Judicial District, and it thinks the Democratic convention will endorse his candidacy.

The Queens County Democratic Convention at Jamaica yesterday nominated District Attorney Downing for re-election, and J. J. Powell for Justice of Sessions, and elected Senatorial delegates favoring Quarantine Commissioner Oakley for Senator.

The Republicans of Herkimer County have nominated Amos H. Prescott for re-election as County Judge, Titus Sheard for Assembly, Orrin A. Ford for Justice of Sessions, and Dr. A. Walter Sulter, James Robinson, and Dr. France for Coroners.

The Republican Convention in Cortland County adopted resolutions expressing approval of the Southern policy and civil service reform, and pledging to the President a loyal, generous, and steady support in his efforts in maintenance of these principles.

The Republicans of Niagara County have made their nominations as follows: For County Clerk, Albert H. Picard; Surrogate, George P. Ostrander; District Attorney, James F. Pitts; Superintendent of the Poor, Alonzo B. Lewis; Justice of Sessions, Elbridge G. Radeker; Assembly, First District, Albert H. Sewell; Second District, James Bruce.

A Democratic paper in Chemung County denounces its party's nomination for District Attorney as an insult to an honest and upright people and a disgrace to the Democratic party. It promises to show in future issues why it believes him to be dishonest and corrupt, and mentally, morally, and legally unfit for the office.

The Republicans of Orleans County have placed the following ticket in nomination: For County Clerk, George A. Newell; District Attorney, Charles A. Keeler; member of Assembly, Charles H. Mattison; County Judge, John G. Sawyer; Coroner, J. W. Randall; Justice of Sessions, Charles Storms. Mr. Sawyer has already served 10 years as County Judge.

The Republicans of the First District of Washington County have nominated Capt. Abram Reynolds for Assembly. A correspondent of the Troy *Times* says that he is a citizen of well-known integrity, a stanch and active Republican since the organization of the party, and a man whose sympathies and impulses are on the side of virtue and truth and right in every question of social, moral, and political interest.

Hon. Eli Perry has declined the Democratic nomination for Senator in the Albany District, expressing his regret that, after he had positively refused to allow his name to be used in the convention, the gentlemen who waited on him for that purpose should have persisted in making the nomination. He adds: "Having been honored with various offices of trust, in which I have endeavored to serve my fellow-citizens satisfactorily, and with fidelity to the interests of Albany, I feel that I have done my full share of public service, and at my age cannot consent to again leave the retirement of private life."

In a note to the Utica *Observer* Gen. James McQuade says: "It was suggested to Gov. Robinson that, if he desired, he could name the candidates on the new ticket, but he declined to interfere. He did not hesitate, however, to express his opinion that in no way better than by the renomination of the present State officers—who had fought a good fight against wrong-doing—could the Democratic Party manifest its continued adherence to the principles of retrenchment, economy, and official accountability, which have distinguished the State Administrations for three years past."

The Rochester *Democrat* has been examining the "Civil List," and finds that since the adoption of the Constitution of 1846 only ex-Speaker Littlejohn and Gov. Alvord have been elected to the Assembly as many as 10 times. Mr. Littlejohn served 11 terms, and was Speaker five times. Mr. Alvord has been Speaker twice. The *Democrat* adds: "If Mr. Husted should be returned to the next Assembly, he will have been elected 10 years consecutively, which will be the longest consecutive service of any member since the adoption of the Constitution of 1846, there having been breaks in the service of both Messrs. Littlejohn and Alvord. It has not been the practice lately to re-elect Assemblymen for extended periods. The fathers were wiser in this regard, as we find the names of over 20 gentlemen who served for 10 years and upward in the Assembly under the first two State Constitutions."

FUNERAL OF MAJOR-GEN. CUSTER.

FROM THE POUGHKEEPSIE CEMETERY TO WEST POINT—THE ORDER OF PROCESSION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Tuesday, Oct. 9, 1877.

The funeral procession to the remains of Major-Gen. Custer through this city from the cemetery to the steamer Mary Powell on Wednesday morning will be an impressive and solemn affair. The arrangements are in charge of Brig.-Gen. George Parker, of the Eighth Brigade. The West Point Guard of Honor will receive the remains on board of the steamer. The escort proper through this city will consist of eight men from Bald Eagle Battery and twelve men from the Twenty-first Regiment. In the procession will march the Twenty-first Regiment and the Bald Eagle Battery. A new and splendid hearse will be used for the occasion, drawn by four black horses, each horse to be attended by a member of Bald Eagle Battery in uniform. The casket containing the body will be covered with an American flag, and the hearse will be decorated with flags and crape. At the rear of the hearse will walk a horse with empty saddle. The Mayor and Common Council will also occupy a prominent position in the line. The arrangements for the removal of the remains from the cemetery vault have been completed. Upon the box containing the casket the following was fastened:

I do hereby certify that this burial casket contains the remains of Gen. George A. Custer, Lieutenant-Colonel Seventh Cavalry, killed at the battle of Little Big Horn River June 25, 1877. R. G. Read, Post Surgeon.
Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dakota, July 22, 1877.

This certificate of identification has been removed and forwarded to the authorities at West Point. The order of procession will be as follows:

The Escort.
The Clergy.
The Body.
Committee of Veterans.
Officers of the National Guard.
Mayor and Common Council.
Citizens.

First Lieut. George B. Davis, of the Fifth Cavalry, will arrive here to-night from West Point, to represent the West Point authorities. The steam-boat Mary Powell will leave here with the remains at 10:30 A. M.

CHANGE OF VENUE.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 9.—The venue was to-day changed by Justice Ingalls, from Albany to New-York, of the suit of William Sparks, of Brooklyn, against Archibald and Edward Skillman, of New-York. The plaintiff claims $40,000 damages for a conspiracy, and for certain statements made by defendants. The Canal suit of the People against Henry D. Denison and others, was called by the Referees, Emott, Lawson, and Tappen, to-day, and adjourned to to morrow, owing to the absence of counsel.

DEATH FROM FRIGHT.

Newburg, N. Y., Oct. 9.—Mrs. Ruth Elmer, of Mechanicsville, N. Y., was in a carriage in this city to-day when the horse ran away. The animal was stopped before any damage was done, but the lady died soon afterward of heart disease, accelerated by fright. Mrs. Elmer was 70 years of age.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

SEATS CLAIMED BY THE MINISTERIAL PAPERS IN THE NEXT CHAMBER—THE PROSECUTION OF GAMBETTA—GREAT MEETING OF HIS CONSTITUENTS LAST NIGHT TO HEAR HIM—HIS SPEECH—ADVOCACY OF THE LEADERSHIP OF M. GREVY.

PARIS, Oct. 9.—The Ministerial papers announce that of the 363 Republican seats, the winning by the Government of 117 is very probable, indeed almost certain, while of 40 more the prospects are favorable, so that the Government will have a majority of at least 20. The Left, however, still reckon confidently on 400 seats.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—A Paris dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says: "M. Gambetta is prosecuted for placarding his manifesto to the electors of the Twentieth Arrondissement on the streets, not for its publication. The printer of the manifesto has been summoned before the Correctional Tribunal."

M. Gambetta addressed a great meeting this evening. Six thousand cards of admission were issued. Every precaution was taken by the organizers of the meeting to prevent disturbance. The military authorities, on their part, took special measures. They stationed detachments of troops in the Place du Château d'Eau, which is close to the place of meeting, and posted a guard of Police in the neighborhood.

The great meeting, however, passed off without any disturbance. In his speech, M. Gambetta said the existence of universal suffrage was at stake, and pointed out the danger which that institution would incur if, after having at the last elections pronounced in favor of the Republic, it should now give itself the lie in consequence of Governmental pressure. In that case the public peace would be compromised, for universal suffrage was possibly its only defense. Its fall would involve the decadence and death of the country. M. Gambetta eulogized M. Grevy as the man best fitted for continuing the work of concord, conciliation, and respect for the law, and disclaimed any desire for power for himself. He concluded his speech with a violent attack on the Clericals, who, he said, excited the fears of Europe by the presence of an anti-Republican coalition.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—Last night's Republican meeting was held in the American Circus Château. All the admission tickets were taken the day before the meeting. Thousands of applications had to be refused. M. Gambetta was enthusiastically received. Relative to Republican prospects he said: "After sifting the information which reaches me from all quarters I assure you the 363 will return to Versailles reinforced to 400."

THE SITUATION IN BULGARIA.

THE NIKOPOLIS BRIDGE DAMAGED—PARALLELS BEGUN BY THE RUSSIANS BEFORE PLEVNA UNDER TODLEBEN'S DIRECTION—ATTITUDE OF SERVIA.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 9.—Several pontons of the Nikopolis bridge have been carried away by a storm. The bridge, however, was repaired to-day.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The *Times'* Bucharest special says: "The Russians have commenced their parallels before Plevna, under the superintendence of Gen. Todleben. The heavy masses of troops which are being sent to Bulgaria certainly indicate their purpose to prosecute active operations during the Autumn, as the Russians do not need these reinforcements to retain their present positions."

The *Times'* Belgrade correspondent says he hears from a diplomatic source that the Porte has demanded explanations regarding Servia's purpose in arming and negotiating with Russia and Roumania. The Porte declares it will be obliged to send a special Commissioner to Belgrade to inquire whether its suzerain rights are not being tampered with. All first class Militia brigades, except those of Belgrade, Shabatz, and Valiev, have marched to the frontier. The second class will follow in 10 days. More money and several hundred boxes of shoes have arrived from Russia. Negotiations with Russia have at last come to a satisfactory close. A Cabinet council has resolved upon warlike measures, though not before the middle of November.

The *Times'* Vienna special, commenting on the fact that the Servian Militia are reported to have marched to various points around the frontier commanding the entrances to Servia, says it looks more like preparation for defense than attack, as the largest portion of the Servian forces would thus form a cordon round the country.

RUSSIAN OPERATIONS IN ASIA.

THE DAGHESTAN INSURRECTION—SEVERAL CONFLICTS, WITH UNIFORM RUSSIAN SUCCESS—THE TURKISH LOSS IN THE FIGHT BEFORE KARS BY RUSSIAN ACCOUNTS.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The insurrection which broke out about the 12th of September in the central districts of Daghestan, and gradually extended through the whole of Central and Southern Daghestan, does not appear to be quelled, as it was thought to be after the defeat of the main body of the insurgents, numbering 6,000 men, by the Russians on the 23d and 24th of September. A Russian official dispatch from Karajal says a band of 4,000 insurgents were defeated on the 30th of September and the 3d of October, with a loss of 850 killed, wounded, and prisoners. The Russian loss was insignificant. Other bands are still being pursued.

A Russian estimate places Mukhtar Pasha's loss on the 2d and 3d of October at 6,000 men.

RECENT DISASTER AT SEA.

THE AVALANCHE AND FOREST COLLISION IN THE BRITISH CHANNEL—ACTION OF THE LONDON BOARD OF TRADE—A RESCUED CREW LANDED—THE STEAMER CORNWALL AFLOAT AGAIN.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—At the Board of Trade inquiry yesterday into the cause of the collision between the ships Avalanche and Forest, in the English Channel, Sept. 12, a representative of the Board of Trade presented a charge against Capt. Lockhart, of the ship Forest, of bad seamanship and neglect of the precautions required by the ordinary rules, and by the special circumstances of the situation, and thereby being the cause of the collision and the sacrifice of lives and property. Capt. Lockhart's counsel replied to the charge to-day.

The Court of Inquiry decided that the Avalanche was primarily responsible, as, according to the rule of the road, she should have given way to the Forest. The court reprimanded the Captain of the Forest for not acting with greater promptitude at the moment of collision, but decided not to cancel or suspend his certificate.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 9.—The Austrian bark Giovanni D., Capt. Dulcich, from Montreal Sept. 10, has arrived here and landed the master and his wife and the crew of the British bark St. Croix, Capt. Ludlow, from Cardiff Aug. 31, for St. John, New-Brunswick, which was abandoned dismantled and in a sinking condition on the 28th of September in latitude 47° north, longitude 39° west.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10—1 A. M.—The barometer is highest in Nova Scotia and falling; it is high and rising in the North-west. A secondary depression attended by light rains has formed in the lake region. Clear weather prevails in the Middle States, South, and South-west. The temperature has fallen in the North-west and along the Middle and South Atlantic coasts; elsewhere it has remained stationary. North-westerly winds prevail in the North-west and Middle Atlantic States, north-westerly in the South Atlantic States, south-easterly in the lower lake region, and elsewhere they are variable.

The Ohio River has risen 19 inches at Marietta; the other rivers have remained nearly stationary.

The reports from the West Indies are missing.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England, variable winds, stationary barometer, partly cloudy weather, with rain areas, and stationary or lower pressure.

For the Middle Atlantic States, north-westerly, shifting to warmer south-easterly winds, clear or partly cloudy weather, rising, followed by falling, barometer.

For the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, clear or partly cloudy weather, stationary pressure and temperature, variable winds, mostly from the north-east.

For the West Gulf States, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, south-easterly winds, and stationary pressure.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, south-west veering to colder north-west winds, partly cloudy weather, rain areas in the Ohio Valley, and higher pressure.

For the lower lake region, increasing south-easterly, shifting to colder north-west winds, cloudy and rainy weather, falling, followed by rising, barometer.

For the upper lake region, partly cloudy weather and rain areas, winds shifting to colder north-west, falling, followed by rising barometer.

The Ohio River will rise slowly below Marietta. The other rivers will remain nearly stationary.

Cautionary signals continue at Wood's Hole, Boston, Thatcher's Island, Portland, and Eastport, and are ordered for Alpena, Port Huron, Toledo, Sandusky, Detroit, and Cleveland.

THE PERMANENT EXHIBITION.

PHILADELPHIA'S SHOW IN A BAD WAY—MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS TO RAISE MONEY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 9.—The stockholders of the Permanent International Exhibition held a meeting this afternoon, at the Continental Hotel, to take into consideration some measures to save the Exhibition from being sold out by the Sheriff to satisfy the claims of creditors. There is a debt of $264,000 on the company, of which $130,000 are due to the Centennial Board of Finance and $84,000 to individual creditors, including members of the Board of Directors, who have advanced sums ranging from $1,000 to $5,000 at times when money was needed to carry on the concern. The statement was made that the creditors had been staved off for a month, but that if the money was not secured to satisfy their demands within three weeks the bell of the Sheriff would be heard ringing in the building. Hon. John W. Forney made a speech calling upon Philadelphians to come to the rescue of this fine exhibition. Col. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Mr. Gowen, of the Reading Road, who are the largest stockholders, are at present engaged in examining into the affairs of the Exhibition, for the purpose of ascertaining whether, if the demands were paid, and the Exhibition placed on a sound footing, it could be made to pay hereafter. Their report will be ready in a week or so. The plan was suggested of calling a mass-meeting of citizens to contribute to the financial relief of the concern. Mr. Richard J. Dobbins, who constructed the Main Building, came forward at the meeting to-day and contributed $10,000 in cash. Messrs. Balderston & Hutton, who hold a claim for $18,000, agreed to accept $8,000 in cash and $10,000 in bonds. Mr. John D. Stevenson, who has a claim of $750 agreed to give a receipt for his bill. A committee was appointed to arrange with the other creditors and see what could be done. There is no concealing the fact that the Exhibition is in a bad way, and unless said comes to it at once in the shape of cash the company will be compelled to make an assignment.

AMUSEMENTS.

FRENCH PLAYS.

M. Durand's series of French representations at the Twenty-third-Street Theatre progresses prosperously, and the tri-weekly changes of programme secure an attendance of *habitués* unusually typical of fashion and culture. A three-act comedy, called "Les Vivacités du Capitaine Tic," was acted by the company last evening amid almost continuous merriment. The piece is of the light, but it unfolds a coherent story, and some of its scenes—notably those in the third act—are exceedingly droll. Its elements remind one strongly of "The Serious Family," although the hypocritical personages in the newer play do not use the cloak of religion to conceal their designs. M. Véniat, albeit a trifle emphatic in plays of this order, endowed the principal rôle with all requisite briskness and warmth, and MM. Martal and Henriot portrayed with marked originality and comicality, and yet with perfect naturalness, the two individuals recalling in intent, at least, *Aminadab Sleek* and his protégé. From a critical stand-point, however, the most notable performance of the night was supplied by M. Chamounin, who embodied a French soldier who turns domestic so as not to leave his former superior officer. This artist is undoubtedly the most skilled French *comique* we have had in many years, and all his work is stamped by individuality and minuteness of detail. His *Bernard*, yesterday, with his gruffness, his stiffness of bearing, his fine appreciation of the *point d'honneur* and his genuine emotion when his pride as a soldier is wounded—an emotion depicted with a consistency of method very few actors would think of bestowing upon the illustration of so brief an episode—was an effort calling for particular notice. The preliminary comedietta, "La Veuve au Camélia," was hardly worthy the study given it, M. Martal's *Alfred*, however, showing that the comedian is as clever as *a comique jeune* as in older characters. Thursday's entertainment, which is to consist of "La Poudre aux Yeux" and "Le Feu au Couvent," ought to be the best of the season, and, as the pieces are as inoffensive as they are amusing, they have judiciously been chosen for repetition at the next Saturday matinée, which ought, therefore, to have the encouragement of educational institutions as well as of the general public.

MR. THOMAS' CONCERTS.

Master Leopold Lichtenberg, the young violinist, whose education has been conducted and completed in Europe by M. Wieniawski, has returned hither, and is to play at Mr. Thomas' first concert, on Wednesday next, at Steinway Hall.

HOMEOPATHS DROPPING THEIR NAME.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A late number of the London *Lancet* contains an interesting correspondence between Dr. Richardson, F. R. S., a distinguished member of the so-called "Regular School" of medicine, and Dr. Wyld, Vice-President of the British Homeopathic Society, from which it appears that a "large number" of the homeopaths of Great Britian desire to drop their distinctive name, and to be incorporated into the ranks of the Regular School. To the non-professional public there is great good sense and candor in Dr. Wyld's letter, and if the profession on this side of the water can discuss the points at issue in the same generous and catholic spirit of these distinguished and accredited representatives of the two schools in Great Britian, it will soon be unnecessary to inquire what "school" a Doctor belongs to—for there will be no schools in medicine.

In the letter addressed to Dr. Richardson, of the Regular School, Dr. Wyld alleges that great changes have taken place in Great Britian on both sides of the medical question. "Many men," he says, "have arisen in the ranks of medicine who have renounced all the heroics of the past in the treatment of acute disease, while the so-called homeopaths have, on their side, almost entirely abandoned the use of globules, and have substituted doses in a tangible forum." And with this change of practice they desire to change their name. He adds: "We do not write homeopathist on our doorplates; many of our best books eliminate the name homeopathy from the title page; and, as a recent example, a large number of our body have objected, in a memorial, to the title 'Homeopathic School.'"

This is undoubtedly a frank, liberal, and generous concession, and we cannot see why it ought not to be met with an equally liberal spirit on the part of the Regular School. The following extract will give a good idea of the general drift of Dr. Wyld's letter:

"To recapitulate. We admit:

"*First*—That the views expressed by Hahneman are often extravagant and incorrect.

"*Second*—That Hippocrates was right when he said, 'Some diseases are best treated by similars, and some by contraries,' and therefore it is unwise and incorrect to assume the title of homeopathist.

"*Third*—That although many believe that the action of the infinitesimal in nature can be demonstrated, its use in medicine is practically (by a large number in this country) all but abandoned."

This is certainly a very frank confession, which is highly creditable to an earnest seeker after truth. If to this generous effort on the part of the profession of Great Britain to abolish all sectarianism in medicine, they will add an equally earnest effort to advance the standard of medical education, and require every man who puts himself forward as a "Doctor of Medicine" to come up to this standard irrespective of his individual opinions or practice, the afflicted public will be greatly the gainers. Nothing will so effectually break down so-called "schools" and creeds and pathics as a high standard of professional requirement in which all are placed on rigid equality. MEDICUS.

LOCAL POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

PURROY ON HIS MUSCLE.

A LIVELY LITTLE "MILL" IN THE NINTH SENATORIAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION—THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN BREAKS A MAN'S JAW AND IS BOUND OVER TO KEEP THE PEACE—COL. "DICK" LATHERS THE CANDIDATE.

The Democrats of the Ninth Senatorial District, comprising the Counties of Westchester, Putnam, and Rockland, assembled yesterday at Nyack to nominate a candidate for the State Senate, and before the day was out and the nomination made they treated the peaceful inhabitants of the village to a choice chapter of Democratic political argument, illustrated with sundry cuts—and bruises. Among the distinguished representatives of the unwashed Democracy was that pink of propriety, John Kelly's "man Friday," the would-be Police Commissioner, Alderman Henry D. Purroy, and his useful brother, Thomas. Mr. Charles W. Jones, of Rockland, a hotel-keeper, was also a delegate, having won distinction in his county as the runner of the Democratic machine and the leader of "the gang." The convention met in Smithsonian Hall, and proceeded with about the usual amount of confusion until the call for the Rockland delegates was made, when Jones rose to make a substitution for an absent delegate. Alderman Purroy made some opposition to Jones' request, and was so outrageously unfair in his statements as to provoke a protest from Jones in very emphatic terms. Purroy, unable to control his temper, approached Jones, and, with a rough remark, struck him a blow in the face, breaking his jaw and knocking him down. Thomas Purroy here joined in the attack, and amid the most outrageous confusion a free fight ensued between the friends of Purroy and Jones. The Nyack hotel-keeper came out of the scrimmage looking decidedly the worse for the collision, with a bleeding face and a black eye, and the din had become so great that a recess was necessary, and it was taken in an entirely informal manner. Ex-Sheriff Benson, of Rockland, was also slightly injured, his nose being gashed. Jones then went before a Justice of the Peace and procured a warrant. Purroy and his brother Tom were arrested and brought before the Justice, who after hearing the complaint bound the two worthies—unfortunately for them, out of reach of the protecting arm of John Kelly—to keep the peace. After the blood-letting the convention reassembled, and a delegate from Westchester expressed the extraordinary opinion that it was not quite proper to permit such manifestations in a Democratic Convention, and suggested that it might be the means of bringing disgrace upon the party. Dick Lathers, Mr. Ambrose L. Purdy, and one Johnson, of Sing Sing, having been named, Lathers was made the candidate by a majority of votes. Mr. Purdy receiving only 7 and Johnson 3 of the ballots cast. "Dick" Lathers, it is said, has been playing points for the nomination for some time. He is a carpet-bagger, there being grave doubt whether he is a resident of New-York or Connecticut. During the war he made himself excessively odious by flying a rebel flag from his house and by making rabid "Secesh" speeches, and the Police remember him as a man who gave them a good deal of trouble as one of the recognized emissaries of the rebel Government North. For some time past he has been swinging around the circle of the Senatorial District, giving bar-room recitations, and entertaining such crowds of idle persons as he could keep together with free rum, by making absurd and inconsequential speeches on subjects which he did not understand, and in which his hearers had little interest. He has money, and for this it is supposed he was nominated, although the report that Mr. Clarkson N. Potter desired his nomination is supposed to have had something to do with it.

THE REGISTRATION.

A LARGE FALLING OFF IN THE NUMBERS REGISTERED YESTERAY AS COMPARED WITH LAST YEAR'S REGISTRATION.

The following table shows the registration of voters yesterday in each of the Assembly Districts and in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, as compared with the figures of the first day's registration in 1875 and 1876. It will be seen that the registration yesterday was 24,370 less than the number registered the first day last year, and 1,453 more than the first day of 1875:

Ass. Dist.	1877. Oct. 9.	1876. Oct. 10.	1875. Oct. 5.	Ass. Dist.	1877. Oct. 9.	1876. Oct. 10.	1875. Oct. 5.
1	1,148	2,083	1,163	13	1,493	2,824	1,374
2	1,075	1,745	1,143	14	1,092	1,754	1,051
3	1,038	1,708	1,194	15	1,731	2,889	1,819
4	1,525	2,588	1,457	16	1,810	3,038	1,602
5	1,405	2,521	1,367	17	2,113	3,735	1,998
6	1,143	1,783	1,102	18	1,689	2,687	1,631
7	987	2,172	966	19	970	2,434	952
8	1,719	3,115	1,273	20	2,388	4,465	2,174
9	1,767	3,131	1,689	21	2,722	4,305	2,673
10	1,085	2,130	870	23d Ward			
11	1,148	2,727	1,125	24th	669	1,197	632
12	1,389	2,294	1,296	24th	332	515	336
Totals					32,459	56,829	31,006

REGISTRATION IN BROOKLYN.

The registration in Brooklyn yesterday was 26,903, against 44,418 last year, showing a falling off in the second day's registration of 17,515 as compared with the year 1876. The total of the first and second day's registration this year is 21,009 less than the numbers registered during the corresponding period last year. The following gives the registration in each of the wards:

Wards.	1877. First Day.	1877. Second Day.	1876. First Day.	1876. Second Day.
1	715	852	1,152	1,706
2	472	571	513	870
3	711	903	1,070	1,495
4	757	824	827	1,253
5	866	1,089	1,158	1,634
6	1,418	1,668	1,461	2,667
7	1,423	1,577	1,791	2,618
8	874	1,273	883	1,323
9	703	872	889	1,227
10	1,435	1,365	1,608	2,242
11	1,072	1,193	1,460	2,087
12	1,126	1,291	1,092	1,913
13	863	935	983	2,194
14	1,445	1,485	985	2,211
15	1,014	1,120	1,067	2,007
16	1,234	1,479	1,058	2,703
17	840	1,240	1,290	2,214
18	941	906	934	1,459
19	911	1,130	878	2,030
20	1,071	1,256	1,504	2,945
21	1,052	1,241	1,153	2,198
22	951	970	980	1,690
23	574	643	667	1,103
24	317	442	352	579
25	640	625	886	1,126
Total	23,065	26,903	26,659	44,418

THE NEW-YORK DEMOCRACY.

MEETING OF THE ANTI-TAMMANY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—A CALL FOR PRIMARY ELECTIONS ADOPTED—REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE DELEGATION SENT TO THE ALBANY CONVENTION.

The Executive Committee of the Anti-Tammany Democracy met at their head-quarters, No. 211 Fourth-avenue, last evening, and adopted a call for primary elections in the various districts to select delegates to the various local nominating conventions. The primaries will take place Monday evening, Oct. 15. The County Convention will meet at Cooper Institute on the 17th, the Senatorial Conventions on the 20th, the Assembly Convention on the 23d, and the Aldermanic on the 24th. Ira Shafer, Chairman of the delegation sent to the Albany Convention, then made the following report:

"On behalf of the delegates elected to the Democratic State Convention, under the auspices of the several district committees of the New-York County Democracy, we beg leave to report: The delegates proceeded to Albany and, by direction of the Democratic State Central Committee, were accredited to the Convention, pending the settlement of the question as to contested seats, the same representation which was given them at the last State Convention, to-wit, 24 delegates for the County. This victory was not won without a bitter struggle in the State Central Committee, and the Rings defeated there carried their fight into the convention. The representatives of the old Tweed Ring were there in full force, headed by Allen C. Beach. Jarvis Lord sat in the convention to defeat Attorney-General Fairchild, who had convicted his son of a felony, Mr. Tyler was there to stab at Mr. Tilden for having driven his brother from the office of Auditor. Willard Johnson and 'Doc' Denison, with their corrupt allies, were surrounding the convention with their malign influences. They were represented in the convention on Friday by Hubert Tilney, W. C. Rogers, C. Moak, and others. John Kelly struck hands with the Canal Ring to wrest the convention from the hands of the reformers, whose councils have prevailed in the State for the past three years. The Canal Ring and Mr. Kelly were materially aided by Mr. Tweed, who, being unable to be present in person by reason of his continued confinement in jail by the Attorney-General Fairchild, was represented by his counsel, who was a prominent Tammany Hall delegate. Thus the Canal Ring, Mr. Kelly's new Tammany Hall Ring, and Mr. Tweed's old Tammany Hall Ring combined to prevent four delegates from having a voice in the convention, and to overthrow the work of reform inaugurated by Gov. Tilden, and continued by his successor Gov. Robinson. To accomplish these results, true to the dishonest practices by which these rings have thrived in the past, and hope to thrive in the future, they manufactured bogus contests in numerous districts throughout the State where it was known the delegates would vote for our admission, and then offered a resolution that the Committee on Contested Seats be made up of delegates named by the contested districts. This resolution was carried, amid the howls of a mob in the galleries, made up of the same Ring elements, and, in many instances, of the same persons who, in times past, assisted the former Boss of Tammany Hall (Mr. Tweed) to stuff ballot-boxes and pack conventions.

"With a Committee on Contested Seats thus packed against us, it is not surprising that your delegates were excluded by their votes. Nor need it be wondered at that such a committee should refuse to enter into an examination of the merits of the contest between us and Tammany Hall, and in making their report should put on record the fact that in order to secure votes in the convention they were willing to commit any outrage upon the Democracy of this City, and to recognize 'the delegates elected under the authority of the General Committee of Tammany Hall,' which position is an open and flagrant violation of the rule governing the election of delegates to Democratic State Conventions for the past six years, to wit, that delegates must be elected through the machinery of the Assembly District committees, and should not emanate from any central or county organization. We have no reason to feel discouraged because of our rejection. The Syracuse convention rejected us in 1875 under far less aggravating circumstances, and we came home and beat Tammany Hall by 26,000 majority. This Fall we will increase this majority by thousands. The City and State—I mean the voters—at heart, are sick of the name of the Rings that controlled the last convention, and when the votes are counted next November, then, if not before, the authors of the crimes committed by these Rings will wake up to the fact that conventions may be ruled by them, but not the people. It was no fault of Haud, McQuade, Peckham, and many others that the Democracy of the State have been disgraced. It was no fault of theirs that Gov. Tilden was stabbed to the heart in a Democratic convention. They fought manfully against the overthrow of Gov. Robinson and his chosen aids. They struggled heroically to prevent Mr. Tweed and his Ring allies from striking down the Attorney-General, against whom every villain and thief in the State was crying out most lustily, simply because he had done his duty nobly, because he would not consent to Tweed's escape, and because he held his official grip upon the Lords, the Beldens, the Denisons, and the other canal rats who have been eating into the State Treasury for the past 25 years.

"But they struggled in vain. They counted without their host. The corrupt elements prevailed, and results were produced which must be disastrous to the future welfare of the party. Mr. Tweed is in jail and Mr. George Lord convicted of a felony have defeated our Attorney-General. They think Lord will no longer be prosecuted; that Belden and Denison and the whole Canal Ring will now escape; that Mr. Tweed will soon be at liberty; that Tammany Hall will, joining these forces, succeed in the City, in the State, but let them beware of the ides of November! The honest, independent voters of this City, and of the State, have a duty to perform, and they know how to perform it. As Tweed's dynasty was overthrown, so will Kelly's and Beach's be overthrown."

The report was received, and a resolution of thanks to Mr. Shafer adopted. The committee then adjourned.

THE TRUTH ABOUT JAMES I. WEED.

WHEN AND HOW HE OBTAINED HIS POSITION IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—TWEED CORRECTED.

A reporter of THE TIMES met Mr. James I Weed, of Weedsport, Cayuga County, while that gentleman was lunching at the St. Denis on Tuesday; and recognizing him as the person referred to in Tweed's testimony on Saturday as the "sinecure clerk" and "Woodin's man from the country, drawing a salary of $3,000 a year," obtained from him the following statement:

Mr. Weed stated that he had read Mr. Tweed's testimony in regard to himself, and the record will show that Tweed was mistaken in every essential particular. He was appointed clerk in the Bureau of Water Register under the Croton Board, on the 1st day of June, 1869, (and not, as Tweed stated, in August, 1870,) and this was some months before Senator Woodin's first nomination as Senator; that he received that appointment entirely independent of Senator Woodin, to whom he was a stranger and whom he had, at that time, never met personally. He continued to hold his position until the 1st day of March, 1873. "Mr. Tweed stated that I was removed in 1871; I was removed during George Van Nort's administration in 1873." Our reporter called Mr. Weed's attention to Mr. Tweed's statement as to his position being a sinecure. Mr. Weed said he desired it to be understood distinctly that during the four years of his employment he never was absent a day from the office without the permission of the Chief Clerk or the Water Register, and in these instances he was only absent during the usual vacation of two weeks in the Fall, and he had no doubt but that his superior officers, some of whom are still retained in the office, would freely attest the correctness of this statement.

Mr. Weed said that he could very easily explain Mr. Woodin's connection with his retention. In the Summer of 1870, apprehending some changes in the office which might involve his position, and desiring to be retained, he communicated with his father, Hon. Charles H. Weed, who called on Senator Woodin, in Auburn, and procured a letter from him recommending him to the head of the department, sent it to him, and he personally presented it. Mr. Tweed was in error also in regard to the amount of salary he received. His salary was originally $1,500 a year, and continued at that sum until July, 1870, when, upon his personal application to Mr. King, deputy, his salary was raised to $2,000, the same as clerks performing the like services in the office were receiving. Mr. Weed said that he always drew his pay himself; never assigned a cent to any man, except on one month; that he was uniformly present, and discharged his duties faithfully; and that he fairly and honorably earned the salary he received. "Of course," concluded Mr. Weed, "my statements are matters of record, and can be verified on examination."

GOV. HENDRICKS BACK FROM EUROPE

WHAT HE SAYS RESPECTING THE PRESIDENT'S SOUTHERN POLICY.

Ex-Gov. Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, who has been spending the Summer in Europe with his family, returned to this City yesterday by the Cunard steamer Bothnia, and is at present stopping at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. The gentleman is apparently in the enjoyment of excellent health, and is very enthusiastic in his praises of the countries which he has visited, and which he says he saw last Summer for the first time. He traveled, he said, through England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany, and the Province of Bohemia, in Austria. He said that they experienced some very rough weather during the passage homeward, and that he was very much fatigued in consequence. He had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Tilden in Paris on his way back, and said that gentleman seemed in the enjoyment of excellent health, and much pleased with his visit abroad. He said that he expected to proceed to his home in Indiana either to-day or to-morrow, and that it was his intention to resume the practice of his profession this Fall. Gov. Hendricks said that he had entirely lost the run of politics in this country during his absence, but he evinced the most lively interest when the subject was mentioned, and expressed his intention of posting himself at the earliest possible moment. Speaking of the Administration of President Hayes, he said that it was difficult for him to imagine where that gentleman would eventually land his party. He thought, however, that those who seemed to suppose that the Administration would "capture" the Democratic Party would find themselves mistaken. It was his opinion, however, that the Democratic Party would do by Mr. Hayes as they did by Andrew Johnson—sustain him so far as they thought was right. The Democratic Party, he said, had been fighting for the principle of local self-government in the South for years, and in so far as the President carried out that doctrine they would sustain him, because they believed it was right.

ILLNESS OF SENATOR MORRISSEY.

Senator John Morrissey has been lying very sick since Monday evening at his residence, No. 21 East Twenty-second-street. He was attacked by the premonitory symptoms of sickness early on Monday morning, but disregarded them, and attended to business down town. At 6 o'clock in the evening he returned to his home and went to his room, complaining of a heavy cold. He was soon afterward overcome by a severe chill, and later began to gasp for breath and could hardly speak. His family physician, Dr. Bradley, was sent for, and upon arriving prescribed remedies which alleviated the Senator's suffering. He stated that Mr. Morrissey was in danger of a severe attack of pneumonia, the earlier symptoms of which had become developed. Several friends of the patient watched him until early yesterday morning, but he was unable to converse with them. During the greater part of yesterday Senator Morrissey suffered a good deal of pain. A report was circulated last evening that he was dead. The truth is that his condition was much more comfortable then than at any time since his prostration. It is now almost certain that, with his strong constitution, he will be able to ward off the threatened settlement of the cold upon his lungs, and will in a few days be once more in possession of good health.

SEIZURE OF AN ILLICIT DISTILLERY.

On Monday evening Deputy Collectors Cochen, Phillips, Jacobs, and Young, of Brooklyn, seized an illicit distillery situated on a point of land that juts into a small bay between the towns of Sheepshead Bay and Canarsie, Long Island. Two men were seen leaving the place when the officers were nearing it. One of them was arrested, but the other escaped through a swamp. The prisoner told his captors that the owners of the distillery would soon arrive there with a load of molasses, and Deputy Phillips went up the road, and, when they had passed him, followed them toward the distillery. Before they arrived there they learned of its seizure and turned to escape. Seeing Phillips they drove, across lots. He followed them sharply, and finally they cut loose their horses, and, mounting them, made their escape. The wagon contained three barrels of molasses. In the distillery were half a barrel of molasses, 5,000 gallons of beer, a still of 200 gallons capacity, a copper worm, and some low wines, all of which were destroyed.

SUICIDES IN CHICAGO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 9.—A young man named Charles Bond, son of Rev. H. F. Bond, of Northboro, Mass., committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver at his boarding-house, No. 256 Michigan-avenue. He had recently arrived from Colorado, and had been drinking to excess, having informed a friend yesterday he had not drawn a sober breath in more than six weeks. Another of the victims of the defunct State Savings Bank, a policeman named Michael Tvroby, committed suicide last night. He went home at his usual hour, gave his wife the deed to his cemetery lot, bid her and his two children good-bye, and left. This forenoon his body was found in the river. He lost $900 in the broken bank, and it is presumed that despondency caused by the loss led to suicide.

ANNUAL CHURCH MEETINGS

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

THE DIVISION OF THE DIOCESE OF VIRGINIA—SERVICE FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY—DEBATE ON THE RESOLUTION ON SISTERHOODS AND BROTHERHOODS AND MORE VARIED SERVICES—THE RESOLUTION ADOPTED—DIVISION OF DIOCESES.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 9.—At the morning session of the Episcopal Convention the Committee on the Admission of New Dioceses, to whom was referred the memorial from the Diocese of Virginia asking for the consent of the General Convention to the creation of a new diocese within the present diocese, reported favorably, and submitted the following resolution on which the action of the house was asked:

Resolved, That the House of Deputies do hereby consent to the erection of the said new diocese, to consist of the territory of the State of West Virginia, according to the State lines thereof.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

Rev. Dr. Chase, of Illinois, presented further papers in reference to the erection of two new episcopates in the Diocese of Illinois. They were referred to the Committee on New Dioceses.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of the Bishop White Prayer Book Society reported that it is inexpedient at this time to rescind the order forbidding the binding of the hymn-book with the book of common prayer. This resolution was placed upon the calendar. Memorials of the late Franklin Phelps, of Delaware; of the late Thomas M. Howe, of Pittsburg; of the late Dr. Camp, of New-Jersey, and of the late Dr. Crane, of Mississippi, were referred to the Committee on Memorials of Deceased Members. Dr. Abercrombie, of New-Jersey, offered a resolution that the resolution authorizing the President of the House to appoint a committee to nominate a Board of Missions be rescinded, in order that the committee may be appointed by ballot, according to the Constitution of the Board of Missions, which was adopted, and the committee as previously named by President Burgess was confirmed. A resolution that the resolution reported by the Committee on Canons in reference to the separation of services, and which is open to a double interpretation, be referred to the Committee on Canons, with instructions to report whether any, and if any, what, changes in phraseology are necessary to make the meaning of the resolution more explicit, was adopted. A resolution requesting the House of Bishops to set forth a form of service to be used on the 4th of July, as long as that day should continue to be observed as a legal holiday, was placed on the calendar.

The preamble and resolution of Mr. Welsh, of Central Pennsylvania, on the subject of adult Bible-classes, sisterhoods, and brotherhoods, and more varied services, which was made the special order of to-day, at 11 o'clock was taken up, and Mr. Welsh opened the debate. He thought more effective work ought to be done in preventing profanity. The poor should be better treated, and made to feel that the church was free to all. He did not particularly disapprove of Moody and Sankey, but when the Episcopal Church woke up these other things would sink into insignificance. He advocated mothers' meetings as grand things for the reformation and improvement of women, and strongly appealed to the Church for a living Christianity.

Mr. Devereaux, of Ohio, spoke on the resolution. He thought that this great work covered by the resolution was the work of Christ's Church. He wanted to know where the Church of God was when all the great trunk lines of the country were in control of a mob. He pictured the movement of the labor strikes. During the recent strike at Cleveland 2,500 men met at night, and deliberately voted to march through the city and sack it. There would have been a riot in Cleveland had not one Christian railroad President gone to his men and held up the Gospel of Jesus Christ to those men and won them by this method to the support of law and order. This work was not, however, the outgrowth of a moment, but of years. These men were ready to hear this word, for they had been partly prepared to hear it. One man's conversion had been the cause of leading 20,000 railroad men to Christ, and thus it was easier to address them. He was sorry this great good was not effected by the Episcopal Church, but he was sure that it could do as great work if it would lift its arm and nerve for offensive warefare for Christ and Christ's Church.

Hon. Montgomery Blair, of Maryland, thought that the question should be taken, as all seemed to be agreed in regard to it.

Mr. Whittle, of Georgia, said that he was interested in this question, but he was interested in a way different from the rest. He wanted to see the object provided for in Mr. Welsh's resolution carried out among the Southern negroes. He did not see why this Church could not do as well as the Roman Catholic Church and the Methodist Church in missionary work among the negroes.

The question was fully discussed by nearly a dozen other gentlemen, but there was no word of opposition to the resolutions. The resolutions were finally adopted by the House, and then the resolution that they be referred to the committee of five clergymen and five laymen was adopted.

The Committee on Canons reported, changing the phraseology of the canon relating to the ordination of clergymen.

The order of the day for 1 o'clock, which was the amendment to the Constitution relating to the division of dioceses, was next taken up, and Dr. Goodwin, who held the floor at the time of adjournment yesterday, continued his remarks.

The convention took a recess at 1:30 P. M.

The convention met again at 2:30, the President in the chair. The discussion of the question relative to the division of dioceses was continued. Dr. Goodwin, of Pennsylvania, occup

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located as No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COMPANION.—A FRENCH CONVERT FROM Church of Rome, a stranger, desires any honorable employment in an American Protestant family; is a linguist and pleasant companion; can sew; highest reference. Address V., Box No. 309, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COMPANION.—BY A YOUNG PERSON AS COMpanion to an invalid or elderly lady; wages no object, a good home preferred; references as to character and respectability if required. Address C. L., No. 266 East 4th-st.

CHAR-WOMAN. — BY AN EXPERIENCED Scotch woman to do house-cleaning; good City reference. Call at No. 224 West 20th-st., in the store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERson as chamber-maid and sewing, or chamber-maid and waitress, in a small family; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 464 3d-av., between 31st and 32d sts., in fancy store.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL as chamber-maid or for general house-work in a small private family; well recommended. Can be seen from 9 until 12 for two days at present employer's, No. 326 West 23d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and to assist in fine washing, or as nurse-girl; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 217 East 22d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young woman in a private family, willing and obliging; five years' City reference from present employer. Call at No. 216 East 31st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a competent young girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or nurse to growing children; can run a Wheeler & Wilson machine. Call for two days at No. 711 3d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chamber-maid and laundress; has excellent reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 80 East Washington-square.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant girl; willing and obliging; good City reference; last employer can be seen. Call for two days at No. 442 West 45th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG Girl as chamber-maid or waitress in private family; capable in either capacity; first-class reference. Call at No. 678 2d-av., near 37th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Swedish Protestant girl; good City reference. Call at No. 209 East 40th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., one flight stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chamber-maid and waitress; is competent and trustworthy; three years' first-class reference. Call at No. 112 West 33d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chamber-maid and waitress or chamber-maid alone in a small private family; would do cooking; best City reference. Call or address No. 223 West 31st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN IN a private family as chamber-maid; will assist with waiting; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 14 5th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS — OR Chamber-work and take care of Growing Children.—By a young girl, with first-class City reference. Call at No. 302 East 52d-st.; ring second bell.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; WILL do washing; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Address K., Box No. 1, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class chamber-maid; willing to assist in any other work; in a private family; City or country; best reference. Call at No. 335 East 36th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl; no objection to taking care of one child; best City reference. Call on or address M. B., No. 856 2d-av., between 46th and 47th sts., two flights, front.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG woman as first-class chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and waitress; is obliging; City or country. Call at present employer's, No. 19 West 30th-st., basement door.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as first-class chamber-maid or chamber-maid and waitress; two years' best City reference from last place. Call at No. 11 Livingston-place.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERman woman as chamber-maid and laundress in a small family; best City reference. Inquire at No. 82 4th-av., in the store.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant girl, either of above; can assist in sewing or taking care of children; good City reference. Call at No. 162 East 26th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Chambermaid.—Alone, in a private family; is willing and obliging; best of City reference from last employer. Call at No. 208 East 45th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A LADY, A POSITION for her chamber-maid, whom she can recommend in every respect. Address M. R., Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; would assist with the washing and ironing; three years' City reference. Call at No. 511 2d-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress or chamber-maid and take care of children. Call after 11 o'clock at present employer's, No. 20 West 43d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTant woman; will assist with washing; has no objection to a short distance in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 206 West 20th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS Chamber-maid, nurse, or laundress in a first-class family. Call at 145 West 32d-st., Tuesday and Wednesday.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE WASHING.—By a young woman; best City reference. Call at No. 102 West 29th-st., fifth flight up.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS Chamber-maid and waitress; best references. Call at her present employer's, No. 20 West 39th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND PLAIN SEWING.—By a respectable Protestant girl. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 14 West 20th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS Chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Address (send no cards) No. 420 East 53d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, OR PARLor-maid.—By an English Protestant girl; good City reference. Call or address No. 27 West 32d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable girl in a small private family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 402 West 31st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS Chamber-maid; fine washer; five years' City reference. Call at No. 323 East 29th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS first-class chamber-maid or waitress; would do fine washing; best City reference. Call at 158 East 30th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A RESPECTABLE young girl; will assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 127 West 33d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid or waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 159 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and fine washing. Apply at No. 41 West 33d-st., present employer's.

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COOK — CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO RESpectable girls, one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 330 West 44th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; GOOD family cook; no objection to assist with coarse washing; good City references from last place. Call at No. 114 West 33d-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN PRIvate family, who thoroughly understands English cooking in all its branches; good reference. Call at No. 115 West 41st-st., near 6th-av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO SISTERS together or separate; one as first-class cook, the other as chamber-maid or waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 747½ 6th-av., fancy store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook; thoroughly understands French, English, and German cooking; best City reference. Address A. B., stating wages, 211 York-st., Brooklyn, for three days.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; understands cooking in all its branches; willing to assist with the coarse washing if required; good references. Call at No. 109 7th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook; understands cooking in all its branches; first-class City reference. Call at No. 212 West 16th-st., rear, Room No. 7.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON WHO Understands English and American cooking in all its branches; first-class baker; highest City references. Call at No. 357 West 24th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; UNDERstands her business thoroughly; good City reference for capability and honesty. Address C. C., Box No. 289 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN; IS WILLING to assist with washing; in a small private family; City or country; City reference. Address G., Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT woman as cook; is also a first-class laundress; the best of City reference. Call at No. 224 West 31st-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRSTclass cook; nine years' City reference. Call at No. 126 West 19th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS good plain cook; first-class washer and ironer; references. Call at No. 60 West Washinton-place.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL; WILLING to assist with washing and ironing; City reference. Call at No. 623 3d-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE FIRST-CLASS French cook in a private family or a first-class boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 270 7th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD Cook in a private family; would assist in washing; two years' best City reference. Address 23 East 14th-st.

COOK AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO Young girls to do the work of a small private family; good City reference. Address No. 228 West 29th-st.

COOK.—BY A WELSH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS Cook; or cook and housekeeper; City reference. Call at No. 141 Waverley-place.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN A private family; understands all kinds of baking and cooking; City reference. Call at No. 490 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook; understands European styles; highest City reference. Call for two days at 317 West 26th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON; WILL AScist with coarse washing; best of reference from last employer. Call at No. 325 East 24th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND EXcellent baker; will assist with washing; best City reference from former place. Call at 225 West 35th-st.

COOK.—WOULD DO COARSE WASHING, OR AScist with the wash in small private family; has three years' City reference. Call at No. 432 West 31st-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL AS PLAIN Cook in a private family; will do housework and assist with washing. Call at No. 330 West 44th-st.

COOK.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY WOMAN; IS CApable of keeping house; has the best of reference. Call for two days at No. 124 West 33d-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN As cook in a private family; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 3 West 45th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD Plain cook, washer, and ironer; or house-work; good City reference. Apply at No. 360 3d-av., near 26th-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS cook, washer, and ironer; good reference from last place. Call at No. 458 West 18th-st.

COOK.—BY A CAPABLE PROTESTANT WOMan; good City references given; no objection to City or country. Call at No. 245 East 25th-st., in fancy store.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK, Washer and ironer; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at 424 6th-av., corner 26th-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL As cook, washer, and ironer; City reference. Call at No. 578 2d-av., near 37th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook; thoroughly understands her business; three years' reference. Call at No. 154 East 18th-st.

COOK AND ASSIST AT PLAIN WASHING.—Good City reference. Call at No. 410 East 19th-st.

DRESS-MAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A competent dress-maker and seamstress for children; operates on the Wheeler & Wilson machine; would like to make a few more engagements by the day in private families. Address L. G., Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker, who has been in a large establishment, a few customers; dresses made over after the latest Parisian models; samples shown: perfect fit; prices moderate. Call at No. 21 Clinton-place, near Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER. — BY A FRENCH DRESSmaker to go out by the day or week; all kinds of family sewing and repairing neatly done. Call at No. 170 West 25th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EXperienced cutter, fitter, and trimmer, a few more engagements by day; operates Wheeler & Wilson machine; references. Call at No. 177 6th-av., near 13th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—MISS BARBER IS READY for Fall work in the latest styles; terms reasonable. No. 745 6th-av.

DRESS-MAKER. — BY AN EXPERIENCED dress-maker as seamstress; would make herself generally useful. Call at No. 419 3d-av.; ring top bell.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A THOROUGH EXPErienced hotel and family housekeeper, a similar position in a hotel or family, or matron in an institution; City or country; is as excellent needlewoman, cutter, and fitter. Call or address for one week, Housekeeper, No. 206 East 9th-st., near 3d-av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE AGED AMERican; will assist in all housework; is a beautiful hand-sewer. Address C. L., Box No. 251 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

HOUSEWORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework in a small private family; good washer and ironer. Call at No. 55 Houston-st., second floor.

HOUSE-WORK OR KITCHEN-MAID.—BY a Protestant girl who has never hired out in this country before; good laundress. Call at No. 566 West 42d-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GIRL IN A SMALL PRIvate family as general house-work; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 402 East 48th-st., third floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 215 East 29th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL as general house-work in a small family; eight years' City reference. Call at No. 412 West 25th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work in a small family; good reference. Call at No. 1,096 3d-av., in the store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BEST CITY REFERENCE. Apply at No. 336 East 36th-st.

KITCHEN-MAID.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH girl; or will do light house-work in a small private family. Call at No. 49 East 33d-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

KITCHEN-MAID. — BY A RESPECTABLE young girl; private family; not long in this country; no objection to a private boarding-house. Call at No. 161 West 27th-st., room No. 17.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT LADY'S maid; is a good dress-maker and hair-dresser; the best City references given. Call or address No. 216 East 36th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., two stairs up, in the front.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS Lady's maid and seamstress in a private family; understands hair-dressing; is willing to assist with chamber-work; best City reference. Address C. N., Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,258 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as maid or nurse to growing children; has long experience in care of children; is a good plain seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; excellent City reference. Call at 238 West 19th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT girl, speaking Italian and English; is an accomplished hair-dresser and seamstress; neat and willing; will assist with children. Address No. 49 East 33d-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN PERSON; speaks French fluently; neat sewer, and excellent hair-dresser; best City reference. Address J. D., Box 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,258 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as maid or seamstress; can cut, fit, and operate; six years' reference; can be seen at her employer's. Call at No. 4 West 32d-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S MAID; is a neat seamstress, good hair-dresser; has good references. Address E. P., Box No. 318 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH Lady's maid, in a private family; good seamstress; no objection to traveling; best reference. Address Marie, No. 110 Bleecker-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL AS Lady's maid; sews nicely and is a good hair-dresser; would wait on an elderly lady and sew; best City reference Call at No. 62 West 15th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS Lady's maid and seamstress in a private family; understands hair-dressing; is willing to assist with chamber-work; best City reference. Call at 20 West 36th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL AS Lady's maid or seamstress; would assist in light chamber-work or housekeeping. Apply at No. 139 West 22d-st. from 9 till 3, Wednesday the 10th.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—WOULD not object for do a little chamber-work; can give good City references. Call at 208 West 32d-st., near 7th-av.

LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—BY A French person. Can be seen for a week at present employer's, No. 47 East 36th-st.

LADY'S-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A competent Protestant Norwegian girl; City reference. Call at No. 232 West 41st-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A LADY A POSITION FOR a Protestant woman as laundress in a private family, or to do fine washing and assist with chamber-work; a very good recommendation can be given. Apply at No. 103 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as laundress in small private family; good City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 241 West 22d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress in a private family; no objection to assist with chamber-work; best City reference. Call at No. 324 West 38th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY AS first-class laundress; is thoroughly competent; does up all kinds of fineries; best City reference. Call at No. 226 East 29th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—TO DO LADIES' AND GENT.-E-Lowe's washing at home; understands finting and puffing; terms moderate; good references if required. Address Susan Pollard, No. 302 7th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; first-class City reference. Address M. L., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress; has a thorough knowledge in all its branches; puffing, finting, &c.; City reference. Call at No. 133 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS Laundress in a private family; has good reference. Call at No. 227 West 13th-st

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT MIDDLEaged woman as laundress; no objection to the country; good reference. Apply at No. 227 East 41st-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN IN a private family; good City reference. Call or address No. 151 West 18th-st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—Call at present employer's No. 60 West 19th-st., for two days, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Woman as laundress in private family; good City reference. Call at No. 107 East 53d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 60 East 41st-st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—BY AN ENGLISH lady, with special fondness for children, as nursery governess, or would take charge of children in a public institution; can give the highest City references. Apply at No. 110 West 34th-st., between 1 and 3 o'clock.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPEtent Protestant girl to growing children; would do light chamber-work; would travel; best City reference. Address W. M., Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, nicely educated, as nurse to one or two children, or would do chamber-work and sewing; City reference. Address C. A., Box No. 313 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

NURSE OR COMPANION.—BY A YOUNG GIRL (Swede) to engage with a lady to travel South or Cali fornia, in either of the above capacities; speaks good English; best City reference. Address W. S., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,258 BROADWAY.

NURSE OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A REspectable Scotch Protestant girl as nurse or chamber-maid; is a good plain sewer, maid, and hair-dresser; will be willing and obliging; best City reference for three years; City or country. Call at 402 West 31st-st.

NURSE.—BY A CAPABLE FRENCH WOMAN AS child's nurse; seven years' unexceptionable reference from present employers; has no objection to travel. Call for two days at No. 1,004 Madison-av., near 77th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant North German, to grown children; speaks French and English; can do all kinds of family sewing; can work on different machines; City reference. Call at No. 751 6th-av., between 44th and 45th sts.

NURSE.—BY A NORTH GERMAN PROTESTANT young woman as nurse for growing children; speaks and reads English; fine sewing and embroidery; would wait on invalid and sew; reference given. Apply at No. 125 East 29th-st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG PROtestant girl, to take entire charge of children; is fully competent; best reference from last employers. Call at No. 225 East 46th-st.

NURSE.—A MONTHLY NURSE (AMERICAN) NOW disengaged, would like to make an engagement as monthly or invalid nurse; first-class references. Call or address No. 251 West 38th-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL TO TAKE care of a baby; excellent reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 525 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts., in hair-dresser's.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS NURSE and seamstress, or nurse alone; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; City reference. Call at No. 78 Madison-av.

NURSE.—AS EXPERIENCED INFANT'S NURSE; fully competent to take entire charge from birth; first-class City reference. Call at No. 156 West 18th-st., Room No. 9.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE; would like to take the entire charge of infant or young children. Seen at present employer's, No. 63 West 50th-st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse; will be obliging and useful; plain sewer; City reference from last place. Call at No. 20 West 9th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS NURSE to infants or as nurse in an invalid lady's nine years' City reference. Call at No. 923 8th-av., between 54th and 55th sts.

NURSE.—BY A VERY CAPABLE AMERICAN GIRL to growing children; understands the care of children thoroughly; is very kind and gentle; can sew; best reference given. Call at No. 308 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT nurse to take care of an invalid or children; willing to make herself generally useful; three years' reference from present employer's, 114 East 78th-st., corner Lexington-av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS FIRSTclass infant's nurse or maid; willing to travel; is a good operator on sewing-machine; best of City reference. Call at No. 650 5th-av., between 51st and 52d sts.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR AN EXCELLENT nurse, who has lived with her for the last three years, to take care of an infant or young child. Apply at present employer's for two days, No. 58 West 39th-st.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS INFANT'S NURSE; take full charge, if required; last employer to be seen; excellent City reference. Address C. K., Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,258 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS nurse to an invalid adult or sick child; has had eight years' hospital experience. Apply at present employer's, No. 26 East 37th-st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman; can take entire charge of an infant; the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 456 7th-av., near 36th-st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMan; competent infant's nurse, or take care of grown-ing children; good plain sewer; is a cheerful country boat recommendation. Call at No. 38 West 13th-st., rear.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN to bring up baby or care of a couple of growing children; children's and plain sewing; best of City reference. Seen at No. 325 Madison-av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS NURSE to young or growing children; is an excellent seamstress; excellent City reference. Call at No. 224 West 31st-st.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young colored girl; no objection to country or traveling; good reference. Call at No. 174 West 32d-st. from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE AND CHAMber-maid; fully understands children from birth; good plain sewer; nice fine washer and ironer; good reference. Call at No. 346 6th-av.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESpectable Protestant girl as nurse and chamber-maid; or nurse and to do plain sewing. Call for two days at No. 300½ West 23d-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS child's nurse in a private family; willing and obliging; good reference. Call at 448 7th-av., near 34th-st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON; HAS THE best of City reference. Call at No. 629 6th-av., in fancy store.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG GIRL AS nurse or nurse and chamber-maid; best City reference. Call at No. 349 West 43d-st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISHWOMAN AS INFANT'S nurse. Call for three days at No. 38 West 39th-st., last employer's.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH MIDDLE-AGED NURSE to take entire charge of a baby. Call at No. 226 West 31st-st., basement.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS Seamstress; cuts and fits; operates Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would walk on a lady or take care of growing children; best City references. Can be seen until suited at No. 704 3d-av., near 44th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—WORK BY THE WEEK OR DAY; does all kinds of dress-making; cuts and operates; City reference. Address Mary, Box No. 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as seamstress; operates on different machines; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 140 West 31st-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS Seamstress; would walk on a lady; has her own machine; City reference. Seen from 10 until 3 at present employer's, No. 335 West 29th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress; would do chamber-work or take care of children; good reference. Call at No. 629 2d-av, near 34th-st., for three days, ring top bell.

SEAMSTRESS. — BY A THOROUGH SEAMstress who understands cutting and operating; willing to assist with chamber-work or wait on a lady; reference. Call at No. 35 East 39th-st., former employer's.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress; understands dress-making; wishes a few more engagements; best City reference. Address No. 224 West 17th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; CAN cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; good operator on the different machines; by day, week, or month; good City reference. Call at No. 224 2d-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as seamstress; would wait on a lady, or do light chamber-work; willing and obliging; good City reference. Apply at No. 300 East 43d-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH Seamstress and dress-maker; also a good fitter and cutter; wants some more engagements by the day. Call at No. 400 West 41st-st.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID.—BY A COMPETENT Person; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; understands hair-dressing. Call at No. 410 East 19th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS; will assist with chamber-work. Call at No. 512 5th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN EXCELLENT SEAMstress, fitter and trimmer, or would wait on a lady; best of City reference. Call at No. 161 East 43d-st.

WAITRESS, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c. —By two respectable Protestant girls; one as waitress and chamber-maid, the other as chamber-maid and sewing; can operate on machine; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 204 West 33d-st., top floor.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A family for their waitress, who has been with them for over four years, as waitress or chamber-maid; is thoroughly competent and perfectly trustworthy. Apply at No. 350 West 23d-st., from 10 to 1 o'clock, for two days.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; is capable of filling a man's place; has excellent City reference. Apply at No. 12 West 44th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMP

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, (Tuesday,) Oct. 9, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, H. W. Kennedy, Esq., Referee, Richard V. Harnett sold the five-story brick store and tenement-house, with lot 25 by 74.7 by 25 by 78.10, No. 12 Pell-st., north side, 122.8 feet west of Bowery. Also, a similar building, with lot 25 by 77.10 by 25 by 82.3, No. 14 Pell-st., north side, adjoining above, for $16,000, to Manhattan Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in the legal action.

Winans & Davies, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, L. W. Emerson, Esq., Referee, disposed of the three-story and basement brick house, with lot 18 by 100, on East 124th-st., south side, 406.6 feet west of 1st-av., for $2,000, to Ætna Insurance Company, plaintiff in the legal action. Also, under a similar court order, John D. Snedeker, Esq., Referee, Jere Johnson, Jr., sold a building, with plot of land 90 by 270.6 by 183.6 by 257.2, on Independence and Warren sts., Spuyten Duyvel, for $7,000, to Frederick Chauncey.

The balance of the sales announced for to-day were adjourned as follows: Sale by James M. Oakley & Co., of the house, with lot, No. 208 East 44th-st., east of 3d-av., to Oct. 24; sale by Richard V. Harnett, of one lot on 4th-av., south-west corner 120th-st., to Oct. 16, and sale by same auctioneer, of the house, with lot, No. 243 Houston-st., south-west corner Norfolk-st., adjourned to Nov. 13.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By Hugh N. Camp, public auction sale of the brick building, with lot 28.4 by 132.11, No. 17 Waverley-place, north side, 85.10 feet west of Mercer-st. Also, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Morris A. Lyng, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick dwelling-house, with lot 18.9 by 100.11, No. 116 East 114th-st., south side, 192.6 feet east of 4th-av.

By Richard V. Harnett, public auction sale of the following improved City real estate: Five four-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, with lots, each 16.8 by 75, Nos. 935 to 943 Madison-av., east side, 17.4 feet north of 74th-st. Also, a similar house, with lot 16.8 by 100.8, No. 31 East 74th-st., north side, 75 feet east of Madison-av. Also, similar house, with lot 16.8 by 102.2, No. 35 East 74th-st., north side, 16.8 feet east of the above.

By James M. Oakley & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick dwelling-house and store, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 519 West 40th-st., north side, 300 feet west of 10th-av.

By Edward Pellinger, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West 52d-st., south side, 200 feet west of 6th-av.

By William H. Franklin's Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas C. Ecclesine, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement and brick house, with lot 16.8 by 100.11, No. 243 East 110th-st., north side, 166.8 feet east of 2d-av.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. Grant Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the plot of land, 100 by 200, on the road leading from Fordham to Hunter's Point, known as lots Nos. 3 and 4 on a map of Daniel Edwards' land. West Farms, 24th-Ward; also, a plot of land 100 by 200, on the same road and adjoining above.

EXCHANGE SALES—TUESDAY, OCT. 9.

NEW-YORK.

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 five-story brick store and tenement-house, with lot, No. 12 Pell-st., n. s. ..... 122.8 ft. w. of Bowery, lot 25x74.7x25.7x78.10; also, similar house, with lot, No. 14 Pell-st., n. s., adjoining above, lot 25x77.10x25x82.3 ..... $16,000

By Winans & Davies.

1 three-story and basement brick house, with lot, east 124th-st., s. s., 406.6 ft. w. of 1st-av., lot 18x100.11 ..... $2,000

By Jere Johnson, Jr.

1 building, with plot of land, Independence-st. corner of Warren-av., Spuyten Duyvel, plot 90 x270.6x183.6x257.2 ..... $7,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Oct. 8.

5th-av., e. s. 16.8 ft. s. of 30th-st., 75x83.3; Charles F. Barnes to M. J. McKeachnie $80,000
Madison-av., 24th Ward; Charles Bauer to E. Stockinger 7,500
76th-st., n. s., 98.2 ft. e. of Avenue A, 75x78; Mary Ernst to Annie Van Deuren 4,000
Greenwich-st., w. s., No. 160; M. Greenbaum and wife to P. Sobel 6,500
Hoffman-st. 50x100, 24th Ward; A. Kenny to B. Cassedy 3,400
9th-av., s. w. corner 13th-st., 19.8x66.10; T. McGuire to M. Cornelius 15,000
147th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Prospect-st., 25x100, also 147th-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of Prospect-st., 50x100. 23d Ward; John A. Rowland, Executor, to Daniel Mapes 1,000
8th-av., w. s., 20 ft. s. of 36th-st., 19.4x74; G. Schiff and wife to S. Bing 19,250
17th-st., s. s., lot No. 27, 17.4x69; A. See to William Winans 6,500
133d-st., n. s., 370 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x100x irregular; P. Wagner and wife to C. Bauer 14,500
East Broadway, No. 304; L. A. Dugan and wife to M. H. Smith ..... nom.
27th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x98.9; John M. Farrington and wife to J. Rodman 2,000
Stanton-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Bowery, 25x100; L. A. Dugan and husband to P. Wassung 9,600
159th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Courtlandt-av., 25x100, 23d Ward; John Keeler and wife to E. Bach 470
56th-st., s. s., 304 ft. w. of 5th-av., 20x100.5; Jacob B. Tallman to H. E. Sprague 30,000
5th-st., n. s., 127.9 ft. w. of Avenue D, 23x97; Mary Mosback to F. Kemmet 11,000
14th-st., n. s., lot No. 142; F. E. Hansen to A. Newcomb ..... nom.
5th-av., s. s., 16.8 ft. n. of 130th-st., 75x83; N. Jarvis, Referee, to C. F. Barnes 50,000
44th-st., n. s., 278 ft. e. of 8th-av., 61.8x100.5; J. Lindley, Referee, to Amelia Fowler 6,500
84th-st., n. s., 500 ft. e. of 9th-av., 50x102.2; J. L. Miller, Referee, to W. W. Tompkins 5,500
54th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100.5; F. G. Salmon, Referee, to G. Mataran 12,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—THE VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY No. 712 Broadway, consisting of the thoroughly well-built brick four-story main and three-story back buildings and lot; main building, 25x60; back building, 15x30; flats, roofs; lot, 25x137.6. This property will be sold at a bargain, in order to close up an estate for a division among the heirs. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, in one of the choicest and most healthy locations in the City. Liberal terms to prompt purchaser. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine, 33 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

THIRTEEN ELEGANT NEW HOUSES FOR sale at very low figures; houses 16 to 26 feet front; prices, $25,000 to $45,000; mortgages 6 per cent. Send for pamphlet containing diagrams and prices to the owners, BOOSEMAN & ROOSEMAN, Architects, No. 63 East 41st-st. Two houses to let.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA-SIZED FOUR-STORY dwelling-house, No. 46 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; lot 29 feet wide by half the block. ROOSEVELT & SON, No. 32 Pine-st.

NO. 60 EAST 54TH-ST.—THE CHEAPEST MEdium-sized house in New-York. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., Offices, 4 Pine, 33 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

SIXTY-FIRST-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV.—Valuable medium-sized dwelling; low price; furnished or unfurnished. V. K. STEVENSON Jr., 661 5th-av.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

CHOICE FLATS TO RENT

On the Eastern Boulevard, (Avenue A.) between 58th and 59th sts. Splendid situation, on high ground, overlooking the East River, Blackwell's Island, and Long Island. Each floor complete with every convenience.

For small respectable families of moderate means these flats are among the most desirable in the City. Rent, $20 to $35 per month.

Apply to PHELPS, DODGE & CO., Nos. 11 and 13 Cliff-st., or to JOHN D. CRIMMINS, No. 1,037 3d-av.

AN ELEGANTLY and FULLY FURNISHED superb medium-sized dwelling, 30th-st., near the avenue; paintings, glass, china, &c.; never been rented; hard-wood finish; fine dining-room; to an acceptable private family, reasonable rent. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., Offices, 4 Pine, 33 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR THE BUCKINGHAM Hotel.—A superb large furnished flat or apartment; parlor, library, dining-room, five bedrooms, kitchen, laundry, &c.; reasonable rental to acceptable parties. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 661 5th-av.

APARTMENTS.—NO. 265 WEST 23TH-ST.; TENterton; new, refined, elegant; janitor; play-ground, Summer-house, light; ventilation; moderate rents; fine location; oriel windows and modern improvements.

A—REDUCED RENTS.—NEW LISTS OF FURnished and unfurnished houses published to-day. Offices, 4 Pine, 33 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FIRST-CLASS APARTMENTS TO LET.—No. 205 West 56th-st.; steam-heat and all conveniences; eight rooms; none dark. Apply to janitor or GEORGE E. JARDINE, No. 1,267 Broadway.

TO RENT—IN HARLEM, MADISON-AV., AND 126th-st., the new, elegant, four-story brown-stone cabinet-finished house. Apply to C. L. MEAD, corner 126th-st. and 3d-av.

TO RENT—A PARLOR FLOOR AND BASEMENT of 10 rooms, all lighted, with latest improvements; in good order; rent reasonable. Apply at No. 239 West 49th-st.

TO LET—NO. 34 EAST 60TH-ST., FOUR-STORY brown-stone house; mirrors, gas fixtures, and billiard table. Rent $2,000. Inquire of J. MAIDHOF, No. 457 Broadway.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—NO. 150 LEXINGTON-av., near 30th-st.; full size brown stone; six to twelve months. W. B. CROSBY, No. 120 Broadway, or E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET—CHEAP, TO private families only, at $125 and $250 a month. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 68 Broadway.

NO. 1,160 BROADWAY—TO RENT—APARTments for single gentlemen; steam heat, bath, &c. See janitor, on premises.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD FARM, 75 TO 100 ACRES, in Westchester, Putnam, or Dutchess Counties; must be a bargain for cash. Address SOMERS, Box No. 104 Times Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

IN FORECLOSURE.—R. V. HARNETT, AUCtioneer, will sell at auction at No. 111 Broadway, (Exchange sales-room,) on SATURDAY, Oct. 13, 1877, the two three-story brick dwellings, Nos. 308 and 310 East 23d-st., on the south side, about 185 feet 11 inches easterly from the corner of 2d-av.

For particulars apply to RICHARD M. HENRY, Esq., Referee, Nos. 258 Pine-st., or Messrs. COUDERT BROTHERS, Nos. 68 and 70 William-st., and for maps to the auctioneer, RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, AUCTIONEER, will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10,

At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway, Madison-av. and 74th-st., seven elegant and complete new four-story brown-stone richly-finished houses, 16.8x 54 each. Lots 75 and 100 feet deep.

Sale absolute. A rare chance. Terms liberal.

Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

CHEAP BUILDINGS TO LET—FOR STORAGE or factory business; Stone to Bridge-st., five stories; $1,200. Broadway, above Morris, 33x108, $2,500. Also on Broad-st., New-st., Broadway, and 42d-st. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 68 Broadway.

CORNER STORE ON 14TH-ST. AND 7TH-AV., TO LET—Suitable for drugs, shoes, tailoring, millinery, &c.; rent $800. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 68 Broadway.

A DOUBLE STORE FLOOR TO LET—ON Washington-st., near Beach; only $500; steam if desired. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 68 Broadway.

CHEAP LOFTS TO LET—ON BROADWAY, Cortlandt-st., Fulton-st., 4th-av., &c. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 68 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after June 25, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, 9.2 and 10.30 A. M., daily. From Washington and Baltimore, 6.30 A. M., 2.10, 4.10, 5.10, and 10.10 P. M. Sunday, 6.50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 2.05, 6.50, 9.10, 10.10, 10.40, 11.50 A. M., 2.10, 4.10, 5.10, 6.50, 8.40, 10.10, and 10.20 P. M. Sunday, 5.05, 6.50, 10.40, 11.50 A. M. and 10.50 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia, 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:33 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sundays, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Sept. 17, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester; also to St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, to Utica, Whitehall, and Rutland.

3:30 P. M., Saturdays only, Troy Special. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, Garrison's, and principal stations north.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, No. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Summer Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping-coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping-coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:43 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 A. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Hartford and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping-coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport. THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—C. AUGUST SCHUSTER and Joshua Hunt, Plaintiffs, against EMIL VON SCHOENING and Pauline Von Schoening, his wife, Adam Wollmers, Hannah L. Reed, Margaret M. Birch, David Houston, Charles Hount, Patrick O'Connor, George W. Smith, Joseph McKenna, James Conroy, and Mary McSherry, Defendants. —Amended.—Summons. To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, Number 67 Wall-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated September 20, 1877. S. F. & F. H. COWDREY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

To MARGARET M. BIRCH: The foregoing summons is served upon you, by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. George C. Barrett, a Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the 8th day of October, 1877, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-houses in said City.

S. F. & F. H. COWDREY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
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MARINE COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-York.—ADOLF RAWITSER and LOUIS F. RAWITSER, plaintiffs, against J. THURSTON MURDOCK, defendant.—Summons. For a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.) To the defendant above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Marine Court of the City of New-York at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 293 Broadway, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three hundred and eighty-six 46-100 dollars, with interest from the 8th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Aug. 9, 1877. OTTO HORWITZ, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 293 Broadway.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Marine Court for the City and County of New-York on the 10th day of September, 1877. OTTO HORWITZ, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
s13,w6t

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

Dealers in Gold, United States Bonds, and Stocks of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn.

Buy and sell on Commission for cash or on margin all securities dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange.

Interest allowed on deposits, subject to draft at sight.

JAMES A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business on the first day of October, 1877:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$8,388,049 49
Overdrafts	4,613 81
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	100,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure deposits	125,000 00
U. S. bonds on hand	375,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	1,230,218 63
Due from other National Banks	1,106,453 63
Due from State banks and bankers	148,676 97
Banking house	750,000 00
Other real estate	99,224 95
Current expenses and taxes paid	69,285 01
Premium paid	82,696 94
Checks and other cash items	20,280 17
Exchanges for Clearing-house	1,071,812 63
Bills of other banks	16,875 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	804 78
Specie, viz.: Gold coin	22,300 00
Silver coin	11,664 74
Gold Treasury certificates	551,700 00
Legal-tender notes	1,103,864 00
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes	2,045,000 00
Redemption fund with U.S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation)	3,000 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer (other than 5 per cent. redemption fund)	60,000 00
Total	$17,379,415 35

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000 00
Surplus fund	400,000 00
Undivided profits	142,138 00
National bank circulation outstanding	60,000 00
Dividends unpaid	2,407 00
Individual deposits subject to check	5,938,845 46
Demand certificates of deposit	93,591 32
Certified checks	234,050 81
Cashiers' checks outstanding	94,000 00
Deposits of United States disbursing officers	79,023 52
Due to other national banks	7,021,731 25
Due to State banks and bankers	1,315,621 89
Total	$17,379,415 35

I, E. K. WRIGHT, Cashier of the National Park Bank of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed) E. K. WRIGHT, Cashier.

Correct—Attest:
J. L. WORTH,
EUGENE KELLY,
ARTHUR LEARY, } Directors.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—Sworn to and subscribed before me this ninth day of October, 1877. H. S. WILKIN, Notary Public, Kings County, N. Y., and for New-York County.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business, Oct. 1, 1877:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$3,865,179 68
Overdrafts	1,721 32
United States bonds to secure circulation	800,000 00
United States bonds on hand	2,800 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	423,332 19
Due from other national banks	768,862 00
Due from State banks and bankers	170,772 79
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	504,500 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	18,495 75
Premiums paid	65,774 02
Checks and other cash items	831 82
Exchanges for clearing-house	838,478 95
Fractional currency, (including nickels)	671 25
Specie, (including gold Treasury certificates)	110,427 00
Legal-tender notes	349,182 00
United States certificates of deposit for legal tenders	890,000 00
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)	36,000 00
Due from United States Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	4,000 00
Total	$8,850,320 67

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,500,000 00
Undivided profits	56,431 06
National bank-notes outstanding	717,000,00
Dividends unpaid	165 00
Individual deposits subject to check	2,572,036 30
Demand certificates of deposit	425 00
Certified checks	254,394 26
Cashier's checks outstanding	56,748 38
Due to other national banks	2,506,496 10
Due to State banks and bankers	1,126,624 48
Total	$8,850,320 67

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.: I, H. H. NAZRO, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of October, 1877. J. H. V. ARNOLD, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
CLEMENT S. PARSONS,
B. L. SOLOMON,
CHARLES M. FIELD, } Directors.

BROOKLYN CITY BONDS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
BROOKLYN, Oct. 5, 1877.

The undersigned will receive sealed proposals at this office until Thursday, Oct. 18, 1877, at 12 o'clock noon, (at which time they will be opened,) for the purchase of the whole or any part of the following loans:

$150,000

6 per cent. assessment fund bonds, W. and S., maturing three years from date of purchase. (Registered.)

$150,000

6 per cent. sewerage fund bonds, maturing three years from date of purchase. (Registered.)

Proposals must state the price offered, the description of bonds desired, and be indorsed "Proposals for Bonds."

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the City.

WILLIAM BURRELL, Controller.

No. 28 WALL-ST., CORNER OF BROAD-ST.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1877.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.
BONDS OF 1877.

We are prepared to purchase any of the above Bonds at par and accrued interest, or to exchange the same for similar bonds, secured by the same mortgage, maturing in 1891. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS

Railroad Bonds and other Choice Securities,

Paying 10 to 15 per cent.

For sale at desirable prices by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 26 years.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT BONDS, MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

C. D. WOOD. SAMUEL D. DAVIS.

HOLDERS OF INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S EXTENSION BONDS are hereby notified that a final decree of foreclosure was entered on 3d September. All bondholders desiring to join in the contemplated purchase of the road are requested to sign the agreement of purchase, and deposit their bonds in the Union Trust Company, of New-York. No. 73 Broadway.
SUMNER R. STONE,
No. 16 Wall-st.
JOHN WELSH, Jr.,
H. K. THURBER,
P. C. CALHOUN,
Bondholders' Committee.

GWYNNE & DAY,
(Established 1854,)
No. 16 Wall-st.,

Receive deposits subject to check at sight, and allow interest on balances.

Issue certificates of deposit available in all parts of the United States and Canada.

Buy and sell on commission—Gold, Government bonds, investment and other securities.

Offer facilities to parties desiring to buy or sell Railway and other shares, either for cash or on time contracts.

NOTICE.

In pursuance of a requisition from the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, dated Oct. 5, 1877, the stockholders of the Arctic Insurance Company, of New-York, are required to pay the sum of $30,000 in cash, being 15 (fifteen) per cent. of the capital stock, at the office of said company, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of December, 1877. V. TILYOU, President.

F. W. PARKER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1877.

ASSAY OFFICE RECEIPT LOST.—A RECEIPT issued by the United States Assay Office, New-York, No. 1,567, dated Sept. 24, 1877, for 545 70-100 ounces silver bullion, payable to Fortenbach & Sons or order, has been lost. The public are cautioned not to receive or negotiate the same, as its payment has been stopped at the Assay Office. FORTENBACH & SONS.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1877.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.—OUR senior partner is a member of the Exchange, and executes all orders himself; commission for buying or selling, 1-16th; securities and gold carried on a moderate margin. HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 26 New-st., New-York.

$50,000 LOAN WANTED AT 7 PER cent. for term of two years, on satisfactory security. Address W. M. H., Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

THE FIRM OF D. P. MORGAN & CO. IS dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the undersigned will sign in liquidation. D. P. MORGAN. FELLOWES DAVIS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

T. ROBINSON WARREN & CO. WILL SELL THIS DAY at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, a long list of miscellaneous securities.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FIRST-CLASS BUTCHER AND PROVISION business for sale; locality choice. For particulars see Mr. BEACH, No. 52 Nassau-st., Room No. 2.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

MRS. J. B. REID,
NO. 17 EAST 31ST-ST.,
Between Madison and 5th avs.,

Offers elegantly-furnished parlors and rooms, with entire second floor, two rooms; dressing-room, closet, bath, and every convenience for a comfortable and handsome home; private table only.

HIGHEST REFERENCE.

THERE IS A LADY, HER ADULT SON and daughter, refined, cheerful, cultivated people, good social position, that will take one gentleman to board, to reduce expenses, where every home comfort is to be found; a large south room, open fire, fine closets; highest references required and given. Address SATISFACTION, Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, EXPECTING to occupy a new four-story brown-stone house in 65th-st., near Central Park, Nov. 1, would like to meet with a party of two or three who would appreciate a good home, with board, at reasonable price. Address BURTON, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

SECOND FLOOR, FURNISHED.—PARLOR, bedroom, bath-room, and closets; gentlemen, without meals, or a small family, with private table; no other boarders will be taken; house occupied by owner. No. 152 West 21st-st.

NO. 22 EAST 35TH-ST., SECOND HOUSE FROM MADISON-AV.—Thoroughly renovated and newly-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, with or without private table. Mrs. R. M. AMES, formerly of No. 2 West 39th-st.

NOS. 51 AND 53 WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR Madison-square.—Elegantly-furnished suites of rooms on parlor and second floor; private table if required; pleasant rooms for gentlemen; house and table strictly first class.

TWO HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED FLOORS to rent, with board; en suite or singly; private table if desired; references. Nos. 106 and 108 East 23d-st.

TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 212 WEST.—Handsomely-furnished front room, second floor; every convenience; first-class board; $20 for two; third floor, $18; references.

NO. 31 WEST 18TH-ST.—TWO HANDSOMELY-furnished parlors (with ample closets, hot and cold water) to let, with first-class board; also, other rooms, en suite and singly.

NO. 46 WEST 51ST-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, en suite or singly; superior board; only parties willing to pay for such accommodations need apply; references exchanged. Mrs. E. J. RAYNOR.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 607, NEAR WINDSOR HOTEL.—Large, commodious, and elegant suite of apartments, richly furnished; with or without private table.

NO. 135 LEXINGTON-AV., CORNER 29TH-ST.—Three rooms on parlor floor; two on second floor; single rooms for gentlemen; house and table first-class; reference.

NO. 105 WEST 47TH-ST.—PRIVATE AMERican family owning residence has a second-story front room, with board, for gentleman and wife; reference.

TWENTY-FIRST-ST., NO. 350 WEST, near Elevated Depot.—Handsomely furnished large and single rooms; superior board; terms moderate; reference.

ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY.
NO. 114 EAST 13TH-ST.
Handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite and singly, with board; table, location, and all appointments first-class.

FIFTH-AV.—MRS. S. W. BOOTH HAS RENTED and refitted house No. 287 5th-av., and can offer elegantly-furnished rooms with private table; also rooms for single gentlemen.

DESIRABLE ROOMS TO RENT WITH board; private family; references. Address H., Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO 1,258 BROADWAY.

NO. 434 5TH-AV.
A superb suite of apartments, five rooms, with private table; also one smaller suite, second story; appointments thoroughly first-class.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 110.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished suite of rooms on second floor, with private table; southern exposure; appointments thoroughly first-class; reference required.

NO. 108 WEST 43D-ST.—PRIVATE FAMILY will let the second or third story front and hall rooms, with board; superior location and accommodations; references.

NO. 67 38TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Elegant parlor and third floors, with private tables only; also, large front room and front basement.

NO. 35 MADISON-AV., OPPOSITE THE Square.—A very desirable room and dressing room, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, to let, with board.

A LADY OCCUPYING HER OWN HOUSE at Harlem, convenient to boats, trains, and cars, desires boarders for three rooms on second floor. Address F. W. F., Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOM TO A GENTLEMAN, WITH breakfast if desired, in owner's house on 62d-st., between 3d and

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

TAMMANY MEMBERS RESISTING ALL EFFORTS TO ECONOMIZE—PROTECTING TOM DUNLAP AND THE CORONERS—ALDERMAN COWING'S RESOLUTIONS VOTED DOWN.

There was quite a breeze in the Board of Aldermen yesterday over two resolutions of Mr. Cowing providing for reductions in the estimates of the various departments for 1878, and also in the salaries of the Coroners and the Commissioner of Jurors. After some unimportant papers had been disposed of, Mr. Cowing offered the following:

Whereas, The Municipal civil service of this City costs the tax-payers upward of $10,000,000 annually; and,

Whereas, It is generally believed that this sum can be materially reduced without detriment to the public good, and also without working any injustice to the recipients; and,

Whereas, At times such as we are now living in, when all public improvements are stopped for the want of funds to carry them on, it is proper for this board to carefully examine into the cause or causes; and,

Whereas, Any unnecessary extravagance in the expenditure of public funds in these dull times, in paying extravagant salaries and otherwise, is not only highly reprehensible, but criminal, and works gross injustice to the tax-payers as well as to the laboring masses; and,

Whereas, It is charitable, at least, to say that the Governor of this State was grossly ignorant of the wants of this great City, when, at the close of the last session of our State Legislature, he withheld his approval of the two bills known as the Coroners' and the Commissioner of Jurors' bills; and,

Whereas, The sum of $15,000, which is paid to the Commissioner of Jurors per annum, is excessive, and should be reduced by at least $10,000; and,

Whereas, The sum of $90,000, or thereabouts, which is paid by the City per annum for doing the business pertaining to the Coroners' office, should be reduced by at least $70,000; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this board that the amounts paid to the Commissioner of Jurors and the four Coroners are extravagant and grossly excessive, and that the next Legislature of this State be most respectfully and earnestly requested to pass such bill or bills as shall reduce the amounts somewhere within reason and justice to the tax-payers and the whole people of this City; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preambles and resolutions be transmitted to the Governor, with a respectful request that he make known the wishes of the people of this City in the above respects, as expressed through this board, their representatives.

Mr. Cowing, while reading the resolutions, was interrupted several times by Aldermen Sauer, Tuomey, and other Tammany members of the board, who moved that they be laid on the table. In the meantime Mr. Cowing claimed the floor, while his opponents rose to various points of order. Whenever he desired to speak he was met by motions and counter motions, with the apparent object of silencing him. Every available pretext was resorted to in order to defeat the measure without voting on its merits. Mr. Cowing, however, maintained his ground, and demanded a vote on the question. Mr. Tuomey declared that the resolutions were not properly before the house because Mr. Cowing had read them instead of the Clerk. Other trivial objections were also made, after which Mr. Sauer's motion to lay the whole matter on the table was carried by a strict party vote of 13 to 7, all the Tammany members voting in the affirmative. Immediately before the matter was thus disposed of Alderman Lewis was missed from his seat, and the Sergeant-at-Arms was sent to "arrest him," but the Alderman returned to his chair while the officer was searching for him, and voted with his Tammany colleagues.

Mr. Cowing then offered the following, which met with a similar fate:

Whereas, Section 112 of the Laws of 1873 provides that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall each year submit to the Board of Aldermen a provisional estimate of the amount required to pay the expenses of conducting the public business of the City and County of New-York, in each department and branch thereof, for the ensuing financial year; and,

Whereas, By the express provisions of said section it is made the duty of the Board of Aldermen to carefully consider and investigate the said provisional estimate, and the reasons assigned therefor, and when necessary and proper to make objections and rectifications of said estimate; and,

Whereas, It is apparent from the various estimates for the year 1878, which have been sent in by the different heads of departments, that the aggregate amount asked will not fall much, if any, short of the sum for 1877; and,

Whereas, A large proportion of these estimates are regulated by legislative acts, so that the Board of Aldermen have no power to interfere or diminish them; and,

Whereas, It is the imperative duty of this board to investigate said estimates, regulated by legislative acts, and if found to be excessive, then, as the representative of the people of this City, to appeal to the Legislature and the Governor of the State to pass such laws as will enable the wrong and injustice done to the tax-payers and the people of the City to be rectified; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed, to consist of three members of this board, to be appointed by the President of the board, and two tax-payers of known and recognized ability and integrity, to be appointed by his Honor the Mayor, to take up the provisional estimates of the amounts required to pay the expenses of conducting the public business of the City and County of New-York in each department and branch thereof for the financial year of 1878, and to carefully consider and investigate the said provisional estimates, and the reasons assigned therefor, and to report back to this Board of Aldermen within 30 days from the passage of this resolution, which said report shall amend the various provisional estimates can, without detriment to the public good, be diminished, so that this honorable Board of Aldermen can with safety to the tax-payers of this City report, proceed and alter each of said estimates as they have the power to alter, and recommend to the next Legislature the passage of such laws as will enable the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Board of Aldermen in the future to diminish any and all such provisional estimates, when justice to the tax-payers and the general public good shall demand it.

Mr. Cowing had hardly finished the reading of the resolutions when several Tammany members of the board received that they be referred to the Committee on Finance, and they were so referred. In the meantime Mr. Cowing claimed the floor, and objected to the reference, but he was frequently interrupted by Aldermen Sauer, Tuomey, and others, who raised various "points of order," with a view to prevent him from making any remarks upon the subject embodied in his resolutions. Finally they were laid upon the table.

The tax levy for 1877 was then called up by Alderman Lewis, the rate being fixed at 2.65 per cent.

GEN. FREMONT'S COLLECTION.

SALE OF HIS LIBRARY, CHINAWARE, AND PAINTINGS AT AUCTION—SOME OF THE BOOKS DISPOSED OF.

A motley crowd of people thronged the Kurtz Art Gallery, in East Twenty-third-street, last evening, at the opening sale of paintings, bric-à-brac, and the library of Gen. John C. Fremont. Dealers in old books, antiquarians, and persons attracted to the sale from motives of curiosity elbowed each other through the hall. The walls were covered with oil-paintings, very few of which were valuable as works of art. At the head of the gallery hung a life-size bust portrait of Gen. Fremont, by T. Buchanan Read; at the opposite end of the hall was a portrait of Mrs. Fremont, attired in evening dress, by Fagnani. Another life-size portrait of the General, the work of the same artist, adorned one side of the gallery, while below it was a third, of smaller dimensions, in military uniform. A marble bust of Thomas H. Benton stood on a pedestal in the centre of the room. The General's library covered two long tables, and two more tables were covered with china and glass ware. In this collection were a ruby cut glass fruit and wine set, a Minton dinner set, a French china dinner set, of odd and ancient pattern, and a French china dinner set, red and white, each piece bearing the monogram of Gen. Fremont. Numerous odds and ends, of value only to people who have a mania for relics and old china, completed the assortment. Mrs. Fremont's piano, a "Steinway Grand," stood near the door, and back of it were an ebony and ormulu revolving book-case, a card-table of the same materials, and a cabinet corner stand, or "what-not," of ebony, and handsomely decorated. A large oaken book-case and writing-desk of the Louis XIII. period, elaborately carved, filled an appropriate niche, and in front of it was a carved wood chair, bearing the marks of long service. A stuffed American eagle with outstretched wings was perched on the top of the book-case. There were also on exhibition marble clocks, vases, and mantel ornaments, and several of Rogers' groups. The latter were somewhat chipped and disfigured. The library only was disposed of last night. It was such a collection of books as a man of Gen. Fremont's ascetic tastes would select, and there were few works of uncommon value. The first book disposed of was Charles Francis Adams' *Life of John Adams*, comprised in 10 volumes, bound in cloth, which, starting at 15, were knocked down at 40 cents per volume. Lord Wharncliff's edition of *Montagu*, in two volumes, brought $1 60, and Pyne's *History of the Royal Residences* sold for $6 25. The late William H. Seward's *Travels Around the World*, thick royal octavo, half morocco, and containing 200 plates, brought only $3. *The Old Northern Runic Monuments of Scandinavia and England* sold for $13. M. Domat's *Tréatise on Civil Law*, in two volumes, bound in calf, sold for the ridiculously low sum of 50 cents. Schiller's Works, in two volumes, brought $3 70 a volume. They were bound in red morocco, with gilt edges and tracings. The prices of the remaining works were hardly worthy of mention. The bric-à-brac and paintings will be sold this evening.

MONDAY NIGHT'S STORM.

The storm of Monday, though unattended by so large a rain-fall as the cyclone of Thursday last, was accompanied by a gale of much greater severity. The storm came from the south-west, and had its origin in the Ohio Valley. The first notification of its presence was received at the Signal Service Bureau in this City at 12:40 A. M. on Monday, when a telegram was received ordering signals to be hoisted, and stating that the storm, which had its centre in the valley, was traveling rapidly toward the east. A bulletin to that effect was immediately posted in the Maritime Exchange. The storm in this City commenced at 4:35 o'clock on Monday afternoon, ceasing at 8:45 yesterday morning, and was accompanied by a steadily-falling barometer. High easterly winds prevailed, commencing at 16 miles, and steadily increasing until at 5:10 o'clock yesterday morning they reached their maximum velocity, and blew at the high rate of 48 miles. They moderated considerably during the latter part of the storm, however, until at 7 o'clock it was blowing at the rate of only 14 miles. General rain-storms, with winds, were also reported at Washington, Baltimore, and other cities as far as Buffalo. The total rain-fall in the City was 1.69 inches. At 4:47 o'clock on Monday afternoon the centre of the disturbance had traveled to Michigan, and finally it disappeared in Canada.

THE HARLEM REPUBLICANS.

MEETING OF THE TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT ASSOCIATION LAST EVENING—THE PRESIDENT AND THE ROCHESTER PLATFORM BOTH INDORSED.

A regular meeting of the Twenty-first Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening in the hall on the corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, Harlem, the President, Alderman Rufus B. Cowing occupying the chair. Fifty-three new members were admitted, and a large number of names were proposed for membership. Alderman Cowing, who was Chairman of the district delegation to the Rochester convention, made a report concerning the action of that delegation at the convention. He and his associates had voted against the amendments proposed by Mr. Curtis to the platform, because they thought the platform covered the ground sufficiently, and that opposition in the convention would only be productive of harm. Likewise they had voted for the election of Mr. Platt as Permanent Chairman. Mr. Conkling had been elected unanimously to that position, and had, on declining it, nominated Mr. Platt. The delegation did not think that by voting for Mr. Platt they had indorsed the sentiments he uttered in his opening address. Mr. Cowing did not believe that a majority of the delegates to the convention would have voted to condemn the policy of President Hayes. He thought that Mr. Curtis' proposed first amendment to the platform to the effect that the title of President Hayes was as perfect as that of Washington was unnecessary, for every Republican believed that to be so; it was for Democratic conventions to dispute the President's title. When Republicans constantly reiterated that they believed the title to be good, they suggested that they thought it was not good. Col. Webster offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the sense of this association is to heartily indorse the policy of President Hayes; and that any acts or measures of the Rochester convention antagonistic to that policy are condemned.

After some discussion the resolution was adopted with an amendment commending the Rochester platform. Although Mr. Henry C. Robinson has joined the independent association in the Twenty-first District, and went to Rochester as one of that association's delegates, yet his resignation as a member of the Republican Association was also received last night. It was accepted unanimously. A motion to refer the appointment of delegates to the primary election to the Executive Committee was carried.

CREMATING CITY GARBAGE.

A BLAST-FURNACE OPERATING ON FRONT-STREET—EIGHTY-EIGHT PER CENT. OF THE MATTER CONSUMED—THE RESULT OF THE OPERATION SALABLE.

In the ruins of an old sugar refinery on Front-street, near Gouverneur-slip, a blast-furnace has been erected for the consumption of the City's refuse, which is to be run day and night, and will receive and consume 72 cart-loads, or 7,800 cubic feet, of garbage in 24 hours. The furnace is the property of a corporation entitled the Manhattan Refuse Cremating Company, and Col. Henry R. Foote, the constructive engineer, has charge of the works. His assistants are four laborers and an engineer, and Col. Foote estimates that with the same amount of labor a furnace consuming 1,000 cart-loads of garbage in 24 hours could be attended to. The furnace now in operation has a diameter of 5 feet and an area of 19 cubic feet. The fire is started with coal, and there is a steam-blast and one of vaporized naphtha-oil. The City has 3,500 cart-loads of refuse matter to dispose of every day. Col. Foote estimates that if three larger furnaces were established on either side of the City, of 10 feet diameter and areas of 78 cubic feet, all the refuse matter of the City could be consumed, and between $75,000 and $100,000 of the public money could be saved annually. The refuse is cast into the furnace just as it is received—ashes, animal and vegetable matter, broken crockery, and tin cans, with a small amount of wood and iron. Eighty-eight per cent of this passes off in vapor, which is utilized in the blasts. The remaining 12 per cent. flows out from the crucible in liquid form, which, when it hardens, closely resembles the slag produced in iron furnaces. It is hard, black, and odorless, and it is thought will be useful in road-making and for ship-ballast, if it cannot be used for other purposes. The company has already been offered 20 cents a load for this material, but they refuse to sell it at that price. There was a somewhat pungent odor in the neighborhood of the furnace yesterday afternoon, but it was not nearly so offensive as the scent which is brought over by the easterly breezes from Hunter's Point, or the foul smell around Harlem Flats.

ALLIGIER, THE INSURANCE DEFAULTER.

Among the passengers by the Cunard steamship Bothnia, which arrived yesterday, was Mr. Elijah Alligier, of the firm of Alligier Brothers, of this City, agents of the Commercial Assurance Company, of London, which firm was recently reported to be in arrears to the principal office in London in the sum of about $160,000. Alligier Brothers also represented, in this City, the Glen's Falls Insurance Company, of Glen's Falls; the Merchants' Insurance Company, of Providence, R. I., and the Faneuil Hall and Shawmut Insurance Companies, of Boston. The total amount due these companies, it was said, would not exceed $8,000. The American assets of the London company were also stated to be $813,390, and its total assets $7,123,584. A TIMES' reporter called at the residence of Mr. Alligier, No. 23 East Seventy-third-street, last evening, but he could not be seen. An elderly gentleman, who said his name was Alligier, said that the other gentleman of that name "did not propose to be interviewed at present." He said that probably the accused gentleman would have something to say after he had an interview with his partner and with the London representatives of the Assurance Company, who are now in this City.

COAL GONE STILL LOWER.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company issued a circular yesterday announcing the resumption of work in their mines, and offering the following reduced rates for coal delivered at Newburg during October and November and up to Dec. 8:

Lump, per ton of 2,240 pounds	$2 80
Steamer, per ton of 2,240 pounds	2 80
Grate, per ton of 2,240 pounds	2 80
Egg, per ton of 2,240 pounds	2 90
Stove, per ton of 2,240 pounds	3 00
Chestnut, per ton of 2,240 pounds	2 90
Pea, per ton of 2,240 pounds	2 30

This is a reduction of about 45 cents per ton on the previous rates. Forty-five cents additional per ton is charged for transportation to New-York and delivery alongside. A further drawback of 10 cents per ton, payable Dec. 15, will be allowed on all coal ordered and taken during four periods in the time mentioned. The Presidents of the various companies denied yesterday that there is any movement on foot to form a new combination as stated in a Philadelphia dispatch to yesterday's TIMES, but during the afternoon Mr. Sloan, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western; Mr. Dickson, of the Delaware and Hudson; Mr. Gowen, of the Philadelphia and Reading, and a representative from the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre held a secret meeting in Mr. Sloan's office, the particulars of which could not be learned.

A COACHMAN'S DIVORCE SUIT.

The suit of Nicholas Sheehan against Mary Sheehan was before Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday. The action is brought for an absolute divorce. The parties were married on Jan. 13, 1876, and the defendant is accused of adultery. One child, now a little over 2 years old, has been born to the parties. Mrs. Sheehan denies the charges against her, and made application yesterday for alimony and counsel fee. In her petition she says she is destitute of means, and has herself and the child to support. Her husband, she says, is in receipt of an income of $900 per year and has money on deposit in a bank. In opposition, Mr. Sheehan put in an affidavit stating that he is a private coachman and is much away from home. During his absence he says his wife amuses herself with getting drunk and carousing with strange men. He says he earns only $65 per month, which is barely sufficient for his own wants. His wife, he says, earns money as the janitress of a building. Mr. Sheehan also appended an affidavit wherein the housekeeper of the tenement in which they reside swears to witnessing the carousals of Mrs. Sheehan and also the latter's improper familiarity with different men. Judge Barrett directed Mr. Sheehan to pay his wife $6 per week as alimony and $50 as a counsel fee.

A FATAL JUMP FROM HIGH BRIDGE.

At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a man about 65 years of age, with longgray hair and beard, and without a coat, climbed to the top of the parapet on High Bridge and jumped into the river, killing himself instantly. He was noticed on Tenth-avenue a short time before, and several persons on the bridge who saw him climbing upon the parapet suspected his intention and attempted to reach him, but were unsuccessful, the old man acting hurriedly. The body was immediately taken out of the water and sent to the Morgue. In the pockets were found a comb and 5 cents, but nothing revealing the suicide's identity. The deceased was apparently five feet seven inches high, a German, and was dressed in black pantaloons and waistcoat, brown Cardigan jacket, white shirt, red undershirt, blue woolen socks, and low shoes. He left a well-worn brown cloth cap on the bridge.

SEIZURE OF THE STEAMER ENGLAND.

The United States Marshal seized the steamship England, of the National Line, on her arrival in port yesterday morning, on charges of smuggling silk. The seizure was made by order of Collector Arthur, on evidence which has recently been worked up by Special Treasury Agent Brackett. The Denmark, of the same line, was recently seized and bonded on similar charges. The United States District Attorney will at once file a libel against the England.

THE JEROME PARK RACES.

THREE FAVORITES COME TO GRIEF.

A VERY SMALL NUMBER OF SPECTATORS PRESENT—COL. M'DANIEL'S GOOD FORTUNE—A REMARKABLE STEEPLE-CHASE WON BY DEADHEAD—ONLY ONE FAVORITE SUCCESSFUL.

The attendance at Jerome Park yesterday was very small, notwithstanding the fine weather, but the racing was excellent. The first event was a dash of a mile, with nine competitors, which was won by Cuba in splendid style. The two-mile dash which followed was unexpectedly captured by St. James, and Col. McDaniel, after many defeats, saw his colors once more at the front. The 2-year old race was won by Maritana, as generally expected, but the steeple-chase, which closed the day's entertainment, was one to excite the enthusiasm of every one. A part of the course was a sheet of water, which was a factor that in all probability influenced the result. The following are the details of the racing:

THE MILE DASH.

The sport began with a mile sweepstakes for all ages, $25 entrance, play or pay, with $400 added, the second horse to receive $100 out of the stakes, maidens, if 4 years old, allowed four pounds; if 5 or more, 10 pounds. The stake closed on Saturday last with 10 nominations, and it was therefore worth $550 to the winner. When the judges summoned the contestants to the track the following appeared: A. Smith's br. m. Inspiration, 6 years, by imp. Warminster, out of Sophia, 121 pounds, (Blaylock;) J. E. Brewster & Co's. blk. c. Virginius, 4 years, by Virgil, out of Lute, 118 pounds, (Barbee;) Darr & Co.'s ch. c. Viceroy, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Sister to Ruric, 118 pounds, (Hughes;) D. McDaniel's ch. f. Sister of Mercy, 4 years, by War Dance, out of Sister of Charity, 115 pounds, (Clark;) E. V. Snediker's ch. c. Cuba, 3 years, by Leamington, out of Rattan, 105 pounds, (Donahue;) R. R. Pringle's gr. f. Lady D'Arcy, 3 years, by Thunder, out of Castaway, 102 pounds, (Barrett;) F. Smythe's b. f. Explosion, 4 years, by imp. Hampton Court, out of Naphtha, 115 pounds, (Holloway;) ch. m. Madge, 6 years, by imp. Australian, out of Alabama, 121 pounds, (Sparling;) and John H. Harbeck, Jr.'s, br. m. Berriman, 4 years, by Kentucky, out of imp. Bernice, 118 pounds, (Hayward.) In the betting on the course Virginius was the favorite, and Bertram was second in demand. After half a dozen attempts the flag fell, and Viceroy had the best of it, with Madge second, Sister of Mercy third, and Inspiration fourth. Cuba bringing up the rear. Going round the turn Viceroy had the lead, a length ahead of Madge, Sister of Mercy and Virginius being together, with the others in a ruck, Cuba in the rear. When they reached the quarter pole Viceroy was still showing the way by a head, Madge lapping him, while Lady D'Arcy had run up and was even with Virginius, with Inspiration and the others close up behind, Cuba in the rear. As they ran under the hill Viceroy shook off Madge and led her a length, going out of sight, Lady D'Arcy making third, Virginius fourth. When they reappeared Viceroy was still in the lead and Virginius was second, the others being in a ruck when they turned into the home stretch. Once in the straight work, Virginius challenged Viceroy and then assumed the lead, looking like a winner, but suddenly Cuba came to the rescue with a rush from the rear and ran through the crowd as if they were standing still. He came to the front under the whip in grand style, and won the race by two lengths in 1:49½. Virginius was second, a length in front of Viceroy, third, Madge fourth, Bertram fifth.

THE TWO MILES RACE.

The second event was a dash of two miles for all ages, with an allowance of 5 pounds to maidens. The purse was $600, of which $100 went to the second horse. There were six entries, namely: George Longstaff's b. h. Shylock, aged, by Lexington, out of Edith, 126 pounds, (Barbee;) Thomas W. Daswell's b. c. Algerine, 4 years, by Abd-al-Kader, out of Nina, 118 pounds, (Hughes;) Lawrence Hart's b. c. Henry Owens, 4 years, by Gilroy, out of Estelle, by Star Davis, 118 pounds, (Spillman;) D. McDaniel's ch. c. St. James, 3 years, by Lexington, out of Ranmer, 103 pounds, (Sparling;) August Belmont's b. f. Dandelion, 3 years, by Macaroni, out of Artless, 115 pounds, (Hayward;) and Pierre Lorillard's ch. c. Barricade, by imp. Australian, out of Lavender, 118 pounds. Of the lot Algerine was the favorite. After one trial they were sent on their journey with Shylock in the lead, St. James second, Algerine third, the others in the rear. Going round the turn St. James pushed out in front and Shylock fell back, while Algerine went up to the saddle-girth of St. James, Henry Owens being third, but inclined to sulk, and receiving the whip. Barricade was fourth, lapped by Dauntless, and Shylock was in the rear. Algerine and St. James were struggling for the lead and when they reached the quarter pole Algerine had the best of it by half a length. At the quarter of St. James was Dauntless, Henry Owens fourth. Coming under the hill, St. James closed up again on Algerine, and headed him, but going out of sight Algerine appeared to be a length to the front, Owens third, Barricade going up to Dauntless. When they reappeared, Owens was in front, with St. James second and lapping him, Algerine third, Dauntless and the others well together, Shylock bringing up the rear. When within a furlong of the three-quarter pole, Owens sulked again, and coming up the stretch he fell to the rear, and absolutely refused to run. St. James now took the lead to the furlong pole, but he was immediately challenged by Algerine, who headed him, and the pair thus locked reached the judges' stand, finishing the first mile together, followed by Dauntless, who was half a length before Barricade, with Shylock fifth, and Owens in the rear. Going round the turn again, Algerine pushed out half a length before St. James, and he was a length before Dauntless, while Owens had dropped completely out of the race. Reaching the quarter-pole, Algerine had pushed out a length in advance of St. James, while Barricade went up to the third place, lapping St. James' quarter, a length before Dauntless, and Shylock bringing up the rear. In this order they ran under the hill and out of sight, and on their reappearance, Algerine was still ahead, St. James second, Running round the lower turn, the rear ones had closed up so that when they turned into the home stretch at the three-quarter pole they were in a bunch, with Algerine slightly leading. Coming up the stretch, however, Sparling did his best with St. James, and he took the lead from Algerine, who was tiring fast and getting the whip. There was now great excitement and much cheering, as it became apparent that St. James would win. On came St. James amid the enthusiasm of his backers, and beat Algerine by a length, the latter being three lengths before Dauntless, who was five lengths ahead of Shylock, while Henry Owens was below the furlong pole. The time was 3:49½. When St. James returned to the weighing stand he was received with applause, and Col. McDaniel was warmly congratulated on having at last captured a good purse.

THE THREE-QUARTERS DASH.

The third affair was a dash of three-quarters of a mile for two-year olds, with an allowance of five pounds to beaten maidens, while winners of $500 were to carry three pounds; of $1,000, five pounds; and of $2,000, seven pounds extra. The purse was $400. For this there were four competitors, namely: George L. Lorillard's ch. f. Maritana, by imp. Leamington out of Black Slave, 102 pounds, (Hughes;) F. Smythe's ch. c. Dauncheff, by imp. Glencle out of Salina, 105 pounds, (Donahue;) Pierre Lorillard's b. c. Garrick, by Lexington, out of Inverness, 110 pounds, (Barrett;) and D. McDaniel's b. f., Fusilade, by War Dance, out of Fly, by Planet, 107 pounds, (Sparling.) Maritana had much the best of the conditions and the book-makers would lay very little against her chances, but had she not been a good runner she could not have won, as the start would have beaten her. As usual, they were mustered in the chute, and when the flag fell Dancheff got away first, with Garrick second, several lengths ahead of Fusilade and Maritana. Dancheff kept his lead as they reached the foot of the hill, but Garrick had closed to his saddle-girth, and four lengths behind them was Maritana, a length in advance of Fusilade. In this manner they went out of sight, but on their reappearance Dancheff was leading by a length, Garrick still second, and Maritana still several lengths behind them. As they turned into the home stretch everything looked favorable for Dancheff, but as they came up Hughes set Maritana to do her best, and having passed Garrick she closed up on Dancheff at every jump until within 50 yards of the stand. Here she came to the front and won the race by half a length in 1:23, Dancheff six lengths before Garrick, and Fusilade beaten off.

THE STEEPLE-CHASE.

The sport terminated with a handicap steeplechase, which proved to be a remarkable affair. The purse was $500, of which $100 went to the second horse. There were 13 entries, but the storm of Tuesday night had turned the field into a swamp, and the owners of several of the horses would not permit them to start. This reduced the field to six horses, as follows: P. Nolan's b. g. Deadhead, 6 years, by Julius, out of Leisure, 154 pounds, (Nolan;) Charles Reed's b. h. Waller, 5 years, by imp. Hurrah, out of Queen of Clubs, 150 pounds, (Meany;) J. G. K. Lawrence's r. h. Risk, 5 years, by Revolver, out of Syren, 140 pounds, (Little;) John McGuire's ch. h. New-York, 5 years, by Planet, out of Hester, 138 pounds, (Metcalf;) George Ayres' b. c. Fredericktown, 4 years, by Pat Malloy, out of Kate Leonard, 128 pounds, (Fitzsimmons,) and Daley Brothers' ch. g. Dandy, 3 years, by Oysterman, Jr., out of Bet Arlington, 115 pounds, (McLaughlin.) The course was not the usual one, as they were started in the sectional track, where three-quarter races are started, and ran south. After two attempts they were sent on their hazardous journey well together. Running to the foot of the club-house hill, they leaped two hurdles, Risk being in front, a length before Deadhead, with Dandy third, Fredericktown fourth, New-York fifth, and Waller in the rear. They now ran into the south field, which had been reduced to a swamp by the rain, and Dandy went to the front, and was first over the next jump, followed by the others in quick succession. Further on the water covered the grass to the depth of 10 inches, and as the horses ran through it the water flew in all directions, almost obscuring them from view. They plowed their way to the next obstacle, a fence and hedge, at the extreme end of the field, where Dandy and Fredericktown stumbled, and both horses, with their jockeys, were for the moment lost in the flood, but they soon arose, thoroughly drenched, Deadhead in the meantime assumed the lead, followed by Risk, New-York, and Waller, in the order named. They now made a turn and came up toward the Grand Stand. Splash, splash, splash they came, horses and jockeys thoroughly saturated, and throwing the spray, which, glistening in the sun, presented an effect that was thoroughly appreciated by the spectators, who cheered and applauded them as they reached the water-jump in front of the stand. Deadhead still held the lead by three lengths from Risk, who was the same distance in front of Waller, with New-York in the rear. They then ran up the hill at the north end of the track, and took the wall at the top, with Deadhead two lengths in front. Coming down into the north field, a wall presented itself, and Waller passed Risk and closed upon Deadhead. The water was dripping from boots and bridle as they came to the club-house hill again and took the double jump at its foot, the spectators watching them with eagerness and curiosity as they went into the treacherous south field again. Waller had now taken the lead and boldly dashed along, getting safely over the wall, followed by Deadhead, Risk, and New-York, in the order named. They were now in the deepest water again, and splashing it in every direction, which for a moment shut them from view. They now approached the hedge and ditch, and Waller was the first to attempt the jump, but there was no firm footing, and when he landed he almost turned a somersault, and his jockey, Meany, was sent sprawling into the water. The others were fortunate in getting over safely, and when they entered the track Deadhead was leading two lengths. Risk second, and New-York third. Coming round the lower turn New-York took the second place from Risk, and closed rapidly upon Deadhead, and when they leaped over the last hurdle New-York was a neck in front. There was now an exciting struggle between them, and New-York seemed to be winning, when Deadhead came up again and reached the goal, the winner of the most sensational steeple-chase ever seen in this country. Deadhead was a length ahead of New-York, who was four lengths in advance of Risk. The others did not go the course, and they all presented a sorry sight when they came to the weighing stand. The time was 4:27½.

THE BALTIMORE RACES.

Ten Broeck, Vera Cruz, and King Faro left Louisville last night for Baltimore, where they are to appear at the coming meeting at that place. Ten Broeck will run in the Bowie Stakes, four-mile heats, with Tom Ochiltree, Parole, Whisper, and others. King Faro is in the Dixie Stake, and Vera Cruz in the Breckinridge Stake, the distance of each being two miles.

THE NEW FREIGHT RATES.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS OF THE NEW FOURTH-CLASS SCHEDULE WHICH TOOK EFFECT ON MONDAY.

The following are the new rates of freight to the places named on the consolidated fourth-class, adopted by the pooling lines a few days ago, and which took effect on Monday last:

Ashtabula, Ohio	26	Little Rock, Ark	95
Aberdeen, Miss	$1 11	Louisiana, Mo	55
Austin, Texas	1 25	Lexington, Mo	60
Brownsville, Texas	80	Lincoln, Neb	90
Bay City, Mich	40	Minneapolis, Minn	75
Bellaire, Ohio	25	Memphis, Tenn	65
Chattanooga, Tenn	70	Marion, Ohio	60
Canton, Miss	1 25	Marion, Ala	1 29
Clarksville, Tenn	72	Meridian, Miss	82
Columbus, Miss	1 15	Mobile, Ala	75
Corunth, Miss	81	Middletown, Ohio	37
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	70	Montgomery, Ala	79
Council Bluffs, Iowa	70	Mount Vernon, Ohio	32
Chillicothe, Mo	88	Murfreesboro, Tenn	73
Crawfordsville, Ind	41	Moberly, Mo	60
Carthage, Ohio	37	New-Orleans, La	78
Colorado Springs, Col	2 10	Nashville, Tenn	57
Dubuque, Iowa	65	Newark, Ohio	32
Defiance, Ohio	31	Ottumwa, Iowa	67
Denver, Colorado	2 10	Omaha, Neb	75
Davenport, Iowa	60	Oil City, Penn	34
Decatur, Ala	1 00	Portsmouth, Ohio	37
Des Moines, Iowa	75	Parkersburg, West Va	25
Dallas, Texas	1 25	Pueblo, Col	2 10
Dennison, Texas	1 25	Pittsburg, Penn	24
Emporia, Kan	1 04	Rock Island, Ill	57
Enst. St. Louis, Ill	53	St. Paul, Minn	75
Edgewood, Ill	49	Sioux City, Iowa	85
Fort Worth, Texas	1 35	Stillwater, Mich	75
Fort Scott, Kan., via Hannibal	1 04	Selma, Ala	79
Fremont, Ohio	31	Sherman, Texas	1 25
Grenada, Colorado	2 00	Sedalia, Mo	69
Greeley, Colorado	2 10	Salt Lake City, Utah	2 65
Grenada, Miss	1 07	State Line, Ill	47
Galveston, Texas	1 10	Tom's Creek, Md	87
Huntsville, Ala	81	Topeka, Kan	87
Henry, Ill	23	Tiffin, Ohio	31
Houston, Texas	1 10	Texarkana, Texas	1 25
Hempstead, Texas	1 30	Vicksburg, Miss	82
Hamilton, Ontario	26	Windsor, Ontario	28
Iowa City, Iowa	68	Waco, Texas	1 25
Jackson, Miss	97	Wheeling, W. Va	25
Jackson, Mich	97	Wachita, Kan	1 40
Kearney Junction, Neb	1 29	Winona, Minn	75
London, Ontario	28	Xenia, Ohio	37
Lawrence, Kan	1 02	Youngstown, Ohio	26
Las Animas, Col	2 00	Zanesville, Ohio	30
La Junta, Col	2 00		

The Union Dispatch, Western Express Company, Anchor Line, and other rail and steam or lake lines have also adopted the new classification and their rates are as follows:

Cleveland, Ohio	24	Milwaukee, Wis	28
Chicago, Ill	28		

And the following via Duluth:

Marquette, Mich	43	St. Paul, Minn	59
Portage City, Mich	48	Minneapolis, Minn	59
Duluth, Mich	48	Stillwater, Minn	59

The Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and other Southern lines have made new rates, as follows, in addition to those given yesterday:

Pulaski, Tenn	81	Jackson, Miss	93
Hickman, Ky	48	Jackson, Tenn	93
Clarksville, Ark	1 17	Aberdeen, Miss	1 05
Humbolt, Tenn	85	Muldon, Miss	1 05
Clarksville, Tenn	68	West Point, Miss	1 05
Corinth, Miss	77	Columbus, Miss	1 10
De-arm, Miss	75	Enterprise, Miss	1 00
Helena, Ark	75	De Soto, Miss	1 00

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, via Old Dominion Line Steamers, have also altered their classification to correspond with that of the Trunk Lines, and have issued rates as follows:

Gallipolis, Ohio	30	Louisville, Ky	43
Portsmouth, Ohio	34	Evansville, Ind	43
Ironton, Ohio	34	Vincennes, Ind	43
Maysville, Ky	34	Madison, Ind	39
Augusta, Ky	34	Lafayette, Ind	36
Lexington, Ky	39	Peoria, Ill	42
Cincinnati, Ohio	34	Quincy, Ill	52
Indianapolis, Ind	55	Vandalia, Ill	46
St. Louis, Mo	53	Cairo, Ill	48
Chicago, Ill	57	Hannibal, Mo	52

WESTWARD-BOUND CANAL FREIGHTS.

The official report of westward-bound canal freight for the week between Oct. 1 and 7, inclusive, as compared with a similar period last year, shows receipts of $2,091 58 against $1,322 99, the latter including $337 27 from tolls on boats, since abolished. The following is a comparative statement of the articles carried during the period mentioned this year and last: Boards and scantling, feet, 49,700 against 90,300; hides, pounds, 96,900; dried fruit, pounds, 655,100; cotton, pounds, 14,300; unmanufactured tobacco, pounds, 4,300; hemp, pounds, 2,600; leather, pounds, 3,800; furniture, pounds, none against 6,000; pig iron, pounds, 246,000, against 271,200; castings and iron ware, pounds, 315,500; domestic woolens, pounds, 12,200; dry-goods cottons, pounds, 44,100; sugar, pounds, 177,700, against 44,700; molasses, pounds, 381,900, against 349,100; coffee, pounds, 19,900, against 2,800; nails, spikes, and horse-shoes, pounds, 22,600, against 64,700; iron and steel, pounds, 70,600; flint, enamel, crockery, and glassware, pounds, 4,500, against 3,100; all other merchandise, pounds, 2,312,700, against 582,600; stone, lime, and clay, pounds, 975,700, against 309,409; gypsum, pounds, 504,900, against 437,300; anthracite coal, pounds, 24,158,300, against 5,783,200; sundries, pounds, 849,900, against 807,600.

FIREMEN SEEKING REINSTATEMENT.

George Lake, a fireman, was dismissed by the Board of Fire Commissioners in December, 1874, under a resolution which provided that any member of the department assigning his salary or incurring any liability which he neglected "honorably to discharge" should be removed. The ground of Lake's dismissal was his refusal to pay A. W. Billings, a notorious salary broker, an amount loaned by the latter. No evidence was, however

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8137. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

THE REPUBLICAN DEFEAT IN OHIO.

ITS CAUSES SUMMED UP—THE SOUTHERN POLICY OF THE PRESIDENT, JUDGE WEST'S COMMUNISM, AND THE CIVIL SERVICE RULES—CONSOLATION FOUND IN THE FACT THAT STANLEY MATTHEWS IS POLITICALLY DEAD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 10.—The fuller returns received to-day do not alter the conclusions reached last night. The Republican defeat has been practically complete as regards the State and Legislative tickets, and the worst part of it is that it has been the Republican strongholds which have contributed most to this result. Judge West's unfortunate Communistic speech in this city on the night of his nomination cost him many votes in Cleveland. There were some ideas in that speech which business men here could not forgive in a Governor, and they voted for every candidate on the ticket but Judge West. Besides this, the fact may as will be admitted that the Radical Republicans of this State do not approve the President's Southern policy, and they stayed away from the polls on Tuesday to express their dissent. In Oberlin four hundred Republicans missed their first vote since the war. In Lorain County the loss is 23 per cent. from the State vote of last year. In Ashtabula, Lake, and Geauga Counties there is a similar defection for the same reason.

In Cuyahoga County the result on the local ticket is much closer than appeared last night. Watterson, the candidate for Treasurer, pulls through with only 215 majority, and Curtiss, for State Senator, has only 32. Of the five Representatives elected, one, Poe, is a Democrat, and Hutchins, the Democratic Prosecuting Attorney, has a majority of more than 500.

From all quarters the reports show that the effect of the civil service rule was unfavorable. The campaign work hitherto done by Federal office-holders and employes was left undone this year, and the canvass was dead and lifeless. There was no new issue in the platform, and the party could not be brought out on civil service reform and conciliation. There are as many Republicans in Ohio to-day as ever, but they feel that the country is safe for a time, and are taking a rest from politics.

Mr. Sherman's successor in the Senate may be Pendleton, or Ewing, or Payne, but there are thousands of Republicans who find consolation in the assurance that his successor cannot be Stanley Matthews after 1879.

THE DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY.

NOT LESS THAN 25,000, AND POSSIBLY 30,000—FORTY-ONE MAJORITY IN THE LEGISLATURE ON JOINT BALLOT—100,000 DISGUSTED REPUBLICANS REMAIN AT HOME.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 10.—The Democratic victory of yesterday is so sweeping as to completely daze the Democrats, and it seems like some stupendous and impossible joke to Republicans. The latest figures continue to prove that the Republicans were weakest in their old-time strongholds, and the Chairman of the Republican State Committee is of the opinion that fully *one hundred thousand* Republicans stayed away from the polls yesterday. That dissatisfaction with the President's policy was the principal cause of this falling off in the Republican vote is beyond question. The Republican headquarters was without any news of importance to-day, and all in search of information have been compelled to receive it from Democratic sources.

At the Democratic head-quarters to-night their figures on the political complexion of the next Legislature are as follows: In the next House the Democrats will have 67 members, the Republicans 39, and the Working Men 3. This gives the Democrats 28 majority, and in addition to this one of the Working Men, being an ardent Democrat, will no doubt vote with that party. In the Senate the Democrats will have 25 members and the Republicans will have 10—a Democratic majority of 15. This will give the Democrats a majority of 41 on joint ballot. The Democratic managers, while grateful for victory, are regretting that their majority is so large, as they say it will tend to make their men reckless and bring about partisan legislation, which will lead to their defeat next year. In the absence of figures the Republican State Committee do not deny the above claim.

The Democratic State Committee have received semi-official returns from nearly one-half of the State, which show a net Democratic gain of 16,576 over the vote of last Fall. From this they figure that full returns will give Bishop a majority of not less than 25,000, with a probability that it will run nearer 30,000. Candidates for positions are already beginning to appear. The Republican State Committee concede Bishop's election by 25,000.

THE WISE MEN OF CINCINNATI.

SEEKING FOR A SIGN—A VARIETY OF OPINIONS FROM SEVERAL SOURCES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 10.—The politicians have scarcely recovered from their surprise at the result of yesterday's election. The Democrats did not expect such a victory, and their joy is all the more spontaneous. The Republicans have figured the causes of their defeat down to the civil service rules, the Resumption act, West's Communism, Vogeler's liberalism, hard times, and the languor resulting from the long strain of political excitement a year ago. The newspapers interpret the result each in a different manner. The *Commercial* says it is due to the failure of the Cleveland Convention to make the fight distinctly for the Administration. The *Gazette* points out the fact that the Democrats, after all, have no majority in the State. Their candidates were elected by a plurality vote, and in Cincinnati by the smallest vote that has been polled by the party in 10 years. The *Gazette* says, further: "We suppose the Democrats will claim the result as a popular approval of the scheme of paper money, and they seem to have a prima facie case. The Working Men's Party had a hand in it, but the only distinctive principle that party has put forth is a perpetual and elastic issue of greenbacks. The Temperance Party also did something, also the bigoted Beer Party—the two working together, as is not unusual. Considerable noise was made about silver, and we presume it will be claimed that this had a hand in it, although the Republican Convention declared for the silver dollar, and some Republican speakers tried to fool the silly believers in a cheap dollar to the top of their bent." The *Enquirer* hails the result as the triumph of the Ohio idea, whatever that may be. It says: "The Ohio idea has conquered at last, and lastingly. The full Summer of power is at hand. The long dominion of the National Democratic Party is secured. Not only this, but Ohio herself is lifted to a place of command in our national affairs. She sits between the lake and the Ohio, empress of our politics, with the assurances of long-continued power."

REPUBLICAN IOWA.

A MAJORITY OF 40,000 IN THE STATE, AND 35 OR 40 IN THE LEGISLATURE —UNEXPECTED STRENGTH OF THE GREENBACK TICKET.

DES MOINES, Oct. 10.—Reports to the State Register indicate that Gear, Republican candidate for Governor, will have a majority over Irish, Democrat, of 40,000, and a little more than that over Stubbs, the Greenback candidate. The Republican majority in the Legislature will be 35 or 40. In Mills County John Y. Stone, Republican candidate for Representative, and who is generally looked upon as the next Speaker of the House, was elected by 80 majority after the close of the hard fight. In Polk County the Republicans elect their whole ticket, except Treasurer, which is still in doubt. Reports from Dallas County indicate that the whole Greenback county ticket is elected. In that county the Republican candidate for Representative, Russell, is elected. Returns from all parts of the State show unexpected strength for the Greenback candidates, and leading men of that party here are claiming now that their candidate for Governor will have more votes than the Democratic candidate.

IOWA CITY, Iowa, Oct 11—A. M.—Special dispatches received by Mr. Irish indicate that Mr. Gear (Rep.) will only have a plurality and not a majority for Governor. The Republican vote falls off largely in the banner counties, Gear losing even Lynn, and Jessup and Stubbs drew largely from the Republicans.

The Democratic legislative gains are large, and there is much uneasiness among Republican politicians over the rapidly narrowing joint majority.

THE PRESIDENT ON THE DEFEAT.

OPINIONS ENTERTAINED BY MR. HAYES AND MEMBERS OF HIS CABINET—THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY HELD NOT TO BE THE CAUSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The result of the Ohio election was the principal topic of conversation here to-day, and overshadowed the Speakership contest. Attempts to interview the President on the disaster to the Republicans failed to elicit any decided opinion. He observed that he was not surprised at the result, as recent advices received from Stanley Matthews, Gov. Young and others, were of a discouraging character. The returns were received by the President last night over a special wire at the Soldiers' Home. Members of the Cabinet have little to say upon the subject. They agree, however, that the Republican defeat is not attributable to the President's Southern policy, but rather to the Greenback and Labor organizations. After voting yesterday at Mansfield, Secretary Sherman returned to Washington, arriving this morning. He was greatly surprised upon learning the result, and charged it upon the Labor movement which developed strength beyond his expectations. Secretary McCrary says Ohio always goes Democratic in the off years, but seems at a loss to account for the Republican losses in Iowa.

THE VICTORY IN NEWARK.

COMPLETE RETURNS OF TUESDAY'S VOTE—A REPUBLICAN MAJORITY OF EIGHT IN THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The completed returns of the Newark election of Tuesday does not materially vary from the result given yesterday morning. The following is a table of the vote:

	FOR MAYOR.			
Ward.	Yates, Rep.	Pine, Dem.	Wardell, W. M.	
1	665	552	1	
2	710	637	17	
3	613	328	268	
4	561	586	32	
5	424	478	13	
6	795	795	402	
7	205	834	4	
8	875	712	33	
9	708	292	13	
10	723	882	153	
11	637	430	15	
12	364	908	236	
13	1,021	672	583	
14	352	111	1	
15	514	471	13	
Total	9,067	8,686	1,549	

The following table shows the majorities on the vote for Aldermen and Freeholders:

Wards.	—Aldermen— Rep.	Dem.	—Freeholders— Rep.	Dem.
1	53	—	159	—
2	—	39	135	—
3	311	—	302	—
4	—	118	—	129
5	—	55	—	32
6	70	—	Incomplete.	
7	—	621	—	607
8	141	—	—	31
9	404	—	385	576
10	—	172	—	165
11	74	—	4	—
12	—	535	—	—
13	430	—	354	—
14	211	—	256	—
15	20	—	116	—

The Board of Aldermen will be composed as follows:

Ward.	Old Members.	New Members.
1.	S. C. Van Rensselaer, R.	William Titus, R.*
2.	Nicholas Vanuess, R.	John B. Thorn, D.
3.	John S. Clark, R.	W. D. Durand, R.
4.	H. W. Gedicke, R.	John C. Littell, D.
5.	Stephen Pell, D.	S. A. Gardner, D.
6.	William H. Fielder, D.	Julius Brose, R.
7.	T. Donnelly, D.	James G. Irwin, D.
8.	James L. Marvin, R.	M. B. Provost, R.
9.	G. W. Hubbell, R.	H. W. Wilson, R.
10.	Edwin Lister, D.	Joseph Mueller, D.
11.	Henry Lang, R.	David Young, R.*
12.	Jacob Kaiser, D.	W. W. Hawkins, D*
13.	John Hunkele, R.	Charles Holzwarth, R.*
14.	William Stainsby, R.	M. L. De Voursney, R.*
15.	C. M. Thebraih, R.	J. G. Harrison, R.*

Republicans, 19; Democrats, 11. * Re-elected.

The new Water Board will be composed of three Democrats and three Republicans, with Mayor Yates, Republican, member ex-officio; the new Tax Board of three Republicans and two Democrats; the City Home, three Republicans and three Democrats, with Mayor Yates, Republican, a member ex-officio. The Board of Education will be composed of 20 Republicans and 10 Democrats, a gain to the latter of four. The Board of Freeholders will be (from Newark) nine Republicans and six Democrats, a gain of four to the latter.

THE BREAD-WINNERS' LEAGUE.

THE CONVENTION AT ALBANY—PLATFORM ADOPTED AND A TICKET NOMINATED—A COMBINATION WITH THE REPUBLICANS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 10.—The Bread-winners' League held a convention here to-day, Charles H. Truax, of New-York, acting as Chairman, and Charles Tracey as Secretary. A platform was adopted reaffirming the Indianapolis platform of 1876, and that of the Bread-winners' League of May 14, 1877; recommending abolishment of the contract system in State prisons; a reduction of the number of public officials and of their salaries; a modified Excise law; a restoration to the National Guard of all their rights, and opposition to further increase of the regular Army; in favor of the constitutional amendments, except the one limiting the right of suffrage; demanding the issue by the National Government of legal tenders to the State without interest, to be expended in public works for the purpose of giving employment to working men; opposition to the election of any Judge to the Supreme Court who is not opposed to monopolies and corporations; in favor of issuing by the State of State and city bonds in small denominations, so as to enable the working classes to invest in them and thus dispense with savings banks; approving Hayes' civil service and Southern policies. The following ticket was nominated: Secretary of State, John J. Junio, of Onondaga; Controller, F. P. Olcott; Attorney-General, Elmore Sharpe, of Onondaga; Treasurer, Julius Kern, of New-York; State Engineer, Horatio Seymour, Jr. It is understood that the Republicans will take Julius Kern for Treasurer on their ticket, and the Bread-winners will take Grenville Tremain for Attorney-General on their ticket, thus perfecting the combination contemplated by the Republicans and those opposed to Tammany Hall in New-York.

A GREENBACK MASS-MEETING.

From 1,000 to 1,200 working men of both parties attended the Greenback mass-meeting at Paterson, N. J., last night. Gen. Hoxey, a candidate for Governor, denounced the old parties, money power, railroad and bank monopolies. John Brisbin Walker said he rejoiced at the resurrection of the rag baby in Ohio. He favored resumption by greenbacks exchangeable for gold bonds, and opposed repudiation or inflation. Samuel Leavitt and G. W. Maddox also spoke in behalf of the new party. The latter favored a redivision of land, Government aid for the unemployed, and the purchase and sale at cost of provisions. Considerable earnestness prevailed at the meeting.

THE CONTEST FOR THE SPEAKERSHIP.

RANDALL'S PROSPECTS STILL THE BRIGHTEST—PROBABILITY OF HIS NOMINATION ON THE FIRST BALLOT—ASPIRATIONS AND INTRIGUES OF HIS OPPONENTS—THE MINOR OFFICES OF CONGRESS—THOMPSON'S CHANCES FOR SERGEANT-AT-ARMS—AN OPPONENT TO ADAMS FOR CLERK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—There is no change in the contest for Speaker, except that the arrivals of to-day have materially added to Randall's strength, and make his nomination on the first ballot very probable. Sayler and some of the Ohio members arrived to-night, elated with the success of the Democracy in that State, and hopeful that it will have a good effect upon Sayler's canvass for the Speakership. The candidature of John G. Thompson for Sergeant-at-Arms, however, militates against Sayler's prospects. Thompson will receive more credit from the result in Ohio than Sayler, for the reason that he was charged as Chairman of the Democratic State Committee with the conduct of the campaign in that State, and is really stronger with the Ohio delegation than Sayler. His strength among members generally is also greater than Sayler's, and no doubts are entertained about his re-election. Thompson's success, of course, will rule Sayler out, as two officers from the same State will not be chosen. Sayler repudiates the combination scheme, and says he authorized no one to speak for him in attempting so silly an arrangement. There is some talk about an effort being attempted to-morrow to unite the Southern men on Goode, or some other available man from that section, but such an effort will only result in adding to Randall's strength. Sayler seems to stand second to Randall. Cox is active and plausible, and is making more effort to secure Randall's defeat than to elect himself. Morrison has virtually given up the contest. He would like to transfer his strength against Randall, because he fears that Randall, if successful, will promote Fernando Wood over him to the Chairmanship of the Committee on Ways and Means, but Morrison cannot control his own delegation after he has formally abandoned the contest. Nothing encouraging is heard from Blackburn, and it is doubtful if he will remain in the field until the caucus assembles. All the indications point to the selection of Randall on the first ballot. Caldwell, of Alabama, is making headway for Clerk, and promises to defeat Adams, the present incumbent. Stewart, of Virginia, will be selected Postmaster. There are numerous candidates for Door-keeper, and over this office there will be a lively contest. Patterson, the present incumbent, is again a candidate, but his prospects are not so good as he would like to have them. A new man is likely to be chosen for this place. Gen. Barnum, of New-York, appears as a candidate for Door-keeper, with most of the New-York delegation behind him, and claims considerable strength from other States.

THE SUPREME COURT VACANCY.

THE RUMORED INTENTION TO APPOINT GEN. HARLAN, OF KENTUCKY—THE CABINET IGNORANT OF IT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The announcement that Gen. Harlan, of Kentucky, is to be appointed to the Supreme Bench may be true, but if so the President has decided to make this nomination without consulting his Cabinet, which is an unusual thing to do in an appointment of such importance and prominence. Several members of the Cabinet, who were to-day asked about the reported appointment of Gen. Harlan, stated that if the President had decided to send his name to the Senate for the Supreme Bench, they were not aware of it.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 10.—The announcement that Gen. Harlan has been appointed to the Supreme Bench creates a lively feeling of satisfection here among men of both parties. The city press, including the *Courier-Journal*, *Commercial*, *Evening News*, *Anzeiger*, and *Volksblatt* all speak of the appointment in terms of the warmest and heartiest approval.

TWEED'S UNBLUSHING FALSEHOODS.

EMPHATIC AND COMPLETE DENIAL BY MAYOR BANKS, OF ALBANY, OF THE TWEED STATEMENT REGARDING A $5,000 CHECK —WILLIAM D. MURPHY'S DENIAL OF A SIMILAR STORY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 10.—A. Bleecker Banks, who is charged in the Tweed statement to-day with the receipt of a check for $5,000, is at present Mayor of this city, chief of the publishing house of Banks Brothers, and a member of one of the oldest, richest, and most influential families in the city. Although a young man, he has held many public offices, among them that of Senator from this district during 1870-1—Tweed's term—but every attack upon his integrity has been received with general derision. In response to inquiries to-day, he said that there may have been a check indorsed A. B. B., drawn by Tweed, as that individual reported, but it could have been indorsed so only in order that Tweed might be identified and draw on it. As he [Banks] was the Senator from this district, it occurred very often that he was called upon by Senators from other districts to certify to their checks where they had unusual payments to make, and he had never refused to do so. The particular check referred to was drawn to "Cash," and, as all commercial men know, needed no indorsement except as an identification of the person drawing it. In conclusion, Mr. Banks said, to make the denial complete, he had never received a dollar from Tweed, or from any other person, for any purpose whatever, other than those included in his legitimate business as a book publisher.

William D. Murphy says that all the money he received from Tweed was in 1869 or 1870, in two drafts, one for $200 and the other for $250, for electioneering purposes.

The following disposes of still another of the assertions:

The $1,000 lent by William M. Tweed to Marcus Hanlon was repaid in the presence of Hon. William S. Andrews. CHARLES TRACY,
Counsellor, &c., New-York.

CRIME IN MONTREAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MONTREAL, Oct. 10.—Foster, the absconding accountant of the Grand Trunk Railway, has been traced to New-York. He is said to have taken with him $40,000 of the company's funds. So far as the investigation has gone he is known to have embezzled $300,000. Charles Renaud, book-keeper to George Denholm, commission merchant and agent for the Guardian Life and Fire Insurance Company, obtained $3,735 from the Bank of Montreal and the Consolidated Bank in checks bearing Denholm's signature, but which were discovered to have been forged. He had two accomplices who have left for the United States. I. A. Renaud has been arrested.

THE PRESIDENT SUSTAINED.

HIS POLICY FULLY VINDICATED.

THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK INDORSING THE ADMINISTRATION — AN ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE—ADDRESSES BY PROF. DWIGHT, HON. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, EX-GOV. SALOMON, AND CONGRESSMAN BACON.

The meeting at Cooper Institute last night could not in any respect have disappointed the expectations of the gentlemen who originated it. It was eminently successful. The attendance was large, the audience as good as ever seen in the hall, and the enthusiasm evoked by the address of Mr. Curtis, which was of course the event of the evening, was very great. There was no dissenting voice to the resolutions offered for adoption, and there was no mistake about the hearty feeling of the audience in favor of President Hayes. there was not a vacant seat in the hall, and among those upon the platform were Jackson S. Schultz, Elliot F. Shepard, John H. Sherwood, Robert H. McCurdy, William H. Lee, Elliot C. Cowdin, James M. Halsted, Henry G. Stebbins, Samuel B. Ruggles, Theodore W. Dwight, F. S. Winston, E. M. Townsend, Charles Lanier, Parker Handy Noah Davis, Albon P. Mann. James Watson Webb, F. H. Cossitt, John A. Stewart, Henry J. Scudder, William E. Dodge, E. E. Thorne, Jesse Seligman, Ethan Allen, Thomas Hillhouse, George B. Butler, Theodore Roosevelt, Joseph H. Choate, Thomas L. Thornell, Gov. Salomon, Charles Watrous, William J. Bacon, of Oneida. When Mr. Curtis came upon the stage there was a great uprising. The audience cheered, clapped hands, hammered with canes and umbrellas, stamped their feet, shouted wildly, and were enthusiastic all over. When the cheering had subsided, and the audience had quieted down for a few minutes, the proceedings opened. Hon. Henry G. Stebbins called the meeting to order, proposed the Chairman, and introduced him in the following words:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am instructed by the Committee of Arrangements to call this meeting to order, and to nominate for its presiding officer Hon. Theodore W. Dwight, the President of the Law School of Columbia College. [Applause.] Those who are in favor of this nomination will please to say aye. [Loud cries of "Aye."] On the contrary —. [No response.] I have the pleasure of presenting to you Prof. Dwight.

The Professor was received with cordial applause. When, in the course of his address he announced that they had met that night to indorse President Hayes and the National Administration, the applause was immense. Prof. Dwight paused until the roar had subsided and exclaimed, "Ah! that is a glad sound," whereupon the enthusiasm again broke out, and he added: "Notwithstanding the result in Ohio." To show that the result had not cast them down, the audience cheered again. After the delivery of his speech, Prof. Dwight formally took his seat as Chairman of the meeting.

Mr. Stebbins then proposed for adoption a long printed list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. He read a few names, told the audience they would see the rest in the morning papers, and the lists were adopted by unanimous vote. Following the vote on the adoption of the above lists came the introduction of the orator of the evening, George William Curtis. Prof. Dwight stepped forward and presented him. His reception was simply tremendous. The whole audience gave way to wild enthusiasm, and when the roar had subsided sufficiently for a single voice to be heard, some one at the back of the hall shouted, "Three cheers for George William Curtis," and instantly they were given as vociferously as before. Mr. Curtis stood beside the little desk on the edge of the platform, and bowed slightly once or twice in response to this enthusiastic reception. When he could make himself heard, he began a speech which, lasting nearly an hour, never for a moment lost interest for the auditors or failed of ready and hearty response to every point made. The close of the address was the signal for another outburst of enthusiasm, amid which Mr. Curtis retired. Ex-Gov. Salomon and Congressman William J. Bacon, of Oneida, also made addresses, after which the meeting adjourned. Below will be found a full report of the proceedings.

PROF. THEODORE W. DWIGHT'S ADDRESS

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We have met here to-night for the first time since the last election to exchange views and congratulations. During the interval prior to the 4th of March we passed through many vicissitudes of feeling. At first we rejoiced, then we hoped, next we desponded, then we hoped again, and at last triumphed. Since the 4th of March many of us have passed through similar revulsions of sentiment. There was at first a period of anxiety and doubt, but this is now passing away, and the man whom your votes and the solemn decision of the Electoral Commission, established by both parties in Congress with great unanimity, made President, is by his plain honesty and fixedness of purpose, by his kindness and generosity of sentiment, winning us all, triumphing over the prejudices of adversaries, as well as securing more firmly the affection of friends. The great object of this meeting is to show our sympathy with the Administration in its measures of pacification and purification. The time for meeting is indeed auspicious. The wave of prosperity, which has so long rolled away from our shores and left them bare and covered with stranded hulks, is at last refluent. The vessels and vehicles of internal commerce are already filled to overflowing, and the hum of industry increases its volume. No sweeter sound could visit a long-expectant ear. It would be foolish to suggest that this is altogether due to the policy of the Government. Crops do not grow and ripen because wise and sagacious men are at the helm of power. But the disposition of men to till the ground, to sow seed and to gather in the harvest, largely depends on an observance by the Government of the laws of social science. Whatever may be said of agriculture, it is certainly true that public confidence is like a sovereign and excellent oil, in lubricating and speeding the revolution of the wheels of manufacture and commerce. Millions of workers are now waiting to awake from the lethargy and to shake off the grievous burdens which the last four years have laid upon them. They welcome with gladness the signs of an incoming and vigorous life. Our people are eager to pour their surplus treasure into the store-houses of foreign nations to feed and clothe them, and when they are empty to supply them again. The North yields up its stores and the South holds not back. Under existing circumstances, men will say—and are they not to be justified in saying?—that an administration of government which seeks to obliterate the distinctions produced by war, which recognizes patriotism wherever it exists throughout the country, which accepts even a man with a gray uniform who holds in his hand a United States flag, is suited to the times, and shall have their support.

We are not here to-night to indulge in criticisms upon the conduct or views of any Republican. We are here for two purposes only—to indorse the National Administration, and also the State ticket nominated for your suffrages in November. We fully and fairly recognize the fact that there are honest differences of opinion in the party as to the propriety of certain measures of the Administration. These differences must be respected, and men are not to be ostracized by reason of them. He is not a true nor a wise friend of the Administration who insists on an immediate surrender of long-cherished convictions on such important subjects. To such friends as we have I hesitation to say we will willingly apply the phrase of Milton: "They also serve who only stand and wait." If this toleration could not be exercised, I could not be here to-night, as I freely confess that I had at first grave doubts as to the expediency of some of the acts of the President. I am now converted provisionally, believing that the men of the Southern States intend to accept—nay, have accepted—the results of the Presidential policy in the spirit in which he has administered it. You may not expect to-night any personal allusions or recriminations. There are no factions in the Republican Party, and, God helping us, there never shall be any. This is a great national party, and its beneficent progress is not to be impeded by any dragweight of local controversies. No great organization of this kind can ever permit a want of cordial feeling among its leading members to affect the integrity of the party itself. This is certainly no time to throw away our strength, when with all our efforts we can scarcely overtop our adversaries. The mission of the Republican Party is not ended, as some, even of its friends foolishly aver. Special measures may change from year to year. Circumstances may dictate a change of policy, but the spirit which animates it, the bond which ties its members together, remain the same. The great and animating principle which has nurtured its vigor and filled the currents of its life since 1861, has been a never-fluctuating patriotism, a steadfast desire and unattorable purpose, by the use of such means as might, at the time, be at command, to promote the public welfare. Now it has supplied the resources of war—now it has built the road which spans the continent, holding connections with the farthest East—now it has by the mere force of law and without violence banished the demon of slavery, already so hideous and hateful that scarcely a citizen of the United States can be found who does not look upon it with loathing. It has placed an enormous debt upon a basis satisfactory to the public creditor. It has, in spite of strenuous opposition, clipped the wings of an inflated currency. It has vindicated our position before the nations of the earth with unsurpassed dignity and ability. All this has been accomplished by severe labor and exalted statesmanship. A great and victorious party is but the exponent of the advance or retardation of the principles of social science in the country which it dominates. It is the index of the nation's civilization. The Republican Party may take an honest pride in the conviction that it has as yet made no step backward, but that its movement has been ever erect and rising. It must now assume new duties and shoulder the new responsibilities which the times have cast upon it. It has yet to provide the nation with an exclusive currency of good and honest money. It has to secure the ground that has already been won in its efforts to promote harmony and extinguish dissension. It has to give the nation a true civil service reform. May I beg your attention while I refer to these briefly?

I am sure that no patriotic Republican felt easy at the presence of Federal troops in the Southern States, when stationed at the State capital or threatening the existence of State political power. Educated as we all are in English principles of liberty, we feel an innate aversion at the presence of military men when civilians are counting votes or exercising ordinary acts of legislation. It was scarcely expedient in a party sense to have them there, for the political power thereby secured at the South was jeopardized, if not lost, in some of the Northern States. Their presence could only be justified on the ground of an imperious necessity. If that once existed, there is reason to believe that it exists no longer. The response which the South has apparently made to the action of the President is a source of the highest gratification. It is rare that a statesman wins so solid a popularity in so brief a period. The most far-seeing and cautious of her politicians seem to be in full accord with the multitude. The good feeling is not only political, but personal. Few rulers have made more impression by the genuine simplicity of their manners, by their unaffected personal worth and true kindliness of feeling, extorting encomiums from political opponents and winning increased esteem from personal friends. If he continues with the same spirit throughout his term a steadfast course in the direction in which he has set his face, it needs no gift of prophecy to discern that his name will be associated in the future with that of Washington and Lincoln. It must not be overlooked that much of the result achieved is due to the efforts and counsel of his constitutional advisers. Our party cannot, without stultifying itself, fail to second the President in all genuine efforts for an improved civil service. We have promised it to the people, and woe will attend a national party that does not fulfill its solemn promises. The measure already adopted, which has elicited much adverse criticism even among friends, must be taken as part of a general scheme. The work has but just commenced. The present rule is but provisional. When a thorough measure of civil service reform has been perfected in its operations, the office-holder will need no official order directing him to withdraw from active service in politics. He will have no disposition to do more in this direction than other citizens, or to resort to questionable practices in primary meetings. Establish thorough tests of fitness for the use of the appointing power and fixity in the tenure of office, and the present order may properly be withdrawn. These are the great points in civil service reform; without them little that is valuable will be accomplished. They even ought to be welcomed by all the men who now participate irregularly in the appointing power, as they would be relieved from the effects of a disgusting importunity, which it is impossible to avoid, and which frequently overbears the judgment. We may find salutary lessons upon this subject from the experience of antiquity. The Greek philosopher Plato was a warm personal friend of Dionysius, the ruler, and was beset by hordes of men who wished the favors of that tyrant to use his influence in their behalf. To avoid offending them, and at the same time to put Dionysius on his guard against worthless men whom he might formally recommend, he adopted an ingenious device, of which Dionysius was made aware. When he wrote a recommendatory letter beginning "My dear Dionysius," it was understood that the bearer was perfectly worthy of confidence. When it simply began "My Dionysius," no attention was paid to the recommendations, however urgent they might be. To such straits was the very father of philosophy driven when he was hunted down by the hungry crowd of ancient office-seekers. What then must be the distress of an average Congressman in our day? Can Congressional friends from such embarrassments. Let us return to the practice of the fathers, which cast upon the President the full responsibility of nomination and removal, and then insist that this power should not be exercised by him arbitrarily, but in accordance with wise and safe rules.

A word must now be said to the ticket nominated at Rochester. The men named upon it we believe to be fully worthy of your suffrages. We earnestly and emphatically commend them to you. We deem it of great importance that this election should be carried in our favor. Our success will have not only a local, but indirectly a national value. It is particularly important at this present juncture to secure the proper discharge of the high duties of the office of Attorney-General. These would undoubtedly be ably and faithfully performed by our candidate, Grenville Tremain. In closing, I desire to say that it was in the highest degree proper that this meeting should be called in the City of New-York. Here the great interests of the nation centre. Here the beatings of its pulse are so strong that they can be counted of all men. Here, when State policy is ill judged, our merchants can ascertain it by silence in the streets and idleness at the wharves. Here, when State policy is wise, all men can know it, for the echoes in the streets are more frequent and active, the doleful sign, "To let," is taken down from the exterior of stores and offices, and the warehouses are fully laden with the produce of all the earth. Here men easily assemble, and new-springing thoughts, bearing seeds of promise, readily find root and grow to their noblest proportions. Here men who are not active in politics, but who think much, and who vote in accordance with their convictions, find means to give effective expression to their views. Men like these meet here to-night. Many others like them, scattered throughout the nation, will watch us to see what we will do. May we not hope that we shall utter some words that will give strength to the Administration, which, though it has much to cheer it, is yet certainly beset with trials. Perhaps the most severe of these is the attitude of some of the members of the party which brought it into power. It is not active hostility on their part, for that might brace the nerves and impart some of the joy which foemen feel at a struggle with worthy antagonists. It is the act of standing afar off and waiting which gives distress. When friends thus stand aloof, they may cause more pain than when they utter open rebuke. This state of things is in part inevitable. But the time has arrived for those who have passed through the period of doubt and uncertainty to give ringing cheers of assurance to those who are still behind. Such warmth of recognition I bespeak to-night, in behalf of the committee who called this meeting, for President Hayes and his constitutional advisers.

OFFICERS OF THE MEETING.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

William Cullen Bryant,	Jeremiah Pangburn,
Noah Davis,	Edward C. Ripley,
William E. Dodge,	Luther R. Marsh,
E. D. Morgan,	Samuel S. Palmer,
James Emott,	Charles P. Burdett,
Jackson S. Schultz,	Charles H. Graham,
William A. Booth,	A. J. Ditmas Boerer,
Daniel D. Lord,	Charles A. Peabody,
Theodore Roosevelt,	Van Rensselaer Cruger,
Henry G. Stebbins,	Daniel E. Sickles,
E. L. Fancher,	William B. Hoffman,
William H. Guion,	Richard H. Bowne,
George Cabot Ward,	James Hooker Hamersley,
Robert L. Kennedy,	James L. Elliott,
B. G. Arnold,	John E. H. Hyde,
William Allen Butler,	Floyd Clarkson,
Charles H. Russell,	William R. Stewart,
John A. Stewart,	Frederick Danne,
F. D. Tappen,	William Terwilliger,
Benjamin B. Sherman,	Andrew J. Campbell,
J. H. Van Alen,	Robert G. Cornell,
Vincenzo Botta,	Abram Quackenbush.
Albon P. Mann,	Oscar Tompkins,
Josiah M. Fiske,	Jonathan E. Cudlip,
Isaac Sherman,	William H. Townley,
James C. Carter,	Thomas E. Stewart,
S. B. H. Vance,	Chester H. Southworth,
William H. Webb,	James Kennedy,
James H. Roosevelt,	Allen H. Heath,
Henry J. Scudder,	Erastus F. Mead,
John Q. Jones,	D. G. Bacon,
Charles Watrous,	George Walker,
Cornelius R. Agnew,	W. F. Buckley,
Moses H. Grinnell,	Henry Stone,
Dorman B. Eaton,	C. E. Detmold,
William H. Fogg,	George W. Fuller,
L. M. Bates,	J. Warren Goddard,
Joseph H. Choate,	Egbert Guernsey,
Henry W. Bellows,	James M. Halstead,
Robert H. McCurdy,	Parker Handy,
Charles H. Russell,	Dexter A. Hawkins,
P. C. Calhoun,	Artemas H. Holmes,
John Jay,	T. B. Musgrave,
Daniel F. Appleton,	Thomas J. Owens,
F. H. Cossitt,	Franklin E. Paddock,
Legrand B. Cannon,	William Grosvenor,
William Borden,	Levi A. Dowley,
Elliot C. Cowdin,	Charles L. Brace,
John H. Hall,	Benjamin Brewster,
Elliot F. Shepard,	Wm. H. Thomson, M. D.,
Francis A. Stout,	James F. Dwight,
Fletcher Harper, Jr.,	Robert Sewell,
Salem H. Wales,	Alexander Shaler,
J. M. Bundy,	John Sloane,
John A. Weeks,	Theron G. Strong.
Samuel B. Ruggles,	Ellwood E. Thorne,
William E. Dodge,	Charles E. Whitehead,
Nathaniel P. Bailey,	Henry S. Wilson,
J. B. Kiddoo,	David Babcock,
Charles L. Tiffany,	Isaac O. Rhines,
James W. Pinchot,	William A. Dorley,
Sinclair Tousey,	Charles E. O'Hara,
James Grant Wilson,	J. D. Badgley,
Charles H. Woodruff,	Edward Gebhard,
Robert Anderson,	Dennis F. Burke,
Edward M. Townsend,	Walter Brown,
Cornelius N. Bliss,	Hugh N. Camp,
William L. Pomeroy,	William C. Church,
M. C. D. Borden,	T. B. Coddington,
Oliver Harriman,	Alfred W. Craven,
George Jones,	Thomas Hicks,
Frederick S. Winston,	Richard M. Hunt,
Charles S. Smith,	Morris K. Jesup,
A. G. Paine,	Eastman Johnson,
W. L. Strong,	J. Pierpont Morgan,
E. N. Tailer, Jr.,	William W. Parkin,
L. G. Woodhouse,	John H. Platt,
Freeman J. Fithian,	G. Haven Putnam,
Henry C. Robinson,	H. M. Rugglles,
Christopher Pullman,	E. W. Stoughton,
George H. Forster,	D. Lidig Suydam,
George B. Deane, Jr.,	David M. Van Nostrand,
George F. Merklee,	Benjamin S. Walcott,
Jesse Selligman,	Theodore Weston,
Albert G. Browne, Jr.,	Worthington Whittredge,
Richard Butler,	Walter H. Lewis,
Elial F. Hall,	George F. Baker,
E. H. Perkins, Jr.,	F. Einstein,
Henry F. Vail,	Joseph Hays,
William W. Astor,	George H

THE BOGUS CONFESSION.

TWEED'S REJECTED STATEMENT.

THE GLITTERING GENERALITIES THAT WERE OFFERED TO ATTORNEY-GENERAL FAIRCHILD—PLENTY OF ACCUSATION, BUT NO CORROBORATIVE TESTIMONY—THE "BOSS" UNFOLDS THE THIEVING METHODS OF THE RING—HOW THE VOUCHERS WERE STOLEN—THE ELECTION OF JUDGES ANDREWS AND FOLGER.

The *Herald* yesterday published what it declared to be a verbatim copy of the statement which William M. Tweed made through his counsel, John D. Townsend, to Attorney-General Fairchild. The statement was not made under oath, nor did it have a signature. It was examined by the Attorney-General and Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham, but as Mr. Tweed would not promise to furnish any testimony corroborative of his statements, the proposition to set him free for the information it contained was rejected. The first document submitted by Mr. Tweed to the Attorney-General after the exhibition of a hastily prepared and incorrect note or memorandum of the main items of the confession, was substantially as follows:

Mr. Tweed is willing to swear that the facts set forth by him are true, except such as he states upon information. He does not ask to have the indictments against him nolle prosequied, nor to be at present released from the judgment against him of $6,000,000. He only asks to be discharged from criminal arrest upon his own recognizance, and released from arrest upon the civil process which now holds him, and that the amount of money which he is able to restore be received as part settlement. This Mr. Tweed trusts the Attorney-General will consider a sufficient guarantee that he will fulfill any conditions which the Attorney-General may require of him in carrying out the promises which, as a condition of his discharge, he makes. Mr. Tweed agrees to go to any place designated by the Attorney-General for the purpose of giving evidence on behalf of the people, and to testify there to any and every thing within his knowledge relating to his past transactions in defrauding or aiding others to defraud the State or any part of it, or any person or persons, and to give evidence in detail, so far as he can, to any and every thing that he knows in regard to any and all persons with whom he has heretofore had illegal connections affecting any public or private interests, and will declare to nothing, nor will he decline to testify against anybody with whom he has been so connected, whether he may have been his most intimate friend or not. He says that he feels he is isolated from his former companions, who have held themselves aloof from him and denounced him, and offers to surrender all his real and personal property, and will make over to the State by full and general assignment all property in which he has been interested since 1870. He will furnish testimony in favor of the City in the narrow water meter suit, the O'Brien claim and the Nelson sewer and pipe contract suit; will transfer all the checks which he enumerates in an annexed schedule, by the use of which he thinks the return of a large amount of money could be enforced, and will appear as a witness when requested to do so by the Attorney-General. Mr. Tweed then tells how the Ring was composed. In effect, as he told it before the Committee of the Board of Aldermen. During the sessions of the Legislature most of the gentlemen who composed the Ring —Sweeny, Connolly, and Tweed especially—frequently met at the rooms of one or the other at the Delevan House, in Oakey Hall came when notified, and remained as long as he was required. At these meetings all matters affecting legislation for the City of New-York were discussed, and, when necessary to raise money to pass a bill or effect legislation in any way, A. D. Barber was consulted. Mr. Tweed was requested by these gentlemen to act as the cashier, and did so act, the disbursements being generally made by him upon advice or consultation with A. D. Barber, who took charge of the Assembly, and Mr. Tweed personally of the Senate.

The money was raised by notes of one or more of these gentlemen, payable at the bank of some one other of these gentlemen and discounted, which notes were to be and afterward were paid by moneys obtained from the City Treasury, for which little or no consideration was ever given. Mr. Tweed has several such notes in his possession at the present time of over $100,000, and which the books of the Broadway Bank should show many others; they were always for large amounts. Money was also raised by sending for or to persons who had business dealings with the City, and notifying them how much money was required from them to pay for legislation; also heads of departments or their deputies were notified how money to be appropriated in the tax levy, to be expended by their departments, were notified how much was required from them, with the understanding with them that the money so advanced should be reimbursed to them by payments of bills for which little or no consideration was given to the City. The said heads of departments made and allowed such bills to be made up, and approved of the same knowing that they were fraudulent.

In 1871 the Commissioners for building the Court-house wanted $1,000,000 inserted in the tax levy of that year. Great opposition was manifested in the Legislature to this amount of appropriation, when, by agreement of Mr. James H. Ingersoll, one of the Court-house Commissioners, with Mr. Tweed, Mr. Tweed was authorized to pay 15 per cent. of the gross amount which he could secure to be inserted, to members of the Legislature, and Mr. Ingersoll placed the amount of that percentage, being $112,500, in Mr. Tweed's hands, being, as Mr. Tweed thinks, his [Ingersoll's] check for $100,000, payable to the order of W. E. King, and a subsequent payment to Mr. Tweed of $12,000, which amount Mr. Tweed paid to members of the Legislature through Mr. A. D. Barber and personally. This $112,000, which was 15 per cent. of the amount inserted in the tax levy which was $750,000, Mr. Tweed learned from Ingersoll was borrowed by the Court-house Commissioners (Messrs. Ingersoll, Coman, Norton and Walsh) from the Tenth National Bank in New-York City, and is part of the claim of said Tenth National Bank in its suit against the City. He then gives an account of the distribution of the money among the Ring members, the financial adjustment of the matter being left with Connolly and Tweed, who elected Watson and Woodward. Hugh Smith was the recognized agent of Hall, and James M. Sweeny and Hugh Smith the recognized agents of Peter B. Sweeny. After payment of a few bills, Hall was notified that it had required so much money to pass the charter, and for other legislation, that the different members would have to be content with 8 per cent. each, and that they received only that percentage thereafter, and Woodward and Watson were directed to pay Sweeny 10 per cent., Hall 5 per cent., Connolly 20 per cent., and Tweed 25 per cent. This was done without the knowledge of Hall or Sweeny, but with the knowledge of Tweed and Mr. Connolly. Oakey Hall had complained to Mr. Tweed that his percentage had not been properly adjusted, and refused to sign the warrants until the trouble was rectified. Mr. Sweeny had also spoken to Mr. Tweed in reference to Mr. Hall's interest, and also in regard to his own. The complaints were generally in regard to delays. Mr. Sweeny's interest in the Ring pantaloon finally turned toward the selection of candidates to hold Judicial positions. Mr. Hall was a general adviser and counselor in all legislative and other matters requiring legal skill and ingenuity. Mr. Connolly was the financier, and Mr. Tweed had general charge of all other matters.

BRIBING THE SENATORS.

Mr. Tweed then gives some account of the workings of the Board of Supervisors, which have been more fully described by the Aldermanic Committee, and then presents the following list of State Senators with whom he says he had dealings:

Thomas J. Creamer—Paid for votes for items in tax levy of 1868 or 1869, but cannot remember which.

John B. Van Pelten—Paid directly $20,000 in money for vote on the tax levy of New-York City for 1869. Mr. Tweed had but one dealing with him, and that was brought about by Mr. James M. Sweeny.

Stephen J. Williams—Republican, Twenty-fifth District, was paid various sums of money in cash, and through A. D. Barber.

Abner C. Mattoon—Republican, Twenty-first District, 1868-9. Mr. Tweed says he can only designate one transaction, and that was in regard to the tax levy of 1869, for which he paid him in bank bills $5,000 in Tweed's rooms at the Delavan House. Mr. A. D. Barber also paid him, at different times, for Mr. Tweed various sums of money.

William M. Graham—Democratic Senator, Tenth District, 1868 and 1869. This gentleman's votes were frequently purchased by Mr. Tweed, by cash and check.

George Bench—Democratic Senator, Fourteenth District, 1868 and 1869. Mr. Tweed paid this Senator for his votes on different matters, and especially for insertions in the tax levy of 1869. He was paid in cash by Mr. Tweed personally.

John F. Hubbard, Jr.—Democratic Senator, Twenty-third District, 1868, 1869, 1870, and 1871. Mr. Tweed has personally paid to this man, at different times, sums of money in cash to control his vote. He remembers particularly giving him $20,000 for his vote on the Tweed Charter in 1870.

W. J. Humphrey—Republican Senator Thirtieth District 1868 and 1869. Mr. Tweed has personally, and also through Mr. A. D. Barber, paid him large sums [sic] upon many occasions to control his vote upon matters of legislation. Mr. Tweed says that with the exception of Senators L. A. Edwards, of the First District; Henry C. Murphy, of the Third District; Asher P. Nichols, of the Thirty-first District; Lorenzo Morris, of the Thirty-second, Democrats, and A. S. Parker, of the Seventeenth District; John O'Donnell, of the Eighteenth District; Samuel Cam, Hall, of the Nineteenth; O. W. Chapman, of the Twenty-fourth, and Charles J. Folger, of the Twenty-sixth, Republicans, nearly, and he thinks all the other members of 1868 and 1869 were at times controlled in their votes for special privileges granted in various bills by having inserted in such bills the names of persons to represent them, which interests were often sold.

Samuel H. Frost—Democratic Senator, First District, 1870 and 1871, was often paid, Mr. Tweed says, large sums of money, personally and in bank notes, to control his vote.

Henry W. Genet—Democratic Senator from the Eighth District in 1868, 1869, 1870, and 1871. Mr. Tweed has very often paid him money, directly and also through Mr. Barber, to control his his votes, principally for insertion of items in the tax levy of the different years. Mr. Tweed has some of the checks paid to him.

M. Norton—Democratic Senator from the Fifth District, 1868, 1869, 1870, and 1871. Same remarks as in regard to Genet, except that Mr. Barber did not so frequently transact the business with him as he did with Genet. Mr. Tweed has checks in his possession given to Mr. Norton for such purposes.

William Cauldwell—Democratic Senator from the Eighth District in 1868, 1869, 1870, and 1871, for his vote in favor of legislation in matters affecting the City of New-York was given the position of Deputy Collector of Assessments for his partner, Mr. Whitney, with a proviso that fees should not be less than $20,000 per annum.

A. Bleecker Banks—Democratic Senator, Eighteenth District, in 1868, 1869, 1870, and 1871. This Senator agreed with Mr. Tweed to stand by him in his legislative measures, and to receive such remuneration therefor as Mr. Tweed should determine. Mr. Tweed did pay him for his services various sums of money, and has in his possession as corroboration his check, paid to him and indorsed by said Banks, for $5,000.

Isaiah Blood—Democratic Senator, Fifteenth District, 1870–71. Mr. Tweed paid him for his vote large sums of money, and has checks indorsed by Blood to corroborate his statement.

Norris Winslow—Republican Senator, Eighteenth District, in 1870–71. On one occasion in 1870, for the votes of William B. Woodin, of the Twenty-fifth; George Bowen, of the Twenty-ninth; James Wood, of the Twenty-sixth, and Theodore Miller, of the Twenty-seventh, Mr. Tweed paid Mr. Winslow, in the Delavan House in Albany, the sum of $200,000, to be equally divided between said five Senators. Mr. Tweed was brought into communication for this purpose with Mr. Winslow by Hugh J. Hastings. With each of the five Senators Mr. Tweed had personal conversation, and bargained directly with them for their votes and for the price he was to pay to Mr. Winslow for them. These gentlemen all voted in favor of the Tweed charter. Mr. Tweed also paid Mr. Winslow, for his vote in favor of giving the right to New-York to acquire land in Putnam County for water purposes, the sum of $5,000 in cash.

Augustus R. Elwood—Republican Senator from Twentieth District in 1870 and 1871. This man was frequently paid by Mr. Tweed large sums of money to control his votes on matters affecting New-York City, more particularly the charter of 1870. Mr. Tweed dealt with him personally and paid in bank bills.

William N. Brand—Republican Senator, Twenty-first District, in 1870 and 1871, and

Abraham B. Harpending—Republican Senator, Twenty-sixth District, in 1870 and 1871. These two last named were paid in the same manner by Mr. Tweed as Senator Elwood.

William B. Woodin—Republican Senator, Twenty-fifth District, 1870 and 1871. See remarks as to Senator Winslow.

Theodore L. Minier—Republican Senator, Twenty-seventh District, in 1870 and 1871. See remarks as to Senator Winslow.

George Bowen—Republican Senator, Thirtieth District, 1870 and 1871. See remarks on Winslow and Minier.

James Wood—Republican Senator, Thirtieth District, 1870 and 1871. See remarks on Winslow and Minier, which are applicable to this man. Mr. Tweed has also paid to Mr. Wood on the floor of the Senate Chamber $5,000 for a report on the amendment of the Code in reference to libel.

Mr. Tweed says that Mr. Alexander Frear, if immunity were promised to him, would be able and willing to divulge a great deal, especially in the Navarro suit. Tweed says that Frear was a partner of James W. Husted in supplying sand and gravel to the Park Department. Frear purchased votes for Mr. Tweed. Mr. Tweed gives an account of his manner of doing business with Barber, Van Vechten, Frear, Hastings, and George G. Jones, and is of the opinion that if security and immunity are promised to either of the above-named parties they will and can furnish very valuable corroborative evidence of money transactions had by Mr. Tweed through them with members of the Legislature.

THE NAVARRO WATER-METERS.

Mr. Tweed and Mr. Alexander Frear induced the passage by the Legislature of authority for the Department of Public Works to contract for the purchase and use of water-meters in the City of New-York. This legislation was procured by payment of money and promises of place, although at this time Mr. Tweed is unable to say what the specific legislation was, or who were the persons to whom money was given and promises made. The money was certainly paid and promises of place were made to Oakey Hall and A. D. Barber and others. After the adjournment of the Legislature, Frear called upon Mr. Tweed at the Department of Public Works, Mr. Tweed being then Commissioner, for the purpose of Mr. Tweed's further carrying out his part of the agreement. It was a part of the agreement was to obtain the approval of the registering capacities of the meters by the engineers of the departments. To do this a test was ordered by Mr. Tweed of that [the Navarro] and all other meters desirous of competing, and such test was to take place at the storage reservoir on the corner of Public Works, under the supervision of the Storekeeper of the yard, and examination by said engineers. The test did take place, and, by the action of Mr. Tweed's subordinates in the yard, the engineers decided in favor of the "Navarro." After that decision, Mr. Frear called on Mr. Tweed again and presented for his signature a contract with Navarro at prices named therein. Mr. Tweed declined to sign, and the matter was referred to Mr. Sweeny. A few days afterward, at Mr. Sweeny's house, No. 140 West Thirty-fourth-street, Mr. Sweeny handed Mr. Tweed the same agreement previously signed by him by Mr. Frear, saying, "It is all right! you have full power and authority to execute it, and do so, but first have a direct understanding with Mr. Frear what we are to have out of it." Mr. Tweed did have an understanding with Mr. Frear that as the bills from time to time should be approved by his office and by the Controller, 10 per cent. of the gross amount was to be paid to each—Peter B. Sweeny, B. B. Connolly, W. M. Tweed, and A. O. Hall—that no second approval of bill should be made on the second bill, unless the percentage had been paid on the first; and that the 10 per cent. commission should be paid by Navarro through Frear. Mr. Tweed never had any conversation with Navarro on the subject, but knew that Frear was actually his agent from two facts. Mr. Frear and Mr. Tweed were both stopping at the Delevan House at Albany, and Navarro frequently came and remained there a few days at a time, at which times he and Mr. Frear were very intimate, and whenever it was necessary to have explanations on the subject, which was occasionally the case, Frear would agree to send for Navarro, and then Navarro invariably came to Albany; and the other fact was that when legislation was had in regard to building the Manhattan Market, at the foot of Thirty-fourth-street, North River, in which Navarro was the principal man, Frear acted as his agent, and promised a certain amount of the market stock to Mr. Tweed, which promise was carried out and the stock delivered to Mr. Tweed, free of payment or assessments. The meters themselves, as Mr. Tweed has been told and believes, were utterly useless for the purpose intended, and the price agreed on far in excess of value or cost of manufacture. To affect the report of the engineers Mr. Tweed directed Mr. Joseph Hughes, then in charge of said yard, to visit the test-room at night, surreptitiously and with duplicate keys, and clear and clean the metres so that they would register what would appear as a perfect and thorough record of the quantity of water passing through. Hughes had discovered that these metres ceased registering after a certain amount of water passed through them, and knowing that Mr. Tweed desired to have a Navarro metre accepted, reported the fact to Mr. Tweed, and explained how he could remedy that defect, and it was then that Mr. Tweed gave him such directions. The fact can be proved if tested again. Mr. Hughes can be obtained as a witness.

Mr. Tweed then goes into an explanation of the Nelson sewer pipe contract, which was fully described before the Aldermanic Committee, and he says that the bill of E. Jones & Co. and Rogers, stationers, were made up regardless whether the items contained in them were delivered to the City or not. His explanation of the assignment of O'Brien's claim upon the City has already been fully related. The whole opening of the Ring developments arises from the fact that R. B. Connolly, then Controller, refused to pay this same claim of O'Brien. After the indictment for misdemeanor, commonly known as the omnibus indictment, had been tried the second time and Mr. Tweed was convicted, a few day's delay was granted before sentence was pronounced. During that interval Mr. Tweed was informed by Judge Fullerton, one of his counsel, that there was a provision of law which authorized the appointment by the court of two Trustees, who would have power to take possession of his property, and exercise all the rights which he had had. This alarmed Mr. Tweed, and by the advice of Judge Fullerton he transferred various pieces of his property to parties, among whom were several of his counsel. He also at that time, in accordance with advice given by his counsel, destroyed nearly all his memoranda of accounts, bank books, stock, and other evidences of his previous transactions with members of the Ring and others. These were burned in Mr. Tweed's office, in Lane-street, by himself, assisted by his son William, Mr. S. F. Dewey, F. Kuhn, John C. Halligan, and W. Edelston, all of whom were connected with Mr. Tweed, in his employ and pay. The comparatively few papers which were not then in the office and not immediately accessible are the only data from which Mr. Tweed has been enabled to make up the schedule annexed to his statement. Mr. Tweed thinks that if immunity was granted to William E. King he would corroborate most of Tweed's statements about the fraudulent transactions in the Department of Public Works. Cornelius Corson, who is now under indictment, was clerk to Mr. Tweed when Mr. Tweed was Chairman of the Committee on Municipal Affairs at Albany, and was one of the managing Directors in the New-York Printing Company. If promised immunity, he would be of immense service by individualizing members of the Senate and Assembly with whom Mr. Tweed had financial relations, and also be able, probably, to state specifically the bills for the passage of which money was paid by Mr. Tweed, and particularly in regard to members paid for passage of what was known as the Tweed Charter and the legislation of 1870 and 1871. The transactions of the New-York Printing Company are referred to, but there is nothing new in Tweed's revelations.

TWEED'S REAL ESTATE.

Mr. Tweed gives a schedule of his real estate purchases since 1868, with maps of the same, amounting to $2,423,600. The amount realized by Mr. Tweed from the sale of it was $1,237,460. From the time of its purchase up to December, 1872, Mr. George E. Demorest, now in New-York, was his agent, and had entire charge of the same. In December, 1872, it was all transferred and deeded to Mr. Tweed's son, Richard M. Tweed, for the purpose of enabling him to qualify as bail for Mr. Tweed. Since that time it has been mainly under charge of Mr. S. F. Dewey and Mr. W. Edelston, the latter having been one of Mr. Tweed's counsel. Much of the property has been sold by these gentlemen, and the schedule referred to is made by memoranda furnished them at this time and one furnished by Mr. Demorest at the time of the transfer to Mr. R. M. Tweed. In consequence of the proceedings in law against Mr. Tweed but a comparatively small amount of the value of this property has ever been received by Mr. Tweed, the same having been eaten up by various transfers, commissions, back taxes and assessments. Mr. Tweed has owned no real estate whatever since 1870, or had any interest in any way, legal or equitable, outside of what is set forth in the schedule hereto annexed and above referred to, except 112 lots in Long Island City, in Queens County, the present value of which he can furnish no estimate of, and two pieces of property in Putnam County, with valuable water rights which to the City of New-York must be of great value. Mrs. Tweed owns at Greenwich, in Connecticut, a farm of 75 acres, with house and outbuildings, which, with furniture, &c., is worth not more than $50,000, but which, under favorable circumstances, would not realize, if sold, $25,000. The greater part of the property, about 30 acres, and upon which all the buildings are now located, was purchased long prior to 1870, and, as Mr. Tweed thinks, as early as 1865, in the name of Mrs. Tweed, for the sum of $11,000, and the title was never held by him. The balance of about 45 acres is farm land, and has never been used for any other purpose, and was bought in 1869 or 1870, and would probably bring, if sold, about $250 per acre in good times. Mr. Tweed's wife and four children now reside on the place. Since 1869 Mr. Tweed has not transferred to any member of his family or to any other person, either absolutely or in trust, any real estate which is not detailed in the schedule hereto annexed, excepting the lots in Long Island City, which were transferred to his nephew, Alfred Tweed, three or four years since, without consideration, but which will be restored at any time upon application. For the purpose of enabling his son Richard to become one of the bondsmen for the bail of $1,000,000 exacted from him, all the real estate Mr. Tweed was possessed of was deeded to him, excepting the Putnam County property and the lots in Queens County, and with all the effort which was then made to attain the valuation of the property at the highest figure it could only be estimated at about $1,000,000, and that was the amount only in which he could justify. Mr. Tweed says that his personal property at no time has exceeded in the floating obligations of the Ring of the amount realized from the sales of personal and real property the following amounts were lost and expended:

Lost in Metropolitan Hotel	$600,000
Paid his counsel for legal services	300,000
Sundry expenses in trials outside of counsel	100,000

Mr. Tweed says that his outside speculations, such as in Wall-street, have been about even as to loss and profit.

CHECKS, DRAFTS AND NOTES.

Mr. Tweed then, gives a list of checks, notes, drafts, loans, donations, lawyers fees, investments, and charities, occupying several columns of space, the amounts represented being in gross as follows:

Thomas Coman	$2,525 00	Sewell & Pierce	$1,000 00
James Hayes	20,383 00	W. Richardson	9,100 00
M. M. Pomeroy	38,900 00	A. Ward	2,288 15
M. Gross	150 00	A. D. Purtell	500 00
C. E. Loew	15,625 00	R. B. Bradford	1,000 00
A. J. Garvey	77,188 00	John Decker	1,500 00
Henry Smith	104,641 48	H. J. Hastings	31,030 00
W. Walsh	10,979 66	John Fox	5,766 00
E. A. Woodward	40,337 63	M. Norton	11,250 00
John Cox	600 00	D. Burns	350 00
Harry Howard	1,209 64	W. Gayte	1,925 00
C. B. Woodruff	100 00	Wilson Small	1,032 36
Douglas Taylor	600 00	Thomas Shiels	5,200 00
Geo. H. Purser	77,188 00	H. W. Genet	44,166 00
A. Muller	1,500 00	J. H. Ingersoll	24,617 00
Walter Rocke	45,784 00	Terene Farley	11,415 00
Richard Shay	200 00	C. Corson	24,558 24
S. Shook	2,183 00	Thomas Forsyth	9,100 00
Mrs. David-son	14,018 38	C. O. Callaghan	500 00
C. Campbell	500 00	J. P. Solomon	50 00
A. Willman	1,000 00	E. Murrene	907 01
Eugene Kelly	400 00	John Nesbitt	1,000 00
J. F. Valentine	1,830 37	E. Cuddy	400 00
M. C. Murphy	1,750 00	Isaiah Rynders	400 00
John C. Jacobs	1,725 00	John Scott	1,500 00
James P. Pierce	1,500 00	John Hogan	122 00
J. Blair	1,493 92	J. J. Keyser & Co	7,550 80
J. H. Keyser	1,592 30	Wm. Cauldwell	4,288 88
R. B. Connolly	412,070 60	A. B. Banks	6,000 00
besides note of R. B. C., Hugh Smith, to order of Tweed, indorsed by Tweed for	100,000 00	W. Hitchman	100 00
J. O. Brien	28,000 00	W. Dodge	425 00
John Galvin	1,500 00	J. H. Crump	325 00
John McQuade	275 00	C. C. J. Flynn	500 00
Bryan Reilly	1,000 00	John Wilder	350 00
Jas. A. Farrell	500 00	P. Monaghan	500 00
W. D. Murphy	2,900 00	Peter Masterson	500 00
John Murray	5,000 00	George Beach	500 00
Thos. Murphy	9,000 00	O. W. Brennan	870 00
C. H. Ryman	1,950 00	J. J. Bradley	500 00
Felix Murphy	235 50	John McMichael	1,000 00
George O. Jones	2,000 00	James Reilly	131 92
C. C. Swan	100 00	C. M. Clancey	650 00
C. F. Norton	41,593 78	M. Haley	350 00
J. H. Richmond	84,000 00	T. Duffy	1,500 00
N. M. Graham	50,000 00	W. Furlong	100 00
Isaiah Blood	37,500 00	Nicholas Muller	1,450 00
Alex. Frear	2,600 00	J. Dowling	4,225 00
A. A. Fiegar	3,000 00	F. Brennan	7,000 00
W. L. Graham	5,000 00	Morgan Jones	700 00
E. Patrick	800 00	Jay Gould	6,285 00
William Clark	1,425 00	A. B. Taylor	1,250 00
C. B. Ransom	925 00	A. D. Parker	48,100 00
Albany Argus	4,000 00	James Watson	1,150 00
J. M. Sweeny	221,436 59	E. Jones & Co	40,450 00
B. B. Sweeny	222,536 59	Rogers	9,500 50
Hugh Smith	348,009 68	N. Y Prg Co	5,000 00
A. Van Vechten	56,000 00	*Democrat* n'p'r	1,596,725 16
Total			

The list appears to be one of all payments made by Mr. Tweed, both officially and in a private capacity, and those considered by him to be most valuable have been since been made public through Carolan O'Brien Dunn.

A SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT.

The first statement was regarded by the Attorney-General and his advisers as insufficient, and as bearing on its face evidence that it was not the full and frank confession as to his accomplices in crime which Tweed had promised in his well known letters of supplication to Mr. Charles O'Conor. Mr. Tweed hearing this fact, supplemented his first confession by a second paper, in which he gave an account similar to that recently made before the Aldermen of his connection with the Erie Railway and the Central Railroad.

Mr. Tweed says that in a conversation with A. Oakey Hall, then Mayor, relative to the examination of the vouchers by the sub-committee associated with the Committee of Citizens, of which William A. Booth was Chairman, Mr. Hall informed Mr. Tweed that if the vouchers were not examined it would tend to, and would probably, break down the prosecutions against the Ring. Mr. Tweed thereupon consulted with Mr. N. J. Cook, who was then an attache of the Department of Public Works and the head of the bureau therein, as to the possibility of obtaining access to and destroying said vouchers. Mr. Cook examined the Controller's office and reported to Mr. Tweed that he believed the vouchers could be obtained and destroyed, and said he would leave the matter in his hands and he would attend to it. It was subsequently ascertained that the committee had called upon Mr. Connolly, the Controller, to produce the vouchers. Mr. Connolly being cognizant of what was going to take place, requested and obtained the delay of a few days, during which time Mr. Cook, as he informed Mr. Tweed, obtained access to the rooms of the Controller and carried away and destroyed the vouchers. Who, if any one, was engaged with him in the enterprise, Mr. Tweed is not informed, as Mr. Cook declined to state.

In regard to Mr. Thurlow Weed, Mr. Tweed says that after his conviction upon the omnibus indictment for misdemeanors this gentleman called upon him at the Tombs and tendered his services in any way as a mediator between Mr. Tweed and the prosecutory powers, and that Tweed was advised by Weed, Louis Kaufmann, Joseph Rolle, Edward Junker, Jacob J. Kissinger, H. M. Wright, Francis Litchfield, William S. Miller, Charles N. Miller, Bartlett H. Engelke, Parker H. Mason, Osborne Holland, N. E. Lytle, and Edward A. Boury.

CUSTOM-HOUSE CHANGES.

Gen. George Nichols, Deputy Surveyor, tendered his resignation to the Collector yesterday in obedience to a request from the Secretary of the Treasury. The supposed reason of the request is that Gen. Nichols passed Señor Fuentes' ecclesiastical vestments on representation of Inspector Laird that Fuentes was a priest, that the goods were intended for private use, and that they were in transit to South America. The practice has been in such cases, where the duties would be trivial, to do as the General did. His removal is unfavorably received in Government circles in this City. He fought bravely throughout the war of the rebellion, rose from the humble position of night watchman through the various grades to the position of Deputy Surveyor, and was considered as one of the most efficient and honest officers in the New-York Customs service. It is argued that it was not his fault if his subordinate deceived him. Capt. Bracket, Special Treasury Agent, received a letter from Secretary Sherman yesterday tendering him the vacant Deputy Surveyorship. He declined the honor, on the ground that he could be more useful to the Government in his present position.

A TEXAS RAILROAD COMPANY'S FUNDS.

John J. Cisco, the banker, was examined in the office of Messrs. Shipman, Barlow, Larocque & Macfarland, yesterday, in the suit brought by the Union Trust Company against the Houston and Texas Central Railway Company. The latter company is indebted to the amount of nearly $250,000 to the Trust Company, and Mr. Cisco's firm recently advertised that they would pay the coupons of the consolidated bonds of the Texas Company. Messrs. Miller & Peckham, the counsel for the Trust Company, then obtained an attachment against the funds of the Texas Company in the hands of the Messrs. Cisco. The latter certified, however, that they had no funds of the Texas Company in their possession, and Messrs. Miller & Peckham then obtained an order for the examination of Mr. Cisco. The latter yesterday testified that he was given $125,000 by Mr. Whitney, the President of the Texas Company, in trust, for the payment of the coupons of the latter corporation. The testimony will be filed in a day or two, and proceedings will then probably be taken against the Messrs. Cisco, if such are found tenable.

A CHASE AFTER RIVER PIRATES.

Roundsman Jones and two patrolmen of the Harbor Police, while at Pier No. 45 North River early yesterday morning, noticed three row-boats being pulled rapidly in the direction of Pier No. 47. The officers at once gave chase, when two of the boats turned back. The third, however, which was manned by four men, kept on, and when it reached Pier No. 47 its four occupants landed and fled. The officers fired several shots at the fleeing men, but were unable to effect their arrest. On examining the boat it was found to contain 25 bundles of salmet of four bolts each. The goods were subsequently identified as having been stolen from the pier of the Bremen steam-ships, at the foot of Third-street, Hoboken. It is supposed that the two boats which turned back were also laden with goods stolen from the same pier. The Police claim to know the thieves, and feel confident of effecting their capture.

LAW REPORTS.

NEGRO RUFFIANS ON TRIAL.

THE NOTORIOUS JEFF SAUNDERS AND A COMPANION ARRAIGNED FOR CUTTING AN ANTAGONIST WITH A RAZOR.

The notorious negro desperado Jefferson Saunders and a companion named Robert Cromwell were placed on trial for felonious assault by Assistant District Attorney Bell yesterday, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. On the night of Sept. 6, Saunders, Cromwell, and two other negroes entered Knubel's beer saloon, No. 134 Sixth-avenue, and conducted themselves in a disorderly manner. The bar-tender asked them to desist, whereupon one of them threatened to "lick" him, and a fight ensued. In the excitement one of the negroes fired a pistol, and Charles E. Marshall, who happened to be in the store at the time, stepped forward and endeavored to throw oil upon the troubled waters. Saunders resented this interference, and turning on Marshall cut him on the right arm, inflicting a terrible wound six inches deep. At the same moment, Cromwell seized him by the other arm and inflicted a wound three inches long. Marshall seized the pistol, which had fallen from the grasp of its possessor, and tried to defend himself, but the weapon fell powerless from his hand. The negroes then fled, and Marshall was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where he was confined for a month. Saunders and Cromwell eluded the Police, but were finally captured while endeavoring to escape to New-Jersey. On the trial, yesterday, the above facts were proved by Assistant District Attorney Bell. Cromwell, who said he was a "barber and cook," denied all knowledge of the cutting. Saunders said that "Jeff" had admitted to him that he had done it. Saunders, with an air of the most impudent bravado, acknowledged that he had done the stabbing, but pleaded self-defense as an excuse. He stated that Marshall had assaulted him with a chair, and had levied on him with a pistol at which he had presented it to interfere, and drew his razor, giving Marshall a cut on the arm; as the latter did not desist, he thought to "give it to him a little stronger," and inflicted the cut on the other arm. On cross-examination by Mr. Bell Saunders admitted that he had served a term in Sing Sing for cutting Thomas Cox with a razor, in a terrible bar-room row in Broome-street, and had also been sent to the Penitentiary for assaulting Police Captain McDonnell, of the Eighth Precinct. The case will be continued to-day, when Recorder Hackett will charge the jury.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The following cases were argued to-day:

No. 380—*Shields vs. the State of Ohio.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Ohio.—In 1851 the Junction Railroad Company and the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad Company consolidated, forming the Cleveland and Toledo Company. This latter company consolidated with the Lake Shore Railway Company, and formed the Lake Shore Railroad Company, and this company, still calling itself the Lake Shore Railway Company, notwithstanding its proposed change of name, consolidated with the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Company, forming the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Company. Shields, a conductor on that part of the road originally chartered by the Junction Company, ejected a passenger for refusing to pay certain fare in excess of 3 cents per mile, allowed by the charter of that company, was tried for an assault, and the charter right was pleaded as the defense, the present company taking the position that it was possessed of all the rights of the various companies which had been consolidated in forming it. The court, however, ruled that under the laws of Ohio the consolidation created a new corporation, bound by all subsequent enactments of the State, and that, consequently, as the act of 1873 had prohibited rates in excess of 3 cents per mile, there was no right to collect such excess. Under this ruling there was a verdict of guilty, and the case comes up for examination as to the surrender of old charter rights by the consolidation, and that the act of 1873 is, therefore, an attempt on the part of the State to impair the contract made with the original company, and being such it is in conflict with the Federal Constitution, forbidding any State to make laws impairing such vested rights. James Mason for plaintiff in error; Shellabarger & Wilson for defendant.

No. 2—*Keystone Bridge Company vs. The Phœnix Iron Company et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.—This was an action at law to recover damages for infringing certain letters patent belonging to the appellants, one being for an improvement in iron truss bridges, and the other for an improvement in wrought-iron bridges, the allegation being that they were offering to construct bridges on the principles involved in the patents. The court found that the appellees had only made the iron, and were in no wise responsible for its use in erecting the bridges in question, which was the work of others; and that as they assumed no responsibility concerning the wrongful acts of the bridge-builders, such a responsibility could not be imputed to them. Conformity with the wrongful acts could not be inferred from the exercise of the legal right of manufacturing iron. This view of the facts is contested by the appeal, the appellants reiterating that the appellees are offering to construct bridges on the principles covered by the patents. Henry Baldwin for appellants; George Harding for appellees.

In the Supreme Court of the United States to-day, on motion of George Harding, John A. Stanley, of San Francisco, Cal.; on motion of Solicitor-General Phillips, Lyman D. Gilbert, of Harrisburg, Penn.; on motion of E. W. Stoughton, I. P. Christiancy, of Lansing, Mich., were admitted to practice as attorneys and counselors of this court.

No. 15—*Samuel O. Cook, plaintiff in error, vs. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.*—On motion of J. H. Ashton, passed on account of sickness.

No. 2—*The Keystone Bridge Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The Phœnix Iron Company.*—The argument of this cause was continued by Henry Baldwin, of counsel for the plaintiff in error, and by George Harding for the defendant in error, and concluded by Henry Baldwin for the plaintiff in error.

No. 3—*Gideon Putnam et al., appellants, vs. Charles E. St. John, Trustee, &c.*—This cause was argued by S. A. Huff, of counsel for the appellants, and submitted on printed arguments by Henry Crawford for the appellee.

No. 7—*John G. Blount, plaintiff in error, vs. R. C. Windley.*—This cause was argued by Solicitor-General Phillips, of counsel for the defendant in error, and submitted on printed arguments by Joseph G. Davis for the plaintiff in error.

No. 9—*John P. Verree and William A. Mitchell, plaintiffs in error, vs. J. Wilcox Brown et al.*—Dismissed with costs under the nineteenth rule. The court was then adjourned till to-morrow.

SUITS BETWEEN HUSBAND AND WIFE.

A number of matrimonial actions were before the courts in one shape or another yesterday. Among the number of such suits was that brought by John V. Kelly against Ellen Kelly. These persons were married in November, 1874. The plaintiff brings the suit to annul the marriage, on the ground of a previous marriage of the defendant to a man named Dean who is still living. The defendant in her answer admits her marriage to Dean, but says that after living six months with the latter she discovered that he had a prior wife living. On making this discovery she left him. She consulted with Archbishop Williams, of Boston, who informed her that her marriage with Dean being null, her position was the same as though she had never been married. On this, believing herself freed from the matrimonial yoke, she married Kelly. She applied to Judge Barrett for alimony and counsel fee yesterday, and decision was reserved. Charles S. Spencer appears for Kelly, and John D. Pannes is counsel for the wife.

Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday rendered a decision on a motion for alimony and counsel fee in the suit for absolute divorce brought by Richard W. Hayward against Lizette Hayward. The parties were married in April, 1873, and have two children. Mr. Hayward charges his wife with breaking her marriage vows. She denies the accusation and makes a similar charge against him. In her petition for alimony and counsel fee she sets forth that her husband is a shipping and commission broker, and is able to pay money for her support

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.
Held by Van Brunt, J.

No. 431—Rowe et al. vs. Guillaume et al.
1177—Folsom, &c., versus Farley.
894—Young et al. vs. State Line S. S. Co., (Lim.)
316—Dilleber vs. Home Life Insurance Co.
872—Reid vs. The N. Y. Gas-light Co.
840—Eagan vs. Tucker.
491—Van Nostrand vs. Cyprus.
1114—Newlin vs. Boston and A. R. R. Co.
1119—Ackley vs. Westervelt.
1123—Bock vs. Murphy.
1140—Greer vs. Curley.
1141—Brown vs. Husted, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Held by Barrett, J.

No. 93—Wetmore vs. Hegeman
94—Tartar vs. Small.
98—The Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Olin.
113—Rambler vs. Steiner.
127—Cochran vs. The N. Y. Fire Escape Co.
199—Parker vs. Baxter.
205—Barclay vs. Jewett, &c
214—Marx vs. De Courcey.
248—Williams vs. Gillies.
263—Haunrath vs. Bossong.
270—Leigh vs. Callaghan.
271—Schermerhorn versus Crawford.
303—The Credit Co. of London vs. Stockwell.
304—Gilman vs. Hatch.
311—Matter of Hecht.
315—Tyng vs. Halstead.
337—Parsons vs. Gray.
354—Stewart vs. Hovey.
356—Heatherton vs. Heatherton.
360—Stewart vs. Hovey.
361—Matter of Marks.
362—Payne vs. White.
383—Hedloe vs. Huribut.
391—Sent vs. Bergen.
402—Hagar vs. Clark, of Assessment Cases.
97—Matter of Prot. Epis. Public School.
103—Matter of Kerr.
104—Matter of Duffy.
105—Matter of Meyer.
106—Matter of Ross.
107—Matter of Ragsdale.
122—Matter of Walters.
124—Matter of Bell.
125—Matter of Carleton.
126—Matter of Weber.
135—Matter of Gram.
136—Matter of Gerdes.
137—Matter of Hanman.
138—Matter of 65 Hitman.
139—Matter of Terrell.
141—Matter of Baudeuriel.
145—Matter of Pompkins.
150—Matter of Welsh.
170—Matter of Mechanics' and Traders' Bank.
193—Matter of Lynch.
197—Matter of Coggill.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Freedman, J.

No. Demurrers.
8—Kingsbury et al. vs. Garden et al.
9—Kingsbury vs. Lassell et al.
Issues of Fact.
45—Spies vs. Damm.
73—Platt, &c., vs. Quigg et al.
97—Garth vs. Weber.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Freedman, J.

No. Demurrers.
270—Torrey vs. Grant Locomotive Works.
355—Connor vs. Schaffner.
376—American Nat. B'k vs. Wheelock.
384—Patrons' Paint Co. vs. Noyes et al.
549—Baker et al. vs. Simpson et al.
305—Robertson vs. Bennett.
389—Sackett et al. vs. Conner.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Curtis C. J.

No. 713—First Nat. B'k of Hartford vs. Matthews.
722—Schuring et al. vs. Beach.
435—Julian vs. Smith.
59—Mohr vs. Boyden.
238—Morgan vs. McVickar et al.
699—Kraushead vs. Campbell et al.
731—McGuiney vs. Campbell et al.
751—Claflin et al. vs. Friedman et al.
752—O'Regan et al. vs. N. Y. Floating Elev. Co.
753—East River Nat. Bank vs. Felton et al.
754—Smith vs. Sullivan.
755—Adams vs. Mulford.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.
Held by Sanford, J.

No. 277—Heyman vs. Marx.
626—Isaacs vs. The N. Y. Plaster Works.
90—Ryan vs. Larkin.
860—McClave vs. Hart.
133—Kuhn et al. vs. W. U. Tel. Co.
287—Parker vs. Connor, &c.
469—Vanderkoest vs. Herman.
693—Schiffman vs. Kuhn.
696—Gifford et al. vs. Crosher et al.
702—St. Nicholas Nat. B'k vs. Savery et al.
39—Julian vs. O'Brien.
76—Howland et al. versus Murphy.
289—Lord vs. The Mayor, &c.
492—Ormes vs. Dauchy et al.
518—White vs. Mealio et al.
620—Berrick vs. Welch et al.
729—Lansen et al. vs. Manhattan Gas-light Co.
730—Wotten vs. Wise.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.
Held by Robinson, J.

No. ——Case on—Story vs. N. Y. Elevated R. R. Co.
24—Thein et al., &c., vs. Fink et al.
36—Feuchtwanger vs. Cottenet et al.
9—Campbell vs. McEwen et al.
5—Allen, &c., vs. Louderback, Jr., et al.
7—Hennessy et al. vs. Wheeler et al.
8—Hennessy et al. versus Gallman.
18—Moses vs. Steindler,
20—Robertson, &c., versus Brennan et al.
95—Ferguson vs. Marshall et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by C. P. Daly, C. J.

No. 1636—Mayorga vs. Nissen.
1106—Hanson vs. Clausen.
1953—Henry vs. Potana.
820—Bernstein, &c., vs. Jackson.
1350—Snitger vs. The Mayor, &c.
336—Denney vs. Grennan.
486—Maloney vs. The Mayor, &c.
720—Levy vs. Houchin.
1059—Clark vs. Mechanics' National Bank.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Larremore, J.

No. 1224—Dilleber vs. Knick. Ice Ins. Co.
788—Eisner vs. Morgan.
1285—Kreman vs. Falck.
587—Gross vs. Trimble.
1220—Kars vs. Conco.
1326—Baner vs. Rogers.
1350—Singer vs. Mayor et al
1157—Loudon vs. Morgan.
1386—Kling vs. Second Ref. Presbyterian Con.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.
Held by J. F. Daly, J.

No. 1333—Rosenthal, &c., vs. Haas &c.
1363—McKenzie vs. Wilkeson.
622—Samuels vs. Sturman.
2004—Gsillotel versus The Mayor, &c.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.
Held by Hackett, Recorder.

—Gallagher and John Nolen, felonious assault and battery.
Charles McManie, felonious assault and battery.
Fleming Jackson, felonious assault and battery.
John Kleah, burglary.
James Smith and James Hennessy, grand larceny.
Ernest Schmidt, grand larceny.
Mary Morton, grand larceny.
Yultus Levi, grand larceny.
Henry Urich and Eugene Sullivan, burglary.
John Lahey and Oscar Petterson, burglary.
Mary Kader, grand larceny.
William Murphy, grand larceny.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.
Held by Sutherland, J.

Louis Reno, homicide.
Jacob Fay, felonious assault and battery.
William Grant, felonious assault and battery.
James Quinn, felonious assault and battery.
Michael Heffernen, felonious assault and battery.
Michael Kelly, felonious assault and battery.
Charles Mountie, grand larceny.
Michael Pollock, petit larceny.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 10.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

600 Del. & Hud.....42
100 do.....41⅞
100 do.....41⅝
300 do.....s3. 41⅝
100 do.....41⅝
800 do.....41¾
10 do.....41¾
100 do.....42
2100 Quicksilver pf.....s3. 42
100 do.....43
300 do.....42½
200 do.....42
100 Mich. Central.....64⅜
550 do.....64⅝
300 do.....64⅝
200 do.....64⅝
200 do.....64¾
100 do.....64¾
2700 Western Un.....84⅜
100 do.....84¼
700 do.....84¾
800 do.....84
200 do.....s3. 83⅞
100 do.....b3. 84
1200 do.....83⅞
600 do.....83⅝
200 do.....83⅝
200 do.....83⅝
100 Mariposa.....c. 2½
100 do.....b.c. 1¾
100 Quicksilver.....b.c. 22
300 do.....22½
100 Ont. Silver.....b.c. 19¾
100 Quicksilver pf.....42
25 do.....b.c. 42⅞
200 do.....41¾
400 do.....41¾
200 do.....41⅞
200 do.....41⅞
100 do.....41¾
200 do.....41¾
100 do.....s3. 41¾
20 do.....41¾
200 do.....41¾
100 do.....41¾
100 do.....41¾
100

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 11, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MARRIAGE—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. H. Beckett, Miss Effie Germon.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—STRUCK OIL—Miss Maggie Moore, Mr. J. C. Williamson.

GILMORE'S GARDEN—GRAND CONCERT AND SUMMER NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENT.

PARK THEATRE—THE CRUSHED TRAGEDIAN—Mr. E. A. Sothern.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE JIBBENAINOSAY—Mr. F. B. Warde.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—BURLESQUE, MINSTRELSY, &c.—Messrs. Coot White, Dave Reed.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—BURLESQUE AND NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, AND COMICALITIES.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH, MAGNALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and Evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—FAIR AND EXHIBITION OF PRODUCTS AND MECHANISM.

THEATRE FRANCAISE.—LE FEU AU COUVENT—LA POUDRE AUX YEUX.

BROOKLYN RINK.—ROLLER SKATING AND PROMENADE CONCERT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, for the Middle Atlantic States, partly cloudy weather and rain areas, warm southerly, veering to colder north-west winds, falling, followed by rising barometer.

Fuller returns from Ohio make the Democratic victory in that State greater than was supposed yesterday. The Republicans at Columbus concede 25,000 majority; the Democrats claim 30,000, and are likely to prove correct. The Legislature stands at present advices, Democrats, 67 in the House and 25 in the Senate—total, 92; Republicans, 39 in the House, 10 in the Senate—total, 49; Working Men, 3 in the House. This would give the Democrats a majority on joint ballot of at least 40 over all. The falling off in the Republican vote is heaviest in the strongest Republican districts, and the dissatisfaction with Judge WEST'S unfortunate socialist expressions early in the canvass, as well as with the President's Southern policy, has been deepest in the Western Reserve.

We publish a summary of the so-called "confession" of TWEED which was given in full in yesterday's *Herald*. Assuming the authenticity of that document, its comparative worthlessness as evidence in a court of law will be obvious to the least intelligent reader. It contains but few "revelations" not already elicited by the Aldermanic Committee, and it may safely be affirmed that the release of TWEED in exchange for any such rigmarole of unauthenticated statements as those of the "confession" would have excited almost as much indignation as did the earliest exposures of the frauds which should long ago have sent him to State Prison. The supplementary statement, which was drawn out in reply to an objection that the original confession was deficient in fullness and frankness of detail, is a somewhat curious document. It treats of TWEED'S connection with the Erie and Central Railroads, with THURLOW WEED, JOHN T. HOFFMAN, and the election to the Court of Appeals of Judges FOLGER and ANDREWS. The question naturally arises, did TWEED desire to avoid all reference to those persons and corporations, and, if so, were the points of the supplementary statement suggested to him in the hope that he might say something which would prove as acceptable to certain Democrats at Albany as the previous "revelations" had proved to KELLY and his associates in New-York? His attempt to whitewash HOFFMAN is decidedly ludicrous, while his account of the little game by which FOLGER and ANDREWS were counted in is instructive though not new. But it would not be amiss to have some definite information as to the bearing which testimony on these points was supposed to have on the question of TWEED'S release.

The attentive reader of Democratic newspapers cannot have failed to notice that the peculiar and intimate organs of the late Mr. TILDEN are treating the candidate for Governor of New-Jersey with scant courtesy. Some of them have even taken occasion recently to sneer at that gentleman's military record, and to compare it unfavorably with that of the once-hated GRANT. Others discuss with more acuteness than kindness the political feasibility of a Gubernatorial candidate in one State "hailing" from another, while still others are making game of a Democratic nominee who advocates a large increase of the regular Army. It is impossible to resist the suspicion that the interests of Mr. TILDEN in the campaign of 1880 are not wholly disconnected with this concerted belittling of the New-Jersey hero. A candidate with many more negative virtues and far fewer positive faults than the candidate who was defeated last year is not likely to win favor in the eyes of the organs of Mr. TILDEN.

Gen. CUSTER'S remains were yesterday laid in the cemetery at West Point, with simple and impressive ceremonies, which were shared by the students of the Military Academy, with a large number of volunteer organizations. It would be difficult to think of a more fitting resting-place for the body of the young soldier, who was deeply attached to West Point, and who reflected so much credit upon the academy. It has recently been said by an English reviewer of considerable note that West Point was only open to the sons of rich families, and that it owed to this fact the distinction attained by many of its graduates. The career of Gen. CUSTER is proof of how completely untrue this view is, for the young cavalry General who won the most brilliant reputation of our civil war, was the son of a family by no means wealthy, and a most distinguished member of that West Point aristocracy whose title rests on courage, character, and military genius only. The country will not readily forget his noble service, and the history of his life will make its influence felt for many generations in the school.

M. GAMBETTA'S savage attack upon the MacMahon Government as an ally of the Clericals has brought out the Duc de Broglie in defense of the Marshal. The Duke is an old Orleanist, and so far as he has convictions, must regard the Ultramontanes with distrust and dislike, and it is distasteful to him to be pilloried so remorselessly as he has been by GAMBETTA and the Republican press as a mere tool of the priests and the Pope. He realizes, moreover, that, however the peasantry may respect the Church and the ministers of the Church, they have a horror of the priest in politics, because they have been taught to believe that his triumph would undo the work of '89, and throw the small landed properties back into the hands of the Church. The Duke accordingly tries to put the Clericals in the background, and to bring into prominence the Marshal, who is popular. But when he accuses the Republican Party, as at present organized, of being the hands of radicals, he recalls the words of M. THIERS on that point: "You are capable of saying it, Messieurs of the Ministry, but you do not believe it."

THE OHIO ELECTION.

The comments supplied from Washington only complicate the follies and mysteries of the Ohio election. If the result occasions no surprise in the Administration circles, why was principle sacrificed with the view of averting it? If it is traceable to causes which have gradually acquired strength sufficient to make it inevitable, why did the Republican managers add to foreordained defeat the disgrace involved in a wanton abandonment of convictions previously cherished? And if the President is able to extract consolation and even encouragement from the fact that the policy condemned by Republicans commends itself to Democrats, why should the Administration trouble itself to prevent Democratic success? If the Administration looks with complacency upon Democratic victory in a State where the President and the Secretary of the Treasury wield much personal influence, how shall we hereafter estimate the relationship of parties to the Administration, its *personnel* and policy? Finally, are we to conclude that the country has entered upon a modernized era of good feeling, the President caring more for the friendly professions of the party that labored to keep him out of his office than for the party that struggled to place him in it, and depending for his reward upon the magnanimity of partisan opponents rather than upon the honest appreciation of long-tried friends? These are not irrelevant inquiries, as at the first glance they might seem to be. They are closely connected with the history and mystery of the contest just over in Ohio, and they have an obvious bearing upon the future attitude of the Republican Party toward the Administration to which it gave existence.

Although Republicans generally are unable to treat as of little moment the loss of a State which, properly handled, might have been retained, they are not greatly surprised. Having seen their party's leaders in the State throw overboard all that has imparted strength and dignity to the organization, and descend to vulgar rivalry with the demagogism of their opponents, their interest in the success of the Republican ticket was of a languid character. A great opportunity has been wasted. The local record of the party identified it with sound principles and honorable purposes. It had achieved triumphs over inflationists and repudiators. It had refused to pander to the prejudices and passions of an ignorant multitude who imagined that the public faith might be violated with impunity, and that prosperity might be restored by the issue of a worthless currency. It had upheld distinctive principles as the basis of action toward the South, and had consistently urged the exaction of guarantees as preliminary to the withdrawal of Federal authority from the task which reconstruction had rendered obligatory. These are features of the policy for which Ohio Republicanism had strenuously contended. Suddenly, they were discarded. The convention held to formulate a platform and to nominate candidates came under the control of two demoralizing forces: one representing the wishes of the Administration in regard to its Southern policy; the other embodying all the evils of financial bad faith, with silver substituted for greenbacks. On the former question the convention surrendered its hold upon the convictions of the party it was supposed to represent; on the latter, it forfeited its claim to the respect of honest men. Mr. STANLEY MATTHEWS, reputed to hold confidential relations with the President, became the champion of principles abhorred by the best members of the Republican Party everywhere, and advocated measures leading to anarchy. To complete the series of blunders, Judge WEST, whose nomination for the Governorship Secretary SHERMAN had hurriedly approved, inaugurated the canvass with a declaration of Communism which excited general amazement and disgust. Judge WEST'S subsequent attempt to explain away the more offensive of his utterances could not re-establish confidence. There could be no respect for a candidate who ate one day the words spoken on another. Nor was Mr. SHERMAN'S Mansfield speech calculated to recover the ground lost on the currency question, or to neutralize the fact that the President's friend, MATTHEWS, was busily engaged in proving that in reference to finance Republicans and Democrats were substantially alike.

We cannot affect poignant regret at the end of all this pitiful demagogism, begun and carried on in the name of the Republican Party. The lesson is indeed a bitter one, but it is not unwholesome. One effect of it, let us hope, will be to prevent the repetition of an experiment which entails disgrace as well as disaster upon those who make it. Its success would have been a calamity because it would have given encouragement to the traders and tricksters of the party, in their attempt to make expediency supreme. As the case stands, the self-respecting members of the party have the satisfaction of knowing that the tactics they denounced led to the defeat that has occurred. The loss proved greater than the gain. Neither Judge WEST nor Senator MATTHEWS, with all their communistic tendencies, could entrap the votes which the "working men's movements," so-called, were designed to catch. And the inflationists and repudiators, pure and simple, were more ready to trust the Democracy, whose loyal antecedents were in their favor, than the Republicans, who had been locally identified with honest money. Meanwhile, tried and true Republicans who had borne the brunt of the battle before the party passed under the malign influence of the Matthews school of demagogues, stood aloof, waiting indignantly for the result which they had been unable to avert. In some districts, undoubtedly, the Greenback faction displayed unexpected strength. But, so far as our present information extends, the loss through this drain was inconsiderable in comparison with that which is traceable to apathy and distrust.

Much the larger part of this indifference among the Republicans must be attributed to the President's Southern policy. Of all the influences which have contributed to the defeat, this is the most potent. The veterans of the Western Reserve feel, rightly or wrongly, that the cause they cherished has been betrayed; and the feeling is visible, more or less distinctly, everywhere. It does not predominate, but it is sufficiently strong to leave a mark on election day. Of what avail is the assurance that the President's policy extorts praise from the Democracy? The fact remains that the Southern people do not allow the conciliatory acts of the Administration to wean them from their alliance with the Democratic Party, and that the Democrats, while hailing the President as a practical expounder of their views, continue to vote for their own candidates. Considering the subject only as one of principle, the President may refuse to be swayed by partisan predilections, even though the party be that to which he is indebted for the authority he exercises. If the South evinced its sympathy with him by sharing his non-partisan ideas of duty, the sensitiveness of Northern Republicans would be materially abated. The concessions, however, are as yet all on one side, and Republicans are divided in consequence. What the division may amount to, a few more defeats will enable all of us to understand.

THE COUNTERBLAST TO THE CONVENTION.

Last night's meeting was a highly respectable gathering of some of the best elements of New-York Republicanism. It came prepared to listen to a thorough indorsement of the policy of the Administration, and it was not disappointed. It probably expected to be treated to some lively personal retorts, and to some spicy political reminiscences, but these were wisely withheld. It adopted with enthusiasm a series of resolutions which are chiefly remarkable for what they do not say, and for the number of words with which they contrive to overlay a few simple propositions. It listened to one speech of remarkable eloquence and ability, and to others which were at least equal to it in statesmanlike moderation and in political tact and prudence. It ratified the ticket nominated at Rochester; it left on record a somewhat inadequate protest against the errors of the convention, and it dispersed. It may fairly be doubted whether the result was entirely worthy of the occasion.

If the resolutions as a whole are deficient in boldness, there is certainly no want of audacity in their opening proposition: "We rejoice in the recent and unquestionable evidences that every clause of the Constitution, as it is now established, is to-day accepted by an overwhelming majority of the citizens of the United States." Where are the "recent and unquestionable evidences" of so gratifying a state of things? Did the election of last November prove that the doctrine of equal rights for all as defined by the Constitution is accepted by an "overwhelming majority" of the people? What has occurred since then to show a radical change in opinion or practice on that question? Where is the proof that the negro can, in Mississippi, South Carolina, or Louisiana, vote for Republican candidates, assuming such to exist, with greater freedom from molestation than he did last November? Where is the proof even that an "overwhelming majority" of his fellow-citizens are united in the determination that the constitutional amendments which made him a citizen shall, at any cost, be enforced in their letter and their spirit. We submit that the first resolution of last night's meeting involves an assumption totally unwarranted by the facts. However much we may desire that it should be true, it certainly cannot be made so by any amount of vague wishes or unsupported assertions.

The testimony to the personal character of the President conveyed in the resolutions is appropriate if somewhat turgid in style, and not particularly happy in its reference to the "whole nation" as "reconstructed." The fidelity of the President to his own pledges and those of the party in favor of civil service reform might have been still more decidedly approved, and the last resolution but one might have been advantageously omitted. Whatever may be "the beneficent results of the 'tidal wave' that is to lift us above our present distresses," they would have figured to more purpose in a stump speech than the sober expression of the deliberate judgment of a body of intelligent men on questions of public policy. The indorsement of the State ticket nominated at Rochester is frank, full, and satisfactory. A great blunder was made in the failure to refer to the constitutional amendments. The silence of the resolutions on that point was undoubtedly due to reasons much more creditable than those which induced the Convention to ignore them. But it will tend to the party detriment for all that, and be used as another argument to show that Republicans are as much disposed as Democrats to take refuge in cowardly evasion when dealing with proposals for the limitation of universal suffrage within its own sphere.

The speech of Mr. CURTIS, which will be regarded as the most interesting part of the proceedings, will rank as one of his most successful efforts. Its taste and temper are alike excellent, and it avoids exaggerated and fulsome eulogy of the President as carefully as it does ill-natured strictures on his opponents. There is no sense of smarting under personal injury apparent in Mr. CURTIS' defense of the position he maintained at Rochester—no attempt to make the most of an opportunity to fling back insulting epithets or to reply to injurious imputations. It is an excellent sample of the style of defense which will prove of most service to the Administration, of the kind of exposition which will most effectively recommend the policy of reform which the President has adopted. It is a pity that the drafting of the resolutions was not intrusted to the same hand.

STATESMEN IN COUNCIL.

Among the Democratic statesmen of this City Mr. NICHOLAS MULLER has usually maintained pre-eminence as a man of decided convictions and athletic training. One blow of MULLER'S exceedingly statesmanlike fist has been considered worth at least ten votes to the faction headed by the warlike "NICK," as he is affectionately known in the First Ward. But a greater man has arisen. Alderman PURROY, who is Acting Mayor in Mr. ELY'S absence, and who would like to be Police Commissioner, has a much more persuasive way with him than even the great "NICK." The Congressman, for MULLER is a Democratic Congressman, may be very well for a rough-and-tumble fight, but in a regular Democratic convention, in which knock-down blows take the place of knock-down arguments, PURROY is the abler statesman of the two. Assisted by his exceedingly able brother, a man of surprising force of character, the Alderman is really a power in his party. In a deliberative assembly in which, to quote from SAXE, "the big Lyeurgus knocks the lesser down," we are persuaded that Mr. HENRY D. PURROY, as Alderman and acting Mayor, would be a tower (not to say a battering-ram) of strength.

This was amply proved the other day at Nyack, where the Democracy of the Ninth Senatorial District had assembled to nominate a candidate. As Mr. PURROY imbibes his nourishment through a quill furnished by JOHN KELLY, and is that great man's devoted "friend and pitcher," it is unnecessary to say that he went to Nyack with very decided views as to who should be nominated. PURROY, in fact, and figuratively speaking, was a thumb thrust into the Ninth Senatorial District for the purpose of pulling out a candidate. A Nyack tavern-keeper, CHARLES D. JONES, made himself odious to the gentlemanly and polished PURROY, who thinks he ought to be Police Commissioner. It was a family difference, and its details are not interesting to the general reader. Failing to convince the tavern-keeper by gentle words, such as a man like PURROY always uses, the Aldermanic statesman let fly a persuader which lighted on his antagonist's jaw and broke it. JONES fell before the force of this argument, and this would have probably ended the discussion; but the other PURROY, also an exceedingly forcible person, joined, and in the debate which now became general between the friends of the rival Democratic statesmen, the arguments were so frequent, forcible, and noisy that the peaceable citizens of Nyack, having hastily secured their hen-roosts and clothes-lines, barred themselves in their houses and waited for the excitement to subside. It is not every day that the pastoral village which lately disincorporated itself from town dignities is entertained with a Democratic Convention. And it is said that when the custodian of Smithsonian Hall swept up the stray teeth, ears, and other fragments of Democratic humanity left by the delegates, he pensively remarked that it was the "fightingest lot" he ever saw.

But the convention evidently enjoyed it. An honest Democrat would sooner see a good fight than a good nomination, any day. Alderman PURROY'S arguments were applauded by a select audience, the convention having taken a recess to see fair play. The local pride of Nyack was wounded, however, by the defeat of the tavern-keeper, who went to the nearest Justice of the Peace and took mean revenge by having Alderman PURROY put under bonds to keep the peace. Unfortunately, this was out of the immediate jurisdiction of JOHN KELLY and Coroner CROKER, or such an indignity could not have been put upon this assistant Democratic statesman, who would like to be Police Commissioner. But this was the spiritless Nyacker's way of revenging himself upon an adversary renowned for his decided convictions and his heavy fist. The convention resumed its deliberation, after a brief interview with the minister of Rockland County justice, but with a somewhat chastened demeanor. Several eminent Democrats expressed their disgust with the tameness of the subsequent proceedings, and came away with profanity and bandaged heads. The ex-Sheriff of the county went home with his nose in a sling, and several local Democratic leaders were observed to wear their shirts in ornamental white fringes about their necks. There issued from this convention, which was conducted on strictly Democratic principles, a nominee for Senator from the Ninth District. His noble name is LATHERS, RICHARD of that ilk, but popularly known as DICK LATHERS. Though heretofore known to fame and the City Police chiefly as a blatherskite of secession proclivities, LATHERS is doubtless worthy of the statesmanlike gathering from which he has emerged with his blushing honors thick upon him. LATHERS may not be a statesman of PURROY'S weight and power. But he comes forth with so much Democratic fervor about him that we must accept him as a fair type of the eminent men who fought and bled over his nomination. As for PURROY, he has proved his fitness as a City Alderman who would like to manage the Police of New-York.

THE SURRENDER OF CHIEF JOSEPH.

After one of the most stubborn and gallant running fights known to Indian warfare, Chief JOSEPH and the remnant of his band, harassed and worn out, have surrendered. Gen. MILES makes known the fact in a quiet note, whose only symptom of exultation escapes in the subdued phrase, "our usual success." The point where MILES caught and held JOSEPH was, apparently, a short distance up Snake Creek, near Bear Paw Mountain, not far, therefore, from the border line beyond which JOSEPH would have been safe. The force which MILES took with him consisted of three companies of the Second Cavalry, three of the Seventh Cavalry, and eight companies of the Fifth Infantry, of which latter he is Colonel commanding. Two other companies of the Seventh Cavalry were on the way, and probably joined him during the three days' fight, as did possibly some other companies of Sturgis' regiment. All these companies, however, were slim in numbers.

While these troops are the immediate victors, some of the praise must be given to the commands of HOWARD, GIBBON, and STURGIS, who had successively struck JOSEPH during the long chase. MILES reaped what they had sown. JOSEPH had run the gantlet of our field forces from Oregon and Washington Territory across Idaho, and thence up to the extreme northerly part of Montana. The official date of the beginning of the expedition against him is June 15, thus making a campaign of nearly 120 days. After the first outbreak of the Indians came NORWOOD'S fight at Camas Creek, followed by the fights of WHIPPLE and PERRY on the Cottonwood, from the 3d to the 5th of July. HOWARD collected a large force and gave battle on the Clearwater, July 13 and 14. Then followed the long chase on the Lo Lo trail across Idaho. There a mistake made by a detachment posted to meet him, allowed JOSEPH to escape; but GIBBON, by a forced march, overhauled him and fought the bloody affair of Big Hole, Aug. 9. With HOWARD still after him, JOSEPH pushed rapidly northward, and was struck by STURGIS, Sept. 13, near Yellowstone Mountain. Eluding STURGIS on Clark's Fork, JOSEPH reached Cow Island, and, on being driven off by the little garrison there, headed straight for the Canada line. At this juncture MILES, who fortunately had had the small force already spoken of in camp and watching SITTING BULL ever since the middle of June, moved it rapidly over toward Eagle Creek, and, after a severe and prolonged fight, worried the brave chief to a surrender.

So ends the Nez Percé war—a war gallantly fought, but a costly and sanguinary blunder. A peaceful, non-treaty chief, who, after being wronged in other ways, had been peremptorily ordered to go upon a reservation where he did not belong, was thus goaded to the war-path. Our troops have pursued him and his allied chiefs with tireless energy, and have fought him most gallantly, being met by an energy as tireless, and a bravery even more desperate, than their own. The skill and courage with which JOSEPH, WHITE BIRD, LOOKING GLASS, and their Nez Percé warriors have conducted this campaign are unsurpassed in our Indian annals.

As to the fate of JOSEPH, much must depend on the terms of surrender. But even supposing it to be unconditional, he and his men deserve the treatment of foes, not of felons. By refraining from scalping and mutilation, by their frequent release of women and children, and sometimes even of unarmed citizens, they have set an example in Indian warfare which should earn them consideration. If they have inflicted terrible losses on our troops, it was in a war for their homes and what they believed to be their rights. We rejoice that this slaughter is over; but the fate of JOSEPH and his Nez Percés should not be that of Capt. JACK and his Modocs.

GENERAL NOTES.

By the way, Iowa didn't indorse.

Our Ohio exchanges are very uninteresting.

It is now announced that the Detroit *Post* and *Tribune* will be consolidated on the 14th inst.

Wisconsin, too, has a proposed constitutional amendment to be voted upon in November. It increases the number of Supreme Court Justices of the State to five, there now being three.

The Omaha (Neb.) *Republican* asserts that a resolution offered in the Republican Convention in that (Douglas) county, indorsing President Hayes and Senator Saunders, was laughed at and unanimously voted down.

Following the Republican example, the Democratic State Committee of Kansas has made nominations for the vacant State offices to be filled this Fall. They are William R. Waggstaff for Chief-Justice and Thomas W. Waterson for Lieutenant-Governor.

Beriah Magoffin, Jr., son of the late Governor of Kentucky, is now living in Minnesota, and has lately been talked of for the Legislature of the latter State. He declines to run, however, saying, that from his slight experience he "prefers the retirement of domestic life to the adoration of a grateful constituency."

Prof. Edward R. Sill, of the University of California, has made an earnest appeal for donations of books to the library of that institution. He says: "Almost any book, and in whatever condition, fresh or worn, will be thankfully received. So long as there is 'body enough left to hold the soul,' the value of a book is not destroyed, at least for the genuine student."

The Republican Convention in Bourbon County, Kan., has denounced the action of the State Committee in making nominations for the two vacant State offices, characterizing it as a fraud upon the rights of the Republican Party and refusing to tolerate or sanction it. They recommend the calling of a State Convention even now, if it can be held, and, if not, they recommend to the Republican voters of the State that they "stamp the action of the committee a fraud by refusing to vote for the candidates they have recommended."

Congressman Blackburn, of Kentucky, made an indecent speech at Newark, Ohio, Saturday night. A telegram thus reports him: "He said that he accepted all the benefits of the policy of reconciliation coming from Mr. Hayes, but that at the same time Hayes held his office the same as any one held stolen property. Speaking of the Senate, he 'hoped God would not spare Gov. Morton to return to his seat in the Senate.' This was more than our people were willing to hear, and murmurs of disapprobation could be heard in all parts of the audience, and one shouted, 'You are a rebel,' which came nigh creating a disturbance, and would, had it not been for the spoke hands present."

THE PRESIDENT SUSTAINED

HIS POLICY FULLY VINDICATED.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS' ADDRESS.

(Continued from First Page.)

teems, teems everywhere, with the same bright illustrations. I had hoped, Sir, I had hoped to see sitting on your right hand upon this platform a venerable patriot of New-York, whose name is revered and honored wherever it is known and heard. I believe, Sir, that presently we shall hear read a letter written by that eminent man. Well, gentlemen, when that ringing order at the beginning of the war came from the same hand that has written the letter that you will hear, what was our response? Did we fold our hands? Did we say we hoped it would be all right? Did we say we trusted it would turn out well? No, Sir; no. It was in the right direction; it was an effort behind which stood the convictions of the people, and whether, in all its details, it was wise or unwise, we did not care to know. We saw it was patriotic, we saw it was moving where our hearts also moved, and therefore very joyfully, from heart to heart, we echoed on into history that great order of Gen. DIX, "If any man tears down that flag, shoot him on the spot." [Cheers.] Well, Sir, the Republican flag is set high to-night in the heaven of peace and of reform, and woe to the man who recklessly attempts to tear that flag down. [Cheers.]

Mr. President and fellow-citizens, I end as I began. While our President is doing in his own way what we wished to have done, our hearts cry out to him, "God speed." We are Republicans, and therefore no part of the Republic, and no citizen of any State, of any condition, is alien or foreign to our sympathies. We are Republicans pledged to reform, and we beg only the President of the United States not to hesitate, not to falter, but to let his reforming hand fall fast and far. [Applause.] We are Republicans, and we gladly accept the responsibility of our own Administration. The President stands upon the platform of Republicanism as we understand it; the platform of justice, of union, of national fraternity, of a gold currency and of civil service reform, and we stand by him. [Applause.] Yes, gentlemen, yes, Sir, that platform is in another view a platform of one single, comprehensive plank, wide as the continent, deep as the true beatings of the American heart, and upon that plank the legend that is written is true to-day and true for ever, for that legend is: "He serves his party best who serves his country most." [Cheers.]

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions presented the following:

Whereas, The citizens of the Metropolis have always felt that neither commercial disturbances nor political disorders, neither prosperity nor the effects of good government, can exist anywhere in the Union without bringing to them immediate evil or good. This City and this State are wholly identified with whatever of failure or success may attend the developments of our peculiar system of government. Whoever else might, for a time, profit by sectional contest, New-Yorkers cannot. They have always honored most those statesmen of both parties whose views of national questions have been broadest and least sectional. We have met here to-night to uphold and perpetuate the best traditions of New-York's national politics. We have no desire to make special criticism upon recent assemblies of our fellow-citizens, which have failed, as it seems to us, to express the best sentiments and the most liberal feelings of our people. We simply desire to do what has been left undone. The national issues that have been slighted are of too grave importance, and of too direct relation to the prosperity of the country, to be obscured by the minor animosities of individuals, or the dissatisfactions of local politicians. We have come here to-night to express the sentiments that, as we believe, are rapidly becoming dominant among the best men of all parties, as to the Administration of President Hayes. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we rejoice in the recent and unquestionable evidences that every clause of the Constitution, as it is now established, is to-day accepted by an overwhelming majority of the citizens of the United States. This result has been mainly due to the confidence begotten by the personal character and unspotted record of President Hayes, and to the wisdom of the measures which he has inaugurated, with the advice and co-operation of a Cabinet singularly able, free from reproach, and distinguished by the abilities of its members.

Resolved, That we regard as providential, at this time, the incoming of a National Executive whose fidelity to the principles that justified and sanctified the war for the Union is above criticism. He brings to the discharge of his responsibilities the same unostentatious courage and simple devotion that he showed on the field of battle—or rather a higher courage and a rarer devotion. He has shown toward the people of the South an open and manly friendliness that becomes a chief magistrate of the whole nation, reconstructed and setting out on a new and hopeful career.

Resolved, That we recognize and approve the firmness and fidelity with which the President has kept his public pledges, and those of his party, as to the reform of our civil service. There is no precedent in the political history of our country for this voluntary act of self-reformation by a party in power. We tender to the President and to his able and patriotic advisers our heartiest sympathy and support.

Resolved, That the country has reason to congratulate itself on the concurrence of so many physical and political events favorable to the restoration of a more wholesome and abiding prosperity than it ever before enjoyed. The beneficent results of the "tidal wave" that is to lift us above our present distresses might be defeated, were not our National Administration so unsectional, so determined upon reform, and so earnest in its desire to unite men of all parties in a calm, and patriotic, and cheering endeavor to build up a truer Union, a more manly style of politics, and a loftier and more genuine Americanism than we ever before displayed to the world.

Resolved, That we recognize the candidates nominated by the late Republican Convention men of integrity and capacity for the places for which they are named. They are in no sense responsible for any errors of the convention, but are entitled, upon their fitness and merits, to the hearty support of every Republican. We indorse them in good faith, and will support their election by every honorable means in our power.

The resolutions were adopted by acclamation.

LETTER FROM EX-GOV. DIX.

Mr. George W. Butler then read the following letter from Gen. Dix:

SEAFIELD, WEST HAMPTON, Oct. 8, 1877.

DEAR SIR: It is not in my power to address the meeting to be held at the Cooper Institute on the 10th inst., but I am in perfect accord with its objects. I approve heartily of the policy of the President—of his measures to restore harmony between the portions of the Union which have been so long alienated from each other, to eradicate abuses in the administration of the Government, and especially to put an end to a practice by which the country has been scandalized for years. I mean the manipulation of party conventions and movements by Federal officers—a practice condemned as demoralizing and dangerous by Webster, Clay, Calhoun, and other distinguished statesmen who have given it a thoughtful consideration. The Rochester Convention, by dissenting from the policy of the President in this respect, has placed itself, and ostensibly the Republican Party of the State, in an attitude of hostility to his Administration, and, as I believe, to a vast majority of the people, in what I regard as the most essential of his measures of reform.

The convention would have better responded to the feeling of the country if it had applauded his course, and pledged him its support in a bold and uncompromising execution of his purposes. Its action was as objectionable in what it said as in what it omitted to say. I believe that no President has come into office with a more earnest desire to promote the public prosperity and peace, and to correct errors of administration. I do not doubt that he will be sustained by the Republican Party in this State, and that those through whose influence it has been misled and placed in a false position will be held to a rigid accountability. I am truly yours,

GEORGE B. BUTLER, Esq. JOHN A. DIX.

ADDRESS OF EX-GOV. SALOMON.

There were now loud calls for Mr. Joseph H. Choate, but the Chairman, following out the programme, introduced ex-Gov. Salomon. Gov. Salomon said he was sorry that his friend Mr. Choate did not occupy his place, because he was satisfied that he would better command the attention of the audience. But if it was any consolation, he could assure his hearers that after the eloquence they had heard, and which so fully covered the purpose of their assemblage, his remarks would be very brief. He believed, and he had no doubt that they, his fellow-citizens, believed, that the mission of the Republican Party was not yet ended. They would not have so assembled if they believed that that mission was over; they would not have applauded the remarks which had been made concerning the future mission of the Republican Party if they believed that that mission had already been fulfilled. They had come there for the purpose of sustaining and supporting the arm of the President and his constitutional advisers in the government of the Republic in carrying out the work of the Administration so auspiciously and energetically begun. If he did not mistake the signs of that meeting, they believed, as he believed, that one of the great missions of the Republican Party was to give the country a pure, stable, and sensible civil service. The people of the United States, speaking through the Republican conventions and assemblages, had insisted on a purification of the public service by its thorough reform. Promises that their demands in this respect would be complied with the people had wrung from political conventions, but, unfortunately, up to the present time the promises that had been made had proved futile. Nothing, so far, had been accomplished, except what had been done by President Hayes, in the way of purifying the public service and inaugurating civil service reform, and he believed that it would require all the energy and popularity of the American people to wring from the strongholds of egotistical politicians such a system as they demanded. Opposed to them was the entire Democratic Party and organization. Whatever had been done in the way of calling for that reform had been done by the Republican Party. He had never heard of any genuine support from the Democratic Party, even to the extent of moving a resolution. The efforts of the Republican Party, he was sorry to say, had been frustrated up to the present time by politicians both Republican and Democratic. He asked if President Hayes had not, so far as in him lay, kept his word with the party and with the nation. If so, why should they not support and sustain him? Why should not the Republican Convention in this great State have heartily indorsed his action in the direction of civil service reform? It was because, no doubt, there were men in control of that convention who were willing that the promises should be given, but who were not willing that those promises should be carried into effect. Therefore, believing that the convention had not fairly represented their sentiments, they assembled there to say that while they were ready to support the nominations made by the convention, the convention misrepresented their sentiments when they failed to heartily indorse the President of the United States. It was not for him, he said, after the eloquence which they had heard, to call their attention to the evils which the nation asked should be done away with. It was not necessary to show the extent to which the wretched system of spoils had "demoralized the public service, the public officers, even the houses of Congress, and the very leaders of the two parties. They desired to have something done for the purpose of doing away with an evil which had already existed too long, and which, if it continued to exist, would drag down the country with it. The speaker here referred to the difficulties which stood in the way of the reform in England, which, he said, were precisely like those which stood in the way in this country. In England, those who were quite willing that there should be civil service reform in the East Indies, and who made no difficulty about having the India Directors deprived of their patronage, regarded the matter in a very different light, according to Lord Macaulay's latest biographer, when they were called upon to surrender their own. That was precisely the case here. Again in England, according to the same authority, the expectants and incumbents were loud and furious in their outcry, and the advocates of the new system were forced to admit that the time had not yet come. So, in like manner here, the outcry of the expectants and incumbents was loud and furious, but they did not admit that the time had not yet come. They had a captain at the helm who, supported by his able lieutenants, would, they believed, be able to bring the measure about. He was satisfied that for the next three years the great question to be considered by the Republican Party would not be the pacification of the South, for that was already settled; not the currency, or the silver dollar, or resumption, for that would come up in good time; not the making of improper appropriations for the support of all kinds of projects—for as to that he would trust to the veto of honest President Hayes—but it would be the question of carrying out the civil service reform—the question of the day, for which alone the Republican Party should live.

REMARKS BY HON. WILLIAM J. BACON.

Hon. William J. Bacon, Congressman from Oneida County, was next introduced by the Chairman, and briefly addressed the meeting. He came, he said, from the County of Oneida. Was there anything, he asked, suspicious in the word? Was there anything infectious about the atmosphere of the place? If so, he had not caught the infection. [Laughter.] He had no desire to make any personal reflections, or to display any personal resentment, for he had none. He would go to Washington to sustain, to the utmost of his ability, President Hayes, [applause,] his policy, his principles, his action, up and down, right and left, and everywhere. [Applause.] This he would do from the most solemn conviction of duty and propriety. Perhaps, he said, they might want some air from the country blown in upon their proceedings. If so, he should tell them that Oneida County was sound. He then said that the moment the platform on which President Hayes was nominated was announced he most heartily indorsed it, and that his approval of it was, if possible, still stronger when it was supplemented by the letter of President Hayes. Oneida County was not ignorant of that platform, for he had himself proclaimed it everywhere—national pacification, a sound currency, and reform of the civil service. He indorsed that platform in all its length and breadth, and he approved especially of the civil service reform, which would relieve him, he said, of many a disgusting duty, and many a painful service, for when it was in force members of Congress could go to Washington without being purveyors and procurers of office, and have some less ignoble duties to attend to.

At the conclusion of Mr. Bacon's remarks the meeting was adjourned.

STATE POLITICAL NOTES.

The Democrats of Schoharie County have nominated Charles Bouck for the Assembly.

Mr. Alexander T. Goodwin, of Utica, has been nominated for the Senate by the Democrats of the Nineteenth District.

The Democrats of Broome County made their nominations on Tuesday, Mr. James H. Barnes being made the candidate for Assembly.

District Attorney John M. Bailey, of Albany County, declines to be a candidate for renomination by the Republican County Convention.

Hon. Stephen H. Hammond was again nominated for the Senate by the Democratic Convention for the Twenty-sixth District, at Geneva, yesterday.

Assemblyman Jacob H.

THE NEZ PERCES WAR ENDED

SURRENDER OF CHIEF JOSEPH.

GEN. MILES' BRILLIANT CAMPAIGN CLOSED WITH THE CAPTURE OF JOSEPH AND HIS BAND—DISPATCHES FROM GEN. MILES TO GEN. TERRY—CONGRATULATIONS OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR TO GEN. MILES.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 10.—The following dispatch was received here last night:

HEAD-QUARTERS, DISTRICT OF YELLOW-STONE CAMP, ON EAGLE CREEK, Montana Territory, Oct. 5.

Gen. A. H. Terry, Commanding the Department of Dakota:

DEAR GENERAL: We have had our usual success. We made a very direct and rapid march across the country, and, after a severe engagement and being kept under fire for three days, the hostile camp of the Nez Percés, under Chief Joseph, surrendered at 2 o'clock to-day. I intend to start the Second Cavalry toward Benton on the 7th inst.; cannot supplies be sent out on the Benton Road to meet them, and return with the remainder of the command to the Yellowstone? I hear that there is trouble between the Sioux and the Canadian authorities. I remain, General, very truly yours,

NELSON A. MILES,
Colonel and Brevet Major-General United States Army, commanding.

As soon as the companies of the Second Cavalry, of which Gen. Miles speaks, arrive here the Commission will start for Fort Walsh.

ALFRED H. TERRY, Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan in transmitting the official telegram announcing the surrender of Chief Joseph to Gen. Miles, says supplies have been sent out on the Benton Road as requested by Gen. Miles in that telegram.

Secretary McCrary to-day sent a congratulatory dispatch to Gen. Miles upon securing the surrender of Chief Joseph. It is believed here that the moral effect of Joseph's surrender will facilitate the negotiations of the commission sent out to visit Sitting Bull. Had Joseph eluded the military and escaped to Canada, it would have encouraged the Indians in their hostility, frustrated the object of the Sitting Bull Commission, and, perhaps, enabled the hostiles to obtain large accesions from Indians now on reservations. The terms of the surrender of Joseph have not been received at the War Department, but it is believed they are without conditions. The captured Nez Percés will be taken back to their agency, deprived of their arms and ponies, and held under guard as prisoners. They will not be turned over to the Indian authorities for some time. The disposition to be made of Joseph and his band will be a subject of discussion at the Cabinet meeting on Friday.

AFFAIRS IN THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

SPEECH OF THE DUC DE BROGLIE IN DEFENSE OF THE GOVERNMENT—THE ALTERNATIVES, MACMAHON OR GAMBETTA—GRIEVANCES OF AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—The Duc de Broglie, speaking at a meeting of the Conservative Committee, defended the Government from the charge of Clericalism. The real issue, he said, was Conservatism or Radicalism—MacMahon or Gambetta. M. Gambetta wore a mask, sheltering himself first behind Thiers and then behind Grèvy. He dreaded M. Gambetta's succession to the Presidency, which might ensue should they desert President MacMahon, who had no desire to destroy the Republic.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—*La France* publishes a letter addressed to the American Legation from Brussels by an American named "Bedel," who complains that he was removed from his home, business, and family, and expelled from France without any assigned reason. Mr. Bedel claims reparation through the legation.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA—OUTFLOW OF GOLD FROM THE BANK OF INDIA—FAILURE OF A LONDON SOLICITOR AND COLLIERY-OWNER.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The Lord Mayor of London yesterday received a telegram from Madras stating that the prospect in that Presidency is improving. If the north-west monsoon prove good, the famine will end in four months, but until the end of that period relief will be necessary. The prospects in the north-west have so much improved that the scheme of railways and other works for relief has been abandoned. The subscriptions at the Mansion House for the sufferers by the famine amount to $1,700,000.

The *Times* in its financial article says: "Everything points to dearer money. It seems likely that even a 5 per cent. bank rate of discount will not be sufficient to arrest the outflow of gold. One hundred thousand pounds' worth of American eagles are said to be ordered for to-day (Wednesday.)

Mr. Frederick Dimsdale, solicitor, has failed. His liabilities are $1,500,000 and his assets $600,000, consisting of collieries and other properties.

A Reuter telegram from Berlin denies recent statements that a crisis is imminent in the Prussian Cabinet.

The *Standard's* Berlin special says a private bank in Pommerania has suspended payment. Its liabilities are stated to be £750,000.

The *Standard's* Madrid special says the Cuban loan, which is guaranteed by the Colonial Customs, will be increased by $5,000,000 before the Cortes can meet this year, and by $20,000,000 next year, to defray the war expenditure.

The *Times* in its financial column says: "The Bank of England yesterday, with a view of retaining its eagles for a time, raised the price a half penny, or to £3 16 6½. It is understood that this was the sole reason that gold was not taken for New-York as was anticipated."

MUTUAL ADMIRATION SOCIETY.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 10.—The fifth annual session of the Women's Congress of the United States convened in Case Hall, in this city, at 10:30 o'clock this morning, and was called to order by the Chairman of the Executive Committee, Miss Abby W. May, of Boston. Mayor Rose delivered an address of welcome, which was responded to by Miss May. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, of New-Jersey, then read a paper on "The Work Adapted to the Workers," which was discussed by Mrs. Sarah J. Spencer, of Washington, and Mrs. Elizabeth K. Churchill, of Rhode Island. A recess was taken, and on the reassembling of the Congress at 2:30, Mrs. Bascom, of Wisconsin, read a paper on the suppression of intemperance. Miss Frances Willard, of Chicago, Mrs Perkins, of Coopers-town, N. Y., and Miss Phebe M. Cozzens, of St. Louis, discussed the same. At the evening session a paper on "What books we shall study, with reference to zoology," written by Grace Anna Lewis, of Pennsylvania, was read by Mrs. Andrew J. Rickoff, of Cleveland. Miss Mary Eastman, of Massachusetts, then gave a very interesting talk on the public schools. The congress then adjourned until 10:30 to-morrow.

SUSPENSION OF A SAVINGS BANK.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 10.—The Franklin Savings Bank, of Federal-street, Allegheny City, suspended payment this morning. The suspension is due to the fact that since the suspension of the Allegheny Savings Bank depositors have been withdrawing their funds and not replacing them. On Monday and Tuesday upward of $60,000 was withdrawn, principally through the Clearing-house. A statement of the bank's condition will be prepared and made public as soon as possible. A Director states that the bank was established in 1865 with a capital stock of $200,000, and that in 13 years, notwithstanding the large business transacted, the institution had lost but $12,000. Some two years ago the deposits had aggregated $518,000, but at the present time they did not exceed $198,000, of which amount $82,000 belonged to the stockholders; the remainder, $116,000, belonging to outside parties. He further stated that the assets aggregated $416,000, all of which, with the exception of $20,000, could be realised upon if time was given. The bank has been doing a strictly legitimate business. The only real estate it owns besides the bank building is some property, valued at about $4,000, taken in payment for an overdue note. He was confident that the bank will be able to resume in a few days.

OPERATIONS ABOUT PLEVNA.

JUNCTION OF CHEVKET PASHA WITH OSMAN PASHA—A RUSSIAN CAVALRY RAID TOWARD SOPHIA—EXPULSION OF CORRESPONDENTS FROM THE RUSSIAN CAMP BEFORE PLEVNA—SUFFERINGS OF THE TROOPS.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The *Standard's* correspondent with Chevket Pasha's headquarters telegraphs from Radomirzy, near Plevna, under date of Monday, as follows: "Our army occupies Telische, and to-day it effected a junction with Osman Pasha, who took up a position on the heights of Dubrick. There has been no fighting on our way hither, except a trifling cavalry skirmish in the Plain of Lukovitza. The Russians who were encamped there fled on our approach. We hope to arrive at Plevna to-morrow. Reconnoissances in any direction have failed to discover a single Russian."

The *Standard's* Bucharest special says: "Gen. Gourkho, with 11 regiments of cavalry and eight batteries of horse artillery, has started on a raid to Sopha by way of Tirnova and Selvi. Four cavalry regiments of the Guard will join him en route."

The same correspondent says: "In consequence of the restrictions placed by the Russians on the movements of correspondents, the number of those with the army before Plevna has been reduced from 60 to two, several English and Russian correspondents having recently been ordered to quit. The fact is, the authorities are endeavoring to keep the state of the Army secret. Eye-witnesses tell me that the soldiers in the present severe weather are lying on the bare earth, the hospitals are choked with wounded, and the sick pass the Danube by the thousand cart-loads at a time." [The *Standard's* correspondent was recently expelled from the Russian camp, by special order, which perhaps, helps to color his account.]

The *Daily News'* Bucharest correspondent says he hears on good authority that until further orders, no correspondents will be allowed with the Russians before Plevna. He also says it is expected that Gen. Zimmerman's army will shortly assume the offensive.

THE CAMPAIGN IN ASIA MINOR.

RETREAT OF THE TURKS FROM THEIR RECENT POSITION TO THE SUMMIT OF ALADJA-DAGH—THE MOVEMENT NECESSITATED BY THEIR LOSSES IN THE RECENT FIGHT.

KARAJAL, Oct. 10.—A Russian official dispatch, dated yesterday, says: "In consequence of the occupation of new positions by our troops in the recent operations, the enemy last night abandoned most of his positions, including Kizil-Tepe, and began retreating. We pursued him, and during the night occupied the line of Chadschivali, Soubatan, and Kulwerdan."

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The *Daily News'* Karajal correspondent confirms the report that Mukhtar Pasha had evacuated Kizil-Tepe and Soubatan, retiring to the summit of the Aladja-Dagh. The correspondent says this movement was necessitated by Mukhtar's having lost 8,000 men during the battles of Oct. 2 and 3. The Russians occupied the positions evacuated by the Turks. A later telegram, however, states that the Russians on Wednesday, in consequence of unfavorable weather, retired to the positions which they occupied previous to the last battle. Operations, therefore, are postponed. The Russian loss up to the present is 3,300 men.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11—1 A. M.—The barometer is high, but falling in Nova Scotia. It is highest and rising in the North-west and upper lake region. The storm last night, central in Lake Michigan, has moved over the lower lake region. Rain has fallen in the lake region, Middle and New-England States. Northerly winds prevail in the Upper Mississippi Valley and East Gulf States. Elsewhere they are variable. The temperature has fallen in the upper lake region and Upper Mississippi and Ohio Valleys. Elsewhere it has remained nearly stationary. A rise of 25 inches is reported in the river at Cincinnati, and 22 inches at Decatur, on the Tennessee. Elsewhere the rivers remain nearly stationary.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England, variable winds, partly cloudy weather, occasional rain areas, stationary temperature, and stationary or lower pressure.

For the Middle Atlantic States, partly cloudy weather and rain areas, warm southerly veering to colder north-west winds, falling, followed by rising, barometer.

The rivers will remain nearly stationary. Cautionary signals continue at Cape May, Atlantic City, Barnegat, Sandy Hook, Oswego, Rochester, Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Port Huron, and Alpena.

STORM ON THE LAKES.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 10.—A heavy gale has been blowing on the lakes in this vicinity for the last few days proving very disastrous to shipping. A large fleet of vessels bound up and down are now lying at the mouth of the Detroit River waiting for the storm to subsides. Several steamers are also lying at the docks unable to get out. The following disasters are reported to-day: The schooner Canton is aground near Point Monillee, Lake Erie; the schooner Portland is ashore at Presque Isle; the barge C. P. Williams, in tow of the barge Plymouth, foundered on Monday night near Leamington, Ontario, the Captain and all the crew being drowned. Two lumber barges in tow of the barge Elmira broke loose last night near Bar Point, Lake Erie, and have not yet been heard from. The schooner Journeyman, lying too near Colchester, is badly used up. The schooner Seaman is ashore at Grosse Isle, and the schooner Murray is ashore at Randeau, Ontario.

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We have received $10 from "G. G." for the yellow fever sufferers at Fernandina. Re-

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

UNITED RAILROADS OF NEW-JERSEY.

IMPORTANT SUIT COMMENCED IN PHILADELPHIA—AN INJUNCTION AGAINST THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY ASKED FOR — TROUBLESOME STOCKHOLDERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 10.—An important suit has been commenced here by Robert N. Wilson, Esq., counsel for a number of stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to prevent the payment by that company of the quarterly rental due on the leased lines and canals known as the United Railroads of New-Jersey. A preliminary injunction was asked for yesterday, but when it was found that the rentals would be paid to-day the action was postponed for the present, but the bill has been filed with the Prothonotary of the Common Pleas office, and the injunction will be asked for to prevent the payment of the next quarter's rental. This suit, according to the statement obtained from the counsel for the petitioners, who is one of the ablest lawyers at the Philadelphia Bar, will reopen the entire question as to the right of the Pennsylvania Company to operate the leased lines and the power of these companies to allow their lines to be leased. The whole battle will have to be fought over again, and will be a great legal test. The petitioners pray for an injunction in the courts here to restrain the Pennsylvania Company, of which they are stockholders to the amount of over 5,000 shares, from paying this quarterly rent, on the ground that the lease was executed to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company pending proceedings in the Court of Chancery of New-Jersey, instituted by stockholders of the united companies to prevent its execution. The Chancellor refused the injunction prayed for at that time, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have been in possession ever since. After this Mr. Wilson says an appeal was taken to the Court of Errors and Appeals of New-Jersey, and the decision of the lower court was reversed on the ground that some of the companies had the authority to make the lease. Since that time not one of the plaintiffs have taken a position to have this decision acted upon until last Saturday, when Messrs. Longstreet filed a supplemental bill in the Court of Chancery at Trenton, in the same proceeding as the old one, to reopen the suit. It is held that the Pennsylvania Company, taking it for granted that no one would ever question their right to carry out the lease as executed to them, proceeded with their work, and have added thousands of dollars worth of improvements. The petitioners here ask for the injunction on the further ground that they are stockholders of the Pennsylvania Company, and that it is not proper for the funds of that corporation to be used to pay the rental of what they term "unlawfully leased roads," when it works to their financial detriment and takes the profits of the company which should come to them. Among the names to the petition are John V. Smith, Richard Smith, James S. Watson, and other heavy and old stockholders in the road.

The foregoing is a plain statement of the case for the petitioners, and the respondents have not prepared their answer, but will do so when called upon. The dispatches from here last week to the effect that the Pennsylvania Company did not desire to annul the lease were correct, because it does not. Col. Scott has instructed the counsel for the company to fight the injunctions asked for, and use every means to defeat them. The stockholders who are not served their dividends are the parties who are making all the trouble. The officials of the road denounce the proceedings as a stock-jobbing scheme, and still adhere to the statement that the leases could not be annulled, even if the company desired. It is not probable the suit would be brought if such were the case. Whether they can or not, however, the result of the legal battle now inaugurated will determine.

CANAL AQUEDUCTS WASHED AWAY.

THE ABUTMENTS UNDERMINED BY RECENT HEAVY RAINS—MANY MEN THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Oct. 10.—Yesterday forenoon the heavy stone abutments of the aqueduct carrying the Delaware Division Canal across the Kintnersville Creek, south of this place, fell with a great crash, and the bridge portion of the structure was carried down the stream by the high waters of the creek. Shortly after the fall of this aqueduct the one across the Durham Creek, this side of the above, was prostrated in a similar manner and washed away. It was discovered on Friday last that the recent heavy storms had undermined the abutments of these aqueducts somewhat, but the damage was not considered so serious. A boat-load of coal had just crossed the Durham Aqueduct when it went crashing into the creek. The rush of water from the canal into the stream after the fall, soon drained it to the aqueduct level. The loss by the destruction of these bridges is not less than $30,000, and navigation of the canal is entirely suspended. At best, the remainder of the season will be taken up in rebuilding the structures, and all the transportation crews have been discharged. The Delaware Division Canal is one of the old State canals, and was among the leased properties of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey when that company went into the hands of a Receiver. The Central has not the requisite funds to replace the aqueducts, and if the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, which uses the canal in its transportation of coal, does not feel inclined to make the repairs, the canal will be useless beyond Durham, and hundreds of men be thrown out of employment. A great many bridges have been swept away along the streams entering the Delaware above and below here. The Milford Creek was 25 feet above ordinary high-water mark at the height of the flood, and three large bridges and numerous outbuildings were carried away. The village of Milford was flooded, the inhabitants being forced to desert their houses in some parts of the place and driven to the second stories in other parts. It was during this flood that the culvert carrying the Belvidere and Delaware Railroad across the creek was washed away, and the terrible disaster of Monday night occurred. The smaller streams have not been so high for years. On one stream up the river eight bridges have been washed away, causing a loss of some $20,000.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE SPORTS.

ATHLETIC GAMES AT HANOVER, N. H.—VICTORS IN THE SEVERAL CONTESTS.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 10.—The Fall meeting of the Athletic Association of Dartmouth College opened this afternoon on the Campus, 150 students taking part. After a band concert the first contest was called at 1:30 o'clock—throwing the heavy hammer, 18 pounds. Entries: C. H. Eaton, of the Class of '79; G. E. Thompson, of '79, and J. D. Wilson, of '80. Eaton won, throwing the hammer 81 feet 1 inch; Wilson next, with 80 feet 10 inches; being an improvement on last year's record. The best three jumps was won by William Mason, of '79—distance, 30 feet 1½ inch; J. B. Gould, of '78, second, with 29 feet 10½ inches. The 100-yard heats race was next called. The first heat was won by C. F. Templeton, of '78, in 0:10¾. The second was won by Thomas Flint in 0:11. Five entered for the contest of batting base-ball. W. D. Cram, of '81, won with a distance of 300 feet 6 inches; J. H. Dunbar, of '79, second, with 290 feet 2 inches. In the putting shot contest five appeared. J. D. Wilson, of '81, won, making a distance of 29 feet 7½ inches; C. H. Eaton, of '79, C. S. D., second, with 28 feet 1 inch. In the half-mile run five entered, namely, W. E. Badger, C. H. Cogswell, H. B. Maynard, J. R. Smith, and C. F. Templeton. Cogswell came in first in 2:14½; Templeton second in 2:15. In the 100-yard backward race nine entered, and J. C. Gray, of '78, won in 0:16; C. A. Wells, of '81, second in 0:18¼. In the one-mile walk there were seven competants, G. H. Danforth, W. B. Fellows, J. D. White, D. J. Foster, J. E. Ham, G. H. Hubbard, and C. A. Kibling. The latter took the lead, and won the race in 8:03½. Ham second, in 8:28¼. The contest at pole-vaulting was won by F. Walker, who made 7 feet 1 inch. The first heat of the hurdle race was won by W. E. Badger and H. M. Rice. The final heat will be decided to-morrow. For the one-mile run, which concluded the exercises, there were five entries, viz.: Walter Hoyt, C. H. Eaton, F. Thomas, C. F. Templeton, and R. H. Price. Lamb won the race in 5:04¼; Thomas second. Mr. Lamb's record is the best ever made at Dartmouth.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

TWO ADDITIONAL DIOCESES IN ILLINOIS PROPOSED—THE WORK OF EVANGELIZING AND THE MISSIONARIES — IMPROPER AGENTS IN RAISING MONEY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 10.—To-day is the seventh day of the Episcopal General Convention. Rev. Dr. Hanckel, of Virginia, presented the report of the Committee on New Dioceses on the memorial of the Bishop of the Diocese of Illinois for the formation of two new dioceses. The committee recommended the setting off of two new dioceses as follows: The first to be composed of the territory west of the Illinois River and La Salle County and south of the Counties of Whiteside and Lee, and the second to compriso that part of the State lying south and east of the Illinois River. The report was made the order of the day for Thursday. The Committee on the Lectionary for Lent reported, and without reading the report it was laid on the table and made the special order of the day for next Wednesday at 12 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Burrow, of Southern Ohio, presented a resolution that deputies representing dioceses in the next general convention be instructed to bring to the attention of the convention the question whether it be not possible to so adapt the methods of the Board of Missions to the want of our times as to secure to mission work men devoted exclusively to the work of evangelizing. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Domestic and Foreign Missionary Societies.

Dr. White, of Tennessee, said he desired, in the form of a resolution, to obtain the expression of the convention in relation to improper instrumentalities which were used for the purpose of raising money to defray church expenses. He disapproved of ice-cream parties, of round dances, or fairs, raffles, and all such. He thought these things were demoralizing. A resolution that the Bishops take the matter into consideration was adopted.

At this point a delegation of the Church of England in Canada was announced and marched up the main aisle to the platform, accompanied by the Home Reception Committee. Each of the delegates was presented to Rev. Dr. Burgess, President of the convention, and he in turn presented individual members of the delegation to the convention, as follows: The Right Reverend Lord Bishop of Huron, the Right Reverend Bishop of Niagara, Archdeacon Whittaker, prolocutor of the lower house; Rev. Dr. Boteller, Dean of St. John; Archdeacon McMurray, of Niagara: Rev. Isaac Brock, Rector of Sherbrook; Mr. White, of Montreal, and Mr. Taylor, Deputy Clerk of the Senate. After the introductions, President Burgess made a brief address of welcome, and the Lord Bishop of Huron responded with an address of thanks, and read a communication from the Synod of Canada. Addresses were then made by each of the members of the delegation, and all spoke in the same strain of the union, oneness, and sympathy of the Church in Canada and the United States, and the feeling of brotherly love between the churchmen of the two countries.

At 12:20 P. M. the order of the day, the constitutional amendment relating to the division of dioceses, was taken up and discussed. At 1:30 P. M. recess was taken till 2:30 P. M.

The House reassembled at 2:30 P. M., and continued the consideration of the amendment concerning missionary jurisdiction. At 4 o'clock a vote was taken by dioceses, and resulted as follows: Clerical deputies, representing 45 dioceses, of which 24 voted in the affirmative, 17 in the negative, while 4 were divided on the question. The lay deputies, representing 42 dioceses, of which 23 voted in the affirmative, 17 in the negative, and 2 were divided. This vote carried the amendment. The individual vote of the clerical deputies was 161; yeas, 88; nays, 73. Total vote of the lay deputies, 114; yeas, 56; nays, 58. The grand total vote was: Whole number, 275; yeas, 144; nays, 131. Messages were received from the House of Bishops announcing an amendment to the canons, and the same were referred to the Committee on Canons. The convention adjourned until 9:30 A. M. to-morrow.

THE COLORADO BEETLE IN THE MAILS

COMMUNICATION FROM THE BRITISH POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—BEETLES DISCOVERED IN THE MAILS—PRECAUTIONS ON BOTH SIDES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Postmaster-General Key has received a communication from the British office stating that it has been found necessary to take precautions against the admission of Colorado beetles in the United Kingdom, several live specimens of this destructive insect having been discovered in the mails received from the United States, either surreptitiously inclosed in newspapers or forwarded as specimens in packets under the privilege of the pattern post. It is feared by the sorting officers of the British Post Office that, notwithstanding the utmost vigilance on their part, many newspapers and packages containing these insects pass without detection, and, therefore, the friendly assistance of the United States Post Office Department is requested in putting a stop to the reprehensible practice of sending them in the mail matter to Great Britain. As such inclosures in newspapers are irregular and improper under the rules of their transmission, and, as in the case of sample packets, the transmission of live beetles is equally irregular under the prohibition which exists in the United Kingdom against sending by the post anything of a dangerous character, United States Postmasters have been specially instructed by the Postmaster-General to examine, as far as may be possible, the newspapers and other packets before dispatching them in the mails, for the purpose of detecting the presence of these beetles, and to detain all such packets as may be found to contain them.

BURGOYNE'S SURRENDER.

SCHUYLERVILLE, N.Y., Oct. 10.—Almost every citizen of the vicinity is laboring to complete the arrangements for the celebration of the centennial of the surrender of Burgoyne, Oct. 17, 1777. The several committees are indefatigable, and the proprietor of the *Standard*, on Saturday, commenced the issue of a daily edition, to continue until after the celebration next week. The foundations for the monument were leveled up to the surface of the ground last week, and everything is about complete for the corner-stone. Washington Commandery, Knights, Templar, of Saratoga Springs, have had responses from neighboring commanderies invited to join them in the escort of the Grand Master of Masons of the State and to officers to officiate in laying the corner-stone, so that they expect nearly 1,000 Sir Knights in line, in addition to the military. The Committee on Transportation have arranged with the Troy Citizens' Line of steamers and the Troy and Boston Railroad to Greenwich for tickets good for three days, from New-York to Schuylerville and return for $4 15, including omnibus fare from the barge Elmira broke loose last night near Bar Point, Lake Erie, and have not yet been heard from. The schooner Journeyman, lying too near Colchester, is badly used up. The schooner Seaman is ashore at Grosse Isle, and the schooner Murray is ashore at Randeau, Ontario.

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CONGREGATIONAL CONVENTION.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 10.—The second day of the forty-fourth annual meeting of the Congregational churches and ministers convened at 9 A. M. at Gloversville. Rev. Jeremiah Butler, Chairman of the Committee on the Designation of Ministers, read a minority report, which was accepted. Rev. Frank T. Bayley gave an essay on the "Ministers' Duty with Reference to the Present Revival of Bible Study," which was followed by a discussion. Rev. L. G. Brown, D. D., President of Hamilton College, presented Christian salutations and asked prayers and sympathy for the college. Rev. Ovid Miner stated the financial straits of the church in Seneca Falls, which subject was referred to a committee. The afternoon session was opened with prayer. Rev. C. P. Bush, of New-York, was called to set the claims of the American Board of Congregational Foreign Missions before the meeting, and introduced Rev. C. C. Tracey, of Marsovan. Rev. G. D. Pike, of New-York, presented the claims of the American Missionary Association. Rev. H. H. Northrup, of Schenectady, addressed the meeting on the "Best Preparation of Pastor and People for Revival Work." A discussion ensued, after which Rev. C. P. Bush addressed the association in behalf of the American Board of Congregational Foreign Missions. The anniversary meeting of the New-York State Home Missionary Society was held in the evening. Addresses were made by Rev. William Barrows, D. D., of Massachusetts; Rev. C. D. Helmer, D. D., Brooklyn, and others. The New-York State branch of the Women's Board of Missions held its annual meeting in the Presbyterian Church to-day.

BUSINESS SUSPENSION IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 10.—The failure of Cross & Co., importers and general commission merchants, was announced to-day. The parent house is at Glasgow, with branches at Valparaiso and this city, and extensive business connections in Europe, South America, Australia, and China. The immediate cause of the suspension is the death of the senior partner, Alexander Cross, at Valparaiso, Sept. 20. The surviving members of the firm, being ignorant of the exact relations between the Valparaiso branch and the parent house, judged it best to suspend payment until a statement of accounts was received. Before suspending the firm consulted the principal creditors, and a meeting of the creditors will be held on Saturday. The firm was largely interested in leading mining properties on the coast, being treasurers and managers of several prominent California mines, including the Black Bear, Plumas, Eureka, and others, and also treasurers of the Leeds Mining Company. They represented English interests in the Sutro Tunnel, and were agents for a number of insurance companies, which, it is stated, will not be affected by the suspension. There is a general belief that the firm will come out all right.

BANK RECEIVER APPOINTED.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 10.—In the City Circuit Court to-day Judge Gilmor appointed J. Alexander Preston a Receiver of the Union Banking Company, which suspended on Monday last.

THE BEAT OF MANY DRUMS.

CONNECTICUT'S MUSICAL VENTURE.

A TOURNAMENT IN WHICH TWO HUNDRED DRUMMERS AND TWENTY-FIVE FIFERS STROVE FOR VICTORY—THE WINNERS AND THE TROPHY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROCKVILLE, Conn., Wednesday, Oct. 10, 1877.

When old Deacon Harrington, who lives over the hill a mile or two, went to his cellar-door this morning the rumbling of distant thunder met his ear. When he reached the cellar, to skim his milk the second time before sending it to New-York, the milk was sour. "A thunder-storm in October, by the bones of my sainted ancestors!" cried the Deacon. "But, no," he recollected himself, "it's them pesky drummers over to Rockville; they allers turn the milk sour." The drummers to whom the good Deacon referred were the "Ancient and Honorable Consolidated Drummers and Fifers of Connecticut," who, it was announced in flaming red posters, would hold their fifth annual convention in Rockville to-day. That they would "make Rome howl" was one of the incidental announcements on the programme. All the drums and fifes in Rockville were in waiting at the depot when the morning train came in from Hartford. Most of the Ancient and Honorables from the lower part of the State were collected in this train, and a wild cry of joy arose as they stepped upon the Rockville platform. The most elaborate preparations had been made for their reception. Ranged in single file across the head of the street was a row of overpoweringly large drums, behind which stood a row of boys in red shirts and white pantaloons. Back of these were the Niles silver drum corps, a handsome little company, with drums whose burnished sides reflected the glare of the burning sun. Flanking these on the right were the "Bean Hill Artillery," of Rockville. They were dressed in all the fancy costumes that the rural minds of the wearers could suggest, from suits of plain white, fitting close to the skin, to suits of tin armor, or red, white, and blue stripes. A very tall, slim member of the company carried a sign bearing the words:

BEAN HILL
ANCIENT
AND
DISHONORABLES.

At their head stood the great man of the occasion, a proud Drum-Major, whose tawny skin detracted not a whit from his freezing dignity. The visitors unloaded their goods. The car-seats that were not occupied by drummers were filled with drums, and it was a work of some time and much noise to get them all into one or two cars. Marches and counter-marches through the streets, the lines were broken, and the musicians were left to their own resources till dinner was ready.

There was no lack of amusement for the glittering drummers in their few spare moments. It was a Roman holiday of the most royal sort, and all the side-shows were there. The man with the whirling wheel dotted with tin horses, a contrivance by which the innocent countrymen might win untold gold from the sympathizing stranger, plied his lucrative business under the shadow of the hotel porch, and counted his gains exultantly. The peddler with worm medicine, and attractive bottles of pretty white worms for samples, handed round glasses of his medicine freely, and they were eagerly drank by the crowd that surrounded his wagon. A man with a load of tin pails, brought in simply "because, in these hard times, people must have pails, and must have them cheap." Pea-nuts were there by the wagon-load; corn-balls, stuck together with shining yellow molasses, sold like hot cakes; a base-ball practice alley flourished; a whip-peddler was not without customers, and impromptu canvas booths for the sale of steaming oyster stews were terribly-successful traps for the lookers-on. The ladies of Rockville had provided a dinner for the visitors in the dining-room of one of the hotels, and when that meal was announced, long after the expected hour, it was with a will. Every drummer carried his drum, and however much it might tickle his musical ear to give it an occasional friendly tap, he could not well carry it to the dining-room with him. The Marshal of the day brought his intellect to the rescue, and ordered that they should be piled in the side-yard against the fence. A noble pile they made. Baby drums and big over-grown bass drums, huddling together in grateful silence, wishing, perhaps, that their owners might eat and eat till they ate themselves to death! Laterally and longitudinally considered, they measured about two cords. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to say that the dinner was eaten. If any part of the day's programme was thoroughly and conscientiously carried out, it was the part of the dinner. Every martial musician in Connecticut having been gorged with roast pig and onions, 20 drums beat the call to arms. The procession formed, and it was as fine a reproduction of the rainbow as could be asked, both in colors, and in shape. It marched, and Rockville held its breath. It got tired, presently, and marched into the square, Talcott Park, at the upper end of the town. Opposite the square is the pretty little residence of Mr. J. C. Hammond, Jr., the originator of all this racket. Mr. Hammond is a man of musical tastes, and it is through his unceasing efforts that the Connecticut drummers meet in solemn conclave every Fall. His house was gayly decorated with flags, and the gorgeous head of a stuffed Drum-Major ornamented the top of one of the chimneys. As the procession passed the house it was as much noise as even a Connecticut drummer could desire. As it entered the park, the procession looked no much better than it sounded that it was really gorgeous. A stiff-jointed colored Drum-Major, with a hat that must have used up the greater part of a bear-skin, pantaloons of snowy white, brass buttons newly scoured, and top boots so highly polished that at every step they

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 10.—Cotton easy; Middling, 11¾c.; Low Middling, 11c.; Good Ordinary, 10¾c.; net receipts, 14,040 bales; gross, 2,719 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 6,400 bales; coastwise, 2,858 bales; stock, 40,388 bales; sales, 2,000 bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 10.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 11c.; Low Middling, 10⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 4,284 bales; gross, 4,284 bales; exports, to the Continent, 3,300 bales; coastwise, 3,358 bales; sales, 1,504 bales; stock, 30,762 bales.

GALVESTON, Oct. 10.—Cotton dull and lower to sell; Middling, 11c.; Low Middling, 10⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 4,384 bales; gross, 4,96 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,683 bales; sales, 507 bales; stock, 27,133 bales.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 10.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 11c.; Low Middling, 10⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 3,006 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 27,726 bales.

MOBILE, Oct. 10.—Cotton easier; Middling, 11c.; Low Middling, 10⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 1,544 bales; exports, coastwise, 930 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 9,965 bales.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Oct. 10.—Wool—There is no improvement in the market; prices have not materially changed, but, as usual on a dull market, some concession has to be made to effect sales. Medium No. 1 and X Ohio and Pennsylvania is quoted at 43c.@45c.; XX and XX and above, 46c.@47½c.; XXX and Pulled, 50c.@52½c.; sales of Michigan and Wisconsin Fleeces at 40c.@42c., but choice Medium shades bring an advance on the latter rate; Combing and Delaine Fleeces command full prices and are in steady demand; sales at 50c.@55c., for Super and X; Pulled in moderate demand at 32c.@45c.; sales of Fall California at 15c.@20c.; Spring, 20c.@35c.

HAVANA SUGAR MARKET.

HAVANA, Oct. 10.—Sugars quiet and flat.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

James M. Oakley & Co., by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick store and dwelling-house, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 519 West 40th-st., north side, 300 feet west of 10th-av., for $5,000 to Catherine M. Battelle and others, plaintiffs.

William H. Franklin's Son, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Thomas C. Ecclesine, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story and basement brick house, with lot 16.8 by 100.11, No. 243 East 110th-st., north side, 166.8 feet west of 2d-av., for $4,000 to Anna P. C. Remmerts and others, plaintiffs in the legal action.

William Kennedy, also under a similar court order, J. Grant Sinclair, Esq., Referee, disposed of a plot of land, 100 by 200, on the road leading from Fordham to Hunt's Point, known as lots Nos. 3 and 4 on map of Daniel Edwards' land, West Farms, 24th ward. Also, a plot of land 100 by 200 on same road and adjoining above, for $3,700 to Benjamin Westheimer, plaintiff in the legal action.

A. E. Muller & Son, at an Executor's sale to close an Estate, offered the three-story and basement brown-stone front house, with lot 18 by 100, on East 124th-st., south side, 89 feet west of 4th-av., which was knocked down for $8,000 to B. E. McCafferty.

Richard V. Harnett, at a public auction sale offered the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house with lot 16.8 by 100.8, No. 935 Madison-av., east side, 17.4 feet north of 74th-st., which was bought in by a party in interest, for $14,700.

The remaining sales were postponed.

Sale by Hugh N. Camp, of the house, with lot, No. 17 Waverley-place, west of Mercer-st., adjourned to Oct. 24: Sale by same auctioneer, of the house, with lot, No. 116 East 114th-st., east of 4th-av., adjourned to Oct. 17, and sale by Edward Pellinger, of two lots on West 52d-st., west of 6th-av., adjourned to Oct. 31.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles F. Wells, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brick dwelling-house, with lot 20 by 98.9, No. 231 West 31st-st., north side, 400 feet west of 7th-av.

By James C. Eadie, Executor's sale of the three-story frame house, with lot 25 by 77.2 by 25 by 76.7, No. 227 West 20th-st., north side, west of 7th-av.; also, the brick stable, with lot 23.4 by 73.1 by 23.4 by 73.8, No. 241 West 20th-st., north side, east of 8th-av.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. F. Kirchels, Esq., Referee, of the two-story brick dwelling-house, front, and three-story brick dwelling, rear, with lot 21.2 by 73.7 by 21 by 73.6, No. 282 Henry-st., south side, between Gouverneur and Scammel sts. Also, similar sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick dwelling-house, front and rear, with lot 22 by 73, No. 153 West 10th-st., north-east corner Waverley-place. Also, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Andrew Van Voorhies, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 126th-st., north side, 375 feet east of 8th-av. Also, one lot, 25 by 99.11, on West 127th-st., south side, 400 feet east of 8th-av.

By James M. Oakley & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick dwelling-house, with lot, 25 by 93.6, No. 59 East 7th-st., north side, 275 feet east of 4th-av.

By T. R. Warren & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George T. Curtis, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick store and tenement-house, with lot, 23 by 94, No. 290 1st-av., north-east corner 17th-st.

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Matthew T. Brennig, Esq., Referee, of a two-story frame dwelling-house, with two lots, each 25.2 by 98, on Avenue A, east side, 50.5 feet north of 117th-st.

By John T. Boyd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. F. Trautman, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 150 by 261 by 50 by 100 by 130.6 by 30.6, on Avenue A, south side, extending through to Avenue B, known as lots Nos. 145, 146, 147, and 166 on a map of Prospect Hill estate, Fordham.

By Blackwell & Riker, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John C. Tomlinson, Esq., Referee, of the following unimproved real estate: A plot of land, 200 by 1220, on Railroad-av., running through to Tillotson-av.; 100 feet north of New-st.; a plot of land, 126 by 305 by 110 by 314, on Orchard-st., running through to New-st., north-east corner Tillotson-av.; a plot of land, 127 by 167 by 69 by 150, on New-st., east side, north of Lorillard-terrace; a plot of land, 294.6 by 187, on New-st., south-east corner Egbert-st.; a plot of land 200 by 200, on New-st., east side, between Egbert and Tillotson sts.

By Howard W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John A. Wright, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 100 by 150, on Vermilyea-av., south side, 100 feet east of Academy-st., a portion of the Dyckman estate.

EXCHANGE SALES—WEDNESDAY, OCT. 10.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Oakley & Co.

£ three-story brick store and dwelling-house, with lot, No. 519 West 40th-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 10th-av., lot 25x98.9..... $5,000

By W. H. Franklin's Son.

£ three-story and basement brick house, with lot, No. 244 East 110th-st., n. s., 166.8 ft. w. of 2d-av., lot 16.8x100.11..... $4,000

By William Kennelly.

£ plot of land on road leading from Fordham to Hunt's Point, known as Lots Nos. 3 and 4 on a map of Daniel Edwards' land, West Farms, 24th Ward, 100x200; also, a plot of land adjoining above, 100x200..... $3,700

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Oct. 9.

8th-av., s. s., 25.4 ft. s. of 52d-st., 25x100; John S. Foster to T. Schiedler..... nom.

50th-st., s. s., 130 ft. w. of 6th-av., 46x104.4; Mary Anderson to Ann L. Smith..... $45,500

Spring-st., s. s., 20 ft. e. of Washington-st., 50.6x20; also, Spring st., s. e. corner Washington-st., 20.1x66; Charles Olmsted and wife to Evelyn Sacchi..... 25,000

6th-av., w. s., 63.3 ft. s. of 14th-st., 20x100; Oscar Hoyt and wife to W. S. Waterhouse..... 100

33d-st., n. s., 151.8 ft. e. of 3d-av., 15.5x98.9; A. Killeen to S. Korminsky..... 3,500

36th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x98.9; D. King, jr., and wife to Emily M. F. Bresm..... nom.

51st-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 6th-av., 50x100.5; George Findley and wife to F. H. Cassett..... nom.

75th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 1st-av., 47.5x irregular; Mary Milner to Catharine Leininger..... 7,000

Morris-st., s. s., 23d Ward; Julia Lavelle to A. McCaffray..... 850

Cliff-st., corner Frankfort-st., 21.9x62.4; C. Bahr & wife to New-York and Brooklyn Bridge Co..... 16,150

38th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 11th-av., 50x98.9; Stephen C. Williams to James Kennedy..... 6,500

Allen-st., No. 53; Isaac Schreiber and wife to Frederick W. Ewes..... 20,500

9th-av., e. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 52d-st., 25x100; Regina Scheidler and husband to J. S. Foster. Grenes-st., s. s., No. 145; Charles A. Hovey and wife to Francis J. Hovey..... 3,150

6th-av., w. s., 63.3 ft. s. of 15th-st., 20x100; W. S. Waterhouse and wife to Elizabeth Hoyt..... nom.

13th-st., n. s., 425 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20x103.3; same to same..... nom.

Same property; Oscar Hoyt and wife to W. S. Waterhouse..... nom.

146th-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of Clifton-av., 25x100, 23d Ward; Hugh Smith to M. Jagin..... 300

Hoffman-st., 24th Ward; W. E. Smith, Referee, to G. R. Crawford..... 1,000

79th-st., s. s., 327.1 ft. w. of 2d-av., 17.11x102; E. M. Burghard, Referee, to German Savings Bank..... 7,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THIRTEEN ELEGANT NEW HOUSES FOR sale at very low figures; houses 16 to 26 feet front; prices, $25,000 to $45,000; mortgages 6 per cent. Send for pamphlet containing diagrams and prices to the owners, DUGGIN & CROSEMAN, Architects, No. 63 East 41st-st. Two houses to let.

NO. 22 WEST 40TH-ST.—A SUPERB MEDIUM-sized extension house, built by day's work, under the personal supervision of Cornelius O'Sedley, Esq.; a bargain. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 661 5th-av.

FORTY-THIRD-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—AN EXceedingly desirable four-story high-stoop brown-stone medium-size dwelling; a bargain.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
Offices, 4 Pine, 33 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

NO. 130 EAST 40TH-ST.—FOR SALE THE above desirable three-story and basement brown-stone dwelling, being 20x50 feet, and in excellent order; price $20,000. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

I WILL EXCHANGE THE USE OF MY FURnished country home, one hour from City, in New-Jersey, for use of City house for the Winter or longer, paying difference. Address W., Box No. 459 Post Office.

SIXTY-FIRST-ST., NEAR MADISON AV.—Valuable medium-sized dwelling; low price; furnished or unfurnished.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 661 5th-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ATTENTION OF BUYERS SPECIALLY called to No. 809 Madison-av.—The last one unsold of the five elegant houses on Madison-av., at 68th-st., (Lenox Hill.) These houses were built under the special supervision of R. W. Buckley, architect, and are perfect in design, finish, ventilation, and drainage. The situation is nine feet higher than Murray Hill. Apply on premises—always open. R. McCAFFERTY.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCE in East Brooklyn, within 10 minutes of ferry; high ground, perfect drainage; double lot; 16 rooms; airy and pleasant; all modern conveniences. Apply to C. D. BIDGOOD, office of Mann & Parsons, No. 59 Pine-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

In consequence of the decease of THOMAS M. SMITH, late senior partner of the firm of Thomas M. & John M. Smith, we offer at private sale the valuable OIL MILL PROPERTY situated on Smith's wharf, in the City of Baltimore. The well known reputation of the firm as successful manufacturers of Linseed-oil is a sufficient guarantee of the advantages of location and superior character of the machinery and general equipment. The capacity of the mill is from 550 to 600 bushels in 24 hours.

JOHN CURLETT,
GERMAN H. HUNT,
JOHN M. SMITH,
Executors.

FOR SALE—THE AMELIA COURT-HOUSE HOtel, 36 miles from Richmond, on Danville Railroad, with brick stores on street and 180 acres land; adjoining station and Court-house; suitable for town lots; price $14,000; terms easy. Apply to W. L. BROWER, No. 170 William-st., New-York, or P. S. WOOD, Esq., Amelia Court-house, Va.

LOW PRICED LOTS FOR SALE OR LEASE—For manufactories, refineries, chemical works, &c.; blocks of lots with bulkhead water front; also blocks for dwellings on Newtown Creek, adjoining New-York and Brooklyn; terms easy; all on mortgage if satisfactorily improved. Apply to

W. L. BROWER, No. 170 William-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY EXECUTORS' SALE.
RAPID TRANSIT NOW CERTAIN.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.
Will sell at auction, without reserve, on
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 17, 1877,
At 12 o'clock noon,
At the EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, No. 111 Broadway,
By order of the Executors,
To close the estate of John K. Eccles, deceased,
Twenty-two valuable lots on 2d-av., 115th-st., 134th-st., St. Nicholas-av., and Hillside-st., (formerly of Dyckman estate.)

Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three years if desired. Title indisputable. Maps and full particulars can be obtained at the office of

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

IN FORECLOSURE.—R. V. HARNETT, AUCtioneer, will sell at auction at No. 111 Broadway, (Exchange sales-room,) on SATURDAY, Oct. 13, 1877, the two three-story brick dwellings, Nos. 308 and 310 East 23d-st., on the south side, about 135 feet 11 inches easterly from the corner of 2d-av.

For particulars apply to RICHARD M. HENRY, Esq., Referee, No. 38 Pine-st., or Messrs. COUDERT BROTHERS, Nos. 68 and 70 William-st., and for maps to the auctioneer, RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

By JAMES M. OAKLEY & Co.

AUCTION SALE
On FRIDAY, Oct. 12, at 12 o'clock,
At the Exchange Sales-room,
No. 111 Broadway,

The TWO-STORY FRAME BUILDING, front, and a THREE-STORY FRAME DWELLING, rear, with lot 25 x100.5, No. 531 West 65th-st., s. s., 200 feet e. 11th-av.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

CHOICE FLATS TO RENT

On the Eastern Boulevard, (Avenue A,) between 58th and 59th sts. Splendid situation, on high ground, overlooking the East River, Blackwell's Island, and Long Island. Each floor complete with every convenience. For small respectable families of moderate means these flats offer the most desirable in the City. Rent, $20 to $36 per month.

Apply to PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,
Nos. 11 and 13 Cliff-st.,
or to JOHN D. CRIMMINS, No. 1,037 3d-av.

AN ELEGANTLY AND FULLY FURNISHED superb medium-sized dwelling, 30th-st., near the avenue; paintings, glass, china, &c. Never been rented; hard-wood finish; fine dining-room; to an acceptable private family, reasonable rent.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
Offices, 4 Pine, 33 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

A GENTLEMAN GOING ABROAD, IS DESIRous of renting his house, which is a very convenient three-story one on 45th-st., near 5th-av., and selling at a great sacrifice all the furniture, which is perfectly new. For terms and particulars apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—FOUR-STORY BROWNstone and brick house, handsomely furnished and in perfect order throughout; on 22d-st., near Elevated Railroad; will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to OWNER, No. 419 West 22d-st.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR THE BUCKINGHAM HOTEL.—A superb large furnished flat or apartment; parlor, library, dining-room, five bedrooms, kitchen, laundry, &c.; reasonable rental to acceptable parties. Apply to

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 661 5th-av.

WESTMORELAND APARTMENT HOUSE, UNION SQUARE.—Superb, new, large and medium size apartments; reasonable rentals.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 33 East 17th-st.

REDUCED RENTS.—NEW LISTS OF FURnished and unfurnished houses published to-day. Offices, 4 Pine, 33 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FIRST-CLASS APARTMENTS TO LET.—No. 35, West 56th-st.; steam-heat and all conveniences; eight rooms; none dark. Apply to janitor or GEORGE E. JARDINE, No. 1,367 Broadway.

MADISON-AV., MURRAY HILL, FINE EXtra size house, with or without stable; others, $20,000 to $30,000; bargains.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—NO. 150 LEXINGTON-av., near 30th-st.; full size brown stone; six to twelve months. W. B. CROSBY, No. 120 Broadway, or E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

NO. 1,160 BROADWAY—TO RENT—APARTments for single gentleman; steam heat, baths, &c. See janitor, on premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON 26TH-st., opposite Madison-square, or on west side 5th-av.; sunny exposure, at a moderate price, by a gentleman with small family (no boys) who will take best of care of house and furniture. Address D., Box No. 315, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A RICHLY-FURNISHED OR UNFURnished house of 12 or 14 rooms, between 4th and 6th avs. Address NELSON, No. 1,238 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

DANCING.

A. Dodworth's
Classes for Dancing

No. 681 Fifth-avenue,
Will commence Saturday, Oct. 13.

Classes for ladies, children, and gentlemen, and private lessons. For particulars send for circular.

School and family classes in and out of town supplied with competent teachers.

MR. TRENOR'S NEW ACADEMY OF DANCING, Broadway and 32d-st., extending toward 5th-av., is the LARGEST and most BEAUTIFUL in the City. PRACTICING REHEARSALS every Friday evening at 8.

DE GARMO'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 7 West 32d-st., two doors from 5th-av., Now open.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTLES; also, monuments, headstones, floor tiling, plumbers' and furniture slabs, at greatly reduced prices; terms to the trade. A. KLABER, Nos. 134 and 136 East 123d-st., near 3d-av.

S. KLABER & CO., WEST 51ST-ST., BETWEEN 5th-av. and Broadway and 6th-av. Established 1848. MANTELS, TILING, MONUMENTS, at reduced prices. PLUMBERS SLABS a specialty.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

FURNACES REPAIRED.
Now is the time to have your furnaces cleaned, and put in order for the Winter.
FOX, JANES, AND WALKER FURNACES
put up at reduced prices by the manufacturers.
JANES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10, and 12 Reade-st.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—I HEREBY FORBID ALL PERSONS trusting my late wife, Mrs. CARRIE KINGSBURY CAMPBELL, as I shall pay no bills contracted by her after this date. I have this day obtained a bill of divorce. C. H. CAMPBELL.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1877.

AUTUMN RESORTS.

HIGHLAND HOUSE, GARRISON ON THE Hudson.—Open for the Fall and Winter; terms reasonable. G. F. GARRISON, Manager.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,238 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAR-WOMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to go out by the day to do house-cleaning or washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 111 West 29th-st., private stable.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; willing to help with waiting; best City references. Address K. C. H., Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE English Protestant as chamber-maid and waitress, or either; willing and obliging; best reference. Call at No. 644 3d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid, and to do plain sewing; would assist in nursery; best City reference. Call at No. 146 East 39th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl; will do chamber-work and fine washing; best City reference. Apply at No. 215 East 41st-st., fourth bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; willing to assist with washing and ironing; in private family; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 454 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID OR PARLOR-MAID.—By a first-class Protestant young woman; highest City reference given. Address M. S., Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl in a private family; would assist with washing if required; City references. Call at No. 525 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL as good chamber-maid and waitress; will help with washing and ironing; very best reference. Call at No. 748 2d-av., corner 40th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young girl as chamber-maid and plain sewer; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 636 3d-av.; third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable person as chamber-maid and seamstress or chamber-maid alone; eight years' City reference. Call at No. 331 West 26th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; willing and obliging; two years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 36 Lexington-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable girl; understands sewing on Grover & Baker machine; best reference. Call at No. 413 1st-av., near 24th-st., for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or mind grown children and sew. Call at No. 309 West 13th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl; is fully competent to fill either situation; good City reference can be seen at her present employer's, No. 112 West 11th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN IN a private family as chamber-maid; will assist with washing; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 14 5th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid or waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 159 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and fine washing. Apply at No. 41 West 33d-st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman; four years' first class City reference from last employer. Can be seen at No. 111 West 33d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL as chamber-maid and plain sewing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 304 2d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman; best references. Call at present employer's, before 2 o'clock, at No. 29 West 35th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 241 East 21st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY two sisters, to go together; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 436 West 42d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; good reference. Can be seen at No. 206 East 28th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMan as chamber-maid and seamstress; wages no objection. Call at No. 221 East 21st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS—COOK, Washer, and Ironer.—By two respectable girls; good City reference. Call at No. 316 West 48th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a respectable girl in a private family; best City reference. Call for two days at 413 1st-av., near 24th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress and assist with washing; City reference. Call at No. 232 East 54th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NORTH GERman girl as chamber-maid; also a small family; best City references. Call at No. 248 10th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress; four years' City reference. Call at No. 170 3d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress; is willing and obliging; best City references. Call at No. 300 East 40th-st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two respectable American girls, together; one as cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress or nurse; both have City reference from last place. Call at No. 222 West 36th-st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two respectable girls in the city; one as cook, washer, and ironer, other as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 288 3d-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN of great experience in a good house, but would prefer cooking; has two references, one of which is from the other mistress the same; can refer to present employer. Call for two days at No. 525 5th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE STEADY WOMAN; she is a first-rate meat cook, and can make excellent bread; no objections to do the coarse washing; would prefer the country; best City reference. Call at No. 155 East 33d-st.

COOK, CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO sisters, together or separate; one as first-class cook; the other as chamber-maid or waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 747½ 6th-av., between 42d and 43d sts., in fancy store.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK; UNDERstands all kinds of family cooking; is smart and active in discharging her duties; good reference. Call at No. 446 3d-av.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all branches of cooking; will go out by the day or week; City reference. Call at No. 540 3d-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—UP-STAIRS work.—By two girls together; up-stairs girl will assist with waiting; City or country; country preferred; good reference. Call at No. 12 Little Jones-st., in rear.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family or first-class boarding-house; excellent City reference. Address M. F., Box No. 257 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; IS FIRST Class; will assist with plain washing; in private family; best City reference. Call at No. 404 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook, and willing to assist washing and ironing for a small family; City references. Address No. 151 East 43d-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; UNDERstands cooking thoroughly; best of City reference. Address M. L., Box No. 270 TIMES UP TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN HOTEL, boarding-house, or restaurant; can cook meats, game, and pastry. Call for two days at No. 504 2d-av., near 58th-st.

COOK, &c.—NURSE, &c.—BY TWO RESPECTable girls, one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as nurse or chamber-maid; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 224 West 17th-st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT cook in a private family; will assist with washing; best of City reference given. Call at No. 308 East 24th-st., first floor.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook, in a private family; good City reference. Address for two days A. B., Box No. 255 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable woman as cook, washer, and ironer; City or country; country preferred; good reference. Call at No. 12 Little Jones-st., rear.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—IN A small private family; the best of City reference; can be seen for one day. Call at No. 423 East 9th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; THOROughly understands her business in every branch; baking and pastry and all kinds desserts; best City reference. Call at No. 455 West 42d-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD cook in a private family; would assist in washing; two years' best City reference. Call or address No. 23 East 14th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COMpetent cook; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Address M. D., Box No. 269 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands meats, soups and pastry; good City reference. Call at No. 217 West 36th-st. for two days.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COMpetent cook and baker; City or country; best City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 436 3d-av., second floor.

COOK.—IN A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE FAMILY; understands all kinds of French cooking in all its branches; capable in every respect; first-class City references. Call or address No. 113 West 51st-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MEAT AND PASTRY cook; jellies, soups, and game; excellent baker; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 272 3d-av., in store, for two days.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young girl; is very willing and obliging; best City reference. Address K., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as a good plain cook; will assist in the washing; best City reference. Call at No. 344 East 21st-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; City reference. Call at No. 115 West 19th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A WIDOW, AND HER GIRL 11 years old, as good cook, washer, and ironer; wages not so much an object as a home; good City reference. Call at No. 800 8th-av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON; UNDERstands cooking in all its branches; is a good baker; best City reference. Call at No. 263 West 32d-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as first-class cook; willing to assist at washing; good City reference. Address or call at No. 234 West 16th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS good plain cook; is first-class laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 227 East 46th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-class cook and plain laundress; nine year's City reference. Call at No. 262 West 41st-st.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK, A GOOD CITY reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 5 East 19th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH PERSON IN a private family; good City reference. Address for two days C. Deherre, No. 468 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD Cook; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 21 West 20th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL as cook in a private family; City reference. Call at 424 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS A GOOD plain cook; can give good City references. Call at No. 113 West 35th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD Cook; would assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 237 East 24th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT COOK; THOROUGHly understands cooking in all its branches; best City reference. Call at No. 348 West 25th-st.

COOK.—EXPERIENCED; FIRST-CLASS BAKER; is willing to assist with washing; has no objection to the country; best reference. Call at 221 East 21st-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; will assist with coarse washing; best City reference; no postal cards. Call at No. 123 West 33d-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS PLAIN cook and assist with washing and ironing, or take care of children. Call two days at No. 425 West 32d-st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK AND EXCELLENT baker; would assist with washing and ironing; six years' City reference. Call at No. 131 East 46th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; four years' best City reference from her last place. Call at 36 Lexington-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WHO would assist generally; good reference; restaurant or private family. Call at No. 9 Cornelia-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND EXCELlent baker; will assist with washing; City reference from last place. Call at No. 225 West 36th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK, AND assist in the coarse washing; best City reference. Call at No. 744 3d-av., in fancy store.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook; no objection to first-class boarding-house; good City reference. Call at No. 43 Perry-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; best City reference. Call at No. 747½ 6th-av., fancy store.

DRESS-MAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A competent dress-maker and seamstress for children; operates on the Wheeler & Wilson machine; would like to make a few more engagements by the day in private families. Address L. C., Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker, who has been in a large establishment, a few customers; dresses made over after the latest Parisian models; samples shown: perfect fit; prices moderate. Call at No. 21 Clinton-place, near Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FRENCH DRESSmaker to go out by the day or week; all kinds of family sewing and repairing neatly done. Call at No. 170 West 25th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT PROTestant dress-maker work by the week or month; can cut and fit in good style; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 447 West 39th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—MISS BARBER IS READY for Fall work in the latest styles; terms reasonable. No. 743 6th-av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY AS HOUSEkeeper and first-class cook in a private family; best City reference. Address Housekeeper, Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman in small private family; best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 166 East 28th-st.

KITCHEN-MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL; IS willing to do any kind of work; hotel preferred; City or country; wages no object. Address M. Y., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

KITCHEN-MAID OR CHAMBER-MAID.—By a young Swedish girl four weeks in the country. Call at No. 49 East 33d-st., between 4th and Madison ave.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; IS GOOD hair-dresser; willing to assist with chamber-work, or take care of grown children. Call at No. 575 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN JUST arrived from Paris; as lady's maid; good dress-maker; good reference. Address A. V., Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL TO wait on a lady and sew, or chamber-work and sewing; five years' City reference. Seen at last employer's, No. 14 West 20th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT LADY'S maid; understands hair-dressing; best City references. Call or address No. 216 East 36th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., two stairs up

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 13, 10 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 20, 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 27, 9 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the motion is least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, $90 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $26.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
BOTHNIA.....WED., Oct. 17 | SCOTIA.....WED., Oct. 31
ABYSSINIA.....WED., Oct. 24 | RUSSIA.....WED., Nov. 7
Steamers marked " do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $120, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 13
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 17
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line. 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Oct. 11
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday Oct. 18
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Oct. 25
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Nov. 1
First cabin, $80 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.
MOSEL.....Sat., Oct. 13 | HERMAN.....Sat., Oct. 27
DONAU.....Sat., Oct. 20 | AMERICA.....Sat., Nov. 3
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Victoria...Oct. 13, 10 A. M. | Anchoria....Oct. 27, 9 A.M.
Devonia....Oct. 20, 3 P. M. | Bolivia.....Nov. 3, 2 P. M.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL OR DERRY.
Cabins, $55 to $70, according to accommodations.
Second Cabin, $40; Steerage, $26.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
Anglia.....Oct. 17, 2 P. M. | Australia....Oct. 24, 4 P. M.
Cabins, $75 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Oct. 13, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Oct. 20 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Oct. 27, 9 A. M.
From Pier No. 45 North River.
CABIN, $80, $90, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.
POMMERANIA.....Oct. 11 | GELLERT.....Oct. 25
WIELAND.....Oct. 18 | SUEVIA.....Nov. 1
Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all ports in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUHNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents. General Passenger Agents.
61 Broadway, N. Y.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.
Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
LABRADOR, SANGLIER.....Wednesday, Oct. 17, 2 P. M.
PERIERE, DANRE.....Wednesday, Oct. 24, 7 A. M.
FRANCE, TRUDELLE.....Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1 P. M.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.
FOR LONDON. (VICTORIA DOCKS.)
Canada, Th., Oct. 18, 2 P.M. | Greece ..Th., Nov. 1, 12 M.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
England, Sat., Oct. 13, 9 A.M. | The Queen, Oct. 20, 2:30 P.M.
Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Oct. 23, at 6 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Oct. 30, noon.
IDAHO.....TUESDAY, Nov. 6, 6 A. M.
Cabin passage, $55, 65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
RAPIDAN, Capt. KEMPTON, THURSDAY, Oct. 11, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Oct. 13, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, TUESDAY, Oct. 16, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.
C. D. OWENS. GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R. Agent C. R. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT

STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Saturday, Oct. 16
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship ALASKA.....Thursday, Oct. 11
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Wednesday, Oct. 10
For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
CLYDE.....
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, TINNERMANN.....Wed'sday, Oct. 17
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Oct. 27
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, DEAKIN.....Wednesday, Oct. 31
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico,
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Oct. 27
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)
9 A.M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping-coaches to Buffalo.
7 P. M. daily. Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping-coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.
7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 A. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.
Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 8:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scyre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping-coaches attached.
General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, [illegible] and Engineer.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after June 25, 1877,
Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other stations, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 6:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 2:05, 6:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.
Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.
On and after June 25, 1877,
Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
Returning, leave Philadelphia, 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sundays, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Sept. 17, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester; also to St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.
11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, to Utica, Whitehall, and Rutland.
3:30 P. M., Saturdays only, Troy Special. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.
4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, Garrison's, and principal stations north.
6:30 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Parkplace, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R.I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES

AND

MLLE. DE JANON'S

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 10 Gramercy Park, New-York. Boys' Class and Kindergarten, Oct. 1.

SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES—UNDER THE DIRection of L. SAUVEUR, Ph. D., LL. D., author of "Causeries avec mes élèves," "Entretiens sur la Grammaire," &c. FRENCH, GERMAN, LATIN, AND GREEK.—Opens Oct. 9. A pamphlet announcing and describing the reformation in the study of the ancient and modern languages, and containing the programme of sessions in New-York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City, and the names of the teachers, may be had at F. W. Christern's, Putnam's, or from Dr. L. Sauveur, at Buckingham Hotel, and at No. 1,485 Broadway. See the *Nation*.
Dr. Barzé will take charge of the Spanish and Italian Department. Interviews with him from 11 to 12 at the school, No. 1,485 Broadway. Interviews with the German Teacher from 11 to 12, at No. 1,193 Broadway.

A CLASS FOR BOYS, NEW-YORK CITY.—A Designed to prepare boys thoroughly for the best colleges; number of pupils limited to 12.
Fall term begins September 26. For particulars apply to ARTHUR H. CUTLER, No. 713 6th-av., after September 15.
REFERENCES—President Charles W. Eliot, Harvard College; President James McCosh, Princeton College; Henry M. Alexander, Esq., New-York City; William H. Osborn, Esq., New-York City; Theodore Roosevelt, Esq., New-York City, and many others.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN TEACHERS' Agency, No. 23 Union-square, Broadway side, New-York, recommends and indorses Principals, Professors, and Assistants of the highest culture and standing for colleges, public and private schools; accomplished Tutors and Governesses for families; also gives parents and guardians such advice respecting schools as enables them to select with perfect safety. Call on or address Miss M. J. YOUNG, American and Foreign Teachers' Agency, No. 23 Union-square.

CLASSICAL & MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, with Commercial and Primary Departments, 39th-st., corner 6th-av.
F. F. WILSON, A. M., and J. M. KELLOGG, A. M., head masters during the last 12 years of the
ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. Optional study hours, 8:30 to 9:30 A. M., and 2:30 to 3:30 P. M.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 BROADWAY.—Three boarders taken; Greek and Latin conversationally taught; afternoon and evening classes; out-door classes, with English, French, or German teachers for afternoons and Saturdays; botanical and geological excursions; practical chemistry taught without books; use of tools taught on afternoons and Saturdays.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.
No. 108 West 59th-st., on Central Park.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For boys and young men from 7 to 20.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 5 and 8 East 53d-st., New-York. Fourteenth year begins Oct. 1, 1877. French the language of the school. Collegiate course of four years. Careful training in primary and preparatory classes.

CONFIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE CONducted; advice given in all delicate social and business matters; private lessons given in English branches and music to parties whose early education has been neglected. Miss ELIZABETH HOWELL, No. 232 West 11th-st.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and children, Ridgefield, Conn.; pupils can enjoy home privileges, with thorough instruction and special attention to health. Address Miss H. E. CALHOUN, Cheshire, Conn.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL,
NO. 25 WEST 46TH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 20. Circulars and reference sent on application.

NO. 9 WEST 39TH-ST.
Miss ANNA C. BRACKETT & Miss I. M. ELIOT'S School for Girls from 6 to 21, will reopen Tuesday, Oct. 2; prepares for any college or university if desired. For circulars and full information apply as above.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPEtent masters, reopened her Boarding and Day School for boys under 15, at No. 102 West 49th-st., one door from 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

MRS. WILLIAMES, NO. 26 W. 39TH-ST., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Increased accommodations and advantages secured to the preparatory department.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, Downington, Penn.—Healthy location, careful instruction, home comforts, and charges very low; backward boys have special care. Address F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL has removed to No. 1,491 Broadway, near 42d-st. The forty-first year begins Sept. 17. Primary, commercial, classical departments. M. M. HOBBY, W. L. AKIN, A. M., Principals.

OSSINING INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies will reopen Sept. 18; regular collegiate course; languages, music, and painting; terms moderate.
For circular address
Miss S. M. VAN VLECK, Sing Sing, N. Y.

STAMFORD, CONN.
Mrs. RICHARDSON'S English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 24.

ADVANCED GERMAN.—SCHOLARS CAN JOIN a pleasant class for literature and conversation. Address Box No. 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

MRS. M. RODGERS GRIFFITTS, NO. 23 West 43th-st., will reopen her English, French, and German Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS TO the Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies and children, at No. 155th-av., first house from Washington-square, on Wednesday, the 26th September.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 1,267 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 24; thorough preparation for Harvard, Yale, Columbia, &c. Circulars at Putnam's book store, No. 182 5th-av.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. LYON'S Collegiate Institute,

NO. 5 EAST 22D-ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY
Steadfast patrons are a fair test of a school.
Well-known names of last year patrons follow.
Predicted numbers show the years of patronage:
12. HENRY DAY. 7. JAMES BROWN.
10. JOSIAH H. BURTON. 8. JAMES H. GOADBY.
10. BENJAMIN CURTIS. 9. OBSON D. MUNN.
10. CALVIN E. KNOX. THOS. LEBOUTILLIER
Almost all have had sons fitted for college.
Circulars contain annual letter to patrons, unsolicited testimonials, honor roll, and what old pupils have done.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Nos. 21 and 23 West 32d-st.
Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., Rector.
SEPARATE DEPARTMENT FOR YOUNG BOYS.
Autumn Term begins WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.
The fifth year of St. John's opens with increased accommodations and greater facilities in every department of work. Kindergarten in charge of Miss [illegible].
A post graduate course in Universal Literature, English Literature, History, Fine Arts, and other higher branches of learning.

MME. DA SILVA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with a select class for boys, 7 West 38th-st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above. A separate class for boys under thoroughly competent teachers. Lectures by Prof. B. Waterhouse Hawkins and Dr. Labberton.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

C. A. MILES, Principal,
REOPENED SEPT. 10.
For circular apply at No. 252 Madison-av., where Mr. Miles can be seen between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

DE. EVERSON'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av., opposite Reservoir Park, reopens Sept. 19. "Short lessons thoroughly mastered."
Refers to the following patrons: Rev. Howard Crosby, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, Rev. Charles P. Bush, Rev. Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, Rev. E. N. White, Rev. Prof. Geo. L. Prentiss, Rev. T. Ralston Smith.

THE FIFTH-AV. SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Nos. 539, 541, and 543 5TH-AV., (45th-st.)
This approved School for Boys of all ages will reopen at 9 A. M. MONDAY, Sept. 17. Callers received after Sept. 1, from 9 till 11 A. M. and from 3 to 4:30 P. M. E. A. GIBBENS, (Harvard.)
D. BEACH, Jr., (Yale.)

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 59th-st., in front of No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen Thursday, Sept. 27. Thorough instruction in French and English. German comprised in course of studies.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN., opens September 12: location healthful; grounds ample; buildings commodious. Thorough instruction in CIVIL ENGINEERING, the CLASSICS, and ENGLISH; careful supervision of cadets. For circulars apply to C. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 1 Nassau-st., N. Y., or Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

MISS JAUDON'S
YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN,
No. 32 East 31st-st.,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Young ladies prepared for the Harvard examinations.

AT WORK.—PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 805 Broadway, has begun its Fall and Winter work with a patronage and zest unprecedented. Its classes are rapidly filling and will soon be at their limit. Now is the time to join the army of workers. "Fall in."

KIND CARE—THOROUGH TEACHING; TWENty-sixth year; charges moderate.
BENJAMIN MASON'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS
Fits for College or Business.
Send for circular.

THE ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART, FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 49 West 17th-st., New-York,
Will open on the first Monday of September.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER'S English and French Day School for Young Ladies, No. 148 Madison-av. reopens Sept. 24; Post-graduate class. Nov. 1.

MRS. KITTIE BRODHEAD ROEBBELEN'S Home and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 59 East 61st-st.; primary class for boys; English, French, and German. Sept. 24.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will be reopened on Sept. 17.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st-st.

MISS E. HENDERSON WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, Sept. 10.

MLLE. D'OREMIEULX AND MISS KEITH, French boarding and day school, with Kindergarten, 277 Madison-av., reopens Sept. 26. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th-st., re-opens Sept. 19.

MISS M. BRUYN REOPENS HER SCHOOL in English and French Sept. 24, at No. 114 West 22d-st.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. THOMAS R. ASH, No. 103 West 40th-st.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NEWTON, SUSSEX COUNTY, N. J.—Healthy; safe discipline; extensive course; thorough; $300 a year. R. S. STEVENS.

RYE SEMINARY
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Address Mrs. S. J. LIFE, Rye, N. Y.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE.
FOR 25 BOYS.
O. W. STARR, A. M., Port Chester, N. Y.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' SCHOOLS, No. 12 East 47th-st. and No. 39 West 16th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Kindergarten. Oct. 2.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st.; school year begins Sept. 17; residence No. 54 East 31st-st.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.—A. COLIN, No. 240 Broadway. Special advantages for candidates for scientific schools or technical professions.

MRS. M. E. WALTON, A GRADUATE OF MRS. Kraus-Boelte, will open a Kindergarten and Primary School at No. 63 East 52d-st., Oct. 1.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Lyric Hall, 6th-av, opposite Reservoir Park. SPECIALTY, THOROUGHNESS.

LOUTREL INSTITUTE, BROADWAY AND 41ST-ST.—Private lessons day and evening; students fitted for college, business, &c.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 79 WEST 52d-st., corner 6th-av. Dr. H. B. CHAPIN, Principal. Classical, commercial, and primary departments.

MISS S. SEDGWICK, PRIVATE LESSONS. Address No. 12 West 10th-st.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 East 19th-st., will re-open MONDAY, Sept. 24.

LAW SCHOOLS.

ANNUAL SESSION (19TH) OF THE LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Washington-square, begins Oct. 1 next, and ends June 17, 1878.
For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, Secretary of Council, No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Professor and Secretary of Faculty, No. 291 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND MATHematical teacher, classical gold medalist of foreign university, desires private pupils; City reference as to preparing for an English university, Harvard, Columbia, Yale Scientific School. Address TEACHER, Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

HARVARD, YALE, AND OTHER COLLEGES.—Special and private preparation in connection with Charlier Institute for young men of 16 or over. Pupils of last class admitted without conditions at Harvard and Yale. Apply to EDWARD BURKE, No. 108 West 59th-st.

IMPORTANT TO TEACHERS.—CLASSES NOW forming to learn Froebel's Kindergarten system, with thorough successful Kindergartner; a position waiting for one pupil when instructed; references to graduates. Address ALUMNI, Box No. 271, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

A LADY, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, will give superior instruction in music, German, English. Terms: Moderate in cash, or home in a refined family. References. Address C., Box No. 4,860 Post Office.

ACCOMPLISHED RESIDENT OR VISITING Professors, tutors, and governesses obtained through Teacher's Bureau; information given of good schools. Mrs. MITCHELL, 37 West 35th-st., N. Y.; Mademoiselle PRUD'HOMME, 1,014 12th-st., Washington, D. C.

AN ENGLISH VISITING GOVERNESS, successful and experienced, requires pupils; English, including modern literature, French, Latin, music, and painting. Address OXFORD, Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

AN ENGLISH LADY WHO CONDUCTS PRIvate classes at her residence requires additional pupils; discipline maintained with gentle firmness; progress certain. Address LONDON, Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS DESIRES a visiting or resident position to teach English, French, German, and music; highest testimonials. Address EARNEST, No. 67 West 35th-st.

A PARISIAN LADY, GOOD TEACHER, desires new engagements for the Fall; conversation a specialty. Address D. S., Post Office Box No. 2,450, New-York.

LESSONS GIVEN IN LATIN AND THE English branches by a college graduate; terms VERY moderate; excellent reference. Address W. M., No. 405 West 28th-st.

RELIABLE TEACHERS.—IN EVERY DEPARTment instruction, high and low, for private pupils, families, schools, colleges, promptly obtained through SCHERMERHORN, Secretary, No. 30 East 14th-st.

A YOUNG NORTH GERMAN LADY GIVES lessons for 50 cents. Address Miss KERL, No. 16 University-place.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING English and Latin wishes an engagement; City reference. Apply at No. 40 West 48th-st.

EDWARD ALTHAUS, NO 324 5TH-ST., gives private instruction in German and the classics; references. Terms moderate.

STORAGE.

DESIRABLE ROOMS AT LOW PRICES for storage of furniture at No. 265 Greene-st., near [illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily. Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

MRS. J. B. REID,
NO. 17 EAST 31ST-ST.,
Between Madison and 5th aves.,
Offers elegantly-furnished parlors and extension, with entire second floor. four rooms; dressing-room, closet, bath, and every convenience for a comfortable and handsome home; private table only.
HIGHEST REFERENCE.

A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, EXPECTING to occupy a new four-story brown-stone house in 58th-st., near Central Park, Nov. 1, would like to meet with a party of two or four who would appreciate a good home, with board, at reasonable price. Address BUETON, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

A CHOICE SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH OR without board, in a strictly private family, for parties desiring a refined and permanent home; 47th-st., near 6th-av. Address S. T., UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

NO. 22 EAST 35TH-ST., SECOND HOUSE from MADISON-AV.—Thoroughly renovated and newly-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, with or without private table. Mrs. M. R. AMES, formerly of No. 2 West 39th-st.

NOS. 51 AND 53 WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR Madison-square.—Elegantly-furnished suites of rooms on parlor and second floor; private table if required; pleasant rooms for gentlemen; house and table strictly first class.

NO. 31 WEST 18TH-ST.—TWO HANDSOMELY-furnished parlors (with ample closets, hot and cold water) to let, with first-class board; also, other rooms, en suite and singly.

NO. 46 WEST 51ST-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, en suite or singly; superior board; only parties willing to pay for such accommodations need apply; references exchanged. Mrs. E. J. RAYN

FUNERAL OF GEN. CUSTER.

FROM WEST POINT TO THE GRAVE.

A GRADUATE'S RETURN TO THE ACADEMY—BURIAL OF THE HERO OF MANY BATTLE-FIELDS—THE FUNERAL PROCESSION—FLORAL OFFERINGS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct 10.—The funeral of Major-Gen. George A. Custer took place to-day, and from every city, town, and hamlet on the Hudson people came to participate in the last sad rites due so brave a soldier. The remains arrived here early in August last, and because of there being no receiving vault in the West Point Cemetery application was made to deposit them in the Poughkeepsie Cemetery vault, the Trustees cordially assenting, and aiding in their transportation. As soon as it was announced that the funeral would occur to-day the authorities of Poughkeepsie, together with Brig.-Gen. George Parker, of the Eighth Brigade, interested themselves in the matter. Gen. Parker immediately corresponded with Major-Gen. Schofield, in command of the Department of West Point, and the result was shown in the impressive scenes that transpired here to-day. At 8:30 o'clock this morning the Mayor and Common Council met in the Council Chamber wearing badges of mourning, and proceeded in carriages to join the main procession, all the arrangements being in charge of Brig.-Gen. Parker and aids. At 9 o'clock, though the morning had been gloomy, a dense fog enveloping everything, the streets were filled with spectators to view the spectacle. Soon the sun broke through the clouds, the fog lifted, and a cool northerly breeze swept through the valleys. The escort, headed by a battalion of the Twenty-first Infantry, in command of Col. A. F. Lindley; the Bald Eagle Battery, Capt. Menfit in command; the Veteran Volunteers and members of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Cadets of the Poughkeepsie Military Institute, formed in line and as soon as the Mayor and Common Council appeared started in procession for the cemetery, followed by an immense concourse of people. The remains, attended by a guard of honor, were received at the outskirts of the city, when the procession moved forward in the following order:

Detail of Police.
Twenty-first Regiment Band.
Brig.-Gen. George Parker and Staff.
Battallon of Twenty-first Infantry, N. G. S. N. Y.
Cadets Poughkeepsie Military Institute.
Bald Eagle Battery A, Artillery.
Clergymen of Poughkeepsie, in Carriages.
Hearse with Remains.
Horse with Empty Saddle.
Committee of Veteran Volunteers.
Mayor and Common Council, in Carriages.
200 Students Eastman College.
Citizens in Carriages and on foot.

The remains were in an elegant hearse, which was drawn by four coal-black horses, and was decorated with flags and black crape, rolled in accordance with military custom. The casket containing the remains was a patent metallic one, and was draped with the flag that shrouded the son of Philip Hamilton, who was killed by the Indians on the Plains. The only floral offering was a shoulder-strap, two feet in length and eight inches wide, with two stars. The strap was formed of geraniums and the stars were made of tuberoses. It was placed at the head of the casket and was the offering of the Veteran Volunteers of Poughkeepsie. A horse, with empty saddle, having all the equipments belonging to the rank of a Major-General, followed the hearse. As the procession moved the bells of the city were tolled, and flags on public and private buildings were at half-mast. At least 10,000 persons witnessed the spectacle. The procession reached the Mary Powell at 10:30 A. M., and the remains were at once conveyed to the ladies' saloon and placed upon a pall in the centre of the room. On the boat, which was crowded, Lieut. Davis, of West Point, had a guard of honor. The flags of the steamer were at half-mast and draped with bunting. All the steamers and sail-vessels that met the Mary Powell drooped their flags out of respect. As the steamer neared the south dock at West Point, the special steamers Hopkins and Henry Smith from New-York arrived. On board the Hopkins were 75 members of the military order "Loyal Legion of the United States," composing the New-York Commandery in command of Gen. George Sharpe; also Gen. Sickles, Gen. Butterfield, Gen. Bartlett, Gen. Cochrane, Col. Broun, Gen. McMahon, Col. George Dwyea, Capt. H. E. Ellis, Assistant Surgeon J. H. Denroy, Capt. John C. Ferris, and others.

Thousands of people lined the banks on either side of the roadways as the procession approached, and stood in silence till it passed. It halted in front of the chapel at 12:40, when the remains were conveyed into the house where they lay in state until 2 P. M., at which time the regular funeral service was commenced. Before the doors to the chapel were opened an immense throng gathered in the vicinity and some endeavored to gain admission, but the guard on duty prevented. Finally, a surging of the crowd in front of the building showed that the funeral party was approaching. An officer ordered the entrance made clear, the doors were swung open, and the mourners passed slowly in. First came Major-Gen. Schofield, commandant of the post, with the widow of the dead hero on his arm. Next came Gen. Custer's father and sister, and then followed more distant relatives of the deceased, and intimate friends of the family. The family group were seated upon the right of the main aisle. Besides the floral offerings already mentioned, the cadets had placed upon the casket a column of immortelles two feet high, and near it rested the dead chieftain's sword and hat. At the foot was a beautiful wreath encircling the words "Seventh Cavalry," and around all, entwined in a tasteful manner, was a large American flag. Back of the chapel against the wall hung a large flag in festoons, and at the apex was a blue silk flag, on which, in letters of gold, were the words:

"God and Our Native Land."

The funeral was conducted by Dr. Forsyth, Chaplain of the post, who first read a portion of the Episcopal burial service, after which the choir of cadets chanted the thirty-ninth and ninetieth psalms. When the hymns were finished the services in the chapel were ended, and the guard of honor removed the remains from the edifice. By this time all the people who intended to be present were on the grounds, and were massed in the vicinity of the chapel. Drawn up in line fronting the chapel were the cadets of the Military Academy, with the Government band, and further back was the artillery, with horses attached to caissons. Opposite and facing the cadets were the organizations from abroad. When the remains reached the open air the cadets presented arms. Mrs. Custer, leaning upon the arm of Gen. Schofield, followed the remains closely, and was deeply affected, shedding tears freely, as did also Gen. Custer's father and sister. The funeral procession started for the cemetery in the following order, the band playing a dirge:

Major-Gen. Thomas H. Niel with Escort, consisting of a Detachment of Cavalry, commanded by Col. Beaumont.
Cadet Battalion of Artillery in command of Col. Piper. West Point Band.
Cadet Battalion of Infantry, with Arms reversed and Colors draped.
Carriage containing Dr. Forsyth.
Caisson bearing Remains.
Horse Blanketed and with Vacant Saddle.
Brevet Major-Gen. F. D. Grey, Brevet Major-Gen. R. B. Marcy. Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. B. Kiddoo, Gen. T. C. Devin, Adjt.-Gen. Forsyth, Col Stephen C. Lyford, Col. Sudlow, and Col. Mitchell as Pall-Bearers.
Carriages containing Mourners and Friends.
Officers of the Military Academy.
Loyal League Commandary of New-York, Gen. Sharpe Commanding.
Brig.-Gen. George Parker, Eighth Brigade N. G. S. N. Y., and Staff.
Detachment Twenty-first Infantry N. G. S. N. Y., Poughkeepsie.
Detachment Bald Eagle Battery, Poughkeepsie.
Delegation Connecticut Volunteer Cavalry Association.
Mayor and Common Council of Poughkeepsie.
Citizens in Carriages and on Foot.

The funeral cortége marched along the picturesque route from the chapel to the beautiful little cemetery at the north end of the post. The grave is just inside the entrance, to the left of the gate, and not far from Gen. Scott's sepulchre. Here the body was lowered into its last resting place, earth was sprinkled upon it, the burial service was then completed by the Chaplain, and the corps of cadets fired three volleys over the grave. Thus ended the obsequies. Mrs. Custer's party consisted of herself, E. H. Custer, father of Gen. Custer; Mrs. Nettie B. Smith, sister of deceased; Mrs. Lawrence Barrett, Mrs. Gen. Alfred Gibbs, and Miss Cora Bean. In the procession were Lieut. Braden, of the Seventh Cavalry, who fought under Gen. Custer; Assistant Adjt.-Gen. Forsyth, of Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan's staff; Quartermaster Sawtelle, of New-York, and Gen. Devin, of the Third Cavalry.

FUNERAL OF GEN. JOHN E. BENDIX.

Simple yet impressive funeral rites were performed yesterday over the body of Brig.-Gen. John E. Bendix at his late residence, No. 77 Bank-street. Hosts of sorrowing friends and former comrades-in-arms were present. The body, attired in the uniform of a Knight Templar, was encased in a rosewood coffin with silver embellishments, and bearing a plate inscribed with the name and age of the dead soldier. On the lid were deposited the sword, hat, and gauntlets of the Templar uniform, and an American flag inscribed with the names of the battles in which he participated during the rebellion. The religious services, conducted by Rev. Mr. Brouner, Pastor of the North Baptist Church, consisted merely of an introductory invocation, a eulogistic address, and a brief closing prayer. The preacher reviewed at length the military career of Gen. Bendix, characterizing it as distinguished and honorable, and closed his remarks with an appeal to God that those present might benefit by the lessons taught by the life, services, and death of the Christian soldier. The funeral was attended by Columbia Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, the field and line officers of the Fifth Regiment, the Tenth New-York Volunteer Infantry Association, Ivanhoe Lodge No. 610, F. and A. M., Polar Star Lodge No. 119, I. O. O. F., delegations from Royal Arch Mutual Relief Association, Templar Lodge of Perfection A. and A. Rite, and Jerusalem Chapter No. 8 R. A. M. The body was interred in Green-Wood Cemetery, where the Masonic and Odd-fellows' rituals were performed by delegations from both fraternities.

GOVERNMENT BY TAX-PAYERS.

PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENT TO SUPPORT THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS—A PUBLIC MEETING TO BE HELD ON TUESDAY NEXT.

The movement of tax-payers which was initiated on Monday evening at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel is making excellent progress, and bids fair to develop important strength. The opportunity which now presents itself is felt by all property-owners who have given the subject attention to be one that cannot be permitted to pass unimproved, without danger to the best interests of all the cities of this State. Should the proposed amendments fail to receive the approval of the next Legislature, the long delay which would inevitably be caused in the adoption of the measures suggested would be almost fatal, and, understanding this, and the desirability of lifting Municipal affairs out of the pit into which they have fallen, the substantial citizens of this and other cities can be depended upon to lend the movement their aid. In addition to the names already published, those of Robert Goelet, J. M. Dyckman, Amos R. Eno, S. V. Hoffman, Richard Mortimer, and Marshall O. Roberts have been placed upon the roll of those who have promised their assistance in promoting the objects of the meeting of Monday night. Mr. Royal Phelps yesterday announced as the committee he was authorized to name, to arrange for a public meeting, William H. Webb, James M. Brown, E. Randolph Robinson, Henry Day, Samuel D. Babcock, Henry F. Spalding, W. D. Morgan, John R. Voorhis, W. A. Cole, William H. Morrell, B. B. Sherman, Oswald Ottendorfer, and Philip Bissinger. At a meeting of this committee, held last evening at Mr. Phelps' residence in Sixteenth-street, Mr. Phelps was elected Chairman and M. William H. Morrell, Secretary. It was resolved that a public meeting should be called, to be held next Tuesday, Oct. 16, at Steinway Hall. The call will be published in due time, and will be supported by one of the strongest lists of names ever secured to any similar announcement in this city. Committees were appointed to choose officers and speakers, and to prepare resolutions. The final arrangements will be made at a meeting of the committee to be held on Friday evening.

TO-DAY'S RACES AT JEROME PARK.

Although the programme arranged for to-day comprised five races, there will only be four, as one of them—the sweepstakes for gentlemen riders—did not fill. The first event will be the Members' cup of $300, added to a sweepstakes of $25 each, play or pay, the second horse to recive $50 out of the stake. The distance is one mile, and the starters will be George Longstaff's br. c. Freebooter, 4 years, 146 pounds; August Belmont's imp. b. f. Dauntless, 4 years, 143 pounds; Pierre Lorillard's ch. c. Barricade, 4 years, 146 pounds; D. McDaniel's ch. m. Australind, 5 years, 149 pounds; and J. G. K. Lawrence's ch. c. Warlock, 4 years, 146 pounds. Following this there will be a purse of $600 for all ages, to carry 110 pounds, one mile and three-quarters, in which are entered Tom Ochiltree, Virginius, and Dauntless. The third race is a purse of $500 for 3-year olds, one mile and a quarter; beaten maidens allowed 5 pounds, and there are penalties for winners of any single race of $500 and upward. In this there are eight entries, as follows: E. A. Clabaugh's ch. c. Kingsland, 118 pounds; Dwyer Bros' Vermont, 113 pounds; Mr. Drennon's Piper Heidsick, (formerly Auburn,) 118 pounds; August Belmont's Mineola, 115 pounds; George Longstaff's W. L. Higgins, 118 pounds; D. McDaniel's Lady Salyers, 115 pounds; K. W. Sears' colt, by Lexington, out of Invercauld, 113 pounds, and J. McMahon's Blondell, 115 pounds. For the last race, which is a selling affair for a purse of $500, one mile and three-quarters, there are eight entries. There are the usual allowances, and Major Barker is to carry 97 pounds, Kilburn 106 pounds, Shylock 114 pounds, Rappahannock 106 pounds, Henry Owens 101 pounds, Ambush 111 pounds, Viceroy 111 pounds, and Hattie F. 103 pounds. The betting in the Hoboken pool-rooms last night was at the following rates:

MEMBERS' CUP.

Warlock	$75	$80	Freebooter	$19	$24
Dauntless	55	52	Australind	20	28
Barricade	50	52			

MILE AND THREE-QUARTERS.

TomOchiltree	$200	$100	Dauntless	$35	$15
Virginius	35	15			

MILE AND A QUARTER.

Mineola	$30	$20	$35	Sears' Colt	$12	$4	$5
Lady Salyers	55	12	18	Kingsland	10	3	
Higgins	90	7	12	Blondell	10	3	5
Vermont	25	5	8	Piper Heidsick	15	3	

SELLING RACE.

Major Barker	$40	$35	$60	Viceroy	$32	$17	$35
Kilburn	40	24	51	Hattie H	18	8	15
Shylock	35	20	37	Ambush	9	6	10
Rappahannock	36	13	26	Henry Owens	7	4	10

GENTLEMEN AS JOCKEYS.

The first meeting of the Gentlemen's Amateur Jockey Club was held yesterday at Waverly Park, near Newark, N. J., and the weather being fine and the track in good condition, there was a large and well-dressed assemblage of spectators. The programme originally called for three races, but two extra ones were given. The first affair was for half-mile heats, for gentlemen's horses that have not been in a training stable, but used for road purposes, six months previous to the day of race. The weights were 160 pounds. The starters were Frank M. Peter's gr. g. Mournful, by Vandal; E. F. Edgar's br. h. Jersey Boy, by Leamington, and W. B. Durand's gr. g. Stumpmaster, pedigree unknown. The race was won by Jersey Boy in two straight heats. Time—0:58, 0:58½. The second race was mile heats for a purse of $200; welter weights of 25 pounds over weight for age. The starters were Samuel C. Hunter's ch. g. Erastus Corning, by Lightning, and W. M. Littell's, ch. f. Sister of Mercy, by War Dance. The first heat was won by Corning in 1:57, but in the second heat Sister of Mercy distanced him in 1:49. The next was a hurdle race of a mile and a half over six hurdles, for which Frank Durand's Stumpmaster and Walter Murphy's Belle competed. The race was easily won by Stumpmaster in 4:11. The most interesting event of the day was a dash of three-quarters of a mile, catch weights, for a silver cup, the competitors being W. A. Littell's br. m. Lorena, W. A. Perry's ch. g. Milo, E. F. Edgar's br. g. Jersey Boy, F. M. Peters' ch. g. Don Victor, and W. Murphy's gr. g. Mournful. They came home in the order named, Lorena winning by 10 lengths, in 1:23. The concluding affair was a hurdle-race, one mile over four hurdles for a silver cup, the gift of Clarence Levy. Stumpmaster and Belle again competed and the former was again victorious. Time—2:16½.

THE SEA CLIFF ASSOCIATION.

On the 23d of August last judgment was rendered in the Supreme Court against the Trustees of the Sea Cliff Camp-meeting Association, in three separate suits for the foreclosure of mortgages. In addition to the above three other suits were commenced to have foreclosure suits on 58 acres of land, aggregating $50,000; one by George Downing, for $16,650, on 21 acres of land, and one for 7s mortgage on 16 acres held for the association by William Collins. T. C. Willis also brought suit for foreclosure and sale for the land purchased of him by the association, which mortgage was held by Mr. Collins, covering 21 acres. George W. Denton was appointed Referee to sell. Yesterday the Referee sold the advertised parcels at the Town Hall, Jamaica. The first parcel, 21 acres, formerly belonging to Mr. Downing, on which the mortgage and interest amounted to $16,650, was struck off to Mr. Collins, one of the defendants in the suit. The second parcel, 16 acres, was struck down to Mr. Collins at $20,000. The third parcel, formerly the property of Mr. Willis, was also bought by Mr. Collins, for $25,000. In each case Mr. Collins bid against the former owners of the property, he being obliged to purchase to save himself, as he was bonded in each case for $20,000. It is understood that these sales do not affect the Sea Cliff Association property, as they were outlying lands which had been purchased for speculation. The suit of the Sixpenny Savings Bank, to foreclose the mortgage for $85,000, is against the property of the association, all of which is improved property.

A DISPUTED TAMMANY ELECTION.

At the meeting of the Tammany General Committee on Monday last, ex-County Clerk Walsh, one of the delegates from the Second Assembly District, disputed the fairness of the choice by the General Committee of that district of James Finn, James Fitzgerald, and Dennis Meehan, as Inspectors of Election of the primary election to be held in the district on Saturday evening next for delegates to the various Tammany conventions. The matter was referred back to the General Committee of the district for settlement. This committee met last evening at Monroe Hall, corner of Centre and Pearl streets, and, as there was a strong feeling existing between the friends of Mr. Walsh and those of ex-Assemblyman William P. Kirk, who led the movement in favor of the appointment of the inspectors named, it was thought that trouble might ensue, and a large crowd gathered outside the hall. Michael W. Bowen, a friend of Mr. Walsh, presided. After the object of the meeting had been stated, Mr. Walsh, on a question of privilege, denied the truth of the statements in William M. Tweed's confession reflecting upon himself, and said that he would soon show their utter falsity. Mr. Kirk moved the reappointment of the Inspectors previously selected by the committee, and Mr. Walsh moved to amend by substituting in their stead John C. Neary, Thomas F. Brady, and Rhody Kennedy. The yeas and nays were called on the amendment, which was lost, only 8 voting in the affirmative to 27 in the negative, and the original motion was then carried by 27 to 8. On motion of Deputy Sheriff Keese the roll was called, in order to have all the members sign a form of appointment of the inspectors, but Mr. Walsh refused to sign and gave notice that he would run an independent ticket at the primary election on Saturday night.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

KEYSER, THE RING BANKRUPT.

AN ASSIGNEE ELECTED, BUT NOT YET CONFIRMED—THE CITY'S CLAIM FOR $3,000,000 NOT ALLOWED.

The meeting of the creditors of John H. Keyser, adjourned from Sept. 27, was held yesterday in the offices of James F. Dwight, United States Register in Bankruptcy. The bankrupt was present, with a formidable tin box, which he did not open, and his counsel, Charles Goeller, and John Regan, who was formerly in the employ of John H. Keyser, and now appears in the double capacity of creditor and attorney for a majority of the other creditors. Corporation Counsel Whitney was there, with voluminous papers, to present the City's claim of $3,000,000 against Keyser, for money obtained from the City Treasury, in collusion with certain City officers, in payment for alleged "work, labor and services." The Register said that the City had waited six years, and had begun no suit against Keyser; the matter must be referred to the Assignee. An adjournment was asked for to allow the Corporation Counsel to produce vouchers justifying the City's claim, and the evidence already given by Keyser in court convicting himself. The attorney for Ingersoll and some others consented to an adjournment for two weeks, but the bankrupt's counsel protested, and Mr. Regan supported the protest. The Register said that he would not adjourn the meeting without the consent of a majority of the creditors. Mr. Whitney gave notice that he would file certificates in court protesting against the Register's action. A ballot was taken for Assignee, and Mr. Regan's votes elected Howard F. Marston, a lawyer, of No. 91 Duane-sheet, and one of the creditors. When the vote of Dr. Moses B. Pardee, one of the creditors, was called for, Mr. T. B. Cruikshank presented a power of attorney granted to him by Dr. Pardee. He had not produced it at a former meeting, and at that time, he asserted, Mr. Goeller had attacked him in "a brutal and cowardly manner." He further accused Mr. Goeller of concealing fraudulent claims in favor of the estate of Keyser. Mr. Goeller presented a later power of attorney granted by Dr. Pardee to Mr. Regan, which the Register accepted. The names of Richard V. Harnett and Theodore B. Haskell were proposed for Assignee by other creditors. Mr. Cruikshank was allowed by Register Dwight to argue a point which he had made against Mr. Goeller at a former meeting. It appeared that the proofs of the debts of Keyser had all been taken before Mr. Goeller as Notary Public, and it was argued that it was questionable whether that gentleman had a right to act both as Notary Public in this matter, and counsel for the bankrupt. The Register said he would not confirm the election of the Assignee until that point was decided in court. Then Mr. A. Goeller moved an adjournment for two weeks, and as Mr. Regan withdrew his objection, the meeting was adjourned until October 24.

TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION.

A NEW RAILWAY SYSTEM—CONGRESS APPEALED TO TO INVESTIGATE THE SAVINGS BANKS—THE NEW PAVEMENTS—THE CLASSIFICATION OF TEA—RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS.

The Board of Directors of the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation met yesterday afternoon. Mr. Miller, from the Committee on Railway Transportation, presented a long essay, received from Albert G. Busby, civil engineer, of Philadelphia, proposing certain reforms in the railway system conducive to reduction of cost of transportation and increased speed and safety. Mr. Busby advises that the Government take charge of the railroads. Referred to the Railroad Committee, with power to print. Mr. Opdyke presented a communication from the Board of Trade of Cairo, Ill., asking the co-operation of all commercial bodies of the United States to petition the Postmaster-General to rescind his recent order excluding flour samples from the mails. Mr. Opdyke offered a series of resolutions extending the petition to samples of salt, sugar, and all other commodities comprised in the Postmaster-General's order, and asking that additional pouches or bags be provided, if necessary, on the principal routes. Carried. Mr. Durkee then offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, The failures of savings banks have become alarmingly frequent in all parts of the United States, and in the investigations of the circumstances attending these failures shows a great diversity in the laws regulating such institutions, and a general lack of security for depositors; therefore

Resolved, That this board memorialize Congress to appoint a commission which shall thoroughly investigate the present system of providing institutions for savings, both in this country and in Europe, and report to Congress as soon as possible what changes in our present system are necessary to encourage provident habits among the poorer classes of our citizens.

This gave rise to an extended discussion over the questions as to the constitutional power of Congress to act, and the advisability of calling on that body in the matter. It was held that Congress had already interfered in the State banking system, and had chartered savings banks and the insurance companies, and it was agreed that a uniform standard of securities for investment in the several States was a crying necessity. This, it was thought, could be better brought about through Congressional recommendation than by individual State action. Any attempt on the part of the Government to imitate the English postal savings system was, however, deprecated, until the civil service should be thoroughly reformed, though Mr. Miller warmly defended the Government as one that had more good results to show than any other. He thought that Americans need not trust to those Government had better leave the country. Finally, in view of the importance of the question, the resolutions were adopted without alteration, on the plea that Congress might be trusted not to overstep its constitutional rights in the matter.

Mr. Miller presented a communication from Mr. Allan Campbell, Commissioner of Public Works, giving the following particulars in regard to the repaving and repairing of the down town streets now in progress: The repavement is done by contract; the repairing by day's work. Mr. Campbell hopes to do all next year's repairing by contract. Superior blocks are used. The granite cost from $2 to $2 25 per square yard; the trap block, $1 50. The following streets have been or will be repaired this year: West Broadway, from Chambers to Canal; College-place, from Chambers to Barclay; Ferry, from Gold to Peck slip; Spruce, from Nassau to Gold; John, from Broadway to Water; Warren, from Broadway to West; Maiden-lane, from Broadway to South; Nassau, from Spruce to Wall; Franklin, from West Broadway to Centre; Dey, from Broadway to West; Cortlandt, from Broadway to West; Fulton, from Broadway to Hudson; Liberty, from Maiden-lane to West; Rector, from Broadway to West; Washington, from Battery-place to Liberty; Pearl, from Coenties-slip to Fulton; Sixth-avenue, from Forty-second to Fifty-ninth. Mr. Campbell says that all the wooden pavements in the City need replacing. Mr. Miller said that this was the first year in 25 or 30 that any attention had been paid to the streets devoted to commerce. He therefore offered a series of resolutions asking the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to grant Mr. Campbell's demand for $500,000 for repaving and $200,000 for repairing in 1878. Carried.

Mr. Hawley called attention to the unjust discrimination of the railway companies in the classification of tea transported to inland cities. A car-load of tea weighs 18,000 pounds, a car-load of coffee 20,000 pounds. Tea is rated first class, and the rate to Chicago is 75 cents, while on coffee it is only 40 cents, making the return of a car-load of tea to Chicago $175, and that on coffee but $80. To St. Joseph the return on tea would be $288, and on coffee $130. A bag of coffee is worth $25, and a half-chest of tea but $18. A single man can handle a half-chest of tea, and it takes two men to handle a bag of coffee, although the latter is not double the weight of the former. Mr. Thurber said the classification was made 10 years ago, when tea was very costly. Since then tea has steadily decreased in price and coffee steadily increased. Referred to the Committee on Claims and Grievances, with power.

Mr. Baker offered resolutions asserting that the recent strikes demonstrated that the board was right in advocating the appointment of Boards of Railway Commissioners, and affirming the intention of the association to continue their labors in that direction. Mr. Baker said that a general complaint existed in the West that some men were more favored by the railways than others. Mr. Lees said that the strikes had wonderfully modified the opposition to the movement. The journals published as organs of the railroads now openly advocate the views of the association, seemingly oblivious of the fact that they pervert entirely public opinion. After some debate the resolutions were referred to the Railway Committee. The meeting then adjourned.

A SUPPOSED CASE OF YELLOW FEVER.

Information was received at the Health Department yesterday afternoon that Mrs. Mary Drake, residing on the top floor of the four-story tenement-house No. 402 West Thirty-first-street, was sick with yellow fever. The information came from Dr. Frederick Roach, of No. 255 West Forty-fifth-street, who was called to attend the woman when she was first taken sick. Dr. Day, the Sanitary Superintendent, and Dr. Janes, Assistant Sanitary Superintendent of the Health Department, at once proceeded to the house and made a thorough investigation. They learned that Mrs. Drake was employed as stewardess on board the steam-ship Vera Cruz, of the New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, which arrived at this port on Thursday, the 4th inst., from Havana. There was no sickness on board the steam-ship when she arrived, and she was not detained at Quarantine. Mrs. Drake did not feel very well when she landed, and went to the house in West Thirty-first-street where she occupies apartments during the time the steam-ship is in this port. On Friday and Saturday symptoms of a low fever set in. She complained of severe pains in the back and frequent changes of temperature, and nausea when she took refreshments. On Saturday she felt worse than on Thursday and Friday, but on Sunday she began to mend, and has been improving since. Yesterday she said she felt well enough to get up, but, by the advice of the attending physician, she remained in bed. Dr. Janes said to a TIMES reporter last evening that the case might be one of yellow fever, but the diagnosis was not clear on that point yet. If the patient is sick with yellow fever, she has the disease in a very mild form, and no danger is to be apprehended.

ARREST OF AN ABSCONDER.

On Aug. 20 Christian Schmidt, Secretary of the De Castro and Donner Sugar Refining Company, No. 107 Front-street, presented to Mr. J. W. De Castro, Treasurer of the Company, a check for $14,718 36, in gold, on the Marine National Bank. Schmidt stated that he wanted the amount of the check to pay Custom-house duties, and Mr. De Castro, having no cause for suspicion, promptly signed it. Schmidt immediately presented the check at the bank and received the money. Instead of returning to his duties, however, he fled from the City, taking the money with him. Detectives were put upon his track, and a reward of $500 was offered for his apprehension, but no tidings of his whereabouts could be obtained, and it was supposed that he had fled to his home in Germany. Mr. Henry Havemeyer, one of the Directors of the company, made a complaint against Schmidt, and the Grand Jury found an indictment for embezzlement. Recently it was discovered that Schmidt had returned to this City, and he was arrested at No. 110 West Forty-seventh-street yesterday by Detective O'Connor, of the District Attorney's office. The accused was brought before Recorder Hackett, who held him in $5,000 bail to answer. Stephen F. Shortland, of the Pierrepont House, Brooklyn, became bondsman for Schmidt, and he was released.

HEAVY FAILURE OF CLOTHIERS.

Foote & Richardson, clothiers, at No. 245 Broadway, have failed on account of depreciation in stock, bad debts, &c. The firm's liabilities amount to $76,932, and Mr. Foote has individual liabilities of $10,000, and real estate assets valued at $5,500. The assets of the firm are not known at present; they consist mainly of stock and book accounts. The value of the stock and fixtures is estimated at $29,000. The following are the principal creditors: A. Ellsworth Peck, $16,186; H. H. Van Tuyen & Co., $6,037; Chatham National Bank, $3,792; W. W. Hawley, $4,125; Orange Judd, $4,938; S. L. Pettit & Co., $4,198; W. H. Cromwell & Co., $3,773; George W. Kenyon, $3,200; Goddard Brothers, $5,418; J. L. Peck, $5,737; J. B. Ellison & Son, $3,500. It is expected that a compromise will be obtained from their creditors.

George E. Shortridge & Co., wholesale clothing manufacturers at No. 329 Broadway, have begun proceedings for a composition in bankruptcy, before Register Fitch. The firm owe $120,000, and they offer 40 cents on the dollar, payable in indorsed notes at three, six, nine, and 12 months.

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.

The body found in Harlem River on Sunday was identified as that of Charles Seymour, a wood-carver, 32 years old, who worked at No. 181 Lewis-street. On Saturday evening, Seymour and a friend named Charles Strach went to the bath-house at the foot of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, where Sebastian Ross, a mutual acquaintance, is night watchman. While talking on the pier Strach fell into the river. His friends pulled him out, and he changed his clothes. He complained of the cold, and his friends went to Second-avenue for refreshments. In the meantime he entered the bath-house, fastened the door and went to sleep. Ross and Seymour returned, and Ross, supposing that a man having charge of the key had locked the door, went in search of him, leaving Seymour on the pier with the food and whisky they had purchased. While Ross was gone, Seymour fell into the river and was drowned. Ross returned, but thought that Seymour had gone home. He entered the house and found Strach, and both went home. Seymour's body was found on Sunday at noon. Suspicions of murder were entertained by some of Seymour's friends, but were proved groundless at the Coroner's investigation yesterday. Seymour was a hard drinker.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE SCANDAL.

At the regular meeting of the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange, yesterday afternoon, a report was presented by the so-called Investigating Committee, appointed to inquire into the the charges made by Mr. James Julian against certain members of the Exchange. With the "testimony" the report covers several hundred pages of foolscap. As was anticipated, it white-washes the accused. The "testimony," in addition to that given by the latter, contains, it appears, other testimony of a character intended to damage Mr. Julian's reputation for veracity. The members of the Governing Committee were "pledged to secrecy" in regard to the report, and a copy of it was refused for publication. It was stated, however, that it is to be read to the Exchange this morning by President Meigs. The committee adjourned until this afternoon, when the question of increasing the rates of commission on margins from 1-16 to ⅛ will be taken up.

CITY HALL NOTES.

The flags at the City Hall were at half-mast yesterday, in respect to the memory of Gen. Custer.

The Common Council, having confirmed the tax levy for 1877, the books for the collection of taxes on personal and real estate will soon be opened.

Corporation Counsel Whitney has sent an opinion to the Common Council stating that the Board of Aldermen has no power or jurisdiction over the matter of granting ferry privileges within the corporate limits of this City.

William M. Tweed is to be examined again to-day before the Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen. He has not yet answered the question which has often been put to him—whether any of the members of the present Tammany Hall General Committee were associated with him in "running" the City Government when he was in power.

A few weeks since the Common Council adopted a resolution, on motion of Alderman Morris, requesting that a clause be inserted in all future contracts for gas, providing that the public lamps should not be extinguished earlier than 30 minutes before sun-rise. The Mayor yesterday vetoed the resolution, on the ground that it would add about 15 per cent. to the present cost of lighting lamps.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Board of Fire Commissioners met yesterday, President King in the chair. Commissioner Perley at the opening of the meeting introduced a resolution in reference to the printed notices of the Tammany Hall District Organization which had been forwarded to various employes of the department demanding the payment of money by them for campaign purposes. The resolution, which was unanimously adopted, expressly prohibits the payment of assessments or contributions by its officers, clerks, and employes to or for the benefit of any political organization whatever. Fire Marshal Sheldan presented his quarterly report, giving the total number of fires for the quarter ending Sept. 30 as 358, with an estimated loss of $620,697. The total insurance was $1,527,705, and the uninsured loss was $73,275.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Newell & Smith, importers of flowers, at No. 524 Broadway, and at No. 3 Rue Turbigo, Paris, have been thrown into bankruptcy on the petitions of H. A. & G. Clinch and five other creditors. It is reported that their liabilities will not exceed $20,000.

Mr. J. Blake, manufacturer of cotton goods, at Nos. 453 and 455 West Fifty-first-street, has been adjudicated a voluntary bankrupt by Register Fitch. His liabilities amount to $32,000, the largest creditors being the estate of James Blake, $16,000; Amidown, Lane & Co., $4,784; Isabella Blake, $4,000. The assets consist of real estate, factory, merchandize and notes, the real value of which is about $10,000.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

The following passengers will sail for Hamburg to-day in the steam-ship Pommerania, of the Hamburg Mail Line:

Miss Benson, Miss Taylor, Miss Perry, Countess Bourboevenden, Mrs. H. Nettre, Miss V. Nettre, Solomon Beuthner, Mrs. Beuthner, Miss Lina Beuthner, Miss M. Lowenthal, Miss Stocker, J. Colong and child, William B. Isham, John von Ahlefeld, Mrs. Ahlefeld and child, Carl L. Hallgarten, Joseph Mainzer, I. E. Taylor, Miss Burbank, Miss Richards, Miss A. Richards, George Schenk, William A. Hardt, M. Seligmann, William Marx, Gustav Müller, Charles L. Hainfeather, C. Carter, Mrs. Bahnson, George F. Bahnson, Mrs. Lena Staedler and two children, F. W. Diefluh, Frederick E. Willerstetter, Charles H. Schmidt, August Ohlhoff, Mrs. Ohlhoff, Mr. and Mrs. P. de Brûme, Mrs. Bertha Hirsch and child, Mrs. C. Kölle, Miss Regina Ryder, Miss Therese Beurheat, Mrs. E. Lewitz, Mrs. Henrietta Bell, Miss Meta Fiedler.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Col. George S. Bangs, of Chicago, is at the St. James Hotel.

Capt. Charles C. G. Byng, of the First Life Guards, British Army, is at the Brevoort House.

Judge Samuel F. Rice, of Alabama, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Theodore N. Vail and A. D. Hazen, of the Post Office Department, are at the Gilsey House.

Congressman John W. Stone, of Michigan, and Trenor W. Park, of Vermont, are at the Buckingham Hotel.

Congressman John T. Wait, of Connecticut, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Congressman Eugene Hale, of Maine, is at the Hoffman House.

Congressman Solomon Bundy, of Oxford, N. Y., and Capt. Bancroft Gherardi, United States Navy, are at the Sturtevant House.

Senator Roscoe Conkling, of Utica; Congressmen George P. Loring and Leopold Morse, of Massachusetts, and George W. Hendee, of Vermont; Gen. G. Pennypacker, United States Army; J. T. Agg Gardner, M. P., of London, and Insurance Superintendent John F. Smyth, of Albany, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Dr. J. Jay Villers will lecture in Young Men's Christian Association Hall, Harlem, this evening. Subject—"The Humorists of the Past and Present."

The members of the Stock Exchange passed a series of resolutions testifying their grief at the death of Mr. Edward Dodge, of the late firm of Clark, Dodge & Co. and Jay Cooke & Co. Mr. Dodge died in Brooklyn on Tuesday, aged 65 years.

The body of the old man who committed suicide by leaping from the parapet of High Bridge into the Harlem River on Tuesday afternoon has been identified as that of Abraham Cooper, aged 73, whose home was on Ninety-ninth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. The deceased was feeble with age, and he had for a long time been suffering from typhoid fever.

The Trustees of the College of the City of New-York met yesterday in the hall of the Board of Education, and, after a very tedious debate, appointed Solomon Woolf Professor of Descriptive Geometry and Drawing at a salary of $3,000 per annum by a vote of 13 to 7. Mr. Woolf has occupied the position of tutor in the Department of Drawing for many years.

The various steam-ship companies communicating with Fernandina, Fla., have offered to forward, free of charge, any supplies sent to the relief of the city. Provisions, medicines, stores,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8138. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

CONGRESSIONAL ORGANIZATION.

THE CONTEST FOR THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION FOR SPEAKER—MR. RANDALL REGARDED AS MASTER OF THE SITUATION—THE STRUGGLE AMONG THE ASPIRANTS FOR THE OTHER OFFICES—CALL FOR THE CAUCUS ON SATURDAY NIGHT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Most of the Democratic members have arrived, and the canvass for Speaker and the subordinate officers of the House is being vigorously conducted. Randall's strength continues to increase, and his friends now claim that he will receive over 90 votes on the first ballot, which will of course give him the nomination. The opposition to-day made an organized effort to combine against him in favor of Goode, but it received no encouragement whatever, and was abandoned. The indications now are that Cox and Randall will be the only candidates presented to the caucus. Sayler, although stronger than any candidate except Randall, sees he has no prospect whatever, and knowing that many of his friends really are anxious to array themselves with Randall, is more than half inclined to retire from the contest. Sayler will support Randall when his name is withdrawn, and so also will Goode. Morrison and Blackburn will go to Cox, or any one to beat Randall. Cox will not, it is said, receive the votes of one-half of his State delegation, 10 New-York votes being put down for Randall. The canvass has developed sufficient to show that no combination can be made that will defeat Randall.

Caldwell seems to be making progress against Adams, for the clerkship, and his friends are confident that he will succeed. Thompson, for Sergeant-at-Arms, has no opposition, and will probably be nominated by acclamation. Col. Finley, who will be remembered as figuring prominently in connection with Tilden's Liberty-Street Literary Bureau, has made his appearance as a candidate for Postmaster, but will not be able to prevail against Stewart, of Virginia, who was Postmaster of the last House, and who is supported by most of the Southern members. For Doorkeeper there is a vigorous contest, nearly a dozen candidates being in the field. As this officer has the disposal of the bulk of the patronage of the House, the crowd of office-seekers are especially interested in the contest, and annoy members with their incessant importunities in behalf of their respective favorites. No prediction can be safely made as to who will be selected for Doorkeeper.

The following call for the Democratic caucus has been issued:

A caucus of the Democratic members-elect to the Forty-fifth Congress will be held, according to usage, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Saturday evening, Oct. 13, at 8 o'clock, to nominate candidates for Speaker, and other officers of the House, and to transact such further business as may be necessary. HIESTER CLYMER,
Chairman of the National Congressional Committee.

THE "POLICY" AND THE PATRONAGE.

WHAT THE PRESIDENT MAY EXPECT FROM THE DEMOCRATS—CUFFS AND CARESSES—AN APPLICANT FOR THE NEW-YORK COLLECTORSHIP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—At the serenade to the Ohio Democratic members to-night all the speakers eulogized the Southern policy of the President, but spoke of the President himself as a usurper who is holding the office by fraud and corruption. The tone of the speeches and the responses they met from the crowd indicate that the President cannot rely upon much support from the majority of the House, except when their support may be needed to assist in carrying out what all the speakers termed "the fundamental doctrines of the Democratic Party."

Gen. Emerson Opdycke has a petition on file for the Collectorship of the Port of New-York. His papers are signed by a large number of merchants and citizens of New-York. Letters urging his appointment are also on file from Congressmen Cox and Garfield, of Ohio.

VIOLATORS OF THE REVENUE LAWS.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE ATTACK ON A DEPUTY COLLECTOR IN NORTH CAROLINA—MURDER OF A GUIDE TO THE OFFICERS BY SMUGGLERS IN TENNESSEE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Collector Mott, of the Sixth North Carolina District, sends to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue a report of a raid in Burke County, in his district. Five revenue officials started from Morgantown on the evening of the 1st inst. for the purpose of seizing several illicit stills in the South Mountains, about 16 miles from Morgantown. Arriving early on the 2d, they found three distilleries operating illicitly, all of which, with caps and worms complete, were captured and taken to Morgantown. A search in the vicinity discovered about 60 gallons of whisky and two barrels of brandy, all unstamped. Two persons who were found in the still-house were arrested and confined in jail to await trial. Their names are N. and A. Yorke, and they were working in the still-house when arrested. While searching the vicinity fire was opened upon the revenue officers by persons concealed in the bushes and behind trees. The number of assailants is estimated to be about 12. They were armed with rifles. The officers retreated with their prisoners and captured property down the mountain, being met at every turn of the rough road by the attacking party, who, out of sight and range of the officers' pistols, kept up a persistent fire. All the officers excepting one were hit with bullets, and Deputy Collector Gillespie, who was at the head of the party, was seriously wounded. A horse ridden by one of the party was killed early in the day, and another was severely wounded. The locality raided is notoriously a dangerous one, and the inhabitants are unscrupulous desperadoes—all interested in illicit distilling. In a neighboring township the same officers, while in the performance of their duty about two weeks ago, were shot at from behind shelter. The Collector suggests that vigorous measures be at once taken to suppress illicit distilling in this section, and to bring the offenders in the above case to justice.

A. M. Hughes, Jr., Deputy United States Collector, telegraphs from Columbia, Tenn., to Collector Cliffe, Oct. 1, as follows: "I have received reliable information that Thomas J. Williams, who acted as guide for me on a recent raid against illicit distillers in Lawrence County, was taken from his house last Monday night by disguised men, and murdered."

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11, 1877.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $342,606 16, and from Customs $607,065 83.

David M. Glenn was to-day appointed Revenue Storekeeper and Gauger for the Fourteenth District of Pennsylvania; Jonathan C. Parker for the Second District of Alabama, and William E. Wheeler and Bernard Esavoyer Storekeepers for the First District of Illinois.

Gen. McMillan, of Louisiana, has been tendered and has accepted the appointment of Pension Agent for the consolidated agencies of the Southwest, with head-quarters at New-Orleans, succeeding Isabel, (colored,) whose bond has been found defective. The office for the past few days has been in the hands of a special agent of the Pension Bureau.

The following were the balances in the United States Treasury to-day at the close of business: Currency, $16,207,561; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, $8,835,468; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $44,755,000; coin, (including coin certificates for $36,056,800,) $120,099,851; outstanding legal tenders, $356,914,932.

In the rearrangement of the files of official records, rendered necessary by the late fire, a letter was found dated Springfield, Ill., June 22, 1849, from "A. Lincoln," addressed to the Secretary of the Interior, requesting the Secretary to transmit to him the papers on file in the department recommending him, [Mr. Lincoln,] for Commissioner of the General Land Office. Another from Mr. Lincoln, addressed to John Addison, Esq., and dated Springfield, Ill., Sept. 9, 1850, was found, asking that some papers remaining at the Department of the Interior, recommending him for the position of Commissioner of the General Land Office, might be withdrawn.

STANLEY'S GRATITUDE FOR SUPPLIES

THE HEROIC EXPLORER WEEPING AT SIGHT OF STORES SENT HIM FROM EMBOMA—EXPRESSIONS OF INTENSIFIED GRATEFULNESS TO THE SENDERS—A CHARACTERISTIC LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The Department of State is in receipt of two dispatches, dated Aug. 30 and Sept. 1, from the United States Commercial Agent at Gaboon, giving further information concerning Stanley and his party. The first dispatch gives the news, per a merchant steamer just arrived in the Gaboon, of Stanley's arrival on the west coast of Africa from Zanzibar, on the east coast, with other particulars which have already been given to the public. The second dispatch contains copies of the last two letters written by Stanley to gentlemen at Emboma, who, as will be seen, came to the relief of his party in the very nick of time. The first letter, dated Village of Nisana, Aug. 5, 1877, recounts their arrival—115 men, women, and children—at that place in the most pitiable plight; that they could purchase no provisions from the natives; that, in fact, there were no provisions in the country; that the starvation of the entire party was imminent, and that unless relief was soon received they would all perish. The second letter, herewith given, gives a most graphic account of the timely arrival of provisions and the feast in the desert:

BANYAMBOKA, TWO MARCHES FROM EMBOMA, Aug. 8, 1877.

Messrs. Motta Vega and J. M. Harrison, Emboma, Congo River:

GENTLEMEN: I have received your very welcome letter, but, better than all, and more welcome, your supplies. I am unable to express just at present how grateful I feel. We are so overjoyed and confused at our emotions at the sight of the stores exposed to our hungry eyes, at the sight of the rice, the fish, the rum, and, for me, wheat bread, butter, sardines, jam, peaches, and beer. Ye Gods! Just think, three bottles of pale ale, besides tea and sugar. We cannot restrain ourselves from falling to and enjoying this bounteous store; so that I beg you will charge our apparent want of thankfulness to our greediness. If we do not thank sufficiently in words, rest assured we feel what volumes cannot describe. For the next 24 hours we shall be too busy eating to think much of anything else; but I must say that the people cry out while their mouths are full of rice and fish: "Verily, our master has found the sea and his brothers, but we did not believe him until he showed us the rice and the rum. We did not believe there was any end to the great river, [Congo,] but, God be praised for ever, we shall see white men to-morrow, and our wants and troubles will be over."

Dear Sirs, though strangers, I hope we shall be great friends, and it will be the study of my life to remember my feelings of gratefulness when I first caught sight of your supplies, and my poor, faithful, and brave people cried out, "Master, we are saved; food is coming," and the old and the young, men, women, and children, lifted up their wearied, worn-out frames, and began to chant out lustily an extemporaneous song in honor of the white people by the great sea, [the Atlantic,] who had listened to their prayers. I had to rush to my tent to hide the tears that would flow despite all my attempts at composure.

Gentlemen, may the blessing of God attend your footsteps whithersoever you go, is the very earnest prayer of yours, very gratefully,

H. M. STANLEY.

THE JUDICIARY LAW.

SENATOR DAVID DAVIS PREPARING A BILL TO EFFECT CHANGES IN THE JUDICIARY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 11.—Senator David Davis arrived in this city this morning, on his way to Washington. He was closely closeted with Judge Drummond, of the United States Circuit Court, all day, discussing points in a bill he is preparing for presentation to Congress at its next session. This is a bill for a new Judiciary law. It comprehends a complete change in many branches of the Federal Judiciary. Judge Davis feels the need of some change in the Judiciary law as it now stands, and will have attained an object that he has long been striving for if the bill passes. Senator Davis leaves for Washington to-night.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

BETTER REPORTS FROM FERNANDINA—THREE NEW CASES AT PORT ROYAL—A PROTEST FROM BEAUFORT, S. C.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 11.—A special from Fernandina says the weather is bright and pleasant to-day, and the sick are doing well. No deaths have occurred since last report, although several fresh cases are reported. Several of the business men are endeavoring to resume business. Two more physicians were taken sick with the fever last night.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 11.—There were three new cases of yellow fever at Port Royal to-day, but no deaths, and the sick are improving.

BEAUFORT, S. C., Oct. 11.—Owing to the prevalence of yellow fever at Port Royal, quarantine restrictions have been placed upon Beaufort, much to the detriment of business and the general reputation of the town for remarkable health. No fever of any description exists in the town of Beaufort, and we were never healthier in mid-Winter. No case of sickness of any description is under medical treatment. No town in the United States shows a better health record than Beaufort. ALFRED WILLIAMS,
Intendant of the Town of Beaufort.

ARMY AND NAVY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The President has accepted the resignation of Second Lieut. J. Sumner Rogers, First Infantry, to take effect Oct. 3.

Commodore Pierce Crosley is ordered to command the Navy-yard at League Island, Penn., in place of Capt. C. H. Wells, detached from the command of that yard and placed on waiting orders. Capt. Edward Simpson is ordered to duty as Captain of the Navy-yard at New-York, in place of Capt. William G. Temple, detached from the yard and placed on waiting orders. Capt. William T. Troxton is ordered to duty as Captain of the Norfolk Navy-yard, in place of Capt. S. R. Franklin, detached from that yard and ordered to duty at the Hydrographic Office in this city. Lieut. W. W. Mead is ordered to the Hydrographic Office. Passed Assistant Surgeon T. C. Heyl is ordered to the Rio Bravo, at Brownsville, Texas, in place of Acting Assistant Surgeon J. C. Whitehead, detached and placed on waiting orders.

The United States steamer Fortune, with the Yantic in tow, arrived at the Washington Navy-yard this morning, from Norfolk. The Yantic will be repaired at this yard.

A TRAIN WRECKER CAPTURED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 11.—Dennis Kennedy, alias "Foxy" Kennedy, was arrested to-day for misplacing a switch on the Valley Road at Middletown. The lock and key were found in his possession, and he was bound over for trial. He intended to wreck the early up freight train, but a patent switch guard saved it. Kennedy has been out of State Prison not more than a year.

HEAVY FAILURE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—M. Ullmann & Co., importers of cloths, ladies' cloakings, and tailors' trimmings, &c., have made an assignment to their creditors. The house was the largest of the kind in the city. The causes of the failure were dull times and extraordinary losses. A meeting of the creditors will be held to-day.

THE EL PASO TROUBLE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—A dispatch from Mesilla, New-Mexico, to-day says John Howard killed Louis Cardis at El Paso, Texas, yesterday afternoon. Cardis was the leader of the mob that arrested the county officers of El Paso County. Great excitement prevails.

FRUITS OF THE POLICY.

OLD CONDITIONS BEING REVIVED.

DEMOCRATIC PLANS IN SOUTH CAROLINA—THE NEW DISTRICT ATTORNEY—HAMPTON LOOKING HIGHER—SHALL THE WHIPPING-POST BE RE-ESTABLISHED—LABOR REFORM WHICH RE-ENSLAVES THE NEGRO.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREENVILLE, S. C., Saturday, Oct. 6, 1877.

The appointment of Judge L. C. Northrup to be District Attorney for South Carolina puts an end to the further prosecution of the Ellenton and Hamburg murderers. The appointment was made by the President as a sort of parting gift to "that great and good man," Gov. Hampton, when the two patriots parted after the recent Southern tour. Judge Northrup is a Hayes-Hampton Republican, or a Hampton-Hayes Democrat—an interconvertible politician, very useful at this time. Hampton gains other political and personal advantages by the appointment. It creates a judicial vacancy, which is to be filled by the election of Gen. Wallace, now Speaker of the House. Col. Simonton, of Charleston, is Hampton's choice for Speaker, and will doubtless be elected, which will greatly aid Hampton in keeping down the up-country repudiationists.

Hampton would be greatly pleased if he could persuade or frighten Patterson into a resignation of his seat in the Senate. He could then leave Lieut.-Gov. Simpson to complete the work of persecution very well commenced, and to take the responsibility of all retrograde legislation. In the Senate Hampton feels that he could play the rôle of "great and good man" without meeting with practical applications of his glittering generalities. He could favor the education of the negro while the Legislature of his State was cutting off the supplies to the public schools; he could insist on sacredly preserving the public credit while his State pursued the course of utter repudiation; he could insist on a tolerance of political thought and action in the South while his friends were making it hot for Republicans in his own county. He has hopefully entered himself as a Presidential aspirant, but he sees many a difficulty before him because of the eagerness of his people to realize to the full the fruits of the surrender of April 10. For instance, it would not help a Presidential candidate in some sections of the Republic if he had signed a bill to re-establish the whipping-post in South Carolina. Yet the "ruling class" here is determined not to be longer without that once cherished institution. Every paper in the State has spoken in favor of the speedy revival of whipping as a punishment for petty crimes. The truth is the average South Carolina Democrat cannot believe fully that he is relieved of carpet-bag rule until he can again see a "nigger" squirming under the lash. He asserts and believes, in the words of the Keowee *Courier* "that the only way to reach the inner consciousness of a negro is through his hide." The up-country delegations will come to the next meeting of the Legislature determined upon this measure, and it will require all of Hampton's tact to stave it off.

Having close connection with the revival of the whipping-post, is the organization of the "Labor Reform League." Edgefield and Laurens started it two years ago, but practical progress was hindered as long as Republican Judges, juries, and executive officers were possible. These were liable to hold that a negro had a right to work for whom he pleased, as wages acceptable to both parties. Such officials were apt to hinder rather than aid the League to "control" labor. "Home-rule" has removed such hindrances, and the Labor Reform League springs into life and active work. The League is an organization for no purpose whose object it is to reform labor—that is, bring it under control. What is sought from legislation is the re-enactment of most of the provisions of the Black Code of 1866. That code sought to substitute a serf for the slave. It practically attached the laborer to the land. Gen. Canby put his armed heel upon that most infamous enactment, and Republican government has hitherto kept it down. We are now returned to 1866, with no dread of a Canby or a Sickles. The Legislature will now be asked to see that agricultural labor is performed under yearly contracts; violation of such contract by the laborer to be a misdemeanor, punishable by forfeiture of crops and by whipping; unemployed negroes to be declared vagrants, punished by the lash; coming or remaining on the land of another without permission to be trespass, also to be expiated by stripes.

Other remedies for the ills of free labor will be found in the organization. Members are not to sell or rent land to negroes; wages are to be regulated by the league; no negro is to be employed without consent of his previous master; agricultural products are not to be bought of negroes except when they are raised upon the purchaser's land. The confident hope of the "intelligent property-holders" of the State is that by the time another crop is planted labor will be reformed.

Heretofore the public schools opened on Oct. 1 and remained open about five months. This year, if opened at all, it will be not until Jan. 1. As the amount raised for school purposes under Hampton by State and local taxes is limited to $100,000, instead of about $400,000, as under Republican rule, the school term will be necessarily very short. Short as it is likely to be, however, the new ruling class is determined that a total change of school text-books is an immediate necessity. The newspapers point out that those now in use are filled with Yankee lies in regard to the causes, progress, and results of the late war. It is very truly remarked that children thus taught are likely to grow up with the belief that secession was a crime as well as a blunder, that the men who fought for the Union were patriots rather than plunderers; that the abolition of slavery was a blessing instead of being a robbery; that Lincoln, Seward, Sumner, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, &c., are names to be honored, not hated, &c. Southern youth must not thus be corrupted, and Southern books for Southern schools are to be had before another dollar is expended to educate the poor. The private schools here have always used Southern histories, and readers and Northern parents have either been obliged to reteach these studies or withdraw their children from the schools.

The foregoing signs of the times seem to be about as significant as are the shouts of crowds at railway stations during the "progress" of the President through the dominions of Hampton.

ARCHBISHOP BAYLEY'S LAST WILL.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 11.—The last will and testament of the late Archbishop Bayley was filed to-day in the Orphans Court for probate, and the following is an exact copy of the same:

In the name of God, amen; I, James Roosevelt Bayley, formerly of Newark, N. J., and now of Baltimore City, Md., being in good health and of sound mind, but considering the uncertainty of life, do therefore hereby revoke all former wills by me heretofore made, and make and publish this, and none other, as and for my last will and testament, that is to say: First and principally, I commend my soul to Almighty God and my body I resign to the earth. Second item—I give, devise, and bequeath all of my estate and property of every kind which may be in New-Jersey at the time of my death, to his eminence, the most Reverend Cardinal J. McCloskey, of New-York, and to Right Rev. John Loughlin, of the City of Brooklyn, and Right Rev. Michael A. Corrigan, of the City of Newark, and to the survivors and survivor of them, their, and his heirs and assigns. Third item—I give, devise, and bequeath all of the rest, residue, and remainder of my estate and property, of every kind and description whatsoever, and wheresoever situated, including what I now have and may acquire, unto Right Rev. James Gibbons, of the City of Richmond, Va.; Right Rev. Thomas A. Becker, of Wilmington, Del., and Right Rev. J. J. Kain, of Wheeling, West Va., and to the survivors and survivor of them, their, and his heirs and assigns. Fourth and last item—I constitute and appoint the said James Gibbons, Thomas A. Becker, and J. J. Kain, and the survivors and survivor of them, to be the Executors of this my last will.

Witness my hand and seal, in the City of Baltimore aforesaid, this 11th day of October, 1875.

JAMES ROOSEVELT BAYLEY.

Witnessed by Thomas A. Lee, William E. Starr, A. A. Curtis.

The will is written on a sheet of letter paper, and is in the handwriting of the Archbishop.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

A Havana letter dated Oct. 6 says: "Nothing of a positive nature has transpired concerning the much-talked-of negotiations for peace between the Spaniards and insurrecta. In the meantime, gold has again taken an upward tendency. According to all the reports from the interior a general feeling of demoralization prevails among the insurgents. During the week 104 insurgents have surrendered with their arms and baggage. It is reported that Gen. Prendergast has gone from Santiago de Cuba to Manzanillo in order to open negotiations for the surrender of 500 insurgents; the greater portion of whom are officers who have been in the insurrection since the beginning. It is well known that the neighborhood of Manzanillo has been one of the chief centres of insurrection—in fact its birth-place—and a surrender at that point would be regarded as of great significance."

THE REPUBLIC OF FRANCE.

PRESIDENT MACMAHON'S SECOND ADDRESS TO THE ELECTORS—DENIAL OF THE ACCUSATIONS OF THE REPUBLICANS—COUNTER ADDRESS FROM THE LEFT OF THE SENATE—THE ALLEGED EXPULSION OF AN AMERICAN FROM FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—A second manifesto has been issued by President MacMahon. In it he denies that the Republican Constitution is in danger, or the Government under clerical influence or inclined to a policy which might endanger the peace, and appeals to the electors not to plunge the country into an unknown future of crises and conflicts by returning opposition candidates. The manifesto lays great stress on the fact that duty forbids the Marshal to forsake his post, and concludes as follows: "I answer for order and peace."

The *bureaux* of the Senatorial Left have issued a counter-manifesto asking the people to disbelieve those who declare republican institutions not in peril, and that the Government do not obey clerical influences. The counter manifesto declares that the official candidates are enemies of the Republic.

The *Bien Public* says: "Hon. Edward F. Noyes, United States Minister, had an interview with the Duke Decazes to-day relative to the case of Mr. Bedel. The American who claims that he was expelled from France without any assigned reason."

THE INDIAN FAMINE.

RAINS IN THE THREATENED PARTS—FEARS OF FAMINE NEXT YEAR REMOVED FOR NORTHERN AND CENTRAL INDIA.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 11—1 P. M.—From Oct. 5 to Oct. 9 there were excellent rains over a great part of the threatened districts of Northern and Central India. A rainfall ranging from 2 to 10 inches is reported from Gundwana and the western frontier of Bengal in the south, to the northern boundary of the Punjaub in the north; and from the Province of Oude, in the east, to the Gulf of Cotch, in the west. The rain has not yet ceased. Oude, Gujerat, Berar, Rajpootana, the North-west Provinces, the Central Provinces, the Central Indian States, and the Punjaub all share in its benefits. The Autumn crops in Northern India, wherever surviving, will be benefited greatly. Pasturage will soon be abundant and the Spring crop sowings will be safe. Emigrants from the threatened tracts are already returning home, and agriculture is active everywhere. All immediate apprehension of a famine in Northern India next year has now passed away, though high prices and some pressure on the poor will remain until the Spring crop is assured. The weather and crop prospects in Mysore, Bombay, and Madras also continue favorable. The financial prospects are much improved by the change in the situation.

CURRENT TOPICS IN OTHER LANDS.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION IN ENGLAND—MANY LIVES LOST—HEAVY FAILURE OF A PRUSSIAN BANKING-HOUSE—INDIAN HOLIDAYS AND THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, Oct. 11—An explosion took place to-day in a colliery at Pemberton, near Wigan, Lancashire. Of over 40 miners who were in the pit, only five so far have been rescued. Three of the rescuers were suffocated.

The private bank in Pomerania which a special dispatch from Berlin to this morning's *Standard* stated had suspended with £750,000 liabilities is Ritterschaftleche, a private bank of Stettin. It did a large business in advances on land and agricultural produce.

The *Financier* to-day says: "Owing to the religious holidays in India (the feast of Bairam) the export demand for silver has suspended. There was little or no business yesterday, but the nearest nominal quotation was 55d. per ounce. The holidays only terminate on the 21st inst., and until then the market must remain stagnant." Silver is quoted at 54⅜d. per ounce.

POLITICS IN CONNECTICUT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 11.—Political parties are beginning their work for the election on Nov. 6, when Sheriffs, Senators, and Representatives are to be elected. The Republicans of Windham County to-day nominated for Sheriff Charles H. Osgood, of Putnam, and the Democrats of New-London County Nathan D. Bates, of Preston. The Sheriff's Convention for Hartford will be held next Thursday. Most of the Senatorial nominations will be made in the next 10 days. Much more interest is being excited than was expected, in view of the fact that there is no general State election. A call is issued in this city for a meeting on Saturday of citizens, irrespective of party, to take measures to prevent, if possible, the wholesale ballot-box frauds which made the late town election so notorious. It is believed that fully 1,000 fraudulent Democratic ballots were polled on that occasion.

THE BURGOYNE SURRENDER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 11.—The Veteran Governor's Foot Guard are making great preparations for their visit to Saratoga, on Tuesday next, to take part in the Burgoyne exercises at Schuylerville. The line will be full, and Colt's Band of 25 pieces will accompany the battalion. Two officers of the command returned to-day from Saratoga, having made all necessary arrangements for the trip.

THE TRAMP QUESTION CONSIDERED.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 11.—The Committee on Legislation, appointed by the State Convention of the Superintendents of the Poor to consider steps looking to a solution of the tramp question and kindred subjects, are in session here. The following persons are in attendance: Dr. Thomas P. Norris, President of the Charities Commission of Brooklyn; George E. McGonegie, of Monroe County; Mrs. J. S. Lowell, of the State Board of Charities of New-York; M. M. Olmstead, of Cayuga; Francis Strickland, of Cattaraugus; Oscar H. Towle, of Erie; William Mabie, of Westchester; James H. Goodale, of Orange; Stephen R. Williams, of Suffolk; L. D. Simons, of Queens, and J. O. Vandevoort, of Ulster.

THE BROKEN PIONEER BANK.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 11.—An examination of the affairs of the Pioneer Bank shows that to date drafts on E. D. Brown & Co., the New-York agency of the bank, aggregate about $33,000. These will of course come back dishonored and make further demand against the assets of the concern. A number of the creditors of the Pioneer Bank are endeavoring to force the concern into bankruptcy. It has been ascertained that Mr. Duncan, President of the bank, recently effected insurance on his life in various companies in amounts aggregating $90,000, which leads many to suspect he has committed suicide.

CONDITION OF SENATOR MORTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—First Assistant Postmaster-General Tyner to-day received the following dispatch from W. H. Holloway regarding the condition of Senator Morton:

"There has been but little change. Is now very easy, with favorable symptoms."

BUSINESS SUSPENSION AT PORTLAND, ME.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 11.—Russell, Lewis & Co., who are largely engaged in the South American trade, and proprietors of the White Line of barks to Buenos Ayres, suspended to-day, owing to heavy losses consequent upon depression of the lumber trade in South America. Their liabilities are unknown, but very large.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

THE IOWA ELECTION.

SEVENTY-FIVE COUNTIES GIVE A REPUBLICAN PLURALITY OF 33,695 — THE STATE TICKET WILL HAVE NEARLY 50,000—COMPLEXION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 11.—The Republican plurality is 33,695, in 75 counties. The remaining 24 counties will bring this up to 40,000. The ticket, aside from the candidate for Governor, will have nearly 50,000, Jessup, Prohibition, drawing nearly 8,000 votes from the Republicans. The Greenback vote is 30,000, taken nearly equally from both parties. The next Legislature will stand—Senate, 38 Republicans, 12 Democrats; House, 70 Republicans, 24 Democrats, and 2 Greenbackers. There are four districts to hear from. The Republican majority will be about the same on joint ballot as at the last session. The Republicans lose several members through local divisions. Had the Legislative ticket gone with the State ticket, they would have had four more Republican Senators, and would have elected all but 10 Representatives.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 11.—The *Tribune's* Dubuque, Iowa, special says: "Considerable of a riot occurred in Mosalem township, Dubuque County, on election night, between Irish and German citizens. Some 60 shots were interchanged and a number wounded. The Sheriff and a posse left this afternoon for the scene of the disturbance."

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS—AN OPPOSITION MOVEMENT ALLEGED TO BE IN THE INTEREST OF WALL-STREET BROKERS.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 11.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, held to-day in Cincinnati, Hon. R. M. Bishop, Governor-elect of Ohio, and Gen. Kenner Garrard, of Cincinnati, were elected to fill vacancies caused by the resignation of Sir A. T. Galt and Daniel Torrance. At a subsequent meeting of the stockholders, convened according to law, Messrs. William Whitewright, Jr., W. W. Scarborough, Adrian Iselin, and Theodore G. Meier were elected to complete the board for the ensuing year.

It is understood that after the adjournment of the regular meeting of the stockholders a dissatisfied few, consisting of several Wall-street brokers, who appeared with proxies of those who have long since parted with their stock, and having no real interest in the property of the company, having been defeated in their efforts to secure a representation in the board, organized a meeting of their own, without previous notice or authority of law, and elected four Directors. These so-called Directors increased their number to 9, instead of 14, as fixed by the by-laws of the company, and immediately elected five others as Directors of the company, and having thus organized a bogus board, resolved that the future meetings of the Directors should be held in New-York, and the office of the company removed to that point. The regular board organized by electing Gen. Louis B. Parsons, of St. Louis, President of the company. This movement is looked upon here as similar in character to that which was made several years ago, by the endeavor of Jay Gould, by similar tactics, to get possession of this property.

THE WOMEN'S CONGRESS.

SECOND DAY OF THE FIFTH ANNUAL SESSION—REPORTS AND PAPERS READ.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 11.—The second day of the fifth annual session of the Women's Congress was called to order at 10:30 A. M., Miss Abby W. May presiding. Reports by the Vice-Presidents of the organization were taken up. Mrs. E. K. Churchill, of Providence, R. I., reported for that State. Mrs. G. W. Quimby, of Maine, presented her report, which was read by Mrs. Dr. Cooper, of Cooperstown, N. Y. Mrs. President Bascom, of Madison, Wis., reported for that State. Dr. Alida Avery, of Colorado, spoke of affairs in her State. A report by Mrs. Rebecca W. Hazard, of Missouri, was read by Miss Partridge. Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, of New-Jersey, reported. Mrs. Martha McKay, of Indianapolis, spoke for Indiana, Miss Frances E. Willard, of Chicago, for Illinois, and Miss Abby W. May for Massachusetts.

At the afternoon session Miss Frances E. Willard, of Chicago, presided. A paper prepared by Mrs. Jenny F. Willing, of Chicago, entitled "The Intellectual side of Foreign Missions," was read by Mrs. W. A. Hughes, of Cleveland. Mrs. Dr. Mineerva Brown read an essay on "Work of American Women in Christian Missions," the contents of which were discussed briefly by Miss Willard and Mrs. Perkins. Miss May presided at the evening session. A very interesting essay on "What is Money?" was read by Miss Emily J. Leonard, of West Meriden, Conn. Mrs. Frances W. Harper, of Philadelphia, a colored woman, followed with a paper on "The Colored Women of America," which was received with great satisfaction by the Congress, and was commented on favorably by Miss Partridge, of Missouri; Miss May, of Massachusetts; Mrs. Blackwell, of New-Jersey, and Miss Sarah J. Spencer, of Washington, D. C. The congress then adjourned until to-morrow morning.

THE DISMAL SWAMP CANAL.

INTERESTS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND OF THE STOCKHOLDERS—CONGRESS TO BE APPEALED TO.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The Trustees of the Dismal Swamp Canal having postponed the sale of that property upon promise from the Secretary of the Treasury that he would recommend Congress to take action looking to the protection of the Government's interest therein, the Solicitor of the Treasury has addressed a letter to Secretary Sherman, setting forth the present condition of the canal, and recommending that the Government be represented at a meeting of the stockholders on the 1st of November, when a President and Board of Management are to be elected. Solicitor Raynor, after referring to the resolution passed in the Thirty-ninth Congress for a sale of the Government stock and the use of the proceeds to widen the locks of the canal, says Congress must now come to the aid in a substantial manner, or the bondholders must take the property under their own control. He thinks that, although the present income suffices only for the pay of employes and necessary repairs, there is ground for the hope indulged in by the parties who have heretofore memorialized Congress of an abundant income to meet the interest on the present debt, as well as on that to be incurred in a thorough reconstruction of the work as contemplated.

SALE OF TROTTING HORSES AND MARES.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 11.—The Hambletonian breeding stud owned by J. H. Walker was sold at auction to-day, breeders being present from all sections of the country. The stud included four stallions and two mares by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; one stallion and three mares by Backman's Messenger Duroc; five mares by Goldsmith's Volunteer, and the progonies of the whole, numbering 38, their ages varying from 4 months to 11 years. The amount realized was $16,140. Egbert, a 2-year-old stallion, the gem of the stud, was purchased by H. G. Hendrix, of Decatur, Mich., for $3,425.

THE LEBANON SPRINGS RAILROAD.

BENNINGTON, Vt., Oct. 11.—The Lebanon Springs Railroad, known as the Harlem Extension, between Bennington and Chatham Four Corners, will be opened on Saturday or Monday next, under the Presidency of R. C. Root, of Root, Anthony & Co., of New-York. A train containing parties in the interest is to pass over the road to-morrow. It is learned that negotiations have resulted in amicably settling the former difficulties between the company and towns along the line.

TWENTY-FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 11.—William J. Moses, Deputy Treasurer, who was nominated for Senator by the Greenback Party in Senator Woodin's district, has sent a letter to his friends since the nomination by the Democrats of Charles N. Ross, the present Treasurer, for the Senatorship, declining the nomination. He says in his letter that he had accepted only on the understanding that the Democrats would indorse him, and as they did not, he cannot continue in the field.

MARINE DISASTERS.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The Swedish brig Aurora Australis, Capt. Blogren, from New-York Sept. 13, for Malmo, which arrived at Cowes yesterday, landed the crew of the bark George Kremelberg, Capt. Patterson, from New-York Sept. 12, for Queenstown, before reported abandoned.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 11.—The steamer Consett, from Antwerp has arrived here with her bows stove and forward compartment filled with water, the result of a collision with the ship Jessore from Liverpool with passengers for Melbourne, at 4 o'clock Wednesday morning, 100 miles west of Fastnet. The Jessore sank. The Consett rescued all hands.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Oct. 11.—The schooner Wasp, from Halifax, trading on the Newfoundland coast, sprung a leak off Cape St. George and sunk. Cargo insured.

RODNEY, Ontario, Oct. 11.—The schooner Lewis Rose, laden with ties and lumber, is ashore at Port Glasgow.

PORT ROWAN, Ontario, Oct. 11.—The schooners Eliza White and Madeira are ashore at Long Point. The Captain and cook of the Eliza White were drowned.

THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROADS.

AN INJUNCTION ASKED FOR TO PREVENT THE PENNSYLVANIA ROAD PAYING ANY MONEYS TO THE NEW-JERSEY ROADS ON ACCOUNT OF THE ALLEGED INVALIDITY OF THE LEASE.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.—The bill in equity, filed by Robert N. Wilson, representing upward of 5,000 shares of Pennsylvania Railroad stock, praying for an injunction to restrain that corporation from paying the rental of the New-Jersey railroads and canal, claims that in 1873 the Court of Errors and Appeals in New-Jersey decided the lease to be invalid, and that some of the complainants have begun other proceedings to enforce that decree. The bill will not be pressed at present, as it is feared such action at this time might affect the stockholders as well as the credit of the company.

The bill was presented on behalf of John S. Watson, who holds 220 shares; John F. Smith, 3,915 shares; Richard Smith, 1,000 shares; John S. Wilson, 200 shares; John A. Covode, 140 shares, and Philip B. Mingle and William Johnson, trading as P. B. Mingle & Co., 500 shares. It recites the terms of the indenture between the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, and the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, commonly called the United Railroads of New-Jersey, and the Philadelphia and Trenton, and Pennsylvania Railroad Companies. It also recites that previous to the execution of the said indenture, and while the same was in negotiation between the parties thereto, a bill in equity was filed in the Court of Chancery in the State of New-Jersey, in which John Black and others, stockholders of the New-Jersey Roads, were complainants, and the said lessor

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

COUNT FRONTENAC AND NEW-FRANCE UNDER LOUIS XIV. By FRANCIS PARKMAN. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & Co. 8vo. 479 pages.

The qualities which have given Mr. Parkman exceptional success as the historian of France and England in North America are thoroughness of preparation, the mastery of detail, imaginative feeling, and a clear, effective, and brilliant style. Not pedantic and philosophical, like Bancroft, less sunny and genial than Irving, closely resembling Prescott, who faithfully depicted the fortunes of Spain in the Old World and the New for the same period, possessing the ability to tell a story brilliantly which all recent writers have learned from Carlyle, yet not a conscious imitator of any previous author, Mr. Parkman has brought to a field in which he has gleaned too thoroughly to have a rival the undivided energies of his whole literary career. His work has been accomplished amid many interruptions from ill-health, and the eight volumes now completed are substantial evidence of his patient industry. There are several yet to follow, but as the intervening period between Count Frontenac and the taking of New-France by the English, has little decisive importance, he proposes to make his next venture the concluding volume of the series, and to give it the title, *Montcalm, and the Fall of New-France.*

Amid so many objects of present and popular interest it is easy to pass by volumes like these, but one has only to go back 200 years, to the first beginnings of civilisation on this continent, and attempt to trace the lines of national development to find that Mr. Parkman's narratives are indispensable to the understanding of the lines of historical and industrial progress along which we are now traveling, and to any right estimate of the colonial period in America. The monarchical Administration of France, at the height of its power and at the moment of its supreme triumph, stretched an arm across the Atlantic and grasped the North American Continent. The story of this Administration is quite fully told in the *Old Régime in Canada*, but the faults which were there traced in its social and industrial life are here traced in the vigorous policy of the Deputy Governors. De Tocqueville said: "When I wish to judge of the spirit and the faults of the Administration of Louis XIV. I must go to Canada. Its deformity is there seen as through a microscope." The political system which the Grand Monarch fostered in his colonies was the reverse of that which was encouraged in New-York and New-England. It centred the power in the hands of the King, and the policy which was dictated from Versailles was utterly hostile to the best interests of pioneer and agricultural life. The English Colonies had indeed the same dangers to meet with from the powerful Iroquois, the terror alike of the French and the English, but the French lived under arms, and the venality of Count Frontenac and others who preceded and followed him turned into bush-rangers the settlers who should have been at work upon their farms. At the critical moment the superior prowess of the French was no match for the hardihood of the English, and when William of Orange struck at the Bourbon monarchy by engaging in a border warfare between the two colonies in America, and the hostilities of a later day were repeated along the same line, the English found the Canadian Colonies a comparatively easy prey. They had the glitter without the reality of European civilization.

But Count Frontenac for a season imparted his own brilliant qualities as a soldier and courtier to the constituency over which he played the autocrat, and was in all respects the most remarkable man who ever represented the crown of France in the New World. He covers the period from 1672 to 1698, and the same interest centres in his fortunes in the present volume which gathers around the Indian Chieftain who figures in *The Conspiracy of Pontiac.* He filled the Canadians with his own intense personality. He had the art of understanding the Indians, and was the only Frenchman who ever succeeded in winning their affections. His whole career was one of conflict, sometimes petty and personal, sometimes of momentous consequence, involving the question of national ascendency on this continent, and had his brilliant powers as a governor and soldier been applied to a people whose civilization was built upon a secure basis, the future of the English-speaking races in America would have been different from what it is. His first ambition, when only 16 years of age, was to be a soldier; when in his twenty-sixth he was made *maréchal de camp* with the rank of Brigadier-General, and when, in 1669, the Venetian Ambassadors asked Turenne for a commander under whom they could place their own troops in their ineffectual war with the Turks, Frontenac was selected by the first soldier of Europe for the post. Three years later the King appointed him as his Lieutenant-General for all New-France, and the ambitious courtier, anxious to repair his broken fortune and escape the domination of an imperious wife, gladly set sail for the Canadas. His reception was warm and hearty from the officials and the people, but he found implacable enemies in the Intendant set to check the absolutism of his authority, and in the imperious demands of the Jesuits, who had undermined what was still worth having in social life. His time was divided between dispatches to the King intended to offset the efforts of his enemies at Versailles to turn the monarch against him, and partially successful attempts to put in order a Government which, outside of Quebec, could hardly be said to exist. With the assistance of La Salle, the discoverer of the great West, he hoped to make a fortune by opening the fur trade with the Indians, a work in which the English at Hudson's Bay and along the great lakes were already formidable rivals, and his best energies were directed to the management of the powerful Iroquois, who held the key to the control of the Indian tribes throughout the North-west. It cannot be said that the story of these manœuvres is as thrilling as a romance out of the Middle Ages by Sir Walter Scott, and the stories of Indian life are less attractive than those found in previous volumes, but Mr. Parkman always keeps up the interest of his narrative. This is particularly seen in the middle of this volume, where the successors of Frontenac, whose enemies had procured his recall, deal ineffectually with the uncertainties of their situation, and finally bring the colonies into such confusion that the King's only recourse is to restore the old Count to his former position and put a larger authority in his hands. The King used to say that his American Colonies caused him more trouble than all the rest of his Kingdom, and that he could not understand his practical failure in the New World, but the remaining years of Frontenac's rule brought a tardy success to the King, which remained in his grasp till the trumpet that sounded with wavering notes on many a bloody field pealed at last in triumph from the Heights of Abraham. When Frontenac died, Nov. 22, 1698, he had gained nearly all the objects for which he had contended.

"The power of the Iroquois was so far broken that they were never again very formidable to the French. Canada had confirmed her Indian alliances and rebutted the English claim to sovereignty over the Five Tribes, with all the consequences that hung upon it. By the treaty of Ryswick the great questions at issue in America were left to the arbitrament of future wars; and meanwhile, as time went on, the policy of Frontenac developed and ripened. Detroit was occupied by the French; the passes of the West were guarded by forts; another New-France grew up at the mouth of the Mississippi, and lines of military communication joined the Gulf of Mexico with the Gulf of St. Lawrence."

The volume sheds considerable light on the colonial history of New-York and New-England. The expedition of Sir William Phips to capture Quebec happily contrasts the French and English in their fighting capacity; the massacre at Schenectady in midwinter is a thrilling and terrible picture; and the struggles of Count Frontenac, when already past three score and ten, to regain the position which had been lost by his predecessors, are thrillingly told. Mr. Parkman does not reserve all his strength for the naturally effective parts of his story. Everywhere the narrative is skillfully arranged. If the incidents are not specially instructive, you are refreshed by some bit of local coloring; the very landscape of Canada is fitted into the story; and yet we do not discover any evidence that he has sacrificed facts to rhetoric. At every point the narrative is fortified by reference to authorities. In a previous volume Mr. Parkman challenged criticism of his authorities, and he now alludes with evident satisfaction to the failure of those who could not but be pained by the revelations of his *Old Régime in Canada* to bring forward any evidence which overthrows his facts. It is substantial history, not legendary story, with which we are dealing. The author is not in sympathy with the speculative school of historians who crowd their canvas with theories which belong properly to a treatise on sociology. He maintains intact the principle which has held since the days of Herodotus, that the proper sphere of the historian is to make a statement of facts, and that the better the statement is made, the better will the history be. He remembers what many historians forget, that the imagination has its proper place in historical writing, and that it is not a crime against truth to make history readable.

LITERARY NOTES.

—*That Husband of Mine* has already gone beyond 120,000 copies in circulation.

—It is said that Sir Henry Havelock, M. P., intends to write a book on the campaign in Bulgaria.

—A new work on *Hereditary Instinct*, by Mr. Samuel Butler, author of *Erewhon*, will be published before Christmas.

—Mrs. Mary W. Tileston has admirably edited the *Selections from Epictetus*, which Roberts Brothers have just issued.

—A new book by the late Henry Kingsley, *The Mystery of the Island*, is just ready for publication by Pott, Young & Co.

—The next volume in the "No Name Series" will be entitled *Will Denbigh, Nobleman*, and may be expected about the middle of October.

—Henry A. Young & Co., Boston, will publish in October *The Wooden Spoon*, by Park Ludlow, the third volume of the "Red Shanty Series."

—Estes & Lauriat have the advance sheets in circulation of the next volume in their "Cobweb Series of Fiction," which is to be Hackländer's *Forbidden Fruit.*

—A new edition of *The Lord's Supper and its Observance*, by Lucretia P. Hale, with a preface by her brother, Rev. E. E. Hale, will be issued immediately by Roberts Brothers.

—*The Literary Remains of Thomas Moore*, now first collected and edited by R. H. Shepherd, will be brought out by Scribner, Armstrong & Co., in conjunction with the London publishers.

—Mr. George H. Calvert, of Newport, has in the press of Lee & Shepard a *Life of Charlotte von Stein*, in which he suplements his *Life of Goethe* with the life of Goethe's life-long friend and correspondent.

—Henry Holt & Co. have in press, and will issue about Nov. 1, a new and elaborate work on *The Money Question* by Prof. Francis A. Walker, which will be of the same size as his volume on *The Wages Question.*

—Prof. Othniel C. Marsh, the Paleontologist at Yale College, and the author of many monographs in his department of literature, has been chosen the President of the Association for the Advancement of Science for the ensuing year.

—Miss E. M. Coe, the Principal of the "American Kindergarten" in this City, has in preparation a number of little books illustrating her methods of teaching, which George R. Lockwood will publish at an early day.

—Rev. A. B. Muzzey's paper on "The Battle of Lexington," embodying personal recollections of the men engaged in it, has been reprinted from the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* for October by A. Williams & Co., Boston.

—Architects of some of our fine brown-stone houses should procure and study *The Plumber and Sanitary Houses*, a practical treatise on the principles of internal plumbing work and the best means of effectually excluding noxious gases from our houses. The author is Mr. S. Stevens Hellyer.

—The English *Reference Catalogus of Current Literature* will be issued this year. Last year it was not published. This is an American idea, started by *Mr. F. Leypoldt* by the publication of his *Uniform Trade List Annual.* Mr. Whitaker has added much to the value of his publication by giving it a general index.

—Dr. Schliemann's *Discoveries at Mycenæ* will appear from the firm of Scribner, Armstrong & Co., in one large octavo volume, with many hundred illustrations, at an early day, and will be published simultaneously with its appearance from the firm of John Murray, London; MM. Hachette et Cie., Paris, and the Messrs. Brockhaus, Leipzig.

—The works of Coleridge and Keats, in two volumes, will form the second monthly issue in Hurd & Houghton's new Riverside Edition of the British Poets, and will appear Oct. 1. Burns, in one volume, and Byron, in five volumes, will follow successively on the first days of November and December. Wordsworth's works, which were first issued, are meeting with a rapid sale.

The late Luigi Grisostoms Ferucci, an Italian author and poet, an intimate friend of Rossini, for 20 years past the director of the Laurentian Library at Florence, left a paper in which he ascribed his desire to commit suicide to his passionate love of music. He was a writer on ecclesiastical history and in behalf of education, and wrote 12 books of fables in Latin poetry, in a great variety of metres.

—The third volume of *The History of Jesus of Nazara*, by Dr. Theodor Keim, one of the longest and ablest works on that all-important theme, and one of the few books indispensable to the student of theology, has just been published by Williams & Norgate, London, and forms the fourteenth volume of the "Theological Translation Fund Library." The critic of the *Athenæum* says that it is a work "more extended than Strauss', as well as more positive, much superior to Lange's, and sound on the question of the priority of Matthew's and Luke's Gospels to that of Mark."

—The *Final Philosophy*, a forthcoming book by Rev. Dr. Shields, Professor of the Harmony of Science and Revealed Religion in Princeton College, is the fruit of a lifetime of patient study and investigation. Its more accurate title is *The System of Perfect Knowledge Issuing from the Harmony of Science and Religion.* The work is already finished, and will soon be published by Scribner, Armstrong & Co. Its aim is to reconcile the doctrines of religion with the hypotheses of science, to show that philosophy is the *via medias* between the two, and to set forth a theory of perfectible science which Dr. Shields calls the final philosophy.

—G. P. Putnam's Sons announce as almost ready the third volume of Henri Van Laun's *History of French Literature*, bringing the record down to the reign of Napoleon III. Another book which they have in hand is Prof. J. M. Sturtevant's *Economics; or, The Science of Wealth*, in which, in common with nearly all recent writers on the subject, he avows himself a believer in free-trade doctrines, and an advocate of the breaking down of all artificial barriers and hampering restrictions to commercial intercourse. Still another book is a treatise on *Steam Engineering, Physical Properties of Permanent Gases and Different Kinds of Vapor*, by John W. Nystrom, C. E. They announce new editions of Mrs. Nathanial Hawthorne's *Notes in England and Italy*, and of Charles W. Stearns' *Shakespeare Treasury of Wit and Wisdom*, and three new books for young people—*Patsy*, by the author of *The House with Spectacles*; *Six Sinners*, by Wheaton Campbell, and *The Wings of Courage*, by Marie Field.

THE TWEED INVESTIGATION

NOTHING IMPORTANT ELICITED.

THE WITNESS MAKES EXPLANATIONS CONCERNING HIS "CONFESSION"—THE RESPONSIBILITY OF ITS PUBLICATION THROWN UPON THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL—A VERY BAD MEMORY ON CERTAIN MATTERS.

The examination of Tweed by the Aldermanic Committee was resumed yesterday, but nothing of public interest was elicited. Tweed took up a good deal of time in making explanations respecting his "confession," and insinuated that its publication was due entirely to the Attorney-General. He regretted very much that innocent persons should have suffered by its publication, and said that many of the payments mentioned in his statement were made for legitimate purposes. His memory was very bad when questioned by Mr. Cowing on matters which ought to have impressed themselves on his mind, and altogether, the time spent yesterday by Mr. Cowing in trying to elicit information from Tweed, was not rewarded with any measure of success. Below will be found a report of the proceedings.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

At the opening of the proceedings yesterday, Alderman Sheils appeared before the committee and said: "I hold in my hand a copy of the *Herald* of yesterday, and among the many checks stated in the paper to have been paid out by Mr. Tweed, I see my name mentioned among the number of those who received money from him. While it does not say that that money was given for any fraudulent or illegal purpose, neither does it say that that money was returned. I desire to be heard before the committee under oath, and I think Mr. Tweed will certainly agree with me in the statement I will make in regard to that matter. I desire to make the statement for the benefit of the world [laughter] and for my own benefit, for I have lived 24 years in New-York and never borrowed a dollar or did an act that I am ashamed of. I have the checks referred to in his statement here, and I desire to be examined now by this committee."

Mr. Tweed here intimated that a statement which he proposed to read in regard to his published "Confession" would probably exculpate Alderman Sheils, and he accordingly read the following document:

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE: Several days since I stated to you that I would make a statement at the close of this investigation the "statement" which, through my counsel, I placed in the hands of the Attorney-General some months since, and which by returned to me. I also stated that upon you I would place the responsibility of the use which should be made of it. I was well aware when I made that statement that many persons were mentioned in that statement in connection with moneys which passed through my hands who were guiltless of any offenses whatever, and were in no way interested with me in any frauds. I supposed that you would place such matters in the hands of the Corporation Counsel, and I would be examined, perhaps, by him as to which of such checks were given for good and which for bad purposes. That was the course, which, to a limited extent, was adopted with me by the Attorney-General, who sent Mr. Peckham to examine me upon that point. The agreement on which the statement was made and handed to Attorney-General is best given in the very language, as appears by the testimony given by him before the Senate Committee at Albany on May 1, 1877, and here produced from the New-York *Herald* of May 2, as follows:

"In what manner do you hold that paper; whether under restrictions or not—under pledge of secrecy? I told Mr. Townsend that there should be no copy of it taken, nor any publication made in any way whatever, unless I accaded to their terms. I said that he might consult with whomsoever he thought proper for the purpose of seeing whether any evidence furnished was of value."

All intentions upon my part or yours, however, have been frustrated by the publication in yesterday's *Herald*, and the parties who have been responsible for furnishing this information to the *Herald* must be responsible for the injury they have brought to many innocent persons. I solemnly affirm that I have had in my possession the statement which was submitted by my counsel to the Attorney-General on the 17th of April last, and returned by him to my counsel on the 13th of June, over since that time, and I have also had since the statement was drawn all the original memoranda from which "the statement" itself was prepared. Part of the statement I have in my own hand-writing, part in short-hand, and the other at my wife's residence in threewich. Outside of my counsel's denial of his connection with the publication I know positively that he was not interested in it. It was also my own judgment, as well as my own judgment that I should not offer my statement until the close of this investigation, so that I might prevent persons, who not knowing what I had in proof, from denying or making my assertion, and I repeat, publication was made at this time. Of course it is impossible for me to remedy all the injury which has been occasioned by this act, which can only be attributed to the Attorney-General or some person to whom he intrusted my statement. I regret that innocent persons have been obliged to suffer in this way. Permit me at this moment to rectify, as far as I can, the injury which has been done to me by declaring so let me say that I do not pretend, but, on the contrary, deny that the names of all, or even a majority of the persons mentioned on that list was engaged in any fraudulent practice whatever.

Alderman Sheils was then sworn and said: I see by the papers, as I stated before, that I received from William M. Tweed $3,000 indorsed by me March 5, 1867; that I acknowledge; I did receive it on March 5, 1867, but I returned it on April 5, 1867, which was within one month; Mr. Tweed will bear me out in that; here is his signature acknowledging its return. It is stated in October, 1868, I received from him $2,200; I did receive that money from him, for which I was very thankful, as it obliged me very much; that money I returned back on Nov. 23, with interest amounting to $14 33; I merely make this statement in vindication of myself, and I know Mr. Tweed will agree with me.

Mr. Sheils then handed in some papers signed by Tweed acknowledging the return to him of these sums of money.

Mr. Tweed—I am very glad that Alderman Sheils has come forward, because when I handed this statement to the Attorney-General I told him that the majority of the names of parties to whom this money was paid were innocent parties; but as I did not want to keep anything back I divulged everything. I gave him my memoranda, and by his direction Wheeler H. Peckham examined me. I have no claim against Mr. Sheils. He paid me and I paid him over borrowed from me, as did also a number of the gentlemen mentioned in the published statement.

Mr. Tweed then called attention to some letters published in a morning paper, signed by Charles E. Loew, Messrs. Murphy, Richardson, and Galvin, and Harry Howard, of the old Fire Department, denying they ever received money from him, and the like. He did not contradict their letters, and as regarded Harry Howard, he said that of all the men who ever borrowed money from him he was the most prompt and punctual in his payments. "I think," said Tweed, "Mayor Hunks, of Albany, indorsed the check he refers to in the way he stated. William D. Murphy says all the money he received were two drafts, in 1869 and 1870; that is not so. I commence at the checks. Thomas Coman, Oct. 30, 1867. I think that is a check paid for election expenses. One check of his dollar for this purpose, or as borrowed money, and the only money I ever paid him for any improper purpose was the money paid to bribe the Board of Aldermen, as I have already stated, in connection with the Brooklyn Bridge transaction; James Hayes received some of the money stated in my "confession" as election expenses and also as his dividend in connection with the Board of Supervisors; the money given Henry Smith was borrowed money and money given as dividends in relation to the Board of Supervisors; William Walsh was on my private pay-roll and paid from my own pocket for private purposes at the rate of $3,500; the money given Sheridan Shook was borrowed money; James L. Weed's money was money paid from my private pay-rolls; John Fox received dividends as member of the Board of Supervisors and also money that he borrowed: Mike Norton borrowed money, and money to buy a stable."

Tweed then went over the names published in his statement—Gross, Pomeroy, Blair, Shay, Purser, Douglas Taylor, Valentine, &c.—and explained that the moneys given them was given either as a loan, gifts of some kind, or to defray the expenses of elections. They did not implicate any one mentioned before, and his testimony given in reference to these transactions did not elicit a single new fact.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT.

Tweed continuing, said: An editorial article in THE TIMES of this morning says:

"The supplementary statement, which was drawn out in reply to an objection that the original confession was deficient in fullness and frankness of detail, is a somewhat curious document. It treats of Tweed's connection with the Erie and Central Railroads, with Thurlow Weed, John T. Hoffman, and the election to the Court of Appeals of Judges Folger and Andrews. The question naturally arises, did Tweed desire to avoid all reference to these persons and corporations, and if so, were the points of the supplementary statement suggested to him in the hope that he might say something which would prove as acceptable to certain Democrats at Albany as the previous 'revelations' had proved to Kelly and his associates in New-York? His attempt to whitewash Hoffman is decidedly ludicrous, while his account of his liberality to Folger and Andrews were counted in as distinctive though not new."

When my counsel took these papers to Albany, he returned and told me that Mr. Bigelow and Mr. Fairchild desired information upon certain points, and he gave me these points in writing. The day he returned I sat down with him, and this supplementary statement was prepared. I could not say anything against Mr. Hoffman and Mr. Weed, and I suppose it would gratify those gentlemen in Albany if I could. They went out of their way to bring in other names, and everything in the supplementary statement was suggested by Mr. Peckham or Mr. Fairchild, or both.

By Mr. Cowing—I notice in the supplementary statement that by the advice of counsel you burned your papers; do you remember the names of those counsel who gave you this advice? A.—I cannot tell; it says Judge Fullerton, but I don't think he was the one; he advised me in regard to the appointment of a Trustee, and since I got that information I advised with some others.

Mr. Townsend said he wished it to be understood he put nothing into the statement except under direction.

Q.—You said you burned those papers under advice of counsel. Who were they? A.—I can't recollect who, except my son; he was one of my counsel; I can't tell who else assisted me; I can readily understand how my counsel could have mixed up names; these things were done in a hurry amid constant interruption; but Mr. Edelston was not the one who advised me; the list of checks was made out simply to show how my money was expended and for what purpose; its publication is injurious to some people, which I regret very much; but, of course, I am not responsible; just before the Sweeny trial I was informed that his counsel had a copy of that confession in their possession, and I think it had an influence in the settlement of that case.

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Tweed also referred to an interview with Mr. Weed, published in THE TIMES, stating that he [Mr. Weed] "was appointed Clerk in the Bureau of Water Register under the Croton Board on the 1st of June, 1869, (and not, as Tweed stated, in August, 1870,) and this was some months before Senator Woodin's first nomination as Senator; that he received that appointment entirely independent of Senator Woodin, to whom he was a stranger and whom he had, at that time, never met personally; he continued to hold his position until the 1st day of March, 1873."

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A VERY BAD MEMORY.

One of the messengers of the Board of Aldermen handed me yesterday afternoon a copy of a question which was propounded to me at the last session of the committee, asking the names of all persons of either political faith to intimate relations with me since I was first in power, and to omit such persons as I had no information concerning; that is a copy of a question then put to me, but it is impossible to take it up now; the only list sent to me was a list of the members of the Tammany Hall General Committee, and the other papers promised were not sent to me.

Q.—(By Mr. Cowing)—Have you sifted the list of the Tammany Hall General Committee? A.—I have not.

Mr. Cowing—I have no objection to including everybody of either political faith who has been associated with these frauds.

Q.—Would you recollect the names if they were brought to your notice? A.—I don't know that I would, Sir.

Q.—You stated, I believe, that you understood that $65,000 was paid to the Board of Aldermen to confirm Peter B. Sweeny in the office of Chamberlain? A.—Yes, Sir. Tweed was then understood to say that Mr. Morrissey knew of its payment.

Q.—Do you remember the vote by which he was confirmed? A.—I do not know now, but I did know at the time.

Q.—If the list of the members of the Board of Aldermen of that year were handed to you, could you tell who received the money? A.—I don't think I could, Sir; I could not tell.

Q.—The only inference you would have would be the vote of the Aldermen in the affirmative? A.—That would not follow as a matter of course.

Q.—How much money was paid to the board after the passage of the bill allowing $1,500,000 to the Brooklyn Bridge? A.—That I can't recollect; it was after I was a member of the Senate, and must have been in 1868; speaking of the Brooklyn Bridge matter calls to my mind another thing; in a published statement Mr. Kingsley said he never paid me any money for the passage of this matter in the Board of Aldermen; I never said so; what I said was that when Mr. Murphy paid me $65,000 in check, the check was the check of Kingsley and another, but I never received any money from him.

Q.—Are you able to state positively you did not receive three times as much as $65,000? A.—I am able to state positively it was $55,000 or $65,000, but it did not exceed $65,000; I am particular about that, because some of these gentlemen who received this money are now walking about the streets and saying that I retained three times the amount I paid them; even if I had, it would be all right; it would be a proper transaction for me, because they got their price and I paid them what they asked.

Q.—You don't still think that it is a proper thing to bribe the Board of Aldermen—you don't still adhere to that view? A.—That it is a proper thing, of course not; I am simply speaking of my dealings with these people: I handed them what was given to me, and it was all they asked.

Q.—Do you remember the fact of a great many sales having been purchased during the time you were in power? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who were they purchased from? A.—From McBride Davidson.

Q.—Have you any knowledge whether they went for any illegal purpose? A.—No, Sir; only for presents; I know nothing but what I see in the papers, and I understand that Davidson has sued everybody, showing that he didn't consider them a charge against the City, but against individuals.

Q.—You have no knowledge of any being presented to individuals and charged to the City? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Can you tell us, Mr. Tweed, the amount the City suffered from all the frauds on the Treasury during the time you were in power? A.—I never figured it up.

Q.—Would it be nearer to sixty millions than to six millions? A.—You have more access to the figures than I have.

Q.—What is your best judgment? A.—I should say not.

Q.—I ask you now whether you could not approximate the amount? A.—I must answer as I have already done, I cannot tell; I could not approximate it because I have not the figures.

Q.—Is it not the fact that besides the large Ring, composed of yourself, Hall, Sweeny, and Connolly, that there were sundry little rings, or wheels within wheels, moving in the City when you were in office? A.—I have no stated there were.

Q.—Carried on by these men on their own individual account? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you now any knowledge of the men who composed these small rings? A.—Watson, Woodward, Ingersoll; I don't remember any others, but if you mention any names and I can recollect them I will give you the information, Sir; I can't answer so general a question without having my attention more specifically called to it.

Q.—Don't you think it is possible, before we close your testimony, that you could let us know who these men were in each district who defrauded the people of the City of their franchise? A.—Yes, Sir, I propose to do so; I will give you all the information on that point I know.

Q.—I understood you said you would try and refresh your recollection so as to give us that information? A.—I will do so.

Mr. Townsend—Do you mean in relation to fraudulent naturalization?

Mr. Cowing—I understood from Mr. Tweed that it was customary under his rule to give instructions to certain leaders in certain districts not to count the votes, but to lump them and declare the result, so as to be uniformly successful, and I asked him to see if he could not refresh his recollection to see if we have these men still in the City, so that in the future we may not be in danger of being still counted out? A.—I think there is no objection whatever to that; but not having the papers promised me of course I could not tell.

Alderman Lewis—The paper furnished you yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock was merely a copy of a question that was asked at the last meeting, and the committee stated they would ask you certain questions to-day.

Mr. Tweed—My counsel suggests that the list of members of the different political organizations be handed to me to answer the question intelligently, and that the responsibility of not answering should not rest on me.

By Mr. Cowing—I think you said that you did not make your statement at an earlier date because you were advised by your counsel not to do so. What counsel asked you not to make this statement? A.—My present counsel—Mr. Townsend.

Q.—Is it a fact that Mr. Garvey did work in the houses of many private citizens at the expense of the City of New-York? A.—I don't know that he did, but he may have done so. I know I paid him large sums of money for work he did for me.

Q.—Is it a fact that Ingersoll furnished provisions and, other things to the different members of the Ring when it was in power and charged them to the City? A.—He never furnished me with any provisions; he may have given me a dinner once in a while, or an apple; I don't know that he furnished any others with provisions, and I did not know he was in the business.

Q.—I think you said that J. W. Roe & Co. furnished stationery to the City? A.—Some such name as that, but I do not remember the names of its members; I don't know if W. Roe, nor Hugh Menahan, nor Mr. Nelson as members of the firm; I don't know these gentlemen at all.

Mr. Townsend suggested an adjournment in view of the fact that the papers giving the names of Tammany, Anti-Tammany, and Republican politicians about which Tweed promised to give information were not given to him as promised, and that he was unable to testify on the subject that day. He also called attention to the fact that Tweed furnished the names of Ingersoll, McBride, Davidson, and others, who were cognizant of these things from the beginning. They were not called as witnesses, and he thought it was proper to ask if they were secured immunity from civil prosecution, otherwise he did not see why suits should not be commenced against them.

Mr. Tweed—I mentioned at the last meeting that I should like to have a conversation with Mr. Woodward, and I understand he was here to-day; I know if the Corporation Attorney told him to come to see me he would do so; I ask that the committee request the Corporation Counsel to allow me to have an interview with Woodward.

Mr. Lewis—That will be done; we want to bring this investigation to an end as quickly as possible.

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LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The following cases were argued to-day:

No. 3.—Putnam et al. vs. Bill, Trustee.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Indiana.—This is an appeal from a decree of foreclosure of mortgages made on the road-bed and personal property of the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Railroad Company for non-payment of interest, on the ground that the company was defaulted by counsel who had previously appeared specially for it, and because no process of subpœna was taken out upon the supplemental bill in the case before the default, nor at any time before final decision. It is also claimed that the supplemental bill shows upon its face that the Trustee, and those in whose behalf he acted, were not entitled to the relief sought, and that the decree made disregarded the provisions contained in the several mortgages as to the property covered by them respectively. The appellee insists that as the corporation has not appealed, the appellants, who are different persons, have no standing to complain of the action; also, that the appellants did except to the action of the court when the supplemental bill was ordered to be taken as confessed. S. A. Huff and J. E. McDonald for appellants; Henry Crawford for appellee.

No. 7.—Blount vs. Windley.—Error to the Supreme Court of North Carolina.—In September, 1866, the Bank of Washington went into liquidation under the act of the State of that year, and Blount was appointed Commissioner, in pursuance of the provisions of the act, in trust for all creditors who should prove their debts within 12 months. Later in the same year the Commissioner obtained judgment against the defendant as surety upon a promissory note given to the bank prior to May, 1855. In December, 1869, the State passed an act allowing defendants in judgments of this sort to satisfy them (excepting costs) with bills of the bank to which the note was originally payable. Thereafter the defendant was allowed to pay this judgment against him on bills of the bank, and the order allowing such action was sustained by the Supreme Court of the State. The appeal maintains that the act of 1869 giving the right to pay in such bills impaired the obligation of the contract between the defendant and the plaintiff as the representative of the bank, and that it is therefore repugnant to the Constitution of the United States. The reply is that the plaintiff was to hold in trust, not for all the creditors, but for such only as should prove their claims within 12 months, and, as to the residue, for the stockholders. Hence it is said the contract was not impaired. J. J. Davis for plaintiff in error; S. F. Phillips for defendant.

No. 11.—*John Good, plaintiff in error, vs. Ida Martin.*—This cause was submitted by R. T. Merrick and M. F. Morris, of counsel for the plaintiff in error, and by H. C. Alleman for the defendant in error.

No. 14.—*The Central Pacific Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.*—This cause was submitted by James H. Storrs, of counsel for plaintiff in error, and by Assistant Attorney-General Smith for the defendant in error.

No. 12.—*William G. McMillan, plaintiff in error, vs. Robert K. Anderson.*—This cause was argued by J. E. Leonard for the plaintiff in error. No counsel appeared for defendant in error.

No. 13.—Edwin A. C. Hatch, plaintiff in error, vs. Thomas B. Coddington.—This cause was argued by E. W. Stoughton, of counsel for the plaintiff in error, and continued by S. P. Nash and William M. Evarts for the defendant in error.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

CHARGES AGAINST A BANK PRESIDENT.

A suit, in which serious charges are made against a bank President, was brought to trial before Judge Speir and a jury in Part I. of the Superior Court yesterday. The action is brought by the American National Bank against William A. Wheelock, the President of the Central National Bank. The complaint sets forth that the American National Bank is not a member of the Clearing-house Association, but that the Central National Bank is, a few years ago the former bank, in order to effect the settlement of its exchanges with other banks and its clearances, entered into an agreement with the Central National Bank whereby the latter was to loan its credit and money to enable the plaintiff to effect the settlements and clearances through the Clearing-house. For this service the American National Bank says it agreed to and did keep $50,000 on deposit in the Central National Bank. The two banks acted under such agreement for several years. During 1869 and 1870, the American National Bank says it was financially embarrassed and unable, without great effort and sacrifice, to maintain itself and pass the examinations made from time to time by the Federal Bank Examiner. Charles Callender was Examiner during the two years, and the American Bank charges that he and Wheelock entered into a conspiracy to take advantage of its embarrassed condition to extort money by threats of exposure and the like. In this way the American National Bank says it was induced to pay Wheelock first $5,000 and afterward $500 additional. It now sues to recover the $5,500 and interest. In his answer to this suit Mr. Wheelock denies emphatically that he ever conspired to, or did extort, any money whatever from the American National Bank. He admits that he was paid the $5,500. Of this amount, he says, $5,000 was paid to the Central National Bank for its services as the Clearing-house agent of the American National Bank. He claims that the money was paid voluntarily and without any demand, or whatever being made for it. The remaining $500, Mr. Wheelock says, was given by Joseph Pool, the President of the American National Bank, to him in his capacity as Treasurer of the Washington Heights Church. The case is still on. Beach & Brown appear for the plaintiff, and Martin & Smith for the defendant.

ON TRIAL FOR MURDER.

Louis Reano, a youth of 19, was placed on trial in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday for murder in the second degree, in having stabbed and killed another youth, named Max Hermann, aged 18, living with his parents at No. 99 Bleecker-street. From the opening of District Attorney Russell it appeared that on May 22 the deceased, Hermann, with five companions named John Reilly, Louis Bassett, Herman Gresner, Louis Board, and Frederick Ditmar, all young fellows belonging to the Fifteenth Ward, made a voyage of inspection through the district, with the view of procuring quarters in which to start some sort of a social club, and in their ramblings came in collision with Louis Reano, with two companions named Reano and Walker. A rivalry existed between the two parties, and some angry words passed. Later in the evening the parties met again in Washington-square, angry words were again interchanged, and a general mêlée ensued. In the conflict blows were freely given and received, and in the struggle for the mastery Max Hermann received a stab in the neck which severed the jugular vein, and resulted in death from hemorrhage. Owing to the darkness of the evening and the number of persons engaged in the fight it was impossible to discover who inflicted the fatal blow, but Reano was arrested on circumstantial evidence. His clothing was found to be bloody; he had a blood-stained knife in his possession, and was heard to say to one of his companions after the fight that "he must have cut some fellow pretty badly." On the trial yesterday Assistant District Attorney Russell conducted the prosecution, and the youthful prisoner was defended by Mr. John O. Mott, assisted by Mr. George L. Simonson. The case of the people closed yesterday. Mr. Mott will open for the defense to-day.

A COLORED DESPERADO SENTENCED.

Recorder Hackett, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, charged the jury in the case of Jefferson Saunders and Robert Cromwell, on trial for terribly mutilating Charles E. Marshell with a razor in Knubel's saloon, No. 124 Sixth-avenue, on the night of Sept. 6. After several hours' deliberation, the jury returned with a verdict finding Saunders guilty of felonious assault with intent to do bodily harm, and acquitting Cromwell. Recorder Hackett, in sentencing the prisoner, said he believed there was not a more depraved or unmitigated scoundrel in the community. Three times he had been arrested and convicted for outrageous assaults, and nobody knew how many times he had offended without being discovered. In addition to this he had, on the witness stand, committed the rankest perjury. It was only God's mercy that had prevented him from taking the life of the man he had so terribly wounded, and standing there in the light of a murderer. His Honor then sentenced Saunders to five years in State Prison, remarking that he regretted he could not inflict a heavier penalty. The notorious desperado laughed as he heard his sentence, and on being taken back to the prisoner's box waved a joyous adieu to some 20 of his colored admirers who were present.

THE POSSESSION OF A BAS-RELIEF.

Judge Robinson, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, rendered a decision in the suit of John Paine against John S. Hulin. The action was brought to obtain possession of a bas-relief in marble, sculptured by Randolph Rogers, and said to be worth $1,100. The plaintiff says that the bit of sculpture came into Hulin's possession in May last, and that he refused to give it up. In answer Hulin says the bas-relief was stored in the premises of an ink manufacturing company on May 1, 1876, by some person unknown to him and the company, Hulin bought out the company's business, fixtures, &c., and so the bas-relief came into his possession. He claimed a lien on the property for storage and advertising expenses. To this answer Paine demurred, claiming that such a lien did not exist, since it did not appear that either Hulin or the Ink Company was in the ware-house business, and even if the company had been, it could not transfer its lien or the property itself to any other person. Judge Robinson sustained the demurrer, giving judgment for Paine.

AN IMPRISONED DEBTOR'S PLEA.

Joseph Smal has been imprisoned in Ludlow-Street Jail for 22 months on account of inability to pay a judgment of over $2,000, obtained against him by default in a suit brought by one Jacob Tartar. Smal recently made application for his release under the act for the relief of imprisoned debtors. He claimed that the property which he was accused of converting fraudulently to his own use, had been really converted by a man whom he believed to be dead. Tartar disputed this statement and claimed that the man was not dead. Judge Donohue refused to grant the application for Smal's discharge. Peter Mitchell, Smal's counsel, applied to Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, for leave to renew the application for discharge, and in support of the motion produced a certificate from the Registrar of Vital Statistics showing that the man who, according to Smal, was guilty of the conversion, is dead. Judge Barrett reserved his decision.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Benedict, in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, quashed the indictment against William Ettinger, who was arraigned some time since on a charge of fraudulent bankruptcy.

Alfred Speer, who sued to recover $50,000 damages from the *World* Company on account of an alleged libel, was given 6 cents damages by an appreciative jury in Part I. of the Superior Court yesterday.

George Wagner and H. D. Rensselaer, who had pleaded guilty in the United States Circuit Court to mailing improper articles, were sentenced yesterday—a fine of $300 being imposed on Wagner and of $500 on Rensselaer, and both were ordered to stand committed until payment is made.

Surrogate Calvin yesterday admitted to probate the will of George Fitzimmons, of No. 531 West Thirty-third-street, which the deceased called a "home-made" will, and which was contested by John Fitzimmons and Mary Anne Driscoll, his children by his first wife, on the ground of undue influence and improper execution.

In the suit brought by Elizabeth Patterson to recover her share of the estate of the late ex-Judge McCunn, a jury in the Supreme Court yesterday decided that the plaintiff and the other children of Mark McCunn, the brother of the deceased, are of legitimate birth. The case will now be sent to the Equity Term of the court for trial on the legal questions presented.

Martin Gill, the reputed proprietor of the low saloon No. 15 East Houston-street, and one of the six liquor-dealers against whom indictments were procured by the Eighth Ward Branch of Dr. Crosby's Society for the Prevention of Crime, was yesterday arraigned before Recorder Hackett, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, and the case of the prosecution and defense heard. The Recorder will charge the jury to-day.

Frederick Tietjen, the keeper of a liquor establishment at Seventh-avenue and Twenty-eighth-street, was arrested yesterday by Deputy Marshal Denbert, and gave $2,000 bail before Commissioner Shields to appear for examination on Tuesday next, on a charge of assaulting Deputy Collector Joseph Flood while the latter was in the discharge of his duty. Tietjen said he was justified in his action, as "Flood was as drunk as he could be" when he resisted him.

In Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Lyon accepted pleas of guilty from James A. Smith and James Hennessy, alias Ryan, who stole a gray horse, the property of John Neely, No. 330 Delancey-street; and Henry Ulrich and Eugene Sullivan, who stole a quantity of lead pipe from the unoccupied house No. 138 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street. Recorder Hackett sentenced the prisoners to three years and six months in State Prison.

A MATE'S ASSAILING PROPENSITIES.

Charles Davis, the first mate of the bark Vesuvius, has been getting into trouble on account of his assailing propensities, as was shown in two suits which came before Judge McAdam, in Marine Court, Chambers, yesterday. William H. Gale, a sailor employed on the Vesuvius, sued Davis to recover $450 damages for an assault committed by the latter on shipboard while the vessel was on the high seas. The evidence showed that there had been some misunderstanding between the two men which resulted in Davis taking out a revolver and firing two shots at Gale. One of the balls from the revolver penetrated the latter's underclothing. Judge McAdam, in rendering his decision, said that the defendant's conduct was entirely without justification; that in case Gale had been killed, the defendant would have been guilty, at least, of manslaughter in the second degree, and that the case called for more than nominal damages. He therefore awarded Gale the full amount of damages claimed by him, and said he would have made the judgment one for $1,000, had that amount been sued for.

Charles Fimmen, another sailor belonging to the Vesuvius, also sued Davis, the latter having assaulted and kicked Fimmen because he sang German songs. Judge McAdam said that Fimmen had the right to sing German songs, and that the assault was unjustifiable. He gave the plaintiff a judgment for $50 and costs against Davis. The latter is at present imprisoned in Ludlow-Street Jail.

ASSAULTING A CENTENARIAN.

Julia Fleming, a tall, stout, bold-faced Irish-woman, was arraigned at the Tombs Police Court yesterday before Justice Duffy, charged with assaulting Ellen Barry, who, it is asserted, is 106 years of age. The complainant, a very little old woman, whose shriveled, furrowed features and helpless condition indicated that she had indeed reached a good old age, was brought into court supported on one side by her son, a youth of 69 years, and her daughter, a damsel of 64. Being unable to speak English, notwithstanding a residence of many years in this country, her statement of the circumstances of the assault was given in the Irish tongue, and translated by her son. It was to the effect that while she was repeating her rosary on the stoop of her residence, No. 9 Vandewater-street, Mrs. Fleming, who had been previously quarreling with the aged complainant's daughter, called her offensive names, and finally struck her on the chest, knocking her down. The prisoner, who was about to be committed for assaulting Mrs. Barry's daughter, denied the accusations. The magistrate, believing the statement of the centenarian and her daughter, held the woman Fleming in default of $200 bonds to keep the peace, and as an additional punishment fined her $5.

WHAT POLICE JUSTICES ARE CAPABLE OF.

A case showing how outrages can be committed in the name of law by Police magistrates was before Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on writs of habeas corpus and certiorari. It seems that recently Frank Reilly and Lewis Gerry were brought before Police Justices Morgan, Flammer, and Otterbourg, who sat at the Special Sessions. Reilly and Gerry were charged with larceny in having stolen a half gallon of rum. Gerry pleaded guilty and was sentenced. Reilly, who had no counsel, pleaded not guilty. He was tried, convicted, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. The testimony in his case was yesterday presented to Judge Barrett who, after reading it carefully, said there was not a particle of evidence against Reilly. He also characterized the conviction as a most extraordinary one. Reilly's counsel asked for the discharge of his client, but Judge Barrett, with evident regret, said he had not the power to discharge him. The Judge, however, made this indorsement on the papers: "It appears from the evidence that the conviction was wholly unsupported, and being satisfied that it must be reversed on appeal, I direct that the prisoner be bailed, pending such appeal, in the sum of $50."

CONCEALING THE CHARACTER OF A HOUSE.

A suit the decision of which cannot fail to be of general interest to landlords and tenants was before Judge Van Vorst in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday. The action was brought by William C. Rhinelander against Henry J. Seaman. It seems that Seaman leased from Rhinelander's agent the house No. 213 West Twelfth-street for three years. Seaman left the house before the first quarter ended, and was sued for rent. In answer he set up that the house had become notorious as a house of prostitution, and that that fact had been concealed from him by Rhinelander's agent. When he moved there, Seaman says, he was annoyed by men calling and inquiring about notorious women. No servant, he says, would remain in his employ. He had been put to expense in moving to and from the house, in fitting carpets, &c. For these expenses he put in a counter-claim against Rhinelander. The latter demurred to Seaman's answer, but Judge Van Vorst rendered judgment in Seaman's favor, holding that Rhinelander was not entitled to rent, because his agent had concealed the true character of the house from Seaman's knowledge.

DAMAGES FOR A PIER'S DISAPPEARANCE.

The Hartford and New-York Steam-boat Company on April 25, 1865, leased from the City for 10 years Pier No. 24 East River, and the slip adjoining. In 1867 the pier suddenly disappeared from view, owing to the rottenness of the supporting piles. The company rebuilt the pier at an expense of nearly $17,000. It brought suit against the City to recover $50,000 damages in consequence of the sinking of the pier, the expenses, &c., the company claiming that it was only bound to make ordinary repairs, and that it was the City's duty to provide a suitable pier. The City demurred to the complaint on the ground that it was not bound to rebuild the pier, and that the company having chosen to do so, must itself stand the expense. Judgment was given for the City, and the company appeals. Argument on the appeal was heard before the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, the decision being reserved.

MADE INSANE BY A CONVICTION.

Daniel Schrumpf was a milk-dealer who was convicted in the Court of General Sessions for selling adulterated milk, and was sentenced to fine and imprisonment. He was locked up over night in the Tombs, but was released on the following day, as his counsel had appealed from the conviction. The appeal was to have been heard before the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, but when the case was called, Louis C. Wachsner, Schrumpf's counsel, moved to have the appeal marked off the term. In support of the application Mr. Wachsner read a physician's affidavit showing that Schrumpf was so much shocked mentally by his conviction and imprisonment that he has since been insane. The motion to put off the case was granted.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

In the matter of Renado.—Report confirmed and order releasing Guardian granted.

Phelps, Jr., vs. Brown.—I think the point taken by Mr. Coudert is sound, and that undertaking, being under the old Code, need not be joint and several. It is approved as to form.

Gilman vs. Hatch.—Judgment granted.

New-York Cement Company vs. Murphy et al.—Defendant may interpose the supplemental answer on payment within five days of the interest, costs of suit, including $50 allowance, and $10 costs of this motion. The plaintiff to have leave, if so advised, upon such payment and receipt of supplemental answer, to discontinue without costs, stipulating to try cause on the day for which it is set down in the Short Cause Calendar.

Funk vs. Funk.—I require some explanation of these proceedings before granting the order asked for. Let counsel come before me in the matter.

First National Bank of Cooperstown vs. Tamajo.—Each of the objections so far taken is good, and must be sustained, at least at this stage of the examination. Indeed, I can scarcely conceive of any state of facts (in this examination under these pleadings) which would make them property.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Rhinelander vs. Seaman.—Judgment for defendant on demurrer. Opinion.

Newell, &c., vs. Ridgway et al.—Supplemental decree allowed and signed.

Miller et al. vs. Nash et al.—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Bruce vs. Bruce.—Reference ordered.

McKelvey vs. Lewis.—The findings, decision, and judgment should be handed up.

Flynn vs. Mattisin et al.—Order appointing Joseph C. Wolf, Esq., Receiver.

Carleton vs. Darcay et al.—I desire to hear counsel on the questions involved.

Pierson, Jr., vs. Partridge et al.—Reference ordered.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Wallach vs. Wilson, (three cases.)—Judgment for plaintiff in all three actions for amount claimed as against defendants. See opinion.

Lorens vs. Butler.—Order denied. See Davis vs. Scott, 15 Abb., 127; Butts vs. Bommell, 16 Abb., N. S., 305.

Paine vs. Hulin.—Demurrer sustained, and judgment upon the second defense rendered for plaintiff unless defendant amend and pay costs of demurrer in 10 days after service of copy. Order to be entered on decision.

Harris vs. Mack.—Findings and decree signed.

Cherney vs. Martin.—Demurrer overruled, with costs.

Burchard vs. Pierson.—Approved.

Tallman vs. Kiernan.—Motion granted. See decisions.

Cross vs. Boksin et al.—Findings signed.

In the matter of O'Brien.—Order directing service of citation by publication granted.

Ram vs. Kemp et al.—No authority for granting order.

Ball vs. Dexter; Fuzet al. vs. Jacoby.—Motion to advance cause on calendar granted.

Price vs. Seguine et al.—Reference ordered.

In the matter of Hirsch et al.—Order settled.

Opinions Filed.—Hemath vs. Feil; Firth vs. Bird.

Decisions Filed.—Sandsberger vs. Bernstein; Harrison vs. Resch.

Fimmen vs. Davis.—Judgment for $50.

Gayle vs. Davis.—Judgment for $450.

Barlow vs. Conquin.—Referred to Thomas Cody.

Lanfredi vs. Carpenter.—Motion denied.

Sacia vs. Decker.—Special allowance.

Denly vs. Lesi.—Motion granted.

Judgments.—Lynch vs. Haight; Stern vs. O'Brien; Stern vs. Mahony; Phelan vs. Demorrir; Terry vs. McLaughlin.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.
354—Stewart vs. Hovey.
356—Heatherton vs. Heatherton.
360—Seaman vs. Hovey.
362—Payno vs. White.
369—Hessler vs. Buckenholz.
401—Bent vs. Bever.
402—Hagar vs. Clark.
74—McAlpine vs. Kneeland
121—Burnside vs. Raymond
136—Flinn vs. Caton.
145—Perkins vs. Manley.
193—Bassford vs. Gano.
193—Parker vs. Baxter.
234—Briant vs. Briant.
262—Ager vs. Ager.

Nos.
295—Swift vs. Blanchard.
299—Kinney vs. Cohen.
300—Kinney vs. Pollok.
313—Shaw vs. Morgan.
334—Dietter vs. Pierson.
347—Dunbar vs. Post.
364—Field vs. Briggs.
377—The Globe Oil Co. vs. Brown.
385—Hunter vs. Briggs.
391—Angell vs. Bond.
390—The Empire Building, &c., Assignee, vs. Stevens.
400—Battershall vs. Salomon.
403—Conlon vs. Wood.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.
569—Ritch vs. Schlessinger et al.
594—Prime et al. vs. Koehler et al.

Nos.
647—Odell vs. Atherton.
416—Hall, &c., vs. Ditson, &c.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.
24—Anthony vs. Day et al.
32—Livingston, &c., versus Curtis.
33—Same vs. Same.
1—O'Reilly vs. The W. U. Telegraph Co.
5—The People, &c., by Fairchild vs. The Security Life Ins. and Annuity Co.
7—Matter of the Woven Tape Skirt Co.
10—The People ex rel. Cantrell vs. Alker.
11—Same vs. Same et al.
17—Kelly vs. Waterbury.
21—Peters vs. Bailey.
22—Dinkelspiel vs. Lery, &c.
30—Matter, &c., of the N. Y. and Brooklyn Bridge, &c.
35—Iselin et al. vs. Georgia R. and P. Co., &c.
37—Thomson vs. Clinch et al.
42—Stevenson vs. Broome.

Nos.
46—Matter, &c., of LeBlanc.
47—Matter, &c., of Price.
48—Bucking vs. Homsolt et al.
54—Ridlon vs. Flanigan et al.
50—Stout et al. vs. Rider
61—Bank of the Metropolis vs. Miller.
62—Llorens vs. Cook, &c.
65—Matter of McElvaney.
69—Thomson vs. Thomson et al.
71—The People, &c., vs. The N. Y. Juvenile Guar. Society.
73—Foley vs. Rathbone.
74—Same vs. Same.
76—Burke vs. Ashley.
77—Rhoner et al. vs. The First Nat. Bank of Allentown, Penn.
78—Palmer et al. vs. The First Nat. Bank of Allentown Penn.
88—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Craighead et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. Short causes.
2037—Lowenthal et al. vs. Heitner et al.
1881—Wells vs. Kellogg et al.
1095—Kobbe et al. vs. Myerson.
2220—Brooks et al. versus Adams.
2014—Rensberger et al. vs. Hamilton.
2224—Torrens vs. Sherman et al.

Nos.
2267—Todd vs. Smith et al.
1697—Durack vs. Von Volkenburgh.
1751—Gliney vs. Mackey.
2363—Wood et al. vs. The N. B. Car. Mills.
2333—The Howard Nat. Bank of Boston vs. Locke.
2292—Taylor vs. McCauley.
2022—Mills et al. vs. Nash et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos. Short Causes.
1656—Van Schoenhoven vs. Rowland.
1928—Sweet vs. Lesser et al.
1850—Jones vs. Bellinger.
2010—Nat. State Bk. of Burlington et al. No. 1.
2015—Same vs. Same, No. 2.
2029—Minus vs. Hooper.
2195—The Elizabethtown Sav. Inst. vs. Ahearn.

Nos.
2278—Campbell vs. Quinn.
2304—Caldwell vs. Silver et al.
2162—The Bowery Nat. Bk. vs. McMahon et al.
2310—Beekman vs. Levy.
2441—Brooks et al. vs. Remington Sons.
2091—Stein et al. vs. Carr.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. Short causes.
1653—George et al. versus Haughin.
2335—N. Y. Cement Co. vs. Murphy.
2390—Parker Savings Bk'k. of Parker Landing, Penn., vs. Davison.
2391—McGary et al. vs. Davison.
2363—Wood et al. vs. New-Brunswick Carpet Mills.
2355—Moore vs. Bennett et al.

Nos.
2436½—Comstock vs. Demuritt.
2296—Pullen vs. Williams.
1964—Frost et al. vs. Hoffman.
2095—Campbell vs. Leary-craft.
2415—Nat. Shoe & Leather Bank vs. Clachear.
2410—Same vs. Same.
2417—Same vs. Same.
2403—Belding et al. vs. Tynberg.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until the first Monday of November.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos. Demurrers.
8—Kingsbury et al. vs. Garden et al.
9—Kingsbury et al. vs. Lasell et al. Issues of Fact.
71—Wormser et al. versus Meyer.
73—Platt, &c., vs. Quigg et al.
97—Gerth vs. Weber.
55—Hodges et al. versus Thompson.

Nos.
94—Kuemmelberg versus Kuemmelberg.
50—Damm vs. Spies.
80—Greata et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
68—Cogswell vs. The N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
83—Bacon et al. versus Brooks et al.
15—Oakley vs. Hyett.
17—Arnold et al. vs. Angell.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos.
270—Torrey vs. Grant Locomotive Works.
534—Patrons' Paint Co. vs. Moyer.
605—Robertson vs. Bennett.
380—Scott vs. Conner, &c.
454—Cornwall vs. Mills, &c.
208—Holmes vs. Bleecker.
504—Durand vs. Cunningham.
641—Macfarland vs. Wells.

Nos.
642—Architectural Iron-works vs. Paine, &c.
249—Pape vs. Proal.
650—Haug vs. Koch.
653—Labagh, &c., vs. Goldsmith.
492—Stephenson vs. Rosenthal, &c.
27—Alexander vs. Heyranga.
99—Townsend vs. Fitzpatrick.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Curtis, C. J.

Case on—No. 514—Ruppert vs. Davison. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Sanford, J.

Nos.
626—Isaacs vs. N. Y. Plaster Works.
469—Vanderkoost vs. Herman.
682—Schiffman vs. Kuhn.
702—St. Nicholas Nat. B'k vs. Savery et al.
620—Berwick vs. Welsh et al.
74—Beller et al. vs. Fowler.
304—Bauer vs. Goldman et al.
305—Cohn et al. vs. Goldman et al.
306—Barnett et al. versus Goldman et al.

Nos.
307—Hirsch et al. vs. Goldman et al.
308—Spingam et al. versus Goldman et al.
145—Claflin vs. Stuyvesant.
292—Eppelsheimer versus Douglas.
289—Lord vs. The Mayor, &c.
777—Loose vs. Taylor et al.
778—Soteldo vs. Olwell.
780—Hallewell vs. Health Dept. of the City.
781—Donnelly vs. Bergen.
782—Redway vs. Graber et al.
783—Ezzi vs. Beadleston.
788—Same vs. Same.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by C. P. Daly, C. J.

Nos.
820—Bernstein vs. Jackson.
836—Denney vs. Grennan.
270—Cavanagh vs. Lang et al.
702—McGinley vs. N. S. Life Ins. Co.
627—Clark vs. Felton.
1172—Fisher vs. Foran.
488—Huegi vs. The Prov. and N. Y. S. S. Co.
1002—Brink vs. Fay et al.
601—Nelson vs. N. Y., N. H. and H. R. R. Co.
846—McDonald vs. Irving National Bank.

Nos.
967—Champion Electric Burglar Alarm and Annunciator versus Conover.
480—Stemme vs. Liebert.
1951—O'Shea vs. The Mayor, &c.
2018—Nicles et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1047—Canzeron vs. Larry.
793—Stokes vs. Foster, &c.
1100—Hasinger vs. Kuhn.
979—McDermott versus Bloomer.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Loewenstein, J.

Nos.
1224—Dilleber vs. Knick. Life Ins. Co.
789—Elsner vs. Morgan.
1285—Kiernan vs. Falgh.
1326—Bauer vs. Rogers.
1350—Singer vs. Mayor et al.
1157—Louden vs. Morgan.
1389—King vs. Second Ref. Presbyterian Con.
927—Green vs. Klein.

Nos.
761—Van Ekten vs. Stiglman.
1400—Barney vs. Crossett.
1401—Fernschild vs. Sohl.
1408—Am. Press Ass'n vs. Johnson.
711—Huebner vs. Roosevelt.
1926—O'Neill vs. The Mayor, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos.
1335—Rosenthal, &c., vs. Hass &c.
1363—McKenzie vs. Wilkeson.
1332—Cowan vs. Fuller.

Nos.
1339—Zimmerman versus Schappert et al.
1307—Remington, &c., vs. Van Bokkelen.
1340—Elle vs. Reilly.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until the first Monday of November.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Robinson, J.

Case on—Storey vs. The New-York Elevated Railroad Company. No day calendar.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sinnott J.

Nos. Short Causes.
1264—Pierson vs. Cochrane
2413—McNulty vs. Parks et al.
464—Ritter vs. Hass.
3173—Benoni vs. Allen.
3369—Miller vs. Nash.
3480—Popham et al. vs. Wheeler, Jr.
2592—Lyons vs. Barling et al.
3518—Blum, Jr., et al. vs. Dahn et al.
3391—Harran et al. vs. Miller et al.

Nos.
3081—Stout vs. Boardman
3479—Curley vs. Warden.
3476—Curley vs. Havens.
3254—Haaf vs. Fredericks.
3215—Bourmique vs. Cristal
3431—Underhill vs. Hough et al.
3392—Bull's Head Bank vs. Hayman.
3259—Witmark vs. Kalish et al.
3200—Witmark vs. Kalish.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Sheridan, J.

Nos. Short Causes.
3117—Corbin vs. Coyne.
2144—Healy vs. Harmon.
3077—Naughton vs. St. Patrick Mutual Alliance and Benevolent Association.
3200—Vinolt et al. vs. Willis.
3499—McKenna vs. McKenna.
3486—Silsby vs. Fink et al.
3362—Fuller et al. vs. Kennedy et al.
3220—Manchester et al. vs. Peters.
3562—Beisheim vs. Young.

Nos.
3382—Mechanics' and Traders' B'k vs. Wright.
3384—Thompson et al. vs. Upham.
3492—Bloch et al. vs. Singer et al.
3521—Redmand vs. Byrnes, Jr.
3524—Grasse vs. Blake.
3520—Adams et al. vs. Valentine et al.
3460—Lyon vs. Gamewell et al.
3370—Waldron et al. vs. Schafer et al.
3387—Oothout vs. Christie.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos. Short Causes.
3156—McCabe et al. vs. Morgan.
3251—Griffin vs. Bradley.
3252—Griffin, &c., versus Bradley.
2692—Barth vs. Kelly et al.
3342—Ogden et al. vs. McCandless et al.
2686—Fatman, &c., versus Grocock.
3462—Whittemore versus Grocock.
3403—Fisk vs. Schiele.

Nos.
3468—Bamham vs. Rottman.
3399—Home for Incurables vs. Willis.
3075½—Rogers vs. Long.
3536—Pearsall vs. Malcolm.
3537—Kennedy vs. Carroll.
3001—Van Tassell et al. vs. Dunn.
2353—Van Tassell vs. Van Raust, (No. 1.)
2354—Van Tassell vs. Van Raust, (No. 2.)

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Charles Clark and Charles Wingarson, robbery.
William Vincent, felonious assault and battery.
Charles McNamie, felonious assault and battery.
John Lahey and Oscar Petterson, felonious assault and battery.
John Kelsh, burglary.
John Day, burglary.
John Connors, burglary.
John Brunson, grand larceny.

Henry Shipton, grand larceny.
Mary Ann Allen, grand larceny.
James Burns, grand larceny.
James Williams, grand larceny.
Ellenore Fenner, grand larceny.
Patrick Kelly and Patrick Brady, petit larceny.
Jane Loughlin, abduction.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Louis Reno, homicide, (continued.)
Joseph Fin, William Poole, and James Kleuan, homicide.
James Quinn, felonious assault and battery.

Michael Kelly, felonious assault and battery.
Robert Shelton, burglary.
Charles Minntie, grand larceny.
Edward T. Coe, misdemeanor.

MOB LAW IN ALABAMA.

During the night of Wednesday, Sept. 26, a band of armed men entered the Pickens County (Ala.) Jail, took out Nathaniel T. Pierce, carried him about a mile from the jail, and lynched him. Pierce was accused of the murder of Thomas C. Kilpatrick and William T. Story, in Noxubee County, Miss. It is not generally known whether the mob was composed of men from Pickens County, Ala., or from Noxubee County, Miss. The Pickens Grand Jury in their report say: "With regard to the tragedy which took place in the town of Carrollton, on the night of the 26th inst., we feel at a loss how to express ourselves. All the surroundings of the crime—perpetrated by an armed mob upon a defenseless man, who was in the hands of the law and entitled to its protection, whatever the offense with which he was charged, and however strong the evidence of his guilt, the remarkably barbarous manner in which the deed was committed, and the contempt cast upon the general administration of the law by the commission of the deed during the session of this Court and within sight of the Court—all invest it with a degree of horror for which there can be no adequate expression."

A CALIFORNIA POMEROY BOY.

Sacramento, Cal., has an apt imitator of Boston's Pomeroy boy, a youth of 10 years. Recently he seized a little girl, 3 years old, nearly killed her, and finished by half burying her with heavy clods of earth. His story is thus told: "He was sent to market by his mother. He took a short-cut across the orchard and met Ettie there. She was crying. He slapped her face to make her stop. She cried all the more. Then he threw a clod and hit her in the stomach. She fell. Then, out of pure animal fiendishness, and for no cause that he can account for, he began to throw heavy clods on her. As he did so, the desire came to throw harder, and he cast the hardest he could find on her head and face. Then he put large clods on her feet and some on her head and body, to keep her still, and went and gave the alarm. He says he told his mother all about it, but this the mother stoutly denies, from the depths of her grief. The boy says he did not beat Ettie, because her cousin, a school-mistress, in a few days before flogged him. He says he never thought of that, but did it because impelled to do it by a sort of irresistible desire to hurt and bruise her."

A MONSTER IN ONONDAGA LAKE.

The Syracuse *Journal*, of Tuesday, says: "Mr. Abernithy, residing on the flats near where the Central freight tracks cross the Oswego Canal, reports that while he and his son, aged 14, were fishing in Onondaga Lake on Sunday, they were surprised by the sudden appearance within five rods of their boat, of a monster, which in some respects resembled a turtle. Its body seemed to be about eight feet in length, and covered with a shell which sloped from the centre to the sides, like the roof of a building. Its tail was about one-third the length of its body, and like the tail of an eel. Its neck was thought to be three feet long, and its head is described like unto that of a turtle, except the mouth appeared to be much wider and flatter. The stranger swam along the surface of the water for several rods, and then sank out of sight and was seen no more."

IN REPLY TO IOWAN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent "Iowan" might well add the word apology to his signature. In claiming for Utah a freedom from debt, I am sure that your readers will not accuse me of an "untruth" because I was not aware of the financial condition of Iowa, nor will they feel "insulted" because I answered the questions of your reporter with the best intentions to be correct in all points. Of Brigham Young I said what I knew, and my estimate of his character, on the whole, will not meet the approval of his people. I am gl

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 12, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MARRIAGE—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. R. Beckett, Miss Effie Germon.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—STRUCK OIL—Miss Maggie Moore, Mr. J. C. Williamson.

GILMORE'S GARDEN—GRAND CONCERT AND SUMMER NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENT.

PARK THEATRE—THE CRUSHED TRAGEDIAN—Mr. E. A. Sothern.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE JIBBENAINOSAY—Mr. F. B. Warde.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—BURLESQUE, MINSTRELSY, &c.—Messrs. Cool White, Dave Reed.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—BURLESQUE AND NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, AND COMICALITIES.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH, MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and Evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—FAIR AND EXHIBITION OF PRODUCTS AND MECHANISM.

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NOTICE.

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The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, for the Middle Atlantic States, colder, clear, or partly cloudy weather, northwesterly winds, and rising barometer.

A call has been issued for a caucus of Democratic members of the House of Representatives to be held to-morrow night, at which candidates for Speaker and other officers of the House will be nominated and any further necessary business transacted. It is some consolation to find that the Democratic caucus will virtually elect the Speaker of the House. All attempts to effect a combination to beat RANDALL appear to have fallen through, and his election is as nearly a certainty as any such event can be. Republicans have wisely left the responsibility of choosing the Speaker where it belongs, and before the regular session is over the Democrats are likely to have quite as much of that responsibility to bear as their opponents can desire.

TWEED has cleared up the mystery about the contents of his supplementary statement. It was Mr. BIGELOW and Mr. FAIRCHILD who wanted information about TWEED'S relations with the Erie and Central Railroads, with Gov. HOFFMAN and THURLOW WEED, and with the election of certain Judges of the Court of Appeals. It is difficult to understand what possible bearing TWEED'S evidence on these points could have on the question as to whether his testimony was of sufficient value to the City to warrant his release. It is easy to see, however, that Messrs. BIGELOW and FAIRCHILD might be able to gratify some political animosities by eliciting such information. Considering the position and character of the Secretary of State and the Attorney-General, it was rather more disreputable on their part to descend to the methods of KELLY than it was for KELLY to seek the gratification of petty malice by aspersing his political opponents through the agency of a convicted perjurer and thief. KELLY simply behaved after his kind; better things might have been expected of Messrs. BIGELOW and FAIRCHILD.

It is reassuring to have the testimony of the *World* to the fact that "Mr. KELLY'S title to the esteem of his fellow-citizens has been gained by his political activity in a direction exactly the reverse of urging the appointment of statesmen like PURROY to high offices." The *World* is doubtless aware that it was to the patronage of KELLY that the late County Auditor WATSON owed his official promotion; that Coroner CROKER is one of KELLY'S personal nominees; that "TOM" DUNLAP and "ED." GALE hold sinecure positions of some prominence in virtue of his protection; and that PURROY went to Nyack to do KELLY'S bidding by procuring the nomination to the State Senate of a high-toned person generally known as "DICK" LATHER. It would take a long list to exhaust the names of the gang whose services have been placed at the command of a grateful community by Mr. KELLY, but the *World* may rest assured that his fellow-citizens have had more than enough of them. It may be that the species of caprice to which ARISTIDES owed his banishment will explain the general desire among the people of New-York to see the immaculate KELLY and his illustrious appointees sent back to private life. But if anybody imagines that KELLY will think any less of his appointees when they prove themselves to be ruffians, or that he will cease to try the patience of his fellow-citizens by working with the tools he finds most serviceable, he is likely to be painfully disappointed.

In summing up Mr. STANLEY'S achievements the other day, it was mentioned that in case his letters should show that he had discovered north of the equator a large affluent of the Congo, flowing from the north-east, he would be entitled to the credit of having discovered the mouth of SCHWEINFUETH'S mysterious Welle River. From Mr. STANLEY'S letter published in the *Herald*, it appears that he found precisely such an affluent, and from his account of its size and the direction from which it flowed, there can be no doubt that it is the Welle. Thus, the American has not only completed the work of BURTON, SPEKE, BAKER, and LIVINGSTONE, but he has completed the chief discovery of SCHWEINFURTH and solved the very last problem of African geography. Henceforth our knowledge of the river and lake systems of Africa is virtually complete. The Niger, the Nile, the Congo, and the Zambezi have no longer any secrets, and there is really nothing that need tempt another explorer to plunge into the African wilderness.

Gen. GOURKO'S dash upon Sophia, with eight field batteries and a strong force of cavalry, shows that the Russians have at last recognized the importance of cutting off the Turkish source of supply at the fountain-head; but, like all their best strokes in this campaign, it comes too late. If CHAFVET Pasha be really within reach of OSMAN Pasha's advance guard at Dubrik, the leaguer is virtually broken; and the besiegers themselves appear to be at present in a very unpromising condition. "Soldiers lying tentless on the bare ground;" "thousands of sick and wounded crossing the Danube"—such facts augur ill for the cause of Russia, especially when supplemented by the ominous coincidence of the expulsion of correspondents from the camp, with Gen. GREIG'S arrival at Bucharest to call the Army contractors to account. The renewed advance of the victorious Montenegrins and the retreat of MUKHTAR Pasha from the contested positions in Armenia can but poorly compensate for the threatened collapse of an enterprise to which every other consideration has been sacrificed; and the promised aid of Servia four weeks hence will come not a day too soon.

THE SILVER QUESTION AND THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

It cannot be said that the remonetization of silver was in any direct manner an issue in the October elections this year, because both parties in each case were professedly on the same side of that question. The elections do not fail, however, to throw light on the probable future of the silver movement, or to convey a warning to the country which it would be unsafe and unreasonable to ignore. In Ohio, the Republicans were in fact divided. There was a small portion of them who believed the remonetization of silver to be a dangerous and unfair measure, which would expose the country to much confusion and tend to check the forces which are slowly bringing us back to prosperity. But the number of those who entertain this view was too small to give them any weight in the party counsels, and they were disregarded the more readily because it was supposed that they would not at any rate go over to the Democrats, whose intentions regarding finance are worse than those of Republicans have ever been. On the other hand, there are in Ohio a certain number of leaders badly bitten with the silver mania, men who were convinced, as they were when the agitation for "paying" the bonds in irredeemable paper was raging, that the proper thing for the Republican Party to do is to court the favor of the most ignorant and least honest portion of the community, without reference to any moonshine about national honor or the public credit. This portion of the party, we suspect, exercised an influence out of proportion to its real strength, because of its impudence and recklessness. It was made up of the same men who thought that HAYES could only be elected in 1875 by fighting shy of the question of resumption and talking glittering generalities to the inflationists. Happily, in that year Mr. HAYES took counsel of his own convictions and of his courage, and making an open, face-to-face fight with the demagogues, and those who were misled by the demagogues he proved that their strength was greatly overrated. This year, on the contrary, there was no one to play the part which Mr. HAYES then took, and the silver phalanx, with as much noise as a Chinese advance guard, carried nearly everything before the energetic banging of their gongs and the sound of their tom-toms.

Between these two portions of the party intervened a third which was represented to be under the lead of the Secretary of the Treasury. The purpose of these gentlemen was to moderate the viciousness of the out-and-out silver advocates, to make "a platform on which every one could stand" because it sustained both sides of the question, and to propose a form of remonetization which should flatter the illusions of the silver party, but which, if carried out, would cheat their hopes. The influence of this section of the party secured the adoption of the following curious specimen of political joinery, which was supposed, with the infatuation of professed politicians, to be peculiarly "practical":

"*Resolved*, That we are in favor of both silver and gold as money; that both shall be a legal tender for the payment of all debts, except where otherwise specifically provided for by law, with coining and valuation so regulated that our people shall not be placed at a disadvantage in our trade with foreign nations, and that both metals shall be kept in circulation as the money of the nation, as contemplated by the Constitution; and we therefore demand the remonetization of silver."

Any one who has taken the trouble to think out the consequence of introducing silver into the currency knows that if it were to be brought in so that both it and gold should be "kept in circulation," that is, if the gold and silver dollars were to be made equal, it would not serve any of the purposes which the friends of silver have in view. It would simply, for the time being, give two colors to our coin, but it would not increase the resources of the country a dollar. At the present value of the two metals, $108 69 in old silver dollars will procure $100 in gold. It makes no difference whether the Government takes that amount of silver in old dollars and buys gold with it, or whether it puts that amount in one hundred new dollars, and buys the same sum of gold with it. In addition to this consideration, it must be said of the Ohio proposition that it is utterly impracticable, and that unless the Mint could be run under the guidance of some financial signal bureau, to give warning of coming changes, the gold and silver dollar could not be kept even approximately of the same value.

It is not much to be wondered at that the bid for the votes of the silver men in the Republican platform did not bring much. Every Republican who felt inclined to stay at home, or to vote for the Democratic ticket, or for the Labor ticket, or for the Greenback candidates, found no inducement to prevent his doing so in the incoherent and contradictory resolutions regarding silver. The result is that, so far as the election has any bearing whatever on the silver question, it throws the weight of the influence of the most powerful of the Western States wholly in favor of the movement for the restoration of the old silver dollar. The qualified indorsement of the Republicans has been rejected, and the State will send to the Senate, as Mr. MATTHEWS' successor, either Mr. PENDLETON or Mr. EWING, probably the former, and its vote will be cast, not only for silver inflation, but for the repudiation of the resumption pledge.

The aspect of the case is not rendered more encouraging by the Republican victory in Iowa. There, the successful party declared squarely for the old silver dollar, and added an indirect but complete declaration against contraction, which is substantially against resumption. It may as well be accepted as settled, therefore, that, in the trying period which is to elapse between the present moment and the date fixed for resumption, we shall see the finances of the country threatened at every turn by the almost solid sentiment of the West and North-west in favor of silver inflation. In the light of the recent history of silver, and of the fact that the most important commercial nations of the world are committed against a silver currency, and have brought themselves, or are trying steadily to bring themselves, to a gold currency, this prospect cannot but give rise to great uneasiness. If the movement for silver inflation is successful, we shut ourselves out of the circle of successful commercial nations; we divide our interests and our career from those of the countries which seek the best standard, and link them with those which are contented with the worst; we turn away from our shores the current of the world's trade, and confine ourselves within our own borders, in the vain hope of getting on faster and better by ourselves than we could in full intercourse with the great trading powers with whom we naturally and of right belong.

CONTESTED SEATS IN THE SENATE.

Just after the close of the war the Republican Party had more than a two-thirds majority in the United States Senate. Since then, from one cause or another, this majority has been annually reduced, until to-day, upon the eve of the meeting of Congress, it is known that Republicans will barely be able to hold their own on any question calling for a strict party vote. According to the official classification, the Republican members number thirty-seven, and the Democrats thirty-three. Three Independents, Messrs. BOOTH, of California, DAVIS, of Illinois, and CHRISTIANCY, of Michigan, are expected to act with the Republicans upon most questions of national importance, but on the other hand, the absence of the Republican Senator from Nevada, Mr. SHARON, who has announced that he cannot be present during the extra session, will weaken the party by one vote. There will probably be a "set-off," so-called, between Messrs. MORTON, of Indiana, and DENNIS, of Maryland, who, because of sickness, will doubtless be prevented from attending, and counting on the attendance and co-operation of SPENCER, of Alabama, and CONOVER, of Florida, the actual Republican working majority will not be more than three.

One of the first acts of the body so constituted will be to decide contests between J. B. EUSTIS, Democrat, and JAMES LEWIS, Republican; W. T. SPOFFORD, Democrat, and WILLIAM PITT KELLOGG, Republican, all of whom claim to be Senators from Louisiana, and M. C. BUTLER, Democrat, and D. T. CORBIN, Republican, both claiming to have been elected from South Carolina. It is probable that the case of Mr. EUSTIS will be the first taken up, and that it will be disposed of by his admission. The claims of PINCHBACK, who formerly opposed him were not allowed by the Senate, and Senator MORTON, in his speech on the subject, stated clearly that the result of a vote adverse to PINCHBACK would necessarily result in the seating of EUSTIS. This argument, and the alleged fact that he was chosen by the so-called Wheeler-Compromise Legislature, will doubtless be effectually advanced in favor of the Democratic, or, as he prefers to be called, the Conservative, claimant. The claims of Mr. LEWIS will hardly be seriously considered.

The Kellogg contest, on the contrary, promises to be a serious one, and there is every reason to believe that it will give Mr. BLAINE and others a desired opportunity to open up the Southern question anew. As to the legality of KELLOGG'S election there can be no doubt. He was duly chosen by the Legislature declared legal by the Returning Board, and recognized by Gov. PACKARD while that official was still enjoying all the rights guaranteed to him by the State Constitution. Judge SPOFFORD, the Democratic claimant, on the other hand, holds a certificate of election from the Nicholls Legislature, which convened after the Packard Government had been driven from the State-house, and the legal Assembly disbanded. He is supported by Gov. NICHOLLS and the more conservative Democrats, he professes to be an ardent admirer of President HAYES' Administration, and loses no opportunity to express his approval of the new Southern policy. Whether his action in this direction will have any influence upon the Senate remains to be seen. No matter what may be the result, however, there seems to be no doubt that the anti-Administration element in the upper house will make the contest the subject of a number of speeches on the Southern question in general, and on the point in particular that Mr. KELLOGG'S title to a seat in the Senate is the same as Mr. HAYES' to the Presidency, and that if the one is not valid, the other is also without proper legality.

The South Carolina contest between Gen. BUTLER and Mr. CORBIN turns upon very much the same point. BUTLER was chosen by the shot-gun Legislature controlled by WADE HAMPTON, while CORBIN derives his title from Gov. CHAMBERLAIN and the two duly-elected houses of Assembly. The Democratic claimant, however, unlike his associate in Louisiana, derives additional strength from the fact that the Legislature in which he received a majority of votes was declared a legal body by a corrupt Supreme Court, acting under the direction of HAMPTON. The same court declared that the Chamberlain Legislature was an unconstitutional body, and that all its acts were null and void. This decision will, of course, be used against Mr. CORBIN, and, if we are to judge from recent events, it cannot fail to defeat him. A rejection of his claims, however, should not be considered tantamount to the admission of BUTLER to a seat in the Senate of the nation. We need not go into details respecting the history of that person. It is only necessary to say that for years past he has been known all through South Carolina as the most bitter "last ditcher," the most uncompromising opponent of the Reconstruction acts and the constitutional amendments. Through his influence "unreconstructed Edgefield" was carried for TILDEN and HAMPTON at the mouth of the shot-gun, giving a Democratic majority greater by some hundreds than the total male population of the county. He is the man who, because of his participation in the slaughter of a dozen unoffending and unarmed black men, has become known all over the Union as "Hamburg Massacre" BUTLER. He has not yet been tried for the terrible crimes with which he is accused. After his acquittal it will be time enough to talk about his admission to the Senate of the United States. If JOHN J. PATTERSON, who is accused of bribery and corruption, is not a fit person for a seat in that body, certainly a man charged with wholesale murder should not expect to be admitted.

TAX-PAYERS AND RENT-PAYERS.

It is a trite but true saying, if a man does not attend to his own business, he is quite likely to come to grief. The men who own real and personal property in this City, the merchants who control and direct the immense commerce centred here, offer an apt illustration of the truth of this old adage. While the honest and economical administration of Municipal affairs chiefly concerns them, and should be their especial business, they have heretofore shown a degree of indifference to these matters which closely borders on imbecility. The task of governing the City of New-York has been abandoned to an ignorant and unscrupulous class of low ward politicians, who, animated by the expectation of unlawful emoluments, expend large sums to secure their election or appointment, and make promises beforehand to supporters and retainers to furnish place and patronage. The deplorable results arising from this system are seen and felt in a permanent and constantly-increasing debt, now amounting to $130,000,000, and in an estimated expenditure for the current year of $30,984,269 48. A continuation of this system must inevitably, in a comparatively short time, bankrupt the City. Tammany Hall, with JOHN KELLY to the fore, deliberately and unblushingly announces its intention of perpetuating the modes, methods, and elaborate systems of depredation which, under the name of City Government, have in New-York made the rich poor and brought the poor to want. We believe the people of this City are quite ripe for a non-party movement aiming at the overthrow of Tammany Hall, and the election or appointment of capable and honest officials. The meeting of important property-holders and large tax-payers at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel on Monday night last was the first step in what we trust will be a successful effort to organize and combine tax-payers, rent-payers, and working men, with the view of rescuing our City Government from JOHN KELLY and his gang. Outside of five or ten thousand favored workmen employed by Tammany Hall on City work, every working man in New-York is to-day suffering because of the extravagant abuses, gross frauds, and enormous official salaries which form the chief stock in trade of Tammany rulers.

No man should be sent from this City to the Legislature, and particularly to the Senate, if he be not pledged to support the constitutional amendments. The issue on this question should be sharp, clear, and well defined. It is a practical question, and it must now be dealt with in a practical manner. We must grapple with Tammany Hall while something is yet left to save. There is not a day to lose. The great commercial bodies of this City have already done good work in the cause of reform. We trust they will still further continue their efforts. It is much to be desired that the Chamber of Commerce, the Produce Exchange, and the Clearing-house take counsel together in this matter, with the view of adopting such joint action, in the way of public meetings, resolutions, and addresses, as will arouse our citizens to the absolute necessity of combining against Tammany rule. On Tuesday, Oct. 9, in the Board of Aldermen, on a resolution offered by Mr. COWING, the Tammany members, thirteen being present, put themselves substantially and squarely on record as in favor of "excessive salaries" and "unnecessary extravagance in the expenditure of the public funds." They think with Mr. JOHN KELLY that the sum, $15,000 a year, drawn by "TOM" DUNLAP, Commissioner of Jurors, for acting as a sort of figurehead in an office the simple routine duties of which are performed by his deputy, should not be reduced. They are likewise of opinion that the sum of about $90,000 paid by the City to four Coroners for doing the business appertaining to the Coroners' office is not excessive, or if excessive should not be reduced. Mr. "TOM" DUNLAP'S services are, in point of fact, worth nothing. The duties performed by his deputy would be abundantly well paid at $3,000 per annum. As regards the Coroners, $5,000 a year each would amply remunerate those gentlemen. This reduction was contemplated—at the expiration of the term of the present incumbents—by the Coroners bill which passed the last Legislature, and was vetoed at the dictation of Mr. JOHN KELLY, leader of Tammany Hall and Controller of the City.

Mr. HENRY D. PURROY, President of the Board of Aldermen, was not present at Tuesday's meeting to record his vote in favor of continuing DUNLAP'S and the Coroners' emoluments at present modest rates. On that day his political duties as delegate to the Ninth Senatorial Democratic Convention carried him to Nyack, where, in the course of an animated debate with Mr. CHARLES W. JONES, of Rockland, likewise a delegate, he so far forgot the courtesies and amenities of the forum as to knock JONES down and break his jaw, thus effectually silencing his adversary. It is in the last degree humiliating to the intelligent and worthy citizens of New-York that this ruffian PURROY acts as Mayor during the absence from the City of Mayor ELY. Through JOHN KELLY'S influence PURROY became President of the Board of Aldermen, with a seat in the Board of Apportionment. Practically KELLY and PURROY control the City's cash-box and run the board. Is it supposable that these gentlemen can by any chance favor retrenchment and economy in Municipal affairs? If tax-payers, rent-payers, and citizens generally are really earnest in their desire of securing an economical Municipal Government, let them take immediate and vigorous steps toward consolidating the Anti-Tammany elements in this City, with the view of presenting to the voters in November a combination ticket which shall sweep Tammany once for all from power and office.

A REMARKABLE CAREER.

None but a man of Anglo-Saxon race could have achieved such a career as that which has just been closed by the death of HENRY MEIGGS, the railway king of South America. Born in the State of New-York, MEIGGS was early trained to hard work. He had a thirst for adventure, and his ambition reached after great wealth. When he was about thirty-seven years old, he plunged into the mad stream of emigration which the California gold fever had attracted from the older States. His first venture was a cargo of lumber for the tent-dwellers of San Francisco. The result was a golden harvest. With this gain the daring speculator, while other people were rushing frantically to the mines, built mills, cut timber, and furnished building materials to the new community. The man seemed to hold the secret of wealth. Everything he touched turned into gold. As he grew in riches he gained the confidence of his fellows. At a time when society in the strange, uncouth settlement on San Francisco Bay was shifting and kaleidoscopic, MEIGGS was a tower of strength. As the city rose like an exhalation on the sand-hills of the peninsula, he became the trusted and successful business man. He drew his supplies of lumber from regions then almost unknown, though since become the source of the lumber trade of the Pacific. His sails dotted the whole coast. His enterprise and skill constructed a prodigiously long wooden pier, the nearest to the Golden Gate, a work which was a marvel in its day, and which yet perpetuates the name of its builder. His name was a synonym for honesty.

"Honest HARRY MEIGGS" became one of the Supervisors of the county of San Francisco, and while in that position he secured a valuable contract for planking the streets of the city. Extensive operations of this sort required an enormous capital. The first financial revulsion after the abatement of the gold fever had begun to show itself. MEIGGS, by virtue of his official station, had access to the City's financial machinery. Aided by at least one other unfaithful public servant, he procured an overissue of bonds for street work. These he hypothecated to tide over his difficulties. It was in vain. The crash was coming. And in 1854, anticipating by a few months the failure of PAGE, BACON & Co., ADAMS & Co., and other houses, he fled, a defaulter and under suspicion of forgery. The excitement was tremendous. It was a sort of moral earthquake. MEIGGS had cheated the City to the extent of half a million; and numerous creditors, some of whom had trusted him with money for safe-keeping were aghast and hopeless. His flight was dramatic. He kept a cheerful face—and his face was always cheery—up to the last moment of his stay. He beguiled his friends with a farewell entertainment; the secret of which he kept to himself. In the darkness of night, one of his own vessels, loaded with his furniture and personal effects, and bearing him and his family, slipped out with the tide. Next day, creditors and quid-nuncs ran through the handsome house, where he had kept hospitable state. The walls and floors were as bare as though they had never been inhabited. The fugitive had destroyed all evidence of his dishonest transactions, had turned all available assets into cash, gathered his household gods together, and had burned his bridges behind him. There were no submarine or other telegraphs in those days, and no swift steamer to pursue him as he tranquilly sailed down toward the equator.

MEIGGS was next heard of in Chili, where he addressed himself to bridge-building with such success that he soon amassed a fortune. Possibly his old love for California was still strong upon him, for he longed to return. Tentative offers for a compromise and settlement were made, but the Californians virtuously refused to listen to them. It was again and again suggested that the Legislature should pass a special indemnity act for the exile's benefit. All these suggestions fell on barren soil. MEIGGS was never again to set foot on his native land. Occasionally a wandering Californian lighted upon MEIGGS in his new home, presented his claim, and brought away solid satisfaction and glowing reports of the generosity and hospitality of the railway king. For MEIGGS soon became a prosperous builder and contractor. Chili paid him $12,000,000 for his work on the Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad, connecting the capital with the seaport. On this amount the contractor is said to have netted a profit of $1,500,000. Returning to Peru, where he had previously achieved a great success in ridding Lima of a wall of refuse, the deposit of centuries, MEIGGS began a series of railway operations which eclipse in magnitude any ever attempted in the New World. When he completed the wonderful road from Mollendo to Arequipa, finishing a line which connected the Andean city with the sea-coast, he gave at the terminus in the cloud-peaks an entertainment which was the wonder of the time. The festival attracted people from all parts of the world. It cost, with the gifts distributed, over half a million of dollars. It was like a dream out of the Arabian stories. Other great engineering enterprises were undertaken and finished. The greatest of these, "The Railroad in the Clouds," lately described in an illustrated paper in *Scribner's Monthly*, is yet unfinished. But the mighty work of crossing the summit of the Andes is done. This road, known as the Callao, Lima, and Oroya Railway, is designed to tap the upper waters of the Amazon, and "gain a transAndean world, laden with the ungathered fruits of perpetual Summer." Incidentally, the line is extended to the ancient silver mines of Cerro de Pasco, believed to contain fabulous wealth. The highest point reached by the road is 15,645 feet above sea-level, though only 97 miles from Lima. The proposed eastern terminus of the road is 129 miles from Lima, and 250 miles from the navigable waters of the Amazon. The railway is a wonder of engineering. It requires numerous bridges, some of which are fairy-like structures, thrown across fathomless chasms. It has sixty-one tunnels, aggregating 20,000 feet in length. The contract cost of the work is $200,000 a mile.

It is easy to see that labors like these, demanding vast courage and wonderful fertility of invention, must have been projected and executed by men of uncommon powers. So far as we know, the American fugitive lumber-dealer is to be credited with everything that has been accomplished. Not only did he conceive the idea of following the condor in his dizzy flight across the Andes, but he suggested the financial measures by which Peru has been able to convert her peculiar resources—nitrates and guano—into gold and silver. That his profits from these enterprises were immense may be taken for granted. But men, overlooking the stain upon the projector's early career, will pause to marvel at the audacity which has evoked such a mighty work from the apathy of a petty South American Republic, and has conquered difficulties which seemed to bar the way across the continent. Possibly, the cyclopean labors of the Aztecs, whose ruined cities still lift themselves among the Andes, the wonder and puzzle of mankind, may have inspired these modern builders. At any rate, the work is done, though the busy brain of the master-builder sleeps at last. MEIGGS finally received the legislative act of indemnity which he had asked for; but it came too late. It came when he was struggling with tremendous enterprises, and too busy to think of the far-away past. Nevertheless, he has died with a cloud upon his name. By a rare combination of events, a career, closed in his own country with dishonor, was ended in a foreign land with honor unbounded, and with a popular admiration mingled with sincere affection.

THE TRUE THEORY.

Somewhere in one of our Western States a boy has just been discovered who has an extra pair of hands instead of the usual human feet. The name of the precise locality where this novel boy resides will not be here mentioned, for reasons which are not at all obvious; but to the fact of his existence a Western newspaper has solemnly certified. The quadrumanous boy differs from other boys only in his extra supply of hands. While he cannot kick a smaller boy with as much effect as he could were he provided with feet, he can play duets with himself on the piano, and can steal apples and gather birds' nests with a facility which makes him the envy of his fellows. When in the school-room he can whittle his desk with one of his right hands and the seat of the bench with his other, and the efficiency with which he surreptitiously throws hymn-books at the legs of unwary Sunday-school teachers while both his upper hands are ostentatiously engaged in holding his question-book has driven all but the most devoted lady teachers from the school. Altogether, he is a marvelous boy, and when his neighbors remember that the good die young, they sadly wish that he were morally a much better boy than he is.

The bearing of this boy upon the theory of development is highly important. While he is undoubtedly the missing link between mankind and the apes, he serves to point out the remarkable fact that the scientific persons have taken hold of the development theory by the wrong end. They assert that from the monkey were developed successively the ape, man, and the scientific person; whereas, the discovery of the quadrumanous boy shows us that the true sequence of development was first man, then the scientific person, then the ape, and finally the monkey.

Every one concedes that the law of development is progressive. The lower organism develops into a higher organism; the more simple into the more complex. The key to the order of development is to be found by a careful computation of organs. The fish, which has a good many different organs, as any sportsman knows who has had to clean his own fish, does not develop into a medusa—an animal consisting exclusively of stomach—but the medusa, by gradually heaping up to itself new and additional organs, finally becomes a fish. The animal with the most organs is the latest and highest result of the process of development, and if we want to know which of any two animals succeeded the other, we have only to count their respective organs and to assign to the one having the largest quantity the latest place in the scale of creation. Simple as this rule is, no scientific person has ever mentioned it. This shows to what extent preconceived theories and self-interest can warp the scientific mind.

Bearing this rule in mind, let us compare the organs of the ape and the scientific person. We find that while the former has all the organs of the latter, he has an additional pair of hands, which, while they are true hands, are also susceptible of all the uses of the scientific feet. Comparing the ape and the monkey, we find in the latter two other additional organs—the prehensile tail and the cheek-pouches. Now, nothing can be clearer than that the ape has been developed from the scientific person, and that the monkey is a later and improved ape. The quadrumanous boy is a living illustration of the true theory of development. His parents were not apes, but human beings. He is beyond doubt a connecting link between man and the ape, but he is derived from the former and not from the latter. In the next generation the descendants of this quadrumanous boy will probably develop tails, and thus exhibit in an unbroken sequence the development of man through the ape up to the monkey.

Now that the imperfect and back-acting theory of development as taught by DARWIN is supplanted by the true theory based upon the numerical proportion of organs, the scientific persons should look forward with rapture to the period when they will develop the useful and beautiful organs now peculiar to the simian tribes. It is obvious that a scientific person with four hands could do twice as much ciphering as one with two hands, and that a scientific person who could swing by the tail from the chandelier in his lecture-room could repeat GALILEO'S experiment with the pendulum in a most interesting and convincing way. The day is coming when the fully-developed geologist will carry his specimens in his cheek-pouches; when the astronomer, lying on his back, with his eye glued to his telescope, will simultaneously write figures on four distinct slates, with his four equally useful hands; and when the chemical person will blow himself up with twice as many retorts as he can at present handle. The miserable two-handed, tailless, and pouchless men of this generation will be succeeded by a race of cultured monkeys. Thus, instead of learning from DARWIN the depressing doctrine that a scientific person is the latest and most important achievement of nature, we are cheered by the hope that, ultimately, the entire British Association will consist of able monkeys, full of sweetness and light.

LONG ISLAND CITY DRAINAGE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

With the exception of my report to the Mayor, I have refrained from writing on the subject of the drainage of Long Island City for the reason that I did not wish to be considered meddlesome, but seeing by your paper that much misunderstanding and misapprehension exist in regard to the matter, I desire to make a few remarks with reference to the plans for the drainage, &c., of the whole city, and the work already done and in progress within the improvement district.

The city has a complete set of topographical maps showing every variation of surface, and upon which all the old water-courses, streets, roads, boundary lines, swamp or low lands, hills and natural water-sheds, are very accurately laid down and delineated. The elevation or depression of any point of the city's surface, above or below mean high water, may be seen at a glance on these maps. The city has also a complete set of maps and plans showing the streets, grades, and sewers, as laid down and established for the whole city according to law.

In 1874 a commission was created and empowered by an act of the Legislature to grade, pave, curb, flag, and sewer the streets and avenues within the First Ward and a small part of the adjoining portions of the Second and Third Wards. So far this commission has graded about 25 miles of streets and constructed ready for use about 20 miles of sewers, which in all cases have drained and reduced the sub-soil water in the adjoining lots at least six feet below its previous level, so that now from 10 to 14 feet may be excavated in most parts of the built-up portion of Hunter's Point before meeting water. All old wells have been consequently dried up, and many cellars that were previously damp and wet or filled with stagnant water are now entirely free from moisture.

Our sewers have been built with minimum inclinations; we have followed Baldwin Latham's formulæ, but have modified in some cases to suit the circumstances. Our calculations are based upon velocities of three feet per second when the sewers are running one-third full. Our outfall sewers start at about five feet below mean high water, (New-York City datum,) and all submerged sewers have been enlarged to meet the deficiency in head.

About one-half of the improvement district consists of salt meadow, the surface of which is about the level of mean high tide. These meadow lands are composed of about four feet of decayed vegetable matter overlying from nine feet of the plastic clay, in a free state of equilibrium, the latter being so dense that it does not admit of percolation to any appreciable extent. In the improvement of this portion of the district our rule is first to fill in the streets, afterward excavate, sewer, and build drains. In fact we cannot do otherwise, for any sewers or drains built before the filling in of the streets would be broken up and sunk in the mud by the weight and thrust of the filling. The filling in of a street necessarily impedes the flow of water during the time the filling is in progress, but this is merely temporary, and just as soon as any street is filled and sufficiently settled to insure the stability of the work, we excavate and put in the proper sewers, drains, and culverts. This is all we can do, for the Improvement Commission have no power under the act creating them to build drains for districts outside of their jurisdiction, nor have they the right, under the act, to fill any sunken lots.

The proper city authorities can, and doubtless will (now that the public attention has been fully aroused to the importance of the matter) promptly secure, at a very small expense, good and efficient drainage for the rest of the city.

By giving the foregoing a place in the columns of your widely-circulated journal, you will very much oblige JAMES OTIS, Chief Engineer of the Improvement Commission.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Thursday, Oct. 11, 1877.

GENERAL NOTES.

A Georgia paper calls Gambetta the Toomba of France.

There was a fatal case of sunstroke in Aurora, Ill., on Tuesday, 2d inst. The thermometer stood at 90° in the shade at the time.

Ex-Congressman E. St. Julian Cox has been nominated for a District Judgeship by a convention of Independents in Minnesota.

Gen. Ben. F. Butler denies the story that he contracted a malarial fever in Baltimore, and says that he never had a malarial disease in his life.

The Massachusetts State Woman Suffrage Convention indorsed Judge Robert C. Pitman, the Prohibition nominee for Governor of the State.

A Baltimore drug clerk put up wine of opium for the *vinum oporis* called for by a physician's prescription, and a child was nearly dosed to death in consequence.

Prof. Lewis Swift, of Rochester, says that six comets have been discovered this year, and that two faint ones are now visible with the telescope, one in the evening, the other in the morning sky.

A Massachusetts young lady lately went to visit her brother, and falling in love with her brother's wife's father, married him, thus becoming her brother's mother-in-law, and exasperating him beyond measure.

A woman who was granted a divorce from her husband on Friday, Sept. 28, by the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, married a Newport widower on the following Thursday, became a mother on Sunday, 7th inst., and died on Tuesday night, 9th inst.

Hon. Otho R. Singleton, one of the Democratic Congressmen from Mississippi, is quoted as saying in Washington that the feeling in favor of sticking to the Democratic Party and banishing the Republicans from the control of the Government is universal among the Southern people, and that nothing that Mr. Hayes can do will diminish it.

The Troy *Whig* says that Gen. J. Watts De Peyster has bought of the Commandant of the Watervliet Arsenal a 24-pounder, captured from the British in 1813, intending to send it to the Saratoga Monument Association. It is to bear the following inscription: "Presented by Frederick DePeyster and Gen. J. Watts DePeyster, of New-York City, to the Saratoga Monument Association, Oct. 17, 1877."

In an address to the Democracy of Pennsylvania, issued on Tuesday night by the Chairman of their State Committee, under the excitement of the first news from Ohio, Mr. McClelland, talked wildly about "the independent, patriotic people, who, regardless of party, have joined the Democracy to achieve this decisive victory." As no people, patriotic or otherwise, joined the Democracy for this or any purpose, this remark would seem to be superfluous. The Democratic victory in Ohio was possible only because of the refusal of Republicans to vote.

A letter from Southern California says that the Democracy, and even the Republicans, in that portion of the State are almost unanimous for Hon. Ignacio Sepulveda for United States Senator, to succeed Mr. Sargent. Judge Sepulveda is described as a Democrat and an able lawyer, a gentleman of culture and refinement, and not allied with any railroad ring or combination of any kind. The letter, moreover, says that Southern California insists upon having the Senator this time. Whether it will get it remains to be seen.

THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

RECENT OPERATIONS IN ARMENIA.

MORE FIGHTING ON TUESDAY LAST, WITH HEAVY LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES—THE VICTORY CLAIMED BY THE TURKISH COMMANDER—MUKHTAR PASHA'S ACCOUNT OF IT.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—A Reuter telegram from Kars, dated Wednesday noon, says: "A battle was fought yesterday near Aladja-Dagh, lasting from midday until 6 o'clock in the evening. The losses were heavy on both sides. Movements are discernible this morning in the Russian camp which seem to indicate a renewal of the fighting." [The *Daily News'* correspondent, telegraphing on Wednesday from the Russian camp, said the Russians had retired to the positions occupied before Tuesday's battle.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 11.—Mukhtar Pasha's official dispatch explains that the battle fought on Tuesday, near Aladja-Dagh, was caused by an attempt by the Russians to surprise a corps of observation which he had posted at Kozkan to cover the concentration of his forces at Aladja-Dagh. Mukhtar claims that he repulsed the Russians, with the loss of 1,200 men.

THE BULGARIAN CAMPAIGN.

JUNCTION OF CHEFKET AND OSMAN PASHAS—PLEVNA AGAIN REINFORCED—GREAT MORTALITY AMONG THE RUSSIAN ARMIES—WHOLE STRENGTH OF THE RUSSIANS, 230,000.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 11.—The Turkish War Office confirms the report of the junction of Chefket Pasha with Osman Pasha, and the entry of reinforcements and supplies into Plevna.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The *Standard's* Nikopolis special correspondent says he has trustworthy information that cold, rain, and lack of Winter clothing are causing great mortality in the Russo-Roumanian Army. The number of deaths within the last 20 days are, of the army before Plevna, 5,000; of the Czarewitch's army, 4,700; in the Dobrudscha, 3,000; and at Tirnova and Schipka, 2,000.

The *Standard's* Frankfort correspondent says he can state on the highest authority that the Russians in Bulgaria, including reinforcements, number only 230,000 combatants.

A Reuter dispatch from St. Petersburg, Oct. 11, says: "A Russian official dispatch says the Turks destroyed their bridge at Silistria."

COLLATERAL ISSUES OF THE WAR.

THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY ON THE POSITION OF ENGLAND—SERVIA'S BARGAIN WITH RUSSIA—HER TROOPS MOVING TOWARD THE BORDER—REPORTED DESCENT OF HUNGARIANS ON WALLACHIA.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The Marquis of Salisbury, in a speech at Bradford to-night, said the war was not likely to be abandoned until one of the belligerents was strikingly defeated or utterly exhausted. England, he said, was not at present in a position, without departing from her neutrality, to offer anything but mere general pacific advice.

Reuter's Telegram Company has received the following dispatch from Bucharest, Oct. 11: "The official newspaper, *Romanul*, states that a large number of Hungarians have entered Little Wallachia. The Roumanian General has taken precautionary measures."

A special dispatch from Belgrade to the Vienna *Political Correspondence* says: "Russia has undertaken to pay Servia 1,000,000 roubles monthly from the time the Servian Army is sent to the frontier."

A Constantinople dispatch says: "Mehemet Ali and Achmet Eyoub Pashas have arrived here to attend a council of war."

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The *Times'* Belgrade special of yesterday's date says: "The Cabinet has unanimously and definitely agreed upon terms of agreement with Russia. Troops are continually marching to the frontier, ready for any offensive movement on the part of the Turks. M. Cristics, the Servian agent at Constantinople, is expected to return home shortly."

The *Times'* Vienna special says: "According to the most trustworthy intelligence, the clothing, provisions, and transport of the Servian Army are still very defective. It is not thought likely that Turkey will, as reported, address an ultimatum to Servia, as every day during which the Porte can avoid bringing a fresh enemy into the field is a clear gain to Turkey, and the powers, whom Turkey intends to consult by means of a circular, will certainly advise moderation.

The *Times*, in its financial column, says: "At St. Petersburg the rate of exchange is 23 pence, which is the lowest rate since the Crimean war. There seems to have been a kind of panic at St. Petersburg yesterday, due to the great depreciation of paper currency, which depreciation threatens temporarily to engulf the nation in universal bankruptcy."

THE ROUMANIAN TROOPS.

ARRIVAL OF A CAPTURED TROPHY IN BUCHAREST—CAVALRY REGIMENTS—NEGLECTED WOUNDED—A PEN PICTURE OF SULEIMAN PASHA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUCHAREST, Wednesday, Sept. 19, 1877.

Tuesday, the 18th of September will, or ought to be, a red-letter day in the annals of Roumania, for then, for the first time, did one of her sons bring to the capital a trophy captured in actual combat from the enemy. A brave Sergeant of Militia took, in the assault of Grivica, a Turkish standard, and Bucharest was bidden to do honor to its arrival. Everybody was out in gala dress two hours before the appointed time, and ingenuous foreigners supposed that the population was really enthusiastic and delighted. But the foreigners were deceived, and when, after two hours of patient waiting, they saw everybody go quietly home as soon as the column of Uhlans of the Guard had defiled through the Mogoshoi, they were forced to admit that curiosity, not patriotism, was the ruling sentiment. A small detachment of mounted gendarmes and a few members of the Fire Brigade, with the band of the National Guard formed the escort to the glorious green rag bearing the ensigns of Moslem sovereignty and riddled with bullets, but not a single cheer greeted its passage as it was borne from Kotrocheni to the Metropolitan, there to be suspended as a proof that after two centuries of apathy, Roumania had awakened from her slumbers and was asserting her rights to national existence. Perhaps if there had been no other exhibition during the day, a little more attention would have been paid to Major Candiano and his Sergeant, both of whom have received the St. George cross for their valor. But no organized corps of Russian troops had before yesterday been seen in the streets of Bucharest, and the ladies were very anxious to look at this élite of the Imperial Army, and were incapable of appreciating the less showy spectacle presented by a dirty non-commissioned officer carrying a piece of tattered silk.

Physically, the Ulans are remarkably fine to look at, and two regiments of cavalry are not an every-day sight. The horses are large and strong, the troopers clean and soldierly, but all ride badly, on very high saddles, with their knees nearly on a level with their seats. Each regiment was preceded by a mounted band of 20 performers, and every squadron had its particular chorus of singers, accompanied by some instrument, such as a flageolet, a crescent and bells, a tambourine, or cymbals. The third squadron of the Blue Ulans marked time with a *chapeau chinois*, surmounted with a doll baby dressed in the colors of the regiment, which was danced up and down fantastically by the leader of the choir. The formation of the column was in alternate ranks of three and two horsemen, the front rank being armed with lances and revolvers, the rear rank with muskets slung in leather cases behind their backs, the non-commissioned officers only wearing sabres. A battery, or rather a section, of artillery marched between the two regiments, each of which was followed by an ambulance wagon. Fine-looking as was the brigade, its material did not strike me as being superior to that of some of the dragoon and hussar regiments which passed through the suburbs in May last, nor have I as yet been able to accustom myself to the sight of soldiers in spectacles, and with this useful, perhaps, but certainly peculiar appendage fully one-third of the rank and file were provided. There was another spectacle to be witnessed at the same time, at the Tergovisti Station, where the wounded are arriving every hour by hundreds. Nothing more disgraceful than the condition of the Roumanian ambulance train can be imagined, although the original arrangements made were apparently perfection. In my last letter I spoke of the severe criticisms made by Col. Wellesley on the pusillanimity of the Roumanian surgeons, and I can now add from personal observation that their negligence at least equals their cowardice. Efforts have been made to increase the medical staff of the Army, which was comforted by the assurance that, if sick and suffering, it would be well cared for, and Surgeon-Gen. Davila announced that no troops ever went into the field so well provided with surgeons. Numerically, such was the fact, but the really educated physicians declined, except in some rare cases, and then only for the service of private ambulances, to leave their regular patients for the consideration of only £40 per month and nothing found, so that all the assistant surgeons have been recruited among the barbers, who, here, as in Spain and Italy, are licensed practitioners of the healing art, besides being the only dentists in the country. The mischief wrought by these ignorant phlebotomists, who know nothing of medicine beyond the use of the leech and the lancet, will be incalculable; but it can't be helped now, and the Roumanian Army is likely to lose an immense percentage of its soldiers from want of precaution. Princess Elizabeth was at the station when the train came in, and with her several servants of the palace in charge of hampers of food and cases of wine and spirits. God knows the poor fellows needed something, for never has there been seen any more hideously revolting picture of misery. All of them had been wounded in the fighting of the 11th of September, and yet their clothes had not been changed, nor, in many cases, had their wounds ever been dressed, beyond the application of the first bandage. There were hired and amateur female nurses in the train, and two things who wore the uniform of army surgeons, but the men declared that they were suffering from hunger and thirst, and that their wounds had not been washed nor the lint changed since they left Simnitza and Turnu-Magurelli, five days before. The Princess was most efficient and, sponge in hand, wiped away the clotted blood, or wrapped clean linen around the wounded members, or gave a piece of bread and a draught of wine to some half-famished wretch whose haggard face showed that starvation, even more than physical pain, was eating out his vitals. But the example of the noble lady was not followed, for the fair sex of Bucharest is feeble-nerved, and although it admires and applauds self-sacrifice, is not at all disposed to follow the example of their sovereign. Everybody groaned over the sufferings of the wounded heroes, as the papers call them, but certainly no one came to their assistance, and, on the contrary, everybody was rather astonished when the Princess sent away her carriage and went off with the train to Kotrocheni, where she personally superintended the removal of 50 of the worst cases to the little hospital organized under her own special direction.

No engagement of importance has taken place since the 13th inst. around Plevna, where the Turks continue to hold their own, and the Russo-Roumanians are throwing up intrenchments, in anticipation of a renewed attack by the enemy on Grivica, where seven consecutive assaults have been repulsed with heavy loss. It is only justice to say that, should Plevna be taken, the success of the operation will be due in a great measure to the steadiness of the Roumanian infantry and to the coolness of its leaders, whereas the Russians accumulated faults upon faults, and for the first time did not display their accustomed bravery. The Emperor, Prince Charles, and several of the Generals favored an attack by approaches, as if in a siege, but the Grand Duke insisted upon an assault, and his views were carried into execution, without, however, being followed by the success hoped for, but which was at best problematical, when one considers that the position has been strengthened and its garrison doubled since Krüdener and Schafkowsi were beaten there nearly two months ago. There is reason to believe that on Monday evening a serious demonstration was made about Biela, but the Government permits the publication of no private letters or dispatches if unfavorable, and as all the correspondents are back here, for the moment it is impossible to learn anything reliable. Suleiman Pasha is still manœuvring, or pretending to do so, somewhere near Gabrova, but this distinguished officer has such a very eccentric method of conducting a campaign that no one can tell what he wants or means to accomplish. The enemies of the first Bonaparte, in their desire to detract from the merit of his victories, used to say, sneeringly: "It is true that he has been successful, but he has been so by the violation of every established rule of tactics." Suleiman Pasha has read this naïve anecdote, and has determined to show himself the worthy imitator of the First Consul, by going back three centuries, to the time of his glorious namesake, Suleiman II., and fighting as people did when fire-arms were only accessories, and bows and arrows, lances and sabres were the principal weapons of offense. For him the Janissaries with their impetuous rush are the true model to be followed, and all modern innovations mere makeshifts to conceal the absence of that courage by which alone the Osmanli should triumph. Suleiman Pasha is a little over 40 years of age. Who he was, no one knows, before he put on the turban. His nationality is supposed to be Polish, and he is strongly protected by the powerful influence of the Old Turkish Party, by whom he is held in great respect for his sedulous observance of the principles and precepts of the Koran. In other words, he is a fanatical renegade with Puritan manners, who hates Christians, and never drinks spirits in public. Like most of his class, he will probably one day sell his army to the Russians, after the manner of Joussouf Pasha, at Varna, in 1828; meanwhile, he is doing it all the harm he can by uselessly exposing it in assaults perfectly unnecessary, and by refusing to come to the assistance of his chief, by whom he is publicly denounced as a "miserable traitor." Tall and muscular as a Circassian, his bronzed features bear an expression of sternness and decision almost amounting to ferocity. His courage is undaunted; his want of education almost proverbial. He speaks French fluently, but ungrammatically; boasts of never having studied any military author, and never writes a letter or takes a note. Sober as a Spartan, simple and unaffected in his dress and manners, Suleiman Pasha is the very antipodes of his Russian adversaries, and by the mode of organization of his army and of its various elements may be called a military specialist, a living anachronism. He despises red tape in every form, and consequently has no staff. With him aides-de-camp are useless embarrassments; so he retains about him only one or two orderly officers for the transmission of orders on the field, as he retains no copies of anything. The Quartermaster's Department is a source of abuses. He has, therefore, suppressed it entirely, just as he has done with the ambulance service, maintaining that no true believer has any need of surgical aid, but that if it be his *kismet* to recover he will do so, whereas to call in a foreign *nakim* is to fly into the face of the decree of Allah. Still, even with all these radical reforms, Suleiman Pasha has won not a few brilliant victories by the rapidity and energy of his movements and the impetuosity of his attacks. The necessities of strategy having obliged the General to move hurriedly from Adrianople to Karabunar, he summoned the different commanders of his forces to his presence and gave the order for each one to get his men off in the course of four-and-twenty hours, adding that they might take whatever measures they chose, provided that every one was at the point of rendezvous at the proper time. Immediately the movement of the troops commenced. The soldiers were notified to provide themselves with three days' rations of biscuit, and to get into the train if they could find seats, or to go by road if they could not. "Go to Karabunar as fast as you can," was the order of the officers, and thither every one went as fast as his legs or the railway carriages could take him. Suleiman Pasha possibly commands well, but, let me add, every Ottoman soldier is another Suleiman who acts, and in this individuality lies the secret of his success.

Monday was the feast of the "Great Pardon" of the Israelites, and Bucharest was edified by a spectacle of charity such as is rarely witnessed among Christians. I have told of the arrival of their persecuted coreligionists from Bulgaria. This is the story of these poor fugitives: When Gourkho's column neared the Balkans they entered a little village of Spanish Jews, numbering in all 1,500 souls. Yielding to the solicitations of the Mussulman authorities, 700 of these fled to Adrianople, where they are in perfect safety; the remainder trusted to the promises of the invaders, who protested that they had come "not to destroy, but to build up," and stayed in their homes. The Russians passed on, leaving the village in charge of a provisional Bulgarian government. So soon as the last Cossacks had disappeared the Bulgarians ordered the Israelites to assemble in the synagogue, where they were treated with the same amenity as characterized the Turkish massacres last Summer. Women were violated, old men and children were butchered, until, on the return of a hastily-summoned cavalry detachment from the raiders, only 350 were left. These were escorted to the Danube, and have been adopted by their brothers here. At the feast of Monday 30 verses of Scripture were read, and each reader contributed 1,000 francs to the maintenance of the refugees, for whom a collection made afterward realized 8,000 francs more

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

AMERICAN INTEREST IN IT.

MEETING OF MANUFACTURERS, MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS—A PERMANENT ORGANIZATION EFFECTED—A COMMITTEE SENT TO WASHINGTON TO URGE CONGRESSIONAL ACTION.

In response to a call recently published in THE TIMES a large representation of merchants, manufacturers, and others, assembled in the rooms of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of taking action to have the United States properly represented at the forthcoming Paris Exposition. Mr. D. A. Heald, President of the board, called the meeting to order, and Mr. Frederick E. Coudert was chosen Chairman, and Mr. Henry S. Olcott Secretary. The Consul-General of France, being recognized in the room, was invited to a seat on the platform. Mr. Coudert made a brief address, stating the object of the meeting and the willingness of France to waive formalities, as stated in the call. He said it was the right of France to invite American participation, and it was the right and privilege of Americans to accept it. A strong bond of friendship has existed between the two countries for over a century, and they are still the warmest of friends. An opportunity was offered to American manufacturers to make known to the world the superiority of their wares, which it was desirable should not be lost. The following Committee on Nominations was then, on motion, appointed: H. H. Lamport, Chairman; William H. Guion, Ramsley Cooper, Charles Storrs, and Leo Ehrlich. They reported the following ticket for permanent officers, which was unanimously accepted:

President—Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut.
First Vice-President—A. T. Goshorn, of Ohio.
Second Vice-President—Robert A. Chesebrough, of New-York.
Treasurer—August Belmont, of New-York.
Corresponding Secretary—H. S. Olcott, of New-York.
General Secretary—Maxwell Woodhull, of Massachusetts.
National Committee—Jackson S. Schultz, New-York; Edward Atkinson, Massachusetts; George W. Childs, Pennsylvania; W. C. Bryant, New-York; W. H. Guion, New-York; J. A. Garfield, Ohio; Alexander H. Stephens, Georgia; J. W. Forney, Pennsylvania; Samuel Colgate, New-York; G. W. Corliss, Rhode Island; Coleman Sellers, Pennsylvania; Walter A. Wood, New-York; Eugene Kelly, New-York; John Wanamaker, Pennsylvania; John P. Jones, Nevada; Clarkson N. Potter, New-York; Gen. W. B. Franklin, Connecticut; J. B. Anthony, Rhode Island; John W. Garrett, Maryland; R. Hoe, New-York; John Plankinton, Wisconsin; N. M. Jones, Tennessee; George T. Hathaway, Massachusetts; William L. Strong, New-York; F. Carroll Brewster, Pennsylvania; W. E. Dodge, New-York; B. B. Sherman, New-York; Benjamin F. Butler, Massachusetts; Edwin D. Morgan, New-York; Thomas F. Bayard, Delaware; Gustav Renaud, New-York; William Welsh, Philadelphia; C. P. Kimball, Illinois; Charles L. Tiffany, New-York; Rush Cheney, Connecticut; Samuel D. Babcock, New-York; A. A. Low, New-York; Henry Hilton, New-York; ——, Pennsylvania; Thomas Allen, Missouri; William H. Vanderbilt, New-York; Prester Cleveland, New-York; Thomas A. Scott, Pennsylvania; Charles Storrs, New-York; Robert Hoe, New-York; Samuel H. Kennedy, Louisiana; ——Humphreys, Mississippi; Thomas J. Borden, Massachusetts; Royal C. Taft, Rhode Island; S. H. Wales, New-York.

The following Committee on Resolutions was appointed and retired: W. L. Strong, Chairman; Gen. C. E. Graham, Charles D. Lakey, Eugene Kinkett, and J. O. Woods. In the absence of the committee an animated debate took place on the advisability of hurried action, some of the gentlemen being of the opinion that without Congressional aid success was impossible, while others favored a policy of going ahead whether Congress granted the necessary assistance or not, though all favored an attempt to secure it. The Chairman, Mr. Coudert, in response to questions, stated that while in France recently in an unofficial capacity he was given to understand that all the French Government would require would be the appointment by the United States of some official representative to present the proposed exhibits. Gen. Noyes, the United States Minister at Paris, acting under instructions from the Government, would do. Should our Government order Gen. Noyes not to interfere, that would end the matter. The General had received over 1,000 applications from intending exhibitors. It was also stated that in case Congress should refuse to make an appropriation, each individual exhibitor will have to bear his own expenses above the amount of contributions received by the committee. An aggregate sum of $100,000 to $200,000 was regarded as sufficient. Mr. F. J. Boris, of Boston, addressed the meeting to the effect that the citizens of that town are actively at work in the matter, and that over 100 manufacturers there intend to exhibit, whether Congress helps them or not. A gentleman stated that Congressman Willis had informed him that the question of accepting the invitation had all been prepared in committee before the close of the last session, and would doubtless be presented at the beginning of the next. The advocates of delay were getting the best of the argument when the Committee on Resolutions reappeared. These gentlemen announced that they had made majority and minority reports. The majority report was first read. It is a long document, formally organizing "The American Union of Paris Exhibitors" and providing in detail for the carrying out of its objects, without reference to Congressional aid. The framers of it they had little hope in this direction, although they did not object to an endeavor to secure an appropriation, and they deemed early action extremely advisable. Mr. Wood offered a minority report to the effect simply that a committee of five should be appointed by the Chairman to go to Washington and urge upon Congress the necessity of an appropriation, and that an Advisory Committee should be had for a week to enable them to report. Mr. Wood argued that the plan of organization presented by the majority was not couched in proper legal phraseology, and said that it could readily be made a cover for the grinding of axes. He took objection to the plan set by it. He also thought that, after waiting for months for Congressional action, the course proposed would be premature. The meeting, he said, represented but a small portion of the people of the United States, and he asked that sufficient notice should be given to enable all to participate.

The old debate was revived and was generally participated in. Some were willing to guarantee private contributions of $500,000 if necessary, and one gentleman wanted a censure passed on Congress for their neglect, owing to which, he said, time does not remain to construct large machinery for exhibition. Others felt back upon the past experience to prove that without Government aid the American representation would be a failure. The expenses of exhibition, they said, were quite enough without adding cost of transportation, &c. A point was made as to whether the officers that had been elected would serve. It was stated that Messrs. Hawley and Goshorn would not. Mr. Platt informed the meeting that he had lately had an interview with the Secretary of State, in which that gentleman had expressed his deep sympathy with the movement, and had urged that pressure should be brought to bear on Congress, saying he believed the point could be carried. In the midst of the argument the French Consul-General arose and said that before leaving the room he desired to return his thanks for the kind feelings he had heard expressed toward his country. Motions were made to adopt the majority report, the minority report, and both. A compromise was finally effected accepting both reports, referring the first back to the committee for revision, and adopting so much of the last as called for the appointment of a committee to go to Washington. An adjournment was then taken until next Thursday. The Chairman announced that he would make the committee known to-day.

INDICTING BANK DIRECTORS.

ACTION OF THE GRAND JURY OF PASSAIC COUNTY, N. J.—BILLS FOUND AGAINST TWO OF THE OFFICERS OF THE MERCHANTS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY OF PATERSON.

The publication in THE TIMES of Sunday last of the inside history of the failure of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company of Paterson, N. J., produced a sensation that culminated yesterday, when the Grand Jury of Passaic County came into court and presented a batch of indictments, three of which were understood to relate to the transactions described in THE TIMES on Sunday. At 4 o'clock the Sheriff produced in court two of the accused—James Frederick Preston, Treasurer and Director, and David Henry, another Director, of the suspended institution. Preston and Henry were first arraigned on a joint indictment for conspiracy to defraud the bank by taking away and converting to their own use a note for $408, signed by James S. Hopper. Both pleaded not guilty, and were held in bail in $3,000 for appearance next Wednesday, as they said they wished to be tried at the earliest day. Preston was then arraigned on another indictment in which there were six counts. The first charges him with unlawfully, as Treasurer and Director of the company, taking away and disposing of 20 or 30 bills receivable, aggregating $18,000 in amount, the property of the bank; also with embezzling $20,000 of the moneys of the bank—a technical way the New-Jersey courts have of riveting the chain of an indictment. The next three counts ring the changes on the same transactions, charging him with embezzling $20,000 in money, with embezzling $18,000 in bills receivable, and with receiving stolen goods to a like amount. All the above refer to the distribution of the bank's assets among the Directors and depositors, (save two, who were "left out in the cold,") on the night the bank failed, July 7, 1876. The fifth count charges Preston with embezzling $20,000 of the bank's moneys July 7, 1876, and the sixth and last count charges him with a like embezzlement of a like amount, April 22, 1876. It is thought these last two refer to allegations which have been made, that Mr. Preston frequently loaned the bank's money without the previous consent of the Board of Directors, and that in some cases he and not the nominal makers of the notes received the sums the notes represent. Mr. Preston pleaded not guilty on this indictment also, and was held to bail as before.

The transaction referred to in the first indictment is thus explained by Mr. Henry: On the Sunday night after the bank failed, and after the assets had been mostly distributed, his next-door neighbor, Mr. James Wilson, coal dealer, who was lying ill in bed, sent for Mr. Henry and told him all his ready money, $400, was in the bank, and he would be grateful if he did not get it, as he had just sent a check off for coal. Mr. Henry told Mr. Preston, who sent Mr. Wilson, by Mr. Henry, the J. S. Hopper note for $408. It was also understood yesterday that Mr. Preston and Edward K. Rose, another Director, were indicted for conspiracy to protect the latter. The Woodruff notes—in which $11,000 was loaned, on the prospective marriage of Mrs. Woodruff's daughter—are not directly referred to in the indictments so far found. It is understood that there is written evidence that $2,500 was offered to certain parties if they would testify that these notes were bogus. One "Dr." Burtnett, alias Three-fingered Jack, has been doing some detective work in this connection. The Grand Jury were still investigating the bank's affairs yesterday afternoon. Benjamin E. Bremner, a clerk in the bank, refuses to answer certain questions. It is probable that more indictments will be presented to-day.

Mr. Preston published a long card in one of the Paterson papers last night. The following are the principal points:

"I have heard such stories as are hinted at being circulated against me, but I dare any one to publish over their own signature, so that they shall be liable for what they say, one single charge against my business reputation, of fraud, misappropriation of funds, or anything of a dishonest character. The authors of these statements are known to me, but they are very cautious and careful not to commit themselves in a way that can be laid hold of, but, like venomous snakes, they crawl under cover through the community, hissing out their poisonous insinuations against the character of those they wish to destroy, never daring to put into manly words one single charge which they so industriously circulate in secret. I am conscious of my rectitude and innocence in this matter, and have given adequate security to make good anything that I shall be adjudged to be liable for in my transactions as Treasurer of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, for any reason, and if there be any truth in the article [a copy of the Sunday TIMES,] if any indictment shall be found, it will not be for any intentional wrong or dishonest act, or because I protected myself or my family, but because I sold some of the assets to certain creditors, in which all the more dent Directors, with one exception, concurred, and all of whom, with two exceptions, received and accepted of the preference, though what they received was afterward returned, and upon legal advice.

"I am the largest stockholder in the company, and with my family and personal friends (living out of the State) represent more than half of the entire capital, but none of my friends or those whom I had induced to subscribe were protected, and it is hardly probable that having so large an interest in the success of the company I would have been unwise enough to have willfully committed acts fatal to its success. This matter is not to be yielded without a struggle. I intend to protect myself and my reputation, and you may be sure that I shall use all means in my power to defend my good name and (what little may be left of) my property, and to bring to punishment those who unjustly assail either."

The Grand Jury were in session late last night, and it was understood the affairs of the defunct Paterson Fire Insurance Company were before them. It may be remembered that the statements of this company's condition, sworn to by the President and Secretary, and filed in the State Commissioner's office last December, was about $150,000 out of the way. This is one topic under investigation by the Grand Jury. Another is the fact that the officers represented to the Insurance Department of this and other States that they had large sums of money on deposit in certain banks, subject to draft, whereas, as a matter of fact, those sums were merely nominal loans on dubious securities, and were not subject to draft.

OBITUARY.

HENRY MEIGGS.

Reports which came from Lima recently of the illness of Henry Meiggs, the noted speculator and builder of railroads, are now followed by an announcement of his death. The calamities which this remarkable man met with during the later years of a career which had been so full of startling successes led to several paralytic strokes, and it is presumed that these were the cause of his death. He was a native of New-York State, having been born in Catskill, Greene County, on the 7th of July, 1811, and first attained prominence in Boston as a successful young merchant, previous to his advent in New-York in 1835. What money Meiggs acquired in Boston he gained through speculation in lumber, and when he arrived in the Metropolis he devoted his attention to the same article of merchandise, and in two years, there is reason to believe, he obtained a large fortune, which was entirely lost in the financial panic of 1837. He kept manfully at work, however, and a year afterward he was the owner of a large lumber-yard in Williamsburg, then an unincorporated town in charge of a Board of Trustees of which he was the President. He contracted to build St. Mark's Church in that town; and, years afterward, during his exile in South America, he sent to the congregation of that church $2,000 to free them from debt. Meiggs again became insolvent in 1842, and he removed his home to New-York, where, during the next few years, he gave much attention to the fine arts, and founded the American Musical Institute. For many years afterward he found time, in the midst of mighty enterprises, to encourage musicians and assist them in the promotion of their schemes. Upon the discovery of gold in California Henry Meiggs left this neighborhood forever. His departure was made in a unique and characteristic manner. He loaded the ship Niantic with lumber, and sailed around the Cape with his brother, John J. Meiggs, arriving in July, 1849, at San Francisco, where he sold his lumber was made salable, and from the results of this enterprise the profit to Henry Meiggs was $500,000. Thenceforward he was the most prominent man in California until the 5th of October, 1854. He conducted land and lumber enterprises of great magnitude, and was esteemed by everybody for his generosity; but the financial crisis of 1854 crippled him, and his attempt to save the fortunes of his friends as well as his own utterly ruined him. In his frenzy Meiggs committed forgeries amounting to more than $900,000, and, finding that discovery was inevitable, he sailed southward with his wife and children on the bark American on the day already mentioned. Meiggs found a harbor of refuge in Chili, and his name, associated with remarkable schemes, has since been constantly before the world. Engineers of note estimated that to build the Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad from Llalial to Santiago would cost $27,000,000, and that the work would take eight years. The distance was 33 miles; there was a rise of 4,800 feet, and there were mountains of rock and huge abysses all along the way. Meiggs finished the work in four years for $12,000,000, and secured a profit of $1,320,000 for himself. On July 5, 1860, the first train went over the road, Perez, the President of Chili, with his Cabinet and the Archbishop, riding on the engine with the train director. A painting of the scene which followed the arrival of the train at Santiago now adorns the capitol in that place. Meiggs refused to become a citizen of Chili and to accept public office there; but he lived in princely splendor in Santiago until 1867, when he began to build railroads for Peru. In that country he built in all 1,007 miles of road, all of which are now practically useless. The cost to the Government was altogether $126,000,000. At one time financiers all over the world were enthusiastic about these enterprises. In 1876 the price of Peruvian bonds in London fell to 13, and they are now unsalable. Meiggs completed his first Peruvian enterprise, a road from Mollendo on the coast to Arequipa, 90 miles inland, in January, 1871. The work was interrupted by the earthquake of August, 1868, but was pushed forward with alacrity afterward. To commemorate its completion Meiggs is reported to have spent $600,000 in medals. He gave magnificent entertainments in Mollendo and Arequipa and chartered the steamship Panama to bring 600 guests from Lima. President Balta attended the fête in Arequipa with a military escort of 1,000 men. Meiggs lived in Lima in a house two stories high, the lower floor of which was occupied by stores, while the upper floor contained 70 rooms fitted up in regal style. He was always prepared for guests at dinner, and naval officers frequently went from Callao to Lima to dine with him. Meiggs improved the City of Lima by tearing down the old wall and laying out a beautiful park on its site. For this work he was granted much valuable land by the Government. Meiggs has been accused of bribing public officers in Peru to assist him in his schemes. In the construction of railroads he employed the natives, and they worked well under his superintendence. Although he was a man devoid of principle, his memory is revered by the poor wherever he has lived. His money flowed freely for the cause of charity, and before he left San Francisco in disgrace he managed to pay all his poorer creditors. Yet he was to the last unscrupulous; for when last year the news reached Lima that Peruvian bonds had fallen to the lowest figure in London, he obtained by bribery, it is alleged, a contract to continue the Oroya Road over the Andes, and to drain the famous mines of Cerro de Pasco. New paper was issued on this contract, which the Government guaranteed, and Meiggs caused it to be understood that he had secured financial support in New-York and London. He then began to draw bills on his brother in London at 90 days, which were accepted on exchange, and confidence was once more felt in Meiggs, until it became known that the drafts made on his brother were not paid at sight. He made one more attempt to regain his foothold, but his speculations had injured the credit of Peru, the paper dollar, or sol, having fallen in value from 90 to 36 cents, and at this time his health began to give way rapidly. There are said to be many contestants to his will, but it is not likely that the successful ones will gain much. Meiggs was a man of imposing presence, and was a mathematician of wonderful skill and quickness.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Mrs. Hamilton B. Tompkins, granddaughter of Gen. Lewis Cass, died suddenly at Newport, R. I., yesterday evening.

Col. C. W. Lowell, a Maine veteran of the late war, died at Foxcroft, Me., on the 3d inst. At the close of the war he settled in New-Orleans. He was a member of the Louisiana House of Representatives, and served one year as Speaker. Subsequently he was Postmaster of New-Orleans.

ANNUAL CHURCH MEETINGS

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE RELIEF OF FERNANDINA, FLA.—THE QUESTION OF CHANGING THE LEGAL TITLE OF THE CHURCH.

BOSTON, Oct. 11.—Morning prayer in Emmanuel Church opened the proceedings of the eighth day of the Episcopal General Convention, and the attendance of deputies and spectators was large. The House of Deputies was called to order for business at 10:35 A. M., and the records of the seventh day's proceedings were read and approved. The Secretary announced that the collection taken up at the choir festival for the benefit of the sufferers at Fernandina, Fla., amounted to $552 56. Rev. Dr. Farrington, of New-Jersey, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Constitutional Amendments to consider and report, as soon as possible, whether any proposed alteration in the constitution has been adopted which had not received the concurrent vote of the clerical deputations and lay deputations in a majority of the dioceses which have adopted the constitution. Dr. Farrington said in offering this resolution, that though a majority of the lay deputations had voted in favor of the amendment passed upon on Wednesday, those deputations did not represent a majority of the dioceses which had adopted the constitution. The resolution was adopted, 106 to 70. The President appointed as a committee to prepare a reply to the address of the Canadian Synod, Rev. Dr. Schenck, of Long Island; Rev. Mr. Girault, of Louisiana, and Hon. Hamilton Fish, of New-York.

Hon. Hamilton Fish presented a report from the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, to which was referred memorials and resolutions from the Diocese of Wisconsin, relating to a change in the name of the Church. The communication from Wisconsin asked for the appointment of a constitutional commission, and the report of the committee was that the appointment of such commission was inexpedient. Placed upon the calendar.

Discussion on the creation of a new diocese in the State of Illinois, with its Bishop at Quincy, was then begun. The arguments in favor of the change were that the Bishop had too much now to do, and that the diocese was too large to be under the supervision of one Bishop. The opponent against it was mainly that it would increase expense. At 1 o'clock the House of Bishops and the House of Deputies met in a social manner at the Brunswick Hotel, where luncheon was served at 1:30 o'clock.

In the afternoon session resolutions were adopted sanctioning the erection of the new dioceses in the diocese of Illinois, to be known as the dioceses of Quincy and Springfield respectively. The discussion preceding the adoption of the resolutions occupied so much time that no other business was transacted.

The eleventh annual business meeting of the Evangelical Educational Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church was held in the vestry of St. Paul's this afternoon, Bishop Vail presiding. Rev. Mr. Mattelack, General Secretary, read the eleventh annual report of the Board of Managers. The largest portion of this communication was prepared by the Secretary, and had not been passed upon by the board. In this portion there was a strong defense of the present plan of education of young men to the ministry. The report from the Board of Managers stated the cash on hand last year was $266 03; the receipts during the year were $18,347 61, making a total of $18,633 69. Expenditures during the year amounted to $17,567 18, leaving a balance of $1,067 01. Notwithstanding the financial depression, the receipts last year, not including legacies, were nearly $1,000 greater than in the previous year. At the commencement of last year there were 43 young men on the roll of the society receiving aid in pursuing their theological studies. Sixteen names were added to the list during the year, and 25 have entered the ministry, leaving at present on the rolls 34. The questions for discussion related to the policy of the society. The drift of the discussion did not favor a limitation of aid to those actually engaged in theological study, but to open it to candidates for orders in literary preparation; that it does not injure the character of young men to give them aid during their preparation for the ministry; and that the Church, especially the evangelical branch of it, should continue to warmly support the society for the work it has done and is doing. The Board of Management was heartily indorsed by several speakers, and was re-elected for the ensuing year.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CONVENTION.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 11.—The fourth and last day of the Congregational Convention met this morning at the Congregational Church in Gloversville, and was called to order by the Moderator. After the singing of the 112th hymn, Rev. Myron Adams led in prayer. Rev. C. M. Tyler gave an essay on "Physical Limitations of Religious Experiences." Rev. Edward Beecher led in prayer. Rev. Ray Palmer, D. D., of New-York, presented the claims of the Congregational Union. Rev. Jacob Chamberlain, of Arcot, India, presented the claims of the foreign work of the American Bible Society. Rev. Ovid Miner, by appointment of the association at the last annual meeting, read an essay on "Statistics as to the Use of Narcotics." The afternoon session was called to order at 2 o'clock. The Hudson River Conference, on application, were received into the State Association. On motion of Rev. John C. Holbrook, the Sunday-schools connected with the Church in New-York were recommended to co-operate in paying the debt of $3,000 of the American Home Missionary Society. "Modern Skepticism, and How to Meet It" was set before the association by Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D., of New-York. Discussion on the same followed. The communion service was presided over by Rev. D. Helmer, after which the association celebrated the Lord's Supper. In the evening, discussion was had on "Popular Evangelization," with addresses by Rev. William Smith, of Oswego; Rev. S. H. Virgin, of Harlem; Rev. H. H. Northrup, of Schenectady, and others. The convention adjourned to meet at Oswego on the third Tuesday in October next.

THE SEA CLIFF ASSOCIATION.

The officers of the Sea Cliff Association had nothing to do with the foreclosure suits referred to in some of the morning papers yesterday. The defendants in the case were private individuals, most of whom have no connection with Sea Cliff. The suits themselves were friendly foreclosures, prompted entirely by the owners in order to protect themselves in the title to the property. No decree of foreclosure against the Sea Cliff Association has ever been issued, nor has any foreclosure suit against the association ever been commenced, except by the Sayreville Savings Bank, on a mortgage claim for about $22,000, against a farm entirely outside of the original Sea Cliff purchase. In this case the farm (of about 60 acres) was divided into "acre plots" and sold by the association

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 11, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkls.	37	Leather, sides	20,825
B. W. Flour, pkls.	42	Molasses, hhds.	3
Beans, bbls.	564	Spirits Turp., bbls.	100
Bees-wax, pkls.	5	Resin, bbls.	8
Broom-corn, bales.	105	Oil, bbls.	8
Cotton, bales.	2,947	Oil-cake, pkgs.	1,364
Copper, bbls.	54	Oil, lard, bbls.	55
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	171	Pork, pkgs.	155
Eggs, pkls.	222	Beef, pkls.	77
Flour, bbls.	12,908	Cutmeats, pkgs.	4,939
Corn-meal, bbls.	600	Lard, tcs.	614
Wheat, bushels.	174,780	Butter, pkls.	8,887
Corn, bushels.	141,307	Cheese, pkls.	14,167
Oats, bushels.	72,487	Dressed Hogs, No.	178
Rye, bushels.	47,088	Rice, tcs.	9
Malt, bushels.	12,640	Sponge, bales.	40
Barley, bushels.	68,918	Skins, bales.	102
Peas, bushels.	18,900	Starch, pkls.	3,012
Flax-seed, bags.	324	Stearine, pkls.	147
Grease, pkls.	88	Tallow, pkls.	196
Grass-seed, bags.	559	Tobacco, hhds.	104
Hides, No.	704	Tobacco, pkls.	317
Hides, bales.	221	Whisky, bbls.	533
Hops, bales.	1,717	Wool, bales.	15
Lead, pigs.	858		

COFFEE.—A very moderate inquiry has been noted for Rio, which has been accepted in retail lots; ordinary to prime invoices quoted at 16c.@20c. gold, but sales are trifles. Sales reported of 1,710 bags Rio per Astaria, 5,000 bags (resale) per Florence, 4,600 bags at New-Orleans per Meeming at 19¾c., gold, for barely fair. 1,500 bags at Baltimore per Arabella at 18¾c. for barely fair, and 4,044 bags at Baltimore per Huntress on private terms. Of Java, 5,000 mats per Jans Vanbrakel sold on private terms, and rumored about the same quantity from second hands. Market quoted generally weak within the previous range.

COTTON.—Has been more active for early delivery, chiefly for spinning purposes, at, however, rather easier rates, under free offerings, though the orders given have not been altered.....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 2,409 bales, (of which 1,016 bales were on last evening), including 140 bales to shippers, 2,249 bales to spinners, and 20 bales to speculators.....And for forward delivery business has been quite active, but at a further reduction in values.....Sales have been reported since our last of 53,200 bales, (of which 15,600 bales were on last evening and 43,700 bales to-day,) with 5,100 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, October closing at 11.25c.@11.29c.; November, 11.06c.@11.07c.; December, 11.01c.@11.02c.; January, 11.02c.@11.04c.; February, 11.19c.@11.20c.; March, 11.32c.@11.33c.; April, 11.44c.@11.45c.; May, 11.56c.@11.57c.; June, 11.68c.@11.69c., showing a decline of 7@11 points, closing steady.....The receipts at this port to-day were 2,847 bales, and as the shipping ports 18,389 bales, against 10,720 bales same day last week, and thus far this week, 88,038 bales, against 55,031 bales same time last week.....The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1877, were 239,745 bales, against 459,307 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year.....Consolidated exports (five ports) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 21,743 bales; to the Continent, 3,500 bales; to France, 371 bales; to the Channel, —bales.....Stock in New-York to-day, 25,832 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 183,535 bales.

Closing Prices at Cotton to New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	10¼	10¼	10⅝	10⅝
Strict Ordinary	10⅜	10⅝	10¾	10¾
Good Ordinary	10⅞	10⅞	11	11
Strict Good Ord.	11 1-16	11 1-16	11 3-16	11 3-16
Low Middling	11¼	11¼	11⅜	11⅜
Strict Low Mid.	11⅜	11⅜	11½	11½
Middling	11½	11½	11⅝	11⅝
Good Middling	11¾	11¾	11⅞	11⅞
Strict Good Mid.	11 13-16	11 13-16	11 15-16	11 15-16
Middling Fair	12¼	12¼	12⅜	12⅜
Fair	12⅞	12⅞	13	13

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9⅞	Low Middling	10¾
Strict Good Ord.	10¼	Middling	11⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The movement in State and Western Flour to-day was to a fair degree active, with the advantage as to prices in most instances in favor of buyers. The export call was less urgent. Desirable Minnesota Patent Extras and the better qualities of Superfine and No. 2 were firm and in very good request, on quite moderate offerings. Minnesota straight and clear Extras were weaker, under more liberal and urgent offerings. Winter Wheat Extras, in low grades, also showed heaviness, under some pressure to place supplies promptly. Considerable purchases of this class were made for shipment, partly to England. City Mill Extras varied and were most sought after by purchasers for the West Indies.....Sales have been reported since our last of 13,900 bbls. of all grades, including unsound Flour of all classes, very low grade, or poor to choice, at $2 50@$3 25, mostly unfound Extras at $5@$6 25, and unsound No. 2 at $2 75@$3; Sour Flour at $3 50@$6 50, chiefly Sour Extras at $5@$6; poor to very fancy No. 2 at $3 40@$4 75, mainly at $3 75@$4 50 for ordinary to very choice Western, and $3@$4 25 for Spring, (450 bbls. inferior went as low as $3@$3 25;) poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $3 10@$4 25, mostly at $3 40@$3 80; inferior to good Extra State, $5 75@$6, chiefly at $5 80@$5 85; good to fancy do. at $6@$8 35; City Mills Extra, shipping grades, for West Indies, $6 50@$8 75 for fair to choice, (and very fancy at $8 50@$9 00;) do., for South American, $7 25@$8 75 for choice to choice do., for English markets, quoted at $5 75@$5 85; do., Family Extras, $7 25@$8 50, the latter for strictly fancy; and Extra Western, $5 75@$6 50 for good to choice, $6 60@$6, mostly at $5 90@$5 90; very good to fancy do. at $6@$6 35; very poor to very choice Western Trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, $5 80@$7 50, mainly at $6@$7; very inferior to very choice Red Winter and Amber Winter Wheat stock, at $5 35@$7 75, chiefly at $6 25@$7 25; poor to very choice White Wheat do., at $6@$8 25, chiefly at $6 25@$7 50, (a few fancy brands held above our quotations;) fair to choice Extra Genesee at $6 35@$7 75, mostly at $6 50@$7 25; poor to choice Minnesota clear Extras at $6@$7 50, mostly at $6 25@$7; do. straight Extras at $6 50@$8 50, mainly at $7@$8 for fair to choice; Minnesota Patent Extras, very poor to very choice, at $7 25@$9 75, mainly at $8 25@$9 50, with very fancy up to $10, (an extreme;) Winter Wheat Patent Extra, $7@$9 50, the latter for fancy.....Included in the reported sales were 4,850 bbls. shipping Extras, for prompt delivery, (of which 2,200 bbls. City Mill Extra;) 1,025 bbls. Minnesota clear, 2,250 bbls. do. straight Extras, 1,400 bbls. do. Patent do., 2,250 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (of which about 2,300 bbls. for export at $6 30@$6 90;) 960 bbls. do., Patent Extras, 1,250 bbls. Superfine, 1,075 bbls. No. 2, 550 bbls. Rye Flour, and 350 bbls. unsound Flour at quoted rates.....Southern Flour has been in more request, in good part for export to South America, at about former rates.....Sales reported of 3,250 bbls., in lots, (part to arrive,) at $5 25@$7 75, for poor to very choice shipping Extras, (chiefly at $7 25@$7 50) and $7 50@$8 75 for good to strictly choice Trade and Family Extras, (with fancy brands, including Patent Extras, up to $8 75,) in lots to the dealing wants in Extras, at $7 25@$8.....Rye Flour has been selling moderately, in job lots, on a steady basis as to prices.....We quote within the range of from $4@$4 50 for ordinary to choice, and up to $4 60@$4 65 for fancy do., $3 75@$4 25 for Superfine Pennsylvania and Western, and $2 50@$3 for poor to choice Fine.....Sales reported of 450 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $4 25@$4 50 for Superfine State, and for Corn-meal.....Consolidated exports (five ports) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 21,743 bales; to the Continent, 3,500 bales; to France, 371 bales; to the Channel, —bales.....Stock in New-York to-day, 25,832 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 183,535 bales.

Closing Prices at Cotton to New-York.

New Cotton. Uplands. Alabama. N. O. Texas.

Ordinary	10¼	10¼	10⅝	10⅝
Strict Ordinary	10⅜	10⅝	10¾	10¾
Good Ordinary	10⅞	10⅞	11	11
Strict Good Ord.	11 1-16	11 1-16	11 3-16	11 3-16
Low Middling	11¼	11¼	11⅜	11⅜
Strict Low Mid.	11⅜	11⅜	11½	11½
Middling	11½	11½	11⅝	11⅝
Good Middling	11¾	11¾	11⅞	11⅞
Strict Good Mid.	11 13-16	11 13-16	11 15-16	11 15-16
Middling Fair	12¼	12¼	12⅜	12⅜
Fair	12⅞	13	13	13

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9⅞	Low Middling	10¾
Strict Good Ord.	10¼	Middling	11⅛

GRAIN.—Wheat has been moderately active, but at generally lower prices, in the instance of Spring grades. Winter, No. 2 Red, sold at 98c. for January, yesterday's figures, closing irregularly. The export inquiry was fair at the ruling prices. The offerings of Red Western and low grade Spring were more liberal and sellers urgent. Sales have been reported to-day of 281,000 bushels, (of which 135,000 bushels for prompt delivery,) including White State, in lots, part at $1 54; extra to fancy White, odd lots, at $1 55@$1 58; Amber Indians at $1 45 to New-York, and No. 2 Red, about 25,000 bushels, at $1 45@$1 47, closing at $1 45½@$1 46; do., October options, 24,000 bushels, at $1 46; No. 1 Milwaukee and Minnesota Spring, about 3,000 bushels, at $1 41; No. 1 Minnesota Spring, car lots, at $1 40; do., to arrive, 8,000 bushels, at $1 39; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, 8,000 bushels, at $1 37; No. 3 Milwaukee and Northwest Spring, 16,000 bushels, at $1 30; New-York No. 2, Spring, 23,000 bushels, at $1 35@$1 36, chiefly at $1 36; do., October option, 48,000 bushels, at $1 33@$1 34 (40,000 bushels at $1 33@$1 33¾); 32,000 bushels at the latter rate;) do. November, 40,000 bushels, at $1 33; No. 2 North-west Spring, 24,000 bushels, at $1 37; do., October option, 16,000 bushels, at $1 34; No. 2 Spring, no grade, 3,000 bushels, at $1 30; Mixed Western, at $1 16.....The quotations for the afternoon call were for No. 2 Red Winter, October delivery, at $1 45½ bid, and $1 46¼ asked; do., November, $1 40@$1 45; do., December, nominal.....and for New-York No. 2 Spring, October option, at $1 33@$1 33¾; November, $1 31¾@$1 32; December, nominal.....and No. 2 North-west Spring, October options, at $1 34@$1 34¾; November, $1 32@$1 32½, and December nominal.....Corn has been unsettled, opening weaker, but ruling stronger during regular business hours, and leaving off firmly at a slight advance on the former quotations, with, however, less activity noted, especially in the export line. The offerings for early delivery were on a restricted scale.....Sales have been reported to-day of 201,000 bushels for all deliveries, (of which 140,000 bushels for early delivery,) including New-York No. 2, for early delivery, at 50¼c.@59⅞c., chiefly at 59¾c., part out to-morrow; do., in store, 56,000 bushels at 59c.; do., October, 48,000 bushels, at 59¼c.@59⅞c.; do., November, 8,000 bushels, at 60¼c.; Mixed Western, ungraded, at 59c.@60c., mainly at 59¾c.@60c.; Kansas went at 59¾c.; (8,000 bushels;) Yellow Western at 60c., in store.....At afternoon call of Corn, New-York options of October closed at 59¾c.; November at 59¾c.@60¼c.; December at 60½c.@60¾c.....And New-York No. 2, October option, closed at 59¾c.@59⅞c.; November, at 60¼c.@60¾c.; December at 60¾c.@61c.; do., December, 60¾c.@62c.....Rye has been quoted lower, on a moderate movement. Sales reported of a boat-load of State at 78c.; and 7,500 bushels Western at 70c.....Barley, two boat-loads of No. 2 Canada sold at 87c.; a boat-load of very choice Canada at 95c., and a boat-load of six-rowed State at 78c.; also 3,000 bushels Feed Barley at 57c. Market essentially unchanged.....Barley-malt has been quiet but steady. Sales reported of a small lot of two-rowed State at 82c., and a car-load of Canada at $1 10.....Oats have been fairly active, prime Mixed Western attracting most attention, partly from export buyers. Prices of the better qualities of Mixed were comparatively well supported. Most other kinds favored purchasers, especially ungraded White Western, which were pressed for sale.....Sales have been reported since our last of 578,000 bushels, (including 140,000 bushels, (rumored,) at 42c.—an extreme rate; New-York No. 2 White, 6,000 bushels new, at 37c., and 5,000 bushels old at 36c.; New-York No. 3 White, 3,000 bushels, at 36c.; New-York No. 1, 7,000 bushels, at 35c., and 5,000 bushels for export at 35½c.; New-York No. 2, in lots, 6,300 bushels, at 34c.@34½c., (5,500 bushels at 34½c.;) White Western, 9,500 bushels, at 34c.@36c.; White State, (in lots of 34 lb. at 36c.@37c.;) Mixed Western, 4,200 bushels, at 33c.@37c.; ordinary White State, 700 bushels, at 37c.; No. 2 Chicago, at 37c., 27,000 bushels, at 35½c., out promptly.....Feed has been in very good demand, especially 40-lb., which ruled stronger; 5,100 bags, 40-lb., reported sold at $18 80@20, the latter rate for very choice delivered, (chiefly at $19); 650 bags, 80-lb., at $20@$21; 750 bags, 100-lb., at $22@$25; Rye-feed in lots at $19@$20.....Of Cloverseed, 300 bags reported sold here at 8¾c., quoted for October arrival at 8¾c.@8⅞c.....And of Timothy-seed six car-loads at $1 40. Flax unchanged.....Hay and Straw quiet at essentially unaltered prices.

HIDES.—Have been selling moderately and quoted steady. Sales include 14,054 Montevideo, 21-lb., 8,937 Montevideo seconds, 20½ lb., on private terms, and 679 Dry California, 20¾ lb., at 22½ lb., gold, cash, less 30 days.

MOLASSES.—Since the free movement in Barbados produced the market for foreign has been quoted generally firm but tamer; desirable lots of Foreign scarce.....New-Orleans has been in fair request in a jobbing way within a range of from 42c.@56c. for fair to strictly fancy.

NAVAL STORES.—Rosin quiet on the basis of $1 70@$1 80 for Strained to good Strained; $1 80@$2 for No. 2; $2 12½@$2 87½ for No. 1; and $3@$5 for Pale to Window Glass. Spirits Turpentine has been more active at $2 20@$2 25 @ bbl.....Spirits of Turpentine has been more sought after, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at the close at 35½c. @ gallon. Sales, 50 bbls. at 35½c.; 25 bbls. New-York pkg. at 35¾c.

PETROLEUM.—Refined has been slow of sale, with October deliveries quoted at the close at 15c.@15¼c. Sales reported of 2,500 bbls. (resales) at 15c.....Refined, in case, quoted at 19¾c. for standard brands, October delivery.....Crude dull; quoted at 8¾c. in bulk, and 11¼c. in shipping order.....Naphtha quoted at 7c.@8c.....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum, for October delivery, quoted at 15¼c.....At Baltimore, Refined, for October, quoted at 14½c.....At the Petroleum Exchange, sales 20,000 bbls. United at @ 25 5/8@28 3/8, regular.

PROVISIONS.—Mess Pork has been moderately sought after for early delivery at rather firmer prices.....Sales 50 bbls. at $14 45.....Other kinds quiet; sales, 50 bbls. Prime Mess at $12 25.....And for forward delivery here, Western Mess in more demand, with October options closed at the close at $14 10@$14 30; November, $13 80 bid; December, $14@$14 20; seller the remainder of the year at $14@$14 20; January at $13 95@$14 10, with sales reported of 1,250 bbls., November, at $13 70@$13 85.....Dressed Hogs in fair request, with City quoted at 6¾c.@7¾c., and fancy Figs at 7¾c.....But-meats have been in moderate demand, with values quoted firm.....Sales include 3,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, 12 lb. average, at 6¾c., and sundry small lots of other City stock, in bulk, within the former range.....Bacon steady but inactive.....Western Steam Lard has been less active for early delivery, and about steady rates.....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 1,060 tcs. prime, at $9 12½@$9 17½, closing at $9 15.....And for forward delivery here, Western Steam Lard has been in fair demand, with October and sundry small lots of other City stock, in bulk, within the former range.....Bacon steady but inactive.....Western Steam Lard has been less active for early delivery, and about steady rates.....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 1,060 tcs. prime, at $9 12½@$9 17½, closing at $9 15.....And for forward delivery here, Western Steam Lard has been in fair demand, with October and sundry small lots of other City stock, in bulk, within the former range.....Bacon steady but inactive. Western Steam, October option, quoted at the close at $9 12½, bid; November at $8 95, bid; December, $8 77½@$8 80; seller the remainder of the year at $8 77½@$8 80; January, $8 92½@$8 95.....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the extent of 2,750 tcs., October options, at $9 10@$9 15; 1,500 tcs., November, at $8 95; 500 tcs., December, at $8 77½; 1,000 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at $8 80; and 750 tcs., January, at $8 82½.....City Steam and Kettle dull to-day; quoted at the close at $8 87½@$9; no sales.....And No. 1 quoted at $8 80@$8 90.....Refined Lard inactive; quoted for the Continent, for early delivery, at the close, at $9 50@$9 60; West Indies at $7.....Beef and Beef Hams quiet at as unchanged rates.....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs in moderate request and about as last quoted.....Tallow in fair demand and quoted at $7 75@7 87½ for prime and choice, with sales reported of equal to 124,000 lb., in lots, within the range. Also 300 bbls. on private terms.

Stearine dull, with choice Western, in tcs., at 9¼c.

Oleine dull, with choice Western, in tcs., at 9¾c.

Lard-oil steady, with sales reported of 200 bbls. at 90c., and quoted firm, on the basis of 8½c.@8¾c. for fair to good Refining Cuba. Sales reported of 25 hhds. Centrifugal, at 9c.; 38 hhds. Porto Rico on private terms, and late yesterday, 35 hhds. Manila, at 7¾c. for Superior and 8c. for Extra do.....Refined rather quiet, including Cut Loaf, 11¼c.; Crushed, 11c.; Powdered, 10¾c.; Granulated, 10¾c.; Soft White, 9¾c.@10c.; Soft Yellow, 8¾c.@9¼c.

WHISKY.—Steady at $1 13½; sales 50 bbls.

FREIGHTS.—Grain accommodation on berth and charter was in fair demand at generally steady rates. Tonnage for Petroleum was in moderately active request and quoted, as a rule, firm. In other lines the business was on a restricted scale, but indicative of no further important changes.....For Liverpool, the engagements reported include 1,000 bushels Corn, per steamer, at 5d.; 50,000 bushels Grain, at 8¾d. @ 60 lb.; and, by steam, 350 bales Cotton, in lots, on the basis of ¼d. for compressed; 3,850 bales do., for through freight; 5-16@5-32d., mainly at 11-32d.@¾d. @ lb.; 52,000 bushels Grain, of which 16,000 bushels, in a bin, at 9d., 28,000 bushels, at 9d., and 24,000 bushels at 9¼d. @ bushel; 2,300 cases Canned Goods, in lots, at 22s.; 450 tons Heavy Goods, in lots, reported within the range of 35s. @40s. @ ton. And by steam from New-Orleans, (of direct shipments thence,) 3,000 bales Cotton at 15-32d. @ lb. Also, by steam-ship, 7,248 tons Coal, to arrive, with Cotton, from Galveston, reported on private terms; quoted at about 9-16d.@5d. @ lb.....For London, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour on private terms; quoted at about 3s. 9d. @ bbl.; 100 bales Pig's Hair at 37s. 6d.; 300 tons Slate at 25s. @ ton; and, by steam, 28,000 bushels Grain, of which 8,000 bushels Wheat at 8¾d., 16,000 bushels Grain at 8¾d., and 4,000 bushels, in bags, at 9d. @ bushel; 1,500 tons Cheese at 40s.@42s. 6d. @ ton; 500 bales Hops at 3d. @ lb., (with room for Flour quoted at about 3s. @ bbl., and most of the important engagements to which allusion was made in our issue, represented as for steam vessels.) For an American ship, 1,300 tons, hence, with about 9,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 4½d. @ bbl.....For Bristol, by steam, 1,000 bxs. Cheese at 56s.; 1,000 pks. Butter at 80s., and about 1,500 bbls. Flour on private terms, quoted at about 3s. 6d. @ bbl.....For Falmouth and orders, a Spanish bark, with Sugar, in bxs., from Havana, (research,) at 35s.....For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain at 7s. 1½d.; a Norwegian bark, hence, with about 3,500 quarters do. at 7s. @ quarter.....For Havre, an American brig, 473 tons, with about 3,200 bbls. Crude Petroleum from Philadelphia at 5s. 6d. @ bbl.....For Antwerp, an American ship, 1,332 tons, with about 8,000 quarters Grain from Baltimore at 6s. 3d. @ quarter, and another, 1,328 tons, with about 8,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum from Baltimore at 4s. 9d. @ bbl., (option of Bremen).....For Hamburg, by steam, of recent shipment, 1,300 pkgs. Machinery, 1,400 pks. Tobacco, 400 pks. Lard, 700 bags Seed, 200 pks. Leather, 500 cases Canned Goods, 360 bags Coffee, 250 bxs. Extract, and sundry lots of general cargo at rates current at time of engagement.....For Rotterdam, by steam, of recent shipment, 2,000 pkgs. Petroleum Oil, 300 pks. Lard, 500 pks. Grass Seed, 2,100 bxs. Starch, 231 bbls. Honey, and sundry lots of merchandise at market rates at time of contract. Also a German bark, 553 tons, hence, with about 4,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. 3d. @ bbl.....For Gibraltar and orders, (for a Mediterranean port,) an Italian bark, 660 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters Corn, at 6s. 10½d. @ quarter.....For Genoa, an American bark, 299 tons, with about 1,900 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 5s. 3d. @ bbl.....For Leghorn, an Italian brig, 393 tons, hence, with about 2,500 bbls Refined Petroleum at 5s. 1½d. @ bbl. (and £10 gratuity).....For Porto Rico, American brig mentioned in our last is reported to-day as under contract, out and home, on the basis of 40c. for Sugar.....For Caibarien, an American schooner, 174 tons, hence, with general cargo, at $1,100.....For Barbados and Demerara, an American brig, 287 tons, hence, with general cargo, on the basis of 57½c. @ bbl.....For St. John, N. B., a British schooner, 105 tons, with Coal, from Perth Amboy, at $1 @ ton.....For Bahia, an American brig, 390 tons, with Flour, from New-York and Richmond, at $1 @ bbl. and primage.....For Montevideo or Buenos Ayres, an American brig, 413 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms, and placed on the berth.....For Havana, by steam, of recent shipments, 4,200 bbls. Potatoes, 50,000 feet Lumber, 1,100 pks. Lard, 500 bags Rice, 350 bbls. Beans, 300 bbls. Honey, and sundry lots of general cargo, at current rates.....For Valparaiso, a British ship, 1,312 tons, hence, with general cargo, at market rates.....For Winterport, Me., a schooner, 324 tons, hence, with Coal, at $1 10 @ ton.....For Belfast, Me., a schooner, 184 tons, hence, with Pig Iron, at $1 40 @ ton.....For New-York, a schooner, with Cypress Lumber, from Stockton Mills, reported at about $9.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.—Coffee quiet; quotably unchanged. Sugar scarce and firmly held, at 8¼c.@8¾c. for fair and good Refining Cuba; refined Sugars closed at 11¾c. for Cut Loaf, 10¾c. for Crushed, 10¾c. for Powdered, 10¾c.@10¼c. for Granulated, and 10¼c. for A. Petroleum quiet but steady, at 15c. for Refined, and 11c. for Crude. Flour less active for both export and local consumption: Minnesota Extra Family, good, $6 62½@$8 75; choice, $6 87½; fancy, $7; Pennsylvania do., good, $6 75; choice, $7; fancy, $7 25; Ohio do., medium, $6 50; choice, $7@$7 25; very fancy, $8; Southern Illinois, do., choice, $7 25; St. Louis, do., choice and fancy, $7 50@$7 75; Patent and other high grades, $8 @$9 25; Rye Flour steady; Corn-meal quiet at $3 @$3 25. Wheat has been in good request, with a fair holding off and local millers only purchasing for immediate wants; Southern Red, prime, in cars, $1 45; Pennsylvania, do., $1 42; Western No. 2, in cars, $1 44; Southern Amber, in cars, $1 47@$1 48; do., prime, $1 50; Indiana do., fancy, $1 50@$1 52; good and choice, $1 45@$1 47. Rye comes in slowly; Pennsylvania and Western quoted at 65c.@70c.; there are some orders for transportation, but no late figures. Corn dull; movers offering; prices unchanged. Oats abundant; dull and weak; fair and good Western White, 33c.@34c.; choice, 35c.@36c.; light Mixed, 33c.; Western Stained White, 34c. Whiskey firm at $1 12. At the Maritime Exchange Open Board—Corn quiet; unchanged. Red Winter Wheat dull: quotable at $1 42@$1 43 spot and October; $1 42@$1 44 November. Rye quiet but steady at 70c.@71c. for cargo lots. All sales for delivery in elevator.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Flour steady, unchanged. Wheat unsettled: opened weak and lower; closed firm at the outside prices: No. 2 Spring, $1 18¾; No. 2 do., $1 13@$1 13½, cash; $1 09¾, October; $1 06¾@$1 06⅞, November: $1 06¼@$1 06⅜, the year; No. 3 do., $1 05@$1 06; Rejected, 96c. Corn fairly active and firm at 42¼c., cash; 42¾c.@42⅞c., November; 41⅝c.@41¾c., the year. Oats quiet, but steady, at 22¾c., cash; 23¾c., November. Rye easier at 52c. Barley dull and weak at 57¾c. Pork dull and weak at $14 75, cash; $14 60 October; 12 80, the year; $12 87½, January. Lard easier at $8 70, cash; $8 25@$8 27½, the year; $8 32½, January. Bulk-meats easier at 6¾c., 7¾c. and 8c. for shoulders, long middles, and short ribs. Whisky steady at $1 08. Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 5½c. Receipts—11,000 bbls. Flour, 130,000 bushels Wheat, 119,000 bushels Corn, 57,000 bushels Oats, 11,000 bushels Rye, 43,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—14,000 bbls. Flour, 196,000 bushels Wheat, 69,000 bushels Corn, 45,000 bushels Oats, 16,000 bushels Rye, 18,000 bushels Barley. At the afternoon call of the board—Wheat, higher at $1 10@$1 10⅛, October; $1 07½@$1 07¾, November. Corn 1c. higher. Oats steady and unchanged. Pork easier; $14 50, October; $12 75, bid, all the year. Lard steady and unchanged.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 11.—Flour steady; good demand: sales, 1,000 bbls. at unchanged rates. Wheat neglected; quotations nominal in the absence of sales. Corn dull; holders firm; sales, 3,000 bushels No. 2 Toledo at 51½c.; 1,600 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at 51½c.; 2,500 bushels do., in lots, at 52½c. Oats and Rye inactive. Barley dull; sales, 2,000 bushels No. 1 choice Canada, on track, at 90c. Malt quiet. Seeds dull. Highwines dull at 100 bbls. at $1 10½. Canal Freights firm; unchanged. Canal Freights firm and higher; 12c. paid on Wheat to New-York to-day; boats scarce; nominally 10½c. for Corn, 7½c. for Oats, 10½c. @10¾c. for Rye, 10¼c. for Barley; Pine Lumber to Albany, $2 25; Boards, $2 25; Scantling, $2 50. Flour, 40c. @ bbl.; Pine Lumber to Albany, $3 25. Receipts by Lake—Flour, 3,530 bbls.; Wheat, 348,960 bushels; Corn, 222,002 bushels; Land, 50 tcs.; by Railroads—Flour, 2,400 bbls.; Wheat, 18,400 bushels; Corn, 28,800 bushels; Oats, 15,400 bushels; Barley, 2,800 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels. Shipments by Canal to Tide-water: Wheat, 268,781 bushels; Corn, 59,160 bushels; Oats, 53,173 bushels; Barley, 19,722 bushels; Rye, 40,224 bushels; to intermediate points: Corn, 6,000 bushels; by Railroads: Flour, 4,250 bbls.; Wheat, 52,500 bushels; Corn, 30,000 bushels; Oats, 1,500 bushels; Barley, 2,800 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels.

TOLEDO, Oct. 11.—Flour closed steady, Wheat easier; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 34½; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 35; seller October, $1 32; do. November, $1 31; do. December, $1 30; No. 1 do., $1 30; No. 1 Red Wabash, $1 35; No. 2 do., spot, $1 32; seller October, $1 31; do. November, $1 30; No. 3 do., $1 22½. Corn closed dull and easier; High Mixed, 46¾c.; No. 2, spot and seller October, 46c.; do. November, 46¼c.; do. January, new, 41½c.; No. 2 White, 49c.; Rejected, 45½c.; damaged, 44½c. Oats dull; No. 2, 26c.; White, 29c. Rejected, 24c. Clover-seed, $5. Receipts—Flour, 400 bbls., Wheat, 31,000 bushels; Corn, 24,000 bushels; Oats, 5,500 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 58,000 bushels; Corn, 16,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels. At the close: Wheat firm; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 33; seller October, $1 32½; November, $1 31½; No. 1 Red Wabash, $1 35; No. 2 do., spot, $1 32; seller October, $1 31¼; November, $1 30½; No. 3 do., $1 23; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan Red, $1 32. Corn dull; No. 2, sales for November at 46¼c.; 46c. bid, cash; sales of Rejected, 43½c.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened unsettled at ½c. decline; closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee Hard, $1 17; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 15; No. 2 do., $1 12¾. October, $1 11½; November, $1 08½; No. 3 do., $1 08½. Corn in good demand; No. 2, 42¼c.@42⅝c. Oats firmer; No. 2, 22¾c. Rye in fair demand; No. 1, 53c.@53½c. Barley lower and less active; No. 2 Spring, 60½c.; November, 62c. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 5c. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 150,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,500 bbls.; Wheat, 194,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 11.—Flour firm; Extra, $4 50@$4 75; Family, $5 25@$5 50; A No. 1, $5 25@$5 50; Fancy, $6 75@$7 25. Wheat steady; White, $1 36@$1 38; Amber, $1 35; Red, $1 28@$1 30. Corn quiet; White, 55c.@55½c.; Mixed, 51c., in store. Oats dull; White, 31c.; Black, 31c.; Mixed, 30½c. Rye quiet at 65c.@67½c. Pork quiet at $14 50. Lard firm and unchanged. Bulk-meats in fair demand; Shoulders nominal; Clear Ribs, 8¾c.@8¾c.; Clear Sides, 8¾c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 7¾c.@7¾c.; Clear Ribs, 9¾c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c.@9¾c. Sugar-cured Hams steady and unchanged. Whisky firmer at $1 08. Bagging dull at 12½c. Tobacco quiet and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 11.—Flour dull. Wheat quiet; Red, $1 25@$1 35. Corn dull at 45c.@46c. Oats dull and drooping at 26c.@31c. Rye quiet at 58c. Barley nominal. Pork firm; Mixed, 75c.@80c. Pork inactive at $14 25@$14 50. Lard active and firm; Steam, 8¾c.; current make, $8 05; Kettle, 9¼c.@9¾c. Bulk-meats easier; Short Rib, 8c.@8¼c.; Short Clear, 8¼c. @8 45@8 50. Bacon in good demand; Shoulders nominal; Short Rib, 8¾c.@8¾c.; Short Clear, 8¼c. Whisky steady, with a fair demand at $1 08. Butter steady, with a fair demand; fancy Creamery, 33c.; prime to choice Western Reserve, 28c.@29c.; Central Ohio, 20c.@22c. Sugar steady and unchanged. Hogs dull; common, $4 50@$4 90; light, $5 10@$5 30; packing, $5@$5 05; Butchers', $5 35@$5 45; receipts, 3,823 head; shipments, 1,100 head.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 11.—Flour held firmly, buyers holding off. Wheat unsettled and lower; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 28 bid, cash; $1 27¼, October; $1 25½@$1 26⅛, November; $1 26¾@$1 26⅞, December; No. 4 Red, $1 14 bid. Corn quiet; 41¾c., cash; 42c., cash; 42⅜c.@42⅝c., October; 41¾c., November. Oats firmer; No. 2, 25c.@25½c., cash; 25½c., October; 26¾c., November. Rye steady at 55c.@56c., cash. Barley nominal; unchanged. Whisky quiet and unchanged. Pork quiet and unchanged. Lard nominally unchanged. Bulk-meats—No offerings or bids. Bacon higher for Sides; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Ribs, 9¼c.@9¾c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c. @10c. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 39,000 bushels; Corn, 11,000 bushels; Oats, 16,000 bushels; Rye, 3,000 bushels; Barley, 12,000 bushels.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 11.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 33½c. Resin dull; $1 45 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 40 for Hard; $2 40 for Yellow Dip; $2 40 for Virgin. Tar firm at $1 60.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 11.—Print Cloths more active, with moderate sales at 8¾c.@3 11-16c., cash, for standard and extra 64x64; holders are firm at these figures.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 11.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 476 head; for the week so far, 7,633 head; same time last week, 7,131 head; increase in the receipts for the week, 12 car-loads; receipts consigned through, 248 car-loads; no sales to-day; fresh arrivals consigned through; yards have not stood over. Sheep—Receipts to-day, 600 head; for the week so far, 9,600 head; same time last week, 10,100 head; receipts consigned through, 1,000 head; in fair demand; sales, 3 car-loads; prices unchanged since Monday's report. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 3,750 head; for week so far, 21,500 head; same time last week, 12,000 head; receipts consigned through, 8,000 head; market dull, demand light; sales, 225 lbs. av. of 20 cars, $4 94½; 224 lbs. av. of 20 cars, $4 95; 225 lbs. av. of 20 cars, 24x98.9; T. H. Landon and wife to T. V. Carver, 24x98.9; T. Riverside-av., s. e. s., 200 ft. n. of 122d-st., 75x100; Levi Spiegelberg and wife to William H. Gadin

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown, all the year round.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 13, 10 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 20, 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 27, 9 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
E. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
BOTHNIA....WED., Oct. 17 | SCYTHIA...WED., Oct. 31
ABYSSINIA..WED., Oct 24 | *RUSSIA.....WED., Nov. 7
*Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHAS. G FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Oct. 11
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Oct. 18
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Oct. 25
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Nov. 1

First cabin, $60 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL LINE.

The only Transatlantic Line sailing under the American flag. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia and Wednesday from Liverpool.

THE RED STAR LINE.

Carrying the Belgian and United States Mails. Sailing semi-monthly alternately from Philadelphia and New-York. Direct and only
TO ANTWERP.

For rates of passage and other information apply to
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, and No. 52 Broadway, New-York.
JNO. McDONALD, Agt., No. 8 Battery-place.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 24st., Hoboken.
MOSEL.....Sat., Oct. 13 | HERMANN.....Sat., Oct. 27
DONAU.....Sat., Oct. 20 | AMERICA.....Sat., Nov. 3
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Victoria...Oct. 13, 10 A. M. | Ancheria....Oct. 27, 9 A.M.
Devonia....Nov. 3, 3 P. M. | Bolivia....Nov. 17, 2 P. M.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.
Cabins, $55 to $70, according to accommodations.
Second Cabin, $40; Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
Anglia....Oct. 7, 2 P. M. | Ismalia....Oct. 24, 4 P. M.
Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Oct. 13, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Oct. 20, 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Oct. 27, 9 A. M.
From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
WIELAND.....Oct. 18 | SUEVIA.....Nov. 1
GELLERT.....Oct. 25 | LESSING.....Nov. 8

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUHNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BRO.,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.
Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
LABRADOR, Sanglier.....Wednesday, Oct. 17, 2 P. M.
PERIERE, Dasse.....Wednesday, Oct. 24, 7 A. M.
FRANCE, Trudelle.....Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1 P. M.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.
FOR LONDON. (VICTORIA DOCKS.)
Canada, Th., Oct. 4, 7 P. M. | Tyrean, Th., Oct. 11, 12 M.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
England, Sat., Oct. 13, 9 A. M. | The Queen, Oct. 20, 2:30 P. M.
Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Oct. 23, at 6 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Oct. 30, noon.
IDAHO.....TUESDAY, Nov. 6, 6 A. M.

Cabin passage, $55, 65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., JACKSONVILLE, THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 13
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 17

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT
STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship ACAPULCO, to connect.....Tuesday, Oct. 16
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Saturday, Nov. 3
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Wednesday, Nov. 7
For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
CLYDE.....
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULL & CO., Agents, Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Timmermann.Wed'sday, Oct. 17
CITY OF MERIDA, Reynolds.....Saturday, Oct. 27
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Deaken.....Wednesday, Oct. 31
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana. Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA, Reynolds.....Saturday, Oct. 27
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot, for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 9:15, 10 A. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepang Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 8:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping-coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after June 25, 1877.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:54 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 2:05, 6:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

13 Through Trains each way daily. 8 Through Trains to Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877.

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia, 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sundays, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Sept. 17, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

9:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester; also to St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, to Utica, Whitehall, and Rutland.

3:30 P. M., Saturdays only, Troy Special. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, Garrison's, and principal stations north.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, No. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Summer Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping-coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping-coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON'S
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 10 Gramercy Park, New-York. Boys' Class and Kindergarten, Oct. 1.

THE MODEL KINDERGARTEN
And Seminary for Kindergartners of Prof. JOHN KRAUS and Mrs. KRAUS-BOELTE, removed to No. 9 West 28th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway. Kindergarten and Advanced Classes will begin Oct. 2; Seminary for Kindergartners, Nov. 1. Prof. Kraus is a disciple of the Pestalozzi-Diesterweg-Froebel School, and one of the first propagators of the Kindergarten in this country. Mrs. Kraus-Boelte is a pupil and co-worker of Froebel's widow, with an experience of 19 years in Germany, England, and America.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN TEACHERS' Agency, No. 23 Union-square, Broadway side, New-York, recommends and indorses Principals, Professors, and Assistants of the highest culture and standing for colleges, public and private schools; accomplished Governesses and Governesses for families; also gives parents and guardians such advice respecting schools as enables them to select with perfect safety. Call on or address Miss M. J. YOUNG, American and Foreign Teachers' Agency, No. 23 Union-square.

CLASSICAL & MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL,
with Commercial and Primary Departments,
No. 8 Battery-place, corner 6th-av.
F. F. WILSON, A. M., and J. M. KELLOGG, A. M., head masters during the last 12 years of the
ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
School hours, 8:30 to 9:30 A. M., and 2:30 to 3:30 P. M. Optional study hours, 8:30 to 9:30 A. M., and 2:30 to 3:30 P. M.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 BROADWAY.—Three boarders taken; Greek and Latin conversationally taught; afternoon and evening classes; out-door classes, with English, French, or German teachers for afternoons and Saturdays; botanical and geological excursions; practical chemistry taught without books; use of tools taught on afternoons and Saturdays.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.
No. 108 West 59th-st., on Central Park.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For boys and young men from 7 to 20.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

CONFIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE CONducted; advice given in all delicate social and business matters: private lessons given in English branches and music to parties whose early education has been neglected. Miss ELIZABETH HOWELL, No. 232 West 13th-st.

MISS SPRING'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 121 East 36th-st., near Park-av., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Lectures during the Winter for the older scholars on Physiology, Natural History, and Physical Geography.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and children, Cheshire, Conn.; pupils can enjoy home privileges, with thorough instruction and special attention to health. Address Miss H. E. CALHOUN, Cheshire, Conn.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL.
NO. 25 WEST 46TH-ST., NEW-YORK.
Reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 20. Circulars and references sent on application.

NO. 9 WEST 39TH-ST.
Miss ANNA C. BRACKETT & Miss I. M. ELIOT'S School for Girls from 6 to 21, will reopen Tuesday, Oct. 2; prepares for any college or university if desired. For circulars and full information apply as above.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPEtent masters, reopened her Boarding and Day School for boys under 15, at No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

MRS. WILLIAMS, NO. 26 W. 39TH-ST., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Increased accommodations and advantages secured to the preparatory department.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, Downington, Penn.—Healthy location, careful instruction, home comforts, and charges very low; backward boys have special care. Address F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL has removed to No. 1,481 Broadway, near 42d-st. The forty-first year begins Sept. 17. Primary, commercial, classical departments. M. M. HOBBY, W. L. AKIN, A. M., Principals.

BINGHAMTON COLLEGE AND CONSERVAtory of Music for Young Ladies doubled its number last year; $300; no extras; Bible College free. Rev. R. A. PATERSON, A. M., President, Binghamton, N. Y.

SOCIETY OF DECORATIVE ART.—CLASSES in Art and Mediæval Needlework, Lacework, and Decoration of China and Pottery, will commence on Oct. 15, at No. 4 East 20th-st. M. A. COOPER, Secretary.

MRS. M. RODGERS GRIFFITTS, NO. 23 West 43d-st., will reopen her English, French, and German Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS TO the Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies and children, at No. 15th-av., first house from Washington-square, on Wednesday, the 26th September.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 1,267 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 24; thorough preparation for Harvard, Yale, Columbia, &c. Circulars at Putnam's book store, No. 182 5th-av.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

DR. A. CALLISEN'S DAY SCHOOL for boys, 131 West 43d-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. LYON'S
Collegiate Institute,
NO. 5 EAST 22D-ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY

Steadfast patrons are a fair test of a school.
Well-known names of last year patrons follow.
Printed numbers show the years of patronage.

13. HENRY DAY. 8. ADAM T. BRUCE.
10. JOSIAH H. BURTON. 8. JAMES H. GOADBY.
10. BENJAMIN CURTIS. 8. ORSON D. MUNN.
10. CALVIN E. KNOX. THOS. LEGGOTT LINES.
Almost all have lived sons fitted for college.

Circulars contain annual letter to patrons, unsolicited testimonials, honor roll, and what old pupils have done.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Nos. 21 and 23 West 32d-st.
Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., Rector.
SEPARATE DEPARTMENT FOR YOUNG BOYS.
Autumn Term begins WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

The fifth year of St. John's opens with increased accommodations and greater facilities in every department of work. A Kindergarten class in large numbers.

A post graduate course in Universal Literature, English Literature, History, Fine Arts, and other higher branches of learning.

MME. DA SILVA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with Calisthenics, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above. A separate class for boys under thoroughly competent masters. Lectures by Prof. B. Waterhouse Hawkins and Dr. Labberton.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
C. A. MILES, Principal,
REOPENED SEPT. 10.

For circular apply at No. 252 Madison-av., where Mr. Miles can be seen between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

D. S. EVERSON'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av., opposite Reservoir Park, reopens Sept. 19. "Short lessons thoroughly mastered."

Refers to the following patrons: Rev. Howard Crosby, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, Rev. Charles P. Bush, Rev. Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, Rev. E. N. White, Rev. Prof. Geo. L. Prentiss, Rev. T. Ralston Smith.

THE FIFTH-AV. SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Nos. 539, 541, and 543 5TH-AV., (45th-st.)
This approved School for Boys of all ages will reopen at 9 A. M. MONDAY, Sept. 17. Callers received after Sept. 1, from 9 till 11 A. M. and from 3 to 4:30 P. M. E. S. GIBBESON, (Harvard,)
D. BEACH, Jr., (Yale.)

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S
French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 52d-st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen Thursday, Sept. 27. Thorough instruction in French and English. German comprised in course of studies.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN., opens September 12: location healthful; grounds ample; buildings commodious; thorough instruction in CIVIL ENGINEERING, the CLASSICS, and ENGLISH; careful supervision of cadets. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 1 Nassau-st., N. Y., or Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

MISS JAUDON'S
YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN,
No. 32 East 31st-st.,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Young ladies prepared for the Harvard examinations.

AT WORK.—PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 805 Broadway, has begun its Fall and Winter work with a patronage and zest unprecedented. Its classes are rapidly filling and will soon be at their limit. Now is the time to join the army of workers.
S. S. PACKARD, President.

KIND CARE—THOROUGH TEACHING; TWENTY-sixth year; charges moderate.
BENJAMIN MASON'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS
Fits for College or Business.
Send for circular. Yonkers, N. Y.

MRS. GARRETSON,
Assisted by Miss THURSTON, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 52 West 47th-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Kindergarten Oct. 1. Circulars sent on application.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.
(Founded 1857.) No. 618 West 138th-st. Family and day school for young ladies. College course. Primary Department for little boys and girls. Reopening Sept. 27, 1877. Dr. and Madame VAN NORMAN, principals.

THE MISSES PERINE,
No. 34 EAST 74TH-ST., ON CENTRAL PARK,
Reopen their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children Sept. 27.

THE ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART, FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 49 West 17th-st., New-York.
Will open on the first Monday of September.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER'S English and French Day School for Young Ladies, No. 148 Madison-av. reopens Sept. 24; Post-graduate class. Nov. 1.

MRS. KITTIE BRODHEAD ROEBBELEN'S Home and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 69 East 61st-st.; primary class for boys; English, French, and German. Reopens Sept. 24.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th-st., re-opens Sept. 19.

MISS M. BRUYN REOPENS HER SCHOOL in English and French Sept. 24, at No. 114 West 22d-st.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND a private instruction. THOMAS R. ASH, No. 103 West 40th-st.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NEWTON, SUSSEX COUNTY, N. J.—Healthy; safe discipline; extensive course; thorough; $200 a year. S. S. STEVENS.

RYE SEMINARY
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Address Mrs. S. J. LIFE, Rye, N. Y.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE.
FOR 25 BOYS.
O. W. STARR, A. M., Port Chester, N. Y.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' SCHOOLS, No. 12 East 47th-st. and No. 30 West 16th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Kindergarten, Oct. 2.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st.; school year begins Sept. 17; residence No. 54 East 31st-st.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.—A. COLIN, 1,267 Broadway. Special advantages for candidates for scientific schools or technical professions.

MRS. M. F. WALTON, A GRADUATE OF MRS. Kraus-Boelte, will open a Kindergarten and Primary School at No. 63 East 52d-st., Oct. 1.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Lyric Hall, 6th-av., opposite Reservoir Park. SPECIALTY, THOROUGHNESS.

LOUTREL INSTITUTE, BROADWAY AND 141ST-ST.—Private lessons day and evening; students fitted for college, business, &c.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 79 WEST 52d-st., corner 6th-av. Dr. H. B. CHAPIN, Principal. Classical, commercial, and primary departments.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING, water color, and oil painting. 67 University-place, between 12th and 13th sts., N. Y. Society Library Building.

MISS M. A. ROLLO'S SCHOOL FOR CHILdren, No. 51 East 21st-st., will reopen Oct. 1. Kindergarten system adopted for very young children.

A SCHOOL FOR A FEW YOUNG BOYS, WITH GOOD instruction and the influences of a Christian home, at Stratford, Conn. Rev. E. B. EMERSON, Principal.

DREW SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLlege, Carmel, N. Y., for both sexes: superior advantages; low rates. GEORGE C. SMITH, A. M.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, RUTHERFORD-PLACE and East 16th-st. BENJAMIN SMITH, A. M., Prin.

PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY. Opens Sept. 12. Send for Circular.

MISS S. SEDGWICK, PRIVATE LESSONS. Address No. 12 West 10th-st.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 East 19th-st., will re-open MONDAY, Sept. 24.

LAW SCHOOLS.

ANNUAL SESSION (19TH) OF THE LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Washington-square, begins Oct. 1 next, and ends June 17, 1878.

For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, Secretary of Council, No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Professor and Secretary of Faculty, No. 291 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND MATHematical teacher, classical gold medalist of foreign university, desires private pupils; City reference as to preparing for an English university, Harvard, Columbia, Yale Scientific School. Address TEACHER, Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

ACCOMPLISHED RESIDENT OR VISITING Professors, tutors, and governesses obtained through Teachers' Bureau; classical gold medalist of foreign university, Mrs. MITCHELL, 67 West 35th-st., N. Y.; Mademoiselle PRUD'HOMME, 1,014 12th-st., Washington, D. C.

AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS DESIRES a visiting or resident position to teach English, French, German, and music; highest testimonials. Address EARNEST, No. 67 West 36th-st.

A PARISIAN LADY, GOOD TEACHER, desires new engagements for the Fall; conversation a specialty. Address D. S., Post Office Box No. 2,450, New-York.

GERMAN, LATIN, &c.—AN EXPERIENCED tutor desires pupils; references. Address HANOVERIAN, Box No. 221 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

LESSONS GIVEN IN LATIN AND THE English branches by a college graduate; terms VERY moderate; excellent reference. Address W. M., No. 405 West 28th-st.

RELIABLE TEACHERS—IN EVERY DEPARTment instruction, high and low, for private pupils, families, schools, colleges, promptly obtained through SCHERMERHORN, Secretary, No. 30 East 14th-st.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF ENGLISH and Latin wishes an engagement; City reference. Apply to Governess, No. 40 West 48th-st.

A YOUNG NORTH GERMAN LADY GIVES lessons for 50 cents. Address Miss KEHL, No. 16 University-place.

FRENCH LESSONS BY PARISIAN LADY, with pure pronunciation, in private families or at residence; terms moderate. No. 438 6th-av.

AUTUMN RESORTS.

HIGHLAND HOUSE, GARRISON ON THE Hudson.—Open for the Fall and Winter; terms reasonable. G. F. GARRISON, Manager.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily. Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

MRS. J. B. REID,
NO. 17 EAST 31ST-ST.,
Between Madison and 5th avs.,
Offers elegantly-furnished parlors and extension, with entire second floor. Private table; dressing-room, closet, bath, and every convenience for a comfortable and handsome home; private table only.
HIGHEST REFERENCE.

OWNER OF 25-FOOT BROWN-STONE house on Murray Hill will let to family, adults preferred, handsome second floor; three rooms more if required, and bath, all sunny; private table; excellent cooking and attendance; positively no other boarders; terms reasonable for superior accommodations; those seeking refined home, with every comfort, will find this a rare opportunity. No. 248 Lexington-av., near 36th-st.

A CHOICE SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH OR without board, in a strictly private family, for parties desiring a refined and permanent home; 47th-st., near 6th-av. Address S. T., Box No. 295 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

MME. DA SILVA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with Calisthenics, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above. A separate class for boys under thoroughly competent masters. Lectures by Prof. B. Waterhouse Hawkins and Dr. Labberton.

NO. 22 EAST 35TH-ST., SECOND HOUSE FROM MADISON-AV. Thoroughly renovated and newly-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, with or without private table. Mrs. M. R. AMES, formerly of No. 3 West 39th-st.

$6 AND $7 PER WEEK FOR ROOMS AND first-class board for gentlemen: also, one large second story finely furnished front room, for two persons; price $22, with light and grate fire. No. 210 West 24th-st. References.

NO. 31 WEST 18TH-ST.—TWO HANDSOMELY-furnished parlors (with ample closets, hot and cold water) to let, with first-class board; also, other rooms, en suite and singly.

D. S. EVERSON'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av., opposite Reservoir Park, reopens Sept. 19. "Short lessons thoroughly mastered."

Refers to the following patrons: Rev. Howard Crosby, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, Rev. Charles P. Bush, Rev. Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, Rev. E. N. White, Rev. Prof. Geo. L

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

W. C. GILMAN INDICTED.

HE PROMISES TO GIVE HIMSELF UP TO-DAY —HOW THE PROJECTED COMPROMISES FELL THROUGH—GILMAN'S STORY OF HIS TROUBLES—A THIRTEEN YEARS' DRAIN—EXPLAINING THE LATEST REPORTS.

The efforts of William C. Gilman's friends to effect a compromise with his victims have fallen through. The forger's available assets were found to be of themselves too insignificant to be an object, and his relatives did not feel justified in making such additional sacrifices as were needed to satisfy those who held possession of the evidence against him. Negotiations were broken off accordingly several days ago, and formal complaint was made on the part of the victims to the Grand Jury, who have since been occupied in taking testimony. Meantime the detectives were called off, Gilman's friends having at the beginning of the negotiations pledged themselves for his safe-keeping. Several private detectives have stated to THE TIMES reporter, during the past few days, that they have gone to Gilman's victims and offered to find him, but have received no encouragement. Yesterday the Grand Jury presented to Recorder Hackett a number of indictments, among which were several for forgery, against Gilman. The Recorder, at the same time, received through one of Gilman's friends a letter written by the forger, promising to give himself up to-day. His Honor issued a bench warrant and gave it to Detective O'Connor, with instructions to withhold it until such time as it may become apparent that Gilman does not intend to redeem his promise. There is no danger of that, however. THE TIMES has authoritative information that Gilman has fully made up his mind to face the charges against him, and that his friends have given up all hope of any alternative.

Gilman has been secreted since a week ago Tuesday in this City, only a short distance from his old residence. He placed himself in communication with his friends almost immediately, and they have left no stone unturned to extricate him from his predicament. It was only when they found the task impossible that they gave it up. Gilman has freely confessed his misdeeds to them, but claims that not one dollar of all the vile names that have been heaped upon him. He says that for 13 years past circumstances have compelled him to live beyond his income. He could not say no to anybody, and gave more largely than he should in benefactions and in charity. Being obliged to provide for the deficiency, he was compelled to borrow at high interest and to submit to large bonuses, becoming more and more deeply involved as the years went by, until finally he was driven to crime to keep himself afloat. He always had the hope of being able by some lucky accident to retrieve his losses and pay off his indebtedness, but business instead of getting continually grew worse, and finally the explosion came. He claims that the entire amount of his peculations was frittered away in the manner detailed, and he warmly denies ever having speculated in stocks, real estate, or anything else outside of his legitimate business. The story put afloat during the past two days concerning his alleged connection with two women other than his wife he solemnly and indignantly characterizes as a falsehood, and he asserts that not one penny has been wasted by him in dissipation of any sort. He is especially exercised over the latest reports that he has been swindling his clients by withholding scrip they intrusted him with money to purchase for them. He says in regard to the Connecticut lady, that her scrip has been recently forwarded to her, although he acknowledges having delayed its transmission beyond the time when it was due. Concerning the lady who sent him Government bonds to have registered, he says that he had the bonds registered, and that they are now in his unopened safe, subject to her order, together with other bonds and securities intrusted to him by friends for safe-keeping. The news of her husband's crime was kept from Mrs. Gilman for three days after its discovery and his flight. All that was told her on the afternoon of Tuesday week was that her husband had become financially embarrassed, and that unless he could effect some compromise with his creditors, he would probably never return to New-York. When further secrecy became impossible, the full story was broken to her all possible delicacy, and the news had such an effect upon her that she fell seriously ill. Within a day or two she has been very low, but yesterday she was reported much better.

Gilman's private safe has not been opened yet. Mr. Talmadge said yesterday that it may not be for several days yet.

THE STORY OF A BURGLARY.

A NOTED GANG BROKEN UP — SEVERAL THIEVES ON THE ROAD TO STATE PRISON.

William Porter is 27 years of age, says he is a carpenter, and lives at No. 116 East Eighty-third-street. The Police call him "a Boston graduate." He was arraigned before Justice Morgan yesterday afternoon, for the burglary at the establishment of George E. Tilge & Co., on Sept. 1. The evidence showed that a gang of burglars led by Porter has its work parceled out among the members. The "spotter" notified the leader that the Tilge place would furnish "a good haul," being situated on the corner of Broome and Wooster streets, the ground floor unoccupied, and the second and third floors being well filled with a new stock of hatters' satins and silks. Friday night, Aug. 31, Porter went into a saloon at No. 43 Suffolk-street. He expected to find there Joseph Wells, a young man whom he knew was "hard up" for a job. Porter told Wells that he would pay him $5 if he would furnish him a horse and wagon, to be used two hours, and to meet him promptly at the corner of Hudson and Canal streets next morning at 6 o'clock, "ask no questions, and go where ordered." Wells agreed. Wells went to Daniel Dougherty, a boy living at No. 49 Suffolk-street, and offered to divide with him if he would get the wagon. Dougherty went to John Wickenhouser, a youth employed by George N. Seaves, a mason, of No. 100 Broome-street, and gave Wickenhouser 50 cents for the use of Seaves' horse and harness to "go to market early next morning." Wells met the boys and hitched the horse to a wagon standing near, paid them their share, and started off with the rig. He was on the corner of Hudson and Canal on time, and was met by George Irving, who got in the wagon, and ordered Wells to stop at the door of No. 485 Broome-street. When the wagon was at the curb, the door of No. 485 was thrown open, four men emerged carrying bundles, tumbled them into the wagon, shut the door, and three of them left. The fourth, William Porter, got into the wagon and ordered Wells to drive rapidly to the corner of Forty-second-street and Third-avenue. Here Wells was ordered to get out of the wagon and remain half an hour. Irving and Porter then drove off, came back in half an hour, returned the horse and empty wagon to Wells, paid him, and left. Wells took the rig home. The only persons who saw this transaction was a Mr. Linstead, who was standing in his restaurant at the time, at No. 487, on the other side of Wooster-street. He was so astonished that he failed to realize the situation until the men had left. He then notified Capt. McDonnell, of the Eighth Precinct. McDonnell investigated the affair, and found that the Messrs. Tilge placed their loss at 56 rolls of satin, cost price $1,500, and 34 rolls of silk, cost price $500, altogether probably $2,000. Mr. Linstead remembered the number of the wagon used by the burglars. This led to the arrest of Wickenhouser, through him of Dougherty, through him of Wells, and through Wells of Porter, who was found in Central Park and arrested last Sunday night, as published exclusively in Tuesday's TIMES. The Police expect soon to arrest Irving, and then the three leading spirits of the most skillful gang of cracksmen in this country will be housed for a time, namely, Irving, Porter, and Peterson. Porter was committed for trial in default of $4,000 bail, Wells was put under $1,000 bail, and Dougherty and Wickenhouser were remanded to the care of Justice McMonagle. The Captain charges that Porter during the past year has been concerned in the Third-avenue silk robbery, the Canal-street silk robbery, the Broome-street lace robbery, the Worth-street raw silk robbery, the Philadelphia jewelry robbery, the robbery of Pachtman & Brother, on Canal-street, and the Sixth National Bank silver robbery.

THAT WHITEWASHING REPORT.

The whitewashing report of the so-called Investigating Committee appointed by the Stock Exchange to examine into the charges preferred against some of its members, was read aloud to the members at recess yesterday. A large portion of the "testimony" taken was skipped. Outsiders were excluded, and when the representatives of the press sought to obtain copies of the report afterward they were referred from one official to another, with the evident intention of preventing its publication, and consequently an opportunity to refute its allegations and expose its weaknesses. The trick temporarily succeeded, but late in the afternoon, after much persuasion, one of the chief officers of the Exchange promised to permit the reporters to see the precious document to-day.

THE YELLOW FEVER CASE.

When Prof. Janeway, Chairman of the Sanitary Committee, and Dr. E. H. Janes, Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, visited Mrs. Mary Drake, the stewardess of the steam-ship Vera Cruz, at her home in the tenement No. 402 West Thirty-first-street, yesterday morning, they found her condition much worse than on the previous day. The symptoms of the disease had become so well marked that it was unhesitatingly pronounced yellow fever, and preparations were at once made for her removal to the hospital at Quarantine. After the woman had been removed the apartments she had occupied were thoroughly disinfected with carbolic acid and fumigated with sulphur, and were then closed up.

SALE OF FERRY FRANCHISES.

The following ferry franchises were sold yesterday for a term of five years, by order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund: Houston-street to Brooklyn, E. D., to the Nassau Ferry Company, at $3,775 17 yearly; Barclay-street to Hoboken, to the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, at $6,362 96 yearly; Tenth-street to Greenpoint Long Island, to the Greenpoint Ferry Company, at $1,810 17; Twenty-third-street to Greenpoint, Long Island, to the same company, at $2,455 25, and $2,500 for the bulkhead at Twenty-third-street; Thirty-fourth-street to Hunter's Point, to the East River Ferry Company, at $3,741 55. The sale of five other ferries was postponed until Oct. 23.

PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE CITY—DECREASE OF DISEASE — COMPLETE ABSENCE OF SMALL-POX—PROVIDENT DISPENSARIES.

The Public Health Association met last evening at their rooms No. 12 West Thirty-first-street. Dr. Janeway, President of the Standing Committee of the Association, presented a report on the sanitary condition of the City, in which he first briefly alluded to the efforts which are being made to abate the Hunter's Point nuisance. The health of the City, the report stated, for the past nine months—in fact for the past year—had been remarkably good. The deaths had been considerably less than in the corresponding nine months of 1874, 1875, or 1876. The death of children under 5 years of age had especially greatly diminished, being 2,130 less than in 1876. Another satisfactory feature of the City's health was the entire absence of small-pox. There was not a single case at present in New-York, and there had been only 14 deaths from that disease since the beginning of the year. It seemed to him, Dr. Janeway said, that there was no disease which could be so readily brought under control if it were only reported in time and proper measures taken with a view to isolation and vaccination. There had had been a slight increase, the report stated, in the number of deaths from scarlatina, but the fatal results of diphtheria were much fewer than in former years. The deaths from diarrheal diseases had also decreased, but it was a noteworthy fact that there were more in New-York proportionately to population than in cities like Philadelphia and Brooklyn. The tenement-houses of New-York, no doubt, tended considerably toward this result. Dr. Peters said that the Health Board had very many difficulties to encounter in the sanitary government of the City, and that in the absence of very many necessary improvements it was impossible for them to reduce the death-rate satisfactorily. Dr. Harris said that in his experience, in proportion to the thoroughness of the Board of Health in having vaccination carried out, the disease of small-pox had disappeared. Puerperal fever, he said, had also obeyed the law of sanitary cure, and he found that the general security of life was always incident to the increased cleanliness of the City. A special committee appointed to consider the subject of provident dispensaries presented the result of its labors, which it desired to have regarded as a report in progress. Out of 152 cases of persons receiving relief from free dispensaries which the committee had investigated, only in 12 cases could it be determined that the recipients of relief were positively poor. Some earned $12, and in one case as much as $20 a week was earned. In 38 per cent. of the cases, the committee could not find the recipients of relief at the addresses which they had given. The committee were of opinion that great abuses existed in this matter, and thought that the experiment of a provident dispensary should be tried, suggesting that it might be grafted on one of the free dispensaries. The report was accepted.

NEW SPORTS FOR CREEDMOOR.

A supplementary programme has been issued by the association providing two matches to be shot at Creedmoor on Saturday, the 27th inst. The first one, commencing at 2:30 P. M., will be the first competition for the "Skirmishers' badge," presented by Gen. Duryea. The conditions are as follows: Open to members of the National Guard, in uniform, and all members of the National Rifle Association; weapon, any milltary rifle issued to the regular Army, or the National Guard of any State; distances, 200 and 500 yards. A second class, or what is known as a "500-yards" target will be used. The competitors will be formed in squads of equal strength at the rear of the 500-yards firing point, each squad being opposite a target. At the order of the commanding officer the first man of each squad will approach his firing point and load. At a signal from the same officer, each of these men will advance toward his target until a second signal is given, when he will halt and fire, assuming any position except lying on his back. Loading again, the competitors will advance toward the target until a signal is given, as before, when they will halt and fire. This method will be repeated until each man has fired five shots, when they will face about and return in the same manner as provided for skirmishers "in retreat." To the maker of the highest score will be awarded the badge; to the second, 15 per cent. of the entrance money, and to the third, 10 per cent. The badge will become the property of the person winning it three times. The second match will take place at 3:30 P. M. at the "Running Deer" target, for a Winchester repeating rifle, presented for competition by Col. Wingate. The distance covered will be 100 yards; any rifle may be used, but only one shot will be allowed in a single run of the deer; entrance fee, 25 cents for four runs. The highest score will take the rifle, the second score 15 per cent. and the third 10 per cent. of the entrance money.

A special meeting of the Board of Directors will be held next Thursday, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of meeting Sir Henry Halford, previous to his departure for Europe on the 20th inst.

The protest made by Gen. Millen in the "Ballard" match, last Wednesday, against the scores of Mr. Lewis and Mr. Zettler, was disallowed yesterday by Mr. Schermerhorn, Secretary of the National Rifle Association, who was executive officer of the match, on the ground that no rules of the association had been infringed. Gen. Millen expressed his dissatisfaction at the decision, and has requested the Secretary to bring the matter before the Executive Committee.

POLICE STATISTICS FOR THREE MONTHS.

The report of the operations of the Police for the quarter ending Sept. 30 shows that during that period the arrests numbered 24,361, of which 17,568 were males and 6,793 females. The nationalities of those arrested were as follows: Ireland, 7,097; United States, 8,990, (including 780 colored persons;) Germany, 4,304; England, 1,908; Scotland, 895; France, 563; Italy, 320; Spain and Cuba, 178; Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, 80; Russia and Poland, 24. Among those arrested were 765 clerks, 269 carpenters, 28 doctors, 1,485 housekeepers, 1,555 prostitutes, 905 saloon-keepers and liquor-dealers, 4,243 laborers, 258 tailors, 283 shoemakers, 25 editors and reporters, and 4,875 had no occupation. The principal offenses were: Homicide, 22; burglary, 244; felonious assault, 231; drunk and disorderly, 2,959; intoxication, 5,229; disorderly conduct, 5,786; grand larceny, 347; petit larceny, 1,139; larceny from person, 196; receiving stolen goods, 63; robbery, 45; keeping disorderly houses, 122; keeping gambling houses, 16; malicious mischief, 110; bigamy, 3; cruelty to children, 38; cruelty to animals, 67; violation of corporation ordinances, 1,361, and violations of the Excise law, 1,277. The lodgers in the various station-houses numbered 3,554 males and 12,860 females; 967 boys and 707 girls were found astray by the Police, of whom 1,062 were delivered to their parents at the station-houses, and 582 were cared for at the Central Office.

THE FIRE UNDERWRITERS.

At the semi-annual meeting of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, held yesterday at No. 156 Broadway, Alfred G. Baker, the President, suggested the necessity for the preparation of a legal enactment that would prevent the mutual insurance companies from writing various hazards, to the detriment of the business of the stock corporations. He also spoke deprecatingly of the competition for business that had lately manifested itself, and said that in his desire to retain the premium, the agent grants permits, overrides the conditions of the policy with an indorsement, attaches contaminating and corrupting mortgagee waivers, all of which are at variance with the established laws of fire insurance, only arrived at after years of careful study, and many of which have been the result of eminent Judicial decisions. With a stroke of the pen the accredited agent wipes all this away, and the premium is held at the expense of principle. This method of procedure had brought about a demoralization that was hurying safeguards out of sight. He reported that since April 1 45 additional rewards, amounting to $15,800, had been added to the incendiarism and arson reward fund, making 104 offers now outstanding, amounting to $38,300. Two rewards of $250 each had also been voted in deserving cases at Fort Edward, N. Y., and at Gallipolis, Ohio.

A YOUTHFUL CRIMINAL.

Detectives O'Connor and Field, of the District Attorney's office, took to the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house last night, a young man named George H. Pride, whom they had brought from Philadelphia on extradition proceedings. Although the accused is young in years he has an extensive criminal record. He was employed as a salesman in a number of stationery and picture stores in this City, and, as alleged, was guilty of dishonesty in almost every position held by him. The complaints of theft and embezzlement against him are said to be almost innumerable. Among those from whom he embezzled was Frederick Keppler, who keeps a picture store at No. 66 Beekman-street. He left J. W. Keppler's employ before his dishonesty was discovered, and next turned up in Philadelphia, where he obtained a position as salesman in the employ of G. M. Berry, book publisher. Here he practiced his old habits of dishonesty, and was discovered in the embezzlement of $55. For this offense he was tried and convicted, but owing to his youth was only sentenced to four months in Moyamensing Prison. On the expiration of this term yesterday Detectives O'Connor and Field were in waiting to bring him on to New-York, where his presence is desired by his numerous victims. The prisoner will be taken to the District Attorney's office to-day.

MAILING COLORADO BEETLES.

A circular addressed to Postmasters was received yesterday by Postmaster James from the Postmaster-General, reciting that the latter official has received a "communication from the British Office stating that it has been found necessary to take precautions against the admission into the United Kingdom of Colorado beetles, several live specimens of this destructive insect having been discovered in the mails received from the United States, either surreptitiously inclosed in newspapers or forwarded as specimens in packets under the privilege of the pattern post." The Postmaster-General instructs Postmasters to "examine, as far as may be possible, the newspapers and other packets before dispatching them in the mails, for the purpose of detecting the presence of these beetles, and to detain all such packets as may be found to contain them."

HOW CHILDREN ARE ABUSED.

MEETING OF THE SOCIETY FOR PREVENTING CRUELTY TO CHILDREN—THE WORK DONE DURING SIX MONTHS—TYPICAL CASES SHOWING MALTREATMENT AND NEGLECT.

An important meeting of the Board of Managers of the New-York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was held yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the society, No. 50 Union-square. Hon. Thomas C. Acton presided. Among those present were John D. Wright, Frederick De Peyster, Charles Haight, Wilson M. Powell, Lewis L. Delafield, William H. Gibson, William L. Jenkins, Benjamin H. Field, B. B. Sherman, Jacob W. Mack, Sinclair Tousey, and others. Forty-three members of the society were elected. The following report of the society's work for the past six months was made by the Secretary:

Complaints received	380
Complaints investigated	361
Advice given in cases of complaints	19
Prosecutions for cruelty	154
Children sent to homes for adoption or to institutions	199

Among the cases reported were many showing most outrageous brutality and cruel treatment toward children of tender years. Many cases were also reported where young girls had been taken from the streets and from vile dens, and placed in homes or institutions. Among some of the typical cases presented in the report, and the result of the society's interference, are the following:

Herman Meyer, for assaulting a little girl 6 years old, was sent to the Penitentiary for 18 months. Sabina Quigley, for drunkenness and beating her 6-year old daughter and badly cutting her head with a pitcher, was sent to the Penitentiary for one month. Norah Campbell got drunk and neglected her children, who were found in a frightfully filthy condition, with hardly any clothing on their persons. The room in which they were was absolutely devoid of all furniture. The mother was sent to the Penitentiary for one month, and the children were provided with clothing and homes. The mother has since called and has thanked the society for its work. She has reformed and is in respectable employment. She says she will soon be able to provide a home for her children.

Timothy Collopy assaulted a girl 10 years of age and knocked her down. He was imprisoned for four months. James Kearney, for striking a 6-year old boy across the face with a whip, was fined $20. Luigi Tenasa, who brutally assaulted a 8-year old daughter and bruised her back and side terribly, was sent to the Penitentiary for one month. Antonio Lagruta, for letting his children out to beg, was given the option to pay $50 or be imprisoned for 50 days.

Catherine McGuckin went about the street in an intoxicated condition to beg. With her was a child 9 years old, and a baby. She was sent to the Work-house for six months, and homes were found for the children. Patrick Tenety, a widower, for drunkenness and neglecting his four children, was sent to the Penitentiary for one month. Rosanna Cusick, for neglecting her 3-months old child, was sent to the City Prison for 10 days. Kate McLaughlin beat and scratched her step-daughter, who is 10 years old, so that the child's face is badly marked. The woman was sent to the City Prison for 10 days, and a home was found for the girl. Catherine Welsh, who neglected her 2-year old child, was sent to the Penitentiary for three months. Catherine Farley, for neglecting her 16-months old child, was imprisoned for two months. The child was suffering from disease, and was removed to a hospital for treatment.

James and Catharine Noonan were arrested for neglecting their two children. The family were in a terrible condition when found. They had hardly a stick of furniture. The children were without clothing, and one of them was nearly dead from neglect and disease. The father was found lying intoxicated in a hallway, and the mother, also intoxicated, was roaming about the streets. One of the children was removed to St. Mary's Hospital, and the other to the Roman Catholic Protectory. The father was imprisoned for 10 days, and the mother for three months. The case of Patrick and Catharine McCahill was much the same as the above. These persons with their six children were found almost wallowing in filth. One of the children was dead in the arms of its mother, who lay on the floor stupefied with liquor. The children were cared for and the parents were sent to the Penitentiary for four months.

Mary Pfeiffer was found with her five small children in a very filthy condition. Her husband is said to have deserted her, and she was partially demented. The members of Engine Company No. 22, and some neighbors, rendered aid to the woman, but she was in such a state that she refused to care for any of the children. She was removed to Bellevue Hospital for treatment, and the children were cared for by the Society of St. Vincent De Paul and by the woman's relatives. The latter had refused to do anything for the children until the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty took action in the matter. Bridget Connolly, who, while intoxicated went begging in the street, accompanied by a child, was sent to the Island for 30 days. A home was found for the child. Theodore Stock, for assaulting a 6-year-old girl, was sent to the Penitentiary for a year. Peter Epson was sent to the Penitentiary for one month for cruelly beating a 9-year-old girl in his employ. A good home was found for the girl by the Women's Aid Society.

Frank and Mary Mason were found in an attic with two children, one of whom was 15 months and the other 4 weeks old. Both parents were grossly intoxicated. The room was frightfully filthy and the children were very dirty. The parents were sent to the Penitentiary for six months. Terence and Mary Boyle, for neglecting and beating their two children, were sent to the Penitentiary for two months each. Homes were found for the children. Annie Lowe, for drunkenness and begging with her two children, was sent to the Work-house for three months. The children were provided with homes. Mary Bohan was sent to the Penitentiary for three months for neglecting her children. One of the latter was in such a condition that it was necessary to remove it to St. Mary's Hospital for care and treatment. Thomas Ward, for cutting the face of an 11-year-old girl with the lash of a whip, was sent to the City Prison for 15 days. William McClusky, for neglecting and abusing his children and putting one out of doors late at night, was sent to the Penitentiary for three months. William Lorcher, for neglecting and abandoning his three children, was sent to the Penitentiary for one year. The children, who had been aided by Police Capt. Petty, were provided with good homes.

In cases where families were found in extreme destitution the children were clothed, and, where desired, homes were found for the little ones. The society makes an appeal for cast-off clothing, to be used for destitute children.

SOUTHERN NEW-YORK BAPTISTS.

ANNUAL MEETING IN CALVARY CHURCH, ON TWENTY-THIRD-STREET—WHAT THE BAPTIST CITY MISSION IS DOING.

The Southern New-York Baptist Association met yesterday in the Calvary Baptist Church, on West Twenty-third-street. Rev. Halsey W. Knapp acted as Moderator. The proceedings were begun with devotional exercises led by Rev. J. J. Muir. In the morning session the business was mainly of a routine character.

A report was received from the Committee of Arrangements for the next annual session, recommending that the session be held in Calvary Church, that Rev. D. B. Jutten preach the opening sermon, that Rev. Samuel Almon be the alternate preacher and that Rev. Samuel J. Knapp prepare and read a history of the Stanton-Street Baptist Church. The report was adopted. A committee was appointed to consider the question of procuring a central, permanent place for the future meetings of the association. The financial report of the Treasurer of the Disabled Ministers' and Ministers' Widows' Fund showed that three ministers and nine widows had been assisted during the past year, the total amount paid to them being $2,053 15, and that the amount of the permanent fund is $7,800. A letter from the First Baptist Church, of North New-York, appealing for aid to clear off its financial difficulties, was read. In the afternoon session the annual report of the Baptist City Mission was read, and discussed at length. The report showed that the receipts of the mission aggregated $26,058, while the expenditures were $26,090 80. The difference between the expenditures and the receipts was supplied by a small surplus left from the preceding year. Eight churches are sustained by the mission, and their average attendance during the past year was 517 persons. A plea was made for mission funds to be applied to the support of churches in North New-York, but Rev. Mr. Knapp combated it vigorously, saying that the people of the Westchester Wards of this City are not poor, and that while they lack energy to help themselves toward the formation of churches, they should not be "spoon-fed" by the mission. He detailed his own experience in the sustenance of a church on the upper side of the Harlem River, and declared that as soon as he left the neighborhood, withdrawing his support from the church, the people allowed it to languish. A resolution was unanimously adopted appointing the last Sunday of the present month as a day for special prayers to be offered up in behalf of the secular affairs of the people, and that the country may be returned to the prosperity it has not enjoyed since 1873.

The services in the evening were wholly of a devotional character. The church was crowded with worshipers, and prayers were offered by laymen as well as clergymen. The congregation sang several hymns under the direction of Rev. Mr. Almon, and special prayers were repeated for seven persons who signified that they were of little faith. The benediction was pronounced by Rev. C. C. Norton, who has for 20 years been the Secretary of the Southern New-York Baptist Association. The next meeting of the association will be held on the second Tuesday of October, 1879.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The personal estate tax-books will be opened on Monday for the collection of taxes.

Patrolmen Isaac Henderson, Eighth Precinct, and William Leahy, Nineteenth Precinct, died yesterday.

A public rehearsal of Aunt Polly Basset's "Singin Skewl" will be given on Monday evening next at Chickering Hall.

Nineteen aliens were naturalized in the Court of Common Pleas, and 51 were made citizens in the Superior Court yesterday.

Mr. Erastus Brooks delivered an address yesterday before the Normal College. "Look Forward and Go Forward," was the subject of the address.

The New-York Aquarium yesterday celebrated the first anniversary of its establishment by a reception, which was attended by many scientific gentlemen.

Ex-Gov. Hendricks dined with Tammany Sachem Augustus Schell at the latter's residence last evening. He will leave for Indiana on the 9 o'clock train this morning.

Frank Mallan, aged 34, of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third-street, was thrown from his wagon at One Hundred and Forty-fifth-street and Southern Boulevard yesterday, and was instantly killed.

The following subscriptions were received by Mayor Ely yesterday in aid of the sufferers by the epidemic at Fernandina, Fla.: Park & Tilford, $100; Dr. Gunnell, United States Naval Hospital, Washington, $5; cash, $10.

An athletic tournament under the direction of William Miller will be held at Gilmore's Garden on Monday evening next. The contests will consist of matches in walking, boxing, fencing, wrestling, swinging clubs, &c.

The process issued against the National Line steamer England, in the silk smuggling cases, is returnable on the first Tuesday in November. No application has yet been made by her owners to have the vessel appraised or bonded.

Commodore Dickinson, of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, has written a letter to Mr. James O. Woodruff, informing him that the club have voted to permit him to fly the club flag on the steam-ship Ontario on his scientific expedition around the world, which will sail from this port about the 25th inst.

A collision occurred yesterday morning in Long Island Sound between the schooner Silas Brainard and the steamer Narragansett, the former having a portion of her rigging carried away and her planking torn up to the water's edge, the latter having one of her paddle-boxes slightly damaged.

Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt yesterday denied the report that the proposed arrangements with the Canada Grand Trunk Railway and the New-England connections had fallen through. At a meeting held yesterday at the Grand Central Depot the whole matter was definitely settled.

Anton Hedekamp, a native of Germany, aged 71, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning by cutting himself in the throat and across the left wrist with a razor. The Police were notified, and Hedekamp was sent to the New-York Hospital. Owing to his advanced age, it is feared that he will not survive.

The United States mails for Central and South American ports will be dispatched by the steamer Acapulco on the 16th inst., instead of the 15th, as heretofore scheduled. Notice is given of an indefinite postponement of the sailing of the steamer Clyde, now scheduled to carry a mail to Havana on the 13th inst.

The Tenth New-York Volunteer Infantry Association held its quarterly meeting at No. 107 Delancey-street last evening, Col. George F. Hopper in the chair. The meeting was called for the purpose of listening to a historical sketch of the brave regiment, but owing to the illness of the comrade who has been compiling it the matter was deferred until the next meeting of the society, which will take place next January.

The steam-ship Wieland, of the Hamburg-American Line, which arrived at her pier at Hoboken on Wednesday morning, brought two elephants, consigned to Mr. P. T. Barnum. They are of the Asiatic breed, and had traveled all the way from Singapore via the Suez Canal. They were taken from the vessel in the afternoon with the aid of the usual appliances in the way of straps and pulleys. One of them did not like the hoist, and showed his disapprobation very loudly. They were landed without any accident, and were taken to Central Park.

A committee consisting of Col. Charles S. Spencer, Joseph C. Pinckney, Joel Mason, Thomas Brown, Hon. John D. Lawson, George W. McLeod, and Thomas Murphy, appointed by the Executive Committee of the State Committee to make arrangements for the conduct of the campaign in this City, last evening waited upon Senator Conkling, in his room in the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, to urge him to be present at a ratification meeting to be held some day next week. Senator Conkling would not promise to be present as he expected to be very busily engaged in Washington during the opening of Congress.

There is an unusual number of notable persons now staying at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. Among the best known are: United States Senator Roscoe Conkling, United States Senator James G. Blaine, ex-Gov. Hendricks, ex-Secretary of the Navy George M. Robeson, ex-United States Senator A. H. Cragin, Insurance Superintendent John F. Smyth, Gen. George Pennypacker, ex-Gov. William Pitt Kellogg, ex-Gov. R. McClelland, Hon. William E. Chandler, Henry A. Glidden, George B. McCartee, ex-Superintendent of the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department; ex-Mayor W. R. Daniels, of Buffalo; Judge George F. Comstock, of Syracuse; Hon. W. W. Rice, of Massachusetts; Gen. John A. McCall, Gen. J. F. Gilmer, Gen. T. W. Waul, ex-Congressman Lyman K. Bass, of Buffalo; ex-Congressman John B. Alley, of Massachusetts; Gen. Frank Hiscock, of Syracuse, and Col. Holms, of England.

BROOKLYN.

There is an increase of $2,542,854 over last year in the taxable value of the property, real and personal, in the county.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday directed the appropriation of $2,500, to pay the Coroner's bills presented for inquests held on the victims of the Brooklyn Theatre fire.

The Charity Commissioners have been authorized to expend $12,000 for the erection of an amusement hall for the insane inmates of the Flatbush Lunatic Asylum.

The funeral of Rev. Thomas Crowther, the late Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Williamsburg, took place yesterday from his late residence, his remains being interred in Green-Wood Cemetery.

Counsel for C. G. Gunther, proprietor of the Bath and Coney Island Railroad, obtained an injunction yesterday against the New-York Police Commissioners restraining them from dumping garbage at low tide in the bay.

A decree of absolute divorce was granted yesterday by Justice Gilbert to the plaintiff in the case of Catharine M. Carlton against Drais Carlton. The custody of a child 4 years of age, the only issue of the marriage, was awarded to the mother.

The fifth pair of "down stream" strands for the East River Bridge are completed, and will be let off into the anchor bars to-morrow. On Monday the work of excavation for the foundation of the fourth pier of the approach on this side will be commenced.

While repairing a roof in Bainbridge-street last July George W. Evans was bitten by a dog belonging to John Irving and William Creighton. Evans sued the owners of the dog for $5,000 damages, and yesterday recovered $225 in the City Court.

Funeral services were held over the remains of the late Commodore Dodge yesterday afternoon at the First Unitarian Church in Pierrepont-street. Dr. Putnam officiated, and the funeral services were largely attended. The body will not be buried until to-day.

The Republicans of Queens County will hold three conventions at the Jamaica Town Hall to-morrow—one for the selection of candidates for the county offices and delegates to the Senatorial convention, and the two others for the nomination of candidates for the Assembly.

The body of the man found in the Wallabout Canal on Wednesday was yesterday identified as that of D. A. Flandreau, of No. 85 Classon-avenue. The deceased lost his wife some months ago. It is believed that he committed suicide while suffering from temporary aberration of mind resulting from grief for the loss of his wife.

A motion was made in the Supreme Court yesterday, by counsel for Mrs. Georgiana Nichols, who obtained a divorce from Commodore Nichols in Connecticut some time ago, for the appointment of a Receiver and for an order sequestrating the defendant's property. Counsel said Mr. Nichols' property was worth $200,000 in 1873. The court reserved its decision.

Rev. Thomas W. Crowther, D. D., late Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Eastern District, who died on Wednesday last of diphtheria, was buried in Green-Wood Cemetery yesterday. His son died of the same terrible disease on Friday, and two of his surviving children—both girls—are now suffering from it. The deceased clergyman was a native of New-England, and came to Brooklyn from Pittsfield, Mass., in 1875.

At a meeting of the Kings County Democratic General Committee last evening the primaries to elect delegates to the City, County, Senatorial, and Assembly Conventions were called for Oct. 19. The County Convention was ordered to be held at noon on Monday, Oct. 22, at the General Committee rooms, on Court-street; the City Convention in the same place at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, and the Second Senatorial Convention on the same day and at the same place, five hours later. The Third Senatorial Convention will be held at Scheisen's Hall, New-Lots, at 3 P. M., Oct. 23. The Assembly Conventions will be held on the afternoon and evening of the same day.

NEW-JERSEY.

The body of a babe, 2 or 3 days old, sewed up in a cloth, was found yesterday in Van Buskirk's woods, Bayonne.

A runaway horse in Newark dashed into a horse car with such force as to fracture its skull, causing death almost instantly.

The Second United Presbyterian congregation of Jersey City will dedicate their new house of worship, on Hancock-avenue, on Sunday next.

The Middlesex County Democratic Convention yesterday nominated Hon. James Bishop for County Clerk, and Arthur G. Ogilby for Surrogate.

Gussie Welsh, 4 years of age, residing on Washington-street, Hoboken, while playing with matches Wednesday night, set fire to her clothing and was fatally burned.

The tenth anniversary of the founding of Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J., will be celebrated in the Seminary Chapel, with appropriate exercises, on Thursday, Oct. 25, at 10 A. M.

John McGowan, aged 10, undertook to jump from an Erie train at Paterson yesterday, when he fell, a wheel passing over his foot and crushing it so badly as to necessitate the amputation of all the toes.

The body of Jonathan Thornton, engineer on the ill-fated train which met with the accident near Milford last Thursday night, was found yesterday near Bordentown. A railroad company's watch was found on the remains.

The Newark Board of Trade favors the repeal of the Bankrupt law, for the reason that it works injury to creditors and debtors both. The members believe that the interests of both parties will be best secured by leaving them to settle their affairs in their own way.

James Coyne, Thomas Webb, Edward Mochbridge, and James W. Howarth, the Newark dog-fighters, were yesterday arraigned in the Essex Oyer and Terminer, and pleaded not guilty. They were subsequently admitted to bail in $1,000 each, George D. Randall becoming their security.

Two horses and six cows belonging to Jacob Van Nimwagen, of Paterson, were yesterday discovered to have been poisoned with Paris green, large quantities of which had been mixed with feed and placed in the pasturage during the night. One of the horses died, and it is thought that none of the cows can recover. There is no clue to the perpetrators of the outrage.

Coroner Crane was yesterday notified of the suicide in the almshouse at Snake Hill Tuesday of John Brown, one of the inmates. He had been in his early days a criminal, and had served two or three terms in the State Prison for horse-stealing. Tuesday night, while drinking heavily, he went to his room, put around his neck a cord suspended from a hook in the wall, drew his feet up from the floor, and was strangled to death.

The result of the election in the Fourth Ward of Newark for the short term Aldermanship is in doubt, the Republicans claiming 7 majority for Carl F. Seitz, while the Democrats claim 3 majority for Dr. Hickey. It will probably require a recount to settle the matter. It has also been discovered that there is an error in the vote for Freeholder in the Sixth Ward, the returns given to the press not including the Fourth Precinct, in which Mr. Strauss, the Democratic candidate, had a majority of 19, which elects him.

Albert G. Thorpe, an old man, 75 years of age, alighted from a ferry-boat at the Pennsylvania Railroad wharves, in Jersey City, at noon yesterday, and walked toward a train in the depot. When he reached the door of the railroad waiting-room he fell to the ground dead. His friends were notified, and a permit having been granted, the remains were removed to Rahway, where he lived. He was one of the original stockholders of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company. Acute affection of the heart is ascribed as the cause of his sudden death.

A DEFAULTING CITY TREASURER.

The charter of the City of Hoboken requires the Treasurer of that city to deposit the city moneys in a bank to be designated by the Common Council. For many years no attempt was made to enforce a compliance with that provision of the charter. In fact, it was understood that the City Treasurer might divert the income of the city moneys to his own use, his salary being only $500 per annum. Three or four years ago it came to the knowledge of the board that Mr. Kamens, then and now the City Treasurer, had loaned the moneys on insufficient security or was using them in his own business; and he was instructed to deposit the moneys in the First National Bank of Hoboken. His salary was at about the same time increased by act of the Legislature to $2,500 per year. Six months later, a committee of citizens, appointed to investigate the matter, learned that though he had in his hands over $100,000 of the city moneys, he had less than $5,000 on deposit in the bank to the credit of the city. He was informed that he must make good the deficiency at once or the matter would be presented to the Grand Jury. He begged for more time in which to make his accounts good, and it was given to him. The Grand Jury had meanwhile adjourned, and though Mr. Kamens had never made the deposits he had promised to make, the prosecution was dropped. In the face of these facts, Mr. Kamens was last year re-elected City Treasurer. Of late, though he has had large sums of money intrusted to his keeping,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8139. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS

WASHINGTON.

THE COMING SESSION OF CONGRESS.

PROSPECTS OF ITS CONTINUING TILL THE REGULAR SESSION—THE QUESTIONS AND INTERESTS TENDING TO PROLONG THE SESSION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—If one were suddenly transferred from the other side of the world to Washington without any knowledge of the President's proclamation, he would hardly discover from the appearance of the city that Congress was to meet next Monday. This would have been especially true two days ago, and only this evening do the signs of the coming session begin to assume the usual significance of similar events. There is no hurrying around of newspaper correspondents to obtain advance copies of departmental and bureau reports, because none of the annual reports are yet prepared. The announcement that the President has decided to say nothing in his Message of affairs of State, beyond such as concern the appropriations to be asked for, has removed all anxiety and discussion as to the probable contents of that document. The two questions that one hears most frequently asked in a great variety of ways relate to the organization of the House and the length of the special session. Everybody expects that the extra session will last till the regular time for the annual meeting of Congress in December, and that the sessions will be continuous till the final adjournment next Summer. In this case it is predicted that the holiday recess will be unusually long, probably beginning about Dec. 15 and not ending till near the middle of January. Yet it must be noted that a strong feeling exists in favor of appointing only two or three committees now, and devoting the extra session persistently to the subjects to be proposed in the Message, in which case it is claimed that two or three weeks will be a long enough session. It is not generally believed that two months of legislation before December is likely to lead to adjournment next Summer at any earlier date than if Congress did not meet till the usual time; yet the probability is almost equal to a certainty that there will be no intermission between the extra and regular sessions. Among the causes which will force into the extra session business not properly belonging to it are the private bills of all kinds of which members will bring their pockets full, ready to offer at the first call of States. These bills will all preserve their places on the calendar of the House through the entire Congress, precisely as if offered in the regular session, and a majority of the members of the House are each more interested in some private affair of a constituent than in the great affairs of the nation. This influence will urge on the appointment of the committees, and once designated, they will soon have reports ready, and reports will lead to legislation, or at least dicussion, and thus, in one way and another, the extra session will pass on to December. It is very likely that the Tom Scott railroad bill will be introduced, and the appointment of the Railroad Committee urged by that interest, as the composition of this committee will determine the nature of the work before Mr. Scott, and suggest the character of "skilled talent" that will need to be employed, and these things it is desirable for the success of the subsidy should be known as early as possible. The number of patriotic gentlemen who will attempt to confine the session to the business of making appropriations will probably provo to be very small.

The political character of the session is discussed among the members and politicians who have arrived, and no very well defined general opinion is discovered. The most prevalent notion is that party politics will not be greatly displayed, because party questions of much magnitude do not seem likely to arise It is thought that in matters of ordinary administration the desires of the President and his Cabinet will be complied with by both parties, and the Democrats will not seek to obstruct, but rather to aid in running the machinery of the Government successfully. Appropriations will be carefully scrutinized, but will not be cut down for the sake merely of a show of economy. The business of investigation will not be very vigorously pushed.

The Senate has its own private affairs to attend to in the settlement of the disputed elections in Louisiana and South Carolina, and the debate on these may become acrimonious and exciting, and may take the form of attack upon and defense of the President's actions in the South. But in this controversy the House will not become involved. The three great and exciting subjects of the Winter will no doubt be the Tom Scott Railroad bill, the silver and currency question, and civil service appointments. In the first two both houses will have a share; the last belongs to the Senate, and it most certainly involves a contest between the President and that body. There can be no alternative unless, as some delight to predict, the President gives over his attempt to exercise the right to select public officers who are nominated to the Senate for confirmation. The railroad subsidy will have a hard fight, and its prospects of success are sufficient to warrant the enemies of railroad subsidies going immediately on guard. The result of all the attempts to legislate on the currency seem at this date most likely to end in no action whatever, since the cheap money men are badly divided among themselves. The civil service question is expected to arise in its most vital form at once upon the nomination of new officers for the New-York Custom-house. Mr. Conkling, being the only Republican Senator from New-York, through a rule of courtesy prevailing in the Senate, has a right to say whether the nomination of any person to succeed Mr. Cornell as Naval Officer shall be confirmed. Now, if a new Naval Officer should be nominated and Mr. Conkling should plead this privilege, the Senate would have to determine deliberately in the face of the country whether it would cling to that mutual grasp on the patronage which results from one Senator having said to another, Congress after Congress, "If you will vote for my man I will vote for yours." The late President attempted to build up a party in Alabama with Senator Spencer at its head. A very excellent man—Senator Warner—and a good Republican was replaced in the Senate by a useless Democrat. Afterward, when President Grant desired to make Senator Warner Collector of Mobile, the head of the Alabama party which the President had made revolted, pleaded his privileges as a Senator, and the Senate, as mutually bound, rejected the nomination of Warner. Now the question is, shall that mutual bond of the Senate be broken? The question must inevitably be brought forward in several instances very soon, and it is the most vital question of civil service reform. The Constitution and the law require that there shall be a majority of the Senate to confirm or reject a nomination. The Constitution and the law are in fact but dead forms, and the rule is that all nominations are passed upon actually by one Senator, or, at most, two. The President can only succeed in this controversy by nominating officers of such known character and ability that the judgment of candid, honest people will be compelled in their favor. Aside from the three subjects above mentioned, and the discussion in the Senate on the admission of Senators from the South, the session now seems likely to pursue a regular, unexcited course. There is some expectation, however, that a Democrat will offer in the House a resolution approving the President's actions in the South, and if such a resolution should be put in, the effect of it would be watched with some curiosity.

It is reported that Blackburn, of Kentucky, in a speech delivered in Ohio during the recent campaign, expressed the hope that God would not permit Senator Morton to return to his seat in the Senate. One of the Indiana members will call attention to this report immediately after the organization of the House, and introduce a resolution instructing the Committee on Rules to inquire whether this report is true, and, if so, whether Mr. Blackburn is liable to the censure of the House for making use of such language in public by speaking of a member of the Senate.

THE MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

SUBJECTS TO BE SUBMITTED FOR THE ACTION OF CONGRESS—THE DEFICIENCIES IN THE APPROPRIATIONS WHICH ARE TO BE PROVIDED FOR—THE DEPARTMENT BUILDINGS—REPAIRS TO THE PENSION OFFICE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The President's Message to the called session will not be given to the press as usual, in order that it be published simultaneously with the reading of it in the two houses. This course will be pursued because the Message will contain nothing except what relates to the deficiencies in those executive departments which made the extra session necessary. Among the papers to accompany the Message will be a report from the Secretary of War, and estimates for the sum necessary to provide for the Army during the current fiscal year. The Secretary will ask for an appropriation of $31,282,000, which is over $860,000 less than the annual appropriation for the last fiscal year. Among the items is $520,000 to complete the new War Department buildings. The Secretary will urge that this appropriation be made available immediately, because of the insecurity of the present War Department building, and the constant dangers which threaten the valuable records stored in its lofts. For the repair and support of soldiers' cemeteries an appropriation of $180,000 will be recommended. The last Congress failed to make appropriation for this purpose. To continue the revision and publication of the rebel archives the Secretary will ask for $30,000. The deficiency of the Navy Department is about $2,000,000, and that of the Department of Justice about $250,000. Secretary Schurz will ask for $33,000 to repair the damage sustained at the Interior Department by the recent fire. At the regular session the Secretary will recommend, in addition to making the upper stories of present buildings thoroughly fire-proof, the erection of a new wing to extend midway across the court-yard. Such a building would not be visible from the street, and would not, therefore, interfere with the general architectural effect of the buildings. It is intended to have in the proposed new building a sub-story in which all the records of the department not in current use may be stored. Such a building would give the department from 60 to 80 additional rooms, and would furnish ample accommodations for the Pension Bureau, and some other divisions of the Interior Department that are now located, at great expense, in outside and insecure buildings.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

RANDALL'S CHANCES IMPROVING—THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The opponents of Mr. Randall continued their efforts to-day to concentrate upon one of the competing candidates, but received even less encouragement than yesterday, and the opposition may now be fairly said to be broken down. Messrs. Sayler, Cox, and Goode remain in the field, but there is no possible chance for either of them, and it is quite likely Mr. Goode will withdraw before the caucus meets. All indications now point to Mr. Randall's election on the first ballot. Several days ago his strength on the first ballot was estimated in these dispatches at 82. It now looks as if this estimate will be exceeded and that he will receive over 90 votes. This vote, on the first ballot, is thus located to-night by those having charge of his canvass: New-England States, 5; New-York, 7; New-Jersey, 4; Pennsylvania, 9; Delaware, 1; Maryland, 4; Virginia, 3; North Carolina, 7; South Carolina, 2; Georgia, 9; Alabama, 7; Mississipi, 4; Louisiana, 2; Kentucky, 3; Tennessee, 6; Indiana, 2; Illinois, 6; Missouri, 4; Arkansas, 3; Michigan, 1; Florida, 1; Texas, 5; Wisconsin, 1; California, 1; West Virginia, 3; total, 98. This total may vary by reason of the absence of some few members, but it is believed it will not be less than 90. If Mr. Sayler retires before the caucus is convened, Mr. Randall will gain five votes from Ohio. For Clerk, Mr. Caldwell seems to be ahead, and for Doorkeeper Mr. Polk, of Missouri, is thought to have the advantage of his numerous competitors. No doubts are entertained about the election of Mr. Stewart as Postmaster, and Mr. Thompson will receive the unanimous vote of the caucus for Sergeant-at-Arms. Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, of New-York, will not be present at the organization of the House. He has been detained in Paris by the severe illness of his wife, but he expects to sail to-morrow, and will be here about the 23d inst. He is paired on the vote for Speaker in the Democratic caucus with Hon. Van H. Manning, of Mississippi. Mr. Hewitt would have voted for Mr. Randall, and Mr. Manning for Mr. Goode.

The Republican members of the House met to-night, and decided to meet in caucus at 9 o'clock on Monday morning. It is probable that Gen. Garfield will receive the nomination for Speaker.

DENOUNCING THE PRESIDENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The violent denunciations of the President last night by Representatives Sayler, Rice, and Blackburn, in their speeches in response to the Ohio serenade, was the subject of comment among Southern members to-day, a majority of whom deprecate the intemperate utterances of the orators. Senator Hill, of Georgia, to-day called on the President, and directed his attention to the fact that no Southern man, except Blackburn, took part in the proceedings of last night, and assured the President that Blackburn does not represent the sentiments and feelings of the Southern people in this particular. A number of members from the South called on Postmaster-General Key to-day and expressed their displeasure at the speeches of last night.

NOMINATIONS TO OFFICE.

THE NEW-YORK APPOINTMENTS—COLLECTOR, SURVEYOR, AND NAVAL OFFICER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—It was definitely determined to-day at the Cabinet meeting to nominate the following named gentlemen for the principal Customs offices at the Port of New-York: Theodore Roosevelt, Collector; E. A. Merritt, Surveyor, and Maj.-Gen. John C. Robinson, Naval Officer. Gen. Robinson is at present on the retired list of the Army, and if he accepts the Naval Office will relinquish his Army pay, as Major-Gen. Sickles did while serving as Minister at Madrid. Upon retiring from the civil service Gen. Robinson would resume his place on the rolls of the Army. Gen. Robinson entered the military service as Second Lieutenant of the Fifth Infantry, in October, 1839, and was in the Army continously until he was retired for disability, having lost a leg in the Rebellion. He was retired in May, 1869, upon the full rank of Major-General. These nominations will be sent to the Senate next week.

At this time countless numbers of rumors, and even positive assertions, in regard to appointments may be looked for which have no other foundation than this: The enthusiastic supporters of candidates find it a cheap and convenient way of advertising their friends to inform some newspaper man that they have been offered the positions which as yet they have never applied for. It is a very simple thing to announce that an ex-Senator or an ex-Governor has been offered a foreign mission, and the President might see the paragraph and the suggestion might happen to strike him as just the thing. This is the origin of many rumors.

THE SUPREME COURT VACANCY.

GEN. HARLAN, OF KENTUCKY, SAID TO HAVE BEEN AGREED ON BY THE CABINET FOR THE APPOINTMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—It is understood that at the Cabinet meeting to-day it was formally determined to nominate Gen. Harlan, of Kentucky, for the vacant seat on the Supreme Court bench. Members of the Cabinet are very guarded in their replies to questions about this and other nominations. They will not affirm or deny the appointment, and some of them speak of it as a "well-authenticated rumor." It seems reasonably certain that Gen. Harlan has been decided upon for the place.

LOUISVILLE, Ky, Oct. 12.—It is learned that the statement in some of the Washington dispatches that Gen. Harlan did not accept the constitutional amendments is found to be untrue. He made the canvass for Governor in 1871 upon a platform which sustained all the amendments, and in his public speeches in that canvass he urged the people of all parties to sustain and enforce the amendments as essential to the peace of the country and to the perpetuity of republican institutions. No information has been received here indicating certainly the action of the Administration about the Supreme Court Judgeship.

A DEMOCRATIC SLANDER STOPPED.

THE PAY OF THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION APPOINTED BY PRESIDENT GRANT—GARBLING OF THE VOUCHERS EXPOSED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The *Republican* here reprints, this morning, from the Utica *Observer*, some pretended copies of vouchers of the Civil Service Commission appointed by President Grant, of which Mr. George William Curtis was Chairman. These pretended copies read, that for 10 days' service on the commission, Mr. Curtis, Mr. Medill, and others, charged the Government $500. A comparison with the original vouchers shows that the words "ten days" have been interpolated throughout, in the pretended copies. The fact is that $2,000 was designated to each of the commission for compensation and expenses, and that without respect to time of service they might have drawn $2,000 each on the first day of meeting, and it would have been legal. The commission met in June, and had been in session more than 10 days, when the draft of $500 each was made, which was doubtless needed to pay hotel bills and expenses incurred, and prospective bills of the same nature. It does not appear that Mr. Curtis ever drew but $1,200 of the $2,000 to which he was entitled. He gave so much time to the work that the amount drawn could not in any way be regarded in the light of compensation for services, since a large part of it must have been used in necessary traveling and hotel expenses.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

A BELLIGERENT JUDGE—A CLAIM AGENT'S ASSAULT UPON A LAWYER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The day has been celebrated in Washington by two cases of assault. Judge J. W. Wright, whose name will be recollected as the defendant in several suits at St. Louis, New-York, and elsewhere, brought by the Government, in which he was charged with forgery and Indian frauds, and was prosecuted unsuccessfully for several years, attacked ex-Secretary Delano to-day, striking him several times with a cane and inflicting quite a severe wound on the head. Mr. Delano as Secretary of the Interior prosecuted Mr. Wright, in conjunction with the Department of Justice, and the proof was overwhelming. Wright managed, however, in some unknown way to escape conviction. He has threatened vengeance on all his prosecutors, and has executed his threats as to some of them. The frauds charged against him amount to several hundred thousand dollars, and his escape from the numerous suits has been remarkable and mysterious. The second assault was by a claim agent named Ferry upon Judge Jere Wilson, whose speech to the jury in the Witkowski fraud case contained some reflections upon Ferry that he resented by seizing Judge Wilson by the throat. Bystanders prevented any serious damage.

PROFESSIONAL WATERMEN.

TORONTO, Ontario, Oct. 12.—While Wallace Ross was practicing on the bay to-day he ran into a snag, causing a great rent in his boat. The damage can be repaired, but it is probable he will row in a new paper boat. A large number of strangers are in the city to witness the race, which takes place to-morrow. A strong north wind prevailed to-day, and the water was rough

THE INVASION OF TURKEY.

OPERATIONS IN EUROPE AND ASIA.

THE TURKS UNDER MUKHTAR PURSUING THE RUSSIANS—EFFECT OF THE JUNCTION OF OSMAN AND CHEVKET PASHAS—TODLEBEN AT THE HEAD OF THE RUSSIAN STAFF IN BULGARIA.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—There are no further Russian bulletins about the latest operations in Asia, so it must be taken as true that another attack on Mukhtar Pasha has been repulsed. The Russians are also silent about the junction of Chevket Pasha with Osman Pasha, which is reiterated from Turkish sources, and augurs ill for the success of the Russian operations against Plevna, though one correspondent at Bucharest thinks the Russians are so sure of capturing Osman's army that they are very well pleased to get as many Turks into Plevna as possible, so as to make a clean sweep.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 12.—Intelligence has been received at the British Embassy that Mukhtar Pasha is pursuing the retreating Russians.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The *Times'* special states that a private telegram received there confirms the report that Mukhtar Pasha is pursuing the Russians.

The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung's* St. Petersburg correspondent, who is believed to be officially inspired, says probably Gen. Todleben will replace Gen. Nepokoitschitzky at the head of the entire General Staff. The same journal states that a new Russian 7 per cent loan is impending.

The *Daily News'* Bucharest correspondent telegraphs: "I find a more hopeful feeling prevalent, in which I begin somewhat to share. This is caused by reports of impending change in some important commands, including the dismissal of Gen. Levitzky. It is also thought that the privations of the Turks must be greater than those of the Russians."

The *Daily News'* correspondent with the Czarewitch's head-quarters at Dolmyanonaster telegraphs under date of Wednesday as follows: "The severe storm of cold, wind, and rain, which began a week ago, still continues. The camps are literally lakes of mud. All the roads are impracticable except the highway between Biela and Rustchuk. The suffering of the soldiers is indescribable. No preparation has been made for Winter weather, and those who lost their tents and overcoats in the retreat from the Lom, a month since, have not yet been supplied with others."

The *Daily News'* correspondent at Vienna has advices from Gorny-Studen which state that the Czarewitch has declared it impossible to Winter his army in Bulgaria unless Rustchuk or some other fortress previously surrenders.

The *Telegraph's* Shumla dispatch says: "It is stated that Prince Hassan and the Egyptians are to be sent to Varna to relieve the Turkish garrison, who will advance immediately. This is in consequence of the uselessness of the Egyptians in action.

The *Times'* correspondent at Therapia telegraphs that Prince Hassan will arrive at Varna on Saturday evening.

SIDE ISSUES OF THE CONFLICT.

THE REPORTED HUNGARIAN INCURSION INTO WALLACHIA—SERVIA AND TURKEY—THE GESHOFFS.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The second edition of the *Daily News* has a Bucharest dispatch about the reported Hungarian incursion into Little Wallachia. It says that 1,500 men are said to have crossed the frontier in the neighborhood of Turn-Severin. No news of their doings has been received. A Reuter dispatch from Pesth says the news of the Hungarian incursion into Little Wallachia is much doubted there.

VIENNA, Oct. 12.—A special dispatch from Bucharest to the *Political Correspondence* says: "Various unconfirmed reports are current here concerning the Hungarian incursion into Little Wallachia. According to one of these, the report was caused by the consecration of the colors of a Militia battalion at Orsova. Other reports allege that a body of raiders actually crossed the frontier."

BELGRADE, Oct. 12.—Prince Milan has received a note, couched in conciliatory terms, from the Porte, pointing out that the armaments of Servia are prejudicial to the maintenance of good relations, which the Porte greatly desires to preserve.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 12.—The sentence of death passed on the Geshoffs has been commuted to one of exile.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The *Standard's* Bucharest special, dated Friday night, says it is reported that the Hungarian raiders have recrossed the frontier.

The *Daily News'* Bucharest special says: "There can be no doubt that a number of Hungarians really crossed the frontier, but so far nothing is known of their further movements. They appear to be nearly all infantry, and should they advance far they will undoubtedly be captured, and if they resist, be killed or executed as brigands."

The *Times'* Bucharest special says: "The Roumanian Prefect of the Methedintzi district, having gone to Orsova to remonstrate with the authorities, was informed that the greatest service Roumania could do the Austrian Government would be to shoot the intruders. The raiders are former Hungarian Republicans."

AFFAIRS IN THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

REPRESSIVE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT—THE EXPLANATION OF THE EXPULSION OF THE AMERICAN, BEDEL—GAMBETTA'S SENTENCE FOR PLACARDING HIS SECOND MANIFESTO.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—The Duke de Broglie, President of the Council and Minister of Justice, has addressed a circular to the *procureurs généraux*, instructing them to prosecute disseminators of false reports relative to negotiations and alliances between foreign powers in view of possible consequences of the coming elections. This is in consequence of a current rumor of an anti-Clerical alliance between Germany and Italy.

The Duke Decazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, writes to the *Rappel*, censuring it for endeavoring to excite public opinion about the expulsion from France of Bedel, the American. He says: "Bedel displayed great activity in the department of Seine-et-Marne in furthering the election of a candidate hostile to the Government." He also says that "Bedel, in taking an active part in the electoral struggle, and openly manifesting hostility to the Government, has abused our hospitality, and justly brought upon himself the application of article 7 of the Law of the 3d of December, 1849."

M. Gambetta has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $800 for placarding his recent address to the electors of his arrondissement. The printer of the address has been sentenced to 15 days' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $400.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

GEN. GRANT RETURNING TO LONDON—FIRE IN INVERARY CASTLE—RESIGNATION OF THE PRUSSIAN MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Gen. Grant will return to London with his family on Monday next, and will take up his residence at the Bristol Hotel, Burlington Gardens.

A fire occurred at the Duke of Argyll's seat at Inverary Castle, Inverary, Argyllshire. The central tower was gutted. The fire has been extinguished.

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—The *National Zeitung* states that Count Freidrich zu Eulenburg, Minister of the Interior, has resigned. The *Norddeutsch Allgemeine Zeitung* confirms the report of the resignation.

PESTH, Oct. 13.—A fire broke out in the Houses of Parliament during the sitting yesterday, but it was soon extinguished.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs: "Count Freidrick Zu Eulenburg's resignation was caused by a controversy in the Cabinet relative to extension of administrative reforms. Prince Bismark is desirous of limiting these reforms, and the public are indifferent, as the question principally concerns technical details."

HORRIBLE DISCOVERY OF A WIFE.

MURDER AND SUICIDE IN CHICAGO—HOW A HUSBAND FOUND HIS RUNAWAY WIFE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 12.—A terrible tragedy occurred at a boarding-house, No 52 North Wells-street, this afternoon, whereby a man named Joseph W. Gladden, of Oskaloosa, Iowa, ended his own existence and also that of a woman who had come to the house claiming to be his wife. The two had been closeted together some time, when the chamber-maid, in passing the door of their room, heard loud cries, and a moment later was horrified at beholding the woman emerge from the room with her throat cut. She was followed by Gladden, whose throat was also cut, and who fell upon the woman, when both expired. As they were being carried from the building on the way to the Morgue the covering of the woman's face was accidentally lifted, and a bystander, with horror depicted upon his countenance, exclaimed, "My God, that's my wife!" It proved to be so. She had left her husband a short time ago and followed her lover to Chicago. Her husband, whose name is Robert S. Bell, and who is a brakeman on the Iowa Central Railroad, had just arrived in the city searching for her, and was accidentally passing the house when he made the terrible discovery.

RESCUE OF AN AMERICAN CREW.

HEROIC CONDUCT OF A VOLUNTEER BOAT'S CREW FROM A BRITISH BARK.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The United States Consul at Liverpool has transmitted to the Department of State an account of the abandonment at sea of the schooner Loule A. Swett, of Boston, Mass., and the rescue of her master and crew by the British bark Thomas Brocklebank, of Liverpool. The Swett sailed from Accora, on the west coast of Africa, on the 11th of June last for Boston. Encountering rough weather she sprung a leak and became unmanageable. Signals of distress were set on the 10th of August, and the Brocklebank bore down to her assistance. The sea was so rough at the time that the Captain of the Brocklebank did not feel warranted in ordering any of his men to put out in the face of such danger, five of them—Charles Harney, boatswain, Anthony Depsey, Joseph Coarum, Patrick Barry, and Herbert Tiley—volunteered, manned a small boat, and, at the peril of their own lives, heroically rescued the master and crew of the sinking schooner. The men on board the schooner had to jump into the sea to be received and saved by their rescuers, such was the roughness of the sea at the time. The Brocklebank arrived in Liverpool on the 11th of September, with the crew of the American schooner, who were taken in charge by the United States Consul.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12, 1877.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $386,184 02, and from Customs $474,296 16.

The Controller of the Currency intimates that $2,000,000 of additional bank circulation will be issued during the present month.

A large number of Senators and Representatives called at the Executive Mansion this morning, and paid their respects to the President, prior to the meeting of the Cabinet.

A delegation of disabled soldiers, holding positions in the various departments, called upon the President to-day with reference to their interest in the distribution of public patronage.

James M. Turner, Edwards L. Fields, and Henry Ray were to-day each appointed Storekeeper and Gauger for the Fifth District of North Carolina; John Carel, Gauger for the Third District of Wisconsin, and J. B. Cecil and R. S. Harris Gaugers for the Fifth District of North Carolina.

The Controller of the Currency has declared a dividend of 5 per cent. in favor of the creditors of the Ocean National Bank, of New-York City, (payable as soon as the necessary schedules can be compared,) making in all dividends of 90 per cent. in favor of the creditors of the bank.

The following balances were in the United States Treasury to-day at the closing hour: Currency, $16,368,516; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, $8,835,468; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $44,920,000; coin, (including $35,387,800 in coin certificates,) $119,813,554; outstanding legal tenders, $356,914,932.

In reply to many inquiries the Solicitor of the Treasury has issued a circular stating that it is unlawful to use photographs of United States currency and national bank notes for advertising cards, and further, that metal tokens, more or less in likeness of coin, cannot be used for such purpose. The Solicitor adds that no letters patent were ever issued for what is called "greenback advertising," and if letters copyright have ever been granted, it was done inadvertently, and they are illegal and void.

MARINE DISASTERS.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 12.—The schooner Lena Hunter, which arrived to-day from Salem, reports: "On the 8th inst. at 5 P. M., 30 miles southeast of Barnegat, an Eastern built schooner, loaded, of about 300 tons, went down, and another schooner which was near her is supposed to have taken off the crew. Harry Neville, a seaman on the schooner Lena Hunter, fell from the foremasthead overboard on the 9th inst. and was lost."

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 12.—The German bark A. Klockmann, from Malaga, for Pensacola, in ballast, dismasted in a hurricane Sept. 30, was picked up 120 miles from the Passes, and towed to the South-west Pass by the Mallory Line steamer Rio Grande, from Galveston, for New-York. The Rio Grande proceeded on her voyage.

PORT ROWAN, Ontario, Oct. 12.—It is the schooner Eliza R. Turner, not the Eliza White as previously reported, that is ashore at Long Point. She was laden with wheat and was bound from Detroit for Buffalo. Capt. Hearn and Mrs. Scott, the cook, were drowned.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 12.—The schooner Valentine, from Ashtabula, for Detroit, with 485 tons of coal, sprung a leak when off Fairport on Thursday night, and was abandoned by the crew, who reached the shore in safety after being 16 hours on the lake. The Valentine was owned by Capt. Capron, of Conneaut, Ohio, and the cargo by Rhodes & Co., of Cleveland. There is no insurance on the vessel.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN COUNCIL.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 12.—The General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in North America reassembled this morning, Rev. Dr. Krauth in the chair. The morning session was devoted to discussion, participated in by Rev. Drs. Krauth and Seiss. The entire afternoon session was consumed in reading the report of the Committee on Foreign Missions. It embraced a number of interesting letters from missionaries in the field. During the past year the sum of $4,000 was sent out to India. This will meet the deficiency of $500, and also the current expenses of the year, amounting to $3,500. The sum of $1,000 will be sent in advance to meet the expenses of the first quarter of the next year, leaving a balance on hand of $500. This evening a meeting was held in behalf of home missions, and addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Fry and Rev. S. Laird.

A ONE-SIDED FIST FIGHT.

TOLEDO, Oct. 12.—As Alexander Reed, managing proprietor of the Toledo *Blade and Commercial* and Postmaster of this city, was conversing with friends on the street, ex-Postmaster Dowling approached and made an offensive remark, to which Mr. Reed replied that he was not addressing Mr. Dowling, whereupon the latter kicked Mr. Reed, who motioned as if to draw a weapon and then walked toward the Post Office. Mr. Dowling followed, and, seizing him by the beard, struck him several blows in the face, when friends separated them. The affair resulted from bitter feeling engendered by a change in the Postmastership.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 12.—A St. Paul special says the river convention to-day was especially important, on account of its reconsidering yesterday's action in adopting the report of the Committee on Resolutions. The objection to the report was that the sixth resolution gives the indorsement of the convention to the appropriations of the Government for building and repairing the lower river levees, while the convention was called merely to secure the deepening of the channel between St. Paul and St. Louis, and the object, however worthy, if pursued might jeopardize the original scheme. After an exciting debate this resolution was stricken out by vote of 9 to 8. The first resolution was amended so as to petition Congress to deepen the channel from St. Paul, instead of St. Anthony, southward. The report was then adopted. A resolution was also adopted pledging the sympathy of the members with the plan for Government aid for the levees on the lower river. Resolutions were also adopted recognizing the benefits to navigation by the Government dredge-boats, and asking that they be supported, and requesting trade in the Mississippi Valley to unite in bringing the recommendations of the convention to the attention of Congress. The convention then adjourned sine die.

THE HOSTILE INDIAN BANDS.

WHAT TO DO WITH THE NEZ PERCES—THE RETURNED DELEGATION AT RED CLOUD AGENCY—NO TROUBLE APPREHENDED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The disposition to be made of the Nez Percés Indians under Chief Joseph, who surrendered to Gen. Miles, has been the subject of correspondence between the War and Interior Departments, and the matter will be further considered and determined by the Cabinet. The general practice of the Government heretofore has been to assign captured Indians to such reservations as might be selected for them, with only two exceptions—one being in the case of the captured Modocs, where several were hanged, and other members of the tribe were scattered among other Indians, so as to break up the tribal relations of that band. The other exception was in the case of the captured Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, and Comanches, who are now confined at Fort Marion, Fla. The captured Nez Percés number about 350, including men, women, and children. About 160 of this number are fighting men.

RED CLOUD AGENCY, Oct. 11.—The Indian delegation arrived safely this evening, and reported their visit to Washington as satisfactory. The Indians at the agency are anxiously awaiting a report from their chiefs. No trouble is anticipated. The official record kept by the military authorities at Camp Robinson show that during the year past 900 warriors have surrendered and 40 left the reservation without permission.

CONTROVERSY OVER A PRIEST'S ESTATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 12.—A singular will case has been on trial this week at the Middlesex County Superior Court, and was concluded yesterday afternoon. Father Duffy, who for several years had been the Catholic priest at Portland, in that county, died last year. Shortly before his death he made his will, which was executed by a Portland lawyer named McQuillian, devising some $20,000 to the Catholic parish and a few legatees. The residue, amounting to about $25,000, was given to the heirs at law. McQuillian placed the will in an office desk and went to the Philadelphia Exhibition. During his absence Father Duffy died. On his return he could not find the will, and has never found it. The heirs at law stepped in, of course, for a divison under the statute. McQuillian, however, knowing and remembering the contents of the will, made a copy from memory, and upon this instrument the church and those to whom special devises were made went into court, claiming all that the original will provided for them, and obtained the services of Judge McManus, of this city, and Hon. Daniel Chadwick, of Lyme, as counsel. The heirs at law were represented by Judge Kelly, of New-York, and Hons. L. Warner & Colliff, of Middletown. The jury failed to agree, standing six for the plaintiffs and six for the defendants, so that a new trial must be had unless a settlement is made, which is not probable.

INSURANCE MATTERS IN HARTFORD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 12.—The Special Insurance Commission has examined all the assets, excepting real estate, of the several life insurance companies in this city, excepting the Ætna and Connecticut General, and is now examining the former. In about four weeks more this part of the examination will be closed. Mr. Cleveland, of the commission, has been in the Western States for a month past, arranging for an appraisal of real estate in that section, and will be back probably to-morrow. It is understood that arrangements have been made to have these appraisals made by the Insurance Departments of the several States at the expense of the companies. It will be impossible for the commission to make a valuation of policies in order to make up the liabilities in full season to report to the Legislature, which meets in January, and it is probable that the valuation of the department will be accepted.

TWEED'S CONFESSION.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 12.—Attorney-General Fairchild, who is in this city conducting an examination of the charges against C. W. Avery, Canal Superintendent, on being interviewed declined to make any statement concerning the manner in which the New-York *Herald* procured Tweed's statement. He declared that Tweed's story that the supplemental statement was made because Bigelow and Fairchild wanted information concerning his relations with the Erie and New-York Central Roads, and with Hoffman, Weed, and the election of the Court of Appeals Judges, was untrue. The Attorney-General did not particularize in relation to any one; he simply insisted that Tweed should give up all he had and tell all he knew.

NAVY AND ARMY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Passed Assistant Engineer Robert B. Hine is detached from duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering on the 30th inst., and ordered to the Powhatan, at Hampton Roads.

Passed Assistant Engineer Theophilus Cook is detached from the Powhatan and placed on waiting orders.

A general court-martial is appointed to meet at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, on the 15th inst., for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it. The following is the detail of the court: Major E. Said, Twentieth Infantry; Surgeon E. B. White; First Lieuts. L. M. O'Brien, Seventeenth Infantry; H. R. Brinkerhoff, Fifteenth Infantry, and Daniel Robinson, Seventh Infantry; Second Lieut. G. R. Spencer, Nineteenth Infantry; Capt. D. M. Lee, Sixth Infantry, Judge Advocate of the court.

Assistant Inspector-General Lieut.-Col. Roger Jones is detailed to inspect certain clothing at the Philadelphia Depot Quartermaster's Department.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 12.—Two deaths occurred at Fernandina to-day and five new cases. Col. Liberty Billings is one of the dead. Drs. Herndon, of Savannah; Simmons, of Charleston, and Van Tuyl, of Jacksonville, are among the sick at Fernandina. Dr. Whitehurst, of Key West, arrived to-day.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Oct. 12.—The yellow fever is on the decrease. There are now 21 cases under treatment, but all are convalescing. The yellow fever at this place in no way affects the railroad connections between Augusta, Savannah, and Charleston. Passenger trains run between Augusta and Beaufort Station, but no intercourse is had with the infected district. Provisions are scarce.

THE OWEGO ROWING REGATTA.

OWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 12.—The single-scull race which is to take place here on Wednesday, Oct. 17, promises to be a great rowing event. Courtney and Riley are here, and are well pleased with the course. Johnson has telegraphed that he will arrive Saturday evening. Luther, of Pittsburg, is expected to arrive Monday. In addition to the grand contest there is to be an amateur race, for which Larman, of Union Springs; Sandway, of Rochester; McLafferty, of Watkins, and Eldred, of Auburn, are already entered. Other entries are expected, and the race will probably have to be rowed in heats.

THREE CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 12.—Last Tuesday night the house of Hal Anderson, colored, at Bradin's Station, Haywood County, was burned. Three children perished, and a fourth was so badly burned that it will doubtless die. The children were alone in the house at the time.

A COLORED DEMOCRAT IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—This evening, for the first time in the history of the Democratic Party of this city, a colored man—H. W. Johnson—presided over its convention.

ANXIOUS TO FIGHT A DUEL.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 12.—E. R. Allen and L. B. O'Brien, of Allendale, S. C., came here to fight a duel. They were arrested, and gave bonds to keep the peace.

A RAILWAY SEIZED.

QUEBEC, Oct. 12.—A seizure has been issued here upon the Levis and Kennebec Railway on behalf of the English bondholders.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 12.—The liabilities of Russell, Lewis & Co. are reported at from $220,000 to $250,000; assets, $75,000.

THE FEDERAL JUDICIARY.

PROPOSED BILL OF SENATOR DAVIS.

A

COAL MINING TROUBLES.

A BITTER FEELING AT SCRANTON.

ATTEMPT OF EMPLOYERS TO CONTROL THEIR OWN BUSINESS—THE STRIKING ELEMENT STIRRED TO ITS LOWEST DEPTHS—A STRONG FORCE OF MILITARY PRESENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 12.—The attempt of the Lackawanna Coal and Iron Company to put their Pine Brook shaft in operation, in opposition to the will of the strikers, has awakened a very bitter feeling on the part of the miners, and created an intense excitement in the community generally. So far the experiment cannot lay claim to anything like success, the number of men and boys going into the mine to-day exceeding those reporting on duty yesterday by only six or eight. That the striking element has been stirred to its lowest depths, and is ready for almost any daring venture, was evidenced this afternoon, when some 500 or 600 excited men, women, and boys, assembled in the vicinity of the shaft to see the "blacklegs," as the working men are termed, come out of the mine and return home. The shaft has since yesterday been protected by a detachment of military from the First Regiment of Volunteers, three month's exigency men, recently raised for special duty, and the arrangements were such as to preclude the possibility of a large gathering in very close proximity to the property. Every one was obliged to keep on the move, and it was at once apparent that no outbreak could take place to-day. But here and there on the route which the obnoxious miners were obliged to take on their way home were groups of exasperated strikers not under restraint of the men on guard, and such hootings, hisses, and cries as greeted the men who were leaving work could be heard nowhere but in a mining community stirred up to an open revolt. No violence was offered to any one, however, and the apprehensions felt in the city this morning that a wild scene of commotion would be witnessed before night were not realized, for with the disappearance of the men who had labored for their bread during the day also moved out of sight those who had been munching the crust of idleness, and the streets of the city are as quiet to-night as if no great problem in the present strike was in process of solution. It is by no means safe, however, to predict that to-morrow is to be as peaceful in its results, or that the spirit of the strikers has been weakened or even dampened by the fact that some two dozen of their number have broken away from them. The fight is as stubborn as ever, and it will take several days yet to determine whether or not the wedge now being driven by Mr. Scranton is to be powerful enough to split up the miners' strike in this part of Luzerne County. Scenes of trouble may yet ensue, and the situation is on all sides regarded as very critical.

An interview with Mayor McKune this evening furnishes assurances that the city is well provided with means to promptly suppress any and all resorts to turbulence. The military force now on duty here is the Thirteenth United States infantry, one battery, a portion of the State Volunteers, and the fine battalion of city soldiers recently formed. To-morrow reinforcements will arrive from below, and Scranton will be fully garrisoned. The Mayor remarked that the recent acts of incendiarism in this city had given the strike a phase which no previous occurrence of the kind had ever presented. Heretofore the men on strike have never interfered with mine property beyond an attempt to stop the pumps, and there is no record of a breaker ever having been injured by strikers. His Honor seemed to be impressed with the idea that everything will blow over in a few days. The foundation for this belief is not so apparent when the public pulse is consulted. There is a grave apprehension throughout the city that Mr. Scranton's experiment is fraught with much danger to the public peace, although he may be able to demonstrate at last in this country employers have the right to control their own business, and that the Government is powerful enough to protect men who are inclined to labor. These are the principles to be established at the Pine Brook shaft, and the whole of the new trouble among the miners is thus given in a nutshell. Some of the smaller operators propose to follow the lead of the Coal and Iron Company and try to open their mines under the protection of the military. The situation will assume something like definiteness by Monday.

PITTSON, Penn., Oct. 12.—The miners of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company to-day refused by vote to resume mining without an advance in wages.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

SIXTH DAY OF THE TRIENNIAL CONVENTION—THE FREE CHURCH ASSOCIATION—CHANGING THE RUBRIC.

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—The sixth day of the Episcopal General Convention opened with the regular morning service, and at 10:15 o'clock the business meeting was called, with the President in the chair. Rev. Dr. Cole, of Wisconsin, presented a petition from the Free Church Association and others, urging upon the convention the propriety and importance of enacting a canon amending an existing canon, to prohibit the consecration of churches in which pews or permanent sittings are sold. It was urged in support of this application that the best interests of the Church demanded a recognition of the principles: First, that churches should be so free and open that all might worship in them; second, that in them there should exist no distinctions on account of social position, and above all, that when churches are consecrated to Almighty God they should be wholly and unreservedly free. Referred to the Committee on Canons. The proposed amendment to the constitution in relation to the lectionary was made the order of the day for 12 o'clock, on Monday next.

A resolution that the house adjourn sine die Oct. 22 was placed on the calendar.

The order of the day was next taken up. It was the resolution for the appointment of a joint committee of seven Bishops, seven Presbyters, and seven laymen to examine and report what changes are needed, if any, in the Rubric and Book of Common Prayer, that there may be no contradiction in the services, no ambiguity and no differences of interpretation. The whole matter was referred to the Committee on Prayer Book. A resolution that deputies from missionary districts be entitled to the full privileges in the house was referred to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments. Mr. Judd presented a preamble reciting certain appeals for unity made at the Lambeth Convocation in 1867, and the following resolution, which was referred to a committee of seven:

That the next convocation be respectfully requested to provide for the publication or arranging in some accessible and intelligible form, of the creeds of the undisputed Churches of Christendom.

The discussion of the shortening of the morning and evening services was next taken up.

Mr. Montgomery, of Central New-York, was the first speaker. He said it was common when a third service was to be held in the evening on the same day not to use the prescribed form of service. It was common, too, where there was no preacher who could neither read nor write or who knew nothing of the Episcopal service, to shorten the service to meet the exigencies of the occasion. It was not proposed to change the prayer-book nor the services in any material part. When the prayer-book and liturgy were adopted people were much differently circumstanced. There was no need of carrying it aggressively into a country where the Church was established, but in this country it was absolutely necessary that a change should be made to meet changed circumstances.

Dr. Beardsley opposed the amendment. He thought it unwise to open the door to indefinite and continuous changes. He did not believe in changing an organic law of a church. He was not opposed to a shortened morning and evening service, but he was opposed to changing an organic law to accomplish this. He wanted the house to act in a conservative way.

Hon. Hamilton Fish was the next speaker. He felt bound to vote against the measure in the form in which it was presented. The Diocese of New-York had voted against it. He thought the amendment proposed struck at the stability and sacredness of the Book of Common Prayer. He did not believe that the Church in this country was prepared to agree to the anchorage of ages by a temporary expedient. The action of the previous convention of 1874 was taken during its last days, and when the convention had thinned out. He believed in a shorter form of service for ordinary week-days, but not for Sundays and holy days. He thought the same end could be accomplished by an expression of the convention in regard to the use of the prayer-book and not in relation to its change of form. Should the house reject the amendment, he had a resolution in conformity with the action of the convention of 1874, which he thought would attain the end desired and be acceptable to all. He appealed to the house not to lay violent hands on the prayer-book.

It was decided to take the vote upon this question at 11:45 A. M. to-morrow.

The convention reassembled in the afternoon, and the Committee on Deaconesses submitted the following provision, through Rev. Dr. Huntington, of Massachusetts:

Women of devout character and proved fitness may be set apart by any Bishop of the Church for the work of Deaconesses or Sisters, according to such forms as shall be thought best by the House of Bishops. The duties proper of Deaconesses or Sisters are declared to be the care of the Lord's poor and sick, education of the young, religious instruction of the neglected, and work of moral reformation. No woman shall be set apart to the work of Deaconess or Sister until she shall be 25 years of age, unless the Bishop, for special reasons, shall determine otherwise, but in no case shall the age be less than 21 years; it being further provided that no woman shall be so set apart until she shall have laid before the Bishop testimonials specifying that she possesses such characteristics as in the judgment of the persons testifying fit her for at least one of the branches of duty above declared. Such testimonials shall be signed by one Presbyter of this Church, and by five lay communicants, of whom two shall be men and three women. The Bishop shall also satisfy himself that the applicant has had all adequate preparation for her work, both technical and religious, which preparation shall have covered a period of at least five years. A Deaconess or Sister shall not work officially in a diocese without express authority in writing of the Bishop of that diocese, nor shall she exercise her office among people of any parish except with permission and under oversight of the Minister thereof. A Deaconess or Sister shall not take any vow of perpetual obligation as regards her office, and may at any time resign the same to the ecclesiastical authority from which she received it; but having once resigned her office she shall not be reappointed unless in the judgment of the Bishop such resignation was for weighty cause. A Deaconess or Sister may be transferred from one diocese to another upon the request of the Bishop of the diocese to which she was transferred. The Constitution and rules for home government of any institution for training Deaconesses or Sisters, or of any community in which said Deaconesses or Sisters are associated, shall have the sanction in writing of the Bishop of the diocese in which such institution or community exists. Books of devotion and forms of worship used in such institution or community shall have like sanction, and shall be in harmony with the usages of this Church and the privileges of the Book of Common Prayer. Referred to the Committee on Canons.

The debate upon the amendment to the Constitution in relation to shortening the forms of the services was continued.

Judge Sheffery, of Richmond, Va., opposed the amendment as a short-hand system of worshiping the Lord. He would perhaps have yielded his assent to a change in the service for exceptional occasions and exceptional peoples, but he would not consent to such an amendment for the whole Church.

Mr. McConnell, of Louisiana, opposed the amendment on the ground that the proposed change was unconstitutional, and was not needed.

A communication was received from the House of Bishops announcing that that house had concurred in the permission for the formation of a new diocese in Virginia.

A report was read from the Committee on Canons relating to clergymen who have severed their connection with the Church for other than reasons affecting their moral standing.

At 4:30 P. M. an adjournment was taken until to-morrow morning.

GEORGE W. BLUNT'S DEFENSE.

A GENERAL DENIAL OF COMMISSIONER FERRIS' CHARGES—HOW THE MONEY RAISED BY THE COMMISSIONERS FOR LICENSING SAILORS' BOARDING-HOUSES WAS SPENT.

The report of Mr. James J. Ferris concerning the management by Mr. George W. Blunt of the business of the Board of Commissioners for Licensing Sailors' Boarding-houses excited in the breast of the Pilot Commissioner the deepest indignation. Mr. Blunt, however, handed a reporter of THE TIMES a slip containing his answer to Mr. Ferris' charges, which was as follows:

The law creating the Board for Licensing Sailors' Boarding-houses passed in 1866. It organized, but I knew nothing of it. In December, 1873, I was chosen to represent the Marine Society. At the first meeting of the board I was chosen President and a Secretary and an outdoor inspector appointed. The law was revised. I went into court and got a verdict against those resisting it, and the remainder took out licenses, which were only granted after a personal inspection of the premises by myself, the Inspector, or the Secretary. Mr. Ferris says there has been but one regular meeting of the board since I was elected. The minutes show that there were four meetings in 1874. Notices were sent regularly to the members the first Tuesday of each month for eight other meetings; but there was no quorum. Finding they did not attend, they were discontinued by mutual consent, and to be only called when business required. There was a regular meeting in January, 1875, and in January, 1876, at which full reports were made to the board. The last annual meeting was in January, 1877.

Mr. Ferris also says:

"*Second*—That no member of the board has ever personally inspected, visited, or examined the condition of boarding-houses in the keepers of which licenses have been granted; that from 1875 up to the present time, by and with the consent of his colleagues members of the board (as the President himself informs me) Mr. Blunt has constituted himself the whole board." This is false. I never said so. I have visited sailors' boarding-houses myself, and in no instance has a license been granted except on the report of the Inspector of the board; and in one case I have before me the report of the Board of Health was required before I would grant the license. The law allows but $1,500 for enforcement. These are rent, lawyers' fees, salaries, &c., and in no case has this amount been exceeded. So much for fat salaries.

He says no prosecutions have been had for causes other than the non-payment of fees. My answer is that in two instances we have such prosecutions been had, both to punish the keeping of sailors' boarding-houses in connection with brothels, one of which failed, and in the other the defendant went to prison for four months. In no case has any person been knowingly allowed to keep a sailors' boarding-house in connection with a disreputable place. As to going into a crusade against brothels, that is the business of the Police authorities, and as they have failed to suppress them, it is idle to expect this board to do so. In no case either has any distressed or shipwrecked sailor applied for assistance without obtaining it to the fullest extent needed. After Mr. Ferris was chosen a Commissioner by the Ship-owners' Association, he called with his certificate to the office. I had the books prepared, and directed that he should see the books of the minutes of the society. Since he was chosen I have tried to get the board together, but the illness of the lamented F. K. Meyers, who has since died, the indisposition of another Commissioner, and the unwillingness of one to meet with Mr. Ferris has prevented my doing so. The board since I have been at its head have settled many disputes with sailor landlords and sailors, have obliged deserters to rejoin their vessels, and I think has done good.

Mr. Blunt would not explain the difficulty of getting the board together more explicitly than he had done by the above statement, nor would he say who it was that refused to meet Mr. Ferris. He also refused to say how the money raised was expended, as it was a "matter between the board and the Legislature." When asked if it were necessary to rent rooms for the meeting of the board, or whether they were held in the rooms of the Pilot Commissioners, he only said, "That's my business." For further information concerning the board, he referred to the records in the County Clerk's office. He did not think there was any impropriety in his administering alone the business of the board when the other members could not be brought together.

The records referred to as being in the County Clerk's office it is learned that the Board of Commissioners for Licensing Sailors' Boarding-houses consists of George W. Blunt, President, representing the Marine Society; C. C. Duncan, Chamber of Commerce; J. K. Meyers, (deceased,) Board of Underwriters; Dana Wells, counsel, Port Society; Nathaniel Briggs, Seamen's Fund Society; James J. Ferris, Ship-owners' Association. There were employed by the board Mr. Nash, Secretary, who is also Secretary of the Board of Pilot Commissioners, and Capt. Conway, Outdoor Agent, who is also Outdoor Agent of the Pilot Commissioners. The money received and spent in four years was used as follows:

1874.	
Paid to President Blunt	$323 44
Out-door Agent Conway	276 66
Secretary Nash	413 33
Counsel	300 00
To distressed sailors	9 00
Income from licenses	1,435 00
Expenses	1,435 00
1875.	
President's salary	$710 76
Secretary Nash	385 00
Out-door Agent Conway	342 00
To distressed sailors	42 73
Total expenditures	1,536 00
Total receipts	1,537 00
1876.	
President's salary	$350 00
Secretary Nash	425 00
Out-door Agent Conway	373 33
Counsel	100 00
Distressed sailors	Nothing.
Total income	1,727 00
Expenses	1,496 30
Balances	$230 70

The law under which the board act was passed in March, 1866, and was entitled "An act for the better protection of seamen." It provides that all sailor boarding-house keepers shall have licenses for a year unless they are sooner revoked. The board may, upon satisfactory evidence of the disorderly character of a house, revoke the license. Twenty dollars is to be paid for each license, and the amount received in this way in each year, after deducting the actual expenses of such board, incurred in the transaction of business—which must not exceed $1,500—shall be applied for the relief of shipwrecked sailors and destitute seamen. There is no provision for the payment of salaries.

A MUSICAL COMPLIMENT.

A pleasant compliment was paid last evening to Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Nash, of No. 117 East Forty-sixth-street, on the occasion of their arrival in town after a sojourn of some duration at Martha's Vineyard. It took the shape of a serenade by Crook's Amateur Band, a collection of musical talent of very conspicuous merit. This band was organized about five years ago, and is at present under the leadership of Mr. George Wiegand, an accomplished musician and a composer of talent. It comprises about 40 pieces, but last night its forces were considerably augmented. Its members are exclusively amateurs, and they play solely for amusement or for the sake of cultivating their art. The serenade in which the band was engaged last night was begun between 10 and 11 o'clock. The musicians were accompanied by a number of friends, most of whom enjoy the privileges of honorary membership, and the music, of course, brought together many outside spectators. A large calcium light illumined the proceedings. The programme included selections from "Der Freischutz" and "Pique Dame," the "Morton Commandery Quickstep," the composition of Mr. Wiegand, the "Amicitia March," also by the leader; "The Sweet By and By," "Happy Be Thy Dreams," and the appropriate "Auld Lang Syne."

RELEASE OF THE STEAMER ENGLAND.

The steamer England, of the National Line, which was recently seized by United States Marshal Payn under a libel for her condemnation in the silk smuggling fraud cases, was appraised yesterday at $325,000, and was shortly afterward released on a bond given by the steam-ship company, with the additional personal suretyship of Mr. F. W. J. Hurst, the Manager of the line. On the 17th inst., counsel for the defendants criminally charged in the silk smuggling cases are to give notice of what course they intend to pursue, and on the following day the matter of the civil proceedings against the previously bonded steamer Denmark, of the National Line, is to be called on in the United States District Court.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE INDEPENDENT GERMANS.

RESOLUTIONS DENOUNCING THE ACTION BOTH OF THE REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTIONS—A STATE TICKET NOMINATED.

A meeting of the German-American Independent Citizens' Committee was held last evening at Beethoven Hall, Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer presiding. In calling the meeting to order, Mr. Ottendorfer reviewed briefly the political situation, and stated that in his opinion neither of the tickets at present in the field would meet with public approval.

The following preamble and resolutions were then read:

Whereas, In view of the lamentable failure of the Republican and Democratic Parties of this State, as expressed in their respective conventions, to express the will and sentiments of the people, and the Independent German-American Citizens' Association of the City and County of New-York, we deem it our duty to express our regret and disappointment at the lack of wisdom and patriotism which characterized the proceedings of these conventions, and the principles embodied in their respective platforms.

Whereas, The Republican Convention has not only ignored and passed over in silence the laudable efforts of the Administration for the restoration of harmony among the various sections of the country and the attempted civil service reform, but has by implication refused to rise above a mere party level, and has inaugurated a hostile opposition to the system of reform which has been hailed as the beginning of a better era, and as the commencement of an epoch of purity in politics and higher aspirations in public government.

Whereas, The Republican Convention of the State of New-York, in surrendering without condition to the will and dictation of one or more party leaders, has made it impossible for the independent citizen and reform voter who supported Governor Tilden to indorse the action of that convention by voting for its entire ticket.

Whereas, The Democratic Convention has even excelled its sister convention by its submission to the dictates not of a party leader, but of a leader of a faction, and has handed over not only the City of New-York, but the Empire State to the absolute rule of the chief of Tammany Hall, with the possible contingency of impressing the same rule upon the future national convention; it has thus allied itself with the enemies of reform, with the old Canal and Tweed Rings, and has virtually decided to oppose the principles inaugurated under the administration of Samuel J. Tilden, and to hand over the City and State to a pack of robbers and perjurers, and to the most dangerous elements of society; therefore

Resolved, That we accept the situation, and enter our solemn protest against the workings of both conventions, and do so by rejecting some of their nominees and selecting only such as in our opinion will come nearest the expectations of that class of our people which cannot be intimidated by the party lash or the outcries of demagogues.

Resolved, That we confidently believe that our selection of candidates will meet with the approval and support of a number of our fellow citizens so large as to insure the election of our ticket. Such an election would be an effectual victory of the people over the autocrats and an earnest of our protest against political dictation and Ring candidates.

Resolved, That the German-American Independent Citizens' Association of the City and County of New-York present to their fellow-citizens the following ticket, and charge their Executive Committee to make such arrangements as will enable the voters to cast their vote on the day of election for it:

For Secretary of State—John C. Churchill.
For Controller—Frederick D. Alcott.
For Treasurer—William L. Bostwick.
For Attorney-General—Grenville Tremain.
For State Engineer—Horatio Seymour, Jr.

After some discussion the resolutions were adopted. It was then decided to hold the primaries on Tuesday next, the County Convention on the 18th, the Senatorial and Aldermanic Conventions on the 22d, and the Assembly Conventions on the 23d inst.

THE NINTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION AT NYACK REVIEWED.

A prominent Democrat of Westchester County was met on Thursday by a TIMES reporter, when the the following conversation too place:

Reporter—Were you at the Senatorial Convention at Nyack?

Answer—Convention! I went to attend a convention, but found it a riot.

Reporter—What are the exact facts about it?

Answer—Well I have been a Democrat for over 40 years; I know the people of Rockland, Putnam, and Westchester Counties, and have myself been elected to office by the Democratic Party. I am bound to say that the party was never so degraded as it was by that convention. Any man who would accept a nomination procured by such means is totally unfit to hold an office if elected. When the convention assembled, and up to the time of the fight, it was clear that Johnson and Purdy had more strength than Lathers. The only way the latter got them was for the Lathers men to get up a row and procure a recess so that Lathers could get in his fine work. Alderman Purroy was equal to the emergency. I saw him walk 25 feet in front of the Chairman's desk, and without provocation or warning, brutally assault a fellow-delegate in his seat. His brother Joe jumped over several seats, and with Micky Berry and two or three other men, all of whom hold offices under your City Government, "heeled" for the Alderman. The convention was, of course, at once broken up, and a two hours' recess was taken to enable the honorable Alderman and his "heelers" to give bail. As soon as this order took place I pronounced that Purdy and Johnson were beaten. I was right.

While the Alderman was putting in his bail, Col. Lathers' other friends were putting in "substantial" arguments to the delegates. After the nomination every good Democrat went away disgusted with the proceedings and the nominee.

Reporter—What are Col. Lathers' prospects for election?

Answer—He has none at all.

Reporter—Will you vote for him?

Answer—I have been a Democrat, as I said, for 40 years, and never perpetrated a ticket. I want to see the Ninth Senatorial District represented by a Democrat, but when you ask me to vote for a man who waved the Palmetto flag over his house at New-Rochelle during the dark days of the rebellion; for a man who tried to get elected a Senator in South Carolina on a rebel ticket, and failing in that went to Massachusetts and tried to get elected to Congress from the Pittsfield District; who has never held an office in Westchester County, and is unknown and untried; who received his nomination by mob violence, and who thinks that John Kelly can dictate to Westchester Democrats, I say that no Democrats whom they shall have for Senator, you ask me too much. I can't vote for him, and there's a thousand like me.

Reporter—What will be the result?

Answer—Judge Robertson will take the Republican nomination—the bosses will force it on him, and it will not be known that Lathers is running. Excuse me now, for I must catch the train for the County Convention at White Plains.

THE CITY REPUBLICANS.

ORGANIZING FOR THE FALL CAMPAIGN—INDORSING THE STATE TICKET AND THE PLATFORM ADOPTED AT ROCHESTER.

The Twentieth Assembly District Republican Association met last evening at Brevoort Hall, on East Fifty-fourth-street, ex-Judge Dittenhoefer in the chair. After the presentation of a large number of proposals for membership, the following resolution was presented for adoption by a member in reference to the subject introduced by Mr. Curtis at the Rochester Convention:

Resolved, That as Republicans we gladly recognize in Rutherford B. Hayes a man elected to high office who has proved true to the pledges made by him before election, and who has faithfully fulfilled the promises contained in his letter of acceptance; we gladly recognize his patriotism and commend his efforts in the restoration of peace to the Union, and for the correction of abuses in the civil service; we shall greet with satisfaction a prompt and vigorous prosecution of the policy thus initiated.

Upon motion it was referred to the Executive Committee without debate. The President then appointed the following gentlemen to the vacancies caused by resignations in obedience to President Hayes' order: Finance Committee, Hon. Jacob Hess and Solon B. Smith; Committee on Admissions, James Bryan. Resolutions were next adopted indorsing the nominees of the Rochester Convention and pledging to them the hearty support of the Republicans of the district. Mr. William A. Darling urged the necessity for all true citizens, irrespective of party, joining hands to wrest the City Government from the hands of Tammany Hall, and to defeat the designs of that organization of apportioning the districts of the City so as to secure Democratic representation, and of uniting to secure a representation of the 60,000 Republicans of the Metropolis in the shape of a Board of Aldermen that would abolish the sinecures of the present régime, reduce John Kelly's enormous salaries, and give labor to the working men by means of the savings thus made. The speaker was followed by ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, who urged that all differences of opinion upon the questions of the national policy be laid aside for the time being, so that all voters might unite for the triumphant election of the State ticket and of the local ticket to be opposed to the nominees of Tammany Hall. In concluding, he reminded the Republicans of the district that now, as Federal officers had retired from the association, they would have an opportunity of showing that its election work could be carried on without contributions from the old sources. The meeting adjourned at the conclusion of his remarks, and a private session of the Executive Committee was held.

There was a full attendance of the members of the Fourteenth Assembly District Republican Association last evening at No. 96 Third-avenue. Mr. John Harris Brady presided. Mr. Joseph C. Pinckney, on behalf of the Committee on Nominations, reported it was their opinion that the Chairman should appoint a committee to draw up a ticket for County nominations, to be voted for at the district primary meeting to be held next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. The following members were named: George McKee, Carl Schwedler, Joseph C. Pinckney, William Kirk, Francis E. Kench, Andrew Coale, George Hughes. Resolutions were afterward passed indorsing the State ticket and the platform adopted by the Rochester Convention. Eighteen new members signed the roll, and 20 names were proposed for membership, after which the meeting adjourned.

The usual monthly meeting of the Eighteenth Assembly District Republican Association, Bernard Biglin President, was held last evening at No. 453 Fourth-avenue. Mr. Biglin presided. The business done was mainly of a routine character, such as receiving reports of committees, propositions for membership, signing of the roll by new members, &c. The association is in an exceptionally healthy condition, financially and numerically. A resolution was offered, and unanimously adopted by the meeting, heartily indorsing the candidates placed in nomination by the Rochester Convention, and recommending them to the support of every citizen desiring the success of the Republican Party.

WHAT SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS MEAN.

WHY THEY "INDORSE" THE PRESIDENT'S SOUTHERN POLICY—IT IS ONLY TO DIVIDE THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND REGAIN CONTROL OF THE GOVERNMENT.

If any Northern Republican, not willfully blind, fails to see what the Democrats, and especially the Southern, ex-rebel portion of the Democratic Party, mean when they say they "accept" and "indorse" the Southern policy of President Hayes, the following brief extract from a speech delivered by Hon. Thomas S. Bocock, of Virginia, at Lynchburg on the 8th inst., may serve to open his eyes. We quote from the Lynchburg *Virginian's* report. He said:

"I, like Col. Withers, am a firm member of the Conservative Party. Like him I think Mr. Tilden was defeated by fraud of the Presidency, but I regard with extreme gratification the surprising fact that Mr. Hayes is marching straight forward in carrying out Democratic principles, and while he continues to do so I think we should sustain him. Our true policy is to put a wedge in the Republican Party and split it. They understand this danger, and, therefore, in my opinion, the Republicans rejoice at the cry of 'a solid South' because they can make that an appeal to the passions and prejudices of the North. Mr. Greeley said to me, two years before his death, in a conversation at St. Louis, that he was disappointed in the working of the great scheme of his life, the emancipation of the slaves. He said the miserable men who had come down South to prey upon the people had disgusted him. We have Mr. Greeley as our candidate for President because of his liberal sentiments toward the South, and we did right. We made great headway by that course. If we had then insisted upon a Southern man, any one except such a liberal Northern man as Greeley, we should have seen the Republican Party sweep the country and install Mr. Hayes by a real and not a fraudulent majority. History teaches the wisdom of dividing the army of the enemy. See the case of John Tyler. When he made overtures to the Democrats, did they reject him? No, they said come along, and at the next election, with little James Polk, they swept the country and defeated the great History of the West. English history illustrates the same truth. For 40 years the Tory Party held sway, but Canning, an old Tory, recognized the advance of Whig principles. The Whig Party, with Russell, took him by the hand, and the Whigs came into power. And so of Hayes. I wish you people could have heard the eulogy which his Secretary of State, Mr. Evarts, when in Lynchburg, passed upon Virginia, her glorious history, her illustrious statesmen, her eminent lawyers. He said Virginia had been recognized by the North as the head of the Union, and he predicted that we should yet live to see her the head of the Union again. When I saw Hayes standing on the Democratic platform I said to myself that is my platform and those are my old principles. If Hayes adopts our principles, are we to discard them for that reason? Hayes has broken the back of the Republican Party in Virginia. One of them told me the other day that 'he never ate so much of a Republican.' The principles of the Conservative Party are too strongly imbedded in our affections for us to dream for a moment of discarding them. Why, nobody deserts a ship that sails the waters, but it is the sinking ship that rats desert. There is Thurman, the true old Democrat, who says Hayes has espoused his principles. There is the gallant Hampton, and Gordon, who slept at the church at Appomattox, ready to offer himself on Virginia soil; and there was Gov. Colquitt, who welcomed Hayes at Atlanta. And here to-day the gallant, noble Withers puts himself on the same platform which I occupy."

THE TAX-PAYERS' MOVEMENT.

The Committee of Twelve, appointed at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel meeting on Monday last, met again last night at the residence of Mr. Royal Phelps. Mr. William H. Webb presided, and Mr. Simon Sterne acted as Secretary. In view of the fact that a much greater interest had been developed in the movement than had been anticipated by the most sanguine of the gentlemen who took the initial steps, it was decided not to hold the mass meeting on Tuesday next, but to delay it for one week, in order to circulate and obtain signatures to the following call, which is to be sent to the Exchanges and among the business men of the City:

"We, the undersigned tax-payers or rent-payers of New-York, without distinction of party, with the view of checking frauds, stopping the accumulation of debt, and correcting Municipal abuses, hereby engage to vote only for candidates for the Senate and Assembly, at the approaching election, who favor the submission of the constitutional amendments to the people, to be finally passed upon by them."

The committees appointed at the last meeting to select a presiding officer, Vice-Presidents, and Secretaries, have performed their work, and the Committee on Resolutions reported progress, but their reports and that of the Committee on Speakers were withheld from publication for the present. The assent has been obtained of a number of prominent citizens to speak at the public meeting, which will be held on Tuesday, Oct. 23, at Steinway Hall or Cooper Union.

ATHLETIC SPORTS AT YONKERS.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL GAMES OF THE YONKERS LYCEUM—THE CONTESTANTS AND VICTORS.

The fourth annual athletic sports of the Yonkers Lyceum were held yesterday at the grounds of the association in that city. About 1,500 persons witnessed the young athletes display their strength and skill. The first event was the 100-yard race, for which there were 13 starters. The race was run in heats, the winners of each heat again contesting at their close. The final heat, in which the contestants were F. C. Saportas, of the Harlem Athletic Club; F. Ruhl, of the New-York Turnverein; J. H. Ferguson, of the Yonkers Athletic Club, and D. Reardon, Jr., of Sing Sing, was won by Saportas in 0:10¼. In the boys' 100-yard run the final heat was contested by H. M. Moore and H. Lettre. Moore won in 0:12. C. P. Ayres, of the Yonkers Lyceum, won the running high leap, clearing 4 feet 10 inches. I. Frazier, second, with 4 feet 9 inches, and E. J. Mason, third, with 4 feet 7 inches. Then came a 1-mile walk for a gold medal, presented by H. D. Keyser. The starters were T. J. Hill, W. J. Rowland, J. O. Williamson, and H. B. Starr, all of the Yonkers Lyceum. Hill led from the start, but throughout the race was closely followed by Rowland. Hill won in 7:37. Bowland's time was 7:39. In the 440-yard run Frank Banham, of the Harlem Athletic Club, was successful, winning the final heat in 0:57¼. C. Vought, of the Yonkers Athletic Club, W. J. Duffy, of the Harlem Athletic Club, and B. O. Williams, of the New-York Athletic Club, were the contestants in the 1-mile run. Vought won in handsome style in 4:59, Williams being second in 5:13. The most exciting event of the day was the "Tug of War," which followed. Three teams were entered, who represented respectively the Scottish-American Athletic Club, the Yonkers Lyceum, and the Palisade Boat Club. The Scottish-Americans won the first pull and the Yonkers Lyceum team the second. In the final pull between these two teams the former, after a hard struggle, lasting 1:06, were again successful. The 220-yard run was won by C. H. Rowland, of the Yonkers Lyceum, in 0:26½. The running broad jump was won by I. Frazier, who covered 17 feet 10 inches. George Frazier, Jr., won the second prize, having covered 17 feet 6 inches. There were six entries in the hurdle race, one-sixth of a mile, over eight hurdles. H. E. Ficken, of the New-York Athletic Club, won the race, his time being 0:44. C. H. Rowland, George Frazier, Jr., and C. P. Ayers contested the half-mile run. Ayres won in 2:22½. The consolation race, 450 yards, was won by G. W. Iles in 1:50. The sports were brought to a close with a sack race, which created considerable amusement. It was won by Isaiah Frazier in 1:22. The referee was J. T. Mahony; starter, J. W. Arthur; judges at the finish, J. Frazier, J. M. Pollock, and judge of walking, Edward Plummer.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

F. E. Church, the artist, is at the Brevoort House.

Senator William Windom, of Minnesota, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Prof. E. E. Salisbury, of New-Haven, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Lieut.-Col. K. Rowan Niven, of the British Army, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Bishop Young, of Florida, and Rev. Canon Murphy, of Dublin, are at the Union-Square Hotel.

Senator Alvin Saunders, of Nebraska, and Rev. Dr. Henry M. Dexter, of Boston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Vice-President William A. Wheeler is at the Windsor Hotel. He will leave the City this morning for Washington.

Francisco Solivers, of the Spanish Legation at Washington, and Prof. W. P. Blake, of New-Haven, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Senator W. W. Eaton, of Connecticut; ex-Gov. William Aiken, of South Carolina, and Gen. Rufus H. King, of Albany, are at the New-York Hotel.

Gen. Charles Hughes, of Gov. Robinson's Staff; Paymaster William P. Gould, United States Army, and ex-Mayor E. C. Anderson, of Savannah, are at the Sturtevant House.

Right Hon. Lyon Playfair, M. P., of England; Senator George F. Hoar and Gen. N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts; Judge W. F. Allen, of the New-York Court of Appeals; Congressman Frank Hiscock, of Syracuse, and Hon. Orlow W. Chapman, of Binghamton, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

GEN. SHERMAN IN THE WEST.

HIS TOUR OF INSPECTION LAST SUMMER.

VISIT TO THE POSTS ALONG THE YELLOWSTONE—FORT ELLIS AND THE YELLOWSTONE PARK—DESCRIPTION OF A VISIT TO THE PARK.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 12, 1877.

While Gen. Sherman was away on his tour of inspection through the West last Summer, he maintained an active correspondence with the Secretary of War at Washington, and the General's letters have been kindly furnished for publication. Want of space forbids their publication in full; but the following extracts will be found of interest.

His first letter is dated from the cantonment on Tongue River, Montana, and describes his trip from Fort Buford up the Yellowstone to that place: "In four days," he says, "we reached this post, on the south bank of the Yellowstone, just above the mouth of Tongue River. The troops, mostly of the Fifth-Infantry, still occupy the huts made last Winter, but a new post is in process of construction, about a mile higher up and half a mile back from the Yellowstone, the ground being higher and less in danger of an overflow. Gen. Miles is in command here, has about 300 Indian prisoners; says none of the boats on the river have been molested; that all the hostiles which swarmed hereabouts last year are gone, the greater part to the agencies, while Sitting Bull has taken refuge across the border in Canada, about 250 miles north. When the new post is finished, which will be before Winter, the troops will be comfortably quartered, and the Indians cannot return. Already a class of frontiersmen are making ranches and settlements hereabouts, and in a few years we can make the route to Montana by way of the Yellowstone as safe as the Platte and Arkansas, thus forcing the hostile Indians to break up into small and harmless parties. For some years hence we will have to keep a pretty strong garrison here, because, besides defending this point, detachments must go out to protect other threatened points and to follow any small parties engaged in depredations. There is a great deal of valuable country along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. That road, from Duluth to Bismarck, although a financial failure, has been, and will continue to be, of advantage to the country at large. As far as Bismarck it is done and well done. The next link, from Bismarck to the mouth of Powder River, is very important. It will be a distance of 250 miles, but will cut off 300 miles of the Missouri River, and 150 of the Yellowstone, leaving the Yellowstone from Powder River to the mouth of the Big Horn for navigation. The valleys of the Upper Yellowstone afford lands capable of cultivation in wheat, corn, oats, barley, and all garden vegetables, with an unlimited range for cattle, horses, and sheep, &c. I don't know a single enterprise in which the United States has more interest than in the extension of the Northern Pacific Railroad from its present terminus at Bismarck to the mouth of the Powder River on the Yellowstone. After that is done we can safely leave to time the extension of the road to the head of navigation of the Columbia River."

The second letter of Gen. Sherman was written July 25, after visiting the post being built on the Big Horn River. He says: "The location of this post is in the very heart of the Sioux country. With this one and that at the mouth of Tongue River occupied by strong, enterprising garrisons, these Sioux Indians can never regain this country, and they will be forced to remain at their agencies or take refuge in the British Possessions. At present there are no Indians here or hereabouts, I have neither seen nor heard of any. Gen. Sheridan saw none nor any traces of any; so that the principal end aimed at by the construction of these posts is already reached, and it is only to make this end permanent that we should persevere in their completion. The one at Tongue River can be supplied by steam-boats. This one at the mouth of the Little Big Horn cannot depend on this river, the current being too strong to be navigated by ordinary boats with a fair cargo. Gen. Terry and his Quartermaster, Gen. Card, are at this moment reconnoitring to select some point near the mouth of the Big Horn whereat to establish a supply depot, at which all freight destined for this post can be landed and hauled up here. The country west of this is a good country and will rapidly fill up with immigrants, who will, within the next few years, build up a community as strong and as capable of self-defense as Colorado."

In his third letter, written from Fort Ellis Aug. 31, Gen. Sherman briefly describes his ride up the Valley of the

change the place of trial, stating that the defendant has a statutory right to have it changed, and that in case of prejudice the plaintiff can apply to the court in Orange County to have the place of trial changed to some other county.

COURT NOTES.

Sixty-eight persons were naturalized in the Superior Court and 12 in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday.

The examination of George M. Wheeler, of the firm of William Bailey, Lang & Co., iron merchants, No. 54 Cliff-street, whose arrest on a charge of fraudulent bankruptcy was recently reported in THE TIMES, was opened yesterday before Commissioner Osborn, and adjourned until to-day.

In Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Lyon took pleas of guilty from John Connors, who stole three suits of clothes from No. 138 Fifth-avenue, and John Kelch, an ex-convict, who stole a gold watch and some clothing from No. 506 Tenth-avenue. Recorder Hackett sentenced the prisoners to seven years each in State Prison.

The appeal from the decision denying Mrs. Constance B. Price's application to obtain the custody of her little deaf mute girl was argued before the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday. Mrs. Price was the third wife of the late Walter W. Price, whose relatives are withholding the little girl from her mother. The details of the case have been published heretofore in THE TIMES.

Mrs. Anne P. Miles has brought a suit in the Supreme Court for an absolute divorce from her husband, Thomas C. Miles, on the ground of the latter's alleged adultery. The parties were married March 15, 1870, and have a daughter who is 6 years old. Mr. Miles not putting in any answer, demurrer, or appearance in the suit, Judge Barrett yesterday sent the case before a Referee for trial.

Louisa Disbrow petitioned the Supreme Court yesterday, saying that her husband, George Disbrow, is illegally detaining their daughter Florence, who is 2 years old. She says he has disposed of all her furniture and effects, and has threatened to send the child to Italy, where she will not be able to see it. On these statements Judge Barrett yesterday issued a writ of habeas corpus for the production of the child in court.

Mrs. Dennis Keogh some time since had her 13-year old daughter, Mary, placed in the Roman Catholic Protectory, on the assurance that the girl would be permitted to return to her whenever she made a request. She recently made such a request and it was denied her. She applied for and obtained a writ of habeas corpus from Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The writ is returnable on the 19th inst.

The jury in Part II. of the Supreme Court yesterday gave a verdict of $39,118 95 for the plaintiffs in the suit of Peter Sanford and others against the Harlem and Port Chester Railroad Company and others. The action, which has been reported hitherto in THE TIMES, was brought to recover damages for work and materials furnished the company by the plaintiffs, who are contractors. The company in defense set up a counter-claim for money overpaid to the plaintiffs, and for damages on account of the latter's alleged poor construction.

Argument was had before the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, in the matter of the application of the Brooklyn Bridge Company to take certain property on Frankfort-street which is owned by Henry A. Burr. The company proposes to take land 52 feet 6 inches in width, and Burr claims they have the right to take only 35 feet in width, that being the width of the street. The act under which the company is proceeding provides that the land taken shall be of the width of Frankfort-street, "and not less than 52 feet 6 inches in width." Decision was reserved.

Mr. Ben Holladay, Executor of the will of his wife, who died leaving the estate known as Ophir Farm, consisting of 800 acres, yesterday submitted an accounting to Surrogate Calvin, of Putnam County. The contestants, Ben Holladay, Jr., Count Pourtales, who married Mrs. Holladay's eldest daughter, and Mr. Creumelin, husband of a younger daughter, petitioned, through their respective counsel, for an adjournment, pending the preparation of objections to the accounts. The motion was granted, and the case was set down for the 22d inst. Several petitioning creditors were represented by counsel.

A POLYGLOT POWER OF ATTORNEY.

Abraham Weisberg, the Jewish peddler who was murdered in Westchester County by three negroes on Sept. 17, 1875, left property amounting to $290 in value. The property went into the hands of the Public Administrator, and the expenses incurred have reduced the fund to $200. Yesterday an application was made to Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, on behalf of Weisberg's two children, who reside in Russian Poland, for an order directing the Public Administrator to hand the fund in his hands to Rabbi Ash, of the Ludlow-Street Synagogue, so that the latter may transmit the same to the Rabbi of the village in Poland where Weisberg's children reside. In support of the application a power of attorney written in Hebrew and translated into German and English, empowering Rabbi Ash to receive the money, was presented to Judge Barrett. The latter said he could not grant the application, as a guardian for Weisberg's minor children would first have to be appointed here.

PUNISHING DISORDERLY WOMEN.

Two flashily-attired females, who gave their names as Lottie Smith and Emma Dock, were arraigned at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, on the complaint of Benjamin Nichols, the first officer of the steamer Bristol, who charged them with disorderly conduct. It appears that the prisoners had secured state-rooms on the steamer, and, during her voyage to this City from Providence, had insulted many of the passengers and conducted themselves in a very disorderly manner. Upon being remonstrated with by the complainant, they had used the most indecent language to him, and acted in such a manner that he was compelled to lock them up until the vessel arrived in port. Judge Duffy, having said that it was high time to put a stop to the disgraceful proceedings of such people as the prisoners, fined them $10 each, sent them to the Island for one month, and put them under $400 bonds to keep the peace for six months.

VERDICT AGAINST A BANK PRESIDENT.

The trial of the suit of the American National Bank against William A. Wheelock, the President of the Central National Bank, was concluded before Judge Spier and a jury, in Part I. of the Superior Court, yesterday. The plaintiff sued to recover $5,500 and interest, which the defendant, by conspiring with Bank Examiner Callender, was alleged to have extorted by means of threats of exposure of the American National Bank's condition in 1869 and 1870. Wheelock denied the conspiracy as well as the extortion, and declared that $5,000 of the amount sued for had been paid to the Central National Bank for its services in acting as the Clearing-house agent of the plaintiff. The other $500, he said, had been paid to him by the President of the American National Bank as a donation to the Washington Heights Church. The jury late yesterday afternoon brought in a verdict of $8,925 30 for the plaintiff, and to this Judge Spier added an extra allowance of $350 to the plaintiff's counsel.

JUDGE VAN HOESEN'S MOTHER'S WILL.

The will of Charlotte A. Van Hoesen, mother of Judge George M. Van Hoesen, of the Court of Common Pleas, was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's Court and admitted to probate, citation to the next of kin being waived. The testatrix makes her son, Judge Van Hoesen, her sole Executor. The will, which is an exceedingly business-like document, contains the following paragraph: "It is my intention to die out of debt; but if I should at the time of my decease be at all in debt, I direct my Executor to pay my creditors, and also all charges for my funeral as soon as possible. I direct my Executor to erect a suitable monument over the grave of my parents, and a suitable monument over the grave of my deceased husband and over my own grave within one year after my decease."

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Miller vs. The Board of Assessors.—Order settled as proposed by the relator.

Hamblet vs. Stiner.—Motion for injunction denied, with $10 costs.

Order Granted.—In the matter of the Montefiore Benevolent Society.

Orders Settled.—O'Brien vs. The Board of Assessors and McSwyney vs. Matthews.

Wickham vs. Fraser.—Motion for reference denied, with $10 costs, to abide the event.

Favor vs. Brink.—Motion denied, and order to show cause and all its provisions discharged, with $10 costs, and with leave to make a fresh application for the same relief, upon payment of such costs and upon proper papers.

Wickham vs. Wickham.—The court cannot consider on this motion the facts alleged as to the defendant's influence in Orange County. The defendant has a strict statutory right to have the cause brought in the proper county. The remedy is to move there for a change if an impartial trial cannot be had. Motion granted, with $10 costs, to abide the event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Pierson, Jr., vs. Partridge et al.—Reference ordered.

Houghton vs. Houghton.—Order denying motion.

Downes vs. Silberstein.—Order placing cause on day calendar.

Talmadge vs. The Steam Derrick Company, and Volkman vs. Thickman.—Causes restored to the calendar.

Orders Granted.—Barnett vs. Wallace; Botger vs. Fowler; Brenirah vs. Wesselman; Crain vs. Finck; Holtz vs. Schmidt et al.; Stewart vs. Dunton; Wing vs. Goodridge, and Cohn vs. Platt.

By Judge Spier.

Cohn vs. Platt.—Orders settled.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Deane vs. Morrange.—Henry Wehle, Esq., appointed Referee.

Schlapfer vs. Siegne.—Injunction vacated.

Mulhoe vs. Erskine.—Complaint dismissed.

Judgments.—Mehan vs. Roche; Ward vs. Kittell; Jackson vs. Parsons.

Default.—Bode vs. Bode.

Cohn vs. Goldogel.—William H. Tilton appointed Referee.

Morah vs. Darrge.—Arrest vacated.

Nestricker vs. Miller.—Defendant discharged.

By Judge Gorpp.

Baker vs. Webb.—Case resettled and filed.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF BOTH HOUSES.

HOW THE SENATE IS POLITICALLY COMPOSED—CLERK ADAMS' RECORD OF THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In accordance with the proclamation of the President, issued May 5, the Forty-fifth Congress will meet in special session at the Capitol in Washington on Monday next, Oct. 15. Following is a list of the members of both houses, as the roll will be called upon their assembling, the names of Republicans being printed in roman, Democrats in italics, and Independents in small capitals:

THE SENATE.

	Term ends.		Term ends.
ALABAMA.		**MISSISSIPPI.**	
George E. Spencer	1879	Blanche K. Bruce	1881
John T. Morgan	1883	*Lucius Q. C. Lamar*	1883
ARKANSAS.		**MISSOURI.**	
Stephen W. Dorsey	1879	*David H. Armstrong*	1879
August's H. Garland	1883	*Francis M. Cockrell*	1881
CALIFORNIA.		**NEBRASKA.**	
Aaron A. Sargent	1879	Algernon S. Paddock	1881
NEWTON BOOTH	1881	Alvin Saunders	1883
COLORADO.		**NEVADA.**	
Jerome B. Chaffee	1879	John P. Jones	1879
Henry M. Teller	1883	William Sharon	1881
CONNECTICUT.		**NEW-HAMPSHIRE.**	
William H. Barnum	1879	Bainb'dge Wadleigh	1879
William W. Eaton	1881	Edward H. Rollins	1883
DELAWARE.		**NEW-JERSEY.**	
Thomas F. Bayard	1881	*Theo. F. Randolph*	1881
John P. Saulsbury	1883	*John R. McPherson*	1883
FLORIDA.		**NEW-YORK.**	
Simon B. Conover	1879	Roscoe Conkling	1879
Charles W. Jones	1881	*Francis Kernan*	1881
GEORGIA.		**NORTH CAROLINA.**	
John B. Gordon	1879	*Aug. S. Merrimon*	1879
Benjamin H. Hill	1883	*Matt W. Ransom*	1883
ILLINOIS.		**OHIO.**	
Richard J. Oglesby	1879	Stanley Matthews	1879
DAVID DAVIS	1883	*Allen G. Thurman*	1881
INDIANA.		**OREGON.**	
Oliver P. Morton	1879	John H. Mitchell	1879
Joseph E. McDonald	1881	*Lafayette S. Grover*	1883
IOWA.		**PENNSYLVANIA.**	
William B. Allison	1879	J. Donald Cameron	1879
Samuel J. Kirkwood	1883	*William A. Wallace*	1881
KANSAS.		**RHODE ISLAND.**	
John J. Ingalls	1879	AmbroseE. Burnside	1881
Preston B. Plumb	1883	Henry B. Anthony	1883
KENTUCKY.		**SOUTH CAROLINA.**	
Thomas C. McCreery	1879	John J. Patterson	1879
James B. Beck	1883	Contested	1883
LOUISIANA.		**TENNESSEE.**	
Contested	1879	*James E. Bailey*	1881
Contested	1883	*Isham G. Harris*	1883
MAINE.		**TEXAS.**	
Hannibal Hamlin	1879	*Samuel B. Maxey*	1881
James G. Blaine	1883	*Richard Coke*	1883
MARYLAND.		**VERMONT.**	
George E. Dennis	1879	Justin S. Morrill	1879
Wm. Pinckney Whyte	1881	George F. Edmunds	1881
MASSACHUSETTS.		**VIRGINIA.**	
Henry L. Dawes	1881	*Robert E. Withers*	1881
George F. Hoar	1883	*John W. Johnston*	1883
MICHIGAN.		**WEST VIRGINIA.**	
I. P. Christiancy	1881	*Frank Hereford*	1881
Thomas W. Ferry	1883	*Henry G. Davis*	1883
MINNESOTA.		**WISCONSIN.**	
Sam'l J. R. McMillan	1881	Timothy O. Howe	1879
William Windom	1883	Angus Cameron	1881

The contestants for the seats as Senators from Louisiana are William Pitt Kellogg and James Lewis, Republicans, and Henry M. Spofford and James B. Eustis, Democrats. For the seat from South Carolina the contestants are David T. Corbin, Republican, and Matthew C. Butler, Democrat.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[Following is the list of the House as prepared by George M. Adams, Clerk of the last House. It will be seen that he has decided all doubtful cases in favor of the Democrats, and that in other cases, where there was no excuse for doubt, he has refused to enroll the names of the Republicans elect:]

ALABAMA.
1. *James I. Jones.*
2. *Hilary A. Herbert.*
3. *Jeremiah N. Williams.*
4. *Charles M. Shelley.*
5. *Robert F. Ligon.*
6. *G. W. Hewitt.*
7. *William H. Forney.*
8. *William W. Garth.*

ARKANSAS.
1. *Lucien C. Gause.*
2. *William F. Slemons.*
3. *Jordan E. Cravens.*
4. *Thomas M. Gunter.*

CALIFORNIA.
1. Horace Davis.
2. Horace P. Page.
3. *John K. Luttrell.*
4. Name not enrolled.

COLORADO.
1. Name not enrolled.

CONNECTICUT.
1. *George M. Landers.*
2. *James Phelps.*
3. John T. Wait.
4. *Levi Warner.*

DELAWARE.
1. *James Williams.*

FLORIDA.
1. *Robt H. M. Davidson.*
2. Horatio Bisbee, Jr.

GEORGIA.
1. *Julian Hartridge.*
2. *William E. Smith.*
3. *Philip Cook.*
4. *Henry R. Harris.*
5. *Milton A. Candler.*
6. *James H. Blount.*
7. *William H. Felton.*
8. *Alex. H. Stephens.*
9. *Hiram P. Bell.*

ILLINOIS.
1. William Aldrich.
2. *Carter H. Harrison.*
3. Lorenz Brentano.
4. William Lathrop.
5. Horatio C. Burchard.
6. Thomas J. Henderson.
7. Philip C. Hayes.
8. Greenbury L. Fort.
9. Thomas A. Boyd.
10. Benjamin F. Marsh.
11. *Robert M. Knapp.*
12. *William M. Springer.*
13. Thomas J. Tipton.
14. Joseph G. Cannon.
15. *John R. Eden.*
16. *William A. J. Sparks.*
17. *William R. Morrison.*
18. *William Hartzell.*
19. *R. W. Townshend.*

INDIANA.
1. *Benoni S. Fuller.*
2. *Thomas R. Cobb.*
3. *George A. Bicknell.*
4. Leonidas Sexton.
5. Thomas M. Browne.
6. Milton S. Robinson.
7. John Hanna.
8. Morton C. Hunter.
9. Michael C. Kerr.
10. William H. Calkins.
11. James L. Evans.
12. *Andrew H. Hamilton.*
13. John H. Baker.

IOWA.
1. Joseph C. Stone.
2. Hiram Price.
3. Theodore W. Burdick.
4. Nathaniel C. Deering.
5. Rush Clark.
6. Ezekiel S. Sampson.
7. H. J. P. Cummings.
8. William F. Sapp.
9. Addison Oliver.

KANSAS.
1. William A. Phillips.
2. Dudley C. Haskell.
3. Thomas Ryan.

KENTUCKY.
1. *Andrew R. Boone.*
2. *James A. McKenzie.*
3. *John W. Caldwell.*
4. *J. Proctor Knott.*
5. *Albert S. Willis.*
6. *John G. Carlisle.*
7. *Jo. C. S. Blackburn.*
8. *Milton J. Durham.*
9. *Thomas Turner.*
10. *John B. Clarke.*

LOUISIANA.
1. *Randall L. Gibson.*
2. *John Field.*
3. Chester B. Darrall.
4. *J. B. Elam.*
5. John E. Leonard.
6. *E. W. Robertson.*

MAINE.
1. Thomas B. Reed.
2. William P. Frye.
3. Stephen D. Lindsey.
4. Llewellyn Powers.
5. Eugene Hale.

MARYLAND.
1. *Daniel M. Henry.*
2. *Charles B. Roberts.*
3. *William Kimmell.*
4. *Thomas Swann.*
5. *Eli J. Henkle.*
6. *William Walsh.*

MASSACHUSETTS.
1. William W. Crapo.
2. Benjamin W. Harris.
3. Walbridge A. Field.
4. *Leopold Morse.*
5. Nathaniel P. Banks.
6. George B. Loring.
7. Benjamin F. Butler.
8. Greenbury L. Fort.
9. William W. Rice.
10. Amasa Norcross.
11. George D. Robinson.

MICHIGAN.
1. *Alpheus S. Williams.*
2. Edwin Willits.
3. Jonas H. McGowan.
4. Edwin W. Keightley.
5. John W. Stone.
6. Mark S. Brewer.
7. Omar D. Conger.
8. Chester A. Ellsworth.
9. Jay A. Hubbell.

MINNESOTA.
1. Mark H. Dunnell.
2. Horace B. Strait.
3. Jacob H. Stewart.

MISSISSIPPI.
1. *H. L. Muldrow.*
2. *Van H. Manning.*
3. *Hernando D. Money.*
4. *Otho R. Singleton.*
5. *Charles E. Hooker.*
6. *James D. Chalmers.*

MISSOURI.
1. Anthony Ittner.
2. Nathan Cole.
3. Name not enrolled.
4. *Robert A. Hatcher.*
5. *Richard P. Bland.*
6. *Charles H. Morgan.*
7. *Thomas T. Crittenden.*
8. *Benjamin J. Franklin*
9. *David Rea.*
10. Henry M. Pollard.
11. *John B. Clark, Jr.*
12. *John M. Glover.*

NEBRASKA.
13. *Aylett H. Buckner.*

NEBRASKA.
1. Frank Welch.

NEVADA.
1. Thomas Wren.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
1. *Frank Jones.*
2. James F. Briggs.
3. Henry W. Blair.

NEW-JERSEY.
1. Clement H. Sinnickson
2. John Howard Pugh.
3. *Miles Ross.*
4. *Alvah A. Clark.*
5. *Augustus W. Cutler.*
6. Thomas B. Peddie.
7. *Aug. A. Hardenbergh.*

NEW-YORK.
1. *James W. Covert.*
2. *William D. Veeder.*
3. Simeon B. Chittenden.
4. *Archibald W. Bliss.*
5. *Nicholas Muller.*
6. *Samuel S. Cox.*
7. *Anthony Eickhoff.*
8. Anson G. McCook.
9. *Fernando Wood.*
10. *Abram S. Hewitt.*
11. *Benjamin A. Willis.*
12. *Clarkson N. Potter.*
13. John R. Ketcham.
14. *George M. Beebe.*
15. *Stephen L. Mayham.*
16. *Terence J. Quinn.*
17. Martin I. Townsend.
18. Andrew Williams.
19. Amaziah B. James.
20. John B. Storm.
21. Solomon Bundy.
22. George A. Bagley.
23. William J. Bacon.
24. William H. Baker.
25. James Monroe.
26. John H. Camp.
27. Elbridge G. Lapham.
28. Jeremiah W. Dwight.
29. John N. Hungerford.
30. *E. Kirke Hart.*
31. *Charles B. Benedict.*
32. *Daniel N. Lockwood.*
33. George W. Patterson.

NORTH CAROLINA.
1. *Jesse J. Yeates.*
2. Curtis H. Brogden.
3. *Alfred M. Waddell.*
4. *Joseph J. Davis.*
5. *Alfred M. Scales.*
6. *Walter L. Steele.*
7. *William M. Robbins.*
8. *Robert B. Vance.*

OHIO.
1. *Milton Sayler.*
2. *Henry B. Banning.*
3. Mills Gardner.
4. *John A. McMahan.*
5. *Americus V. Rice.*
6. Jacob D. Cox.
7. *Henry L. Dickey.*
8. J. Warren Keifer.
9. John S. Jones.
10. Charles Foster.
11. Henry S. Neal.
12. *Thomas Ewing.*
13. *Milton I. Southard.*
14. *Ebenezer B. Finley.*
15. Nelson H. Van Vorhes.
16. Lorenzo Danford.
17. William McKinley, Jr.
18. James Monroe.
19. James A. Garfield.
20. Amos Townsend.

OREGON.
1. Richard Williams.

PENNSYLVANIA.
1. Chapman Freeman.
2. Charles O'Neill.
3. *Samuel J. Randall.*
4. William D. Kelley.
5. Alfred C. Harmer.
6. William Ward.
7. I. Newton Evans.
8. Samuel F. Hoyt.
9. A. Herr Smith.
10. *Samuel A. Bridges.*
11. *Francis D. Collins.*
12. *Hendrick B. Wright.*
13. *James B. Reilly.*
14. John W. Killinger.
15. Edward Overton, Jr.
16. John I. Mitchell.
17. Jacob M. Campbell.
18. *William S. Stenger.*
19. *Levi Maish.*
20. *Levi A. Mackey.*
21. *Jacob Turney.*
22. Russell Errett.
23. Thomas M. Bayne.
24. W. S. Shallenberger.
25. Harry White.
26. John M. Thompson.
27. Lewis F. Watson.

RHODE ISLAND.
1. Benjamin T. Eames.
2. Latimer W. Ballou.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
1. Joseph H. Rainey.
2. Richard H. Cain.
3. *D. Wyatt Aiken.*
4. *John H. Evans.*
5. Robert Smalls.

TENNESSEE.
1. James D. Richardson.
2. Jacob M. Thornburgh.
3. *George G. Dibrell.*
4. *Haywood Y. Riddle.*
5. *John M. Bright.*
6. *John F. House.*
7. *W. C. Whitthorne.*
8. *John D. C. Atkins.*
9. *William P. Caldwell.*
10. *H. Casey Young.*

TEXAS.
1. *John H. Reagan.*
2. *David B. Culberson.*
3. *J. W. Throckmorton.*
4. *Roger Q. Mills.*
5. *D. C. Giddings.*
6. *Gustave Schleicher.*

VERMONT.
1. Charles H. Joyce.
2. Dudley C. Denison.
3. George W. Hendee.

VIRGINIA.
1. *R. B. Douglas.*
2. *John Goode, Jr.*
3. *Gilbert C. Walker.*
4. Joseph Jorgensen.
5. *George C. Cabell.*
6. *John E. Tucker.*

VIRGINIA.
7. *John T. Harris.*
8. *Eppa Hunton.*
9. *A. L. Pridemore.*

WEST VIRGINIA.
1. *Benjamin Wilson.*
2. *Benjamin F. Martin.*
3. *John E. Kenna.*

WISCONSIN.
1. Charles G. Williams.
2. Lucien B. Caswell.
3. George C. Hazelton.
4. *William Pitt Lynde.*
5. *Edward S. Bragg.*
6. *Gabriel Bouck.*
7. H. L. Humphrey.
8. Thaddeus C. Pound.

TERRITORIAL DELEGATES.

ARIZONA.
Hiram S. Stevens.

DAKOTA.
Jefferson P. Kidder.

IDAHO.
Stephen S. Fenn.

MONTANA.
Martin Maginnis.

NEW MEXICO.
Trinidad Romero.

UTAH.
George Q. Cannon.

WASHINGTON.
Orange Jacobs.

WYOMING.
William W. Corlett.

The vacant seat for the Third District of Missouri rightfully belongs to Lynn S. Metcalf, Republican, who was elected by one majority. His claim is contested by Richard G. Frost, Democrat. The seat from Colorado belongs to James B. Belford, Republican, who was elected by a large majority at the State election held in October, 1876. It is claimed by Thomas M. Patterson, Democrat, on the ground that the election was legally held in November following, and that he then had a majority. The seat from the Fourth District of California belongs to Romualdo Pacheco, Republican, and is contested by Peter D. Wigginton, Democrat.

SUMMARY.

	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Republicans	37	138	175
Democrat	33	152	185
Independent Democrat	1	...	1
Independent Republicans	2	...	2
Not enrolled	3	3	6
	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.
Majority	5	14	9

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The following cases were argued to-day:

No. 11—*Good vs. Martin.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Colorado Territory.—This was an action to enforce liability on a promissory note as against the plaintiff here, who was indorser, or surety—the controversy in the case being in which of these capacities he stands. The court below charged that if he wrote his name on the back of the note before it was delivered to the payee, without any explanation of his purpose in so doing, he is presumed to have done so as surety, and will be made responsible for the amount of the note. It is here contended that the court should have allowed the plaintiff in error to testify as to the extent to which he was to be bound by his indorsement, the court having excluded his testimony when offered. R. T. Merrick and W. F. Morris for plaintiff in error; H. C. Alleman for defendant.

No. 12—*McMillan vs. Anderson.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Louisiana.—This was a proceeding to restrain the Tax Collector of the Parish of Concordia from advertising and selling the contents of the plaintiff's liquor store, he having failed to pay his license, and the seizure being for the purpose of collecting the tax under the laws of the State. The court sustained the officer, and it is here alleged that as the statute allows the Collector to seize and sell upon delinquency, without a trial, it deprives the plaintiff of his property without due process of law, and that consequently the act is void as being in conflict with the Constitution of the United States; and it is insisted that the license fee is in reality a tax, and cannot be collected without some process of law to determine whether the delinquent is a liquor vender or not. It is also said that as offenders in such cases cannot avail themselves of a judicial decision without giving security for costs of the law, in effect, discriminates between the rich and the poor, and in operation must deprive many of their rights without any sort of judicial inquiry. J. E. Leonard for plaintiff; defendant not appearing.

No. 13—*Hatch vs. Coddington.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—This was an action to recover of the plaintiff the value of 45 $1,000 Minnesota State Railroad bonds, issued in aid of the construction of the Minnesota and Pacific Railroad, and delivered to the company in 1859. Both parties claimed the bonds, and the trial resulted in favor of the defendant, the court sustaining the transfers which vested the title in him. It is here contended that the transfers conferring title upon the defendant were not lawful, as there was no power in the officers of the road to make them. E. W. Stoughton for plaintiff in error, S. P. Nash and William M. Evarts for defendants.

On motion of H. A. Herbert, Jere N. Williams, of Clayton, Ala., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court.

No. 448—*The Cherokee Railroad Company, appellants, vs. J. Nelson Tappan, Trustee, &c.*—On motion of S. F. Phillips in behalf of counsel, dismissed per stipulation.

No. 617—*The Empire Bank, plaintiff in error, vs. Henry H. Werase, Assignee, &c.*—On motion of S. F. Phillips in behalf of counsel for plaintiff in error, dismissed with costs.

No. 16—*Frank H. Fisher, appellant, vs. R. R. and Joseph Craig.*—Passed for the present.

No. 18—*Edward S. Hamrick, administrator, plaintiff in error, vs. David Barton et al.*—On motion of J. H. Ashton, dismissed with costs, under the sixteenth rule.

No. 19—*The Union Pacific Railroad Company, appellant, vs. Joseph R. Stewart.*

No. 25—*Joseph R. Stewart, appellant, vs. The Union Pacific Railroad Company, (E. D.).*—These causes were argued by J. P. Usher of counsel for the Union Pacific Railroad Company, no counsel appearing for Stewart.

No. 20—*E. V. Pratt and E. W. Fox, plaintiffs in error, vs. The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada.*—This cause was argued by I. M. Christiancy, of counsel for the defendant in error, and submitted on briefs by William Jennison for the plaintiffs in error.

No. 22—*John L. Macauley et al., appellants, vs. Charles Clinton et al.*—Stricken from the docket.

No. 24—*The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, plaintiff in error, vs. J. Morris Harris, Assignee.*—Passed for the present.

No. 25—*Thomas Shillaber, appellant, vs. John Robinson.*—This case was submitted on printed arguments by M. H. Cardozo, of counsel for the appellant, and by Mr. Philip S. Crooke for the appellee.

No. 26—*William C. Annan et al., appellants, vs. The Ship Star of Hope, &c.*—Dismissed, with costs under the nineteenth rule.

Adjourned until Monday.

TWO INQUESTS OVER A DEAD TRAMP.

CHARLES MARMONT HELD FOR CAUSING THE DEATH OF AN UNKNOWN MAN.

An unknown tramp, on the evening of June 18 last, noticing some beer kegs standing in front of Marmont's Union Hotel, at No. 465 Fourth-avenue, picked one up, put the bung-hole to his mouth, and attempted to drink the dregs. Charles Marmont, the proprietor's son, took the keg from him and pushed him away. The tramp staggered, fell, and died in a few minutes. The body was taken to the Morgue, and death was ascertained to have resulted from the bursting of a varicose ulcer on one of the legs of the tramp. On the 21st of June the body was identified by John Eigler, of No. 322 Third-avenue, and Charles Twade, his brother-in-law, of No. 306 West Fiftieth-street, as that of George John Eigler, the father of the former and father-in-law of the latter. Coroner Croker held the inquest, and Charles Marmont was put under $2,500 bonds to await the action of the Grand Jury for causing George John Eigler's death. While the case was before the Grand Jury, a man appeared at the Coroner's office and proved that he was George John Eigler; that he was working on a farm at Hunter's Point, Westchester County, at the time of the inquest; that his son, daughter, and son-in-law knew it; that they had on other occasions attempted to prove him dead, and that they willfully and falsely made the attempt in this case in order to obtain a legacy coming to him in Germany. The Coroner then consulted the District Attorney, who laid the case before Judge Westbrook for his decision as to whether the Coroner could reopen the inquest so that a new verdict might be obtained, as Marmont was held for killing a man who was alive. The Judge recently decided that the inquest could be reopened, and yesterday Coroner Croker had the Eiglers and Twade before the same jury that rendered the first verdict. The son, daughter, and Twade admitted that they had made a mistake in identifying the body, but said that they were deceived because the dead man had a sore on his leg and a high forehead like their father. The jury then rendered a verdict that "An unknown man came to his death on the 18th of June from hemorrhage from a varicose ulcer on his leg, which may have been accelerated by a fall, the result of a push at the hands of Charles Marmont." Marmont renewed his bonds of $2,500.

MANSLAUGHTER IN THE THIRD DEGREE.

The trial of Louis Reano, of No. 74 Thompson-street, charged with the murder of Max Herrmann in a fight between Fifteenth Ward youths in Washington-square on May 22, was continued before Judge Sutherland yesterday, in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions. Mr. John O. Mott, counsel for the prisoner, opened the defense by placing the accused on the stand. He denied that he had stabbed deceased, and said he received the blood on his clothes by having fallen in the fight. He also denied having stated to his companions, Walker and Rivera, that he "must have cut somebody pretty badly." Assistant District Attorney Russell, in rebuttal, called Detective Edward Slevin, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who testified that Reano, on being arrested, stated that he received the blood on his hand and clothes by having the knife close in his hand while in the fight. Mr. Mott argued that the case contained sufficient doubt to warrant an acquittal, and claimed for his client the benefit of that doubt. Assistant District Attorney Russell, in reply, contended that the case had been made out by the prosecution, and asked for a verdict of guilty. Judge Sutherland then charged, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter in the third degree. His Honor sentenced Reano, who is only 19 years of age, to two years in State Prison.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 12.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$2,000 Ga. 7s, gold	c.105⅞	200 Lake Shore	72⅜
600 Del. & Hud	42	1500 do	73
100 do	41⅝	1500 do	72⅞
100 do	41½	1700 do	72¾
100 Quicksilver	32	1700 do	72⅝
100 Quicksilver pf	73	100 do	72¾
100 do	33⅓	100 do	s. 72¾
100 Mariposa	1	20 do	72½
25 Pacific Mail	23½	600 do	72¾
200 C., C. & I	48½	1500 do	72¾
100 do	48	1000 do	72⅝
100 West. Union	88	1200 do	72¾
300 do	83½	100 do	s3. 72¾
1200 do	83⅜	600 do	72¾
1000 do	83½	300 North-western	42½
500 do	83⅜	100 do	42⅝
1500 do	83½	100 do	42¾
1100 do	s3. 83	100 do	42
2200 do	83½	300 do	41⅞
1100 do	83¾	700 do	41½
900 do	83⅝	200 do	41¾
200 do	s3. 83	100 do	41⅞
400 Wab. B. Rock	19½	200 Rock Island	103½
200 do	s3. 18⅞	900 do	103¾
200 St. Paul pf	70⅞	200 do	103¾
100 do	c. 70⅞	100 do	103⅜
100 do	s3. 70⅞	200 do	103½
100 do	83¼	100 do	42¾
1000 St. Paul	s3. 40½	5 do	103⅞
100 do	40⅝	200 do	103¾
2200 do	83½	300 do	41⅞
1100 do	83¾	700 do	41½
900 do	83¾	200 do	41¾
300 do	s3. 83	100 do	41⅞
400 Wab. B. Rock	19½	200 Rock Island	103½
200 do	s3. 18⅞	900 do	103¾
200 St. Paul pf	70⅞	200 do	103¾
100 do	c. 70⅞	100 do	103⅜
100 do	s3. 70⅞	200 do	103½
1

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 13, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Marriage—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. H. Beckett, Miss Effie Germon. Matinée.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Struck Oil.—Miss Maggie Moore, Mr. J. C. Williamson. Matinee.

GILMORE'S GARDEN—Grand Concert and Summer Night's Entertainment.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Heloise Paranquet. Matinée.—Le Feu au Couvent—La Poudre Aux Yeux.

PARK THEATRE—The Crushed Tragedian—Mr. E. A. Sothern. Matinée.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Jibbenainosay—Mr. F. B. Warde. Matinée.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—Burlesque, Minstrelsy, &c.—Messrs. Cool White, Dave Reed. Matinée.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Burlesque and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart. Matinée.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, for the Middle Atlantic States, clear or partly cloudy weather, cold northwest, shifting to warmer south-east, winds, and rising, followed by falling, barometer.

The President's Message to the extra session of Congress will be strictly confined to the special business for which that body has been convened. The sum asked by the War Department will be $820,000 less than that appropriated for the last fiscal year, but will contain certain items on which it will be interesting to watch the action of a Democratic House. An appropriation of $180,000, which the last House failed to provide for the repair and support of soldiers' cemeteries, is included in the estimates of the Secretary of War. Another of $30,000 for the revision and publication of the rebel archives is likely to try still more severely the temper of the Southern members. There is apparently to be no recommendation made for a decided increase of the numerical strength of the Army, so that the country will be spared a deluge of eloquence on this favorite bugbear of earnest and inflexible Democrats.

It is definitely announced from Washington that the persons to be nominated for the chief offices in the New-York Custom-house are as follows: Mr. Theodore Roosevelt for Collector, Gen. Merritt for Surveyor, and Gen. J. C. Robinson for Naval Officer. Mr. Roosevelt is a gentleman of the very highest character, and would bring to the discharge of the duties of Collector of the Port executive abilities of no common order. A man who has successfully managed a large business, and has shown his administrative talent and energy in regulating and systematizing the complex operations of public charities, ought to make a very efficient Collector. Gen. Merritt is known simply as an active politician, trained in a school whose methods are of the most tricky and underhand character. We fail to see how the public service can be elevated by such a selection. Gen. Robinson was elected by the Republicans in 1872 as Lieutenant-Governor of this State, and performed the duties of his office respectably, though without any evidence of marked ability. He is certainly entirely equal to the demands of the position of Naval Officer, and if unquestioned services in the field be any recommendation to public office, Gen. Robinson has well earned such recognition.

When the Presidential policy in regard to the New-York Custom-house was first announced, we stated our inability to perceive how any intelligible system of civil service reform could demand the removal of officers without cause, or postpone the removal of an officer who had deliberately defied an Executive order held to be binding on all the service. We see no reason to change our opinion that gross injustice has been done to Messrs. Arthur and Sharpe by mixing up their tenure of office with that of Mr. Cornell. Their administration has stood the test of an investigation which may be mildly characterized as one-sided, and it is conceded that they have done everything demanded of them in carrying out the reforms prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. It is obvious, however, that the President believes their removal to be essential to the success of his scheme of civil service reform, and it may as well be conceded that, in such a case, the Executive should have the power of selecting his own instruments. That, however, is precisely what the Senate, or, in this case, the Republican Senator from this State, may be disposed to question. A contest on any such question as that would enlist the people on the side of the President, without much regard to the nature of the selections which he has made or the character of the men who have been displaced. We presume that Mr. Roosevelt's nomination has not been determined on without full knowledge of the disqualification which would attend his being engaged in the importation of merchandise, and that the chief question to be decided in regard to these appointments is, whether the President or certain individual Senators are to control the selection of Federal officers.

The association of Independent German-American Citizens, which, if we may judge by the complimentary vote given to Mr. Ottendorfer in 1874, represents the major portion of 25,000 votes, passed some important resolutions last night. The association expresses itself as equally dissatisfied with the result of both conventions, and with the influences which controlled the action of both. It has adopted a State ticket made up of what it conceives to be the best of the regular party nominees, and it proposes to provide the requisite machinery for having that ticket supported at the polls. The ticket is headed by the name of the Republican candidate for Secretary of State, and includes the Republican nominees for Attorney-General and State Treasurer. The candidates for Controller and State Engineer are those nominated by the Democrats. The ticket is one which any respectable voter of independent proclivities can support without hesitation, and, now that Mr. Ottendorfer and his friends have placed it in the field, we trust that they will see the necessity of providing the organization to make it accessible to all voters who share their opinions throughout the State. Independent citizens who object to the prevailing type of partisan dictation, can only command attention when they take proper means to manifest their strength.

The Hungarians seem disposed to aid Turkey in the present struggle. Early in this month advices to The Times were to the effect that Gen. Klapka had said, touching the rumor that he was one of the leaders of a movement to form a Hungarian legion in Transylvania, to act with a Turkish corps in the destruction of Roumanian railways, that he knew nothing of the affair, and that if he had known of it during his sojourn in Hungary he would have dissuaded the country from such a project. It is now reported by cable that a considerable force of Hungarians has invaded Little Wallachia, crossing the frontier in the neighborhood of Turn-Severin. This guerrilla demonstration is undoubtedly prompted by an intense hatred of Russia, but just what the Hungarians expect to accomplish is not clear. Perhaps they have a vague idea that Russia will demand explanation and redress; that Austria will not concede this, and that the two powers will then drift into war. If this be their object, it is doubtful if the movement will meet with the success which its promoters desire, though it is possible that fresh complications may result from this singular diversion.

CLERK ADAMS' ROLL.

As will be seen by a reference to the list of members of the House of Representatives, which we print elsewhere, Clerk Adams has succeeded in making an apparent Democratic majority of fourteen. In doing so he has clearly defied all law and precedent, assumed authority which did not belong to him, and ridden rough-shod over the rights of contesting Republicans. At the same time, however, he has more than gratified the expectations of the most sanguine leaders of his party, and being a candidate for re-election to the position which he now holds, their influence and friendship will doubtless compensate him for the loss of the respect of fair-minded men. As was expected from the first, by those who were in a position to know something of the inside workings of the organization of which he is the servant, he has seated Messrs. Elam and Robertson, Democrats, from the Fourth and Sixth Districts of Louisiana, to the exclusion of Messrs. Smith and Nash, Republicans, who were duly elected, and who hold the certificates of the only legally-constituted authorities. He has also accorded a seat to Davidson, Democrat, from the First District of Florida, to the exclusion of Purman, the Republican candidate, who was declared elected by the Board of State Canvassers, the legality of which has never been successfully disputed, and who holds a certificate of election, duly signed by Gov. Stearns, the only officer who could lawfully perform that duty. To crown these and a number of minor outrages, Mr. Adams has declared vacant the Colorado seat, which clearly belongs to James B. Belford, Republican, and has still further usurped the functions of the House by taking the same action in regard to the seat of the Third District of Missouri, and of the Fourth District of California.

The Missouri and California cases are simple ones and easily explained. In each instance the Republican candidates were elected by small majorities on the face of the returns, but were apparently defeated by a manipulation of the figures on the part of Democratic poll-clerks. In both cases the frauds were clearly proved. The Colorado case is a more complicated one. At a State election held in October, 1876, the people, acting under a distinct and specific proclamation from the regularly-constituted and generally-recognized authorities, voted for a Representation in Congress to fill an unexpired term in the Forty-fourth Congress and the full term in the Forty-fifth Congress. That election resulted in the following vote:

For Unexpired Term.		For Full Term.	
Belford, Rep.	14,308	Belford, Rep.	13,438
Patterson, Dem.	13,310	Patterson, Dem.	12,584
Belford's maj.	998	Belford's maj.	894

It will thus be seen that Mr. Patterson, the Democratic candidate, was fairly defeated by a very large majority. His opponent entered into the contest in good faith, and he, by his candidacy, of course, acknowledged the legality of the election. There is no claim that the canvass was not fairly and honestly conducted. Mr. Patterson admitted his defeat, but shortly after the result was announced, much to the astonishment of the voters of the State, he claimed that there was no State law in existence under which an election for members of the Forty-fifth Congress could be held in October, and announcing that he was still a candidate for that office, asked his friends to vote for him on the 7th of November. On that day—Presidential Electors being chosen by the Legislature of Colorado—there was no general election. In compliance with this request, a few polls were opened by Patterson's supporters, and some 2,000, out of the 29,000 votes in the State, were polled for him. Now, on the strength of this mock election and the 2,000 votes cast at it, he claims the seat of the Representative from Colorado, and Mr. Adams has the audacity so far to recognize his demand as to refuse admission to the Republican candidate, who was clearly elected at a general election participated in by all the people. The Democratic Clerk has seen fit to take this action in spite of the fact that Mr. Belford holds a certificate of election perfect in form and duly signed by the Governor. In refusing to accept this certificate as binding upon him, in failing to place Mr. Belford's name on the roll of the House, and in thus depriving one of the States of the Union of representation in the organization of the national assembly, Mr. Adams is, to speak mildly, guilty of a gross usurpation. It is his duty, as Clerk of the House, to place upon the roll of membership the names of all persons who present proper credentials duly signed by the Governors of their respective States. Such credentials have been presented by Mr. Belford, while Patterson's claim is, as we have already shown, based solely upon the fact that two thousand persons acting upon their own responsibility and without authority of law, pretended to hold an election and declared that he was their choice for member of Congress.

Mr. Adams' action regarding the Colorado, Missouri, California, Florida, and Louisiana contests is all the more remarkable when it is remembered that, in some half dozen other cases, where Republicans contest the seats of Democrats who hold certificates from the Governors of their States, he admits the Democrats without question, and quietly ignores the claims of the Republicans. He can take no note of the fact that Jere Haralson, the duly-elected colored representative from Alabama, was counted out by the most unblushing fraud, but, at the same time, he has no hesitation in passing judgment upon contests made by his own party friends. In doing so he commits an offense which must not be ignored by the minority. He has presumed to pass upon the constitutionality of the election of members; to decide contests or pass over the claims of contestants as best suited the interests of himself and his party; he has usurped functions which belong only to the House, and the Republican members should, in justice to themselves and their constituents, enter their earnest protest against the outrage.

PARTIES IN THE SOUTH.

How the policy of "conciliation" works in reference to the Southern question in its broad, national aspect, time must determine. The trial is in progress, and the merits of the policy depend upon the result. There is one phase of the subject, however, on which passing events seem to shed decisive light. We allude to the effect of the course pursued by the Administration upon the future of parties in the South. In behalf of the President's action it was urged that divisions would be created in the Democratic ranks, that moderate men would secede from them in response to the President's overtures, and that this desirable element would either contribute to the elevation and strength of the local Republican organizations, or would form the nucleus of an independent party under old Whig leaders, with old Whig principles as its distinguishing characteristics. The President was understood to look upon the notion as reasonable, and certain of his constitutional advisers gave to it their sanction. The delusion respecting the possibility of reviving the Whig Party and enabling its ancient representatives to become working forces in the politics of to-day, did not last long. Sneers and laughter ended it. Still, in Administration circles, the belief prevailed that under the benign influence of the President's policy the bonds that hold the Southern Democracy together would gradually dissolve, and that either the party would modify its character or would be divested of some of the sources of its strength. We need not recall the reasoning by which these consequences were proved to be inevitable. The official imagination discerned them clearly, and adduced them complacently as part of the answer to reflections upon the sagacity of the Executive.

There can be no unfairness in now asking whether these anticipations have been realized. For the tests in regard to the good faith of the South, estimated according to the standard which the President was in duty bound to uphold, we patiently wait. But the political tendencies of the new order of things were to be developed at once and were to be an answer to Republican cavilers. Let us see where and what they are. In the first place, the Republican organization in the Southern States has not received any of the promised benefits. The accession of old Whig deserters from the Democracy is not forthcoming. The crowds that were to rally around the Republican banner, in token of grateful appreciation of the doings of a Republican President, have not been heard of in any State. The supposition that the local Republican organizations would suddenly expand into a grand Administration party, turns out to have been a dream. The policy which was to have invested Southern Republicanism with a giant's strength, and redeemed it from the odium that had entailed ostracism and danger upon conspicuous members, has operated quite differently. It has crushed out the Republican Party in some States; in others it has left little besides the name. Not in one has it helped the party in respect of character or numbers.

Have we, then, an Administration party in the South, distinct from the Republican organization but perpetuating its principles and securing for them friendly recognition where before they were tabooed? The truth admits of but one answer. The most vigilant search has failed to reveal a single instance in which a public man, an established journal, or anybody or anything that can be held to indicate public opinion, has changed his or its attitude toward the Republican Party in consequence of the President's policy, or has made that policy a pretext for abandoning allegiance to the Democracy. Not only is there—practically speaking—no longer a Republican Party in the South, but there is not the faintest trace of an Administration party. Not a nomination has been made, not a declaration has been issued, not a plan or purpose has been promulgated, pointing to an Administration party as the embodiment of modernized Republicanism, or as an entity at variance with the orthodox Democracy. Of Democrats who applaud the President, there are plenty. But they invariably assert that they applaud him because he has gone over to them, and has applied their views in relation to Southern affairs. They avow their intention to support him, not, however, as against the Democratic Party, but as against Republicans who object to his policy and may try to thwart his Administration. Except within these limitations, the President has no adherents at the South. He has no party there, distinct from the old organizations, and the only Southern votes his Administration can rely upon when giving effect to Republican convictions, are the votes of the Republicans whom his policy has rendered powerless in Southern affairs.

The Democratic Party in the South is exultant, defiant, as well as intact. It is forbearing, even complimentary, toward the President simply because it considers that he is doing its work. No Southern man has been more cordial in his praise than Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, yet he avows that the commendation is based upon the fact that the President, elected as a Republican, has conceded what a Democratic President could not have conceded without encountering the consolidated opposition of the Republican Party. Mr. Bocock, of Virginia, goes a step further in frankness, and contends that the President is not only "marching straight forward in carrying out Democratic principles," but by doing so is dividing the Republicans. "Our true policy," remarks the candid Bocock, "is to put a wedge in the Republican Party and split it;" and he adds that the President is just now the wedge. It is not a flattering description of the Presidential function which Southern Democrats most admire, but in considering the relative chances of parties we cannot reject testimony only because it is unpleasant. Mr. Singleton, of Mississippi, supplies more of the same sort, with the further assurance that the Southern whites are a unit "in favor of sticking to the Democratic Party," and that "nothing that Mr. Hayes can do" will change the feeling. As all the necessible evidence points in the same direction, we need not multiply citations. The Southern Democrats are wide awake. they are absolute masters of the political situation in their respective States. They propose now to turn their strength to account in a series of attacks upon the National Treasury. Will the President look on silently, not hindering if not helping them? If he oppose them, how long may the courtesies and compliments evoked by the policy of conciliation be expected to continue?

THE STORY OF GILMAN.

It is now some ten days since it was discovered that W. C. Gilman was a forger. As these lines fall under the eyes of the reader, the criminal has been received within the walls of the State Prison with a sentence of five years at hard labor. It cannot be said that justice has been leaden-footed in this case. Gilman was a concealed fugitive up to yesterday. Then he surrendered himself, and, in answer to an indictment, he voluntarily appeared in court and entered a plea of "guilty." There was no need of trial; sentence was forthwith pronounced, and before the sun had set the miserable man was on his way to Sing Sing. It was a terrible conclusion to a career of falsehood and hypocrisy. We have no sympathy with those who can regard this pitiable spectacle and feel no emotion but one of exultation over the fallen criminal. When a man who has been nourished in crime, whose youth has been a long apprenticeship to every variety of wickedness, is caught in the toils of justice and is punished for his offenses, men are certain to say that he is served right. There is not much pity mingled with the satisfaction which we feel when the rascal is locked up at last, and is out of mischief for a while. The felon, we know, has expected this fate ever since he began his apprenticeship. He has consorted with felons and ruffians. He has no self-respect to lose, no social status from which to fall, no delicately-nurtured family to suffer the disgrace of his crimes. With one who has gone astray in later life, sinning as we say, "against light," and falling from the ranks of honest, refined, and sensitive associates, the case is far different. "Bristol Bill," flung into a felon's cell, after being caught in a burglarious exploit, suffers no pang of disgrace. The man who has a virtuous, high-minded wife, innocent children, and honorable brothers and sisters to lament his fall, is of all men most miserable. Therefore, we must needs pity Gilman, the convicted forger.

As for the man himself, his story of confession shows him to have been weak beyond expression. It is not impossible to conceive that a man who had been reared among moral influences, but who had a fatal pliability of temper, must have inevitably drifted into crime when temptation came. It is a new form of dissipation to which he confesses—giving to charity and indulging in æsthetic pursuits. He was reputed to be rich, and in a profitable line of business. He was expected to give liberally to the religious, literary, and artistic enterprises of the time. He was too proud to fall below the mark which his neighbors had set for him. And he gave and lent more than he could afford. He was not strong enough to endure the idle gossip which a wise retrenchment of his daily expenses would have provoked. And though, as he acknowledges, a noble and self-sacrificing wife was ready to go hand in hand with him in any laborious field which his virtuous resolution might have chosen, he had not manliness enough to turn his back upon his false life and begin to live within his means. Gilman came to grief by trying to keep up appearances. How false and hollow those appearances were, the long list of his delinquencies must show. How vain was the attempt to postpone the evil day, that wretched man, now in a convict's cell, most keenly knows. False pride, false shame, the dread of doing what was just and right, have brought this miserable man to his doom.

There is another aspect of the case which should not be overlooked. The Supreme Judge of men alone knows when an honest Christian purpose becomes a hypocritical cloak for wrong-doing. But it is incredible that one who had been carefully nurtured and educated should have early conceived the idea that he could use a religious life as a screen for dishonest practices. How the weak, tempted man finally slid into his first crime we shall never know. It is certain that he did commit forgery with his eyes wide open, and that, while he was habitually engaged in this criminal pursuit, he did maintain the pretense of being a devout Christian. This fact is seized upon by scoffers and skeptics, men who have no religion, and who are as swift to scent hypocrisy in professed Christians as the crows are to the carrion. "This," they say, with a certain self-gratulation, "is what your religion brings you to." As if, because they have no such religion, they have no such weakness. Nevertheless, the reproach must be borne. It must be confessed that the cause of Christian religion has been wounded in the house of its friends. The only answer that can be made to those who scoff, is that the defection of no single soldier, and of no battalion, can affect the general cause. There are spies in every army, traitors in every camp. And, since hypocrisy is a certain sort of homage which vice pays to virtue, it follows that men do steal the livery of heaven to serve the devil in. The mawkish sentiment with which Gilman has garnished his confession only shows that it is hard to shuffle off a disguise which has been used for years to conceal one from himself and from his fellow-men.

Keeping up appearances is what has brought this man to his ruin. If there is any warning in his dismal fate it is here. He had gradually accustomed himself to live well, and to surround himself with the refinements of wealth. He had accustomed his neighbors to expect liberal things of him. He could not deny himself and his family those comforts and delights which he had made necessary to their enjoyment of life. Straitened for money, the first false step was taken. All the rest was easy. But a career of fraud and dissimulation once entered upon, the man gave himself over to a life of horror, suspicion, and constant alarm. It did not pay; it never pays. It is better to be honest than to be dishonest. It is better to live within one's means than to exceed by one penny the income which is prudently assured. And there is no crisis in a man's fate so severe, no exigency so sharp, that he gains any permanent advantage by a compromise with his conscience.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

The elections in France, which are to take place to-morrow, are looked forward to with deep anxiety by all who are interested in the welfare of that country. On that day the registered electors of the Republic will vote for members of the National Assembly, to take the place of the Legislature dissolved by President MacMahon in May last. M. Thiers, in the manifesto which survived him, describes the character and conduct of the coalition by which the Chamber was dissolved. The men who compassed the dismissal of M. Simon were the men who, four years earlier, had compassed the overthrow of Thiers. The dead statesman says: "They were not satisfied with having fruitlessly hawked the crown of France all over Europe after their victory in 1873; they must needs come together once more in 1877, with their union again founded on no basis more lasting than a common hatred of the Republic." He adds that when the electors are asked to vote for Marshal MacMahon they are really asked to vote for the particular pretender whom one or other section of the coalition wishes to succeed that individual. Which of these pretenders, says he, will you have? Shall it be the Comte de Chambord—when he has been converted to modern ideas; or the Comte de Paris—when he shall have advanced a step in the line of succession; or the Prince Imperial—when France shall have forgotten the disasters associated with his fatal name?

In reply, the Duc de Broglie says that President MacMahon has no desire to destroy the Constitution of the Republic. This may be true, but by the Constitution he understands apparently only a provisional system which is to last till 1880. The Republic—it is the Marshal, and after him the Monarchy or the Empire. According to MacMahon's theory, the elected President of the French Republic can disregard as completely as an absolute monarch the restraints of a constitutional system of government. The Prince-President, whom MacMahon seems to be imitating, had at least the votes of the nation at his back, and, violent as his coercive measures were, the coercion was that of a minority by a majority. But the Marshal-President and his Ministers are the nominees of a minority, and they are showing to the world the novel spectacle of a minority coercing a majority.

The Republicans of France hope to be able next Sunday, not only to rebuke the Marshal for his attempts to deal with the Presidentship as he would with his personal estate, but to increase the number of Deputies in their party united from 363 in the last Assembly to 400. But it is doubtful if they succeed in this latter effort unless the Conservative Republicans turn out in greater numbers than is now anticipated. Of the 512 candidates nominated by the MacMahon Government, 293 are recognized as Bonapartists, while 214 are distributed among the Legitimists and the Orleanists. It is interesting at this juncture to know the result of the last election in France. At that time—February, 1876—there were 9,472,613 electors registered, and of these 7,370,426 voted. Of this number, 4,316,127 votes were recorded in favor of Republican candidates; the Orleanists and Legitimists polled 1,507,824, and the Bonapartists, 1,376,715; 39,760 votes were "lost" or not counted, as being recorded in favor of candidates disqualified as having been deprived of their political rights. The proportion is 58 per cent. in favor of the Republic; 20 per cent. in favor of the Monarchy, and 18 per cent. in favor of the Empire. Therefore, the odds at the last general election were, roughly speaking, 5 to 3 in favor of the Republic. This proportion the Government of the Marshal hopes to be able to reverse by the various measures taken with a view to intimidate public opinion, by his recent tours throughout France, and by his manifesto, a copy of which has been sent to every registerd elector.

THE TELEPHONE UNMASKED.

It is time that the atrocious nature of the telephone should be fully exposed, and its inventors, of whom there are any quantity, held up to public execration.

When this nefarious instrument was first introduced, it was pretended that its purpose was an innocent one. We were told that the telephone would enable a man in New-York to hear what a man in Philadelphia might say; and though it was difficult to understand why anybody should ever want to listen to a Philadelphian's remarks—which, notoriously, consist exclusively of allusions to the Centennial Exhibition and an alleged line of American steam-ships—there was nothing necessarily immoral in this possible use of the telephone. Then it was claimed that by means of the telephone conversations could be carried on with other than Philadelphians, and that political speeches delivered in Washington could be heard in any city of the continent. As the President was at that time making speeches in Vermont instead of Washington, the public was not alarmed by this announcement, and it was not until the telephonic conspirators mentioned that the uproar of a brass-band could be transmitted to any distance through the telephone that any general feeling of uneasiness was developed. Nevertheless, the vast capabilities for mischief of the telephone, and the real purpose of its unprincipled inventors have been studiously concealed, and it is only by accident that the greatness and imminence of the danger to which the public is exposed have suddenly been revealed.

Suspicion ought to have been awakened by the recent publication of the fact that if the lamp-posts of our City were to be connected by wires, every confidential remark made to a lamp-post by a belated Democratic statesman could be reproduced by a telephone connected with any other lamp-post. It is true that this publication was ostensibly made in the interest of the Police force, and it was recommended that patrolmen should use the lamp-posts as means of communication with Police Head-quarters. It was evident, however, that the result would be to make every lamp-post a spy upon midnight wayfarers. Men who had trusted to friendly lamp-posts for years, and embraced them with the utmost confidence in their silence and discretion, would find themselves shamelessly betrayed, and their unsuspecting soliloquies literally reported to their indignant families; strange to say this suggestive hint of the powers of the telephone attracted no attention, and has ere this been in all probability forgotten.

A series of incidents which has lately occurred in Providence has, however, clearly shown the frightful capabilities of the telephone. Two men, to whom, so far as is known, no improper motive can be attributed, were recently experimenting with a telephone, the wire of which was stretched over the roofs of innumerable buildings, and was estimated to be fully four miles in length. They relate that on the first evening of their telephonic dissipation they heard men and women singing songs and eloquent clergymen preaching ponderous sermons; and that they detected several persons in the act of practicing upon brass instruments. This sort of thing was repeated every evening, while on Sunday morning a perfect deluge of partially conglomerated sermons rolled in upon them. These are the main facts mentioned by the two men in what may be called their official report of their experiments, but it is asserted that they heard other things which they did not venture to openly repeat. The remarks of thousands of midnight cats were borne to their listening ears. The confidential conversations of hundreds of husbands and wives were whispered through the treacherous telephone, and though the remarks of Mr. and Mrs. Smith were sometimes inextricably entangled with those of Mr. and Mrs. Brown, and it was frequently impossible to tell from what particular wife came the direful threat, "O! I'll just let you know," or from what strong husband in his agony came the cry, "Leggo that hair!" the two astonished telephone experimenters learned enough of the secrets of the leading families of Providence to render it a hazardous matter for any resident of that city to hereafter accept a nomination for any office.

Now, it has been ascertained that the wire of this telephone was not in contact with any other wire, and thus the hypothesis that the sounds heard by the two men were messages in process of transmission by the usual telegraphic wires is untenable. Moreover, a little reflection will show that cats do not send telegraphic messages, and that leading citizens do not transmit by telegraph petitions to their wives advocating a policy of conciliation in respect to hair. The scientific persons whom the two men have consulted have no hesitation in saying that the telephonic wire picked up all the sounds in its neighborhood by the process of induction. When the wire passed over a church, it took up the waves of sound set in motion by the preacher and reproduced them on the telephone. In like manner it collected the sounds from the concert-halls and dwelling-houses over the roofs of which it passed, and the peculiar distinctness with which it transmitted the remarks of cats was due to the fact that it must have passed in close proximity to several popular feline resorts.

We can now comprehend the danger of the telephone. If any telephonic miscreant connects a telephone with one of the countless telegraphic wires that pass over the roofs of this City there will be an immediate end of all privacy. Whatever is said in the secrecy of the back piazza by youthful students of the satellites of Mars will be proclaimed by way of the house-top to the eavesdropping telephone operator. No matter to what extent a man may close his doors and windows, and hermetically seal his key-holes and furnace-registers with towels and blankets, whatever he may say, either to himself or a companion, will be overheard. Absolute silence will be our only safety. Conversation will be carried on exclusively in writing, and courtship will be conducted by the use of a system of ingenious symbols. An invention which thus mentally makes silence the sole condition of safety cannot be too severely denounced, and while violence, even in self-defense, is always to be deprecated, there can be but little doubt that the death of the inventors and manufacturers of the telephone would do much toward creating that feeling of confidence which financiers tell us must precede any revival of business.

STATE POLITICAL NOTES.

John Ives, of Salisbury, is the Democratic candidate for Assembly in Herkimer County.

The Democrats of Essex County have nominated Daniel Wyman, of Crown Point, for the Assembly.

The Democrats of Cattaraugus County have nominated C. E. Gallagher and E. Willard for Assembly.

John F. Gray, of Exeter, is the Democratic nominee for member of Assembly in the First District of Otsego County.

Charles Anthony, of Gouverneur, is the Democratic candidate for Assembly in the First District of St. Lawrence County.

The Democrats of the First District of Washington County have nominated James E. Robertson, of Jackson, for Assembly.

The Poughkeepsie *Telegraph* points its Democratic readers to the fact that the Republican ticket in Dutchess County must be conceded to be a strong one.

The Democratic Convention for the Twentieth District was held in Richfield Springs yesterday, and Hon. James S. Davenport, of that village, was nominated for Senator.

The Buffalo *Express* is confident in its belief that if the Republicans of New-York have not made up their minds to be defeated this Fall they can carry this State by a good majority.

The Greenbackers of Chautauqua County are in the field with a full list of candidates for county officers and Theodore S. Moss as their nominee for Assembly in the First District.

The Prohibitionists of Chautauqua County have held another convention and nominated another set of candidates, with A. S. Prather as their nominee for Assembly in the Second District.

The nomination of State Treasurer Charles N. Ross for Senator by the Democrats of the Twenty-fifth District is asserted to be very obnoxious to a large portion of the party in both Cayuga and Wayne Counties.

The Republicans of Steuben County have nominated Azariah C. Brundage, a veteran of the Union Army, and George R. Sutherland, for three years Supervisor of Cambelltown, for the Assembly, and mean to elect them both.

In Genesee County the Republicans have made their local nominations, as follows: For Assembly, Eli Taylor; Superintendent of Poor, Cortland Crossman; District Attorney, Thomas P. Hedon; Justice of Sessions, Israel M. Peck.

The Republicans of the First District of Saratoga County have nominated for Assembly Hon. Cornelius A. Waldron, of Waterford, who for 21 years past has acceptably filled the office of Surrogate of the county. He is very popular, and the *Saratogian* says that if he accepts he will be elected.

The Democratic Convention in Ulster County refused to admit the reporters of any but Democratic papers to its deliberations, and only two of those. Well, recent Democratic Convention proceedings, with their attendant assaults and broken jaws, have not been calculated to excite a desire for publicity in the participants.

The man who last year aided the Democrats by masquerading as a Prohibition candidate for Assembly in one of the districts of Cayuga County, has this year thrown off the mask and is running as the regular Democratic candidate. A correspondent of the Auburn *Advertiser* says that the same man was a Republican until he found that his longing aspirations for office were not treated with due respect by that party.

Of Hon. Henry E. Turner, the Republican candidate for Senator in the Eighteenth District, the Watertown *Times* says: "Judge Turner is one of the best men in Lewis County, a lawyer by profession, who has held the office of County Judge in that county and discharged its duties to general satisfaction. He was a soldier in the late war, holding the position of Colonel, and making an excellent record. That he will be chosen by a handsome majority there can be no doubt."

The Republicans of Rensselaer County made their nominations on Thursday, as follows: For County Judge, James Forsyth; Surrogate, Nelson Davenport; County Clerk, Elisha W. Hydorn; Justice of Sessions, Isaac S. Main; Auditing Superintendent of the Poor, Ezra V. Chase; Coroner, James Curran. The Troy *Whig* says that the ticket is one that will commend itself to the hearty support of every Republican in the county, and that all the nominees are able and reliable men.

The hearty unanimity with which Hon. B. Platt Carpenter's nomination of Stephen H. Wendover, of Columbia County, as the candidate for Senator was received by the Republican Convention in the Eleventh District has met an equally cordial response from the press and the party in both Columbia and Dutchess Counties. Mr. Wendover has already had considerable legislative expprience, and his high character and undoubted integrity give assurance that his election would be most advantageous to the district and the State. Of course, there will be need of work on the part of the Republicans of the two counties to insure this desirable result. We doubt not that this fact is appreciated, and that they are prepared to give themselves to the grateful task with that hearty enthusiasm and devotion which will in sure success.

PHILADELPHIA'S UNRULY MILITIA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Philadelphia, Oct. 12.—There is some excitement in military circles here caused by the statement that Col. R. Dale Benson and his staff, of the First Regiment National Guards, the crack regiment of the city, intend to resign. Already two of the staff, Lieut.-Col. Clark and Major Ide, have resigned. The cause of the trouble is said to be on account of the manner in which the regiment was treated at Pittsburg, and the discourtesies shown to the regimental commanders by the superior officers. Complaint has been made against the First where it is held it should have been praised. As a result of this it is believed the entire regiment will disband. A court-martial is now in progress here, trying some 25 members of regiments who refused to go to Pittsburg. This thing will cause, it is believed, an entire reorganization of the First Division of the National Guard, located here.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 12.—A nice point came up before the General Term to-day. Twenty-nine candidates had been examined for admission as attorneys under the new rules. All passed and were sworn in, when the question was raised whether they were also counselors, the law requiring the publication of the new rules three weeks before they can be operative. The said time does not expire until the 21st inst. The court decided the subject by ordering the candidates to a second examination to-night, and will swear them in as counselors if they pass to-morrow. Two candidates admitted as attorneys went home before the point was decided. Several legal points are said to be involved in the decision. The candidates were evidently examined under the old code, not now in effect, and the new rules are not binding, it is said, until the 21st inst.

THE DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAIL ROAD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Detroit, Oct. 12.—The net results of the secret conferences of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad bondholders is made public to-day, in the form of a circular addressed to all the bondholders. It does not accept either the Great Western offer or that of the Detroit capitalists; but provides for an organization of bondholders which shall purchase the present property, if it is sold under foreclosure, and shall reorganize the road. In case of a sale under foreclosure, and large bidding by outsiders, this organization will secure equitable distribution among its members of the proceeds of such outside sale.

LOUISIANA'S REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS.

New-Orleans, La., Oct. 12.—Acting Gov. Wiltz, in answer to a telegram from Washington, has forwarded a certificate for Joseph H. Acklin, (Dem.,) Congressman-elect from the Third Louisiana District, based on the recount of the votes ordered by the senate.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

PEACE IN COLOMBIA—THE PANAMA RAILROAD—ELECTIONS IN PERU—THE LATE NAVAL COMBAT—THE FIVE REPUBLICS.

PANAMA, Oct. 4.—Politically, Colombia is at peace. Some little feeling had arisen in the State of Bolivar as to the project of reopening the canal between Carthagena and Calamar, on the River Magdalena, which had been brought up before the Legislature. The people of the City of Barranquilla, who are opposed to the canal, are asserted to have sent $40,000 to defeat the project, while those of Carthagena, who want the canal, offered their representatives the alternative of canal or revolution. The latter argument was too persuasive, and the canal project was carried. The question of the extension of the Panama Railroad from this city to the islands in the bay, some three miles distant from the present terminus, is still occupying the Government at Bogota. A sharp correspondence has passed between the Secretary of State and the Railroad Company. From this it appears that it is the intention of the company to carry out the extension, but at the same time they reiterate their protest against the right of of the Government to compel them to do so. In the meantime the preliminary surveys, &c., for the extension are being completed as rapidly as possible, and Mr. E. H. Phelps, who has been engaged since August last on the work, returns to New-York to submit a report of his examinations to the company as a basis for future action. George H. Higgs, an American citizen, who has been in prison in Panama for six months past without trial, on a charge of swindling, was set at liberty on the 25th of September, having at last had a trial and been found not guilty. Some idea may be formed of the commerce of the port of Aspinwall from the fact that on the 24th of September there were in that harbor receiving and unloading freight, no less than seven large ocean steamers, all of which are regularly engaged in that trade. Of these two were American, four British and one German. The French and Liverpool Lines, each of which run two steamers a month to Aspinwall, were not represented. Whale fishing in the Bay of Panama is this season proving very remunerative. The bark Cape Horn Pigeon which sailed hence the 27th of June last returned on the 27th of September with 1,100 barrels of Humpback-oil on board for shipment to New-York via Panama Railroad and Pacific Mail steam-ships. The entire catch was made between the 14th of August and day of return to port. The shipping of ivory-nuts (Tagua) from the Isthmus has of late become a very important business. It is estimated that in the three months ending Sept. 30, no less than 2,600 tons were shipped from Aspinwall to the United States and Europe by the different steam-ship lines. They are worth in Aspinwall at present about $8 70 per barrel of 200 pounds.

Dates from Valparaiso to the 10th and Callao to the 21st of September have been received. In Peru the approaching election for Senators and Representatives were attracting popular attention. These elections take place on the 21st of this month, and are likely to be hotly contested. The struggle lies between the Government and the civil party. The votes of the former will be cast for Buenaventure Elquera and those of the latter for Don Juan Ignacio Elquera. The Huascar-Shah affair is referred to by the Lima correspondent of the *Star and Herald* as follows: "The combat is again being discussed by the newspapers in view of the recent debates held on the subject in Parliament, and, from the spirit of the press, there seems to be a grounded belief that justice will be done to Peru, not so much, perhaps, on account of the proceedings of the British ships as far as Peru herself is concerned, as from the danger of establishing on the part of Great Britain such a precedent for an unwarranted intervention. Certainly the preparation of a torpedo expedition to blow up a vessel anchored in a friendly port, and in the midst of a friendly squadron, cannot be qualified as a cheerful feature in international procedure."

The news from the five Republics is favorable, and the prospects of a permanent peace are more strongly indicated. Nicaragua has joined the Republics of Guatemala, Salvador, and Honduras in the scheme for a confederation or a closer binding together of the different States. It now only remains for Costa Rica to add her name to make the compact complete. This, it is hoped, she will do, as one Republic alone cannot well adopt a policy or take a stand in antagonism to the other four. Since Don Tomas Guardia resumed the Presidency in Costa Rica, only a few weeks ago, matters have greatly improved in that Republic, and it is believed that in a little time many of the evils of the late Administration—that of Don Vincente Herrera—will soon be done away with. Already, by a decree of the new President, the liberty of the press has been restored, and elections for Deputies to a constitutional Assembly, to meet on the 23d of December next, have been called. Other decrees of like interest have been promulgated. Unfortunately the friendly relations between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, so rudely broken by the former last year, have not yet been restored, and no good feeling exists between the existing Presidents of Costa Rica and Guatemala, but President Guardia, in his present isolated position, will most likely find it good policy to remove these causes of contention at an early day. The Government of Guatemala has adopted for its proposed railroad the 4 feet 8½ inch gauge, and all the arrangements are now being made by the contractor, Mr. Nanne, for the early commencement and speedy completion of this important undertaking.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 12.—The Mississippi River Improvement Convention, which assembled here yesterday, was attended by a large and influential body of delegates, about 100 in number, from cities on the Mississippi from New-Orleans to St. Paul. Hon. Joseph Brown, of St. Louis, was chosen President of the convention, and Vice-Presidents from each State represented were also chosen. The proceedings of the convention were marked with great unanimity and earnestness of purpose in forwarding the objects of the call, which is to organize the public sentiment of the Mississippi Valley in support of a systematic pressure upon Congress to obtain from that body a proper recognition of the navigation interests of the Upper Mississippi in the shape of adequate appropriations for the construction of wing dams and other improvements necessary to secure a navigable low-water stage from St. Paul to St. Louis. The following is a synopsis of the resolutions, which were unanimously adopted: After a preamble, reciting the importance of the Mississippi as a highway of inland commerce and the greater cheapness of water as compared with land transportation, the resolutions urge upon Congress the pressing necessity of passing such acts and making such appropriations as will in the shortest possible time and in the most economical manner, in all seasons of the year, secure a good navigable stage of water from the Falls of St. Anthony to the Gulf of Mexico, and, if practicable, give a minimum of about five feet from St. Paul to St. Louis, about eight feet from St. Louis to Cairo, and about ten feet from Cairo to New-Orleans. They urgently request Congress to adopt such legislation as will best and most speedily secure the end in view, and insist that in all acts providing for the appropriation of money for internal improvements, the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi River be kept most prominent as a distinctively national work.

TRAMPS AND VAGRANTS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 12.—The Committee on Legislation appointed at the State Convention of Superintendents of the Poor at Binghamton in June last, held sessions in the rooms of the State Board of Charities yesterday and to-day. A number of influential gentlemen from various parts of the State attended, the object being to devise means for the suppression of tramping and vagrancy throughout the State. The discussion was participated in by Dr. Thomas Norris, of Brooklyn; George E. McGonegal, of Monroe; M. M. Olmsted, of Cayuga; Mrs. J. S. Lowell, of New-York; L. D. Simons, of Queens, and S. T. Williams, of Suffolk. Bill No. 79, introduced last Winter in the Assembly, calling for the erection of a large number of buildings for the poor in the several judicial districts of the State was disapproved by Dr. Norris as involving too great an expenditure of public money, and tending to multiply pauper establishments in the State, which it is the desire of the public to avoid. He would, however, favor any plan less costly and more efficacious, and with fewer objectionable features. A sub-committee was appointed to report, at a subsequent session of the whole committee, recommending a plan for meeting the question. The sub-committee will probably present a bill such as will be likely to meet the views of all the members of the committee. The committee adjourned to the call of the Chairman.

PROPOSED NEW TERRITORY.

DEADWOOD, Dakota Territory, Oct. 11.—A convention of Republicans of the Black Hills met here to-day for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization and electing a delegate to Washington, in the interest of the movement for the establishment of a new Territory. Nearly all the mining camps in the Black Hills were represented. E. C. Bressly was elected delegate by acclamation. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the Administration of President Hayes in the efforts to secure a complete reconciliation of feeling among all the people of the United States, and the re-establishment of the old order of things.

THE WEST INDIES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 4.—A cyclone was feared on the 25th and 26th of September, but we happily escaped. Vessels, however, coming from the west of here have arrived with damage. One was nearly lost altogether. A severe hurricane swept over the Island of Grenada on the 22d of September, blowing down trees, injuring roofing, and doing injury also to the telegraph lines. No lives were lost. Fears of a hurricane were entertained at Barbados on the 21st and 22d of September, when the weather became threatening, but it passed off without doing any serious injury beyond "a storm." Fears of a cyclone were very great at St. Vincent on the 22d inst., when the weather became extremely threatening, but after a hard blow and some heavy rain the storm passed off without doing serious injury. An American sea Captain threatens a filibustering expedition to the Morant Keys, which are dependencies of Jamaica. He contends that he took possession of them in 1866 in the name of the United States. Another serious conflagration is reported from Port-au-Prince, in Hayti. A large number of houses were burned, and the Custom-house narrowly escaped destruction.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ADAMS BENEFIT.

The representation given at the Academy of Music, yesterday afternoon, for the benefit of Mr. Edwin Adams, was witnessed by an audience that crowded the vast auditorium in every part. When to a record of this fact is added the statement that the long and varied performance passed off with perfect smoothness, and was carried on under such good management that it only occupied four hours, it will be understood at once that the affair was eminently successful. It needs but little additional mention. Criticism would evidently be out of place on occasions of which it might almost be said that the end justifies the means. As it is, however, the entertainment was, as a whole, good enough to need no justification of the kind. A single play, bringing before the public the principal resident actors and actresses, would surely have afforded more rational pleasure, but it is nearly as certain that no magnet of greater potency than a house-bill representative of every theatre in the City could have been found. To view the question from the practical point at which many spectators probably took their stand, it is questionable if a better chance of getting one's money's worth was ever offered. Messrs. Gilbert, Sothern, Williamson, McKee Rankin, and Florence, Mlle. Aimée, Miss Lotta, Miss Coghlan, Miss Clara Morris, and Miss Maggie Moore, Mr. S. B. Mills and Mr. Tony Pastor, Mr. Backus and Mr. Castle, with a host of less distinguished artists, all appeared in turn. It would be useless to review the proceedings step by step, however, for, with the exception of a new *chansonette*—"Les Leçons d'Anglais"—and a performance of the third act of "Othello," by Messrs. Sothern and Florence, Miss Lotta and Mrs. Drew, nothing new was presented. Mr. and Mrs. Williamson created amusement in the first act of "Struck Oil," and Miss Morris acted with her wonted spasmodic force and with the singular transitions from genuine power to ultra-colloquialism and slurring haste of delivery in the fourth act of "Camille." A capital rendering of the "screen scene" in "The School for Scandal" was supplied by Messrs. Gilbert, Arnott, and De Vere, and Miss Rose Coghlan, but half the influence of Mr. Gilbert's delicious drollery was lost on account of the size of the Academy. Mlle. Aimée was applauded to the echo after her song, which, be it said, would have been thrice as effective in a smaller *local*, and the lesser lights of the drama and concert-room shone with considerable brilliancy at intermediate stages. The only disappointment of the day was caused by the set from "Othello." It was not interpreted with enough skill to be impressive, and it was not bad enough to be funny. Miss Lotta, by an occasional tendency to lapse into the laughable mannerisms for which she is noted, now and then excited merriment, but Messrs. Sothern and Florence were both in dread earnest, the former picturing *Othello* with sufficient gravity and force to recall many "respectable" and proportionally dismal efforts in the same direction, and Mr. Florence speaking the lines as clearly and intelligently as he possibly could. The audience good-naturedly summoned the performers before the curtain at the end of the act, but there seemed to be a general feeling that an excellent opportunity of diffusing emotion or laughter had been wasted. A brief "Drawing-room Entertainment" by Bryant's Minstrels rounded off the representation. The gross receipts, as announced by Mr. Theodore Moss, Treasurer of the fund, last night, were quite $8,000.

BENEFITS ELSEWHERE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 12.—The benefit of Edwin Adams at the Chestnut-Street Theatre this afternoon netted over $700. Hon. W. F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) occupied one of the private boxes. The short notice on which the testimonial was gotten up prevented the securing of a larger building and the selling of seats by auction. Among the volunteers were Carncross & Dixey's Minstrels, Le Commandeur Czeneuve, Mr. William O. Gemmill, Charles R. Thorne, Jr., and Miss May Anderson, (who appeared in recitation,) and Mr. William Northcott, (in cornet solo.) The performance concluded with two acts of Leonard Grover's new play of "Lispet" by the Chestnut-Street Theatre company. Mr. Edwin Adams has been very low all day, but at 9 o'clock this evening seemed somewhat improved.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 12.—This afternoon a benefit performance was given at the Leland Opera-house for Edwin Adams. The testimonial was under the management of J. W. Albaugh, and the Shaughnan company and the regular theatre company gave their services. The attendance was large, and over $400 was realized. The entertainment throughout was a splendid success.

BENEFIT CONCERT.

A concert of a very attractive kind will be given to-morrow evening, for the benefit of M. Paul Juignet. M. Juignet is well remembered in connection with the early existence of the French drama in this City; he was one of the first managers of the local Théâtre Français, and, for the past 10 years, he has been identified with all enterprises intended to acclimatize Parisian pieces and comedians in the United States. For the last 10 months he has been an invalid, and has only just reappeared in public, after a protracted detention within doors. To-morrow's entertainment, which is to take place at Tammany Hall, is tendered him by the artists of Mlle. Aimée's company, and by those under M. Durand's direction. The foreign population, to which it addresses itself especially, ought to keep in mind its prospective excellence as well as its object.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Odd-fellows Block, corner of Markham and Scott streets, Little Rock, Ark., was burned yesterday morning. Nick Kupferle, dealer in lager beer, loses $12,000; insurance, $5,000; Cole & Dow, wholesale and retail dry goods, saved about half their stock in a damaged condition; they carried about $50,000 worth; insurance, $9,500, as follows: Phœnix, Brooklyn, $2,500; Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia, $2,000, and Underwriters, New-York, $2,500. The third story was owned and occupied by the Odd-fellows, and was insured for $6,000—in Phœnix, Hartford, $4,000, and Home, New-York, $2,000. Their regalia was also insured in the Home for $1,500.

A fire yesterday at Blenheim Village, Ontario, destroyed the hub and spoke factory and saw mill belonging to the estate of McMichael & Hughson. Loss heavy, on both stock and machinery; insured for $2,000 in the Canada Farmers' Mutual, $3,000 in the Canada Fire and Marine, and $3,000 in the Commercial Union.

A dispatch from Winneconne, Wis., says: "A fire Thursday night destroyed the Culver House and stable attached, together with about a dozen other buildings. The total loss is from $15,000 to $20,000; insurance $8,000, of which $5,000 is in the Underwriters', of New-York."

George W. Jones' large barns at Deerfield, Mass., together with 200 tons of hay, grain and tobacco, was destroyed by fire Thursday night. The loss is $8,000; insurance small.

LEXINGTON RACES.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 12.—The races to-day were well attended. The weather was good and the track fast. Following are the summaries:

Unfinished 2:30 race of yesterday:

Sophie Temple	3	1	1
Glendale	1	2	3
Ed. Forrest	2	3	2

Time—2:28; 2:28¾; 2:29.

The second heat was declared no heat.

SECOND RACE, for 2-year olds.

Lo Lo	2	1	1
Orient	1	2	2
Alice Stoner	3	dis.	

Time—2:38; 2:31½; 2:31.

THIRD RACE—Class 2:40.

Protino	1	1	1
Blanche Amory	2	2	2
Altarik	6	3	3
Red Crook	3	6	4
Birkie Boisseau	5	4	5
Bushwhacker	4	5	6
Fannie Stoner	8	7	7
Borak	7	8	8

Time—2:29½; 2:26¾; 2:28¾.

BASE-BALL.

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 12.—The Lowells, 12; the Fall Rivers, 0.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 12.—Hartfords, 12; Buffalos, 1.

A BOAT RACE POSTPONED.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Oct. 12.—A gale of wind has caused another postponement of the Davis-Ten Eyck race. To what time has not yet been decided.

EXPLOSION OF FIRE-DAMP.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Oct. 12.—An explosion of fire-damp occurred this morning at the Eagle Hill mines, by which James Coyle, a miner, was horribly burned and died shortly afterward. His assistant was also badly burned and thrown some distance against a mass of coal, from the effects of which he will probably die.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

A DUEL IN PROSPECT.

HOW A CHALLENGED MAN ACTS—MR. ED. GILMORE RECEIVES A CHALLENGE PER POST.

In the up-town hotels, yesterday morning, there were vague hints of a coming tragedy. The rumors warmed and ripened with the sun, and by noon it was an open secret that Mr. Edward G. Gilmore, of Gilmore's Garden, had received a challenge from Gen. T. S. Dakin. The exact words at which Gen. Dakin took such deadly offense were not known, but it was well understood that the provocation was in some way connected with the recent controversy in which the American Rifle Team were accused of receiving money from Gilmore's Garden; and the more knowing ones asserted that being called a liar and a coward, or some such slight slip of the tongue, was what had roused the General's ire. A TIMES reporter, who immediately went to Brooklyn to learn from Gen. Dakin the cause of this unexpected move, and to learn what arrangements, if any, had been made for the meeting, was unable to find the rifleman, and only after a long search found that he had changed his residence, some days ago, from Brooklyn to Plainfield, N. J. Mr. Gilmore was sought in the concert garden, at his hotel, at his club, and everywhere that there seemed any likelihood of his being found, but for a long time without success. For several hours it seemed almost certain that the two gentlemen had left the City for hostile purposes. At length, however, an employe of the garden recollected that Mr. Gilmore had gone to a shooting-gallery in Fourth-avenue. Inquiry there brought out the fact that he had started, about half an hour before, for Remington's gun store. A hasty ride down Broadway resulted in the finding of Mr. Gilmore before a counter that groaned under the weight of scores of revolving pistols and dueling pistols.

"Would this give good results at five paces?" the challenged man was asking the clerk, holding up an immense navy revolver.

"It would be sure death," the clerk solemnly replied.

"Mr. Gilmore," said THE TIMES reporter, "I understand that you have received a challenge from Gen. Dakin."

"'Sh!" said Mr. Gilmore, "not so loud; it must not get to the ears of the public, or we will be interfered with. *I have* received a challenge. [To the clerk]—This one is too small—show me something heavier."

"Have you made any arrangements for the meeting?"

"Arrangements? What better arrangements can a man want than one of these heaviest revolvers? Dueling pistols? Don't tell me! Dueling pistols were well enough in the old days, when they were afraid to shed blood; but when you go out after game, give me a revolver. We have made some arrangements. I have received the formal challenge, and have sent my friend to Brooklyn this morning to see Gen. Dakin and complete the arrangements. The meeting must be at once. I could be ready by daybreak to-morrow morning, or even sooner."

As he spoke, Mr. Gilmore tested carefully the weight of a very large cartridge in his hand, and asked the clerk whether he had not some half-inch ones. Being assured that none so large were made, he continued to examine the pistols.

"Have you the bloody document with you?" the reporter asked. "And will you let me see it?"

"Certainly," Mr. Gilmore replied, "you can see it. I received it early last evening, and at once began my pistol practice. Here it is."

The challenge was neatly folded inside a white envelope rather wider than the usual size. On the envelope was a canceled 2-cent stamp. The postmark was so blurred as to be undecipherable. It was addressed to "Mr. E. Gilmore, Gilmore's Garden, New-York." The challenge, written in a neat business hand, was as follows:

Mr. E. Gilmore:

SIR: I notice by the papers that you are endeavoring to throw a shadow over my honor as a gentleman and my record as a war officer. The *code* leaves me remedy. My friend, whose card I inclose, will make all arrangements for an early meeting. Yours truly, GEN. DAKIN.

The card enclosed was that of "Prof. Henry Gwin, Nichols House, Jacksonville, Fla." On the card was also a photograph, presumably that of the gentleman whose name was attached. It was the picture of a warlike-looking man, with an unusually fierce countenance—one who has evidently breathed smoke and eaten wadding.

"That is the document," said Mr. Gilmore, "and it is a death warrant. No man can write like that to me and live. It is such letters as that that make business for the undertakers. Wait till I get this silver business settled, and I warn feel more at home with a shooting-iron in my clothes."

Mr. Gilmore at length found a weapon suited to his purposes. It was about 18 inches long, and carried seven balls. Its weight was four pounds.

"We fight, of course," said Mr. Gilmore. "There is very little more to be said. Being the challenged party, I have the choice of place and weapons. I wouldn't have any chance with a rifle, at long range, you know. Dakin would be too much for me at that. Revolvers will do for me, and five paces. I have made out a little list of arrangements for my friend to make. Here is a copy I took of the list.

Mem.:

"Navy revolvers. Five paces. Turn and fire.

"No surgeons on the ground. Only vehicles, one carriage and one hearse. One party retires in the carriage, the other in the hearse.

"After first shot, both parties continue to fire at will till blood flows.

"Place to be as near some cemetery as possible."

Although Mr. Gilmore seemed to be perfectly frank in his statements, still the mysterious absence of Gen. Dakin from Brooklyn seemed to indicate that some further arrangements for the meeting had been made, and that Mr. Gilmore, too, might suddenly disappear, and join Gen. Dakin at the place chosen for the conflict. Intelligence, either of a sanguinary duel, or of the whereabouts of Gen. Dakin, may confidently be looked for within 24 hours.

A CLAM-BAKE AT FLEETWOOD.

NEW-JERSEY TURFMEN ENTERTAINED BY NEW-YORKERS — SOME TROTTING AND MUCH EATING AND DRINKING UP IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A portly gentleman, standing upon the hill overlooking the track at Fleetwood Park yesterday afternoon and addressing about 199 other gentlemen, all more or less portly, while one hand gracefully grasped a beaker of Piper Heidsieck and the other rested upon a pronounced bosom, remarked: "New-York does well to pay tribute to our State, for a New-York man has been nominated for the Governorship in New-Jersey. It is not that we have borrowed a man from you—we have actually taken one off your hands." The remark was greeted with loud cheers. So much for the political sentiments of the gentlemen of the Waverly Driving Association and their hosts yesterday afternoon, the members of the Fleetwood Park Driving Association. The New-Jersey Association includes in its membership many prominent residents of Newark and Elizabeth; its track, a well-kept half-mile one, is at Waverly, where the State fairs are held. Last year the members invited the New-York turfmen there, and yesterday afternoon they were themselves received at Fleetwood Park. The guests were taken up from the ferries in coaches and barouches, and at 2 o'clock the speed of some of the most favored horses of Fleetwood was exhibited on the track. No official time was taken, but Steve Maxwell, Sida Picton, Killarney, Don Giovanni, Goodspeed, Sir Walter, Lady Lou and Martha Washington did their best, and were applauded. Then there was a clam-bake. The clams were of the soft-shelled variety, and were cooked in sea-weed along with green corn and the succulent cod, which, by the way, was served up with a delicious sauce; and there were lobsters and chickens also, and 300 bottles were required to hold the champagne which was provided for the occasion. When everybody had eaten all he wanted—that is to say about two hours and a half after the feast was begun—Mr. Hosea B. Perkins, the Chairman for the occasion, made an eloquent speech, from which it appeared that New-Jersey's statesmen are greater, her men braver, and her women fairer than those of ancient Rome. His praise of New-Jersey was, as Dr. Jeremiah Cross, who followed him, remarked, "laid on pretty thick." Col. William M. Morrell responded suitably to the toast, "Original Sin," and other addresses were made. Among the gentlemen present, other than those already named, were Col. A. R. Phyfe, Shepherd C. Knapp, F. J. Allen, W. H. Schieffelin, David L. Burke, Cheridan Shook, Willis Vale, and William H. Brower.

THE COLLECTORSHIP.

The announcement yesterday that Mr. Theodore Roosevelt is to be appointed Collector of the Port of New-York occasioned a good deal of comment in business circles. By some of those who discussed the rumor it was said that Mr. Roosevelt was ineligible to the position of Collector, on account of being a merchant interested in the importation of glass. In support of this argument the following was quoted from the Revised Statutes of the United States:

SECTION 2,633. No person employed under the authority of the United States, in the collection of duties on imports or tonnage, shall own, either in whole or in part, any vessel, or act as agent, attorney, or consignee for the owner or owners of any vessel, or of any cargo or lading on board of the same; nor shall any such person import, or be concerned directly or indirectly in the importation of any merchandize for sale into the United States. Every person who violates this section shall be liable to a penalty of $500.

THE POLICE AND VARIETY THEATRES.

Considerable excitement was caused during the past week among the proprietors and habitués of the numerous variety theatres and concert saloons in this City by the sudden enforcement by the Police of the Concert Saloon act of 1862, which prohibits the selling of all spirituous liquors and beer in the auditorium of any place licensed for theatrical performances, or the presence of waiter-girls in such places. The law had long been a dead letter until recently revived by the Police. The principal places affected by this law are the Irving Music Hall, Tivoli, the London, Alhambra, National Garden, Harry Hill's Variety Theatre, and the Olympic Garden, and the programmes at these places have been materially changed so as to comply with the law. An effort will be made by those interested in such places of amusement as are affected by the law to have it repealed by the Legislature next Winter.

THE WHITEWASHING COMMITTEE.

The Stock Exchange was rapped to order at 2:50 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the members were addressed on the subject of the report which had been read to the Exchange on Thursday. The question being put whether the report of the committee to investigate the disclosures published in THE TIMES should be submitted to the press, it was decided that the report should be turned over to Mr. Norris, with power to publish such parts of it as in his judgment should be deemed advisable. This was a matter of surprise and disappointment to many who had understood that two of the prominent officers of the Exchange had on Thursday promised that the report should be given to the press yesterday. Mr. Norris could not be found by the reporters after the close of the meeting, and it is supposed that he kept out of the way purposely. It is generally understood among members that all the parties concerned in the business are exonerated and "vindicated."

DELINQUENT POLICEMEN.

The Board of Police yesterday dismissed from the department Patrolman Thomas Begley, Fourteenth Precinct, who was found asleep in a hallway on his post; James F. Colahan, Twenty-seventh Precinct, who was found in conversation with a citizen, and who made a false statement in relation to the charge, and Bartholomew Murphy, Fourth Precinct, for drinking a glass of liquor while on post. Patrolmen Shaw, Crowley, and Tallan, Fourteenth Precinct, were fined 15 days' pay each for drinking while on post, and Patrolman Clarsen, Nineteenth Precinct, was also fined 15 days' pay for smoking a pipe while on patrol.

BREAKING UP A FARO BANK.

Capt. Byrnes, of the Fifteenth Precinct, assisted by a squad of Police, made a raid last night at 10 o'clock on a faro bank at No. 616 Broadway, and captured a quantity of gambling material and arrested 15 inmates. The place was raided on a warrant sued out by Edward Stewart, who is boarding at the Metropolitan Hotel. Stewart says he is from North Carolina; that on Wednesday he came to this City, and that night was "steered" into "616," and there fleeced out of $80 by the proprietor of the game, John Kenny. Kenny was not arrested. He was buying pools over in Hoboken, and officers were put on duty on the ferry-boats to secure his arrest.

VICE-PRESIDENT WHEELER IN THE CITY.

Vice-President Wheeler arrived in this City yesterday afternoon, and went to the Windsor Hotel to remain over night. He was accompanied from his home in Malone by a party of friends, with whom he left the train at Sing Sing for the purpose of visiting the State Prison there. The Vice-President and friends were entertained by Warden Clark's family. They had only sufficient time to inspect the main department of the Prison. Mr. Wheeler will leave here for Washington, to assume the duties of presiding officer of the Senate, on the 9:40 train this morning.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Mr. Nathan Metzgar, a highly respected citizen of Allentown, Penn., died suddenly last evening of heart disease.

Rev. Silas E. Shepard, D. D., a leading Christian divine and scholar, died at Troy, Penn., yesterday, of typhoid pneumonia, aged 76 years. He was born at New-Berlin, N. Y., and began preaching when he was 19 years old, in Pennsylvania. In 1850 he became Pastor of the Church of the Disciples, in Seventeenth street, in this City, and was a Secretary of the Bible Union for the translation of the Scriptures. He visited Europe, Egypt, and Palestine in 1857–8; preached in Cincinnati in 1865; was President of Hiram College, Ohio, in 1867, 1868, 1869, and 1870; was Pastor of the First Christian Church of Cleveland, Ohio, in 1870, 1871, and 1872; was one of the founders, editors, and contributors of the *Christian Quarterly*, and for the past five years has been Pastor of the churches of Alba and Granville, Penn., residing at Troy. He had been an active minister for 58 years.

THE WOMAN'S CONGRESS.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 12.—The Woman's Congress was called to order at 10:30 A. M. Miss May presided at all the sessions to-day. Miss Frances E. Willard read a paper on "Charities," written by Mrs. Abbey H. Gibbons. Mrs. Perkins, of Cooperstown, N. Y., read an essay on "Public Charities." Mrs. A. J. Rickoff, of Cleveland, read a paper on "Educational Matters," which was replied to by Miss Mary Eastman, of Boston. In the afternoon Mrs. Sarah J. Spencer read a paper on "Crime and Reform," and Miss Partridge a paper on "Women in Cornell," written by Mrs. S. E. Johannah, of Ithaca, N. Y. The latter was discussed by Mrs. Foster, a graduate of the Law Department of the Ann Arbor University. At the evening session Phœbe M. Cozzens read a paper on "Harriet Martineau," followed by Miss Eastman on "Woman's Need of a Business Education, and the Need that Business has for Woman." Miss May then close the session with a farewell address, and the congress adjourned.

SEIZURE OF A CANADIAN RAILWAY.

TORONTO, Ontario, Oct. 12.—The bailiff who executed the seizure on the rolling stock of the Lewis and Kennebec Railway took a force of men over to Beance this afternoon to prevent a train from leaving. After a fight in which three men were wounded, the switch-lock was broken open, the engine was attached to the train, and started on her way.

"ALWAYS READY!"—The motto of the French innkeeper is the motto of Devlin & Co., the leading clothiers. Examine their Fall stock for proof of this assertion.—*Exchange.*

SPECIE PAYMENT RESUMED.—The best fine cut for sale everywhere. Try it once.—*Exchange.*

DON'T TRIFLE with a sore throat or a bad cough or cold when a remedy as sure, prompt, and thorough as Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT can be readily obtained.—*Advertisement.*

REMARKABLE SUCCESS—100,000.—We have given the NITROUS OXIDE GAS to over 100,000 patients for teeth extraction—our specialty—without a single accident. Children can take the gas as well as adults. COLUMBIA DENTAL ASSOCIATION, No. 19 Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

Ask for
GAFF, FLEISCHMANN & CO.'S
COMPRESSED YEAST.
The genuine article bears our trade-mark and signature, to which we invite special attention. Try it for buckwheat cakes.

When you Pass up Broadway in the Evening, please notice the window shades of HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH CO., at No. 518, directly opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Epicures say Denis Donovan, formerly at Delmonico's, gives the best table d'hôte dinner in the City at his restaurant, No. 5 East 12th-st.

For Gentlemen's Hats of Extra Quality go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Whether the Hair be Gray or Decaying, PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM restores the color and life.

Ladies who Value Health should use Pyle's clean, sweet O. K. SOAP for the laundry and bath.

MARRIED.

BREWER—DELANOY.—On Thursday, Oct. 11, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mamaroneck, N. Y., by Rev. William McAllister, REUBEN G. BREWER to Miss IRENE E. DELANOY.

GUE—DURYEE.—On Thursday, Oct. 11, at Englewood, N. J., by Rev. H. M. Booth, EDWARD P. COE to MARGARET S., daughter of the late Peter Duryee, of Brooklyn.

DORE—DEACON.—On Thursday, Oct. 11, by Rev. Dr. Deems, GEORGE W. DORE, of Montclair, N. J., to CORNELIA BEACH, of Brooklyn, at the residence of the bride's parents. No cards.

DUNNING—THOMAS.—In Brooklyn, Thursday, Oct. 11, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, CLARENCE S. DUNNING to SARA C., daughter of the late Charles Thomas.

FRANKLIN—GILSEY.—On Thursday, Oct. 11, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Samuel H. Virgin, EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, JR., to MAGGIE J., only daughter of John Gilsey, Esq., of Harlem. No cards.

GUYON—WARNER.—Thursday, Oct. 11, in Madison-Square Church, by Rev. W. J. Tucker, CHARLES FRANKLIN GUYON, of Brooklyn, and KATE SCHUYLER, daughter of William H. Warner, of this City.

MINOR—CAREY.—Thursday, Oct. 4, by Rev. William M. Taylor, D. D., CYRUS W. MINOR and JENNIE A. CAREY, both of this City.

PEET—KNOX.—On Oct. 9, in Worcester, Mass., at the residence of Prof. George E. Gladwin, by Rev. George H. Gould, D. D., LIZZIE SEAVER, daughter of the late Samuel S. Knox, of Wheeling, Va., to FREDERICK T. PEET, of St. Louis, Mo.

REYNOLDS—TREADWELL.—On Thursday, Oct. 11, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, AGNES C., daughter of John E. Treadwell, to JOHN REYNOLDS, both of Brooklyn.

ZOLLIKOFFER—WITTHAUS.—On Thursday, Oct. 11, 1877, by Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., OSCAR F. ZOLLIKOFFER to EMMY A., only daughter of the late G. H. Witthaus, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

ALDRICH.—On Friday, Oct. 12, JESSIE, daughter of Edmund and Elizabeth W. Aldrich, aged 2 months and 7 days.

ALLEN.—At his residence, No. 220 West 38th-st., on Wednesday morning, Oct. 10, MOSES ALLEN, in the 89th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from the Brick Church, corner of 5th-av. and 37th-st., on Saturday, Oct. 13, at 3:30 P. M. No flowers.

BOLTON.—Thursday evening, Oct. 11, Rev. ROBERT BOLTON, in the 64th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral at Christ Church, Pelham, Sunday, 14th, at 3:30 P. M.

CLARK.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday, 11th inst., JEANNETTE, relict of the late William L. Clark, in the 80th year of her age.

Funeral services on Saturday, 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her son-in-law, John M. Corwin, No. 30 Fort Greene-place, Brooklyn. Interment at Paterson, N. J.

CLAPP.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday, 11th inst., GEORGE H. CLAPP, aged 55 years.

Funeral on Monday, 15th inst., at First Baptist Church, Wappinger's Falls, on arrival of 11:30 train from 42d-st. Friends are invited.

CORNELL.—At Falls Church, Va., on the Tenth day of Tenth month, AMELIA T., aged 52 years, 7 months and 6 days, the beloved wife of William E. Cornell, only daughter of Phebe T. Smith.

Funeral at Chappaqua Meeting-house, Westchester County, N. Y., on First day, 14th inst. Train leaves 42d-st., Harlem Road, 8:45 A. M.; return 5:45 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

CROWTHER.—At their parents' residence, Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday evening, 11th inst., ANNIE CARWRIGHT, in her 6th year, and on Friday morning, 12th inst., GRACE HAMILTON, in her 3d year, daughters of Hettie A. and the late Rev. Thomas Crowther.

Funeral services were held 12th inst., at Green-Wood Cemetery.

CRUIKSHANK.—At Greenport, Long Island, Thursday, Oct. 11, 1877, of typhoid fever, ROBERT M. CRUIKSHANK, in the 22d year of his age, son of James and Mary Ann Cruikshank, of Hempstead.

Funeral on Saturday.

DORE.—On Friday, the 12th inst., JOHN DORE, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., on Monday morning at 10 o'clock. Friends are requested not to send flowers.

KERRIGAN.—On Thursday, Oct. 11, 1877, ETTIE B., wife of William Q. Kerrigan.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, High-st., West Hoboken, N. J., on Monday, the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

KNAPP.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 11, BRADFORD KNAPP, aged 70 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 73 South Oxford-st., on Sunday, 14th inst., at 2:30 P. M.

OSTERHOUDT.—At Kingston, N. Y., Wednesday, Oct. 10, JULES BALDWIN, only child of Julius and Ellen S. Osterhoudt, aged 1 year, 6 months and 10 days.

MOORE.—Thursday morning, Oct. 11, JOHN F. MOORE, in the 68th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 20 West 16th-st., on Saturday, Oct. 13, at 12:30 o'clock.

☞ Providence (R. I.) papers please copy.

MORROW.—On the 12th inst., ELIZABETH MORROW, aged 74 years.

Her relatives and friends, also the members of

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 12, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	14	Hides, bales	120
A. E. Peas, bags	60	Hops, bales	626
A. W. Flour, pks.	374	Leather, sides	15,007
Beans, bbls.	197	Spirits Turp., bbls.	220
Beeswax, pks.	20	Resin, bbls.	2,007
Cotton, bales	1,148	Oil-cake, pks.	4,577
Copper, bbls.	36	Oil, lard, bbls.	50
Copper, cakes	661	Pea-nuts, bags	134
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	893	Pork, pkgs.	1,256
Eggs, pkgs.	797	Beef, pkgs.	134
Flour, bbls.	17,743	Cut-meats, pkgs.	2,387
Corn-meal, bbls.	25	Lard, tcs.	905
Wheat, bushels	195,805	Lard, kegs	100
Corn, bushels	77,387	Butter, pkgs	5,333
Oats, bushels	67,917	Cheese, pkgs	6,274
Malt, bushels	372	Dressed Hogs, No.	140
Barley, bushels	75,636	Starch, pkgs	100
Peas, bushels	8,000	Tallow, pkgs	282
Oat-meal, bbls.	150	Tow, bales	79
Flax-seed, bags	510	Tobacco, hhds.	260
Grass-seed, pkgs	434	Tobacco, pkgs	1,546
Grass-seed, bags	2,032	Whisky, bbls.	678
Hides, No.	55	Wool, bales	45

ASHES—Pots are yet quoted at from $4 50@$5, and Pearls at $6 75@$7 ₱ 100 lb., but attract little attention.

COCOA—Has been very tame recently, but quoted steady.

COFFEE—A limited inquiry noted for Rio, which has been quoted 14c. ₱ lb. lower under less favorable advices from Rio Janeiro. Ordinary to prime invoices now quoted at 15¾c.@19¾c., gold, ₱ lb., as extremes. Sales, 2,813 bags Rio, per Kepler; 4,000 bags do., per Florence, private terms; other kinds quiet; 1,500 bags Maracaibo sold on private terms.

COTTON—Has been quiet to-day for early delivery, at a reduction of 1-16c. ₱ lb.....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 634 bales, (of which 240 bales were on last evening), including 135 bales to shippers, and 499 bales to spinners.....And for forward delivery business has been fairly active, but at easier rates.....Sales have been reported since our last of 32,800 bales, (of which 17,600 bales were on last evening and 45,200 bales to-day,) with 6,000 bales on the call, on the basis of Middling, October closing at 11.39c.@11.40c.; November, 11.07c.@11.08c.; December, 11.03c.@11.04c.; January, 11.02c.@11.03c.; February, 11.21c.@11.22c.; March, 11.34c.@11.35c.; April, 11.47c.@11.48c.; May, 11.60c.@11.62c.; June, 11.76c.@11.76c., showing an advance of 1@11 points, closing steady.....The receipts at this port to-day were 1,148 bales, and at all the ports 19,380 bales, against 12,311 bales same day last week, and for the whole week, 109,340 bales, against 87,934 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1877, were 261,047 bales, against 181,438 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year.....Consolidated exports (six days) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 24,335 bales; to the Continent, 3,500 bales: to France, 4,386 bales; to the Channel, ...Stock in New-York to-day, 52,797 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 191,018 bales.....The week's export: hence have been 9,421 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

New Cotton.	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	10 3-16	10 3-16	10 5-16	10 5-16
Strict Ordinary	10 9-16	10 9-16	10 11-16	10 11-16
Good Ordinary	10 13-16	10 13-16	10 15-16	10 15-16
Strict Good Ord	11	11	11 1/16	11 1/16
Low Middling	11 3-16	11 3-16	11 5-16	11 5-16
Strict Low Mid	11 7-16	11 7-16	11 9-16	11 9-16
Middling	11 7-16	11 7-16	11 9-16	11 9-16
Good Middling	11 9-16	11 9-16	11 11-16	11 11-16
Strict Good Mid	11 13/16	11 13/16	11 15/16	11 15/16
Middling Fair	12 3-16	12 3-16	12 5-16	12 5-16
Fair	12 13-16	12 13-16	12 15-16	12 15-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9 13-16	Low Middling	10 11-16
Strict Good Ord	10 7-16	Middling	11 1-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been fairly active, mainly on home trade account, at generally unchanged prices. The firmer range of prices values tended to strengthen the confidence of holders, who were less urgent in their offerings of really desirable lots of the several grades.....Sales have been reported since our last of 17,850 bbls. of all grades, including unsound Flour of all classes, very poor to choice, at $2 50@$6 25, mostly unsound Extras at $4 75@$6; Sour Superfine at $3 50@$3 90, chiefly at $3 75; Extras at $5@$6 35; poor to very fancy No. 2 at $3 25@$4 75, mainly at $4 75@$4 50 for ordinary to very choice Winter; and $3 25@$4 25 for Spring; poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $3 15@$3 65, mostly at $3 40@$3 65; inferior to good Extra State, $5 75@$6, chiefly at $5 80@$5 85; good to fancy do. at $6@$6 35; City Mills Extra, shipping grades, for West Indies, $6 45@$6 75 for fair to very choice, (and very fancy at $6 85 ;) do., for South America, $7 25@$7 75 for good to choice; do., for English markets, quoted at $5 75@$5 85; do., Family Extras, $7 25@$8 50, the latter for strictly fancy; inferior to good shipping Extra Western, $5 70@$6, mostly at $5 80@$5 90; very good to fancy do. at $6@$6 50; and other grades within the range; the sales included in the reported sales were 5,100 bbls. shipping Extras, for prompt delivery, (of which 2,600 bbls. City Mill Extra;) 950 bbls. Minnesota clear, -3,850 bbls. do. straight Extras, 1,300 bbls. do. Patent do., 2,150 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (these mostly within the range of $6 25@7 50, with very choice at $7 90@$8 25;) 1,300 bbls. do., Patent Extras, 850 bbls. Superfine, 750 bbls. No. 2, and 400 bbls. Rye mixture. Corn-meal—Flour at quoted rates.....Southern Flour rather less active at unchanged rates.....Sales reported of 2,600 bbls., in lots, mostly Extras, at $7@$8, with very choice to strictly fancy up to $8 25@$8 50.....Canada Flour—Sales were reported of 550 bbls., in lots, including Superfine State, within the range of $4 10@$4 60 for ordinary to strictly choice, and higher figures for fancy, (small lots,) and Western at $3 75@$4 25; mainly at $4 10@$4 25 for Corn-meal sales were reported of 400 bbls., including Yellow Western, at $2 60@$2 90, the latter rate for very choice, and Brandywine at $3 45@$3 50.....And of Corn-meal 1,400 bags sold, mainly fine, on the basis of $1 12@$1 15 for City, in lots, ₱ 100 lb.....Buckwheat Flour moderately active, but quoted down to $2 50@$3 for fair to fancy State, here and to arrive Wheat—Spring was firm and fairly active.....A moderate call has been noted for Bale Hay, with shipping at 50c.@60c., and retailing quantities at 60c.@85c. ₱ 100 lb.; Clover, 45c.@55c.; Bale Straw, 40c.@60c.....Straw continues inactive, with Rye Straw quoted at from 40c.@60c.; Oat, 35c.@50c.....Seeds rather steadier; Clover quoted at 8¾c.@9¾c. for prime, and up to 8¾c.@9c. for very choice, with sales reported of 300 to 500 bags, part at 8¾c.; Timothy, in demand, at $1 40; and Flax at $1 45, (the latter offered less freely, receipts having fallen off.).....The week's export clearances, hence, for European ports, include 19,823 bbls. Flour, 786,000 bushels Wheat, 590,515 bushels Corn, 44,726 bushels Rye, 51,894 bushels Barley, 5,106 bushels Peas, and 5,000 bushels Oats.

HEMP—Has been in slack demand, within the previous range.

MOLASSES—Foreign held very firmly, but inactive; offerings very light.....New-Orleans in demand at 42c.@46c. for fair to fancy.

NAILS—Have been rather more sought after in a jobbing way, on the basis of $2 50 for common Fence and Sheathing, and $4 25@$5 25 for 10inch ₱ keg.

NAVAL STORES—Generally quiet to-day; quoted steady; sales, 1,000 bbls. fine Resin on private terms, and 60 bbls. Spirits Turpentine on private terms, quoted at 35c.@35¾c. for merchantable.

OIL-CAKE—Has been rather more sought after, with Western, in bags, quoted at $33 50@$34, currency, for prime.....City, from East India Seed, nominal.....Exports for the week, 15,444 bags.

OILS—Fairly active movement noted in the leading kinds, almost wholly in the small amounts of stock needed to meet current trade wants, with values quoted firm throughout.....Linseed quoted at 58c.@60c.; Crude Menhaden at 43c.@45c., and generally very scarce.....Of Prime City Lard-oil, 100 bbls. sold at 71c. And of Refined Summer Yellow Cotton-seed-oil, 200 bbls. January option at 52c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Refined rather more moderately active to-day, with October deliveries quoted at the close at 15c. Sales reported of 5,000 bbls. at 15c.....Refined, in cases, quoted at 18¾c. for standard brands, October delivery.....Crude quiet; quoted at 8¾c. in bulk, and 11¾c. in shipping order.....Naphtha quoted at 7c.@8c.....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum, for October delivery, quoted at 14¼c. sales, 3,000 bbls. at 14¼c. sales, Baltimore, Refined, for October, quoted at 14¼c.....At the Petroleum Exchange, sales 5,000 bbls. United at $2 36¼, closing at $2 36¾, regular.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been rather more active but lower for early delivery.....Sales, 250 bbls. at $14 30@$14 50, closing at $14 30.....Other kinds quiet; Prime Mess last sold at $12 25.....And for forward delivery here, Western Mess, (with October option quoted at the close at $13 85@$14; November, $14 bid, (and old or new at $13 75@$13 85;) December, $13 86@$14; seller the remainder of the year at $13 85@$14; January at $13 95@$14, with no sales reported.....Dressed Hogs moderately sought after, with City quoted at 6¾c.@7¾c., and fancy Pigs at 7¾c.; heavy State at 6¾c.....Cut-Meats and Bacon quiet at unchanged quotations.....Western Steam Lard test freely dealt in for early delivery at easier rates.....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 100 tcs. prime, at $9 15, closing at $9 12½, (500 tcs. exchanged for an October contract.....And for forward delivery here, Western Steam Lard has been less active, with Western Steam, October option, quoted at the close at $9 07½@$9 10; November at $8 92½; December, $8 77½; seller the remainder of the year at $8 75@$8 77½; January, $8 80.....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the extent of 500 tcs., October options, at $9 10; 1,750 tcs., November, at $8 92½@$8 95; 500 tcs., December, at $8 77½; 250 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at $8 77½; and 500 tcs., January, at $8 82½.....City Steam and Kettle quiet; quoted at the close at $8 87½@$9; sales, 80 tcs. at $8 87½.....And No. 1 quoted nominal.....Refined for the Continent quoted at 9¾c. for early delivery, at the close, at $9 50; West Indies at $7.....Beef and Beef Hams have been in light request, at unchanged quotations.....Butter and Cheese in moderate demand and quoted steady.....Eggs a shade firmer on a fair inquiry.....Tallow in less demand and quoted at $7 75@$7 87½ for prime to choice, with sales reported of only small lots within the range. Also, 650 bbls. on private terms.....Stearine very quiet, with choice Western, in tcs., at $10.....The week's export clearances hence for European ports included 837 pks. Pork, 1,077 pks. Beef, 5,307 pks. Bacon, 7,625 pks. Lard, 5,096 pks. Butter, and 26,269 pks. Cheese; also, 1,173 pks. Tallow.

RICE—A somewhat better inquiry has been noted for domestic product at generally firm rates, with fair to strictly choice Carolina at from $6@$7 25; Louisiana at $8 12½@$7 ₱ 100 lb.....Rangoon at $3 37½@$3 62½, gold, in bond; Patna at $7 12½@$7 37½, currency, free, and in bond at $4, gold, ₱ 100 lb.

SALT—Has been selling moderately within the previous range, including by Liverpool Ground at 75c.@80c.; Liverpool Fine at $1 20@$2 50, from store: Turk's Island, in bulk, 28c.@30c.; St. Martin's at 30c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Continues very quiet on the basis of 6c., gold.

SOAP—Has been in moderate request in a jobbing way, with Castile quoted at 8¾c.@8¾c., gold; Colgate's Family Mottled, currency, and Sterling and other brands at proportionate figures, less usual discount.

SPICES—Have been in less urgent request, even in a jobbing way, yet quoted essentially unchanged in price, with Singapore Pepper at 19½c.@20c., in No. 1 lots to shippers, 20c. for strictly prime; Cassia, 20c.@22c.; Cloves, 35c.@36c.; East India Pepper, 12½c.@12¾c.; White Pepper, 21c.@22c.; Pimento, 12¼c.@13½c.; Ginger, 6¼c.@6¾c., gold, ₱ lb.

STARCH—Has been selling moderately, with Potato quoted at 4½c.; Corn at 3¼c.@3¾c., in bbls. and bxs., ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Raw wanted, on the basis of 8¾c.@8¾c. for fair to good Refining Cuba; held generally a shade higher.....Sales reported of 1,500 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 8¾c.@8¾c., 400 hhds. at 7¾c.@8¾c., 671 hhds. and 91 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7¾c., and yesterday 8,400 bags Manila at 8c.....Refined in moderate request at easier prices, including Cut Loaf, 11c.; Crushed, 10¾c.; Powdered, 10¼c.; Granulated, 10¼c.; Soft White, 9¾c.@9¾c.; Soft Yellow, 8¾c.@9¼c.

TEAS—Fairly active at generally firm prices. Sales include 3,550 half-chests Oolong, 1,400 half-chests Green, and 300 half-chests Japan on private terms.

TOBACCO—Has been moderately dealt in at about previous figures.....Sales include 850 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 4c.@14c.; 150 cases Sundries, 4c.@16c.; 250 cases, 1876, New-England, 12c.@18c.; 300 cases, 1876, Pennsylvania, on private terms; 111 cases, 1876, Ohio, 6c.; 50 cases, 1876, Wisconsin, 9c.....Exports hence during the week, 794 hhds.

WHISKY—Quiet but steady at $1 13½; no sales reported.

WOOL—Business has shown rather less animation, but no important change as to values. Demand from manufacturers less urgent.....Sales have been reported during the week of 2,000,000 ₱ lb. Domestic Fleece at 44c.@52½c.; 21,000 ₱ lb. Unwashed do. at 30c.@31½c.; 20,000 ₱ lb. Tub at 39c.@42c.; 301 bags Domestic Pulled, part at 38c.; 6,000 ₱ lb. Combing at 50c.; 3,000 ₱ lb. Oregon at 31c.@36c.; 170,000 ₱ lb. Texas at 18c.@28c.; 41 bales and 41,000 ₱ lb. Spring California, at 18c.@25c.; 74 bales and 6,000 ₱ lb. Fall California at 16½c.@20c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—A generally steady market has been noted to-day in the way of berth freights, with a fair demand reported for accommodation, chiefly for Grain, Cotton, Flour, Hops, and Provisions. And in the chartering line the movement has been moderate on indicative of firmness as to rates, with tonnage for Petroleum and Grain in most demand. Vessels for Cotton also rather more inquired for.....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 8,000 bushels Grain, and by steam, 1,000 bbls. Petroleum; 225 standards Lumber, at £5; and, by steam, 2,600 bales Cotton, at ⅝d.@9-32d. for direct shipments, hence, and 11-32d. for through freight, ₱ m; 44,000 bushels Grain, of which 12,000 bushels at 9¼d. and 32,000 bushels at 9d. ₱ bushel; 400 to 500 bxs. Bacon at 37s. 6d.; small lots of Cheese at 45s. ₱ ton; 650 bbls. Apples, in lots, at 4s. ₱ bbl. Also, a Norwegian bark, 498 tons, hence, with about 3,100 bbls. Naphtha at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl. And a British steam-ship, 977 tons, with Cotton, from Norfolk, at market rate.....For London, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d., and, by steam, 1,000 bbls. do. (of through freight) at 3s. 3d., quoted here at 3s. as the market rate; 1,050 bales Cotton, at ₱ lb.....For Glasgow, by steam, 1,500 bbls. Flour and 150 pks. Tobacco reported on private terms; 1,500 to 2,000 bxs. Cheese at 45s.; 1,500 pks. Provisions, in lots, on the basis of 30s. ₱ ton; and, recently, 100 bags Fine cake and 7,500 Staves at market rates.....For Avonmouth, by steam, 32,000 bushels Wheat, of which, recently, 8,000 bushels at 10d., and, to-day, 24,000 bushels at 9d. ₱ bushel.....For Bremen, by steam, 530 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters Grain at 6s. 0d. ₱ quarter.....For the United Kingdom direct, a Norwegian brig, 264 tons, hence, with about 1,000 bbls. Petroleum, at private terms.....For Rio Janeiro or Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 458 tons, hence, with about 3,300 quarters Grain at 7s. 1½d. ₱ quarter.....For Antwerp, by sail, 24,000 bushels Grain, at 9½d. ₱ bushel.....For Cork, for orders, Wood at 35s. ₱ fathom.....Engagements, an American ship, 1,630 tons, with about 9,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 4s. 9d.; a British ship, 1,334 tons, with about 9,200 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, at 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; and a Norwegian bark, 1,009 tons, with general cargo, including Cotton, from New-Orleans, on private terms.....For Hamburg, by steam, 350 tons, Shoe-pegs at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl. Also, a German bark, 440 tons, with about 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. ₱ bbl.....For Rotterdam, a Norwegian bark, 466 tons, hence, with about 3,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s., with option of Amsterdam at 5s. 1½d. ₱ bbl.....For Havre, by sail, considerable shipments of Cotton, from New-Orleans, reported on the basis of 1c., (with sail tonnage quoted for Liverpool on the basis of 7-16d.@13-32d. from Savannah and Charleston, and ½d. from New-Orleans and Mobile, and 17-32d. from Galveston.).....For Gibraltar, an American brig, 286 tons, hence, with general cargo, including Tobacco, at $2,350.....For Spanish ports direct, a Spanish bark, 230 tons, and Norwegian, 220 tons, at $——, both hence, with Petroleum, in bbls. and cases, on owner's account.....For Valparaiso and Honolulu, an American bark, 871 tons, with general cargo, from Boston, on private terms.....For the River Plate, a British ship, 835 tons, hence, with general cargo, rumored as loading on owner's account.....For Greytown (Nicaragua,) and back, an American schooner, 202 tons, with general cargo, at $2,400 and port charges.....The American brig, 174 tons, mentioned in our last as for Carbarien, hence, with general cargo at $1,400, goes to Nuevitas at the rate named.....For Halifax, N. S., by steam, of recent shipment, 3,400 bbls. Flour, 800 bbls. Meal, 450 bbls. Pork, and sundry lots of general cargo, reported on the basis of 25c. ₱ bbl. for Flour.....For San Francisco, a ship, 1,700 tons, hence, with Petroleum, at market rates.....Tonnage for the Coal trade, coastwise, in fair demand, including from New-York, for Boston, at $1 ₱ ton.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 12, 1877.

Trade of Live Stock generally on this forenoon was small and slow, with a depressed tone; no actual reduction in rates has been noted. At Sixtieth-Street Yards Beeves sold at 8c.@11¾c. ₱ lb., a few top Steers at 12c. ₱ lb., weights 5½ to 9¼ cwt. At Hamilton Grove Yards prices were 8c.@11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 4¾ to 7¾ cwt. Sales were effected from 55 to 56 lb. net; top Steers were sold at 57 lb. net. The quality of the herds as above quoted was poor to fair. Milch Cows not quoted. Smooth quality Veals sold at 7¾c.@9c. ₱ lb.; coarse quality Calves at 3¾c.@4¾c. ₱ lb., also at 6c. ₱ lb. Sheep sold at 4¾c. @6c. ₱ lb.; Lambs at 5½c.@6¾c. ₱ lb.; tops to 6¾c. ₱ lb.; Bucks at 3c.@4c. ₱ lb. Two car-loads of Live Hogs were sold; terms not obtained; City Dressed weak at the closing rates of yesterday afternoon—6¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth-Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 23 cars of horned Cattle; sales as follows: 107 Texan Steers direct from the Plains at 8c. ₱ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; 100 grass-fed Illinois Steers at 8c. ₱ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; 36 common Illinois Steers at 9¼c. ₱ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; 67 coarse Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 87 coarse Illinois Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt., strong; 54 Colorado Steers at 9¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt. Utley & Casey sold for Goff & Co., 31 fair Kentucky Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt.; for Goff Brothers, 129 Kentucky Steers, from common to fair, with a good top, at 10¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.; tops at 12c. ₱ lb. M. Kirchway sold for self 30 fair Illinois Steers, at 11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 8¼ cwt. J. Kirby & Co. sold 40 Calves, weight 10,540 lb., at 3½c. ₱ lb.; 25 Calves, weight 9,050 lb., at 3½c. ₱ lb.; 27 Calves, weight 9,000 lb., at 3½c. ₱ lb.; 4 Calves, weight 1,310 lb., at 4¢c. ₱ lb.; 2 Yearlings, weight 800 lb., at 2½c. ₱ lb.; 1 Buck, weight 130 lb., at 3c. ₱ lb.; 53 Sheep, weight 5,000 lb., at 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 88 Sheep, weight 9,410 lb., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 36 Sheep, weight 180 lb., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 5 Lambs, weight 860 lb., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 149 Lambs, weight 10,500 lb., at 5½c. ₱ lb. Davis & Hallenbeck sold 17 State Sheep, weight 2,060 lb., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 198 mixed Canada Sheep and Lambs, weight 15,110 lb., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 24 State Cull Lambs, weight 1,500 lb., at 4½c. ₱ lb.; 265 State Lambs, weight 18,570 lb., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 287 State Lambs, weight 18,800 lb., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 364 State Lambs, weight 23,470 lb., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 190 Canada Lambs, weight 15,300 lb., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 181 Canada Lambs, weight 14,510 lb., at 6¾c. ₱ lb. Hume, Elliott & Co. sold 12 Calves, weight 2,980 lb., at 3½c. ₱ lb.; 2 Calves, weight 650 lb., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 5 Veals, weight 800 lb., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 2 Veals, weight 500 lb., at 8½c. ₱ lb.; 19 Veals, weight 3,150 lb., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 6 Bucks, weight 350 lb., at 3½c. ₱ lb.; 8 Bucks, weight 940 lb., at 4c. ₱ lb.; 150 State Sheep, weight 14,680 lb., at 4½c. ₱ lb.; 29 State Sheep, weight 2,400 lb., at 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 121 Canada Sheep, weight 11,230 lb., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 67 Canada Sheep, weight 3,620 lb., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 208 State Sheep, weight 17,420 lb., at $4 70 ₱ cwt.; 610 Canada Lambs, weight 39,170 lb. at 6¾c. ₱ lb.

At Hardman Cove Yards—Coney & McPherson sold for J. F. Saddler 30 generally fair Kentucky Steers at 10¾c. @11c. ₱ lb., with $1 off ₱ head on 20 head sold at 11c.@11¾c. ₱ lb., weights 7½ to 7¾ cwt.; for A. & J. Christy 100 Virginia Steers, from common to fair, from 10c.@11c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; for J. W. Wadsworth & Co., 54 common State Steers at 9¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. W. E. Dudley sold for N. Morris 44 Colorado Steers at 9¾c. ₱ lb., weight 4¾ cwt. New-York Holmes sold for selves 40 common Ohio Steers at 9c.@9¾c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head on 20 head sold at 9¾c. ₱ lb.; 32 common Ohio Steers at 10c.@10¾c. ₱ lb., weights 6½ to 7¼ cwt.; 31 Colorado Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt., scant. M. Goldschmidt sold for J. F. Saddler 34 fair Ohio Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; for W. Moonhie 17 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 31 Colorado Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. Siegel & Meyer sold for N. Morris 74 Colorado Steers at 9¾c. ₱ lb., weight 5½ cwt. S. O'Donnell sold for Jeremy & Co. 19 Dry Ohio Cows at 9c. ₱ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; for Waxel & Allerton 54 Colorado Steers at 9¼c. ₱ lb., weight 5¾ cwt. D. Waxel sold for Waxel & Allerton 58 Colorado Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., with $1 off ₱ head, weight 7 cwt. C. Kann sold for Kahn & Furst 7 common Kentucky Steers at 9¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 23 common Kentucky Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., with $1 off ₱ head on 6 head, weight 7¼ cwt. Judd & Buckingham sold 33 Ohio Sheep, weight 83 lb. ₱ head, at 4½c. ₱ lb.; 33 State Sheep, weight 102 lb. ₱ head, at 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 140 State Lambs, weight 56 lb. ₱ head, at 5½c. ₱ lb. Kane & Pidcock sold 161 Ohio Sheep, weight 93 lb. ₱ head, at 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 168 Kentucky Sheep, weight 102 lb. ₱ head, at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 294 Jersey Sheep, weight 112 lb. ₱ head, at 6c. ₱ lb.; 110 Canada Lambs, weight 63 lb. ₱ head, at 6c. ₱ lb.; 201 Canada Lambs, weight 72 lb. ₱ head, at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 16 Canada Lambs, weight 73 lb. ₱ head, at 7c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth-Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 708 head of horned Cattle, 7 Cows, 596 Veals and Calves, 7,782 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at Forticth-Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 3,030 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove Yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,214 head of horned Cattle, 6,018 Sheep and Lambs, 4,209 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 12.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,632 head; for week so far, 9,285 head; same time last week, 9,525 head; increase in receipts for week, 26 carloads: receipts consigned through, 344 car-loads; no sales to-day: fresh arrivals consigned through; 56 carloads of through stock in yards held for shipment tomorrow. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,000 head; for week so far, 10,600 head; same time, last week, 11,000 head; receipts consigned through, 1,400 head; demand and offerings light; prices weak; sales to canvas. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 4,560 head; for week so far, 26,050 head; same time last week, 16,150 head; receipts consigned through, 10,800 head; in fair demand at lower prices: sales 20 car-loads of Yorkers at $3 25@$3 60 for fair to best, sales principally at $3 52@$3 45; 7 car-loads of heavy at $3 55 for best, $3 50 for good, and $3 37½ for coarse, sales being mostly at $3 50; 10 car-loads of common stock remain in yards unsold.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports: Cattle—Receipts, 3,800 head; shipments, 2,300 head; choice natives dull, weak, at 15c.@25c. lower; Colorados in moderate supply, and in fair demand; Cows, $2 50@$3 40; Steers, $3 50@$4 50; Stockers and Cows, $2 50@$3 40; Steers, $3@$3 75; Texas grassers scarce and steady: Steers, $2 50@$3 50; Cows, $2 25@$3; native butchers' firm; Steers, $3@$3 50; Cows, $2 40@$3; Bulls, $2@$3; stockers, $2 50@$3 50. Hogs—Receipts, 14,000 head; shipments, 3,200 head; best heavy shipping weak at $5 70@$5 80; other grades all weak and 15c.@20c. lower; active at the decline; many remain unsold; packing, $5@$5 80, chiefly at $5 15 light, $5 10@$5 35. Sheep—Receipts, 2,100 head; market strong, but prices unchanged; butchers' took fair grades at $3@$3 75; shippers', $3 25@$4 25.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 7,905 head; last week, 7,055 head; prices 25c. higher at opening, but closed at last week's figures. Cows—Receipts, 4 car-loads; demand slow; prices range from $40@$60. Market for Veal Calves improved; receipts all disposed of; fed, $3@$4 ₱ head; grassers, $2@$3. Veals, 7½c. @7¾c. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,340. Market steady. Hogs—Receipts, 2,100 car-loads, or 1,800 head more than last week; market for Sheep very quiet; Lambs, 5c.@5½c. higher ₱ lb.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 12.—Hogs steady; in fair demand. Light, $3@$3 25; packing, $3 30@$3 50; butchers', $3 40@$3 55. A small lot of fancy brought $5 85. Cattle dull for native shipping grades, easier for Texans; choice native Steers, $5 10@$5 35; good, $4 50@$4 75; Cows, and Heifers, $3 25@$3 65; Texans, $2 40@$3 65; Butchers' steady. Sheep steady and unchanged. Receipts—Hogs, 1,700 head; Cattle, 1,300 head; Sheep, 600 head.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 12.—Cotton steady at the quotations; Middling, 10½c.; Low Middling, 10c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net receipts, 2,603 bales; exports coastwise, 1,431 bales; sales, 2,929 bales; stock, 36,912 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 24,714 bales; gross, 24,889 bales; exports, to the Continent, 3,300 bales; coastwise, 8,964 bales; sales, 9,670 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 12.—Cotton irregular; Middling, 11c.; Low Middling, 10¾c.; Good Ordinary, 10¾c.; net receipts, 8,654 bales; gross, 5,478 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 48,402 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 19,917 bales; gross, 31,794 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 10,137 bales; to France, 4,010 bales; coastwise, 2,886 bales; sales, 11,850 bales.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 12.—Cotton—Demand better; Middling, 10¾c.@10¾c.; Low Middling, 10¾c.@10 9-16c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 3,500 bales; gross, 4,500 bales; stock, 30,000 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 19,242 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,490 bales; coastwise, 3,642 bales; sales, 11,500 bales.

MOBILE, Oct. 12.—Cotton quiet and easy; Middling, 10¾c.@10¾c.; Low Middling, 10¾c.@10¾c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 1,847 bales; exports, coastwise, 807 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 10,919 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 10,301 bales; exports, coastwise, 8,092 bales; sales, 4,250 bales.

GALVESTON, Oct. 12.—Cotton dull; Middling, 10¾c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net receipts, 4,195 bales; exports, coastwise, 917 bales; sales, 459 bales; stock, 28,718 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 19,133 bales; gross, 9,180 bales; exports, coastwise, 7,686 bales; sales, 4,130 bales.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 12.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 10¾c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; receipts, 1,327 bales; sales, 1,267 bales; stock, 1877, 2,780 bales; 1876, 6,204 bales. Weekly—Receipts, 6,657 bales; shipments, 5,238 bales; sales, 5,764 bales.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Friday, Oct. 12, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Maurice Leyns, Esq., Referee, A. J. Bleecker & Son sold the five-story brick store and tenement-house, with lot 25.8 by 70, No. 601 Water-st., south side, 32 feet east of Montgomery-st., for $11,000, to De Witt Tapoan, Executor and plaintiff in the legal action. William Kennelly, under foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, James T. Van Rensselaer, Esq., Referee, disposed of the five-story brick tenement-house, front and rear, with lot 25 by 100, on Bridge-st., east side, 125 feet north of Stanton-st., for $12,000, to Henry Meigs, Jr., plaintiff.

The following sales were adjourned: Sale by James M. Oakley & Co., of the house, with lot, on West 65th-st., east of 11th-av., to Oct. 17; and sale by the same firm of the house, with lot, No. 466 West 23d-st., east of 10th-av., to Oct. 25; and sale by Scott & Myers of one lot on West 76th-st., west of 8th-av., to Oct. 23.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court partition sale, Peter Cantine, Esq., Referee, of the two-story and attic brick and frame building, front, and three-story brick building, rear, with lot 21.1 by 74.1, No. 127 Crosby-st., south-east corner Jersey-st. Also, the two-story and attic frame house, with lot 21.3 by 65.6, No. 3 Jersey-st., north side, 94.11 feet east of Crosby-st. Also, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Richard A. Locke, Esq., Referee, of the two three-story and basement brick houses, with lots, each 17.9 by 98.9, Nos. 308 and 310 East 23d-st., south side, 135.11 feet east of 2d-av. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Jay, Esq., Referee of the house, with lease of lot 20 by 100.5, No. 363 West 55th-st., north side, 140 feet east of 9th-av. Also, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Maurice Leyne, Esq., Referee, of the four-story frame store and dwelling-house, No. 348 East 11th-st., south side, 150 feet west of 1st-av.

By A. J. B'eecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. B. Cowles, Esq., Referee, of the stone-front church building, with two lots, each 25 by 98.9, Nos. 40 and 42 East 25th-st., south side, 125 feet east of 3dadison-av.

By E. H. Lindlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. W. West, Esq., Referee, of two three-story brick dwellings, with lots, 16.8 by 100.5, Nos. 426 and 428 East 51st-st., north side, 235.8 feet east of 1st-av.

By C. J. Lyon, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Henry A. Reilly, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100, on 141st-st., north side, 125 feet east of Willis-av., 23d Ward.

EXCHANGE SALES—FRIDAY, OCT. 12.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son.

1 five-story brick store and tenement-house, with lot, No. 601 Water-st., s. s., 32 ft. e. of Montg

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

BOTHNIA....WED., Oct. 17 | SCYTHIA...WED., Oct. 31
ABYSSINIA.WED., Oct. 24 | RUSSIA.....WED., Nov. 7

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green.

JOSIAH R. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S.N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 13, 10 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 20, 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 27, 9 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Oct. 18
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Oct. 25
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Nov. 1

First cabin, $60 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $40; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

MOSEL.....Sat., Oct. 13 | HERMANN....Sat., Oct. 27
DONAU.....Sat., Oct. 20 | ALEMANNIA...Sat., Nov. 3

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Victoria...Oct. 13, 10 A. M. | Anchoria....Oct. 27, 9 A.M.
Devonia....Oct. 20, 2 P. M. | Bolivia.....Nov. 3, 9 P. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins, $55 to $70, according to accommodations. Second Cabin, $40; Steerage, $25.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

Anglia.....Oct. 17, 2 P. M. | Australia...Oct. 24, 4 P. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70: Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Oct. 13, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Oct. 20, 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Oct. 27, 9 A. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

WIELAND.....Oct. 18 | SUEVIA.....Nov. 1
GELLERT.....Oct. 25 | LESSING.....Nov. 8

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUHNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Agents. General Passenger Agents, 61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.

Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

LABRADOR, SANGLIER.....Wednesday, Oct. 17, 2 P. M.
PEREIRE, DANES.....Wednesday, Oct. 24, 7 A. M.
FRANCE, TRUDELLE.....Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1 P. M.

For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.

FOR LONDON. (VICTORIA DOCKS.)

Canada, Capt. Cot.13. 2 P.M. | Greece, Capt. Nov. 1, 12 M.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

England, Sat., Oct.13, 9 A.M. | The Queen, Oct.20, 2:30 P.M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:

MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Oct. 23, at 6 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Oct. 30, noon.
IDAHO.....TUESDAY, Nov. 6, 6 A. M.

Cabin passage, $55, 65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

RAPIDAN, Capt. KEMPTON, THURSDAY, Oct. 11, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Oct. 13, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHESEBRAH, TUESDAY, Oct. 16, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga. No. 315 Broadway. | No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 13
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 17

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Tuesday, Oct. 16
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Saturday, Nov. 3

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Wednesday, Nov. 7

For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CLYDE.....
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, MCMILLAN.....Wednesday, Oct. 17
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Oct. 27
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, DRAKER.....Wednesday, Oct. 31

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Oct. 27

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Sept. 17, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester: also to St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, to Utica, Whitehall, and Rutland.

3:30 P. M., Saturdays only, Troy Special. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, Garrison's, and principal stations north.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:30 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 233 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. E. MESERE, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping-coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and ticket DAN'L NASH, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 2:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, and 10:30 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 2:05, 6:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:30, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA

via

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia, 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sundays, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1:30, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 1:30 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 A. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping-coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES E. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.

FOR BOSTON, 1.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES

AND

MLLE. DE JANON'S

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 10 Gramercy Park, New-York. Boys' Class and Kindergarten, Oct. 1.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN TEACHERS' Agency, No. 23 Union-square, Broadway side, New-York, recommends and indorses Principals, Professors, and Assistants of the highest culture and standing for colleges, public and private schools; accomplished Tutors and Governesses for families; also gives parents and guardians such advice respecting schools as enables them to select with perfect safety. Call on or address Miss M. J. YOUNG, American and Foreign Teachers' Agency, No. 23 Union-square.

CLASSICAL & MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, with Commercial and Primary Departments, 39th-st., corner 6th-av.

F. F. WILSON, A. M., and J. M. KELLOGG, A. M., head masters during the last 12 years of the ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. Optional study hours, 8:30 to 9:30 A. M., and 2:30 to 3:30 P. M.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 BROADWAY.—Three boarders taken; Greek and Latin conversationally taught; afternoon and evening classes; out-door classes, with English, French, or German teachers for afternoons and Saturdays; botanical and geological excursions; practical chemistry taught without books; use of tools taught on afternoons and Saturdays.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.

No. 108 West 59th-st., on Central Park.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For boys and young men from 7 to 20.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MISS COMSTOCK,

Nos. 32 and 34 West 40th-st., opposite Reservoir Park, Murray Hill.—English, French, and German Boarding and Day School; Kindergarten, Miss LEONOWENS, assisted by a German graduate of Froebel; private class for boys; lecture classes.

CONFIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE conducted; advice given in all delicate social and business matters; private lessons given in English branches and music to parties whose early education has been neglected. Miss ELIZABETH HOWELL, No. 232 West 14th-st.

MISS SPRING'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 121 East 36th-st., near Park-av., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Lectures during the Winter for the older scholars on Physiology, Natural History, and Physical Geography.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and children, Cheshire, Conn.; pupils can enjoy home privileges, with thorough instruction and special attention to health. Address Miss H. E. CALHOUN, Cheshire, Conn.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL,

NO. 25 WEST 46TH-ST., NEW-YORK,

Reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 20. Circulars and references sent on application.

NO. 9 WEST 39TH-ST.

Miss ANNA C. BRACKETT & Miss I. M. ELIOT'S School for Girls from 6 to 21, will reopen Tuesday, Oct. 2; prepares for any college or university if desired. For circulars and full information apply as above.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPETENT masters, reopened her Boarding and Day School for boys under 15, at No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Day boarders are taken to Park after an early dinner.

MRS. WILLIAMS, NO. 26 W. 39TH-ST., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Increased accommodations and advantages secured to the preparatory department.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, Downington, Penn.—Healthy location, careful instruction, home comforts, and charges very low; backward boys have special care. Address F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL has removed to No. 1,481 Broadway, near 42d-st. The forty-first year begins Sept. 17. Primary, commercial, classical departments. M. M. HOBBY, W. L. ALDEN, A. M., Principals.

NO. 119 EAST 35TH-ST.—MISS M. A. CLARK'S English and French School for young ladies and little girls reopens Sept. 27. For circulars and references apply as above.

MRS. M. RODGERS GRIFFITTS, NO. 23 West 48th-st., will reopen her English, French, and German Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

MRS. KITTIE BRODHEAD ROEBBELEN'S Home and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 69 East 61st-st.; primary class for boys; English, French, and German. Reopens Sept. 24.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS TO the Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies and children, at No. 15 th-av., first house from Washington-square, on Wednesday, the 26th September.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 1,207 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 24; thorough preparation for Harvard, Yale, Columbia, &c. Circulars at Putnam's book store, No. 182 5th-av.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

MISS McDONALD'S CLASSES IN DRAWING and water colors from nature, removed to No. 4 East 20th-st.

MISS M. A. ROLLO'S SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN, No. 51 East 21st-st., will reopen Oct. 1. Kindergarten system adopted for very young children.

MRS. M. F. WALTON, A GRADUATE OF MRS. Kraus-Boelte, will open a Kindergarten and Primary School at No. 63 East 52d-st., Oct. 1.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Lyric Hall, 6th-av., opposite Reservoir Park. SPECIALTY, THOROUGHNESS.

LOUTREL INSTITUTE, BROADWAY AND 41ST-ST.—Private lessons day and evening; students fitted for college, business, &c.

PHONIC SHORT-HAND.—THOROUGH INstruction by Mrs. E. B. BURNS, at Dolbear's College, No. 1,193 Broadway, 28th-st.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 79 WEST 52d-st., corner 6th-av. Dr. H. B. CHAPIN, Principal. Classical, scientific, and primary departments.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. LYON'S Collegiate Institute,

NO. 5 EAST 22D-ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY

Steadfast patrons are a fair test of a school.
Well-known names of last year patrons follow.
Prefixed numbers show the years of patronage:

18. HENRY DAY.
10. ADAM T. BRUCE.
10. JOSIAH H. BURTON.
6. JAMES H. GOADBY.
10. BENJAMIN CURTIS.
8. ORSON D. MUNN.
10. CALVIN E. PRATT.
7. MYRON LEBOUTILLIER.

Almost all have had sons fitted for college.

Circulars contain annual letter to patrons, unsolicited testimonials, honor roll, and what old pupils have done.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.

Nos. 21 and 23 West 32d-st.

Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., Rector.

SEPARATE DEPARTMENT FOR YOUNG BOYS.

Autumn Term begins WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

The fifth year of St. John's opens with increased accommodations and greater facilities in every department of work. Kindergarten in a large sunny room.

A post graduate course in Universal Literature, English Literature, History, Fine Arts, and other higher branches of learning.

Collegiate Institute.

No. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE, NEW-YORK CITY,

GEORGE W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

A CLASS FOR BOYS, NEW-YORK CITY.—Designed to prepare boys thoroughly for the best colleges; number of pupils limited to 12.

Fall term begins September 26. For particulars apply to ARTHUR H. CUTLER, No. 713 6th-av., after September 1.

REFERENCES—President Charles W. Eliot, Harvard College; President James McCosh, Princeton College; Henry M. Alexander, Esq., New-York City; William H. Osborn, Esq., New-York City; Theodore Roosevelt, Esq., New-York City, and many others.

MME. DA SILVA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with Calisthenics, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above. A separate class for boys under thoroughly competent teachers. Lectures by Prof. B. Waterhouse Hawkins and Dr. Labberton.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

C. A. MILES, Principal,

REOPENED SEPT. 10.

For circular apply at No. 252 Madison-av., where Mr. Miles can be seen between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

D. S. EVERSON'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av., opposite Reservoir Park, reopens Sept. 19. "Short lessons thoroughly mastered."

Refers to the following patrons: Rev. Howard Crosby, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, Rev. Charles P. Bush, Rev. Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, Rev. E. N. White, Rev. Prof. Geo. L. Prentiss, Rev. T. Ralston Smith.

THE FIFTH-AV. SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

Nos. 539, 541, and 543 5TH-AV., (45th-st.)

This approved School for Boys

of all ages will reopen as a DAY SCHOOL, Sept. 27. Callers received after Sept. 1, from 9 till 11 A. M. and from 3 to 4:30 P. M.

E. A. GIBBENS, (Harvard.)
D. BEACH, Jr., (Yale.)

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will open Thursday, Sept. 27. Thorough instruction in French and English. German comprised in course of studies.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN., opens September 12 location healthful; grounds ample; buildings commodious; thorough instruction in CIVIL ENGINEERING, the CLASSICS, and ENGLISH; careful supervision of cadets. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 1 Nassau-st., N. Y., or Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d-st., New-York. Fourteenth year begins Oct. 1, 1877. French the language of the school. Collegiate course of four years. Careful training in primary and preparatory classes.

MISS JAUDON'S

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN,

No. 32 East 31st-st.,

Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Young ladies prepared for the Harvard examinations.

AT WORK.—PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 805 Broadway, has begun its Fall and Winter work with a patronage and zest unprecedented. Its classes are rapidly filling and will soon be at their limit. Now is the time to join the army of workers. "Fall in." S. S. PACKARD, President.

DR. HUSEN'S COLLEGE OF MODERN LANguages, 48 East 20th-st., near Broadway, German, French, Spanish, Italian, and English taught by native teachers. Day and evening classes for ladies and gentlemen. Moderate terms.

KIND CARE—THOROUGH TEACHING; TWENty-sixth year; charges moderate.
BENJAMIN MASON'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Fits for College or Business.
Send for circular. Yonkers, N. Y.

OSSINING INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies will reopen Sept. 18; regular collegiate course; languages, music, and painting; terms moderate. For circular address

Miss S. H. VAN VLECK, Sing Sing, N. Y.

THE ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART, FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 49 West 17th-st., New-York,

Will open on the first Monday of September.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER'S English and French Day School for Young Ladies, No. 148 Madison-av. reopens Sept. 24; Post-graduate class, Nov. 1.

STAMFORD, CONN.

Mrs. RICHARDSON'S English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 24.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will be reopened on Sept. 17.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st-st.

MISS E. HENDERSON WILL REOPEN HER English and Day School for young ladies and children at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, Sept. 10.

MLLE. D'OREMIEULX AND MISS KEITH, French boarding and day school, with Kindergarten, 277 Madison-av., New-York, reopens Sept. 25.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.—A. COLIN, 1,267 Broadway. Special advantages for candidates for scientific schools or technical professions.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th-st., re-opens Sept. 19.

MISS M. BRUYN REOPENS HER SCHOOL in English and French Sept. 24, at No. 114 West 22d-st.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND Private Instruction. THOMAS R. ASH, No. 103 West 40th-st.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NEWTON, SUSSEX COUNTY, N. J.—Healthy; safe discipline; extensive course; thorough; $200 a year. S. S. STEVENS.

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Address Mrs. S. J. LIFE, Rye, N. Y.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'S SCHOOLS, No. 12 East 47th-st. and No. 30 West 16th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Kindergarten. Oct. 2.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st.; school year begins Sept. 17; residence No. 54 East 31st-st.

MISS S. SEDGWICK, PRIVATE LESSONS. Address No. 12 West 10th-st.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 East 19th-st., will re-open MONDAY, Sept. 24.

LAW SCHOOLS.

ANNUAL SESSION (19TH) OF THE LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Washington-square, begins Oct. 1 next, and ends June 17, 1878.

For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, Secretary of Council, No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Professor and Secretary of Faculty, No. 291 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND MATHematical teacher, classical gold medalist of foreign university, desires private pupils; City reference as to preparing for an English university, Harvard, Columbia, Yale Scientific School. Address TEACHER, Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

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RELIABLE TEACHERS—IN EVERY DEPARTment instruction, high and low, for private pupils, families, schools, colleges, promptly obtained through SCHERMERHORN, Secretary, No. 30 East 14th-st.

A YOUNG NORTH GERMAN LADY GIVES lessons for 50 cents. Address Miss KEHL, No. 16 University-place.

DANCING.

A. Dodworth's Classes for Dancing

No. 681 Fifth-avenue,

Will commence Saturday, Oct. 13.

Classes for ladies, children, and gentlemen, and private lessons. For particulars send for circular.

School and family classes in and out of town supplied with competent teachers.

KLASKO'S PRIVATE CLASSES IN DANCING, at No. 1,478 Broadway, corner of 42d-st., commences SATURDAY, Oct. 27.

DRY GOODS.

Real India Valley CASHMERE SHAWLS,

From $100 up.

Special Bargains

In DELHI, STELLA, and BOMBAY STRIPES. Also, a SUPERB ASSORTMENT of IMPORTED and DOMESTIC HEAVY and MEDIUM WEIGHT, LONG and SQUARE

SHAWLS, WRAPS, &c.,

OF EVERY KNOWN VARIETY and MANUFACTURE.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

ROBES ET MANTEAUX, PARIS.—THE Jewish Messenger celebrates dress-making establishment of Mme. ROGER, by appointment to several foreign Courts, (formerly No. 4 Rue Mogador,) has removed from 1st September, 1876, to No. 47 Boulevard Haussmann.

FINANCIAL.

BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND ERIE

SEVEN PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE RENEWAL BONDS.

THIS ISSUE SIMPLY RENEWS WITHOUT INCREASING AN OLD MORTGAGE DEBT *OF LESS THAN* $17,000 *PER MILE, OR LESS THAN* $9,000 *PER MILE COUNTING DOUBLE TRACK, SIDINGS, AND THIRD RAIL*, THE INTEREST ON WHICH HAS BEEN PAID FOR TWENTY YEARS. THE ROAD HAS NO OTHER MORTGAGE OR FLOATING DEBT, AND HAS EARNED FOR MANY YEARS AND CONTINUES TO PAY 7 PER CENT. IN DIVIDENDS ANNUALLY ON ITS STOCK.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THESE BONDS FOR SALE BY

PERKINS, LIVINGSTON, POST & CO.,

No. 23 Nassau-Street.

BROOKLYN CITY BONDS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
BROOKLYN, Oct. 5, 1877.

The undersigned will receive sealed proposals at this office until Thursday, Oct. 18, 1877, at 12 o'clock noon, (at which time they will be opened,) for the purchase of the whole or any part of the following loans:

6 per cent. assessment fund bonds, W. and S., maturing three years from date of purchase. (Registered.) $250,000

6 per cent. sewerage fund bonds, maturing three years from date of purchase. (Registered.) $50,000

Proposals must state the price offered, the description of bonds desired, and be indorsed "Pro

WM. C. GILMAN SENTENCED.

HE APPEARS AND PLEADS GUILTY.

PATHETIC NARRATIVE OF HIS MISFORTUNES AND CRIMES—EVERYBODY IN TEARS—RECORDER HACKETT GIVES HIM THE FULL PENALTY—WHERE GILMAN HAS BEEN AND WHAT HE HAS DONE SINCE HIS FLIGHT—THE CONTENTS OF HIS PRIVATE SAFE—AN EXTRAORDINARY INDULGENCE—TO AUBURN OR SING SING—DR. HOUGHTON'S SERMON.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning a hackney landau, drawn by two black horses and presided over by an aged Jehu in faded livery, was standing in front of the residence of Hon. George W. Lane, ex-City Chamberlain, No. 8 West Twenty-ninth-street. Soon Mr. Lane entered it and was driven to the front of Rev. Dr. Houghton's house, on the next block. After remaining just long enough to take up the Reverend Doctor, the driver whipped up his horses again and proceeded eastward, stopping a third time in front of No. 149 East Twenty-ninth-street, about the centre of the block bounded by Lexington and Third avenues, and directly opposite the rear of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church. The house is one of two neat brown-stone English-basement houses, richly and tastefully furnished. It is the residence of Mr. Frank E. Draper, a dealer in trimmings, whose store is at No. 508 Broadway. Almost simultaneously with the stoppage of the landau a gentleman emerged from No. 149 and took a seat with Dr. Houghton and Mr. Lane in the waiting vehicle. This was William C. Gilman, the insurance-scrip forger, whose misdeeds have been fully narrated in THE TIMES. No further stoppages were made until the brown-stone building in the City Hall Park was reached. There the three gentlemen got out and ascended to Recorder Hackett's private room attached to the Court of General Sessions. Gilman had come to present himself voluntarily in court, to plead guilty, and take the consequences of his crime. At 11 o'clock District Attorney Phelps entered the court-room with Hon. L. E. Chittenden, ex-Register of the Treasury, who appeared as counsel for Gilman, and Mr. George W. Lane, brother-in-law of the accused, and a consultation with Recorder Hackett ensued. A few minutes afterward Gilman, accompanied by his brother, Rev. Dr. Gilman, Rev. Dr. Houghton, of "The Little Church Around the Corner," and three other friends, entered without being observed and took seats in the rear of the building. As soon as Mr. Chittenden was apprised of the arrival of Gilman he informed District Attorney Phelps that he was ready to proceed, and the latter handed an indictment for forgery in the third degree to Clerk Hall. Immediately afterward the name of "William C. Gilman" was called. Gilman promptly advanced alone to the bar. He was attired in a somewhat worn suit of blue diagonal, with brown overcoat and Derby hat, and wore no jewelry whatever save a plain gold ring on the left hand. As he stood at the bar he was apparently unconscious of the curiosity with which he was regarded, and kept his eyes on the ground, scarcely moving a muscle. He appeared the personification of an utterly broken-down, disgraced man, who looked for no mercy. In accordance with the usual formula, the clerk said, "William C. Gilman, you have been indicted for forgery in the third degree; are you guilty or not guilty?" "I am guilty," replied the accused. "What have you now to say why judgment should not be pronounced against you according to law," continued the Clerk, to which Gilman, with a deep-drawn sigh, replied, "Nothing." In reply to further questions, he gave his age as 43, and his residence as No. 31 West Thirty-sixth-street.

At this moment Mr. Chittenden stepped forward and said that it was desired by the friends of the accused that the circumstances attending the commission of his crimes should be brought to the attention of the court, before sentence would be pronounced. The forgeries were discovered on the 2d inst., and on the 3d the prisoner made a statement, which was not intended for a court, but for the victims of his crimes. Mr. Chittenden then proceeded to read the statement, as follows:

GILMAN'S CONFESSION.

To Rev. Dr. Houghton, to my Wife, to my Brothers and Sisters, and Intimate Friends:

It is proper to state certain facts in explanation, not extenuation, of my conduct. From the time I began business I had placed in my hands by friends who trusted me implicitly sums of money ranging from $100 to $20,000, on interest at 7 per cent. These sums would often remain undisturbed for weeks and months, and as I supposed the privilege was proper and was understood that I employed them in business. I never speculated. I never speculated nor lost or won money by any wager or games. I did make investments in enterprises which promised well from time to time in good faith, and which turned out utterly bad. For this my judgment is to be blamed. Possession of so much money and the control of it gradually made me feel and act as if it were my own, and encroachments upon it, whether from losses or expenses, which began many years ago, came so gradually, that I was scarcely sensible of them, and while I knew that I was running behind I made no haste to look deficiencies square in the face, but hoped for better times. The failure of the Sun Insurance Company and the necessities of the other companies impaired the confidence of buyers in everything but Atlantic, and competition for the last few years has carried prices so high as to leave no margin for profit, and has made the commissions thoroughly inadequate to meet the scale of expenses on which I was doing business and living. Consequently my business was greatly restricted. The worse my affairs grew the more unwilling I became to investigate them. My books and accounts, which had been my pride, were neglected. I drifted hopelessly in a sea of trouble, seizing every straw which seemed to give a little present hope; and in some cases I allowed my reputation to suffer by long delay in making up accounts which were called for. This moral weakness was quite inexcusable. How easy to say so now! Yet how hard it seemed to do what I should years ago have done in reducing expenses at home and in the office, and in resolutely closing accounts which were a temptation to me, and which, if honestly treated, must at that rate of interest have proved unprofitable. Prior to the panic of 1873 I had made improper use of trust funds in my hands under the pressure of declining business, and the troubles of that year involved me in additional losses. After that time I must have put forth the first "raised" certificate, quite two years ago. It was so easy to do it, yet what a struggle it cost me. I have suffered more all these months in thinking of my baseness in abusing the confidence of my friends in No. 39 Pine-street, in the two insurance companies, and in the bank, (every one of whom has always treated me with the greatest kindness,) than on the absolute wickedness of these crimes. Blindly hoping that the next step would extricate me, I plunged in deeper and deeper. I hope I will make it plain that my endeavor was to cover the deficiencies of a term of years. It is impossible for me to state, without reference to memoranda, which I have not by me, what amounts are afloat, but I am confident all will be found at the American Exchange Bank, Union Insurance Company, Commercial Insurance Company, and H. Talmadge & Co., and my friends who are looking well find a considerable horrid truth there. I had not sold any fraudulent securities, but borrowed on them. It is proper for me to say that I am alone responsible for every wrong act. No human being could have had a suspicion of it, and I alone am to blame for the false pride which has made me incur expense at home and in my business which could not be lawfully met. My wife never persuaded me to any extravagance, and she would have accepted any restraint I might have put upon her. In addition to these fraudulent transactions, other persons, than those named must suffer to a considerable degree, chiefly my brothers and sisters, probably to the extent of $75,000, and several other persons who have had accounts with me for years. I cannot now state the amounts of these latter accounts approximately. To sum up briefly, I would say that a decline in business, bad investments, heavy expenses, both business and domestic, and personal extravagance have betrayed me. I must rest with myself and confess that I have deliberately walked in the clearest light and knowledge, in the face of the best instructions, into this pit. Some may call it madness; I call it sin. Those who know me in my business relations alone may not be aware of it, but every one who knows me personally will bear witness that my intimate friends and associates are all some of the best and purest souls that ever lived. They know that I love better to give away money than to spend it on myself. They know that my thoughts and my interest were more with various charitable works with which it was my happiness to be connected than on money-getting by right means or wrong. They will mourn with me that I should have valued the good opinion of good men more than a good conscience and my own self respect. They will wonder how it was possible for a man to deceive himself so as to believe that he really cared for and valued things that were true, honest, pure, just, lovely, and of good report, while beneath the smooth surface his heart was rotten and dishonest to the core. I suppose no one will be much surprised that suicide has been much in my thoughts for many years; and while I hoped that some change of fortune might arrest the impending disclosure, I have feared for weeks that it might be near at hand. I had deliberated before this whether I should add sin to sin, but had resolved to meet the crisis, as soon as it should come, meekly and frankly. I have now but one desire, and that is to throw all possible light on every dark corner of these transactions, regardless of consequences personal to myself, and to aid in distributing everything that remains to those that are entitled to it. Then commending my wife and worse than fatherless children to God, how gladly, if it is to be His will, will I do penance for my crimes in prison, and pray for death whenever He wishes to send it; or, hardest lot of all, if life be possible to one who has forfeited the respect of every human being, I will try to live and to add another stain to the name of WILLIAM C. GILMAN.

THE SENTENCE.

After finishing the reading of the confession, Mr. Chittenden said that it was the letter of a penitent man. He had not been instructed by the relatives of the prisoner to make any appeal for a light sentence; but it seemed to him that the case was one which deserved more consideration than that of a hardened criminal, who would only come out of prison at the expiration of his sentence to revive a career of crime. The prisoner came of a noble family, and his relations were among the most honored in the community. If the matter had remained with those whom he had injured, he would never stand in the position he then did at the bar. Even after the matter had gone before the Grand Jury, at the prisoner's own request, one of those whom he had mostly deeply wronged made an earnest appeal to his other victims to devise some means whereby the accused might be kept from going to prison. His friends were still around him, and were confident that he would come out of prison a reformed man. Counsel made a pathetic appeal on behalf of the wife and three children of the prisoner, the former of whom he said was on the verge of insanity, if she had not already become insane, and, in conclusion, expressed his conviction that the court would temper justice with mercy.

During the reading of the confession the silence in court was almost painful, and many of the spectators deeply moved. The prisoner, meanwhile, had gradually been surrounded by his friends, and formed the central figure of the solemn scene. He scarcely moved during the recital of his crimes; but when counsel alluded to his wife and family, his features twitched nervously and he appeared to experience considerable difficulty in maintaining even apparent outward composure.

District Attorney Phelps then arose, and, in a voice husky with emotion, said: "Your Honor, I do not desire to say anything except that under all the circumstances which surround this case, growing out of my personal associations with, and attachment to many of this man's friends, and my own acquaintance with himself, it is the most painful duty I have ever discharged officially to ask the judgment of the court on this indictment." On resuming his seat the District Attorney could not restrain his tears.

Recorder Hackett, who was visibly affected, said, addressing the prisoner: "The confession you have made to those you hold dearest in life is the saddest recital that has ever met my ear. I cannot control my own feelings [here the Recorder burst into tears] at this time, but I have one of the gravest duties to perform that it belongs to a Judge to perform. In view of the enormity of the crime that you have committed, while sympathizing to the uttermost with your wife and family, and regretting that a crime of so great atrocity has been perpetrated by you, I feel it my duty to pronounce upon you the sentence of this court, which is—[here his Honor became almost inaudible]—that you be confined in State Prison, at hard labor, for the period of five years."

The prisoner, who seemed to take his sentence mechanically, heaved another deep sigh when the last word had been pronounced, and resigned himself to the custody of Court Officer Babcock.

AFTER THE SENTENCE.

The condemned man and his friends retired to the District Attorney's private room, whence a request soon came for permission to go to Gilman's office in Pine-street for the purpose of opening the private safe and settling his affairs. His Honor gave the required permit, limiting the prisoner's absence to three hours. Dr. Houghton, Gilman, Mr. Chittenden, and the officer then re-entered the hack, and were driven by a roundabout way to Pine-street, where, between William and Pearl, the vehicle was stopped, and its occupants got out. They went directly to Gilman's office, corner of Pine and William streets, and, having entered, locked the door and drew down all the blinds. Gilman opened the mysterious safe, and then came a revelation, but of a different sort from what had been anticipated. It was recently stated in THE TIMES that a poor woman had sent her little all, consisting of Government bonds, to Gilman to be registered and that he had not returned them. A number of Gilman's friends had also intrusted him with their securities for safe keeping. Among others, his Pastor, Rev. Dr. Houghton, had placed in his custody a number of Government bonds. Up to this moment Gilman had maintained that all these bonds would be found in the safe. There were no bonds there, and no valuables of any kind, except one of the three missing Atlantic Mutual Insurance certificates, together with have been raised and hypothecated to a private gentleman for a loan. Gilman says he destroyed the other two missing certificates, they being the first he raised, and his conscience at the time not being sufficiently seared to permit him to make use of them. This explanation clears up the mystery which has heretofore surrounded these three certificates, and $30,000 must consequently be subtracted from the former published aggregate of his forgeries, leaving a total of $217,370. The Sheriff's officer who has had charge of the office under Mr. Talmadge's attachment took an inventory of the papers found in the safe, and Mr. Chittenden drew up a formal assignment of all Gilman's assets for the joint benefit of his creditors, which the prisoner signed. The assignment was made to Oliver Drake Smith, a son of the victimized President of the Commercial Mutual Insurance Company. They are as already catalogued in THE TIMES, with the addition of $1,000 of the stock of the National Warehouse Company, aggregating about $18,000 in all. It is the opinion of counsel of the various parties interested that Mr. Talmadge's attachment will not hold good against Gilman himself appearing to have grave doubts of the validity of his title. He says that he does not propose to become involved in any litigation over it. A loss of nearly $200,000 will therefore have to be sustained by the Commercial Insurance Company, the American Exchange Bank, Daniel Drake Smith, and Henry Talmadge & Co., divided up in proportion to the amounts they lent the forger, to say nothing of the swindles perpetrated on his customers who gave him money to buy scrip for them which they have never received, and on those of his friends who trusted him with their valuables, out of the $75,000 of which he confesses to have defrauded his relatives. This sum represents the amount of his dead mother's estate, of which he was Executor, a position of trust he acknowledges he abused prior to the panic of 1873. It will be seen that although he has denied the charge of swindling his customers, and that only recently, he confesses in his statement read in court that he has done so. The causes given in that statement of the disaster that has overtaken him, and his description of the way in which he disposed of the money, are accepted by his friends as true. All this has already been outlined in THE TIMES, but the details which Gilman omits seem to be necessary to make the disposal of such a vast sum clear. After succeeding to his father's business, and to the small portion of his father's estate that was allotted to him in his division among so many brothers and sisters, Gilman began at once to live beyond his income. As he says, vast sums were intrusted to him at heavy interest, and the control of so much money turned his head. He hired an expensive house, furnished it sumptuously, kept a fine office fit for a banking establishment at an exorbitant rental, paid large salaries to an imposing staff of useless clerks, and otherwise made a great show, while his business did not justify a tithe of the expenditure. He also gave largely to charities, was overgenerous in accommodating needy friends, and was an ostentatious giver of presents. Then he made several injudicious investments. When the Sun Mutual Insurance Company canceled its scrip, Gilman was a large holder, and consequently a heavy loser by it. When the Columbian Mutual Insurance Company failed, he sustained another staggering financial blow. The downfall of a third institution in which he was interested cost him still another large sum. The plain fact is that Gilman was bankrupt at least 10 years ago. To cover his losses and maintain his position he drew freely upon the trust funds in his keeping, until, prior to 1873, as he confesses, his mother's estate was wasted, and he was compelled to resort to borrowing at large interest, and to submit to shave after shave to obtain loans with which to repay loans, interest, shaves, and all the other indebtedness which had accumulated upon him. It is easy to conceive with what rapidity the sum grew to enormous proportions. Another great help in his downward course was the necessity that now often came upon him of selling scrip ahead at ruinous rates to obtain funds for momentary pressing use, and to draw back to him customers whose loss he could not afford, and whom the unbusiness-like delay he was frequently compelled to resort to, to tide him over more urgent demands upon his pocket, was rapidly driving away; meantime the panic came and business grew worse and worse. At length, in 1874, such was his need that the idea of forgery occurred to him. He says that he tore up the certificate after raising it, and also another that he subsequently forged while in another great financial strait. He blames for his final fall the visit to his office of one of those experts employed by stationers who sell check and note blanks to extol the superiority of their wares. This young man came to him to sell a stamp warranted to prevent the alteration of checks. To show the merits of the article, the visitor filled out a check and in a few minutes raised it to a large amount in such a manner that nobody could discern the alteration. Some of these people are so expert that they can change a number punched out of a check, using the paper cut out of a second star to fill up the star punched at the end of the original numerals and then punching a figure out of the mended place, the entire job being done in a very short time in such a manner that the patch-work is practically invisible. Bankers do not like to have these fellows around, and generally dismiss them as quickly as possible. The incident had a great effect upon Gilman, as showing him how easily a forgery might be effected, and when he next got in a tight place, in January, 1876, he threw consequences to the winds. The rest is known. All of the $200,000 or $300,000, the proceeds of his fraudulent transactions, are in the hands of his Assignee, and his wife and three children are, Dr. Houghton says, destitute.

WHERE GILMAN HAS BEEN SINCE HIS FLIGHT.

Since his flight Gilman has been living at the house of his friend Draper, in East Twenty-ninth-street. He has made no effort at concealment. Dr. Houghton told THE TIMES reporter yesterday that he visited him at his house in the middle of the day a few days ago, and the reporter has seen him walking in the streets at night during the past week, accompanied and alone, without the slightest disguise. He has visited his family several times. Had the detectives wished to capture him they could have done so at any time, but since Tuesday night there has not been one of these gentry anywhere in the vicinity of where he might naturally be supposed to have been. On the night mentioned a solitary officer was watching the residence of his family. On the evening after his flight two detectives visited Mrs. Gilman, and, she says acted in a very rude manner. This appears to have comprised the action of the Police in the matter. It was to Dr. Houghton, his Pastor, that Gilman turned particularly for advice and consolation, and the good Doctor gave up most of his time during the past two weeks to reasoning both. Day and night found him attending to his duty in this regard, and a heavy cold has resulted from the exposure he has undergone. Dr. Houghton said yesterday afternoon when questioned in regard to the loss of his own bonds, that Gilman was a noble fellow, notwithstanding his crimes, and that he would trust him with $1,000,000 to-morrow if he had it. In reply to other questions, the Doctor said that Gilman was truly penitent from the beginning, and that he would have given himself up at once to the authorities had he not yielded to the persuasions of his friends and victims. In proof of this Dr. Houghton produced a letter written by Gilman to him, which he sent to District Attorney Phelps, who brought it to the attention of the Grand Jury. The result was that a subpœna was sent to Mr. Henry Talmadge, Sr., and he was compelled to testify. On his testimony an indictment was found against Gilman, the specific charge being of forging scrip No. 2,100 of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company for $10,000 on April 27, 1877. It was to this indictment that Gilman pleaded yesterday. Dr. Houghton says that but for this action on Gilman's part none of his victims would have made any complaint against him, and Mr. Talmadge, when asked about it subsequently, did not deny the truth of the story. The following is the letter:

MY DEAR DR. HOUGHTON: It is a matter of great regret to me to act in any way contrary to the judgment of my good friends, Messrs. Talmadge, Harris, but convictions of duty are very clear, and it is my earnest wish that you, with Mr. Lane and Mr. Harris, will, at the earliest moment, see the gentlemen who hold fraudulent certificates, inform them that you have seen me, that I will not leave the City, and that I hold myself in readiness to plead guilty without any delay if either of them will cause an indictment to be found against me. I remain, dear Dr. Houghton, sincerely yours,

WILLIAM C. GILMAN.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1877.

Dr. Houghton told THE TIMES reporter that Gilman has been in indirect daily communication with all of his victims from the afternoon of his flight, thus corroborating all that has been said about an attempted compromise, although the Doctor denies any knowledge of such negotiations. Mr. Draper, when visited yesterday afternoon, acknowledged that Gilman was in his house yesterday morning.

IN CUSTODY OF THE SHERIFF.

After leaving Gilman's office yesterday the condemned man and his friends were driven to the Sheriff's office, where an arrangement was effected whereby the deputies, Burns and McLaghlan, in whose custody the prisoner had been placed, were not required to take him to Fort Columbus. A telegram was sent to Superintendent Pilsbury to know whether he wished Gilman to be incarcerated in Auburn or Sing Sing. Pending the arrival of the answer, the party rode up town to the house of one of Gilman's friends. Dr. Houghton went to Gilman's residence to break the news of the sentence to his family. Subsequently he joined the others at dinner. No reply having been received up to a late hour last night from Superintendent Pillsbury, the Deputy Sheriff took Gilman to an up-town hotel for the night, and they will take him to Sing Sing Prison this morning.

Gilman was a graduate of Yale College. He was 14 years a member of Dr. Houghton's church. He was related by marriage to Henry Ward Beecher. One of his sisters is the wife of Edward Everett Hale, of Massachusetts.

REV. DR. HOUGHTON'S SERMON.

On Sunday last Rev. Dr. Houghton preached a sermon on the subject of his parishioner's downfall, of which the following is the substance:

Dr. Houghton's text was Ephesians iv., 24; "Put on the new man, which after God is created in righteousness and true holiness." He said: "Once again, dear brethren, have we fulfilled in this place that for which it is our wont to assemble and meet together. We have acknowledged and confessed in prayer, as it were, to one almighty and merciful Father our manifold sins and wickedness. We have rendered thanks for the great benefits that we have received at His hands. We have set forth His most worthy praise. We have asked those things which are requisite and necessary as well for the body as the soul. But there is another part of our common service is being performed in this place—the burial or the marriage—or when, as presently, the offertory sentences are being read, there comes from yonder organ a strain of accompanying music running through all, and though soft and low, yet distinguishable through all; so through all that has been here fulfilled there has run a golden thread, namely, meditation—as must needs be the case—with him who addresses you, and with many, perhaps the most, of those whom he addresses, of the revelation which the past week has made to the world of the sin and the shame of one who was so loved, so honored, so useful, so generous, so kind, so given to every good work as one so prominent and so ready as scarcely another to strive for its welfare in this parish; of one who was ever such a help and comfort to his Pastor; of one whom his Pastor so trusted and loved, and who is to go in and out among us no more as in days past; who has written his name in our heart and with a heart with grief to be carried to the grave; who has brought dishonor upon the Church, and given the enemy such cause to blaspheme.

"As he who addresses you cannot put aside the thought and recollection of the revelation that has been made since you were here assembled last together, let that revelation give tone and shape to all that is now to be said. It is just to him; it may be well for us; it is due to the Church—not to this parish, but to the Church, in regard of its teaching as set forth in its book of daily common prayer—that at this hour I should speak those last words, 'Earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust,' said over him. But if it be God's will, he is ready to live on a living death, bearing a dishonored name, enduring the world's opprobrium, until he pass to the forgetfulness of the grave. I, therefore, his Pastor and friend, whom he has wounded with a wound and grieved with a grief which I shall carry to the grave, knowing this all, stand by him and love him, and will stand by him and love him to the last, even, brethren, as I would stand by man or woman of you who, having never so deeply sinned, should never so deeply repent; and as I hope that God when He shall come to judge the world will have mercy upon me a sinner."

In conclusion, Dr. Houghton asked that they throw the mantle of charity over their fallen brother, and prayed that God would keep them all in the path of virtue.

BEECHER ON GILMAN'S CRIME.

The lecture-room at Plymouth Church was not more than half filled last night. Mr. Beecher spoke in tones of great sadness in his opening prayer, and he chose hymns of a sombre tone. His "talk" was about Gilman, the forger. In a voice choked with emotion he announced that he had suffered intense anguish in the fall of a near and dear relative—for William C. Gilman was married to a daughter of his sister, Mrs. Thomas C. Perkins, of Hartford. The manner in which the newspapers deal with such subjects has always a tendency to produce the impression that when a church member falls the whole Church is full of hypocrites. Under the influence of things since the war, men have had little discretion concerning the nature of wrong-doing and sin. A man brought up by a Puritan father, as Gilman was, would naturally have a high sense of religion, but nevertheless might yield to temptation and fall, just as a man who is sick or weary may drink and become drunk, or indulge in the first festivity, but when he gets over it becomes repentant, and promises himself that it shall be the last time. But when he sets out on a career of wrong-doing, the longer he goes on the less control he has of himself. When Gilman committed his first forgeries he had no doubt he could make it all right, but he found that he had so blunted his moral sense that he found no difficulty in pursuing his sinful career. Mr. Beecher said he had no doubt forgery is much more common in New-York and everywhere than most people have an idea it is. Business men have no doubt forged paper to bridge over financial difficulties, and repeated the experiment until they were finally able to take up the last forged paper and get out. He believed Gilman was a sorrowful and repentant man, and no doubt abhors his crime he has committed, and is willing to bear the burden of his sin. The five years to come which he is to spend in prison will no doubt be bliss and elysium compared with the five years just passed. Mr. Beecher asked his hearers to let their prayers go up for this fallen son of a Christian father, and he closed with a sobbing voice, saying he could not trust himself to speak further. He would ask them to remember the old English adage—"He who would sup with satan must have a long spoon."

JEROME PARK RACES.

The Fall meeting of the American Jockey Club terminates to-day at Jerome Park, and a good day's sport is promised by the programme. It will be the last opportunity to see the struggles of the thoroughbreds this season in the vicinity of New-York, and this fact should not be lost sight of by those who take an interest in the great sport. Six races are to be decided, the first being a free handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, if not declared out, with $400 added; the second horse to receive $125 out of the stakes; one mile. There are nine nominations in this, including J. E. Brewster & Co.'s blk. c. Virginius, 4 years, 116 pounds; E. V. Snediker's ch. c. Cuba, 3 years, 105 pounds; John H. Harbeck, Jr.'s, br. c. Bertram, 4 years, 112 pounds; F. Smythe's ch. m. Madge, 6 years, 115 pounds; J. McMahon's ch. f. Blondell, 3 years, 100 pounds; D. McDaniel's b. f. Lady Salyers, 3 years, 100 pounds, and br. f. Princess of Thule, 3 years, 93 pounds; E. Pringle's gr. f. Faithless, 3 years, 98 pounds, and P. Morris' blk. f. Faithless, 4 years, 107 pounds. The second and great event of the day will be the All-aged Stakes of $100 each, half forfeit and only $25 if declared by June 1, with $1,500 added; the second horse to receive 10 per cent. and the third 5 per cent. of the whole stake. The race is over the Belmont course, one mile and a half, and of the 44 nominations seven of them are announced as starters, including George L. Lorillard's b. h. Tom Ochiltree, 5 years, and b. f. Idalia, 3 years; Pierre Lorillard's br. g. Parole, 4 years; D. McDaniel's b. c. Princeton, 3 years; Thomas W. Doswell's b. c. Algerine, 4 years; J. A. Grinstead's ch. h. St. Martin, 5 years, and J. E. Brewster & Co.'s blk. c. Virginius, 4 years. There is much interest attached to this event, as both Ochiltree and Parole are engaged to meet Ten Broeck at Baltimore, and their running in this race will be regarded with much solicitude by the friends of the Lorillard brothers. That it will be a fine contest there is not the shadow of a doubt, as both the brothers were represented in the pool-rooms last night, and "bags of money" went on Ochiltree and Parole. Indeed, it was the principal betting race, and pool after pool was sold in quick succession, to the exclusion of the other races. The third race is the Consolation Purse, for horses beaten and not having won a race at this meeting, one mile and a half. The purse is $500, of which $100 goes to the second horse, the entrance being free. There are nine horses seeking consolation in this, the field including Daniel's b. c. Major Barker, 3 years, 104 pounds; E. Gillespie's b. g. Patriot, 4 years, 115 pounds; Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Vermont, 3 years, 104 pounds; James J. Bevins' ch. f. Hattie F., 4 years, 115 pounds; George L. Lorillard's br. c. Ambush, 4 years, 118 pounds; August Belmont's imp. b. f. Dauntless, 4 years, 115 pounds; Lawrence Hart's ch. f. Glenmoie G., 4 years, 115 pounds; John H. Harbeck, Jr.'s, br. c. Bertram, 4 years, 118 pounds, and K. W. Sears' br. c., by Lexington, 3 years, 104 pounds.

The fourth contest will be a match of one mile between Pierre Lorillard's ch. c. Barricade and J. G. K. Lawrence's r. h. Rink. This is to be followed by another match for $500 a side between George Longstaff's b. c. W. I. Higgins and William Drennon's ch. c. Piper Heidsieck. This is a mile also, and both are 3-year olds and to carry 110 pounds. The concluding event will be a handicap steeple-chase, over the usual course, for a purse of $1,000, the entries for which are Trouble, with 166 pounds; Waller, 152 pounds; Deadhead, 156 pounds; Redding, 140 pounds; Fredericktown, 138 pounds; New-York, 138 pounds; Risk, 138 pounds; Bencher, 125 pounds, and Dandy, 112 pounds. There was a large crowd at the Hoboken pool-rooms last night and up to the hour of 9 o'clock pools were sold on the first three races only as they monopolized the attention of the speculators. The betting was as follows:

MILE SWEEPSTAKES.

	$31	$40	$30
Cuba	30	41	30
Bertram	13	17	15
Madge	8	14	11
Blondell	7	14	10
Lady Salyers / Princess of Thule	7	14	14
Faithless	6	7	6
Lady D'Arcey	5	5	4

ALL-AGES STAKES.

	$150	$160	$150
Tom Ochiltree	125	130	125
Parole	12	12	8
Idalia	9	7	12
Algerine	5	6	5
St. Martin	5	5	4
Princeton / Field			

CONSOLATION PURSE.

	$95	$115
Patriot	65	75
Major Barker	50	55
Ambush	50	55
Dauntless	65	50
Bertram	55	55
Glenmoie G	55	40
Seal's colt	30	35
Hattie F	15	35

OPENING DAY AT BLOOMS'.

At Blooms' establishment, Nos. 338 and 340 Bowery, an extensive assortment of all articles in the dry goods and fancy line may be inspected. A large variety of silks, dress trimmings of all kinds, and bonnets trimmed and untrimmed, invites inspection. In the suit department are a number of very prettily-made dresses. Among these is a black faille with a very long train, elaborately trimmed with flounces and jet ornaments. The overdress forms two scarf ends in the back, and in front an apron trimmed with beaded galloon and fringe. The sacque is trimmed to match. Some princess robes are especially handsome, being made of bands of lace and ribbon alternating. These are intended to be worn over light silk dresses. There are also some very handsome ones of guipure lace. Noticeable in this department are a number of Princess wrappers, among which is a handsome light-blue one trimmed with lace and pink ribbon. In the infants' department is a large selection of exquisitely embroidered cloaks and sacques. Some gray ones are embroidered and trimmed with satin in the same color; others are trimmed with maroon quilting, and many with lace. There are also brown sacques trimmed with narrow white lace, over dresses of Danicheff lace and colored ribbon, and elegant embroidered white cloaks. This department contains, too, all the minor articles in this line, such as caps in every variety of color, shoes, and underwear. Among bonnets one of the most conspicuous is a pink plush with the front covered with a band of pink feathers and a clair de lune fringe falling over the front. The crown is filled in with flowers. The strings are of pink ribbon. An olive-colored velvet bonnet is trimmed with leaves, feathers, lace, and double-faced cardinal and olive satin ribbon, and a black velvet one is trimmed with feathers, jet and satin ribbon. The ribbon strings are studded with jet beads. A handsome white beaver is trimmed with pink plush, white plush, and a pink feather. On the inside is a full plush trimming, with a jet and gold ornament on the knot. Some very neat mourning bonnets may be admired in the same department.

THE LONG ISLAND SAVINGS BANK.

Mr. B. A. McDonald, the expert accountant engaged by Mr. Ogden, who was appointed by Judge Pratt Receiver of the Long Island Savings Bank, to examine the accounts of that institution, made the following report yesterday:

BROOKLYN, Oct. 12, 1877.

Mortimer C. Ogden, Esq., Receiver Long Island Savings Bank:

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request I have made a thorough examination of the books of the above bank from the commencement of its business to the 14th of September last, when its affairs passed into your hands, and herewith hand you the result of my investigation. The first and most important account, of which so much has been said—viz., the real estate account—was semi-annually charged with interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, together with all taxes and various expenditures appertaining to it, and received credit for all the rents collected. At the close of each six months, whatever deficiency there appeared for that period of time was charged to profit and loss. This rendered the account as apparently increased from the actual cost, but upon a careful analysis it would be found that its actual cost was always correctly stated in the books. In the abstracts which are herewith furnished I have corrected all the entries, in order that each and every account shall appear in its integrity. Schedule A is the statement of the real estate account, showing its actual cost on June 30, 1877, $205,244 59.

Schedule B is a statement of the profit and loss account from the organization to June 30, 1877, showing a nominal deficiency at that date of $394 73

Against this, however, there is an increased market value of the bonds on hand at that date of $3,265 00

And rents accrued from the bank building of 4,988 71

Total	$8,253 71
Deducting the deficiency	394 73
Surplus	$7,858 98

Schedule C is a statement of the assets and liabilities on June 30, 1877, showing a surplus, as above stated, of $7,858 98. This proves the entire correctness of the profit and loss account. Schedule D is a statement of the assets and liabilities on Sept. 14, 1877, showing a surplus of $13,815 90. The surplus is apparently larger in proportion, as I do not charge the interests due to depositors since June 30, as under the circumstances there will be none to pay. It simply shows the condition of the bank on that date in the hands of the Receiver. The result of this examination sets at rest any question as to whether the Trustees have been declaring unearned dividends. The increased value of bonds is made up from the figures of the Bank Examiner on Aug. 23 last. The various schedules numbered from 1 to 13 contain the details of the aggregated items referred to in the schedules A, B, C, and D. Yours, very respectfully,

B. A. McDONALD, Accountant Expert.

In view of the investigation made by Mr. McDonald, the result of which is given above, Mr. Ogden is of the opinion that there was no necessity for the suspension of the bank.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The New-York Life Insurance Company has subscribed $1,000 to the Seventh Regiment new armory fund; the Safe Deposit Company $500, and the Merchants' Fire Insurance Company $250.

The Italian Rifle Association (Colombo Guard) yesterday celebrated, at Landman's Hamilton Park, the three hundred and eighty-fifth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus.

The committee in regard to the exposition by American citizens at Paris has been named, and is composed as follows: Jackson S. Schultz, Walter A. Wood, B. B. Sherman, Henry L. Clapp, and Salem H. Wales.

A Brazilian mail will be dispatched by the schooner F. Merwin, sailing from this port to-day for Para. The departure of the steamer Cleopatra, scheduled to carry a mail to Kingston, Jamaica, to-day, has been postponed.

The following additional subscriptions in aid of the sufferers by the epidemic at Fernandina, Fla., were received by Mayor Ely yesterday: M. B. M., $5; Mrs. J. A. B., $2; Mrs. Arthur Murphy, $5; W. C. Hunter, $5; Amicus, $5; cash, $1.

Joseph Fritsch, a young sailor, aged 19, at 8 A. M. yesterday was found dead in his room at No. 43 West-street, hanging by the neck to a cord fastened to the top of the looking-glass, and lying with his face quite near to the floor and turned toward it.

Capt. Foley, of the Tenth Precinct, assisted by a strong force, last night, at a late hour, raided Nos. 19½ and 12½ Bayard-street, 78 Delancey-street, and 231 and 233 Bowery, all disorderly houses, and arrested the proprietors and a number of inmates.

James Ithell, aged 60, of No. 145 Third-street, Brooklyn, died yesterday at the New-York Hospital, from injuries received by accidentally falling off the platform of the Elevated Railroad, at the corner of Houston and Greenwich streets, Thursday evening.

Mr. Frederick Vors will deliver a lecture on "Bric-a-brac," in Chickering Hall, on Monday, Oct. 29. The discourse is to be amply illustrated with specimens and implements of manufacture, and the money derived from it is to be applied to the benefit of the Metropolitan Throat Hospital.

Open air religious services will be held in the square at the foot of Roosevelt-street on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Revs. Justin D. Fulton, John A. Beldin, and William H. Acres will take part in the exercises, and the music will be furnished by a large choir selected from churches of this City and Brooklyn.

The counterfeit $50 bills on the Central National Bank of this City may be easily distinguished from the genuine notes. On the back of a genuine bill is a figure of Justice with bandaged eyes. On the counterfeits Justice's eyes may be plainly seen, as the bandage, instead of being over them, is far up on the forehead of the figure.

Before the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, was argued the appeal from the order denying the application of the Receiver of the Security Life Insurance and Annuity Company for leave to sue the Directors of the company for the illegal dividends, amounting to about $1,000,000, which they directed to be paid out since 1865. Decision was reserved.

William H. Wood, aged 29, was arrested yesterday by Detective Cumming, of the Central Office, on a telegram from the Chief of Police of New-Haven, in which he was charged with having stolen three gold watches valued at $225 from a resident of New-Haven. The prisoner was delivered to an officer of the New-Haven Police, and he was taken back to that city for trial.

The ceremonies attending the laying of the corner-stone of the new Seventh Regiment Armory, which were postponed from Thursday, Oct. 4, will take place at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The order of exercises will be the same as published in THE TIMES of last week. The stone will be laid by Grand Master Couch, of the Masonic Order, and Secretary Evarts will deliver an address.

The Board of Apportionment yesterday authorized the issue of $70,000 of assessment bonds to pay for the construction and improvement of Riverside-avenue, and also appropriated the sum of $658 34 to the Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, the amount being a per capita allowance to that institution. A communication from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, asking for an appropriation, was referred to the Controller.

A remarkable instance of speedy work by an Assignee is found in the action of Mr. J. P. Marquand, Jr. On Aug. 18 the firm of Coffin & Lyon, paper and twine dealers, of No. 23 Beekman-street, made an assignment to that gentleman. On Sept. 3 Mr. Marquand made a statement of the affairs of the firm to its creditors, 15 days later he declared a dividend of 25 per cent., and on Oct. 6 declared a second dividend of 25 per cent.—50 per cent. paid in 21 days.

J. P. P.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8139. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1877.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

REVIEW OF THE CAMPAIGN.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE—DISTRESSING CONDITION OF RUSSIAN TROOPS—DISCONTENT IN ROUMANIA—LOSSES BY BATTLE AND DISEASE—THE WAR IN ARMENIA.

Special Dispatch by Cable to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—It is the belief in well-informed circles here that Austria is addressing Turkey with a view to negotiations for a speedy peace. In this, however, the Emperor, Francis Joseph, is alone, for Germany and England have not yet made up their minds to aid in such an effort. They are evidently waiting the result of the French elections which are to be held to-morrow, and which may affect the question of European peace to a very great extent. At present there is not a single government which, by its sympathies even, supports the policy inaugurated in France by the act of the 16th of May.

The special correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, who is now with the Russian Army before Plevna, is the only representative of an American newspaper now at the seat of war. He sends very discouraging accounts of the condition of the Russian troops, though he adds that he finds them in much better condition than he was led to believe they were when he was at Bucharest. The state of the field hospitals is reported as particularly distressing. Up to the end of September the total Russian dead is said to have reached at least 47,000 men—as many as the Germans lost in the Franco-Prussian war. The sick, wounded, and dead since the passage of the Danube number not less than 75,000. At the present moment the discontent in Roumania is quite marked. The Roumanian press are clamoring for the withdrawal of that principality from the war. The people are just now finding out that over one-third of the Roumanian Army has already been placed *hors du combat* in the battles in front of Plevna, and the greatest grief and consternation have prevailed since the actual truth leaked out. In the meantime the Russians are concentrating a heavy force near the Lom, where an attack from Suleiman Pasha is looked for. The siege operations under direction of Gen. Todleben, the new Chief of Staff, are still going on around Plevna in spite of the Wintry weather which has already set in.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Sistova says: "Active preparations are making for the reception of the Czar, in view of the intended transfer of head-quarters from Gorny-Studen to this place."

An official dispatch from St. Petersburg says: "On the 9th inst. there was a naval engagement in the Sulina mouth of the Danube, during which a Turkish three-masted steamer crossed a line of torpedoes laid during the nights of the 8th and 9th inst. An explosion ensued and the steamer sank. A Russian cutter hauled down her flag. It is supposed that all on the steamer perished. The Czar has issued a decree providing that every soldier engaged in the war may be promoted to a commissioned officer for distinguished services on passing the usual examinations."

The *Times'* war summary contains an elaborate computation of the strength of the Russian Army of the Danube. The conclusion is that only 200,000 men have crossed the Danube, of which 60,000 have been disposed of by battle or disease. Of the Imperial Guard only 60,000 will reach the front fit for service, so that as reinforced the army will again amount to 200,000. This includes the Roumanians, but excludes the Dobrudscha column of 30,000. The writer estimates Osman Pasha's army, as reinforced, at 100,000, and Suleiman Pasha's at about the same. So the two combatants have equal forces.

The Turkish reports from Schipka represent military operations entirely suspended by the weather.

A Reuter telegram from Turnu-Magurelli, dated yesterday, shows that the bridge at that date was still unmended, though work was being actively carried on to restore communication. A Bucharest dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says: "Intelligence from Biela states that Suleiman Pasha's army is decimated by typhus. Braila advices of the 10th inst. state that Suleiman Pasha has detached 30,000 men in consequence of a movement of Gen. Zimmerman. The whole Roumanian Army before Plevna has been provided with clothing."

Nothing has been received from the Russians about the latest battle in Armenia since the bulletin dated Oct. 9, which stated that the Turks had abandoned most of their positions and begun retreating in consequence of the occupation of new positions by the Russians. From private and official reports coming through Constantinople, it appears that Mukhtar Pasha, possibly in consequence of the fighting from Oct. 2 to Oct. 4, thought it advisable to occupy a less extended line, and withdrew his right wing, which stood near Sarbatan, holding the advanced position on the Kizil-Tepe, and retired to Hadjiveli and Vezinkoi. The line occupied till lately on the spurs of Aladja-Dagh was a very formidable one, most of the positions being well-nigh impregnable in front, but it extended at least 15 to 17 miles, so that it would have required an army much larger than Mukhtar Pasha had at his command to keep it. He has probably, all told, about 35,000 or 40,000 men, and it was clearly the plan of the Russian attack to break through this long line, especially as the advanced position on the right, extending to Sarbatan and the Kizil-Tepe, left a gap between his right and left, where a road from Alexandropol by Galiezun, Sarbatan, and Hadjiveli sinks away down toward Vezinkoi and Kars. It was, according to Mukhtar's account, while this movement was being effected on Tuesday morning that the Russians commenced an attack in strong force with 60 pieces of artillery. The Turkish guns and two columns of infantry speedily took up position, and a duel between heavy cannon took place all along the line from Khodjan to Hadjiveli. The battle raged from afternoon till an hour and a half after sunset, when the Russians, despite being frequently reinforced during the conflict, were thoroughly beaten, and retreated under the cover of darkness with a loss which Ghazi Mukhtar estimates at 12,000 killed and wounded. On Tuesday night the Turks remained encamped on the field and the following morning successfully accomplished a movement to Aladja-Dagh, which the enemy had attempted to frustrate.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 13.—Chevket Pasha, concerning whose movements there has been some uncertainty, now telegraphs from Plevna under date of Friday: "I have arrived at Plevna and interviewed Osman Pasha. A third convoy has entered Plevna. There is no trace of the enemy on the road from Plevna to Orchanieh, which is guarded by troops stationed at the principal points."

MINISTER PIERREPONT RESIGNS.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, United States Minister to Great Britain, has tendered his resignation, to take effect on the 1st of next December.

NOTES FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The *Agluce Russe* and the Vienna *Political Correspondence* deny that there has been any Hungarian raid into Roumania. A telegram from Turn-Severin, however, asserts that the raiders were pursued by the Austrian authorities. Nothing more has been heard of the movements of the raiders. It seems probable that there has been an incursion of some kind, though its importance has been much exaggerated.

The four Penge prisoners, who were sentenced to death for the murder of Harriet Staunton by starving her to death, have been reprieved.

PATENT CASES IN COURT.

TEMPERING STEEL WIRE — SELF-LOCKING SASH FASTENERS—CHILDREN'S TOYS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 13.—Judge Shipman, of the United States Court, closed this afternoon the business of the term for the present, to go to New-York next week, when he expects to hold court till January. The patent cases tried here during the past week, and possessing general interest, are as follows: Henry Waterman, of Brooklyn, N. Y., against Jacobs, Strouse & Co., of New-Haven. The question was on the validity of Waterman's patent for tempering steel wire. The defendants are large manufacturers of corsets, and they claim that it was not Waterman's original invention, and that their use of the process has been known and acquiesced in by him. C. F. Blake, of New-York, appeared for the plaintiff, and Gov. Ingersoll for the defendant.

The American Diamond Drill Company of New-York against Alexander Maxwell, of Canaan, Conn. The plaintiffs had a patent on a drill for channeling granite and marble, the diamonds being set upon an annular bit-head, and projecting beyond the circumference. The Sullivan Machine Company, of New-Hompshire, had a bit-head, the end of which was conical, but was armed with diamonds which extended beyond the circumference. In a case tried in New-York, this drill was held to be an infringement of the American drill. The Sullivan Company then made a drill which has the diamonds flush with the circumference. Maxwell, who is getting out marble for the new Capitol of Connecticut, uses these new Sullivan drills, and the question is whether they are, as modified, an infringement. Mr. Blake, of New-York, appeared for the plaintiffs, and E. T. Rice, of New-York, and A. P. Hyde, of Hartford, for the defendants.

The Hopkins and Dickinson Manufacturing Company, of New-York, against Parker, Whipple & Co., of Meriden, and P. & F. Corbin, of Meriden. This is on the validity of a self-locking sash-fastener, and the principal question is whether the patentees were the original joint inventors. A case of interest to dealers in toys is that of the Gong Bell Manufacturing Company, of East Hampton, against J. C. Clark & Co., of Cobalt. It concerns the child's toy consisting of gong bells between wheels. The defendants, instead of employing a gong, use an instrument like a sleigh-bell, and also a hollow axle. J. C. Clayton, of New-York, was for the plaintiffs, and W. E. Simmonds, of Hartford, for the defendants.

AMERICAN CONGREGATIONALISTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 13.—The arrangements for the meeting in this city next week of the national body of the Congregationalists are substantially completed. Among the prominent men of the denomination who will certainly be in attendance are Rev. Lyman Abbott, of the *Christian Union*; Rev. Dr. Henry M. Dexter, of Boston; Rev. Washington Gladden; President A. L. Chapin, of Beloit College; Rev. Dr. Behrends, of Providence; Rev. Dr. E. K. Alden, of Boston; Rev. Dr. Ray Palmer, of New-York; Prof. E. P. Barrows, of Oberlin College; President J. B. Angell, of the University, of Michigan, and others. The statement has been for some time current in the newspapers that "the Beecher question" would come up in some form at this council, probably through an effort to place the Brooklyn preacher in the presiding officer's chair. Nothing could be further from the fact. Neither Mr. Beecher, Dr. Storrs, Dr. Budington, nor Dr. Taylor are delegates to the council, and none of them will be in attendance. There is no ground to suppose that next week's sessions will be characterized by any sensational features.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD CONNECTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 13.—The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad is reaching out to form connection with the Central Pacific Road by way of the Utah Southern at some point in Central Utah. Surveying parties are now in the field running lines from Pueblo and Cañon City, Colorado, westward through Colorado. It is the intention of this company to run another line southwest to tap the Southern Pacific on its way eastward from Fort Yuma. These two extensions will afford the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé lines means of sharp competition with the "Tom" Scott and Jay Gould lines North and South. The road in question has offered the management of the construction of the extensions to W. B. Strong, at present General Superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, and he has determined to accept. The date of his severing his connection with the road with which he is now and has been so long identified is not yet made public, but it will be soon.

A DEAD BODY IDENTIFIED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 13.—The human remains discovered in the woods near this city a few days ago have been identified as those of Henry O. Smith, of New-Haven, Vt., who was placed in the Inebriate Asylum in this place in April, 1876, and who escaped from the institution in the June following. Under a hat that lay on a log near where the skeleton was discovered, a silver watch was found, and it has been recognized as belongiug to Mr. Smith, and the additional fact has transpired that a stocking bearing his name was found in a lot near the woods shortly after he disappeared. As an open long-bladed knife was found lying under the bones of the right hand of the deceased it is the generally accepted theory that he committed suicide. The remains have been forwarded to Smith's father at New-Haven.

SEARCHING FOR A MISSING MAN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 13.—Mr. G. S. Williams, of Cincinnati, arrived in the city today, in search of his brother, E. S. Williams, of Walford, Canada, who came here in June last, and after making some arrangements for going into business, started for home to obtain some funds for the opening, and has not been heard from since. His friends did not hear that he was missing until recently, from the fact that his residence was not certainly known by the parties with whom he boarded here, and his whereabouts were not known by his friends. He said to his boarding-mistress, upon leaving, that he was going to the Detroit boat-landing. A thorough search will be made for the missing man.

ELECTION FRAUDS IN HARTFORD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 13.—A large meeting of citizens was held to-night to confer with reference to election frauds, and the following equally divided partisans were appointed to examine into the recent frauds, and make such inquiry as will aid in preventing ballot-box stuffing and illegal counting hereafter, and also to take into consideration the use of fraudulent imitation ballots, and report at a future meeting: John L. Bunce, George G. Sumner, Rowland Swift, C. R. Chapman, F. B. Cooley, and William Woods. The meeting was in session for about two hours, and was earnestly outspoken

THE ELECTIONS IN FRANCE.

GREAT EXCITEMENT MANIFESTED.

THE ATTENTION OF ALL EUROPE ATTRACTED—INTEMPERATE UTTERANCES OF THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS—ELOQUENT SPEECH BY VICTOR HUGO.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—French affairs are attracting the attention of Europe almost to the exclusion of all other matters. Paris advices say public excitement, until now latent, is becoming manifest in the streets. The Republican comments on President MacMahon's last manifesto are very severe. The expulsion of Mr. Bedel, an American, for canvassing for M. Menier, Radical Republican, at Montrouge, has been made so much of by the Republican papers that the Foreign Office has addressed a reproving and admonitory *communique* to the *Bien Public* and *France*, the same as to the *Rappel*, which censured that journal for endeavoring to excite public opinion in regard to Bedel's case. The agents of the London papers are required to produce a written license for the delivery of their bundles at the station. The sale of papers thus depends on the pleasure of the Government. The *Daily News* was seized at the post and railway yesterday. According to the *Times'* Paris dispatch the Duke Decazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who has heretofore been very careful and reserved, has lost his head and delivered a most intemperate speech at Libourne, in which he admitted no distinction between the Republican Party and the communists and other demogogic enemies of the Constitution. At a meeting last night in support of M. Grévy's candidature, Victor Hugo presided, and made an eloquent speech. He said: "France is of age. She knows what she wants. Montesquieu would hesitate to say to her, 'My policy;' Washington would not dare to say, 'My will.' At the flat of universal suffrage the clouds will disperse. France will give her orders, and, no matter who it may be, he will obey. I will not offer anybody the insult of doubting his obedience. The victory is already certain. We feel some pity, and we will not push our victory beyond reasonable bounds. But the triumph of law and right is certain. Have faith in the country and never despair. France has a predestined mission. Bleeding, mutilated, put to ransom, given up to the factions of the past, she smiles superbly and works miracles in the field of ideas and in the field of events. She makes even her catastrophes serve as a foundation for the future. Yes; you may expect everything of France. She makes use of the most formidable of revolutions to found the most stable of Governments."

The following manifesto has been addressed to the electors by the Left of the Senate:

"DEAR FELLOW-CITIZENS: At the last moment a supreme effort is about to be made to influence your vote to the advantage of the official candidates. If you are told that republican institutions are not imperiled, you will demand why the Broglie-Fortou Ministry have only adversaries of the Republic for their agents; why that Ministry leave unpunished and encourage the insolent attacks of which it is the object, while they prosecute with all their power the men who defend it, and you will reply: 'No; we do not believe it.' If you are told that this Ministry is not subject to clerical influences, you will remember the indulgences and prayers placed publicly at the services of the official candidates, and you will reply: 'We do not believe you.' If you are told that Republican elections would plunge the country in troubles and danger, you will show them the names of the official candidates, all enemies of the republican régime, and concealing neither their aims nor their hopes, and you will reply: 'We do not believe you.' If you are told that the Government guarantees order and peace, you will reply that the most profound order prevailed before the 16th of May; that it has not since then ceased to prevail, despite much provocation, and you will repeat, with the late M. Thiers, that the only fomenters of discord are those men characterized as anarchists and perturbators. Electors, you will vote for the 363, and you will everywhere protest against the official candidacies, which are an insult to your liberty, to the dignity of universal suffrage, and to the sovereignty of the nation."

PARIS, Oct. 13.—The Italian Ambassador here has had a cordial interview with President MacMahon, and assured him of the good disposition of Italy toward France.

ADDRESSES TO THE PEOPLE.

EVERYBODY OCCUPIED WITH POLITICS—FRIENDS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND THEIR WIRE PULLING—SOME SPECIMEN ADDRESSES TO THE ELECTORS.

From our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1877.

It may be interesting to those who follow the course of French politics to know what sort of electoral addresses are put forward in a campaign like this. I will give one or two as a sample. M. Emile Ollivier has once more appeared upon the surface, and, in presenting himself to the electors of Var as a candidate, he says:

MY DEAR COMPATRIOTS: Understand why I oppose the system of official candidates. In free countries the Opposition party struggles against the Ministerial party. The elections decide the victory. In this trial the rights of the combatants are the same. The Ministerial party ought not to make use of administrative favors against their disarmed adversaries; but they have the faculty, enjoyed by the latter, of stating their preferences by means of the Ministers, their chiefs, and of presenting Ministerial candidates against opposing candidates. These are not official candidacies. It is an official candidacy when the chief of State, directly recommending a certain choice, makes of each election a Government question, employing the public powers and all the forces of the Administration to make it succeed. Wherever the Ministers are responsible, official candidates are not permissable, for they suppose a responsible chief of State as under the Constitution of 1852. Under the present Constitution the Ministers of State are responsible, and the chief of State is not, except in case of high treason. Official candidates, therefore, are irreconcilable with the present Constitution. That is why I oppose them. Under the Empire I demonstrated that they were incompatible with a policy of wise liberty. EMILE OLLIVIER.

In another circular M. Ollivier explains that he is an independent candidate, who intends, if elected, to support the present Constitution up to the moment that it is revised. He is not one of those authorized to use the name of the Marshal, and hence he is opposed to the system of official candidates. To the electors of Péronne M. Jolibois speaks as follows:

The circumstances under which I again come to solicit the honor of representing you in the Chamber of Deputies are not the same as in the last elections; I remain, however, just what I was yesterday, and I have nothing to change in the language I used in February, 1876. I said to you that "a declared enemy of revolution, a resolute and sincere defender of the powers of Marshal De MacMahon, all my acts and my votes will tend to give his Government prestige and force." If the respect that we owe to the glorious victor of Magenta could increase, the act of the 16th of May could only be considered as another glory. By his manifesto to France, the illustrious President of the Republic has indicated to you the means of safety. The example comes to us from above. It is for you, gentlemen and dear fellow-citizens, to listen to this disinterested warning. I address myself, therefore, to all Conservatives, whatever may be their opinions, and make a loyal appeal to your patriotism and to your devotion to the cause of law and order. You need see in me nothing but an energetic adversary of radical doctrines; nothing but the candidate of order, peace, and labor. This is the only way that the question should be placed before the public. It is in this sense that it will be resolved by you.

CH. JOLIBOIS.

It is apparent from this that M. Jolibois is an official candidate, and authorized to use the name of Marshal De MacMahon. M. Jolibois is now the recognized leader of the Bonapartists, subject, of course, to the influence of M. Rouher. The latter speaks as follows to the electors of Puy de Dôme, whom he has represented for many years:

MY DEAR COMPATRIOTS: I come again to solicit from your confidence the renewal of the political mission prematurely closed. For the past 30 years universal suffrage has been the basis of the institutions of the country; the right of dissolving an Assembly has been exercised for the first time; the Empire never had recourse to this supreme measure. Marshal De MacMahon has exposed to France the grave motives which led to this determination; he has signaled the evil and the peril. Revolutionary currents had invaded the Chamber of Deputies; an irrepressible conflict had broken out between the public powers; Radical passions menaced us, menace us still, with the most odious of dominations, with collective and irresponsible despotism, with the convention. The chief of the Government makes an appeal to all honest men, jealous of preserving for their country interior and exterior peace; asks them to restore to life the principle of authority, the axis of all regulated societies, and, to this end, to repulse by their suffrages from the political arena the agitators, the anarchists, the unclassed, and the feeble who fraternize with them. The invocation of these superior interests has made the Imperialists forget that the present Constitution was an arm against them, furbished up by a coalition; they sympathize sincerely with the patriotic efforts of the Marshal, give a loyal adhesion to his policy, and they will defend his powers during their duration. The Empire was, during all its epochs, the highest expression of order, that unique source of all true and legitimate liberties. We are obedient to its traditions in seeking to assure for a few years tranquillity to a courageous nation, and a temporary security to labor. We desire, moreover, to have a conscientious trial of the constitution of 1875. The day must come when we shall open the question of its integral revision, even for the form of the Government, and the French people have been sufficiently enlightened upon the subject. For you, for me, my dear fellow-citizens, the trial is conclusive from this moment; the choice has been made; it was sealed by the vote of February, 1876, which showed between us the same affections, the same regrets, the same hopes. The disquietude, the shocks which, in spite of the victory over the abominable insurrection of 1871, have marked these later years, shows that France endures a fatal law of unfortunate instability to every interest, under which our powerful commercial and industrial activity is already perishing. Will the remedy for this evil be in this shapeless coalition without name, which confounds the sincere republican with the shameless demagogue, and which is incited by the menacing insurgents of the Commune of Paris, whose programme still remains? No! and vain will be the boasting and trickery of the politician; powerless the tricks by which they would elude the rights of universal suffrage. The doctrine of an appeal to the people will be the voucher of safety for all; national sovereignty, by its direct verdict, will regulate the quarrel which has already lasted too long, will appease or stifle party passions, will proclaim right, will give to the country national and democratic institutions, sufficiently strong to protect its destinies and restore its grandeur. EUGENE ROUHER.

These are the general sentiments expressed by the Bonapartists, who are authorized to use the name of the Marshal, and who call themselves simply Conservatives. But very few of them pretend to conceal their hopes of seeing the Constitution speedily revised, and some go so far as to say that there must be a change of Government in 1880, when the Marshal's term will have expired. Very few Republican addresses have appeared up to this morning, but the evening papers contain a number, which arrive too late for translation to-day. Within the next two days the walls of Paris, of all France, in fact, will be covered by these documents. The Republicans have been busily engaged in visiting their constituents; they have paved the way, and they are under admirable discipline. This evening and to-morrow their addresses will be launched with good effect. I need scarcely say that everybody is occupied with this question of the elections, to the exclusion of everything else, and for the moment all interest in the war has been lost. Every day makes the success of the Republicans more and more probable.

A STRIKER IN JAIL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 13.—Barney Donohue, one of the Erie strikers, has been lodged in jail at Bath, Steuben County, in default of $1,500 bail, to appear for trial on four separate indictments found by the Grand Jury of that county for alleged criminal transactions during the recent strike at Hornellsville. His former bondsmen refused to go his security after the action of the jury was announced, and none of the boasted $100,000 bail that Barney declared was at his command when arrested has thus far been offered.

VICTIMS OF A RAILROAD DISASTER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 13.—The body of T. C. Reading, conductor, was found a few yards from the wreck to-day at Milford by a gentleman named George Shaffer, living opposite the scene, entirely covered by mud and rubbish excepting one arm. There now remains only one body known to be lost in the late disaster, that of Mrs. Huber, of this city. Mr. Reading's funeral will take place at Bull's Island on Sunday.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN COUNCIL.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.—The General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church reassembled this morning, Rev. Dr. C. P. Krauth presiding. The session was entirely devoted to the discussion of the theses on the Galesburg declaration on pulpit and altar fellowship, and was participated in by Rev. J. A. Kunkelman, and Rev. Drs. Krauth and Seiss, who gave their views at great length. It was decided that the discussion be continued on Monday morning, after the regular order, and the council adjourned.

SAN FRANCISCO BANK FAILURE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 13.—The committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Pioneer Bank, having examined the accounts, announce their opinion that, at a fair valuation of the real estate, and assuming the payment of the raised stock, the depositors may get about 11 per cent., with good management of the assets.

CHRISTIAN OPPOSITION TO CHINESE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 13.—The Congregational Association of the State, which had been in session during the week at Sacramento, adjourned last night after passing strong resolutions against Chinese immigration, and demanding a modification of the Burlingame treaty to that end.

A MUTINY REPORTED.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct, 13.—The Revenue cutter Samuel Dexter left here for Vineland Haven this evening, a mutiny having been reported on the schooner John L. Tracy at that place.

THE OHIO ELECTION.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 13.—The indications now are that the majority of Bishop, Democrat, for Governor, will, according to the official figures, be less than 25,000.

WASHINGTON.

MR. RANDALL FOR SPEAKER.

RESULT OF THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS—THE EX-SPEAKER NOMINATED ON THE FIRST BALLOT—OTHER OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The Democratic caucus to-night was attended by 143 members, which is within eight of the full number of Democratic members placed on the roll by Clerk Adams. Hiester Clymer, of Pennsylvania, presided. Before the roll-call Mr. Luttrell, of California, raised a question as to whether Mr. Wigginton, of that State, who is contesting the seat of Mr. Pachecho, should be permitted to participate in the caucus. The Chairman ruled that nothing was in order but the nomination of a Speaker, and nominations were at once made. Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, in a brief speech, nominated Mr. Randall; Mr. Douglass, of Virginia, nominated Mr. Goode, and Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, nominated Mr. Sayler. The New-York delegation held a meeting this afternoon and unanimously decided that it would be unwise to present the name of Mr. Cox, and in accordance with this resolution that gentleman formally withdrew from the contest. The first ballot resulted as follows: Randall, 107; Goode, 24; Sayler, 12, seven of which were from his own State. Messrs. Goode, Sayler, and Wood were appointed to inform Mr. Randall of his nomination, and upon being introduced to the caucus he made the following remarks:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND REPRESENTATIVES: I thank you. Your action to-night is most grateful to me. I will, in administering the high office to which I shall be called, endeavor to do my full duty to my country, believing that in such a course I will best promote the interest and success of our party, secure your confidence, and receive the approval of my countrymen. [Applause.]

Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson was then nominated by acclamation for re-election to that office. Nominations for Clerk were next in order, when Representative Hartridge, of Georgia, nominated Col. Adams, the present incumbent, and Representative Torney, of Alabama, nominated Col. Caldwell, of that State. The ballot having been taken, Col. Adams received 79 and Col. Caldwell 69 votes. The former was therefore selected. The ballots for Door-keeper were then taken with the following results:

Name.	First Ballot.	Second Ballot.	Third Ballot.
Patterson, of New-Jersey	29	27	12
Polk, of Missouri	29	47	101
McCoy, of Maryland	22	22	21
Wedderburn, of Virginia	17	15	..
Barnum, of New-York	12	13	13
Gales, of North Carolina	12	13	..
Hickey	9	5	..
Guires	7	5	..
Jennings, of Texas	7	..	..
Dailey, of Maryland	2	..	..

Col. Polk was, therefore, nominated. J. M. Stewart, of Virginia, was then nominated for re-election as Postmaster of the House, receiving 79 votes, against 35 for Snyder, of New-York, and 43 for Goodall, of Illinois. No other business was transacted. It is probable a caucus will be held early next week to consider the general order of business, particularly with reference to the duration of the special session. It is generally believed that all the standing committees will be announced as soon as they can be formed and that the extra session will continue until the time fixed for the meeting of the regular session.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13, 1877.

The President to-day signed the commission of William L. McMillen as Pension Agent at New-Orleans.

The cotton statement of the Department of Agriculture for October will not be ready for publication until the 20th inst., owing to delay in the receipt of returns from distant points, and the desire to have the last monthly report of the "condition" as full as possible.

Lieut. Raymond P. Rodgers has been detached from the Pensacola and ordered to the Portsmouth. The Navy Department has received information to the effect that the United States steamer Hartford sailed from Norfolk this morning for the South Atlantic Station, where she is to be the flagship.

Following are the Treasury balances: Currency, $16,563,110; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, $8,835,468; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $45,405,000; coin, including $35,389,300 in coin certificates, $122,179,851; outstanding legal tenders, $356,914,932.

A letter was received by the Post-Office Department to-day, from the Berne international office of the Postal Union, stating that the General Post Office at London has asked that the British colonies of Senegambia, Lagos, Sierra Leone, Falkland Islands, and Honduras be admitted to the General Postal Union, from the 1st of January next, upon the same terms as British India and the French colonies. If no objection be made by any member of the Union (and none is anticipated) the admission will take place at the date named, without further formality.

The jury in the Witowski case brought in a verdict to-day acquitting the defendant of the charges of defrauding the Government. A nolle prosequi was entered in regard to Gen. Negley, who was indicted for alleged connection with the same claim. Stewart and Brummer, who had pleaded guilty of conspiracy to defraud the Government in this case, asked leave to withdraw their plea, but Judge McArthur refused to grant their application. Thereupon District Attorney Wells stated that he had a pardon for Stewart in his pocket, and, in view of this fact, the Judge said he would commend Brummer for Executive clemency also.

The Treasurer now holds $338,359,150 in bonds to secure national bank circulation, and $15,208,000 to secure public deposits. Bonds deposited for circulation for the week ending to-day, $1,121,300; amount withdrawn, $773,000. National bank circulation outstanding: Currency notes, $315,764,535; gold notes, $1,432,120. Internal revenue receipts to-day, $364,437 56, and Customs, $487,287. Receipts of national bank notes for redemption for the week ending to-day, as compared with the corresponding week of last year:

	1876.	1877.
New-York	$764,000	$932,000
Boston	754,000	1,443,000
Philadelphia	795,000	186,000
Miscellaneous	830,000	699,000
Total	$3,143,000	$3,243,000

Receipts to-day, $637,000.

AN ESCAPED PRISONER CAPTURED.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 13.—The boy Joseph Pallitt, who escaped from the County Jail here, with Rufus Alexander, on the 22d of September last, was arrested in New-Haven on Friday and brought here and lodged in jail to-night. Alexander and Pallitt broke into a house at New-Haven, the former escaping, while the boy was arrested. Pallitt acknowledged escaping from Newport Jail, and the authorities at New-Haven telegraphed to find out if such was the case. Capt. Hammond proceeded to New-Haven and brought the boy here. Alexander is supposed to have gone to New-York.

THE EPISCOPAL GENERAL CONVENTION.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 13.—At the session of the Episcopal General Convention to-day, after the usual opening religious services, the memorial of the late Edward King, of Rhode Island, was presented and referred to the Committee on Memorials of Deceased Members. The amendments to the constitution relating to shortening morning and evening prayer, which was under discussion yesterday, was then taken up. The amendment was passed at the last convention, and notice of the fact was sent to all the dioceses, according to rule. When it came before the convention a majority of the committee to whom it was referred reported against it, and a minority in favor of its adoption. Hon. Richard Parker, of Virginia; Hon. E. T. Wilder, and Rev. Dr. De Koven, of Wisconsin, spoke in favor of the amendment, and Rev. Dr. Seymour, of New-York, and Rev. Mr. Livermore, of Minnesota, spoke against it. Nearly all the speakers favored a shortened form of morning and evening prayer, but many of them thought the object could be accomplished without amending the constitution. Gov. Stephenson, of Kentucky, closed the debate with an argument in favor of adopting the amendment. A vote was taken at 12:15 o'clock, and the proposed amendment to the constitution was rejected, as follows: Whole number of dioceses represented by clerical delegates, 45; yeas, 13; nays, 27; divided, 5. Whole number of dioceses represented by lay delegates, 42; yeas, 12; nays, 24; divided, 5. The Committee on the State of the Church reported that a full and correct list of the Episcopal clergy should be published in the journal of the house.

MINING TROUBLES.

FEVERISH FEELING AMONG THE PEOPLE—THE MILITARY ON GUARD—THE STRIKE ABOUT OVER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 13.—The feverish feeling prevailing among the people here for the last 48 hours remains unabated. The terrible scene which was enacted here at the inauguration of the strike is still fresh in the memory of all, so that the public is extremely nervous and the popular mind easily excited. Last night there was a genuine scare, but it was kept secret from all but those who happened to be out late on the streets. The military were ordered out, and from midnight until daylight this morning Scranton was virtually under a mild form of martial law. About 10 o'clock the authorities obtained information that a demonstration was about to be made upon some of the miners who had gone to work in the Pine Brook shaft, and immediate steps were taken to prevent the threatened outrage. It was understood that a movement had been organized by the strikers to intimidate the men who broke away from the strike, and that a large force had been raised outside of the city for that purpose. By some means the leaders in the proposed expedition got wind of the preparations which had been made to receive them, and the affair failed to be as formidable as was intended. As it was, nothing more than a sensation was produced, and the peace remained undisturbed. Some of the turbulent miners, however, before the alarm had been given, made an attack upon the house where two of the men working at the shaft boarded, broke in the door, and made a search of the premises; but the men sought for seemed to have had a presentiment of danger, and had gone to the company store to pass the night, and thus were saved from violence and probably preserved their lives. This little episode of the strike demonstrates how admirable are the arrangements which have been made for preventing or suppressing an outbreak, and it has gone very far toward creating a public confidence that no serious breach of the peace can now take place. The city was strongly picketed against invasion from without, and the streets patrolled by a sufficient force to assure perfect protection within.

To-day the streets have been greatly crowded by idle miners, and large groups of them might be seen at almost any hour upon the corners. Of course, the action of the Lackawanna Coal and Iron Company in attempting to break up the strike was the theme of conversation, and many were the curses, loud and deep, hurled against the "black legs," but there was no demonstration at the Pine Brook shaft this afternoon. Scarcely a curious spectator put in an appearance in the vicinity of the mine, and it seemed significant that not a single man woman, or child was in sight when the men left work. They came out of the mine about 4 o'clock, and went home without military escort, and unassailed by the tokens of disapprobation which greeted them yesterday. There is an impression prevailing that the striking miners have, by general understanding, determined to keep away from the Pine Brook shaft for the present, but many people believe that the apparent indifference suddenly manifested is only a ruse contemplated by them to throw the authorities off their guard that some sinister object may be attained. It is generally conceded in the city to-night that to-morrow will be an important day with the strikers, and that the crisis will be passed. The strike appears to be crumbling to pieces, and the end will be hastened on Monday when the Roaring Brook, Fairlawn, and Briggs collieries start up with a determination to protect the men inclined to work. It is anticipated that an appeal will be made to the striking miners by the Catholic clergy to-morrow.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

PITTSTON, Penn., Oct 13.—At a meeting of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company miners to-day they voted by seven majority to resume work on Monday. The malcontents have called another meeting to be held on Monday for the purpose of reconsidering the action.

MURDER ON A SIXTH-AVENUE CAR.

A shocking and brutal murder was reported at Police Head-quarters at 1:30 o'clock this morning. At 12:45 a gentleman who was standing on the platform of a Sixth-avenue car, which was just turning into Varick-street from Canal, was insulted by a rough, and reproved him, whereupon the fellow drew a knife and stabbed the gentlemen three times in the abdomen. The wounded man died instantly, and his assailant was arrested. The affair created great excitement. The names of the murderer and his victim could not be ascertained up to the hour of going to press.

TROTTING IN KENTUCKY.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 13.—The trotting at the Lexington course to-day was superb. Brown Sentinel, a magnificent 3-year-old colt, by Sentinel, fell dead in a second heat, just outside of the distance-stand, in the midst of a splendid burst of speed. He was a very valuable colt, but had been out of condition for some weeks. The first race for 3-year olds was won by Wiry Jim in three straight heats, Lady Rub second, Von Arnim third, Fanny Witherspoon fourth, Mambrino Hippy fifth, Brown Sentinel distanced in the second heat. Time—2:36¼; 2:32¾; 2:36½. The second race, for four-year olds, was won by Keen Jim in three straight heats, Katie second, and Waveland Chief third, in three straight heats each, Romance distanced. Time—2:26¼; 2:26¾; 2:26¾. The third race, for the 2:23 class, resulted as follows:

Woodford Chief	1	1	1
Dick Taylor	2	3	1
Magenta	4	2	2
Coaster	3	5	5
Carrie	5	4	3

Time—2:25; 2:22¼; 2:24¼; 2:25.

Red Jim, a 3-year old, speeded two heats for a silver cup in 2:28 and 2:31½. Administration speeded a mile in 2:33, on a wager to beat 2:35.

SAVINGS BANK MISMANAGEMENT.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 13.—A special from Windsor, Canada, reports an interview with Guild and Bulkley, of the defunct savings bank. These gentlemen give a complete history of the bank under Spencer's management. They say that Spencer perhaps mismanaged, but certainly never misappropriated money intrusted to the bank; that he took nothing away, and is to-day a poor man. They agree that the bank has been made to pay the exorbitant price paid by Spencer for the stock which made him President, and that he carried matters with a high hand, refusing to close at the beginning of the run, and converting property into money at a ruinous sacrifice. They have heard nothing from Spencer since he left for New-York to raise money, and have no idea of his whereabouts. They intend to return to Chicago this week, as the excitement has

with this view, is worthy of attention on both sides of the Atlantic. The chief difficulty, in the opinion of the working men themselves, is a safe investment of the fund subscribed in youth so as to insure them the advantage of it in old age. This could be accomplished by some arrangement with the Government, and if I were about to compete for that prize essay I should lay down in my scheme a plan whereby a Government guarantee fund could be secured as the very essence of the entire scheme. Mr. Forster is a frank, plain-spoken, honest man, and it must often occur to educationalists that after all our Government systems of examinations for public offices cannot fail to exclude able men from public employment. It is quite clear, for example, that Mr. Forster could never have obtained official Government occupation by competitive examination; for on Tuesday night, at the distribution of prizes awarded to the successful students at the Bradford Mechanics' Institute, he confessed that though he was taught the Latin grammar he had forgotten it; that he never knew any English grammar; and that as to science, he was reminded of his ignorance every day. Sir John Lubbock, member of Parliament, the projector and founder of the Bank Holidays which have now become national, spoke with Mr. Forster on the same platform, and their chief aim was to urge upon the Government and upon educationalists generally the desirability of an extended study of science in our schools and colleges.

Surely the Bishop of Manchester has committed as grave an offense against the Church as that of Colenso, for at the opening of the session at Owen's College, Manchester, on Tuesday he concurred with Darwin and Tyndall as to pre-existent capacities, and he patronized the theory of evolution. He believed that, "in a famous passage, Prof. Tyndall years ago stated that Shakespeare and Da Vinci, the two great geniuses that had illuminated and ennobled humanity, were at some distant period potential in the fires of the sun. How was it that the fires of the sun had created those capacities? It seemed hardly a probable hypothesis, because who put those fires in the sun, and who gave them the power of imparting these capacities to men? The further we got back the more it seemed to him that the theory of evolution not only presupposed and postulated an intelligent Creator, but also presupposed and postulated the actual interfering presence of a personal Creator at every stage of its operations." This is very scientific and not unreasonable, but it clearly does away with the Mosaic account of the Creation, and the Bishop of Manchester is evidently no more careful than Colenso was to disguise his opinions. The revelations of modern science are certainly not favorable to the perpetuation of a belief in the Bible record; and when preachers continually take the trouble to assert that the great difficulty of the Church's progress is the growth of unbelief, they should turn their eyes inwardly and reflect how deeply unbelief is riveting itself in the very heart of the Church itself.

The idea of a conference of librarians is American, but Great Britain has acted upon it. The first meeting held here took place at the London Institution on Tuesday. Mr. J. Winter Jones, Librarian of the British Museum, was elected President, and the following gentlemen Vice-Presidents of the movement: Sir Redmond Barry, Melbourne, President of the Public Library of Victoria; Mr. James T. Clark, Keeper of the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh; Rev. H. O. Coxe, Bodley's Librarian, Oxford; M. Léopold Delisle, Administrator-General of the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris; Rev. Dr. Malet, Librarian of Trinity College Library, Dublin; Prof. the Abbate Mondino, Vice-Librarian of the Biblioteca Nazionale, Palermo; M. Jules Petit, Assistant Keeper of the Bibliothèque Royale, Brussels; Mr. W. H. Poole, Librarian of the Public Library, Chicago; Mr. Lloyd P. Smith, Librarian of the Librarian Company (and Loganian Library,) Philadelphia; M. le Baron O. De Watteville, Director of Sciences and Letters, Ministry of Public Instruction, Paris, and Prof. Justin Winsor, Librarian of Harvard University Library, Cambridge, Mass. Mr. Jones, in his inaugural address, stated that the present meeting differed somewhat from that held last year in Philadelphia, though they had with them several of the able and accomplished men who took part in the Philadelphia meeting. The conference will sit during the week, and the chief business, I understand, will be to discuss and arrange a scheme for the formation of a Library Association for the United Kingdom. Some curious facts cropped out of a discussion on "the British Museum in its Relation to Provincial Culture." Several speakers advocated the compiling of a complete catalogue of the books in the British Museum, which, it was estimated, would cost not less than $1,500,000. It would have to contain 3,000,000 titles. A quarter of a century would be taken up in the printing of the catalogue, and by that time there would be an accumulation of 300,000 to 400,000 new titles.

It is some time since I referred to the retrenchments of the Prince of Wales, in the matter of his residental and household arrangements. His Royal Highness' Lord of the Bedchamber is following his master's example. He will shortly resign his official position; he has sold his stud of hunters, disbanded his harriers, and dismissed most of his servants, and has expressed his intention of not occupying the family mansion in Norfolk again for some years. The Prince and Princess of Wales are together in Scotland, where they have been having a pleasant time among the romantic scenery of the North. The theatres are gradually opening for the season. The Prince of Wales' has not added to its artistic reputation by its revival of "The Unequal Match," which, in spite of critical opinion to the contrary, clearly proves how much we have progressed in dramatic art during the last 20 years. Mr. Tom Taylor's play was first produced at the Haymarket in 1857 with Farren, Compton, Chippendale, Buckstone, and Miss Amy Sedgwick in the principal parts. It was a great success, not only because it was well acted, but also, it is evident, for the reason that 20 years ago play-goers paid little attention to dramatic probabilities or to the refinements of art. Broad effects, a rough vigor, a good contrast between rural virtue and aristocratic vice, and our grandfathers were satisfied. Today we want something more; we want construction, probability of incident, and a harmonious combination of materials. "An Unequal Match," produced for the first time nowadays, would be pronounced crude, unnatural, ill-constructed, and utterly untrue to life. It is not so well mounted as is customary at the Prince of Wales', but it is admirably acted all round. Mrs. Bancroft as *Hester Grazebrook* is a rare study. Miss Kate Phillips is charming as *Bessy Hebblethwaite*; *Dr. Belcherly* in Arthur Cecil's hands is a clever study of character; Mr. Bancroft's *Blenkinsopp* adds another to that versatile artist's triumphs in the walk of humorous comedy; and Mr. Flockton lifted into almost artistic excellence the character of *John Grazebrock*. Mr. Burnand (of *Punch* and "Happy Thoughts" fame) has scored the success of the week at the reopening of the Strand. "Aux Crochets d'un Gendre" is a well-known French vaudeville. Mr. Burnand has adapted it under the title of "Family Ties." The comedy is entirely rewritten and reduced from four acts to three, during which process the adapter has thoroughly Anglicized the work. It was heartily received by a critical audience, which also accepted with favorable demonstrations Messrs. Reece and Farnie's musical piece "Champagne, a Question of Phiz," which followed it. "Barbazon," by Arthur Matthison, produced to precede the piece of the evening at Drury Lane, has proved a dismal failure. It had a run of a week, during which time it was hissed and guyed. Mr. Chatterton has replaced it with an old-fashioned farce. "England in the Days of Charles II.," while it draws crowded houses on account of the magnificent scenery and effects, continues to excite the satire and wonder of the critics. Mr. Chatterton intends to run it up to pantomime time at Christmas, but he is not sanguine about the continuation of its present success. Last night there was an ominous drop in the business, but that may be accounted for by the fact that the evening was foggy. One notices in the American illustrated papers that at out-door fêtes the crowds carry umbrellas and parasols to protect them from the sun; while in England we are standing almost within the portals of Winter.

The first intimation given to the public that Mr. Coghlan had finished Lord Lytton's half-written posthumous comedy was made in THE NEW-YORK TIMES. I gave you all the particulars of the manner in which the affair was brought about. I told you that this drama would be the next novelty at the Court Theatre. Some of the English newspapers pooh-poohed the statement, when at last an industrious writer of gossip stole the news and printed it. The comedy, however, is at last announced. It will be produced on Saturday night. The manager proclaims the fact in the following notice:

"Mr. Hare begs to announce that this theatre will reopen for the fourth season under his management on Saturday next, when will be produced an original comedy of modern life, in five acts, entitled 'The House of Darnley.' This play, which is a posthumous work of the late Lord Lytton, was at the time of his death in an unfinished state, four acts only having been completed. The last act has been written by Mr. Charles Coghlan, who undertook the task by desire of the present Lord Lytton. (his Excellency the Viceroy of India.) The cast will include Miss Ellen Terry, Miss Amy Roselle, Miss B. Hepri, Mr. Charles Kelly, Mr. Titheradge, (his first appearance in London,) Mr. A. Bishop, Mr. Catheart, Mr. Denison, and Mr. Hare. The new scenery has been painted by Messrs. Gordon and Harford; under whose direction the theatre, during the recess, has been entirely redecorated."

On the same evening The Queen's is to open as The National Theatre, at reduced prices, and with a spectacular piece. The managers are Messrs. Labouchere & Henderson. Mr. Farnie is to have charge of the stage. The company is engaged for nine months, and it is intended to keep the house open all that time at any cost.

Gen. Grant had an opportunity of investigating the progress of the memorial buildings at Stratford-on-Avon the other day. The *Theatre* has received a full account of the works since April 23, when the foundation for the superstructure had been just completed. The building is now about four feet above the ground level. On the lower floor are spacious vaults for storage. Above these, the reporter tells us, can now be distinctly seen the size of the stage, its position, the space for the orchestra, the dimensions of the pit, and the dress semi-circle, which is to correspond with the form of the gallery. The house will be capable of seating 1,000 people; the stage will be 46 feet deep, the proscenium 26 feet wide in the clear, and 28 high. The exterior of the house will be built of red facing-bricks, and the dressings of Bath stone. Mr. Charles E. Flower, the popular Mayor of Statford during the Tercentenary celebration, has materially aided the progress of the works by advances of money when they were most needed. Gen. Grant told the local authorities that America claimed a personal interest of kindred and language with Shakespeare. The little town received the ex-President with great heartiness; and indeed wherever he goes the representative American is féted just as pleasantly as he was when first he set foot on these shores. There has been no break in the general enthusiasm. From one end of the land to the other the highest and the lowest classes of the English communities have vied with each other in acts of courtesy and consideration for the ex-President and his family.

Mlle. Tietjens, whose heroism under the afflictions of a sad and painful malady has already been described in my letters, died last night. She passed away peacefully at last, and to-day everybody has a kind, sympathetic, sorrowing word to say about her goodness and her suffering. No operatic artiste in my memory was so universally popular both as a singer and as a woman. She was at home on the stage. Her greatest triumphs were in the higher walks of opera, though she had no equal in oratorio. She was divinely gifted as an actress and as a vocalist. Her *Norma*, *Medea*, and *Fidelio* are glorious memories, while those who have heard her sing "I know that my Redeemer liveth," at a cathedral performance of "The Messiah," may never again hope to hear that sublime work sung with such angelic sweetness and power. Tietjens was the most womanly of women; amiable at all times, ignorant of the affectation and annoyance of the majority of prime donne. For 20 years she had made England her home; she goes to her long rest amid the general sorrowing of the United Kingdom. On Tuesday Mlle. Titiens was exceedingly cheerful, and in the course of the afternoon received, through Mr. Spencer Wells, a most gracious message from the Queen and Princesses expressing sympathy with her sufferings and admiration of her talents, and adding: "We have always admired her splendid voice and talents." Mlle. Titiens was delighted with this message, which arrived in time to cheer the last evening of her life. She was up in the afternoon, became faint toward bed-time, and could only retire with assistance, but went to sleep comfortably, and scarcely awoke before her rather sudden death, at 2 o'clock in the morning.

DELTA KAPPA EPSILON.

The Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity has just held its thirty-first convention with the Mu chapter. The order was established in 1844 and now has on its roll over 7,000 names, some of them our most prominent men. The colleges and delegates were as follows: Yale—S. B. Sharp, N. A. Eddy, W. G. Seeley; Bowdoin—P. S. Paine, W. G. Davis; Rochester University—G. F. Slocum, C. A. Brown, S. A. Bailey, L. W. Lansy, F. E. Sickles; Troy Polytechnic—W. I. Babcock; Amherst College—D. H. Colcord, Charles Terry; Western Reserve College—J. J. Holloway; University of Michigan—W. V. Moore, W. W. Auger; Lafayette—W. L. Sheafer, C. Heebner, H. K. Forbes; Wesleyan—S. G. Kellogg; Columbia College—J. F. Crowell, W. W. Shotwell, G. V. Erhard, J. M. Knapp; Hamilton—J. H. Gardner, G. F. Crumby, C. E. De-Witt, G. E. Salidin; Madison University—J. H. Mason, H. D. Baldwin, W. F. Slocum; Rutgers—J. C. Todd, C. F. Coutine; Kenyon—C. W. Prague; Brown—A. H. Harrington; Dartmouth—T. W. Stone, Cornell—Rutherford P. Hayes, A. M. Tracy, Jr., E. J. Moffatt, L. C. Van Horn; Syracuse University—F. L. Mead and G. W. Weaver; Williams—E. S. Lee; New-York College—W. W. Wood; Colby University—A. H. Short. The convention changed the quiet town of Hamilton into a fever of excitement; the hotels were crowded, the late comers having to room out. The sessions, with the exception of the last one, were secret, and held at the Fraternity Hall of Mu, a beautiful structure of Philadelphia brick and free-stone trimmings, three stories in height, and of considerable architectural merit. The last session before the banquet was held at the Baptist Church, that being the largest building in town, but it was sadly insufficient to accommodate the friends of the fraternity, and many had to turn away. The officers of the meeting were Hon. James Husted, President, and Rev. John Peddie, D. D., Orator. The banquet was served at the Park House and was kept up till an early hour. The fraternity has added to its list of already celebrated names that of Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States, and the announcement of the fact created great applause. The convention adjourned to meet next year in New-York, with the Beta Chapter of Columbia College.

A QUICK OCEAN PASSAGE.

The Inman steam-ship City of Berlin, Commodore James Kennedy, arrived at Sandy Hook at 4:50 A. M. yesterday, making the passage from Queenstown in the remarkably short time of 7 days 14 hours 12 minutes. The daily runs, in knots, were as follows: Oct. 6, 268; 7th, 364; 8th, 375; 9th, 368; 10th, 380; 11th, 402; 12th, 376. Following is an abstract of the log:

Date, Oct., 1877.	Wind.	Courses.	Dist'ce from Queenstown.	Lat. North.	Long. West.	Remarks.
Thursday, 4th.	Southerly.					5:35 P. M., left Liverpool.
Friday, 5th.	Southerly.					5 P. M., left Queenstown.
Saturday, 6th.	N. SW.		268	51° 16'	15° 59'	Light airs and calms.
Sunday, 7th.	N. SW.		632	51° 42'	19° 24'	Light airs and calms.
Monday, 8th.	S. W.		996	51° 11'	23° 34'	Light airs to moderate breeze.
Tuesday, 9th.	South-east.		1,380	50° 50'	27° 53'	Light airs to moderate breeze.
Wednesday, 10th.	N. N. W.		1,748	49° 49'	31° 32'	Light airs and calms.
Thursday, 11th.	Easterly.		2,120	49° 20'	36° 29'	Moderate to light breeze.
Friday, 12th.	Easterly.		2,492	49° 20'	41° 32'	Fresh breeze throughout.
Saturday, 13th.	Westerly.		2,870	49° 02'	46° 22'	4:30 A. M., anchored off Sandy Hook.

RIFLE-SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR.

The number of riflemen at Creedmoor yesterday was much smaller than usual. Probably the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new armory of the Seventh Regiment did much to contribute to this result. The weather was pleasant, but the wind during the early part of the day blew very strong, and fluctuated from 9 to 11 o'clock, according to the dial, or from due west to northwest. The first notable contest was the fifth competition for a "Parker" shot-gun. The conditions and scores were as follows:

Open to all comers: distance, 1,000 yards; 30 scoring shots; entrance fee, $1.

	Total.		Total.
C. E. Blydenburgh	123	J. A. Hatry	91
Homer Fisher	112	A. Anderson	88
J. S. Conlin	99	E. H. Madison	85
W. M. Farrow	98	T. E. Lamb	78

At 3 o'clock the third competition for the "Marksman's" badge was begun. There were only seven entries. The wind had died away, and the weather was of the most favorable description for good marksmanship. Following are the conditions and scores:

Open to all members of the National Guard in uniform and the National Rifle Association; distances, 200 and 500 yards; position, standing at the first, any at the second range; five scoring shots at each distance.

Names.	200 Yards.	T'l.	500 Yards.	T'l.	G'd T'l.
W. Robertson	4 3 4 4 4	19	5 5 5 4 4	23	42
N. D. Ward	5 3 4 3 4	19	4 5 5 5 4	22	41
A. T. Decker	4 3 4 3 4	18	4 5 5 4 4	22	40
A. E. Van Heusen	4 3 4 4 3	18	5 4 2 2 5	18	36
A. Anderson	3 4 4 4 4	19	4 4 3 3 3	17	36
James Ross	4 4 3 4 5	20	0 2 4 4 2	12	32
J. R. Grohman	4 4 4 4 3	19	4 0 3 0 3	10	29

THE JEROME PARK RACES.

CLOSE OF THE FALL MEETING.

A VERY SUCCESSFUL DAY'S SPORT—SIX WELL-CONTESTED EVENTS—THE MILE SWEEPSTAKES WON BY LADY SALYERS, THE ALL-AGED STAKES BY TOM OCHILTREE, THE CONSOLATION PURSE BY DAUNTLESS, THE MATCH RACES BY BARRICADE AND HIGGINS, AND THE STEEPLE-CHASE BY TROUBLE.

The Fall meeting of the American Jockey Club was brought to a close yesterday in a brilliant and satisfactory manner. The preceeding six days of the meeting had been so poorly attended that the Jockey Club had become discouraged, but yesterday all was changed. The weather was delightful, the roads in splendid order for driving, and the fashionable people were present in large numbers. The grand stand and quarter-stretch presented the old-time appearance and the numerous book-makers shouted the odds against the different horses to hundreds of spectators within the betting ring. Donnybrook Hill was black with people once more, and the wind wafted their cheers over the course when they learned that their favorites had won. The bluff of the club-house was fully occupied by the members and their families and guests, who remained until the end of the sport. The coaches of Messrs. Jay, Keene, and Lorillard were stationed on the bluff also. The sport was excellent, there being six races on the programme, and all of them were closely contested. The mile sweep-stakes were captured by McDaniel's filly Lady Salyers. Then Tom Ochiltree won the all-aged stakes. Mr. Belmont's imported filly Dauntless won the consolation purse. Barricade and Higgins the match races, and the old reliable horse Trouble terminated the sport by winning the steeple-chase. A more enjoyable day was never spent at Jerome Park, and the meeting was finished with an éclat which sent the participants home in great good humor. The following are the details of the racing:

DETAILS OF THE RACING.

THE HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES.

The initial event of the day was a free handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, if not declared out, with $400 added, the second horse to receive $125 out of the stakes; one mile. For this there were nine nominations, including J. E. Brewster's blk. c. Virginius, 4 years, by Virgil, out of Lute, 116 pounds, (Barbee;) F. Smythe's ch. m. Madge, 6 years, by imp. Australian, out of Alabama, 115 pounds, (Sparling;) John H. Harbeck, Jr.'s, b. c. Bertram, 4 years, by Kentucky, out of imp. Berenice, 112 pounds. (Smith;) F. Morris' blk. f. Faithless, 4 years, by Leamington, out of Felicity, 107 pounds; E. V. Snediker's ch. c. Cuba, 3 years, by Leamington, out of Ratan, 105 pounds, (Donahue;) D. McDaniel's b. f. Lady Salyers, 3 years, by Longfellow, out of Geneura, 100 pounds, (McLaughlin;) br. f. Princess of Thule, 3 years, by Leamington, out of Phoebe, 93 pounds, (Harvey,) and R. R. Pringle's gr. f. Lady D'Arcy, 3 years, by Thunder, out of Castaway, 93 pounds. (Phair.) Bertram was off first, Lady Salyers second, Princess of Thule third, Madge fourth, Cuba being in the rear. As they went round the turn Princess of Thule went to the front to make the pace, and reached the quarter-pole a length in advance of Bertram, who was a length before Blondell, third; Lady D'Arcy fourth, and Virginius fifth, as they ran under the club-house bluff, Bertram challenged Princess of Thule and she led him but a neck, while Lady D'Arcy went to third place, Lady Salyers fourth, and Blondell fifth. As they were going out of sight Princess of Thule was seen to get away three lengths from Bertram, and then they were again seen she was leading him by two lengths, with Blondell third, and Lady Salyers fourth. Coming round to the three-quarter pole Princess of Thule began to quail under the pressure, and Bertram assumed the lead, when Lady Salyers came up and made her effort for the race. McLaughlin managed her well, and took the lead when they had passed the furlong pole, but did not make too much use of her. Bertram made a final spurt near the finish, but Lady Salyers had plenty of speed left, and she won by a length in 1:47. Bertram was a length ahead of Cuba, who came up the stretch very fast, and he was a neck before Virginius, fourth, Princess of Thule fifth, Madge sixth.

THE ALL-AGED STAKES.

The second event on the card was the All-aged Stakes of $100 each, half forfeit, and only $25 if declared by June 1, with $1,500 added, the second horse to receive 10 per cent. and the third 5 per cent. of the whole stake. Belmont course; one mile and a half. There were 41 nominations, of which only two had declared out, and eight came to the post. This made the stake worth $3,315 to the winner, the second receiving $390, and the third $195. The starters were F. Smythe's ch. m. Madge, 6 years, by Australian, out of Alabama, 121 pounds, (Sparling;) James A. Grinstead's ch. h. St. Martin, 5 years, by imp. Preston, out of Tokay, 124 pounds, (Sayers;) George L. Lorillard's b. h. Tom Ochiltree, 5 years, by Leamington, out of Katona, 124 pounds, (Barbee;) and h. f. Idalia, 3 years, by Glenelg, out of Item, 101 pounds, (Spillman;) D. McDaniel's b. c. Princeton, 3 years, by Oakland, out of imp. Wombat, 104 pounds, (Evans;) Pierre Lorrillard's br. g. Parole, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Lute, 118 pounds, (Donahue,) and Thomas W. Doswell's b. c. Algerine, 3 years, by Abd-el-Kader, out of Nina, 118 pounds, (Hughes.) The flag fell with Idalia in the lead, and the others came up the hill of the new stretch like a cavalry company. When they turned into the regular course, at the three-quarter pole, Idalia was cutting out the work some three lengths in front, Parole apparently second, Tom Ochiltree third, and Virginius fourth. As they ran up the stretch, Idalia maintained the lead and was running at her best, and finished the first half-mile of the race three lengths in advance of Tom Ochiltree, Parole, and Algerine, who were together. Going round the turn Idalia led two lengths, and Parole went second, leading Tom Ochiltree half a length, Algerine following in the fourth place, St. Martin fifth, and Virginius sixth. Approaching the quarter pole Idalia began to lose ground, and passing that point there was but half a length between her and Parole, who was lapped at the saddle-girth by Tom Ochiltree, while two lengths behind came St. Martin, followed by Algerine. When they ran under the club-house bluff, Barbee sent Ochiltree along, and he forged half a length in front of Parole, getting to the tail of Idalia, with St. Martin still in the fourth position and Algerine fifth. As they were going out of sight, Tom Ochiltree was observed to go up to the quarter of Idalia, and he was followed closely by Parole, but when they reappeared Tom Ochiltree was showing in front, Parole second, while Idalia gave place to St. Martin. They ran in this order round the lower turn to the three-quarter pole. Turning into the stretch, Tom Ochiltree kept to the front, but Barrett now did his best with Parole, and he closed fast upon big Tom, and at the furlong he was lapping him. He made a gallant spurt after passing the furlong pole and came slightly to the front, as it appeared from the reporter's stand, and there was a shout that "Parole wins!" but Barbee was playing the fox and let Ochiltree have his head, and coming away won the rich stake by two lengths in 2:43, which, with the weight, was excellent time. Three lengths behind Parole came St. Martin, third, Virginius fourth, Algerine fifth, Idalia sixth, the others pulling up.

THE CONSOLATION PURSE.

The third race on the card was the Consolation Purse of $500, of which $100 went to the second horse, for horses beaten and not having won a race at this meeting; entrance free; one mile and a half. For this there were nine entries, including George L. Lorillard's br. c. Ambush, 4 years, by Australian, out of Dolly Morgan, 118 pounds, (Barbee;) August Belmont's b. f. Dauntless, by Macaroni, out of Artless, 115 pounds, (Brown;) Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Vermont, 3 years, by Virgil, out of Nannie Butler, 104 pounds, (Evans;) Larry Harr's ch. f. Clemmie G., 4 years, by War Dance, out of Alexandra, 115 pounds, (Hughes;) D. McDaniel's b. c. Major Barker, 3 years, by Asteroid, out of Schottische, 104 pounds, (Sparling;) James J. Bovins' ch. f. Hattie F., 4 years, by Leamington, out of Bonnie Doon, 115 pounds, (Donahue;) John H. Harbeck, Jr.'s, b. c. Bertram, 4 years, by Kentucky, out of imp. Bernice, 118 pounds, (Smith;) K. W. Sears' br. c. by Lexington, out of imp. Invercauld, 3 years, 104 pounds, (Sayres,) and E. Gillespie's b. g. Patriot, 4 years, by imp. Phaeton, out of Sallie Farrell, 115 pounds, (Miller.) They were started up in the woods, as the race was over the same course as the preceding one, and with little delay an apparently good start was given them. They came up the hill well together, but when they turned into the regular track at the three-quarter pole, Vermont was in the lead, and Bertram second, clear of the rush; Clemmie G. third, just leading the others. Coming up to the stand, finishing the first half mile, Vermont was half a length before Clemmie G., who had passed Bertram, and was leading him a length, Sears' colt being fourth, and Ambush fifth. Going around the turn they ran without change of position, but Clemmie G. was forcing the pace, and Evans took a slight pull on Vermont, allowing the filly to lead him half a length at the quarter pole, but coming under the hill Evans let Vermont have his head once more, and their positions were speedily reversed, and Vermont pushed out a length in advance, while, in the meantime Bertram came up, collared, and then got half a length before, Clemmie G. closely pursued by Sears' colt, and the others in a ruck. There was no change in the position of the three leading ones when they reappeared, but Major Barker and Dauntless were working their way up gradually all the way round the turn, and were close upon the leaders as they turned into the home stretch. Once into the straight running there was merry work and a close struggle. Bertram showed the white feather when the pinch came at the furlong pole, and then Vermont gave it up, when challenged by Major Barker, who was in the lead at the lower end of the stand, when up came Dauntless for a brush and collared Barker, when he in turn began to quit, and there was vociferous cheering as Dauntless rushed to the van and beat Barker home by a length in 2:46¾. Three lengths behind came Vermont, who beat Hattie F. for third place by a head, Clemmie G., fifth, Ambush, sixth, with the others pulled up.

BARRICADE VS. RISK.

The next affair to be decided was the match for $500 a side, half forfeit, one mile, between Pierre Lorillard's ch. c. Barricade, 4 years, by Australian, out of Lavender, and J. G. K. Lawrence's b. h. Risk, 5 years, by Revolver, out of Syren. Mr. Lawrence rode his horse, carrying 165½ pounds, and young Mr. Purdy rode Barricade, his weight being 159½ pounds. When the signal was given them, Risk was off half a length in front, but going round the turn Barricade collared him and then passed him, leading half a length to the quarter pole. Coming under the club-house bluff, Barricade increased his advantage to a length and a half, but on coming round the turn they were even, and there was considerable shouting among the friends of the contestants. On the home stretch, however, Risk gave it up, and was whipped all the way home, Barricade winning by a length and half in 1:54.

HIGGINS VS. PIPER HEIDSICK.

The next affair was also a match of a mile for $500 a side between George Longstaff's b. c. W. I. Higgins, by Pat Malloy, out of Yellowbird, (Spillman,) and William Drennon's ch. c. Piper Heidsick, by Revolver, out of Regards, (Barbee.) They both started 110 pounds, and the match was regarded as an even one. Going off together, Higgins took the lead on the turn by a length, which he increased half a length more at the quarter pole. They came round the hill with half a length between them, but when they were going out of sight Heidsick was lapping the quarter of his opponent, and when they were again seen they were head and head. Coming around further, Heidsick showed his neck in front, and the friends of young Barbee were jubilant, but when they came into the stretch Higgins was even with him, and thus they remained to near the end, when Higgins made a spurt and won the race by a neck, in 1:56¾. The time is so slow that it is generally believed that the timing judges made a mistake.

THE STEEPLE-CHASE.

The season was brought to a close with a handicap steeple-chase over the usual course for a purse of $600, of which $100 went to the second horse. For this 10 entries had been made, but only five of them responded when they were summoned to the track. These were Charles Reed's ch. g. Trouble, aged, by Ulverston, out of Kate McDonald, 166 pounds, (Meany,) and ch. h. Waller, 5 years, by Hurrah, out of Queen of Clubs, 152 pounds, (Little;) P. Nolan's b. g. Deadhead, 6 years, by Julius, out of Leisure, 156 pounds, (Sutcliffe;) George Ayres' b. c. Fredericktown, 4 years, by Pat Malloy, out of Kate Leonard, 128 pounds, (Fitzsimmons,) and Daley Brothers' ch. g. Dandy, by Oysterman, Jr., out of Bet Arlington, 112 pounds, (McLaughlin.) Although the old favorite has been in the background, he was the favorite with the public, and was well backed. They were started from the usual place at the foot of the club-house hill, and Waller was the first off, with Trouble second, Deadhead third; but as soon as they got in motion Fredericktown went to the front, and was first over the hurdle in the chute, with Waller second, Deadhead third, Trouble fourth, and Dandy in the rear. Thus they ran to the next jump, a fence in the north field, but after this Deadhead passed Waller and Fredericktown in quick succession, and leaped the stone wall three lengths in the van. They now ran to the point from whence they started, where two hurdles had been erected 20 feet apart, and Deadhead was still in the lead, Fredericktown second, Waller third, Trouble fourth, and Dandy fifth. Now going into the south field they took a stone wall, and then Waller passed Fredericktown, taking the second place, and at the next jump was in front of Deadhead. Without accident they leaped all the obstructions in the south field and then came to the water jump with Waller first, Deadhead second, Fredericktown third, Trouble fourth, and Dandy fifth. Their course was now to the hill at the north end of the grounds, and here Fredericktown lost his rider and galloped off to the stables. Coming over the wall at the top of the hill, Deadhead was first again, Waller second, and Trouble third, and in this order they ran to the south field again, where Trouble went to the front, followed by Waller second, and Deadhead third, and their positions remained unchanged to the end, Trouble winning by three lengths, in 4:29½. Waller was four lengths in front of Deadhead, Dandy bringing up the rear. Thus ended the Autumn meeting of the American Jockey Club.

STATISTICS OF THE MEETING.

The results of the meeting to the respective stables, together with the winning horses and sires, and the successful jockeys, are given below. It will be observed that the Lorillard Brothers take the lion's share of the spoils, with August Belmont third in the list. In the winning sire list the late hero of Woodburn, Lexington, is at the head through the efforts of his three fine sons, Ochiltree, Duke of Magenta, and St. James. Leamington stands next, followed by Melbourne, Jr., who owes his position to Bazil winning the Jerome and Annual Sweepstakes. Barbee stands at the head of winning jockeys in regard to the value of his mounts, Hayward is second, and Barrett third:

THE WINNING SIRES.

By Lexington.

Tom Ochiltree	Three races	$5,525
Duke of Magenta	One race	3,800
St. James	One race	500
		$9,825

By Leamington (Imp.)

Parole	One race	$4,300
Susquehanna	One race	3,050
Cuba	One race	550
Pique	One race	400
Mineola	One race	400
Maritana	One race	400
Rhadamanthus	One race	300
Total		$9,400

By Melbourne, Jr.

Bazil	Two races	$8,050

By Australian (Imp.)

Albert	One race	$1,900
Barricade	One race	350
Total		$2,250

By Ulverston.

Trouble	Two races	$1,000

By Warminster, (Imp.)

Inspiration	One race	$1,060

By Longfellow.

Lady Salyers	Two races	$1,000

By Ringmaster.

Kilburn	Two races	$900

By Virgil.

Virginius	One race	$600

By Maccaroni, (Eng.)

Dauntless	One race	$400

By Gilroy.

Viceroy	One race	$400

By Pat Malloy.

W. I. Higgins	One race	$400

By Julius.

Deadhead	One race	$400

NOTE.—Both Higgins and Barricade won matches of $500 each, but these are not given credit to them or their sires, as the money they ran for was not open to competition for other horses.

THE WINNING STABLES.

	First Money.	Second Money.	Total.
Pierre Lorillard	$13,650	$810	$14,460
George L. Lorillard	11,625	320	11,945
August Belmont	3,850	300	4,150
D. McDaniel	1,500	1,095	2,595
Carr & Co.	400	1,340	1,740
Charles Reed	1,000	100	1,100
A. Smith	1,060	....	1,060
J. E. Brewster & Co.	600	420	1,020
E. Gillespie	900	....	900
E. V. Snediker	550	120	670
J. J. Bevins	....	555	555
Dwyer Brothers	300	200	500
P. Nolan	400	....	400
Doswell & Cammack	....	300	300
George Longstaff	400	....	400
T. W. Doswell	....	280	280
J. H. Harbeck, Jr.	....	125	125
James A. Grinstead	....	*195	195
William Astor	....	100	100
A. D. Brown	....	100	100
John McGuire	....	100	100
F. Smythe	....	80	80

*Third money in All-aged Stakes.

NOTE.—Pierre Lorillard and George Longstaff both won matches of $500, but not credited because not public money.

THE SUCCESSFUL JOCKEYS.

	Total Mounts.	Times First.	Times Second.	Value.
Barbee	16	5	2	$11,325
Hayward	11	2	3*	7,900
Barrett	16	3	2	5,610
Evans	11	2	1	4,900
Hughes	10	2	0	3,250
Donahue	12	2	2	2,105
Blaylock	3	1	0	1,060
Meany	3	2	0	1,000
Clark	6	1	3	950
Sparling	13	1	3	935
Miller	8	2	0	900
Sayres	7	1	1*	695
A. B. Purdy	2	1	1	550
McLaughlin	2	1	0	500
Spillman	8	1	0	500
Nolan	1	1	0	400
Brown	3	1	0	400
Mr. Griswold	1	1	0	350
Smith	4	0	1	125
Hyland	1	0	1	100
Metcalf	1	0	1	100
Little	3	0	1	100

*One dead heat for Nursery Stake.

The following jockeys had mounts, but won no money, viz.: Fisher, 3 mounts; Bowen, 1; Ford, 1; Cochran, 1; Proctor, 1; Burrill, 1; McBride, 1; Midgely, 1; Holloway, 3; Harney, 3; Sutcliffe, 1; Phair, 1; Fitzsimmons, 2; R. Center, 1; Noah Heywood, 1; J. G. K. Lawrence, 1; McLaughlin, (steeple chase jockey.) 3.

SUICIDE OF A DRUNKARD.

Leopold Proetzsche, aged 31, committed suicide early yesterday morning, in his residence, No. 536 Sixth-avenue. He was found by his daughter hanging by a cord made of six pieces of grocer's twine twisted together and fastened to a nail over the top of the door of his room. Proetzsche was a drunkard and a quarrelsome man. Some time ago he drove his wife and daughter from his home, but subsequently induced them to return by threatening to commit suicide if they did not. More recently he treated them badly, and compelled his wife to occupy a different apartment from himself. He was employed by a company at Nos. 49 and 51 Park-street. On Friday he received a week's pay, and, returning home, he procured beer and whisky and drank them until he became intoxicated and bad-tempered. He was left in his room by his wife and daughter and was not again seen by them until his body was found. Coroner Ellinger will hold an inquest.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

TWO HEROIC WORKING MEN.

A PANIC PREVENTED IN THE GRAND OPERA-HOUSE BY THE BRAVERY OF TWO GAS-FITTERS—THEY ARE TERRIBLY BURNED BY AN EXPLOSION IN THE BASEMENT OF THE THEATRE.

But for the heroism of two gas-fitters yesterday afternoon, it is probable that the Grand Opera-house, corner of Twenty-third-street and Eighth-avenue, would have been the scene of a terrible

CURRENT LITERATURE.

A CONTRAST.

Blow fresh, ye Winds, blow fresh and strong,
Sing loud, clear Lark, your sweetest song,—
In the deep blue, sing loud and long.

Shine brightly, Sun, in summer might,
Flood all the fields with golden light,
And drive far off the envious Night.

To-day there is no room for care,
A heavenly beauty fills the air,—
Fair is God's world, yea, very fair!

Upon our peaceful English shore,
Heaven's love is resting evermore,
And wealth of Heaven a boundless store.

From east to west, from south to north,
No voice of discord echoes forth—
We hear no muttering sounds of wrath;

But careless song of youth and maid,
Mirth-making in the woodland glade,
At leisure in September's shade,

With music of the bird and bee,
And hum of civic industry,
Are borne o'er England's guardian sea.

Deep is our peace, while from afar
Roll on the murd'rous wheels of War,
And Famine's Juggernautine car.

Far off, our brethren cry to Heaven,
By lust, and hate, and hunger driven,—
Scathed as the oak by lightning riven.

Here, bask we in serenest light.
There, horrors crowd from morn to night;
And love is lust, and might is right.

We strive at tennis, Harry, John, and I,
And my boy Charlie, on a Surrey lawn,
The rackets sweetly click, the swift balls fly,
While "fault!" and "deuce!" and "vantage!" are the cry.
From the near village sounds the coach-guard's horn,
The air is soft and still, the sun is bright,
The Autumn beds are full of crimson flowers
And scent of mignonette. Ah! what a sight!
What gracious peace in this dear land of ours!

And over yonder is another strife,
A crimsoner garden and a crueler horn;
Yells on the terrible breeze of battle borne,
Poor men ball-riddled, or, where yet is life,
Spattered with mud and filth, swords broke, the breath
Lost in hoarse whispers. There the only cry
Is battle, murder, and most sudden death,
While flame and smoke sully the Autumn sky.
Ah! what a scene for the All-pitying Eye!
—*The Spectator.*

A LODGING FOR THE NIGHT.

A STORY OF FRANCIS VILLON.

It was late in November 1456. The snow fell over Paris with rigorous, relentless persistence; sometimes the wind made a sally and scattered it in flying vortices; sometimes there was a lull, and flake after flake descended out of the black night air, silent, circuitous, interminable. To poor people, looking up under moist eyebrows, it seemed a wonder where it all came from. Master Francis Villon had propounded an alternative that afternoon at a tavern window: Was it only Pagan Jupiter plucking geese upon Olympus? or were the holy angels molting? He was only a poor master of arts, he went on; and as the question somewhat touched upon divinity, he durst not venture to conclude. A silly old priest from Montargis, who was among the company, treated the young rascal to a bottle of wine in honor of the jest and the grimaces with which it was accompanied, and swore on his own white beard that he had been just such another irreverent dog when he was Villon's age.

The air was raw and pointed, but not far below freezing; and the flakes were large, damp, and adhesive. The whole city was sheeted up. An army might have marched from end to end and not a footfall given the alarm. If there were any belated birds in heaven, they saw the island like a large white patch, and the bridges like slim white spars, on the black ground of the river. High up overhead the snow settled among the tracery of the cathedral towers. Many a niche was drifted full; many a statue wore a long white bonnet on its grotesque or sainted head. The gargoyles had been transformed into great false noses, drooping toward the point. The crockets were like upright pillows swollen on one side. In the intervals of the wind there was a dull sound of dripping about the precincts of the church.

The cemetery of St. John had taken its own share of the snow. All the graves were decently covered; tall white housetops stood around in grave array; worthy burghers were long ago in bed, benighted as like their domiciles; there was no light in all the neighborhood but a little peep from a lamp that hung swinging in the church choir, and tossed the shadows to and fro in time to its oscillations. The clock was hard on 10 when the patrol went by with halberds and a lantern, beating their hands; and they saw nothing suspicious about the cemetery of St. John.

Yet there was a small house, backed up against the cemetery wall, which was still awake, and awake to evil purpose, in that snoring district. There was not much to betray it from without; only a stream of warm vapor from the chimney-top, a patch where the snow melted on the roof, and a few half-obliterated footprints at the door. But within, behind the shuttered windows, Master Francis Villon, the poet, and some of the thievish crew with whom he consorted, were keeping the night alive and passing round the bottle.

A great pile of living embers diffused a strong and ruddy glow from the arched chimney. Before this straddled Dom Nicolas, the Picardy monk, with his skirts picked up and his fat legs bared to the comfortable warmth. His dilated shadow cut the room in half, and the firelight only escaped on either side of his broad person, and in a little pool between his outspread feet. His face had the beery, bruised appearance of the continual drinker's; it was covered with a network of congested veins, purple in ordinary circumstances, but now pale violet, for even with his back to the fire the cold pinched him on the other side. His cowl had half fallen back, and made a strange excrescence on either side of his bull neck. So he straddled, grumbling, and cut the room in half with the shadow of his portly frame.

On the right, Villon and Guy Tabary were huddled together over a scrap of parchment; Villon making a ballad which he was to call the "Ballad of Roast Fish," and Tabary spluttering admiration at his shoulder. The poet was a rag of a man, dark, little, and lean, with hollow cheeks and thin black locks. He carried his four-and-twenty years with feverish animation. Greed had made folds about his eyes, evil smiles had puckered his mouth. The wolf and pig struggled together in his face. It was an eloquent, sharp, ugly, earthly countenance. His hands were small and prehensile, with fingers knotted like a cord; and they were continually flickering in front of him in violent and expressive pantomime. As for Tabary, a broad, complacent, admiring imbecility breathed from his squash nose and slobbering lips; he had become a thief, just as he might have become the most decent of burgesses, by the imperious chance that rules the lives of human geese and human donkeys.

At the monk's other hand, Montigny and Thevenin Pensete played a game of chance. About the first there clung some flavor of good birth and training, as about a fallen angel; something long, lithe, and courtly in the person; something aquiline and darkling in the face. Thevenin, poor soul, was in great feather; he had done a good stroke of knavery that afternoon in the Faubourg St. Jacques, and all night he had been gaining from Montigny. A fat smile illuminated his face; his bald head shone rosily in a garland of red curls; his little protuberant stomach shook with silent chucklings as he swept in his gains.

"Doubles or quits?" said Thevenin.

Montigny nodded grimly.

"*Some may prefer to dine in state,*" wrote Villon, "*On bread and cheese on silver plate.* Or—or—help me out, Guido!"

Tabary giggled.

"*Or parsley on a golden dish,*" scribbled the poet.

The wind was freshening without; it drove the snow before it, and sometimes raised its voice in a victorious whoop, and made sepulchral grumblings in the chimney. The cold was growing sharper as the night went on. Villon, protruding his lips, imitated the gust with something between a whistle and a groan. It was an eerie, uncomfortable talent of the poet, much detested by the Picardy monk.

"Can't you hear it rattle in the gibbet?" said Villon. "They are all dancing the devil's jig on nothing, up there. You may dance, my gallants, you'll be none the warmer! Whew! what a gust! Down went somebody just now! A medlar the fewer on the three-legged medlar-tree!—I say, Dom Nicolas, it'll be cold to-night on the St. Denis Road?" he asked.

Dom Nicolas winked both his big eyes, and seemed to choke upon his Adam's apple. Montfaucon, the great, grisly Paris gibbet, stood hard by the St. Denis Road, and the pleasantry touched him on the raw. As for Tabary, he laughed immoderately over the medlars; he had never heard anything more light-hearted, and he held his sides and crowed. Villon fetched him a fillip on the nose, which turned his mirth into an attack of coughing.

"Oh, stop that row," said Villon, "and think of rhymes to 'fish.'"

"Doubles or quits?" said Montigny, doggedly.

"With all my heart," quoth Thevenin.

"Is there any more in that bottle?" asked the monk.

"Open another," said Villon. "How do you ever hope to fill that big hogshead, your body, with little things like bottles? And how do you expect to get to heaven? How many angels, do you fancy, can be spared to carry up a single monk from Picardy? Or do you think yourself another Elias—and they'll send the coach for you?"

"*Hominibus impossible,*" replied the monk, as he filled his glass.

Tabary was in ecstasies.

Villon filliped his nose again.

"Laugh at my jokes, if you like," he said.

"It was very good," objected Tabary.

Villon made a face at him. "Think of rhymes to 'fish,'" he said. "What have you to do with Latin? You'll wish you knew none of it at the great assizes, when the devil calls for Guido Tabary, clericus—the devil with the hump back and red-hot finger-nails. Talking of the devil," he added in a whisper, "look at Montigny!"

All three peered covertly at the gamester. He did not seem to be enjoying his luck. His mouth was a little to a side; one nostril nearly shut, and the other much inflated. The black dog was on his back, as people say, in terrifying nursery metaphor; and he breathed hard under the gruesome burden.

"He looks as if he could knife him," whispered Tabary, with round eyes.

The monk shuddered and turned his face and spread his open hands to the red embers. It was the cold that thus affected Dom Nicolas, and not any excess of moral sensibility.

"Come now," said Villon—"about this ballad. How does it run so far?" And beating time with his hand, he read it aloud to Tabary.

They were interrupted at the fourth rhyme by a brief and fatal movement among the gamesters. The round was completed, and Thevenin was just opening his mouth to claim another victory, when Montigny leaped up, swift as an adder, and stabbed him to the heart. The blow took effect before he had time to utter a cry, before he had time to move. A tremor or two convulsed his frame; his hands opened and shut, his heels rattled on the floor; then his head rolled backward over one shoulder, with the eyes wide open; and Thevenin Pensete's spirit had returned to Him who made it.

Every one sprang to his feet; but the business was over in two twos. The four living fellows looked at each other in rather a ghastly fashion, the dead man contemplating a corner of the roof with a singular and ugly leer.

"My God!" said Tabary; and he began to pray in Latin.

Villon broke out into hysterical laughter. He came a step forward and ducked a ridiculous bow at Thevenin, and laughed still louder. Then he sat down suddenly, all of a heap, upon a stool, and continued laughing bitterly, as though he would shake himself to pieces.

Montigny recovered his composure first.

"Let's see what he has about him," he remarked; and he picked the dead man's pockets with a practiced hand, and divided the money into four equal portions on the table. "There's for you," he said.

The monk received his share with a deep sigh, and a single stealthy glance at the dead Thevenin, who was beginning to sink into himself and topple sideways off the chair.

"We're all in for it," cried Villon, swallowing his mirth. "It's a hanging job for every man jack of us that's here—not to speak of those who aren't." He made a shocking gesture in the air with his raised right hand, and put out his tongue and threw his head on one side, so as to counterfeit the appearance of one who has been hanged. Then he pocketed his share of the spoil, and executed a shuffle with his feet as if to restore the circulation.

Tabary was the last to help himself; he made a dash at the money, and retired to the other end of the apartment.

Montigny stuck Thevenin upright in the chair, and drew out the dagger, which was followed by a jet of blood.

"You follows had better be moving," he said, as he wiped the blade on his victim's doublet.

"I think we had," returned Villon with a gulp. "Damn his fat head!" he broke out. "It sticks in my throat like phlegm. What right has a man to have red hair when he's dead?" And he fell all of a heap again upon the stool, and fairly covered his face with his hands.

Montigny and Dom Nicolas laughed aloud, even Tabary feebly chiming in.

"Cry baby," said the monk.

"I always said he was a woman," added Montigny, with a sneer. "Sit up, can't you?" he went on, giving another shake to the murdered body. "Tread out that fire, Nick!"

But Nick was better employed; he was quietly taking Villon's purse, as the poet sat, limp and trembling, on the stool where he had been making a ballad not three minutes before. Montigny and Tabary dumbly demanded a share of the booty, which the monk silently promised as he passed the little bag into the bosom of his gown. In many ways an artistic nature unfits a man for practical existence.

No sooner had the theft been accomplished than Villon shook himself, jumped to his feet, and began helping to scatter and extinguish the embers. Meanwhile, Montigny opened the door and cautiously peered into the street. The coast was clear; there was no meddlesome patrol in sight. Still it was judged wiser to slip out severally, and as Villon was himself in a hurry to escape from the neighborhood of the dead Thevenin, and the rest were in a still greater hurry to get rid of him before he should discover the loss of his money, he was the first, by general consent, to issue forth into the street.

The wind had triumphed, and swept all the clouds from heaven. Only a few vapors, as thin as moonlight, flitted rapidly across the stars. It was bitter cold, and, by a common optical effect, things seemed almost more definite than in the broadest daylight. The sleeping city was absolutely still: a company of white hoods, a field full of little Alps, below the twinkling stars. Villon cursed his fortune. Would it were still snowing! Now, wherever he went, he left an indelible trail behind him on the glittering streets; wherever he went he was still tethered to the house by the cemetery of St. John; wherever he went he must weave, with his own plodding feet, the rope that bound him to the crime and would bind him to the gallows. The leer of the dead man came back to him with a new significance. He snapped his fingers, as if to pluck up his own spirits, and, choosing a street at random, stepped boldly forward in the snow.

Two things preoccupied him as he went; the aspect of the gallows at Montfaucon in this bright windy phase of the night's existence, for one; and for another, the look of the dead man with his bald head and garland of red curls. Both struck cold upon his heart, and he kept quickening his pace as if he could escape from unpleasant thoughts by mere fleetness of foot. Sometimes he looked back over his shoulder with a sudden nervous jerk; but he was the only moving thing in the white streets, except when the wind swooped round a corner and threw up the snow, which was beginning to freeze, in spouts of glittering dust.

Suddenly he saw, a long way before him, a black clump and a couple of lanterns. The clump was in motion, and the lanterns swung as though carried by men walking. It was a patrol. And though it was merely crossing his line of march, he judged it wiser to get out of eyeshot as speedily as he could. He was not in the humor to be challenged, and he was conscious of making a very conspicuous mark on the snow. Just on his left hand there stood a great hotel, with some turrets, and a large porch before the door. It was half ruinous, he remembered, and had long stood empty, and so he made three steps of it and jumped into the shelter of the porch. It was pretty dark inside, after the glimmer of the snowy streets, and he was groping forward with outspread hands, when he stumbled over some substance which offered an indescribable mixture of resistances, hard and soft, firm and loose. His heart gave a leap, and he sprang two steps back and stared dreadfully at the obstacle. Then he gave a little laugh of relief. It was only a woman, and she dead. He knelt beside her to make sure upon this latter point. She was freezing cold, and rigid, like a stick. A little ragged finery fluttered in the wind about her hair, and her cheeks had been heavily rouged that same afternoon. Her pockets were quite empty, but in her stocking, underneath the garter, Villon found two of the small coins that went by the name of whites. It was little enough, but it was always something, and the poet was moved with a deep sense of pathos that she should have died before she had spent her money. That seemed to him a dark and pitiable mystery, and he looked from the coins in his hand to the dead woman, and back again to the coins, shaking his head over the riddle of man's life. Henry V. of England, dying at Vincennes, just after he had conquered France, and this poor jade, cut off by a cold draught, in a great man's doorway, before she had time to spend her couple of whites—it seemed a cruel way to carry on the world. Two whites would have taken such a little while to squander, and yet it would have been one more good taste in the mouth, one more smack of the lips, before the devil got the soul, and the body was left to birds and vermin. He would like to use all his tallow before the light was blown out and the lantern broken.

While these thoughts were passing through his mind, he was feeling, half mechanically, for his purse. Suddenly his heart stopped beating; a feeling of cold scales passed up the back of his legs, and a cold blow seemed to fall upon his scalp. He stood petrified for a moment; then he felt again with one feverish movement; and then his loss burst upon him, and he was covered at once with perspiration. To spendthrifts money is so living and actual—it is such a thin veil between them and their pleasures! There is only one limit to their fortune—that of time; and a spendthrift with only a few crowns is the Emperor of Rome until they are spent. For such a person to lose his money is to suffer the most shocking reverse, and fall from heaven to hell, from all to nothing, in a breath. And all the more if he has put his head in the halter for it; if he may be hanged to-morrow for that same purse, so dearly earned, so foolishly departed! Villon stood and cursed; he threw the two whites into the street; he shook his fist at heaven; he stamped, and was not horrified to find himself trampling the poor corpse. Then he began rapidly to retrace his steps toward the house beside the cemetery. He had forgotten all fear of the patrol, which had long gone by at any rate, and had no idea but that of his lost purse. It was in vain that he looked right and left upon the snow; nothing was to be seen. He had not dropped it in the streets. Had it fallen in the house? He would have liked dearly to go in and see; but the idea of the grisly occupant unmanned him. And he saw besides, as he drew near, that their efforts to put out the fire had been unsuccessful. On the contrary, it had broken into a blaze, and a changeful light played in the chinks of door and window, and revived his terror for the authorities and Paris gibbet.

He returned to the hotel with the porch, and groped about upon the snow for the money he had thrown away in his childish passion. But he could only find one white; the other had probably struck sideways and sunk deeply in. With a single white in his pocket, all his projects for a rousing night in some wild tavern vanished utterly away. And it was not only pleasure that fled laughing from his grasp; positive discomfort, positive pain, attacked him as he stood ruefully before the porch. His perspiration had dried upon him; and though the wind had now fallen, a binding frost was setting in stronger with every hour, and he felt benumbed and sick at heart. What was to be done? Late as was the hour, improbable as was success, he would try the house of his adopted father, the Chaplain of St. Benoît.

He ran there all the way, and knocked timidly. There was no answer. He knocked again and again, taking heart with every stroke; and at last steps were heard approaching from within. A barred wicket fell open in the iron-studded door, and emitted a gush of yellow light.

"Hold up your face to the wicket," said the chaplain from within.

"It's only me," whimpered Villon.

"Oh, it's only you, is it?" returned the chaplain; and he cursed him with foul, unpriestly oaths for disturbing him at such an hour, and bade him be off to hell, where he came from.

"My hands are blue to the wrist," pleaded Villon; "my feet are dead and full of twinges; my nose aches with the sharp air; the cold lies at my heart. I may be dead before morning. Only this once, father, and before God I will never ask again!"

"You should have come earlier," said the ecclesiastic coolly. "Young men require a lesson now and then." He shut the wicket and retired deliberately into the interior of the house.

Villon was beside himself; he beat upon the door with hands and feet, and shouted hoarsely after the chaplain.

"Worm-eaten old fox!" he cried. "If I had my hand under your twist I would send you flying headlong into the bottomless pit."

A door shut in the interior, faintly audible to the poet down long passages. He passed his hand over his mouth with an oath. And then the humor of the situation struck him, and he laughed and looked lightly up to heaven, where the stars seemed to be winking over his discomfiture.

What was to be done? It looked very like a night in the frosty streets. The idea of the dead woman popped into his imagination, and gave him a hearty fright; what had happened to her in the early night might very well happen to him before morning. And he so young! and with such immense possibilities of disorderly amusement before him! He felt quite pathetic over the notion of his own fate, as if it had been some one else's, and made a little imaginative vignette of the scene in the morning when they should find his body. In most men who are dead selfish there remains at the same time a strong element of childish fancy, part comical, part pretty, part despicable. This it is that occasionally envelops them in an agreeable sentimental halo, and qualifies them as Don Juans among third-class women.

He passed all his chances under review, turning the white between his thumb and forefinger. Unfortunately, he was on bad terms with some old friends who would once have taken pity on him in such a plight. He had lampooned them in verses, he had beaten and cheated them; and yet now, when he was in so close a pinch, he thought there was at least one who might perhaps relent. It was a chance. It was not worth trying at least, and he would go and see.

On the way, two little accidents happened to him which colored his musings in a very different manner. For, first, he fell in with the track of a patrol, and walked in it for some hundred yards, although it lay out of his direction. And this spirited him up; at least he had confused his trail; for he was still possessed with the idea of people tracking him all about Paris over the snow, and collaring him next morning before he was awake. The other matter affected him very differently. He passed a street corner, where, not so long before, a woman and her child had been devoured by wolves. This was just the kind of weather, he reflected, when wolves might take it into their heads to enter Paris again; and a lone man in these deserted streets would run the chance of something worse than a mere scare. He stopped and looked upon the place with an unpleasant interest—it was a centre where several lanes intersected each other—and he looked down them all one after another, and held his breath to listen, lest he should detect some galloping black things on the snow or hear the sound of howling between him and the river. He remembered his mother telling him the story and pointing out the spot while he was yet a child. His mother! If he only knew where she lived he might make sure at least of shelter. He determined he would inquire upon the morrow; nay, he would go and see her, too, poor old girl! So thinking he arrived at his destination—his last hope for the night.

The house was quite dark, like its neighbors; and yet after a few taps he heard a movement overhead, a door opening, and a cautious voice asking who was there. The poet named himself in a loud whisper, and waited, not without some trepidation, the result. Nor had he to wait long. A window was suddenly opened, and a pailful of slops splashed down upon the doorstep. Villon had not been unprepared for something of the sort, and had put himself as much in shelter as the nature of the porch admitted; but for all that he was deplorably drenched below the waist. His hose began to freeze almost at once. Death from cold and exposure stared him in the face; he remembered that he was of a phthisical tendency, and began coughing tentatively. But the gravity of the danger steadied his nerves. He stopped a few hundred yards from the door where he had been so rudely used, and reflected with his finger to his nose. He could only see one way of getting a lodging, and that was to take it. He had noticed a house not far away, which looked as if it might be easily broken into, and thither he betook himself promptly, entertaining himself on the way with the idea of a room still hot, with a table still loaded with the remains of supper, where he might pass the rest of the black hours, and whence he should issue, on the morrow, with an armful of valuable plate. He even considered what viands and what wines he should prefer; and as he was calling the roll of his favorite dainties, roast fish presented itself to his mind with an odd mixture of amusement and horror.

"I shall never finish that ballad," he thought to himself; and then, with another shudder at the recollection, "Oh, damn his fat head!" he repeated fervently, and spat upon the snow.

The house in question looked dark at first sight; but as Villon made a preliminary inspection in search of the handiest point of attack, a little twinkle of light caught his eye from behind a curtained window.

"The devil!" he thought. "People awake! some student or some saint, confound the crew! Can't they get drunk and lie in bed snoring like their neighbors? What's the good of curfew and poor devils of bell-ringers jumping at a rope's end in bell-towers? What's the use of day if people sit up all night? The gripes to them!" He grinned as he saw where his logic was leading him. "Every man to his business, after all," added he; "and if they're awake, by the Lord, I may come by a supper honestly for this once and cheat the devil!"

He went boldly to the door and knocked with an assured hand. On both previous occasions he had knocked timidly and with some dread of attracting notice; but now, when he had just discarded the thought of a burglarious entry, knocking at a door seemed a mighty simple and innocent proceeding. The sound of his blows echoed through the house with thin, phantasmal reverberations, as though it were quite empty; but these had scarcely died away before a measured tread drew near, a couple of bolts were withdrawn, and one wing was opened broadly, as though no guile or fear of guile were known to those within. A tall figure of a man, muscular and spare, but a little bent, confronted Villon. The head was massive in bulk, but finely sculptured; the nose blunt at the bottom, but refining upward to where it joined a pair of strong and honest eyebrows; the mouth and eyes surrounded with delicate markings, and the whole face based upon a thick white beard, boldly and squarely trimmed. Seen as it was by the light of a flickering hand-lamp, it looked perhaps nobler than it had any right to do; but it was a fine face, honorable rather than intelligent, strong, simple, and righteous.

"You knock late, Sir," said the old man in resonant, courteous tones.

Villon cringed, and brought up many servile words of apology; at a crisis of this sort the beggar was uppermost in him, and the man of genius hid his head with confusion.

"You are cold," repeated the old man, "and hungry? Well, step in." And he ordered him into the house with a noble enough gesture.

"Some grand seigneur," thought Villon, as his host, setting down the lamp on the flagged pavement of the entry, shot the bolts once more into their places.

"You will pardon me if I go in front," he said, when this was done; and he preceded the poet up stairs into a large apartment, warmed with a pan of charcoal and lit by a great lamp hanging from the roof. It was very bare of furniture; only some gold plate on a sideboard, some folios, and a stand of armor between the windows. Some smart tapestry hung upon the walls, representing the crucifixion of our Lord in one piece, and in another a scene of shepherds and shepherdesses by a running stream. Over the chimney was a shield of arms.

"Will you seat yourself," said the old man, "and forgive me if I leave you? I am alone in my house to-night, and if you are to eat I must forage for you myself."

No sooner was his host gone than Villon leaped from the chair on which he had just seated himself, and began examining the room, with the stealth and passion of a cat. He weighed the gold flagons in his hand, opened all the folios, and investigated the arms upon the shield, and the stuff with which the seats were lined. He raised the window-curtains, and saw that the windows were set with rich stained glass in figures, so far as he could see, of martial import. Then he stood in the middle of the room, drew a long breath, and retaining it with puffed cheeks, looked round and round him, turning on his heels, as if to impress every feature of the apartment on his memory.

"Seven pieces of plate," he said. "If there had been ten, I would have risked it. A fine house, and a fine old master, so help me all the saints!"

And just then, hearing the old man's tread returning along the corridor, he stole back to his chair, and began humbly toasting his wet legs before the charcoal pan.

His entertainer had a plate of meat in one hand and a jug of wine in the other. He set down the plate upon the table, motioning Villon to draw in his chair, and going to the sideboard brought back two goblets, which he filled.

"I drink to your better fortune," he said, gravely touching Villon's cup with his own.

"To our better acquaintance," said the poet, growing bold. A mere man of the people would have been awed by the courtesy of the old seigneur, but Villon was hardened in that matter; he had made mirth for great lords before now, and found them as black rascals as himself. And so he devoted himself to the viands with a ravenous gusto, while the old man, leaning backward, watched him with steady, curious eyes.

"You have blood on your shoulder, my man," he said.

Montigny must have laid his wet right hand upon him as he left the house. He cursed Montigny in his heart.

"It was none of my shedding," he stammered.

"I had not supposed so," returned his host quietly. "A brawl?"

"Well, something of that sort," Villon admitted with a quaver.

"Perhaps a fellow murdered?"

"Oh no, not murdered," said the poet, more and more confused. "It was all fair play—murdered by accident. I had no hand in it, God strike me dead!" he added fervently.

"One rogue the fewer, I dare say," observed the master of the house.

"You may dare to say that," agreed Villon, infinitely relieved. "As big a rogue as there is between here and Jerusalem. He turned up his toes like a lamb. But it was a nasty thing to look at. I dare say you've seen dead men in your time, my lord?" he added, glancing at the armor.

"Many," said the old man. "I have followed the wars, as you imagine."

Villon laid down his knife and fork, which he had just taken up again.

"Were any of them bald?" he asked.

"Oh yes, and with hair as white as mine."

"I don't think I should mind the white so much," said Villon. "His was red." And he had a return of his shuddering and tendency to laughter, which he drowned with a great draught of wine. "I'm a little put out when I think of it," he went on. "I knew him—damn him! And then the cold gives a man fancies—or the fancies give a man cold, I don't know which."

"Have you any money?" asked the old man.

"I have one white," returned the poet, laughing. "I got it out of a dead jade's stocking in a porch. She was as dead as Cæsar, poor wench, and as cold as a church, with bits of ribbon sticking in her hair. This is a hard world in Winter for wolves and wenches and poor rogues like me."

"I," said the old man, "am Enguerrand de la Feuillée, Seigneur de Brisetout, Bailly du Patatrac. Who and what may you be?"

Villon rose and made a suitable reverence. "I am called Francis Villon," he said, "a poor Master of Arts of the university. I know some Latin, and a deal of vice. I can make chansons, ballads, lais, virelais, and roundels, and am very fond of wine. I was born in a garret, and I shall not improbably die upon the gallows. I may add, my lord, that from this night forward I am your lordship's very obsequious servant to command."

"No servant of mine," said the knight; "my guest for this evening, and no more."

"A very grateful guest," said Villon, politely, and he drank in dumb show to his entertainer.

"You are shrewd," began the old man, tapping his forehead, "very shrewd; you have learning; you are a clerk, and yet you take a small piece of money off a dead woman in the street. Is it not a kind of theft?"

"It is a kind of theft much practiced in the wars, my lord."

"The wars are the field of honor," returned the old man proudly. "There a man plays his life upon the cast; he fights in the name of his lord the King, his Lord God, and all their lordships, the holy saints and angels."

"Put it," said Villon, "that I were really a thief, should I not play my life also, and against heavier odds?"

"For gain, but not for honor."

"Gain!" repeated Villon with a shrug. "Gain! The poor fellow wants supper, and takes it. So does the soldier in a campaign. Why, what are all these requisitions we hear so much about? If they are not gain to those who take them, they are loss enough to the others. The men-at-arms drink by a good fire, while the burgher bites his nails to buy them wine and wood. I have seen a good many plow-men swinging on trees about the country; ay, I have seen thirty on one elm, and a very poor figure they made; and when I asked some one how all these came to be hanged, I was told it was because they could not scrape together enough crowns to satisfy the men-at-arms."

"These things are a necessity of war, which the low-born must endure with constancy. It is true that some Captains drive over-hard; there are spirits in every rank not easily moved by pity; and, indeed, many follow arms who are no better than brigands."

"You see," said the poet, "you cannot separate the soldier from the brigand; and what is a thief but an isolated brigand with circumspect manners? I steal a couple of mutton chops, without so much as disturbing people's sleep; the farmer grumbles a bit, but sups none the less wholesomely on what remains. You come up blowing gloriously on a trumpet, take away the whole sheep, and beat the farmer pitifully into the bargain. I have no trumpet; I am only Tom, Dick, or Harry; I am a rogue and a dog, and hanging's too good for me—with all my heart; but just you ask the farmer which of us he prefers, just find out which of us he lies awake to curse on cold nights."

"Look at us two," said his lordship. "I am old, strong, and honored. If I were turned from my house to-morrow hundreds would be proud to shelter me. Poor people would go out and pass the night in the street with their children if I merely hinted that I wished to be alone. And I find you up, wandering homeless, and picking farthings off dead women by the wayside! I fear no man and nothing; I have seen you tremble and lose countenance at a word. I wait God's summons contentedly in my own house, or, if it please the King to call me out again, upon the field of battle. You look for the gallows; a rough, swift death, without hope or honor. Is there no difference between these two?"

"As far as to the moon," Villon acquiesced. "But if I had been born Lord of Brisetout, and you had been the poor scholar Francis, would the difference have been any less? Should not I have been warming my knees at this charcoal pan, and would not you have been groping for farthings in the snow? Should not I have been the soldier and you the thief?"

"A thief!" cried the old man. "I a thief! If you understood your words you would repent them."

Villon turned out his hands with a gesture of inimitable impudence. "If your lordship has done me the honor to follow my argument?" he said!

"I do you too much honor in submitting to your presence," said the knight. "Learn to curb your tongue when you speak to old and honorable men, or some one hastier than I may reprove you in a sharper fashion." And he rose and paced the lower end of the apartment, struggling with anger and antipathy. Villon surreptitiously refilled his cup, and settled himself more comfortably in the chair, crossing his knees and leaning his head upon one hand, and the elbow against the back of the chair. He was now replete and warm; and he was in nowise frightened for his host, having gauged him as justly as was possible between two such different characters. The night was far spent, and in a very comfortable fashion after all; and he felt morally certain of a safe departure on the morrow.

"Tell me one thing," said the old man, pausing in his walk. "Are you really a thief?"

"I claim the sacred rights of hospitality," returned the poet. "My lord, I am."

"You are very young," the knight continued. "I should never have been so old," replied Villon, showing his fingers, "if I had not helped myself with these ten talents. They have been my nursing mothers and my nursing fathers."

"You may still repent and change."

"I repent daily," said the poet. "There are few people more given to repentance than poor Francis. As for change, let somebody change my circumstances. A man must continue to eat, if it were only that he may continue to repent."

"The change must begin in the heart," returned the old man solemnly.

"My dear lord," answered Villon, "do you really fancy that I steal for pleasure? I hate stealing like any other piece of work or of danger. My teeth chatter when I see a gallows. But I must eat, I must drink, I must mix in society of some sort. What the devil! Man is not a solitary animal—*Cui Deus fœminam tradit.* Make me King's panetier—make me Abbot of St. Denis; make me Bailly of the Patatrac; and then I shall be changed indeed. But as long as you leave me the poor scholar Francis Villon, without a farthing, why, of course, I remain the same."

"The grace of God is all-powerful."

"I should be a heretic to question it," said Francis. "It has made you Lord of Brisetout and Bailly of the Patatrac; it has given me nothing but the quick wits under my hat and these ten toes upon my hands. May I help myself to wine? I thank you respectfully. By God's grace, you have a very superior vintage."

The Lord of Brisetout walked to and fro with his hands behind his back. Perhaps he was not yet quite settled in his mind about the parallel between thieves and soldiers; perhaps Villon had interested him by some cross-thread of sympathy; perhaps his wits were simply muddled by so much unfamiliar reasoning; but whatever the cause, he somehow yearned to convert the young man to a better way of thinking, and could not make up his mind to drive him forth again into the street.

"There is something more than I can understand in this," he said at length. "Your mouth is full of subleties, and the devil has led you very far astray; but the devil is only a very weak spirit before God's truth, and all his subleties vanish at a word of true honor, like darkness at morning. Listen to me once more. I learned long ago that a gentleman should live chivalrously and lovingly to God, and the King, and his lady; and though I have seen many strange things done, I have still striven to command my ways upon that rule. It is not only written in all noble histories, but in every man's heart, if he will take care to read. To speak of God and women I know very well that hunger is a difficult trial to endure; but you do not speak of other wants; you say nothing of honor, of faith to God and other men, of courtesy, of love without reproach. It may be that I am not very wise—and yet I think I am—but you seem to me like one who has lost his way and made a great error in life. You are attending to the little wants, and you have totally forgotten the great and only real ones, like a man who should be doctoring a toothache on the Judgment Day. For such things as honor and love and faith are not only nobler than food and drink, but indeed I think that we desire them more, and suffer more sharply for their absence. I speak to you as I think you will most easily understand me. Are you not, while careful to fill your belly, disregarding another appetite in your heart, which spoils the pleasure of your life and keeps you continually wretched?"

Villon was sensibly nettled under all this sermonizing. "You think I have no sense of honor?" he cried. "I'm poor enough, God knows! It's hard to see rich people with their gloves, and you blowing in your hands. An empty belly is a bitter thing, although you speak so lightly of it. If you had had as many as I, perhaps you would change your tune. Any way, I'm a thief—make the most of that—but I'm not a devil from hell, God strike me dead! I would have you to know I've an honor of my own, as good as yours, though I don't prate about it all day long as if it was God's miracle to have any. It seems quite natural to me; I keep it in its box till it's wanted. Why, now, look you here, how long have I been in this room with you? Did you not tell me you were alone in the house? Look at your gold plate! You're strong, if you like, but you're old and unarmed, and I have my knife. What did I want but a jerk of the elbow and here would have been you with the cold steel in your bowels, and there would have been me, linking in the streets, with an armful of gold cups! Did you suppose I hadn't wit enough to see that? And I scorned the action. There are your damned goblets, as safe as in a church; there are you, with your heart ticking as good as new; and here am I, ready to go out again as poor as I came in, with my one white that you threw in my teeth. Do you think I have no sense of honor—God strike me dead!"

The old man stretched out his right arm. "I will tell you what you are," he said. "You are a rogue, my man, an impudent and a black-hearted rogue and vagabond. I have passed an hour with you. Oh! believe me, I feel myself disgraced! And you have eaten and drunk at my table. But now I am sick at your presence; the day has come, and the night-bird should be off to his roost. Will you go before or after?"

"Which you please," returned the poet, rising. "I believe you to be strictly honorable." He thoughtfully emptied his cup. "I wish I could add you were intelligent," he went on, knocking on his head with his knuckles. "Age, age! the brains stiff and rheumatic."

The old man preceded him from a point of self-respect; Villon followed, whistling, with his thumbs in his girdle.

"God pity you," said the Lord of Brisetout at the door.

"Good-bye, papa," returned Villon with a yawn. "Many thanks for the cold mutton."

The door closed behind him. The dawn was breaking over the white roofs. A chill, uncomfortable morning ushered in the day. Villon stood and heartily stretched himself in the middle of the road.

"A very dull old gentleman," he thought. "I wonder what his goblets may be worth."—*Temple Bar.*

THE OLD ENGLISH MERCHANTS.—A class had enormously increased in England. These were the merchants. There were too many of them—just as there were too many lawyers, a profession worse even to Harrison, (the chronicler of those days,) than Italians—and they sinned in two ways; first, in carrying the necessaries of life out of the land to other countries, and so making them dear at home, and secondly, in having a monopoly of foreign trade, and so keeping up the price of imports. "In times past," groans Harrison in accents which it would have done Cobden good to hear, "when the strange bottoms were suffered to come in, we had sugar for foure pence the pound, that now is worth half a crowne; raisons or corints [raisins and currants] for a penie, that now are holding at sixpence and sometimes at eight and ten pence the pound; nutmegs at twopence halfepenie the ounce. Ginger, at a penie an ounce * * * cinnamon at foure pence the ounce, cloves at two pence an ounce, and pepper at twelve or sixteen pence the pound." Less any one should think that the price of spices, such as cinnamon, cloves, or nutmegs, could not be a serious object to householders in any age, they must remember that old English cookery made very great use of them, and that many of the dishes, in that age, were rendered as nauseous with cloves and nutmegs as that most famous but most disgusting of all dainties, "lamb stuffed with asafœtida." Worse still, these wicked merchants were not content with their old trade to "Spaine, Portingal, France, Flanders, Danske, Norwaie, Scotland, and Irelande onelie;" but have "soughte out the East and West Indies, and made," to Harrison, "suspicious voiages not onelie unto the Canaries and New-Spaine, but likewise unto Cathaia, Moscovia, Tartaria, and the regions there about, from whence, as they saie," but Harrison does not believe them. "they bring home great commodities. But alas, I see not by all their travell that the prices of things are in any whit abated." In all which who does not hear the cry re-echoed in this age too by all who have fixed incomes, that everything gets dearer and dearer, while their means to provide for themselves and their families grow less and less? Whatever we may think of our own time, we see clearly that Harrison's outcry against merchants and their prices is but a confession of the increase of England's wealth and prosperity, in an age when those very merchants, with their bold ventures, were laying the foundations of that enormous system of trade which has made England the mistress of the world. Even for the monopolies of which he complains much might be said. They were as useful in the infancy of commerce as they are prejudicial to its maturity, as encouraging a new class of men to risk their capital in enterprises on which without that security they could not have been induced to embark. They were the ladder by which England climbed to the top of the tree, and it would be as unphilosophic to abuse them in Elizabeth's reign as it would be false political economy to advocate their continuance

ought, in my opinion, to be the subject of observation. Unless the mother sought the accommodation of the "union" from accidental distress, and could show that she had a fair prospect of a means of support on leaving, I believe that the child should be detained. It would be economy to do so, and by educating it prevent the subsequent cost of capture, prosecution, and penalties that it would be sure to incur under the training of a woman in the mother's state of morals.—*Good Words.*

LOCH CARRON, WESTERN HIGHLANDS.

A black and glassy float, opaque and still,
The loch, at farthest ebb supine in sleep,
Reversing, mirrored in its luminous deep,
The quiet skies; the solemn spurs of hill,

Brown heather, yellow corn, gray wisps of haze;
The white low cots, black windowed, plumed with smoke;
The trees beyond. And when the ripple awoke,
They wavered with the jarred and wavering glaze.

The air was dim and dreamy. Evermore
A sound of hidden waters whispered near.
A straggler crow cawed high and thin. A bird

Chirped from the birch leaves. Round the shingled shore,
Yellow with weed, came wandering, vague and clear,
Mysterious vowels and gutterals, idly heard.
—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.—In 1857 the mutinies broke out. The movement was at first regarded as a mere military revolt. It was soon perceived, by those at least who like myself were thrown among the native population, to be a national rising, and a rising against us not so much as English as Christians. There was a universal impression among all classes, both educated and ignorant Hindoo and Mohammedan, that our Government intended their conversion to Christianity. As the English Government had from the commencement of its rule not only itself abstained from any interference with the native religion, but had discouraged, at first actively, and latterly passively, the efforts of the missionaries—that such a belief, so opposed to the truth, should have arisen, is, from the English point of view, very surprising. It may be accounted for, but the explanation would carry me from my subject. The belief, from whatever cause it had arisen, was universal, and sufficiently strong to unite in common hostility to Christianity and Christians both the Hindoos and the Mohammedans, a union which had hitherto been regarded as impossible. Christians, of whatever race or color, native as well as English, were equally obnoxious, and, when found, equally murdered. Toward the conclusion of the mutiny a very remarkable change of feeling was in many places exhibited. Our destruction had seemed so complete that our sudden recovery appeared to the natives, ignorant as they were of our unseen resources, to be miraculous. They thought, like the heathen of old, that the Lord of hosts, the God of battles, the powers that then governed the affairs of men, were on our side; that our dominion was ordained of high, and should be submitted to. The Hindoo mind is susceptible of such impressions; they are in harmony with the spirit of its religion. There arose among many of the Hindoos a desire to embrace Christianity—to adore that God who was now triumphant. Had this desire met with encouragement, large portions of the population would have embraced Christianity; but it did not, and it died out. With the complete restoration of order and the return to former conditions of life, the enthusiasm which had excited it subsided, and the opportunity was lost forever. The suppression of the mutinies was followed by great changes. The rule of the East India Company was abolished and India brought under the direct control of the Crown. The immediate effect of the change was little. In India, except in name, it was not perceptible, but formed, as the opening of the overland route had previously done, the commencement of a new era. It was the first of a series of changes that have entirely altered European society in India, a result partly—perhaps principally—due to its having been attended by the development of the railway system. The changes have to some extent affected the natives. They move more, they read more, they know more, they think more. Among the richer and educated classes the ideas of modern Europe have penetrated their tone of thought, and to some slight extent their habits of life have been modified by them. The number of Christians has greatly increased, but the increase is confined to the Europeans. There are more English soldiers, more English officials, more English traders, and the railways have introduced English artisans, and unhappily, as an indirect effect, also another class, formerly unknown—European vagrants, whose numbers, degraded condition, and occasional atrocities have at length compelled the interference of the Government for their repression, as a source of political danger. But among the native population Christianity has made no progress. There are more missions, more missionaries, more money spent in the work of propagating the Gospel, and not less zeal displayed, but there have been no corresponding results. There are no converts. The Gospel has been preached far and wide, but it has met with no acceptance, nor, save to the missionary mind, which hopes against hope, are there any indications that it will do so; rather the contrary. Among the Mohammedans generally, and among certain classes of the Hindoos, there has arisen of late years a religious revival, the effect of which is hostile to Christianity. In place of an indifferent or defensive attitude one of aggression has been substituted. Of their present failure to make converts no men are more conscious than the missionaries themselves, but they do not on that account consider that their labors have been unproductive. Some among them think they can perceive some mental movement among the natives, which they regard as a forerunner of their acceptance of Christianity. Others who do not perceive such movement, or who like myself differently interpret it, are content with knowing that they have scattered the good seed, "thrown the bread of life on the waters," and await with a simple faith that time when God shall cause the seed to germinate, the bread to return. But the future is a matter of speculation; we can speak with confidence only of the present. The present failure of the missionaries is indisputable. To what is this failure to be attributed?—*Fraser's Magazine.*

PERPETUAL FORCES.—There is no porter like gravitation, who will bring down any weight you cannot carry, and if he wants aid, knows how to find his fellow-laborers. Water works in masses, sets his irresistible shoulder to your mill or to your ships, or transports vast boulders of rock neatly packed in his iceberg 1,000 miles. But its far greater power depends on its talent of becoming little, and entering the smallest holes and pores. By this agency, carrying in solution elements needful to every point, the vegetable world exists. Who are the farmer's servants? Who but geology, chemistry, the quarry of the air, the water of the brook, the lightning of the cloud, the plow of the frost? Before he was born into the field, the sun of ages soaked it with light and heat, mellowed his land, decomposed the rocks, covered it with vegetable film, then with forests, and accumulated cubic acres of sphagnum whose decays make the peat of his meadow. The rocks crack like glass by inequality of contraction in heat and cold, and flakes fall constantly into the soil. The tree can draw on the whole air, the whole earth, on all the rolling main. The plant, the tree, is all suction-pipe, imbibing from the ground by its roots, from the air by its twigs, with all its might. Take up a spadeful or a buck-load of loam; who can guess what it holds? But a gardener knows that it is full of peaches, full of oranges, and he drops in a few seeds by way of keys to unlock and combine its virtues—lets it lie in sun and rain, and by and by it has lifted into the air its full weight in golden fruit. What agencies of electricity, gravity, light, affinity, combine to make every plant what it is, and in a manner so quiet that the presence of these tremendous powers is not ordinarily suspected. Faraday said that "a grain of water is known to have electric relations equivalent to a very powerful flash of lightning." The ripe fruit is dropped at last without violence, but the lightning fell and the storm raged, and strata were deposited and upturn and bent back, and chaos moved from beneath to create and flavor the fruit on your table to-day. Go out of doors and get the air. Ah, if you knew what was in the air! See what your robust neighbor, who never feared to live in it, has got from it—strength, cheerfulness, power to convince, heartiness and equality to each event. As the sea is the receptacle of all rivers, so the air is the receptacle from which all things spring, and into which they all return; an immense distillery, a sharp solvent, drinking the oxygen from plants, carbon from animals, the essence and spirit of every solid on the globe; a menstruum which melts the mountains into it. All the earths are burnt metals. One-half the avoirdupois of the rocks which compose the solid crust of the globe consists of oxygen. The blacksmith is always passing into smoke; nature turns her capital day by day. All things are flowing, even those that seem immovable. The earth burns, the mountains burn, slower but as incessantly as wood in the fire. The marble column, the brazen statue burn under the daylight, and would soon decompose if their molecular structure, disturbed by the raging sunlight, were not restored by the darkness of night. Plants and animals burn or perpetually exhale their own bodies into the air and earth again. While all thus burns, the universe in a blaze, kindled from the torch of the sun, it needs a perpetual tempering, a phlegm, a sleep, atmospheres of azote, deluges of water, to check the fury of the conflagration; a hoarding to check the spending, a centripetence to the centrifugence. And this is uniformly supplied. Nature is as subtle as she is strong, and like a cautious testator ties up her estate so as not to bestow it all on one generation, but has a forelooking tenderness and equal regard to the next and the next and the fourth and the fortieth. The winds and the rains come back a thousand and a thousand times. The coal on your grate gives out in decomposing to-day exactly the same amount of light and heat which was taken from the sunshine in its formation in the leaves and boughs of the antediluvian tree. The earliest hymns of the world were hymns to these natural forces. The Vedas of India, which have a date older than Homer, are hymns to the winds, to the clouds, and to fire.—*Ralph Waldo Emerson in North American Review.*

MRS. CENTLIVRE'S "BUSYBODY."—"The Busybody" introduces us to a character almost as ancient as all comedy, viz., *Marplot*, whose peculiarities are embodied, in the title of the piece. It is his business to interfere in all other people's concerns, and, when they are proceeding merrily, to bring everything to disaster. Instead of there being nothing he touches that he does not adorn, there is nothing he touches that he does not bungle. He is the original prototype of *Paul Pry*. *Marplot*, though exceedingly silly and meddlesome, is a coward withal, and roars lustily whenever his skin is in danger, which is a chronic sort of predicament with him. He does not interfere out of absolute ill-nature, but he contrives on every occasion of his appearance to bring mischief and confusion in his train. To see business going forward and not be *au fait* in it he regards as the direst calamity that could overtake him; and in the pursuit of this knowledge he is kicked and cuffed about from pillar to post most unmercifully. The same character reappears in the succeeding play, "Marplot in Lisbon," but his nature is apparently immutable, as he does but transfer the kicks of London to Portugal. There is undoubted humor in these two comedies, and humor of a genial and healthful type. *Marplot's* ridiculous secret plottings and eaves-droppings are pursued in the second piece with all the ardor and assiduity which have on so many previous occasions endangered his life. He can no more change his nature than the Ethiopian can change his skin or the leopard his spots. As he himself is made to remark:

"The mind you know is never satisfied.
Were all the joys that Nature could bestow
Within my power to taste, I'd rather know
What every man endeavors still to hide;
And having that, would care for naught beside."
—*Temple Bar.*

THE BUILDING YACHTSMAN.—There is a variety of the clever yachtsman who may be designated for the sake of convenience the building yachtsman. He is wild for winning prizes, but distrusts the power of a merely good boat to carry them off. He likes to have what turfites call "a bit in hand," and to acquire this advantage expends an amount of ingenuity which would earn a handsome income if devoted to any other human pursuit. He is generally a Scotchman, who has in some way been connected with shipbuilding, and applies his knowledge to the measurement rules of yacht clubs. Like the man who meditates a great coup at Newmarket, he shapes his whole existence to the attainment of his end. By night and day he dreams of measurement rules and the possible means of circumventing them. Can he, by shifting perpendiculars, building outlandish sterns, and producing strange uncanny craft, hope to hoodwink measuring Secretaries and sailing committees? When at last he has hit upon a notion which promises to go clean through all known systems of tonnage measurement, like the proverbial coach-and-four through an act of Parliament, he hies him to a builder established in a remote spot, where the designs for the queer craft can be worked out free from observation or comment. At last the queer craft is entered for a number of races, and is variously measured by various authorities. The hopes of the proprietor are hardly realized. Having so built his ship that she could slip in among the 40-ton boats, he is a little dashed to find her variously assessed at 80, 100, and 120 tons. With a large tonnage allowance the Ameliar-anna may manage to win two or three races, but sailing committees are soon "down upon her," as the late Admiral Rous was upon a horse "running a bye," and measure her out of every race she starts for. Then the building yachtsman retires to a further consideration of measurement rules, sections, and models, and after long hatching produces another yachting conundrum.—*All the Year Round.*

THE SCIENTIFIC MOVEMENT IN LITERATURE.—Persons who are exclusively intellectual, and have no feeling for art, often seem to suppose that while science delights in what is clear and definite, poetry and art delight in what is vague and dim; that these things, so agreeable to a class of gentle lunatics, are a certain preserved extract of moonshine and mist; and it is somewhat ludicrous to take note of the generous and condescending admissions in favor of a refining influence of poetry which are ordinarily made by such hard-headed persons. "I do not know what poetical is; is it honest in deed and word? is it a true thing?" So *Audrey* questions, and *Touchstone* answers with a twinkle of pleasure, (being in luck to find such a chance of gracious fooling,) "No, truly, for the truest poetry is the most feigning." However this may be, whether we agree or not with Audrey or *Touchstone* that "all poetry is misrepresentation," it is certain that the greatest poets love comprehensiveness and definiteness in their conceptions. The measureless value set by every great artist upon execution favors this tendency. Intense vision renders precise and definite whatever is capable of becoming so, and leaves vague only that which is vague in its very nature. "The great and golden rule of art as well as of life," wrote William Blake, "is this—that the more distinct, sharp, and wiry the bounding line, the more perfect the work of art; and the less keen and sharp, the greater is the evidence of weak imitation, plagiarism, and bungling. Great inventors in all ages knew this. * * * Raphael and Michael Angelo and Albert Dürer are known by this, and this alone."—*The Contemporary Review.*

A RELIEF CAMP IN INDIA.—On an open plain somewhat cut up with ravines, which all led down to the bed of a river, were several rows of huts, roughly constructed of boughs of trees and grass; for the sake of order and cleanliness these huts were built in streets in contiguous order, with clear spaces in front and in rear. At one end stood the store for grain, protected from plunder by a strong barricade of wood, and guarded by policemen and chuprassies who on that occasion were equivalent to special constables. The entrance to this store was, through a barrier, carefully guarded, and the recipient of the dole was taken through the grain store to where the fire-wood was deposited. There he received his allotted quantity, and was then passed out at the other end, to make his own arrangements for cooking and eating. At first there was some difficulty in preventing the starving crowds falling on those who went in first and robbing them of the grain, which was immediately devoured raw. The offenders in this way were new-comers who were on the verge of starvation, and did not believe that, if they waited their turn, they, too, would obtain a supply of food. Gradually, however, the lesson was learned, and the camp at Murwarra, though the largest, and crowded with the worst sufferers, used to be the most orderly in the district. At the other end of the camp stood the hospitals, one for cholera patients, one for small-pox; for general ailments medicine was given out either at the local dispensary or by a peripatetic dispenser in the open air. About a quarter of a mile or more from the camp was the burial ground, which, alas! was very full before the famine ended. To this camp a native doctor was attached; and he used to do his best to attend to the sick in other places as well, but, scattered as the relief camps were over the country some miles apart, little could be done in the way of real medical attendance to all who required it. The number of medical men available was far too limited to admit of a doctor being attached to each camp. Even if such an arrangement had been feasible, it is doubtful whether the people would have appreciated the boon. They are quite unused to meet medical practitioners, or men who deserve the name, in the daily round of their lives; so that, in these sad emergencies, they neither expected nor cared particulary for any such luxury. Most villagers have a certain knowledge of the medical properties of herbs and barks, and in every village there is some wise man who is supposed to understand the art of charming away diseases—with these the people are quite satisfied. They can always fall back upon Police posts, which are supplied with simple medicines and directions for use. Perhaps the greatest difficulties we had to cope with were the carelessness of the people as regards infection, and their utter disregard of all proper sanitary arrangements. Nothing but constant supervision sufficed to keep the camps in anything like a wholesome condition, and to segregate small-pox patients from their relatives.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

THE MILL ON THE FLOSS—A CRITICISM.—The first two volumes have all the intensity and all the perfection of George Sand's best, work, tempered by all the simple purity and interfused with all the stainless pathos of Mrs. Gaskell's; they carry such affluent weight of thought, and shine with such warm radiance of humor as invigorates and illuminates the work of no other famous woman; they have the fiery clarity of crystal or of lightning; they go near to prove a higher claim and attest a clearer right on the part of their author than that of George Sand herself to the crowning crown of praise conferred on her by the hand of a woman even greater and more glorious than either in her sovereign gift of lyric genius, to the salutation given as by an angel indeed from heaven of "large-brained woman and large-hearted man." And the fuller and deeper tone of color combined with greater sharpness and precision of outline, may be allowed to excuse the apparent amount of obligation—though we may hardly see how this can be admitted to explain the remarkable reticence which reserves all acknowledgement and dissembles all consciousness of that sufficiently palpable and weighty and direct obligation—to Mrs. Gaskell's beautiful story of "The Moorland Cottage." * * * But what shall any one say of the upshot? If we are really to take it on trust to confront it as a contingent or conceivable possibility, resting our reluctant faith on the authority of so great a female writer, that a woman of Maggie Tulliver's kind can be moved to any sense but that of bitter disgust and sickening disdain by a thing—I will not write a man—of Stephen Guest's; if we are to accept as truth and fact, however astonishing and revolting, so shameful an avowal, so vile a revelation as this; in that ugly and lamentable case, our only remark, as our only comfort, must be that now at least the last word of realism has surely been spoken, the last abyss of cynicism has surely been sounded and laid bare. The three master cynics of French romance are eclipsed and distanced and extinguished, passed over and run down, and snuffed out on their own boards. To the rosy innocence of Lacios, to the cordial optimism of Stendhal, to the trustful tenderness of Mérimée, no such degradation of female character seems ever to have suggested itself as imaginable. *Iago* never flung out such an imputation on womanhood; Madame de Merteuil would never have believed it; For a higher view and a more cheerful aspect of the sex, we must turn back to these gentle teachers, these more flattering painters of our own; we must take up *La Double Méprise*, or *Le Rouge et le Noir*, or *Les Liaisons Dangereuses*. But I for one am not prepared or willing to embrace a belief so much too degrading and depressing for the conception of those pure and childlike souls. My faith will not digest at once the first two volumes and the third volume of *The Mill on the Floss;* my conscience or credulity has not gorge enough for such a gulp. * * * *Lady Percy* on the lap of *Falstaff*, bidding him patch up his old body for heaven; *Miranda* nestling in the arms of *Tullus;* Virgilia seeking consolation for her husband's exile in the rival devotion of Brutus and Socinius; *Desdemona* finding refuge from her troubles on the bosom of *Roderigo*—could no longer pretend to be the widow of *Hotspur*, the bride of Ferdinand, the wife of the noblest Roman, the fellow-martyr of the noble Moor. No higher tribute can be claimed, and no deeper condemnation can be incurred by perverse or intermittent genius than is conveyed or implied in such comparisons as these. The hideous transformation by which Maggie is debased—were it but for an hour—into the willing or yielding companion of Stephen's flight would probably and deservedly have been resented as a brutal and vulgar outrage on the part of a male novelist. But the man never lived, I do believe, who could have done such a thing as this; as the man, I should suppose, does not exist who could make the first time the acquaintance of Mr. Stephen Guest with no incipient sense of a twitching in his fingers and a tingling in his toes at the notion of any contact between Maggie Tulliver and a cur so far beneath the chance of promotion to the notice of his horsewhip or elevation to the level of his boot. Here, then, is the patent flaw, here too plainly is the flagrant blemish, which defaces and degrades the very crown and flower of George Eliot's wonderful and most noble work; no rent or splash on the raiment, no speck or scar on the skin of it, but a cancer in the very bosom, a gangrene in the very flesh. It is a radical and mortal plague-spot, corrosive and incurable; in the apt and accurate phrase of Rabelais, "au remmors sa solution of continuity." The book is not the same before it and after. No washing or trimming, no pruning or purging, could eradicate or efface it; it could only be removable by amputation and remediable by cautery. It is even a worse offense against ethics, a more grievous insult to the moral sentiment or sense, because more deliberate and elaborate, than the two actual and unpardonable sins of Shakespeare—the menace of unnatural marriage between *Oliver* and *Celia*, and again between *Isabella* and her "old fantastical duke of dark corners." Scandalous and injurious as these vile suggestions are, they are yet but as hasty blots dropped by an impatient hand, as crude excrescences which may be pared and leave no scar, as broken hints of a bad dream which the waking memory may be fain and able to forget, to shake off it and be clean again; "nothing so much out of *Rosalind's* way," nothing so much out of place in the forest of Arden, of *Claudio's* sister but as she first was enrolled among the votarists of St. Clare.—*A Note on Charlotte Brontë—Swinburne.*

DEBTS IN INDIA.—The Kowray family, patels of Parnez, were of high consideration in the country. Twelve years ago the head of the family borrowed 200 rupees. He repaid 336 rupees, was sued for the balance, 385 rupees, and the family estate, about 80 acres, sold, and he now works as a laborer. Balaji borrowed 8 rupees and repaid 15 rupees. The creditor obtained a decree for 60 rupees and sold in execution 12 bullocks and 80 acres of land, buying the property in himself. Shirpati borrowed a maund of grain (worth, at famine prices, 4 rupees) and returned it. Was dunned for interest and compelled to pass a bond for 15 rupees bearing interest. Again dunned, paid 10 rupees in cash, and gave a fresh bond for 25 rupees. Then labored for the creditor to the amount of 20 rupees, but was sued on the last bond, and his house and garden sold in execution for 6 rupees. Raoji 15 years ago borrowed 60 rupees. At different times has given to the saukar 90 rupees in cash, grain worth 225 rupees, four bullocks, one horse, and has mortgaged three fields with possession. A decree for 60 rupees has since been obtained, and is not yet satisfied, and the saukar holds other bonds not yet sued on. Eleven years ago Anandji gave a bond for 25 rupees for a balance of shop account, and has since had a few necessaries, but no cash. Has given the saukar one field, eight bullocks, and four cows. Has executed successive bonds for 50, 100, 200, 300, 350 rupees, and is now said to owe 500 rupees. Ramji went security for Luximon for 8 rupees, the price of clothes bought by the latter, who paid 3 rupees, and then left the village. The saukar, coming down on Ramji, he was obliged, three years ago, to execute a bond for 22 rupees. Last year he was sued on this, and a decree passed for 56 rupees, inclusive of costs and interest. To avoid execution, has paid 22 rupees in cash and given a new bond for 45 rupees. Jan, an old widow, borrowed 150 rupees many years ago for the wedding of a son since dead. Thirteen years ago, for this debt she executed a mortgage bond for 300 rupees, and gave possession of her land, about 40 acres, with a well. The saukar has had the entire produce of the land ever since, and will neither restore the land nor give an account. Twenty years ago Andu borrowed 17 rupees in cash and a maund of grain. Has paid at different times in liquidation 567 rupees, and has executed many bonds, two of which, for 875 rupees, are now outstanding. The inquiries of the Commission throw much light on the causes of this lamentable state of things. Foremost is the entire unscrupulousness of the money-lenders, acting on the necessities, ignorance, and timidity of the peasants. The instrument by which the former is brought to bear on the latter is the civil courts. The reason why the courts act as so efficient an instrument for this purpose appears to be three-fold. The procedure is such as to give the rich man every advantage over the poor one, the acute and unscrupulous over the ignorant, and to make it practically impossible for a peasant to contest successfully any claim that an unprincipled plaintiff may bring against him. The law gives the judgment creditor a lien, not only on the crop and personal property, but on the implements of trade of the debtor; not only on his implements, but on his land; not only on his land, but on his person and labor; never relaxes its hold till he has paid the uttermost farthing of a debt constantly multiplying itself; and thus makes it profitable to a lender to advance money on security apparently quite inadequate. Their training and the system they administer make the overworked Judges themselves apt to regard law rather than justice; to look to returns rather than to results; to postpone to correct technical procedure the investigation of truth.—*The Nineteenth Century.*

OLD ROMAN MINING LAWS—THE TRUCK SYSTEM.—An interesting Roman inscription lately discovered in Portugal does something toward making up for the rather unaccountable paucity of contributions from that country to Latin epigraphy. The inscription, which is on a bronze tablet, comes from the copper mines of Aljustrel, in the south of the Kingdom, which are now worked as they were by the Romans, and as it is believed they were in times still earlier. By the form of the letters it is assigned to about the Flavian period. What the inscription gives us is a loose page of the by-laws which regulated the concession to various contractors—we hesitate to say, or syndicates—of certain dues and privileges in the district attached to the mines. The contents imply reference to a community grouped around this special industry, and which could scarcely have been spread over a very wide area. Our notice must be correspondingly restricted; the terms of several of the clauses provoke discussions respecting Roman law and usage, imperial and provincial, on which archæologists must expatiate in free fields of their own elsewhere. The public dues of 1 per cent. upon sales by auction are let for a year to a contractor, who is assumed to have a partner and an agent; his interests are secured when either "shafts" or merchandise are sold by private agreement, after having been put up at auction without result. Another contract is opened for the fees of the public crier at sales of property in general, the contractor being allowed the right of subletting. Here we remark that in the enumeration of valuables, which finishes curtly with "slaves or anything else," while the sexes of mules and asses are expressed by the usual change of termination, horses are distinguished from mares by an entirely different word, (mulos, mulass; asinos, asinas; caballos, equas.) *Caballus*, that would scarcely be known to the purely classical reader but for a semi-sarcastic line of Horace, was destined to usurp the glory of being the name of the most beautiful of animals—as *cavallo, caballo, cheval*, &c.—in all the languages that affiliate on Latin. Let the philologists look to it; we have it notified here that the *lingua rustica* had already taken the direction which ominously precluded any confusion between *equus* and *aquis*—between the equitable and the equestrian. The contractor for the baths is to be allowed sufficient fuel to heat the hypocausts, and may sell the *recisamina*—a new word—that are useless for that purpose, but nothing more; and he must clean and grease all bronze fittings once a month, and return them in good condition at the end of the year—allowance made for fair wear and tear. The baths were to be open for women from daylight to the seventh hour, or midday, and thence from the eighth hour to the second of night; from 2 to 9 P. M. for men. The payment for women was an *as*, for men, perhaps because more numerous, half that sum. Soldiers, freedmen, and slaves connected with the works and children bathed free. The water is to be duly supplied to the edge of the bath in one case, in another to the height of the top frog—"*ad summam ranam*," apparently an aquatic ornament of the outflow. The privilege of barbering was also made contributory to the public revenue, which reached a harvest from the chins of the miners. Slaves might minister as barbers to their masters or to each other, but woe to the *circitor*, the tramp who used shears or razor without license!—for every such illicit service he paid double fine to the contractor, and to him forfeited the instruments of his misdeeds—his *ferramenta*. The restricted area to which these regulations applied is shown by the intimation that, though the contractor might have more skilled assistants than one, one might be sufficient (*unum plureve artifices idoneos recipito.*) We can only mention further the contract for the fulling of garments—*rudia vel recusata*. The last is one of several words which must be interpreted without help from dictionaries of any Latinity. *Lapides lavsior*, in another clause, can be translated "slate" by the present Portuguese vernacular, *pedras de lousa*. A clause is declaratory of the exemption of the profession of schoolmaster from public charge.—*The Athenæum.*

MRS. JORDAN.—When Mrs. Jordan came to London, tragedy, under Siddons, entirely monopolized the town, and on her off nights the actors performed to empty benches. But with the arrival of the new goddess all was changed, and the houses were as crowded to witness her performances as those of her tragic rival. In the line she chose for herself, however, she had no rival. High tragedy she left to Siddons; high comedy, for which she had not the polish and elegance of manners, to Miss Farren, the successor of Mrs. Abington; but the romps, the boys, "the breeches parts," and the youthful and tender heroines of serious plays, she entirely monopolized. In the last-named line, however, she was not always successful. Sheridan was greatly dissatisfied with her rendering of *Cora* in his "Pizarro," and her *Imogen* lacked power and dignity. In *Rosalind* she was greatly admired, but experts did not admire herself. "Mrs. Jordan," says John Taylor, in *Records of My Life*, "though so full of spirit and apparently of self-confidence, was by no means vain of her acting. I remember sitting with her one night in the green-room of Covent Garden Theatre when she was about to perform the part of *Rosalind* in 'As You Like It.' I happened to mention an actor who had recently appeared with wonderful success, and expressed my surprise at the public taste in this instance. 'Oh, Mr. Taylor, don't mention public taste,' said she; 'for if the public had any taste, how could they hear me in the part I play to-night, and which is far above my habits and pretensions?' Yet this was one of the characters in which she was so popular." Ere the end of the first season her salary, which had begun at £4, was tripled, with the addition of two benefits. Following the pernicious custom introduced by Mrs. Siddons, she now departed upon a provincial tour, and one of the first places she visited was Leeds. Not a twelvemonth had passed since she had played there at her guinea and a half a week and taken a benefit to empty benches. Her terms were now half the receipts of the house, after £15 had been deducted for expenses, and the houses were crowded to the ceiling.—*Temple Bar.*

LITERARY WOMEN.—Miss Jane Austen, died 1816, aged 42; Mrs. Radcliffe, 1823, aged 59; Miss Mitford, 1855, aged 69; Mrs. Trimmer, 1810, aged 69; Miss Jane Porter, 1850, aged 74; Mrs. Elizabeth Montagu, 1800, aged 80; Mrs. Piozzi, 1821, aged 81; Mrs. Barbauld, 1822, aged 82; Miss Edgeworth, 1849, aged 82; Lady Morgan, 1859, aged 82; Madam d'Arblay, 1840, aged 88; Miss Hannah More, 1833, aged 88; Mrs. Marcet, 1859, aged 89; Miss Joanna Baillie, 1851, aged 89; Miss Berry, 1852, aged 90; Mrs. Somerville, 1872, aged 92; Miss Harriet Lee, 1851, aged 95; Miss Caroline Herschel, 1848, 98; Lady Smith, 1877, aged 103—giving for the 19 literary ladies an average age of 81. Now it is quite true, of course, that the first and shortest-lived of all these was in genius worth all the others put together. We have no sort of doubt that Miss Austen's novels will continue to be read as long as the English language endures, and we have a good deal of doubt about all the others, even Miss Edgeworth, who probably comes next upon the list, though far away below Miss Austen. Yet no one would really suppose that there was anything in the genius of Miss Austen at all of a kind to shorten her life. There was no vestige of excitability or restlessness either in her works or in her life as it has been narrated for us. On the contrary, that misguided section of the literary world—and it is not quite a minute one—which rejects Miss Austen, and will not recognise her genius, complains of her excessive realism, of the minuteness of her studies and the dullness of the resulting fictions. That is bad criticism, no doubt, but at least it bears witness to the perfect tranquillity and composure of Miss Austen's genius, and is pretty adequate proof that her relatively early death was in no way due to to the wear and tear which genius is sometimes supposed to make in the constitution. Of those who remain, much the most eminent in the world of literature proper—Miss Edgeworth and Mrs. Barbauld—reached the great age of 82; while Miss Joanna Baillie, who had once a very high reputation as a poet, attained the age of 89; and the two whose tastes and talents led them into scientific research, Mrs. Somerville and Miss Caroline Herschel, reached the ages of 92 and 98 respectively. It is hardly possible to conceive clearer evidence that the culture of the intellect, if it has any effect on the age attained at all—which, of course, in a large average of cases it must have, since it alters the tastes and occupations, and must more or less affect the activity of the brain—has the effect of lengthening life rather than shortening it. It is curious and perhaps significant that of those in this list who displayed the keenest knowledge of character, Miss Austen, Miss Jane Porter, Miss Edgeworth, and Miss Joanna Baillie, not one was married; and that Miss Burney, who became Madame d'Arblay, is the only exception, for of course, Mrs. Radcliffe cannot be said to have shown any knowledge of character at all. And doubtless the kind of insight which makes novelists is not unlikely to make women somewhat fastidious, and perhaps a little formidable. We know how formidable Miss Brontë seemed to the young curates whom she sketched so cleverly and satirically, and that though she was eventually married, it was to one who set little store by that kind of talent, and perhaps hardly felt its power.—*The Spectator.*

STAFFA.

God hath his temples by no human hand
Hewn in the ageless rocks. And there his voice
Is heard in tempest, as the rushing noise
Of many waters: there great columns stand
Fluted, in order, like the wave-worked sand.
On Eastern shores, where strangest forms rejoice
In rarest hues of beauty. Ours no choice
But bend in worship, reverently, till land
And sea seem mingled in one element,
Inspiring rarer beatings of the heart.
Such art thou, Staffa! where we look on Art
Unconscious Nature, by its issues lent.
Great awe creeps o'er us while we list the sway
Of Ocean waters as they bar the way.
—*Good Words.*

RAILROAD SCENE IN HOLLAND.—To our left are flat downs, barren and patchy; to our right, the country really undulating into slopes, perfectly clothed in rich gorse and heather. Far as the eye can reach all is green, purple, and golden. In the distance one solitary white house meets the eye, undisputed monarch of all it surveys. Here and there sheep browse upon the heathery plain. One wonders whether at sundown these sheep find their way by instinct to their own pens, or are allowed to rove about on the moors at will—like those sheep in the biped world who are not considered white. The gorse, standing out in so rich a contrast with the green and the purple, occasionally rises to the dignity of immense bushes. Upon a long stretch of flat plain, across there, some cavalry from Amersfoort are exercising. All this passes, and we come to thick plantations of oak trees, firs, and stiff, gloomy-looking pines. The train stops at Amersfoort. A quaint and curious old place, as a fellow-traveler observes. Certainly the wonderful old tower, with its crown-shaped summit, is in itself a promise of many good things that might be disclosed if the intervening trees were only cut down. One longs to get out and make more intimate acquaintance with this venerable edifice: grave and ancient save in its crown-summit and gilded weather-cock. The latter points, alas, to south-west, and foretells rain. The clouds, indeed, are gathering depth and approaching the earth. Our 20 minutes' halt has changed the bright sunshine into gloom. So, projections from that tower, which look like gargoyles, but we fancy are not, appear to be sending forth a doom upon the world. Off we go again. Towns flit down, a small flock of people, who have just left the train, are wending their way, including three priests with long robes and Gamp-like umbrellas and tall black hats. Another halt before we have got many yards, to take up a late passenger running round the corner in breathless excitement. They are not particular about here, and obligingly wait five minutes on occasion for an approaching individual; or when they have started will put back again to admit him. We have halted in front of a garden of sunflowers, their faces turned southward and upward, announcing as plainly as a dial that the day has passed its meridian. Off again, this time with a fair start, and the tower looms out grandly in the distance. The surrounding country changes aspect and is broken up into fields and hedges, while sheaves of grain give promise that presently the plow will briskly do work here. The country is soon cut up into immense plantations of oak trees, which again yield to pastures and the inevitable black-and-white cows. Now fields of cabbages, orchards with fruit-laden trees, a tower cleaving the gray sky, a few straggling cottages with their red-tiled roofs, and the train stops at Nykerk. It runs beyond the station, and a buxom young lady, with a bandbox and flowing robes and bewitching dimples, is lifted down quite a precipitous height, amid much laughter and blushing, by the guard and stationmaster, the latter resplendent in a red cap and a gold band. But, like the day, he has passed his meridian, while the guard is young, active, and well shaped; and somehow the buxom young lady contrives to catch her foot in that troublesome dress of hers, and would fall heavily to the ground but that she falls far more lightly and gracefully into the arms of the least reluctant guard in the world. She blushes still more vividly and makes a host of apologies, but the guard, whose face reflects her own rosy hue, is evidently wondering how he can manage to ask her to repeat the performance. While he is yet remaining the young lady disappears with her dimples, and blushes, and bandbox—and the train moves on. A few minutes of rapid movement, and an old woman comes out of a signal-box, with a long stick or flag, to indicate that the line is clear. She is a quaint, picturesque object, with her short blue petticoats, her red kerchief crossed over the shoulders, and her low mushroon hat. Picturesque, to the unfamiliar traveler's eye, at any rate. To the guard, who is leaning out of his window, thinking of the delicious armful of maidenly beauty in all her Spring freshness, to which he has just been treated, the old woman probably suggests no other idea than that of parchment, or a mummy, with corresponding emotions. Only another proof that time waits for no man. That old woman has had her day; and in that day those still pleasant and well-cut though withered features awoke sensations in some fair youth's breast as glowing as any inspired by our vanished heroine.—*The Argosy.*

THE DISCOVERY OF BOTTLED BEER.—The virtues of bottled beer were discovered by good Alexander Nowell, Dean of St. Paul's. In the reign of Queen Mary he was Master of Westminster School, and one day, when he was amusing himself with his rod, (not his birch, but his fishing-rod,) he received intelligence that Bonner had designs against him. Being by no means desirous of becoming a light in the literal sense of the word, he determined upon immediate flight; and having little time, and probably less appetite, he left his basket of prog, which he had provided for the day, under the bank, in a place where he had concealed it. Fortune favored the future Dean, who found a London merchant willing and ready to convey him across the seas. Returning in happier days, upon the accession of Elizabeth, he thought of revisiting the scene of his alarm, and there he discovered his basket, where he had left it, and in it his bottle of beer, or rather, as Fuller tells us, "no bottle, but a gun, such was the sound at the opening thereof."—*London Society.*

WHERE THE GREATEST OF THE JOHN SMITHS IS BURIED.—Opposite Newgate is St. Sepulchre's Church, of which John Rogers, the Smithfield martyr, was Vicar, chiefly modern, but with a remarkable porch which has a beautiful fan-tracery roof. Many are the Americans who visit the interior to see a gray gravestone "in the church choir, on the south side thereof," with an almost obliterated epitaph which began—

"Here lies one conquer'd that hath conquer'd kings!"

for it covers the remains of Capt. John Smith, (1579–1631,) "sometime Governor of Virginia and Admirall of New-England," and author of many works upon the history of Virginia. The three Turks' heads which are still visible on his shield of arms were granted by Sigismund, Duke of Transylvania, in honor of Smith's having, in three single combats, overcome three Turks and cut off their heads in the wars of Hungary in 1602.—*Good Words.*

EVERY-DAY ENGLISH.

PRONOUNS.

BY RICHARD GRANT WHITE.

I must say something briefly about the words that the grammarians call pronouns. They have had this name ever since the first existing systematic treatise on grammar was written by Dionysius Thrax, which is more than fifteen hundred years ago. This name, meaning for a noun, would seem to justify the definition given by Lindley Murray, and by most other grammarians—"a pronoun is a word used instead of a noun to avoid a too frequent repetition of the same word." The examples usually given, which are of this sort, "John is a good boy; he learns his task," do, indeed, support the definition. For in such cases the pronoun is used instead of the noun, and does enable us to avoid a monotonous iteration. But this definition takes the most narrow and limited view possible of the subject. It is most remarkable for what it omits. We get a glimpse at what it does omit even in Lindley Murray. At the foot of the page, in very small type, is a note setting forth that a pronoun "may also represent an adjective, or a sentence, or a part of a sentence, or sometimes even a series of propositions. The following examples are given: "They supposed him to be innocent, *which* he certainly was." "His friend bore the abuse very patiently, *which* served to increase his rudeness; *it* produced at length contempt and anger." In the first of these, the pronoun is used instead of the adjective innocent. In the second, the first pronoun "which" does not refer even to a foregoing sentence or phrase, but to a supposed phrase, *i. e.*, "his bearing the abuse patiently;" and the second "it" represents the supposed phrase, "the increase in his rudeness." Here we have at

FRENCH POLITICAL NOTES.

THE APPROACHING ELECTIONS.

UNACCUSTOMED LIBERTIES—GREVY AS THE SUCCESSOR OF THIERS—HIS ELECTION LIKELY — THE LATE EX-PRESIDENT'S MANIFESTO—MME. THIERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 28, 1877.

The electoral period has now fully opened, and the French, nominally at least, are in the enjoyment of unaccustomed liberties. They are accorded the right of reunion, of holding political caucuses as we should say, and of publishing things in their party organs that would not be tolerated in normal times. But great care has to be taken even in the exercise of these liberties, for in the discussion of political questions it is not always easy to say at what point the line must be drawn, or how far one can oppose the official candidates without committing the grave offense of attacking the Government or the Executive. It requires a great deal of journalistic tact to steer clear of all the dangers mentioned in the Code. But it cannot be denied that more latitude is accorded during the 20 days which are characterized here as the electoral period, and many an article will pass with impunity during the coming week that would have been prosecuted in other times. I said that the electoral period extended over 20 days, but there is a small restriction to be noted. In the matter of colportage bill-posting and public gatherings only 15 days are allowed, for no reunions are permitted during the five days which precede the day of polling. But up to the last the journals can speak out as boldly as they please, and a candidate may publish things in his party organ that he could not say in a public speech. Thus far we have had only a limited number of prosecutions, and those have been similar to the case of M. De Talleyrand-Perigord—that is, suits brought by one candidate against another. The Government has not yet decided to prosecute on its own account. But generally speaking, this campaign is less noisy than those which have preceded it, the Republicans showing an amount of moderation that was unexpected, and which will not fail to turn to their advantage if continued. During the past few days caucus meetings have been held in all the arrondissements of Paris, but up to this time there has been no trouble. A Commissary of Police is always present, and he has authority to put out the lights whenever he sees fit. In one instance only have we had an exciting scene, and that was when a speaker was called to order for certain vivacities of expression concerning one of the preceding Governments of France. Order was soon restored, however, and the meeting continued up to a late hour without any further trouble. In other localities things have been extremely calm, but doubtless the political discussions of the clubs will grow more and more heated as the electoral season advances.

M. Grévy, so often elected the presiding officer of the Chamber, has accepted the succession of M. Thiers, and is now recognized as the leader of the Republican Party. Gambetta, I must remark, to avoid confusion, is the leader of the Republican Left, which is composed of several factions; but a certain number of men who belong to the Left Centre, who were formerly Orleanists, but who admit the Republic upon the theory of M. Thiers that it is the only Government possible, would never consent to serve under M. Gambetta. Hence, all the factions have been united, or were united by M. Thiers under the name of the Republican Party, and the leadership was offered to M. Grévy. He has accepted it and also the succession of M. Thiers as a candidate in the Ninth Arrondissement of Paris. This is my quarter of the city, and the electors are nearly all known to me by name or by sight; many of them are near neighbors. I am tolerably familiar, therefore, with the feelings of the citizens of this section of the city. In my own quarter the people are chiefly Bonapartists, though all the small shop-keepers, the wine dealers, restaurateurs, and barbers are all Radicals. The candidate opposed to M. Grévy is M. Daguin, late President of the Tribunal of Commerce, who ran against M. Thiers in the last elections. Although defeated, M. Daguin had a very respectable number of votes, even against so eminent a man as M. Thiers, and hence his friends feel great confidence in his success against M. Grévy. I have my doubts. M. Daguin is one of the best men in the world, but he has made a great many enemies in his business. He is a wholesale dealer in salt, and has something like a monopoly. At any rate, he controls the market to a certain extent, and can always send salt up a few sous the hundred weight when it suits him to do so. This has given his enemies a hold upon him, and the people are told that he is alone responsible for the high price of salt. Yesterday I said to an ice-cream dealer: "Well, you are going to vote for M. Daguin, of course." He replied in the most emphatic way that, although a Conservative, he would never vote for a man who had made him pay so great a profit on salt, and he went on to prove the sums he had paid to M. Daguin. These things tell here, and I have very little reason to suppose that M. Daguin will obtain a majority, or even a plurality, of the votes in our arondissement.

There is no sort of question about the effect produced by the manifesto of M. Thiers, though it is more appreciated abroad than in France. The German journals speak of it in the highest terms. Their correspondents telegraph that the effect upon the French populace has been very great, particularly upon the minds of the timid and hesitating, who saw in the proclamation of the Marshal an act of rigor and of authority. This class of persons changed suddenly when the manifesto of M. Thiers was published, and the burden of their talk now is that France must put an end to the reign of clericalism and to the Papal influence which weighs upon every act of the French Government. A curious fact has just come out respecting this document. The Minister of the Interior, with the advice of his colleagues, intended to seize all the papers that published it, on the ground that it was apocryphal and made up by the leading Republicans for political effect. At the last moment, when the order had been signed, some employe remarked that this was a grave step to take since the genuineness of the paper was openly certified to by M. Mignet, a member of the Institute, and a very eminent man. M. Mignet was consulted, and gave his word that the document was perfectly authentic, and Mme. Thiers did the same thing. She added that the manuscript was in her possession, and could be brought forward in proof in case her word was not sufficient. There was no other ground for seizure except that it contained attacks upon the Government, but as it did not appear until the electoral period had opened, the authorities thought best to leave it alone, since its seizure would have been regarded as an act of arbitrary interference and an attempt at persecution.

While speaking of Mme. Thiers, I may say that she is a stout matron, who shows few signs of age, fat, rather jolly looking, motherly in the extreme, and still a fine-looking woman. That she has a will of her own is evident at a glance. When young she was quite a belle, and when studying her face yesterday I could easily fancy what she must have been during the reign of the Citizen King. She was a young and very rich widow when she married M. Thiers, and the fortune has so prospered since that it amounts to between 30,000,000 and 40,000,000 francs, according to popular report, though real estate is always valued at more than it will really bring. A very large price is generally set upon such property as the Hotel Splendide, Place de l'Opera, but if it had to be sold it might bring only half the estimated value. But the Thiers family have been both economical and fortunate. I may add that they have always been extremely close, to use a common expression, giving little in charity, and spending little except where there was a definite object to be gained. Yet, when M. Thiers was a Minister of State, and had money placed at his disposal as *frais de representation*, he gave magnificent entertainments. In her "Parisian Letters," Mme. de Girardin, (the Vicomte de Launay,) has a great deal to say about them, and she not only praises Mme. Thiers for her grace, beauty, and varied charms, but for the richness of her costumes. She made a grand impression upon all her guests on account of the profusion of lace, which made the little woman look as if enveloped in a cloud. The Princes of the House of Orleans were always present, and dancing of the gayest sort went on until morning. At one of these fêtes a young man, who had been dancing all the evening, rushed out of the saloon, seized his hat, and started down the steps in great haste. He ran against a servant who was bringing in a quantity of ices from the Café Foy. Servant, waiter, glasses, and ices all fell to the bottom together, and the young man turned round in astonishment to stare at the ruin he had caused.

"There's at least 50 francs' worth gone," said the waiter with a melancholy gase.

"At least," said the dancer.

"It is hard on a poor fellow like me," continued the servant, "for I can never make any one believe that the accident was not due to my own carelessness. They will accuse me."

"I would pay you cheerfully if I had any money."

"What! A gentleman like you with no money?"

"I have some at home," said the young man, and he insisted upon this as he saw the look of incredulity upon the face of the waiter. "You will see if I have not. Just wait until to-morrow."

The waiter was not at all sure of seeing the young man again, but he could not help himself. The next morning a lackey in livery called at the Café Foy and asked for the waiter who had had the accident at the reception of Mme. Thiers. When he came forward, the *valet de pied* said: "My master, the Duc d'Orleans, is very sorry for the trouble he gave you, and begs you to accept this bank note for 500 francs."

FAILURES FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

A MORE ENCOURAGING EXHIBIT THAN PRECEDING ONES—SIGNS THAT BOTTOM HAS BEEN REACHED.

Dun, Barlow & Co.'s circular, showing the number of failures in the United States and Canada, for the first three quarters of the present year, indicates that the worst effect of the depression of business consequent on the panic have passed. The circular shows that the failures in the third quarter of the present year are less both in number and amount than for either of the two preceding quarters, and that they are also less in a very marked amount than for the corresponding quarter of last year. In the first quarter of the present year the failures in the United States were 2,869; the liabilities, $54,538,074; in Canada for the same period, 572; and the liabilities, $7,576,511. In the second quarter, United States, 1,880 failures; liabilities, $45,068,097; Canada, 650 failures, and liabilities, $7,575,326. For the third quarter the figures are as follows: United States, failures, 1,816; liabilities, $42,346,085. Canada, failures, 424; liabilities, $5,753,139. The average liabilities of the failures which occurred in the first nine months of 1875, 1876, and 1877, were as follows: For 1875, $24,591; for 1876, $22,166; for 1877, $21,622. The failures for the same period of last year, are shown in detail by the following table:

States and Territories.	Total for 9 Mo's. 77. Failures.	Liabilities.	Total for 9 Mo's, '76. Failures.	Liabilities.
Alabama	35	$563,031	40	$490,827
Arizona	2	41,000		
Arkansas	17	214,275	24	203,649
California	204	2,224,151	128	1,295,598
City of S. Fran	104	6,231,653	51	1,141,666
Colorado	36	554,560	34	326,241
Connecticut	223	4,829,365	156	3,291,277
Dakota	6	26,300	9	79,400
Delaware	9	169,500	17	201,600
Dist. of Colia	33	930,600	17	80,977
Florida	9	125,000	14	121,000
Georgia	70	813,000	133	2,955,145
Idaho	3	44,500	1	3,500
Illinois	373	7,088,300	345	5,307,410
City of Chi'go	157	8,586,200	108	7,514,800
Indiana	143	1,148,171	284	3,235,521
Iowa	267	2,127,900	385	3,277,980
Kansas	36	230,969	41	372,400
Kentucky	164	5,200,900	178	5,261,172
Louisiana	33	444,518	61	1,148,993
Maine	97	1,071,400	113	1,511,225
Maryland	96	2,980,234	102	1,449,637
Massachu'ts	371	5,338,908	358	11 628,084
City of Boston	97	3,561,200	222	8,955,160
Michigan	257	6,369,641	442	7,927,399
Minnesota	101	1,193,250	97	1,267,989
Mississippi	62	645,589	64	612,833
Missouri	59	596,692	71	1,062,700
City of St. Louis	94	5,833,550	64	2,063,057
Montana			3	75,000
Nebraska	33	258,800	36	88,100
Nevada	50	570,736	16	105,400
New-Hampsh're	50	408,652	92	463,555
New-Jersey	136	2,846,424	122	1,642,692
New-York	801	12,989,932	763	16,388,295
City of N. Y	599	24,052,450	645	26,921,600
N. Carolina	70	439,569	102	772,885
Ohio	276	4,471,085	284	4,442,894
City of Cinc'ti	79	2,185,174	67	2,039,930
Oregon	22	234,704	28	290,716
Pennsylvania	430	8,663,439	403	8,319,611
City of Phil'a	119	3,046,796	109	3,450,995
Rhode Island	84	3,416,087	115	5,759,634
S. Carolina	57	963,061	76	1,307,996
Tennessee	67	735,319	130	1,755,976
Texas	90	1,139,329	125	1,246,182
Utah	5	41,500	1	6,000
Vermont	66	472,463	61	1,030,630
Va and W. Va.	117	1,000,305	140	2,993,842
Wash. Terty	7	207,800	5	202,664
Wisconsin	114	1,846,388	169	3,604,344
Wyoming	2	5,500	10	140,900
Total	6,565	$141,952,256	7,050	$156,272,800
Dom. of Can'a.	1,646	$20,904,976	1,256	$17,786,150

QUEER FAMILY DIVERSIONS.

The Cincinnate *Gazette* of Friday describes as follows the unhappy results of an industrious but quick-tempered father to arouse his indolent and quick-tempered sons from slumber: "On Horse Branch Creek, in Kenton County, Ky., near Latonia Springs, lives a family named Service, consisting of Perry, the father, his wife, and five good-for-nothing sons, Abraham, aged 24 years; Martin, 22; James, 20; William Henry, 15, and Jacob, 13. These sons live off the earnings of their father, and refuse to do anything for themselves. Service, Sr., had a contract with Mr. J. R. Dodge, a neighbor, to move a house. He was ready to proceed day before yesterday, but one of his sons would not get up, preferring to sleep a while longer. The job was put off until the next day, but again the boys were not ready to start when morning appeared, and announced their intention of sleeping until it pleased them to rise. The father, enraged, took a pickaxe, and, climbing upon the roof, began to tear the shingles off. The boys gathered up weapons, and the old man, alarmed by a warning cry from his wife, sprang from the roof and made for the woods. He soon felt the stinging sensation of a load of shot in his back and head, fired from the shot-gun in the hands of his son James. William Henry followed with a shot from a pistol, but missed. The father kept on without stopping until he reached the city, when he went to Dr. Kearns' office and had the shot picked out. Then he swore out a warrant for the arrest of his sons, and they were brought into town yesterday afternoon. Esquires Tebbs and Francis committed them to jail without bail to await their examination this morning on the charge of shooting with intent to kill. Service, Sr., is a man of 55 years."

A NEWSBOY TO BE RIGHTED AT LAST.

The Titusville (Penn.) *Herald* of the 12th inst. contains the following statement: "L. J. Smith, a news agent on the Pittsburg, Titusville, and Buffalo Road, in the employ of Riley & Sargeant, is likely soon to come into a handsome fortune, from which he has never been able to realize any benefit, on account of the duplicity and injudicious investment of his guardian, W. H. Richardson, of Richmond, Va. W. J. Smith, father of the boy, was a prosperous merchant tailor in Richmond, and died in 1857, leaving his family in comfortable circumstances. He carried a life policy in a New-York insurance company for $22,000 in gold, or its equivalent, which was paid over to the administrator and guardian mentioned above. The money was invested in Confederate bonds, which had no par value after Lee's surrender. The widow was unable to make a settlement with Richardson and was compelled to sacrifice the homestead, and came North with her boy to reside. After the war Mrs. Smith brought suit for the recovery of her fortune, but the case was subjected to law's tortuous delays, and death overtook her before it was decided. Her counsel has reopened the litigation in the name of the son and heir, and has written him that the case will soon be concluded, and that, too, in his favor. The plaintiff is a wealthy man, and will be able to pay not only the original principal but also accumulated interest of 20 years. Young Smith has earned his own living since his mother died, has knocked around the country a good deal, and has learned the uses of adversity. The intelligence that he is soon to enjoy his patrimony, so long and unjustly withheld, has not turned his head in the least."

A CHILD FALLS 50 FEET WITHOUT INJURY.

The St. Louis *Republican* of the 10th inst. says: "A most remarkable accident occurred yesterday afternoon at the Whittier building, corner of Ashley-street and Broadway. About 3:30 o'clock a child named Ella Peak, less than 2 years of age, whose parents occupy room No. 50, climbed the railing of the fourth-story porch while no one was near enough to stop her, and after a moment fell over the railing headlong to the ground. Several persons saw the child as it shot downward through 50 feet of space to the alley pavement, and with one accord they rushed to the spot, expecting to find it crushed and mangled by the terrible fall. Their surprise can be well imagined when it is stated that the little one was found not only to have sustained no broken bones, but to have retained its consciousness. While all wondered, it was carried into the house and divested of its clothing, the utmost care being observed to avoid injuring it. Meanwhile, Dr. Nidelet had been summoned, and on arriving made a careful examination of the little patient. The closest scrutiny, however, failed to bring to light any injury of a serious nature, and before the doctor was out of the house the child was eating an apple, and indicated an intention to return to play at the earliest opportunity. It is supposed the child's clothing must have acted as a parachute to break a portion of the force of the fall."

PROVING A LOST WILL.

A CASE IN CONNECTICUT COURTS.

AN EFFORT TO PROVE THE CONTENTS OF A PRIEST'S WILL—THE CATHOLIC CHURCH FIGHTING FOR ITS LEGACIES—WITNESSES RECITING THE FULL TEXT FROM HEARING IT READ ONCE—THE SCRIVENER'S CONFIDENCE IN THE POSTMISTRESS—$40,000 INVOLVED.

From our Own Correspondent.

HADDAM, Conn., Friday, Oct. 12, 1877.

One of the most remarkable of will cases has been on trial during the past 10 days in this quaint old hamlet, terminating in a disagreement by the jury. The interest aroused in the development of the facts was such that for several days, toward the close of the trial, the court was attended by large numbers of ladies—a novelty for this town, whose Puritanism knew not even the shriek of a railroad whistle until a few years ago. The facts embraced in the trial were developed at a place called Portland, 10 miles distant, the locality of the famous Portland brown-stone quarries. Rev. William E. Duffy was, for nearly 10 years prior to his death, which occurred on the 30th of August, 1876, the priest of the Roman Catholic Parish of Portland. On the 10th day of January, 1874, over a year and a half prior to his death, he was taken suddenly ill, and expressing the belief that he was about to die, sent for a young scrivener and attorney named McQuillin, to draw his will. McQuillin complied at once, and drew a will embodying the usual preamble and 12 special bequests. The dying priest's household at the time consisted of his housekeeper, a buxom young Irish woman, named Nora Welsh, and his nephew, Johnny Duffy, a boy about 11 years of age. The will appears to have been read by McQuillin in the presence of Norah and Johnny at the request of the testator, and afterward duly executed in the presence of three neighbors who were called in as subscribing witnesses. Father Duffy, as he was reverentially called, had four brothers—John, Peter, James, and Thomas—and a widowed sister, Mary Smith, all residing in New-York and vicinity, none of whom are in the possession of any large means, and a widowed sister named Canavan, still in Ireland. Four nieces of Father Duffy, daughters of his sister in Ireland, are in this country, and all of these are married, two living in New-York and two in Hartford. Father Duffy came to the United States in 1851, and up to the time of his death had accumulated a fortune estimated at $40,000 to $50,000. In his will, it is claimed, he specially bequeathed to McQuillin, in trust, $6,000 for "the education of young priests" at St. Sulpice Seminary, Baltimore, Md.; $1,000 to the Catholic Orphan Asylums at Hartford and New-Haven; and "$500 to the best priest in the diocese, to be designated by Bishop McFarland or his successor," for masses for the repose of the testator's soul; to his niece, Catharine Mallon, his policy of life insurance, $5,000; to his niece, Mrs. Tuite, $1,000; to his brothers John and Peter, each $1,000; to his sister Mary, $500; to his nephew, Johnny, his horse, wagon, sleigh, and the appurtenances thereto belonging, and $500; to his housekeeper, Norah, all his household furniture, and $300, and to McQuillin, $300, naming him also as Executor. The will being executed he told McQuillin to take it and preserve it. The priest did not succumb, however, to his disease at that time, and little was thought or said of the will until August of last year, when Father Duffy died, after about three days' illness. McQuillin was at the Centennial, in Philadelphia, at the time. Among those who were at his bedside were Rev. Father O'Keefe, parish priest of Middletown, on the opposite bank of the Connecticut River; the nephew, the housekeeper, and three or four neighbors who alternately relieved each other in tending the sick man for a few days previous to his death. To these he is said to have complained, during his illness, of the absence of McQuillin, saying that he desired to "make some changes in his will, but that he could not do so, as McQuillin had the will. He appears also to have erroneously believed that he could not make a codicil without having the will also before him. The changes he is claimed to have expressed a desire to make were to give Norah a larger sum of money instead of the furniture, to revoke absolutely the bequest to Mrs. Mallon, and one or two other small bequests. There was no residuary clause to the will, and the undisturbed remainder would of course go equally to the next of kin, among whom were the brothers James and Thomas, and the sister in Ireland. As soon as dead Father O'Keefe took possession of the dead priest's private papers, books of record, and money in cash. There is also evidence to show that some search was made for the will in his library, desks, and portfolios, though why, when he had so recently said that McQuillan had it, needs explanation. McQuillin returned to Portland the day after the funeral, and he, with Father O'Keefe, some of the nieces, and other parties, searched the house thoroughly, but found no will. McQuillin also searched his office throughout, especially the pigeon-hole and drawer in which he had at various times lain, but without avail. About a month later McQuillin applied to the court, as a creditor, for letters of administration on the estate, and about the same time also took steps before the Court of Probate to prove the lost will. For this purpose he drew, as he testifies, from memory, a substantial copy of the lost will, which he swears positively embodied every provision of the instrument as above summarized. This copy was offered for probate before Judge Sage, at Portland, last Fall, McQuillin being the figure-head in the matter, while the Roman Catholic Bishop, Galberry, of Hartford, and Father O'Keefe in the background, acting in the interests of the Church for the aggregate bequests of $7,500, were the moving powers. James and Thomas Duffy as next of kin, joined by John Duffy, Peter Duffy, and Mary Smith, at once filed exceptions through their counsel, Judge William H. Kelly, of New-York City, and the contest of probate was opened, and the issue was tried last Winter before the Court of Probate at Portland.

The witnesses for the proponents were McQuillin, Father O'Keefe, Johnny Duffy, Norah Welsh, and the subscribing witnesses, all of whom appear to be intensely earnest in the struggle to sustain the Church. A remarkable feature of the case was that Norah and the boy Johnny should be able to recite from memory on the witness stand the 12 provisions of the will, notwithstanding they had heard it read in full but once, and had a few minutes later heard portions of it as they passed in and out of the room while it was being read to the subscribing witnesses; and further, that in the many times which had elapsed since they heard it they had not conversed with any one concerning it, nor had their memories been otherwise refreshed. McQuillin, who is, of course, the chief witness in the case, testified that on a certain morning in June, 1876, he handed to Father Duffy a large number of papers concerning his property, which pertained to transactions made for him by McQuillin as his attorney, Father Duffy being at the time seated in his buggy at McQuillin's office door, on his way to the Hartford races. This was of course developed on cross-examination. He took these papers from the pigeon-hole in which he kept Father Duffy's papers, in an open case, and gave them to him to terminate his business relations with Father Duffy, as there had been some ill-feeling between them for some months, and he "intended to have nothing more to do with him." Here, however, McQuillin claims to remember, though he took no notice of it at the time, that among these papers there was no envelope, and that the will could not have been among the papers so surrendered, because he had, nearly a year before, put it in an envelope, indorsed it "Last will and testament of William E. Duffy," and put it in the pigeon-hole. And it is upon this rather tender thread of afterthought, which may or may not be one of more or less self-interest, that the case mainly rests. If he did on that occasion surrender the will, with the 15 or 16 other papers and documents, no one of which he especially remembers, the will is thus traced into the hands of the testator, and not being otherwhere accounted for, and not being found after the death of the testator, the presumption of law is that it was destroyed and revoked by the testator himself. McQuillin was to some extent sustained in this by the boy Johnny, who was in the buggy with Father Duffy, and by Norah, to whom, on his return at night from the races, Father Duffy casually handed these papers, telling her to put them in or on his desk. Norah and Johnny, thus seeing the papers momentarily and in a mass, swear that none of the papers were inclosed in an envelope, but that all were folded as law papers usually are folded. The witnesses were so skillfully cross-examined by Judge Kelly, assisted by A. B. Calef, of Middletown, that the whole value of their evidence was severely shaken, and the case was submitted without any proof by the contestants being offered. After a long consideration, Judge Sage decided against the validity of the will, holding that William E. Duffy died intestate. From this decision McQuillin, in the interest of the church undoubtedly, took an appeal, and this appeal has occupied the time of the Middlesex County Court in Haddam for nearly two trial weeks. It was tried before Chief-Justice Park, of the Supreme Court, and a jury, Hon. Thomas McManus, of Hartford, and Hon. Daniel Chadwick, of Lyme, appearing for the appellants, and Judge Kelly and Messrs. Samuel L. Warner and A. B. Calef, of Middletown, for the appellees. All of the testimony tending to establish the above facts was taken anew, and one very important new witness, Mrs. Regina Dickinson, was brought forward for the appellants, in addition to which the memory of some of their witnesses had enlarged in a surprising manner. For example, Mrs. Mary Edwards, Postmistress and telegraph operator at Portland, and to whom McQuillin confidingly read the whole of the will in his office on the evening of the very day he drew it, in addition to her testimony that she heard it read, and had frequently seen it in his desk drawer, now swears that she saw it in the pigeon-hole while McQuillin was at Philadelphia, and also that on the day she heard of Father Duffy's death she went to the pigeon-hole to look for it, but that it was not there. This lady owns and lives in the house in which McQuillin's office is situated, and the first trial took place for convenience of the parties in that very office; yet she then singularly failed to remember these two strong points. Mrs. Dickinson, a new witness, who says she was the sole person present when Father Duffy died, although Norah and Johnny also formerly claimed that they were present only, testifies to the dying statements of Father Duffy concerning the will and its whereabouts; also that he expressed fears that the bequest to his niece, Mrs. Mallon, would "be the means of sending her soul to hell," and that he desired to make that bequest, and that he did not wish Mr. McQuillin to be his Executor. She further swore to very strong denunciations by the dying man of some of his relatives, especially of James, his brother.

The appellees rebutted the appellants' case largely by the cross-examination of their witnesses, showing that Father Duffy was for some days prior to his death under the influence of repeated administrations of morphine; that he had previously destroyed wills of his own; that he was a man of strong impulses, and not altogether unaddicted to the use of liquor, and that he had strong motives for feeling dissatisfied with many of the legatees, especially the nieces, for scandalizing him to his sister, and in turn scandalizing her to him, with an apparent view to create a breach of feeling. A great mass of testimony altogether was adduced, and contradictions by some of the witnesses for the appellants, with remarkable variations from their former testimony, were shown. The progress of the case developed some interesting proofs, also, of the jovial life led by the testator; an unfortunate state of not altogether harmonious family relations, and an almost invariable habit among the clerical and lay participants in the drama of closing their social and business meetings alike with "a drink." Notwithstanding great care was shown in the trial of the case, and a clear and able charge by the court on the law applying to the evidence, the jury failed to agree, standing seven against the will and five in its favor. The case will probably be retried during the coming Winter.

FOREIGN BUSINESS AFFAIRS.

THE STOCK MARKET IN LONDON—THE GERMAN BANK FAILURE—COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The *Economist* says: "Three months' Bank bills are quoted at 4½ ₱ cent. The rates for six months' bills are lower than those of shorter date, which means that the market does not anticipate a continuance of rates as high as those now ruling. There has been a very general, continuous, and, in some cases, severe fall of stocks. The advance of the Bank rate, besides increasing the supply of investment stocks, had a most distinct effect upon the speculative stocks lately inflated by operations on the Continent. The German Bourses for some time have been pushed upward by more or less artificial means, partly in preparation for the issue of a Hungarian loan, and partly as a means of supporting Russian stocks, but otherwise on no more solid ground than the plenty and cheapness of money, and that ground has slipped away. The fear, therefore, is that the power of operators engaged to support prices may be unequal to the task, and Russian and Hungarian securities have fallen heavily in consequence. Still another origin of weakness is to be found in the state of the American money markets, and the decline in United States Governments is in part the direct result of the low reserves of the New-York banks. There was a disposition on Friday to regard things unfavorably in consequence of the Marquis of Salisbury's speech at Bradford Thursday night, but at the close, prices coming firmer from Paris, there was some recovery. Home securities have throughout the week remained comparatively steady, while United States Governments have been sold in consequence of pressure for money on both sides of the Atlantic. The traffic returns upon the grain-carrying lines appear to have further stimulated speculation for a rise in railroad bonds.

The *Times* financial article says: "Money was in fairly good request on Friday, and a tolerable good discount business was transacted in the open market at 4⅜ per cent. for bank bills of three months date. The general inquiry, which was upon a good scale in the morning, subsided in the afternoon on foreign exchanges, showing renewed firmness. The remarkable fluctuations in the price of silver is due, among other reasons, to the heavy rains in India, and to the fact that considerable amounts of silver have been shipped thither from China."

A Berlin dispatch to the same paper says: "The failure of Ritterschaftliches Bank of Stettin has caused a general depression. It is stated that the Managing Director has committed suicide. The embarrassments of the bank date from 10 years back, when two Managing Directors first began to discount doubtful bills, keeping the Council of Directors entirely in the dark. The bank, which has a capital of 9,000,000 marks and deposits of 20,000,000 marks, has discounted bills to the amount of 40,000,000 marks, half of which would require to be prolonged on falling due. The principal creditors are the Berlin and Stettin Railway Company (2,500,000 marks), the Pomeranian estates, the Pomeranian Sugar Refinery, the Schwedt Fire Insurance Company, the Gera Bank, the Vulcan Ship-building Company, and the Baltic Lloyds."

The Mincing-lane markets during the past week have been dull and inactified, but with few exceptions prices are unchanged. The advance in the Bank rate of discount and the probability of dearer money has tended to increase a feeling of caution. Sugar is flat and rather lower generally. Rice is in good demand for cargoes, many just arrived off the coast selling for the Continent at higher prices. Colory coffee is firmer; ordinary qualities are unimproved; stocks of the latter continue large. Tea exhibits no further change and is still very dull, shippers being at present the chief operators; deliveries so far this month have been exceptionally large. There has been a moderate business in Cassia, but other Spices. Saltpetre is flat. The periodical sale of Indigo concluded on Thursday, was unsatisfactory, quotations ruling 2d. @6d. ₱ lb. under those of July.

LOVE TRIUMPHANT AFTER FIFTY YEARS.

The Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press* of Thursday details an interesting and romantic story thus: "Last week the Whitehall papers contained the simple notice of the marriage of S. Lyman Dwight, of that place, to Mrs. Nancy Adams, of Carson City, Nev. Away back in the year 1827 Lyman Dwight was a lad 17 years old, poor, and accustomed to earn his own living. About that time he became devoted to a girl two years younger, and the young man's sentiments were unquestionably reciprocated by her. Her family was a wealthy one. About that period Dwight obtained employment on a sloop that plied the waters of Lake Champlain, and while following that calling left his native village, South Hero. The girl's parents learned of his vocation, and, considering it too menial, demanded that all intercourse between the two should cease. Finding that the dictates of love still overcame all obstacles while the young people were near each other, the girl was taken to St. Lawrence County to live, and as time went on she apparently forgot the choice of former days, for she married a man named Adams, who became infused with the gold fever of 1849 and departed for California. He was industrious, and accumulated a fortune from gold mining. About 1853 his family joined him on the Pacific slope and remained there until the children had become heads of families. Some time in 1857 the elder Adams died, and his widow remained single, devoting herself to the family, of which certain members have become prominent persons, one son at present filling the position of Lieutenant-Governor of Nevada, while another is Mayor of Carson City, in the same State. During this long interval Dwight lingered around the vicinity where he was born, and after embarking in several different callings, finally became a successful merchant. He was also married, but his wife died some three years ago. Learning by chance where Mrs. Adams lived, the attachment for his first love again asserted itself, and a correspondence was commenced. After a few months he for the second time proposed marriage, and no obstacle preventing, she came from Nevada a few weeks ago and met Mr. Dwight, the two not having seen each other since they were separated, as stated. On Sunday, Sept. 30, they met at the Island Spring House, South Hero—the home of their childhood—and were married by Rev. George S. Guernsey. Thus, after a space of 50 years has elapsed, they are at last united, and living contentedly together at Whitehall, where Mr. Dwight, who is 67 years old, carries on the hardware business."

A SOMEWHAT FEEBLE SPEAKER.

The Ohio campaign is over, but one of its humorous incidents is worth a half hour's remembrance. West is not always strong, physically. Sheridan, of New-Orleans, was sent into the State to supply possible deficiencies in West's condition. The *Commercial* tells the story: "It was one of Judge West's bad nights. He was not feeling strong, and as Sheridan was a rattling speaker it was the determination to give the night to him. The Chairman of the meeting, therefore, according to understanding, opened by stating that Judge West was 'feeble,' and could occupy but a few minutes. The Judge opened at 7:55, and became so absorbed with the iniquities of the Democratic Party and the beauties of the Republicans that he knew nothing of the flight of time, and closed with a dazzling peroration at 11:09 o'clock, occupying only 3 hours and 16 minutes. Sheridan came forward and said that he was 'somewhat feeble' himself, but he did not think they required to hear from more than one sickly man in one evening. The audience roared themselves out of the hall."

SENATOR SHARON'S TARDINESS.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* of the 5th inst. says: "So many rumors have been circulated as to Senator William Sharon's intention with regard to going on to Washington in time to be present at the opening of the extra session of Congress on Oct. 15, that a *Chronicle* reporter called upon him yesterday to obtain authentic information on the subject. The Senator was unable to say definitely when he would be able to go away, but his business engagements were such as to absolutely prevent his going for some time. He thought he might be able to leave in 10 days from now, and while he certainly could not go sooner, it was more than likely that his departure would be necessarily delayed for two weeks from the present time."

MARK TWAIN'S CLOCK.

A few weeks ago, when Mark Twain was in this State, he purchased a calendar clock. Shortly after his arrival home he sent the following characteristic note to the dealer:

HARTFORD, Sept. 20.

DEAR SIR: The clock refuses to strike, but I am not particular about that. She runs faster than necessary, but I can regulate that. She doesn't change the day of the week and the month until noon; but if she will stick to that, so that I can depend on her, she will not perplex me by giving her yesterdays six extra 12 hours. I always did think the yesterdays were too short any way. I inclose check.

Sept. 22.—Clock is all right now. S. L. CLEMENS.

NOUNS AND PRONOUNS.

The Troy *Times* says that a teacher in one of the public schools of that city was recently giving her pupils oral instruction in grammar, propounding such questions and explaining such portions of the subject as she thought they would comprehend. "Now, Johnnie," said she, addressing a bright 12-year old, "give me a sentence containing a noun, and a pronoun relating to it." Johnnie looked up at the ceiling, then at the floor, and finally, almost in despair, glanced out of the window. Then his countenance changed, and, pointing to some fowls in the street that could be seen from the school-room, exclaimed, "Them is hens, and they're all shes."

LAW REPORTS.

EXIT MABEL LEONARD.

HER MOTHER PLEADS GUILTY TO A CONTEMPT—MABEL TO HAVE A PROPER GUARDIAN AND HER BROTHER GIVEN INTO HER FATHER'S CUSTODY.

From the proceedings had yesterday it seems that the litigation in regard to Mabel Leonard, the child actress, will be immediately ended, to the great delight of all parties concerned, especially, perhaps, to that of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, which has been unjustly made the subject of much adverse criticism. A further hearing of the investigation, to inquire into the alleged contempt of court of Mabel's mother, had been set down for 11 A. M. yesterday, and long before the appointed time a large crowd of sensation-loving persons, witnesses, and fools gathered together in Part I. of the Supreme Court, where previous hearings have been had. It was expected that Miss Clara Morris would be one of the witnesses, but a medical certificate was produced which stated that she was too sick to attend. The girl Mabel—otherwise and properly Hannah Messam—and her 10-year-old brother were in court. Mabel looked better than she has for some time. Her dress was rather odd and its parts not quite in keeping with each other. Thus her dress was of light texture, and not unsuited to this season of the year. She wore a heavy seal-skin sacque, which was not quite so apropos, and on her head—"slanted" over her right ear—was a light, straight-brimmed straw hat, which looked altogether out of keeping, as well as out of place. Her mother, who was brought into the court-room in charge of a Sheriff's Deputy, sat next to her, and did not display any of that overweening affection for the girl which she was accustomed formerly to manifest. John Messam, the father of the children, kept himself in the background, but seemed contented. After a short interval spent in waiting, Mr. Delafield, the counsel for the Children's Society, and the counsel for Mabel's mother put in an appearance, and after some little conversation had between them they went before Judge Donohue, in the Judge's private room, and arranged upon a basis of settlement the question of the custody of the two children. The parties and the counsel then went before Mr. Sinclair, the Referee, to announce the result of the consultation.

Mrs. Messam's counsel said that they had attended before Judge Donohue, to whom they had submitted the matter. It had been agreed that the boy should be committed to the custody of his father, John Messam, who, it is conceded, is the proper person to have the custody. As to the girl Mabel, he said it was agreed that her interests would be best subserved by taking her from her mother and placing her in charge of a suitable guardian—a theatrical manager who could see to it that she was properly brought up to the stage. The girl would remain in his [the counsel's] custody until Tuesday, when the question of appointing her guardian would be settled. In regard to Mabel's mother, he said she pleads guilty technically to a contempt of court, and the papers were to be submitted to Judge Donohue for his action.

Mr. Delafield said he would submit all the papers and the testimony thus far taken to the court.

Mr. Sinclair said he was very glad that the case had been so pleasantly terminated, and Mr. Delafield said that many of the members of the theatrical profession had called at the office of the society to thank it for the action it had taken in this case, which could not but tend to be for the best interests of the profession, as far as its purity is concerned. This ended the discussion. John Messam took his son and went off. The Deputy Sheriff took charge of Mrs. Messam, and the latter's counsel went down the stairs with Mabel, who was in good spirits and smiled with great glee at being free again. Her leave-taking of her mother was a very tame performance on both sides, as neither did any acting, and no great amount of affection was manifested on either side. It was

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 14, 1877.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, for the Middle Atlantic States, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, north-westerly winds shifting to southerly, rising, followed by stationary or falling barometer.

The Democratic caucus of the House of Representatives last evening was a very tame affair. Mr. COX was withdrawn during the afternoon, preferring no votes at all to the very insignificant number which he would have received had he persisted in standing. This will strike the newspaper men whose painful duty it has been to read the nightly dispatches concerning Mr. COX's movements and prospects, as an inglorious ending to a noisy campaign. It is to be doubted if it will even entitle the New-York Representative to a prominent committee, though he may get one on the strength of his qualifications as the party jester. Mr. GOODE and Mr. SAYLER were on the ground, but they polled a very slight vote, and Mr. RANDALL may be said to have walked over the course. He acknowledged the compliment in a purely formal speech. The country knows very well what sort of a Speaker Mr. RANDALL will make, and has probably more admiration for his skill and energy than confidence in his ability to organize his committees so as to defeat the subsidy schemes which have their head and front in Mr. THOMAS SCOTT, of Mr. RANDALL'S State.

In the French elections which take place to-day—the French have an odd liking, not unconnected with economy, for doing their most important business on Sunday, from burying their statesmen to the races at Longchamps—the Republicans appear to have the most thorough organization, judged by the American standard. Out of the 533 seats in the Chamber, the Republicans leave only seven uncontested, while the Ministry abandon forty-eight. The Republicans, moreover, have only six double nominations, the reactionists thirty-one. In the latter case the rivalry is between Bonapartists and Royalists, and the Government has divided its indorsement about equally between the two classes. All but twenty-two of the members of the late Chamber of Deputies are in nomination. Of these, eleven were Republicans, of whom six have died since the dissolution. The remaining eleven were reactionists. The contest to-day will be an ardent one, and the only danger, so far as can be perceived at this distance, to which the Republicans are exposed is that of the abstention of the party of the Left Centre, or Conservative Republicans. But at latest accounts the powerful and logical manifesto of M. THIERS had had a strong effect on this section of the voters.

Our dispatches from Scranton throw a good deal of light on the condition of society in the mining regions. The authorities seem to have learned something of the value of prevention, as compared with cure, from the terrible experience of last Summer, and up to last night their promptness and thoroughness in preparing to quell any disturbance had had an excellent effect. It is greatly to be hoped that they will not relax their vigilance, and that they will at all hazards protect the men who are willing to work from the violence of those who seek to prevent them. This is, after all, one of the first and chief duties of Government, and no greater wrong could be done to working men than to fail to extend to honest labor the fullest and most constant protection of the law. The mining regions are, unfortunately, crowded with desperate characters, many of them of foreign birth, whose habits and views are not in harmony with the just freedom which ought to prevail under a popular Government, and these can only be restrained by unceasing watchfulness and firmness; but the honest laborers are the most interested in having such restraint exercised.

A recent decision of one of the California courts illustrates the anomalous condition of the business of "lobbying" in this country. The City of San Diego issued bonds to the amount of $4,000 to pay an agent to go to Washington to secure legislation making that city the main terminus of the Texas and Pacific Railroad. The bonds have just been declared illegal. It is not clear whether the decision rests wholly on the immorality of the contract or partly on defective authority to issue the bonds. In any case, it is evident that there was plenty of reason in the first-named ground for the decision. San Diego, as a city, could have no legitimate interest to promote at the national capital, and no occasion to employ a special agent to attend to it. The consideration for the bonds was *primâ facie* contrary to public policy. But it must be remembered that as long as Congress is engaged in dealing with valuable franchises and legislating for the benefit of corporations, it will be besieged by lobbyists of every grade of impudence and unscrupulousness. We presume, however, that it was reserved for California recklessness to make lobbying a municipal enterprise and to go into it by the issue of bonds. With such examples coming to light, even rarely, it is no wonder that the general raft of city bonds are regarded by capitalists with distrust.

The recent English Trades Union Congress which was held at Lancaster was a most conservative body, of which the crazy socialists who play so large a part in our own labor conventions would do well to take note. The following declaration by its President was doubtless made in consequence of the disgrace attaching to all movements of laborers, from the violence of the railroad strikes in this country: "We denounce in the most emphatic and strongest manner possible any attempt to destroy property or to injure persons. We respect the individual freedom of persons and the rights of property; we revere the law and honor its administrators; therefore, we have a right to the privileges claimed by other bodies." These are perfectly just and sensible words, and they embody principles which are absolutely necessary to the success of any trades organizations in this country. The wild cry for Government management of industrial enterprises, for the regulation of profits by legislative enactment, for cumulative taxation, and for compulsory arbitration, which is to be traced in many of the resolutions of trade conventions, is neither English nor American. It is an adaptation of the dreaming demand of the French agitators of the school of LOUIS BLANC. It cannot have serious effect here, because too many of our workmen are property-owners and tax-payers, and when they once clearly understand what a costly experiment the interference of Government in the details of trade is, they will stop it at once and forever.

UNION AGAINST TAMMANY.

There are two things to be achieved at the November election of prime importance to every one who has to bear a share of the burden of sustaining the Government of this City. We must elect a Legislative delegation opposed to Tammany Hall, and we must wrest the Board of Aldermen from the control of KELLY and the disreputable set whom he has quartered upon the public Treasury. While the City returns a majority of Senators and Assemblymen nominated by Tammany Hall, its demand for retrenchment in expenditures and reform in administration will pass unheeded. When it proves that Tammany Hall merely represents a minority of voters, its need of radical and comprehensive reforms will certainly be properly represented in the Legislature and fully admitted by the Governor. While the majority in the Board of Aldermen are merely the creatures of JOHN KELLY it will remain the consistent foe of good government, and its President will continue to assist KELLY in controlling the Board of Apportionment for his own ends. Republicans cannot hope to redeem either the Legislative delegation or the Board of Aldermen without assistance. Both must be elected on the basis of a coalition between Republicans and Anti-Tammany Democrats, in which each party will name its candidates according to its ascertained strength. What that strength is and what its combined exercise can effect may easily be ascertained by a reference to the vote of 1875, when the coalition was incomplete outside of the ticket for County officers, and when, consequently, a great deal of voting power was thrown away.

In the last session of the Senate, Tammany had two Senators, Anti-Tammany two, and the Republicans one. In the next Senate Tammany should have no representative, while the Republicans can have two, and Anti-Tammany three. In the Fourth District a union similar to that which elected Mr. MORRISSEY in 1875 can elect a candidate representing similar elements this year. The Fifth District can be reclaimed by a union on a Republican candidate between the Republicans and Anti-Tammany, and the vote by which the German Republican, BAADEN, was elected in 1875 can be drawn out again by a similar candidate this Fall. In the Seventh District Mr. GERARD was elected on a vote of 11,680, while the combined vote of his Republican and Anti-Tammany opponents was 13,184. An Anti-Tammany Senator can be elected here beyond a doubt. The majority by which Mr. BIXBY carried the Eighth District in 1875 can be repeated this year under similar circumstances.

Last year's contest in the Assembly Districts was all but exclusively between the Kelly nominees and those of the Republicans, and resulted in a delegation of 16 Tammany men to 5 Republicans. By union with Anti-Tammany, the Republicans can carry nine districts for their own candidates, nine for their allies, and leave Tammany in possession of but three. The First, Third, and Fourth Districts may be conceded to Tammany Hall. The Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, and Thirteenth Districts are secure for the Republicans, and by the aid of Anti-Tammany, the Twenty-first can be carried beyond peradventure. Last year Tammany carried the Eighth, Tenth, Twelfth, Seventeenth, and Twentieth Districts, which elected Republicans in 1875. The experience of 1875 can be repeated in these districts, either by dividing the Democratic vote or by uniting Republicans and Anti-Tammany on the same candidate. In the Second District Anti-Tammany can repeat its majority of two years ago; in the Fifth District a Republican indorsement of a strong Anti-Tammany candidate would elect him. In the Sixth an Anti-Tammany candidate was elected last year, and the Fourteenth is Anti-Tammany beyond a doubt by the aid of Republicans. In the Fifteenth District, the Republican vote in 1875 was 2,292, and the Anti-Tammany 1,579, being 3,871 against the vote of 2,837, by which the Tammany candidate was elected. It would be good policy in this case to throw the Republican strength on the side of an Anti-Tammany candidate. The Sixteenth District was carried for Anti-Tammany in 1875 by Republican aid, and can be carried again. The Eighteenth is a close district, and it is a fair subject of discussion whether a Republican candidate could not command the coalition vote here. Only lack of union on the part of its opponents can give the district to Tammany. The Nineteenth was lost to the coalition candidate in 1875 by 45 votes. It can be carried this year by harder work and a better candidate.

The opportunity which was thrown away in 1875 of placing Tammany Hall in a minority in the Board of Aldermen will present itself again this year, and ought to be thoroughly utilized. On the ticket for Aldermen-at-Large, two years ago, the vote of the Tammany Alderman highest on the list runs 1,105 behind the Republican. The Anti-Tammany candidates polled an average of 20,000 votes each, so that had there been a union to nominate four Aldermen they would have been elected by 20,000 majority, and Tammany would have been represented, as it ought to be, by the two minority Aldermen. Three Aldermen are elected from the Fourth Senatorial District, and of these the Republicans elected none in 1875, from their failure to unite with Anti-Tammany. On an average vote of 10,817, Tammany elected two Aldermen, while the combined Anti-Tammany and Republican average of 12,678 was represented only by the minority Aldermen. In the Fifth District, the Republicans will elect the two majority Aldermen, leaving one to Tammany. In the Sixth District, the Republicans, Germans, and Anti-Tammany organizations can elect two Aldermen by concerted action, and in the Seventh, a union between the Republicans and the opponents of Tammany would elect two Aldermen by at least 5,000 majority. Four Aldermen are elected from the Eighth District, and a union here would give 18,000 votes for three Aldermen, leaving Tammany's 13,000 votes to elect the minority representative. The Tammany members of the board could thus be reduced to seven, the Republicans increased to nine, and six Anti-Tammany members could be seated, leaving the organization of that body in the hands of the opponents of KELLY. Tammany is a good deal less confident of victory in this City than it was in 1875, and this community deserves to be ruled by KELLY and his gang for years to come, if it fails to embrace so good a chance of breaking their yoke once and for all.

THE GREENBACK MOVEMENT.

Without pausing to consider how far the results of Tuesday's elections are indicative of party disorganization, we cannot too frankly admit the significance of the strength acquired by the Greenback movement. In Iowa the Greenback ticket received about half the number of votes recorded for the regular Democratic nominations, and it is roughly computed that the support was derived in nearly equal proportions from the Democrats and Republicans. The defection in Ohio was mainly in favor of the same cause. Whatever strength the Working Men's ticket developed proceeded almost altogether from avowed hostility to resumption and to every measure impairing the volume or curtailing the functions of the greenback currency. From Lucas County, where the Greenback ticket distanced all competitors, the statement comes that active and responsible business men contributed to the victory, which, as thus interpreted, means much more than the vague discontent of the wage-earning class under the pressure of hard times. The details of the contest in either State are, however, of less immediate consequence than the fact that in both an element which we of the East have of late treated as comparatively unimportant suddenly reveals a force which disturbs ordinary partisan calculations and casts a shadow over the future of our financial policy. For there is no reason to suppose that Iowa differs materially from other Western States in the breadth and depth of its greenback current, or that the condition of things in Ohio greatly differs from that which a little time will bring to the surface in Pennsylvania.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* insists that the victory of the Democrats in Ohio must be held to imply, not so much their positive strength, as the negative advantage conferred by the various sources of Republican weakness. The idea, whether correct or not in this connection, may be made applicable to the gains exhibited by the Greenback people. The measures they contend for are no nearer the right than when the movement itself was too weak to excite much fear. But the Greenback policy has an auxiliary in the movement for remonetizing silver and making it an unlimited legal tender. The advocates of the latter scheme may disclaim the affinity, and may protest against the allegation that they are as justly chargeable with repudiation as are the most outspoken of the Greenbackers. But the case is too clear to render argument necessary. Every plea put forward in behalf of the silver scheme is substantially borrowed from Greenback logic. Hardly a word can be said for or against the inconvertible greenback and its availability for the discharge of all obligations, public and private, which might not with equal reason be used for or against the silver dollar. And the inducement held out in favor of the depreciated paper is identical with that employed to reconcile the "debtor interest" to the issue of a debased coinage. The motive in both instances is dishonest. It aims at the payment of debts in a currency from which resumption would deliver us. The Republican who sustains the silver scheme is by that fact debarred from effective opposition to the greenback movement. He may scout it as dishonest, and in its tendencies as disastrous, but his censure is meaningless, because stultified by his advocacy of a coinage whose current value is less than that of the paper dollar.

From this point of view, the debates between Messrs. STANLEY MATTHEWS and EWING, and Messrs. GARFIELD and PENDLETON, could have no other legitimate effect than to strengthen the Greenback element. Between EWING, the greenback repudiator, and MATTHEWS, the silver repudiator, no difference worth speaking of existed. Mr. GARFIELD, fettered by the double-dealing of the convention which he and MATTHEWS jointly managed, had little moral advantage over Mr. PENDLETON. The difference between them came to be one of degree, merely, not of principle. Is it surprising that consistent Republicans, remembering the record of their party, became indifferent to the success of a ticket and a platform which afforded the repudiators direct encouragement? Can we wonder that the Greenback Party, reinforced by the evasions of the Republican resolution and the concessions of Republican orators, acquired unwonted strength? The inquiries are equally pertinent in relation to Iowa. The Iowa Republican platform said plainly what the Ohio platform disingenuously suggested, and the Greenbackers profited by the opportunity. They needed little skill to succeed in showing that Republican platform-makers and candidates had descended from the high ground occupied nationally by the party, and had virtually conceded the essential points in the Greenback argument. What followed was natural enough. The Republican organization, having educated many of its adherents up (or down) to the doctrine that specie payment is a bad thing, and that a depreciated currency is lawful and right, last Tuesday lost their votes. They went over to the party which plainly declares against resumption and in favor of repudiation, and so vindicated their consistency.

The moral of the lesson is that Republican leaders cannot trifle with the silver scheme without surrendering much of their party's moral strength, and giving aid to plans which differ from the greenback doctrine of repudiation in little else than in name. Reduced to their essences they are the same. And the only hope of keeping the greenback movement where it is lies in a firm refusal to make concessions to the advocates of silver. The party on which the country most relies for the maintenance of its credit must not try to make terms with demagogues.

THE WAR.

The most prominent occurrence of a somewhat uneventful week has been the success of CHAFVET Pasha's attempt to reach the beleaguered garrison of Plevna. The reported junction of the two armies is now confirmed from various sources; but the Russians, so far from being disheartened by this mishap, seem rather to be stimulated to new and stronger efforts. Their answer to this bold move has been the dispatch of Gen. GOURKHO with eight field batteries and eleven regiments of cavalry, without reckoning the other four which are to join him *en route*, to intercept CHAFVET'S communications with Sophia, and attempt the destruction of the Turkish magazines at Orchanieh and Etropol—an able conception, which this dashing leader is the very man to execute.

The Armenian campaign still fluctuates as strangely as ever. The Russian attack last Tuesday upon the heights of Aladja-Dagh, to which MUKHTAR Pasha had retired after the battle of 3d October, ended indecisively; but the assailants fell back to their former position, and are now, according to the Turkish official bulletins, in full retreat, pursued by MUKHTAR. This last statement, however, is not yet adequately confirmed. With regard to the rumored invasion of Lesser Wallachia by the Hungarian raiders, the most contradictory reports prevail, some asserting that they have crossed the border, others that they have reached it and then turned back, while not a few deny their existence altogether. In any case, however, it appears tolerably certain that the enterprise, if really attempted, is the work of a few hundred filibusters, whose first encounter with regular troops will probably be their last.

Recent dispatches paint in the gloomiest colors the state of the Russian Army before Plevna, as well as that of the Czarewitch. The late heavy rains have converted both camps into a perfect sea of mud, in which thousands of men are lying without tent or covering, those who lost their overcoats in the retreat from the Black Lom a month ago being still unsupplied. One correspondent rates the number of deaths during the last twenty days at 5,000 in the Plevna Army, 4,700 in that of the Jantra, 3,000 in Gen. ZIMMERMANN'S Dobrudscha corps, and 2,000 in the forces guarding Tirnova and the Schipka Pass. Though these high figures savor somewhat of exaggeration, the expulsion of foreign correspondents from the camp shows that the Czar's troops are in no state to bear close inspection; and it is not for nothing that the Controller-General of the Empire has been summoned to Bucharest to scrutinize the accounts of the Russian commissariat. After all this, no one will be surprised to learn that Gen. TODLEBEN is about to succeed Gen. NEPOKOITCHITSKI as chief of the head-quarters staff, and that other important changes of command are in contemplation.

As regards minor details, the Montenegrins have resumed the offensive, with what result is not yet known. The Russian head-quarters are about to be transferred from Gorny-Studen to Sistova. Servia has agreed to cast in her lot with Russia, on receipt of 1,000,000 rubles ($750,000) monthly. The reported destruction of a Turkish steamer by torpedoes at the mouth of the Danube is confirmed. The sentence of death passed upon the GESHOFFS is commuted to banishment. The Czar has decreed the eligibility of privates to hold commissions on passing the required examination—a measure sufficent to make the despotic NICHOLAS turn in his grave, though unquestionably popular now.

FRAUD AND THE CHURCHES.

It is certainly remarkable how many of the peculators and defrauders whom the losses of the last few years have brought to light have come from the churches and religious associations. All sects have contributed to swell the ranks of the dishonest. In Brooklyn, the Unitarian and Dutch Reformed; in New-York, the Roman Catholic, Episcopal, and Presbyterian; in other places, all the various shades of religious belief and practice—those who hold to extreme form and ceremonial and those who trust to spirit, the orthodox and the heretical, the preachers of morals and the preachers of faith—have each and all furnished recruits to the ignoble army of forgers, peculators, violators of trust funds, and all those whose frauds have cursed and disgraced the country for some years past. It is true that what has seemed an epidemic of fraud may have been only the sudden revealing of the disease which has long been working beneath the surface. No doubt the process of reduction of values and returning to a solid basis of currency is a severe test of all mercantile affairs, and brings to light frauds and dishonesties which otherwise would never have been known. For the impartial student of human nature must allow that few men are deliberate rogues and hypocrites. They always expect to retrieve to-morrow what they lose to-day. They take a dishonest step, expecting immediately by a lucky hit to cover it and make all right again. Who can doubt that GILMAN, with his pious and honored ancestry, his large circle of the most respected relatives and friends, and his own position in the Church, went by slow degrees down the descent into crime, expecting each day to make up his losses and cover his frauds?

Still, even with this extenuating circumstance, why should the Church be so openly involved with this increasing dishonesty? It is obvious that the form of doctrine, or ceremonial, or Church government can have nothing to do with these short-comings of nominally religious men, as these represent all beliefs and no beliefs. Still, they none the less bring shame to religion, and strengthen the argument of skepticism. The strongest proof urged by the early Christians of the divine origin of this faith was its wonderful effect on morals and conduct in an age of unheard-of vice, cruelty, and fraud. The early apologists of Christianity could, with pride, ask of the pagan world where they ever heard of a Christian who substituted wills, who robbed widows, who frequented houses of vice, indulged in unnatural lusts, or broke any of the laws of Roman society? Whatever things were honest and of good report belonged especially to Christians. And ever since it has been the glory of our faith, and its strongest defense against the tide of unbelief, that no other influence was ever discovered in the world so adapted to make men honest and true and just and merciful as the teachings of CHRIST, while the advance of man through every age since, in humane and just laws, in merciful practices, and honest living, is seen to be especially due to this one great power.

If there is just now an ebb of this influence, and the nominally religious are found to belong to the ranks of the dishonest and unprincipled, there can be but one explanation, applicable to all sects, and that is, that true religious life among them has died out. Whether this has been owing to the worldliness of the clergy, or the increasing greed for riches, or to incorrect views, or neglectful practices, or whatever may be the cause, the effect is a lower religious life, where the truths professed do not touch the practical action. The Church must begin by reforming itself. Without religion, morals will be only a noble philosophy for a few select spirits or a code of practical rules for the multitude, without spirit, earnestness, or sanction. The Church associations must evidently be stricter guardians of morals within themselves. The rules of entrance into these "moral clubs" should be increasingly stringent. But, above all, they must return to the primal, simple spirit of the founder, and cultivate a faith which should make fraud or crime as impossible with a modern Christian as lust, or cruelty, or dishonesty was to the most of the early Christians. The Christian faith has power to effect this. The question for the churches is, how shall this power be brought to bear on the minds of men in the temptations of business?

CITY REAL ESTATE.

At the so-called sale of real estate which took place at the Exchange recently, (Oct. 2,) certain property held by PETER B. SWEENY and HUGH SMITH was sold for the ostensible purpose of enabling SWEENY to make restitution to the City. The total amount alleged to have been realized by the sale was $653,700. The few bidders on this property show plainly enough with how little confidence the public viewed the whole transaction. Whether the sales reported were genuine or whether the object of the sale was to effect a division of interests between SWEENY and SMITH, the announcement of the sale under foreclosure of mortgages did not bring out bidders. It is generally thought among those most likely to know that SWEENY stands in no need of selling real estate to enable him to restore to the City Treasury the agreed price of the coat of whitewash he has recently received. The Sweeny sale cannot in any manner be taken as an indication of the present actual value of the properties knocked down. Three-quarters of the conservative capitalists who invest in City real estate would not care to bid on or buy property the title of which came through the Ring, notwithstanding, as in the present case, the announcement that a good title in fee simple and a good warranty deed would be given. In 1869, Mr. JAMES LENOX sold to THOMAS MURPHY for $255,000 the block between Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth streets and Fourth and Madison avenues. Not very long afterward fourteen brown-stone houses were erected on a portion of this property by one THOMPSON, a speculative builder, aided by a building loan from the Ring, who gained control of the block and sold to THOMPSON. The property came back into the hands of the Ring, and has clung to them or their representatives ever since. An examination of the records will show some very curious transfers of this property to Tom, Dick, and Harry, all made with the view of curing supposed defects in the title.

On the 15th of October, 1869, some two weeks after Mr. MURPHY bought the above-mentioned block, Mr. JAMES LENOX sold for $257,000 to THOMAS MURPHY, PETER B. SWEENY, HUGH SMITH, and RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, the block between Sixty-ninth and Seventieth streets and Madison and Fourth avenues, making a little over $8,000 a lot all around. This block has never been improved. It was a most unfortunate thing for the general interests of property in this locality, that these blocks, as well as much other real estate in the vicinity, fell into the hands of the Ring. For years the property has lain dead because of the cloud, real or fancied, which hung over the title; nobody cared to touch it at any price. Higher up on Madison-avenue, at Seventy-third, Seventy-fourth, Seventy-fifth, Seventy-seventh, Seventy-eighth, and Seventy-ninth streets, building has been very active. At SWEENY'S sale a plot of land 105 by 102.2. on the north-east corner of Lexington-avenue and Seventy-fourth-street, was knocked down to JOHN MURPHY for $12,750; which would be at the rate of $2,150 for lots 21 by 102.2, including the corner at the same rate; or if the property be made to front on Lexington-avenue, at the rate of $3,187 for 25 by 105 feet lots, the corner one, at the same rate, being 27.2 front. The property with a good, clear, honest title would to-day be cheap at double the amount. The incalculable harm done by the Ring to New-York City property cannot be measured in dollars and cents. Everything they touched has been blighted. Another instance of what we advance may be found in the purchase by TWEED of four or five buildings belonging to the Jacob Cram estate, on the north-east corner of Broadway and Twenty-first-street; this property, now passed into other hands, has never prospered since the day TWEED bought it with the intention of cutting Madison-avenue through, and thus enhancing its value. We repeat, no sale of Ring property can be taken as a criterion of present real estate values. It is, we understand, contemplated to sell at public auction, this Fall, some large plots of choice building lots in the building district. Should these sales be made on liberal terms—say 25 per cent. cash, and the balance, on mortgage, they will, if consummated, give us some correct data on which to estimate actual values in that locality at this present writing. So far, almost all the sales of real estate in the building district have been made with building loans, and while these sales have greatly improved things, because they have stimulated the building up of the neighborhood, they do not give us a correct index as to the value of lots without loans. Much unimproved property will undoubtedly change hands this Winter—at whatever may prove to be market rates.

GENERAL NOTES.

The rebel Army of Northern Virginia is to hold a reunion in Richmond, Nov. 1.

Immense is the word generally applied to the chestnut crop by the country newspapers.

Senator McDONALD, of Indiana, thinks Gen. M. C. Butler will be admitted as Senator from South Carolina without serious contest. So soon is Hamburg forgotten.

Hon. Washington Leonidas Grice is the new Circuit Judge in the Macon District, Georgia, he having been appointed in the place of Judge Hill, who died on the bench at Knoxville a few days ago.

Two Tennessee men swapped wives the other day, and were well pleased, but the Police, not believing in this system of pacification and conciliation, stepped in and destroyed the harmony.

The Mobile *Register* brings up once more the cotton tax, and calls for "redress for this gross wrong," asserting that "a more odious, arbitrary measure had never been devised in the history of the world, nor one dictated by a more vindictive spirit."

The Galveston (Texas) *News* calls for a large appropriation for the construction of defensive works on the coast of that State. It asserts that the whole coast of the Gulf west of the Mississippi is at the mercy of any enemy prepared to assail it from the sea.

John G. Anthony, the venerable Professor of Zoology at Harvard College, is lying dangerously ill at his residence in Cambridge, Mass., from difficulties attending old age. He made several trips for scientific discoveries with Mr. Agassiz in Brazil and elsewhere.

Twelve members of the Georgia Republican State Committee met in Atlanta on Wednesday, and adopted a resolution, by a vote of 10 to 2, disbanding the committee. Thus in another Southern State has the Republican Party been pacified out of existence.

The Pottsville (Penn.) *Miners' Journal* makes an earnest protest against the barred windows of the passenger cars on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, as calculated to increase greatly the danger of destruction to human life in case of the cars taking fire.

Atlanta's offer to Georgia is, if she is selected as the permanent capital, to give the State any 10 acres of unoccupied ground in or near the city, or the City Hall lot of five acres in the heart of the city, and to build a capitol as fine as the one at Milledgeville.

The Democratic soreness in Missouri over the appointment of Col. D. H. Armstrong as United States Senator seems to be occasioned by the harassing thought that Gov. Bogy was looking out for his own chances as the successor in the election by the Legislature when he selected his intimate friend to occupy temporarily the position.

One Colorado paper rises equal to the occasion. It raises its manly voice and cries: "Woman suffrage has been badly defeated this Fall, but Phœnix-like we propose to revive it at every opportunity, and shall do our level best to carry the measure until we educate the mass of the people up to the standard of equal rights."

In reply to a question whether any holders of undisputed Arkansas bonds have accepted what is known as the Adams proposition, and deposited their bonds, the Little Rock *Gazette* says: "The Bank of Washington, which holds $80,000 funded 6 per cent. bonds and $22,000 unfunded 5 per cents, has deposited them according to contract. We understand that this bank holds no other Arkansas securities."

At the regular monthly meeting of the Faculty of Middlebury College, Vermont, on Monday evening, President Hulbert said that a New-York gentleman, who wished his name to be withheld from the public, had promised to pay during his life the annual interest on $25,000 for the salary of a Professor of Political Economy, and to give the college the full sum at his death. The same gentleman had previously given the college $4,000.

Almost everybody has forgotten about the blue glass craze, but Dr. Wilkins, of the Napa Insane Asylum, California, says that some of his patients read about it and thought it might benefit them. So he had windows fitted with blue glass for converts to the doctrine, and he has reason to believe that in several cases there were most salutary results. He is careful to say, however, that he feels inclined to attribute this improvement in the condition of the patients to the influence of the mind rather than of the glass.

William L. Banning, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Minnesota, says that he is "utterly opposed to all the plans and schemes" of the holders of the State railroad bonds "which are intended to procure legislation by virtue of which the State shall agree to surrender her sovereignty and come into court as a common suitor, to have her liability on the bonds tested." It seems to be uncommonly easy for Democratic statesmen to refuse to pay honest debts, or to permit any inquiry into their honesty. The same thing was seen very forcibly in the course of the Democratic Constitutional Convention in Georgia.

MOB LAW IN MISSISSIPPI AGAIN.

A telegram from Greenwood, Miss., to the Vicksburg *Herald*, dated 8th inst., says: "At 1 or 2 o'clock this morning B. T. Moore and J. T. Shelton were taken from our County Jail. Moore was hanged under Topp's gin, near town; Shelton resisted, and was shot. Shelton had by some means got a brick, and it is said broke two of the ribs of one of the mob. These men were in jail—Moore for the murder of old man Markham for his money, and Shelton for the attempted assassination of Bushwood, a wealthy planter on Tallahatchie River. The feeling of our people is against mob law, but these were unprecedented cases, and the people feel outraged."

REPUBLICAN PRESS OF DETROIT.

CONSOLIDATION OF TWO DAILY NEWSPAPERS —THE NEW JOURNAL TO APPEAR TO-DAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 13.—The consolidation of the two Republican dailies of this city, the *Tribune* and the *Post*, has been definitely completed, and the first number of the new journal, the *Post and Tribune*, appears to-morrow morning. It will be issued from the *Tribune* building as a morning daily of four nine-column pages, and will be published by the *Post and Tribune* Company, an equal number of shares of which have been issued to each of the old corporations, two additional shares standing in the name of Thomas W. Palmer, a large land-owner and a prominent and active Republican, of Detroit. The general control of the new paper is lodged in the hands of a Board of Directors, composed of Mr. Palmer, as umpire in case of division; George Jerome, formerly Collector of the Port, and at present attorney of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad; Allen Sheldon, the leading dry-goods merchant of the city; Thomas A. Parker, a prominent wholesale grocer, representing the *Post* interest, and E. C. Walker, Regent of the University and a well-known lawyer. Prof. C. A. Kent, of the University Law Faculty, and Hiram Walker, capitalist and head of the large distilling establishment at Walkerville, opposite this city, in Ontario, representing the *Tribune* interest. The editorial staff of the new paper is made up of attachés of the two old concerns, with William Stocking, managing editor of the *Post*, as editor-in-chief, and E. G. Holden of the *Post*, and C. K. Backus of the *Tribune*, as associates in the political department of the paper. A cheap and small evening daily is also to be issued from the same office, to be known as the *Evening Telegraph*, and to be under the editorial management of L. J. Bates, of the *Post*. The general business manager of the new concern is L. F. Harter, of the *Post*. The new paper unites strong business and political interests, and the consolidation will remove the most powerful stimulus to the faction fights which have in the past distracted the Republican politics of Michigan.

THE RIVAL SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your well-known impartiality will not refuse me some hospitable corner in your estimable paper, for a few remarks concerning the communication of "Medicus," in the TIMES' issue of the 10th.

I fully appreciate the laudable efforts of your said correspondent in his attempt to reconcile the two schools of medicine, but Dr. Wyld is certainly not the best model to start with. Dr. Wyld has surely a right to his opinion, which may possibly be shared by some of his professional brethren in Great Britain, but when he appeals to the fact that Hahnemann's views are now considered as "extravagant and incorrect" he certainly made a wrong step at the outset, for Dr. Wyld knows very well that homeopathy does not consist in Hahnemann's views, but in his discovery of the law of cure, which has been fully demonstrated by more than half a century of experimentation all over the globe, made by thousands of most competent and erudite practitioners.

Dr. Wyld's second assertion that Hippocrates was right when he said: "Some diseases are best treated by similars and some by contraries," puts him on the wrong side with both parties; for, if Hippocrates was right in his assertion, his so-called regular disciples would have ascertained long ago which diseases are to be treated by similars and which by contraries, and once ascertained, they would have taught and practiced accordingly. That this is not the case proves evidently that this assertion of the great master has proved to be an "extravagant and incorrect view;" nor did any of the most competent disciples of Hahnemann succeed any better in proving this assertion of Hippocrates to be right. The mere idea that the application of remedial agents should be governed by two opposite principles is absurd in itself.

Hippocrates has certainly had a kind of intuitional conception of a cure by similars, but the ignorance of the ante-Hahnemannian therapeutists, of the fact that the relation of any drug to the human organism could be ascertained only by experimenting on the healthy body, rendered Hippocrates, Galen, and their followers, completely unable to establish a fixed law for the application of remedial agents.

Dr. Wyld appeals also to the fact that many of the homeopaths have already abandoned the globules, or infinitesimal doses. Well! we know a goodly number in this country who have never tried even the globules; but how this could help the work of reconciliation I can't see for the life of me. Hahnemann, himself started in the practice of his theory with pretty massive doses, yet he met with the bitterest opposition from the regular school, not because his doses were not massive enough to compound with the regular standard of the school pharmacopœia, but because he administered remedies on a different principle. Suppose a homeopath prescribed, for a simple case of diarrhea, castor-oil in half ounce doses, would he not be scorned as a quack, and justly, by both schools?

I venture to assert that there is not a scientific homeopath in the world who is not ready to renounce his new practice at the moment it is proved to him that the cure by similars is an isolated or an exceptional phenomenon in the cure of diseases. Every homeopath in Europe, and a good many of our own practitioners, have all had enough experience in the so-called regular practice, and left it only after a thorough investigation of the claims of homeopathy by comparative experimentation, while the exclusiveness of the old school has never allowed it to undertake a conscientious investigation of the claims of homeopathy by actual experiment.

A true reconciliation of the two schools can be expected only by the erection of a chair in all the regular schools for the Hahnemannian therapeutics and afford it a sincere and thorough application in the clinics all over the country. But the only way to ascertain scientifically the truth of Hahnemann's discovery would be for the regulars, as it was for the homeopaths, to institute general provings on the healthy, of all the drugs administered with apparent success in the so-called regular schools; it would reveal to the investigator by what law the cure was effected in all cases where a drug was really needed.

THERAPEUTIST.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I would like to correct a few statements contained in the letter signed "Medicus," in your issue of Oct. 10. Quoting Dr. Wyld, he says:—"while the so-called homeopaths have, on their side, almost entirely abandoned the use of globules, and have substituted doses in a tangible form." Dr. Wyld may have made this assertion, but that does not make it less false. The "globule" is too valuable a vehicle for our specifics to be discarded now, after so many years of successful trial, and is universally used by our most eminent authorities on both sides of the Atlantic at the present time. As to "tangible doses," let me explain. We have in our school those who seek to make up for their want of knowledge of our complicated materia medica by the size and strength of the doses which they prescribe. I quote the opinion of Dr. Bell on this subject:

"There is indeed a somewhat prevalent opinion that the strength of the dose makes up for want of due care or knowledge in selection. This may be stated, in mathematical terms as follows: If the thirtieth potency of arsenic is equal to a complete knowledge of the drug, one-fifth of a grain of arsenious acid is equal to complete ignorance of it."

Our most brilliant cures have been made with "infinitesimals." Our closest and most successful prescribers use them almost exclusively. Dr. Skinner, a very eminent physician of England, and one of our most recent converts from the ranks of the "Regulars," uses extremely high potencies and claims results which astonish us all. Then why should we now abandon the agents which have helped to make the enviable reputation which our school sustains? We do not put "Homeopathist" on our signs because our brethren of the "old school" do not qualify their's by adding "Allopathist." M. D. is quite sufficient. How would it look for our clerical friends, after prefixing Rev. to the name on the door-plate, to add Presbyterian or Catholic?

It would doubtless be a pleasant thing to see "the lion and the lamb lie down together," but in order to bring about this "consummation devoutly to be wished," it is hardly probable that the well-fed lamb would walk deliberately into the gaunt stomach of the hungry lion after being roared at for so long a time. The law of *similia similibus curantur* is a stubborn fact which has been, and can be demonstrated, and when it is universally acknowledged by the profession as a heaven-born truth by man discovered, and its teaching incorporated in the curriculum of each accredited medical college, then will we joyfully march hand in hand under the same banner, having the same watchword. Until then we will be proud to retain the title of HOMEOPATHIST.

SUBSIDIES FOR THE SO

STATE POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

THE WESTCHESTER REPUBLICANS.

COUNTY CONVENTION AT WHITE PLAINS—A STRONG TICKET PRESENTED—A BREEZY DISCUSSION OVER A RESOLUTION INDORSING THE ADMINISTRATION.

There was plenty of room for improvement upon the county ticket put in the field on Thursday by the Democrats of Westchester County, and the Republicans yesterday, in their convention at White Plains, bore the fact constantly in mind, and nominated men who will not only command the full vote of the Republican Party at the coming election, but who, having in more than one instance proved themselves worthy of public confidence, will receive substantial support from the Democrats. The convention met at 11 o'clock, and was called to order by Hon. William H. Robertson, Chairman of the County Committee. Mr. Edward Logan, of Yonkers, was made Chairman; ex-Judge Nelson and Mr. D. O. Bradley, of Dobbs Ferry, Vice-Presidents, and Messrs. W. J. Travis, H. D. Williams, A. D. Dunbar, W. A. Miller, and W. W. Pierson, Secretaries. The roll of delegates having been called and a motion adopted to go into nominations, Hon. W. H. Robertson said it was desirable and important to place in nomination a good ticket that Democrats and Republicans could alike support. He desired to name a gentleman whom they all knew well—one of five legal attainments and judicial mind, whose experience of six years on the bench had shown that he always decides justly. He named as County Judge Silas D. Gifford. Ex-Judge Nelson seconded the nomination, and asked that it might be made by a rising vote, as comporting better with the dignity of the office. The nomination was made unanimously. Hon. James W. Husted named for District Attorney Edward Wells, of Cortland, and said he knew he but anticipated the action of the convention in proposing his name. His political history was a matter of record for 30 years, and by him the office of District Attorney would be regarded as one of dignity, honor, and power. The nomination was made by a rising vote and without opposition. For Register, David Cromwell, of East Chester, and Charles G. Banks, of New-Rochelle, were named, and Banks was declared the candidate, receiving 76 votes to 25 for Cromwell, and the nomination was then made unanimous. Cornelius Curtis, of Tarrytown, was nominated by acclamation for Superintendent of Poor, and on motion of Senator Robertson Cyrus Lawrence was nominated for Justice of Sessions by acclamation. The Chairman was then instructed to choose three men from each Assembly district as members of the County Committee. Immediately after this motion was adopted, ex-Judge Nelson offered the following resolution:

Resolved, As the sense of this convention, that the action of the National Administration, in its efforts and measures for the pacification of the country and administrative reform, fulfills the instructions of the Republican Party as expressed in numerous conventions. The pledge of the President as set forth in his letter accepting the nomination, accords with our convictions of what is wise and patriotic, and deserves and receives the approbation of this convention, and the President and his official advisers are entitled to the fullest confidence and the support of the party.

The convention was immediately thrown into a state of excitement by the reading of the resolution, and there were cries of "Lay on the table!" "No, no!" and "Good!" Ex-Judge Nelson at length proceeded to support his resolution, maintaining that, as the Republican Party had professed itself opposed to the doctrine "To the victors belong the spoils," it should now sustain the President in his efforts to make good the pledge of the party, and he hoped that the Republicans of Westchester meant what they said last Fall, and were not then making a mere pretense when they committed themselves in favor of civil service reform.

Mr. D. O. Bradley said that never before had extraneous issues been considered in the Westchester County Convention, and he moved that the resolution lie on the table. For his part, he had no confidence in the Southern policy of the President. He hoped Mr. Hayes might prove to be in the right, but it was horrible to him to think that Robert Small was in prison, and that Chamberlain, who ought to be Governor of South Carolina, was not. He feared that the President, by excluding Republicans from participation in primary meetings, was doing greater damage to the country than he would have done by cutting them off from the polls.

Mr. Gideon W. Davenport thought that, as the convention had nominated its ticket, it had better go home and mind its business, or else it would "get by the ears." "Of course," he said, "we don't believe that to the victors belong the spoils; but rather when we elect a Republican President that the offices should all be given to the Democrats." Until there was an act of Congress passed regulating the civil service, there was no sense in this talk about civil service reform, which was so commended by Democrats in all the bar-rooms of the country.

Mr. Clark Briggs excitedly demanded the yeas and nays, so that every man could be put on record, and say boldly whether he was with the Administration or not. To this Mr. Davenport retorted by asking, "How many galleries would be filled if his [Briggs'] political portrait could be taken for the past six years?"

Judge Porter asked for the withdrawal of the resolution, but ex-Judge Nelson declined to withdraw it. Mr. Bradley offered a substitute pledging support to the ticket nominated, without regard to the differences of opinion on the policy, but the resolution was not read, and without acting upon either of the resolutions the convention adjourned.

Mr. Logan, the Chairman, announced as the County Committee W. H. Robertson, George Kirk, Theodore Fitch, J. L. Proseus, D. Ogden Bradley, Silas W. Gifford, D. W. Travis, J. F. Lawrence, and W. W. Pierson.

QUEENS COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

NOMINATIONS FOR COUNTY OFFICES AS WELL AS FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY—THE PRESIDENT INDORSED.

The Republicans of Queens County held their County Convention yesterday afternoon at Jamaica. Benjamin D. Hicks, of North Hempstead, was Chairman; Secretaries, Ellwood B. Titus, of Oyster Bay, and L. M. Franklin, of Flushing. There were three or four nominations for District Attorney, and the choice finally fell upon William J. Youngs, of Oyster Bay. Mr. Youngs studied law with the present District Attorney, Benjamin W. Downing, and for two years was his assistant in that office. Mr. Downing is his opponent in this canvass. James L. Baxter, the present incumbent, was renominated by acclamation for Justice of Sessions. For Coroners the nominations—also by acclamation—were E. D. Skinner, of North Hempstead, and David D. Dodd, of Oyster Bay. Delegates to the Senatorial Convention were chosen, as follows, one from each town and Long Island City and five at large: Hempstead, J. Seymour Snedeker; Newtown, John E. Van Nostrand; Long Island City, Henry P. Titus; North Hempstead, Samuel Willets; Oyster Bay, Leonard I. Coles; Flushing, Marquis D. Gould; Jamaica, John M. Crane; at large, R. A. Davidson, Isaac H. Cocks, William S. Cogswell, L. Bradford Prince, and H. S. Anable. The following resolution, offered by Mr. Isaac H. Cocks, of North Hempstead, was adopted without dissent:

Resolved, That the Republicans of Queens County, represented by the delegates in this convention, are in favor of a cordial and earnest support of the nominees of the Rochester Convention, and at the same time reaffirm our confidence in the President for his efforts at reform in the civil service, and constitutional measures for restoring peace and prosperity to a common country.

The First Assembly District Republican Convention assembled yesterday afternoon at Jamaica. William J. Youngs, of Oyster Bay, was Chairman, and C. L. Vandewater, of Flushing, and Sherwood Coffin, of North Hempstead, Secretaries. Robert Willets, of Flushing, was nominated as candidate for member of Assembly by acclamation.

The Second Assembly District Convention also met at Jamaica yesterday afternoon. Alderman Charles W. Hallet, of Long Island City, was Chairman, and E. B. Moore and Peter M. Davenport, of Hempstead, were Secretaries. Mr. John E. Van Nostrand, of Newtown, who was the candidate last year, was nominated for the Assembly by acclamation.

STATE POLITICAL NOTES.

The Democrats of Allegany County have nominated S. N. Bennett for Assembly.

Charles E. Shepard is the Democratic candidate for Assembly in the Second District of Ontario County.

The Democrats of Dutchess County have nominated William Toms and John O'Brien for Assembly.

Judge George G. Scott, of Saratoga County, has been nominated for Senator by the Democrats of the Fifteenth District.

The Republicans of Albany County made their nominations yesterday. Hon. Hamilton Harris was nominated for re-election to the Senate.

The Republicans of Ulster County have nominated William Lawton for County Judge, Peter Cantine for Surrogate, and Alphonso F. Clearwater for District Attorney.

The Democratic Committee of Albany County has decided to reconvene the County Convention on Tuesday next to nominate a candidate for Senator in place of Hon. Eli Perry, declined.

Hon. George B. Sloan, of the First District of Oswego County, declined a nomination for re-election to the Assembly, and the Republican Convention, on Saturday, nominated Charles North for the position.

Neither of the two leading parties in Albany County has made its nominations for Assemblymen, and yet there are already 11 candidates in the field. They represent people calling themselves Greenbackers, Working Men, &c.

The Greenbackers of Albany County, who polled less than 100 votes in the Presidential election, have nominated a ticket containing 11 names. Among them are Barent H. Staats for Senator, and the following for Assemblymen: First District, Henry Hilton; Second District, Galen R. Hitt; Third District, James Brice; Fourth District, Aaron P. Williams.

The admirable ticket nominated by the Republicans of Erie County at their convention in Buffalo on Thursday is made up as follows: For Senator, Eben Carleton Sprague; County Judge, William W. Hammond; Surrogate, Zebulon Ferris; District Attorney, John B. Greene; Justice of Sessions, Byron A. Churchill; Coroner, George Stanbro. Mr. Sprague declines the nomination for Senator, pleading social and professional reasons.

The Poughkeepsie *Eagle* says that Hon. B. Platt Carpenter has accepted the Republican nomination for Judge in Dutchess County, and it adds: "The ticket is thus complete, and the contest fairly opened. The Republicans of this district and county are in better condition to win in the approaching contest than they have been for several years, and, with a united effort they will obtain not merely a success, but a sweeping victory."

In a moment of unwonted frankness, the Troy *Press* thus describes one of its party's candidates in Rensselaer County: "We learn on reliable authority that William H. Snyder, the Democratic candidate for Justice of Sessions, is a miserable drunken loafer. It is a great pity that he must be elected even to such a barren office. We hope he will receive no vote but his own, as a rebuke to the convention that could be so negligent as to nominate such a man."

In a commendable spirit, the Rochester *Union* retracts an erroneous statement it made concerning Hon. William L. Bostwick, the Republican candidate for State Treasurer. It says: "Misled by the statement of a misinformed contemporary in the eastern part of the State, we were impelled to state, upon the nomination of the Republican State ticket in this city, that Mr. William L. Bostwick, of Tompkins County, the nominee for State Treasurer, had in some manner been connected with the shortcomings of a late defaulting Treasurer of Schuyler County. We have been advised of the error of the statement by one of the most prominent Democrats in Tompkins County, who correctly assumes that we would not intentionally do injustice to any political opponent. Expressing regret that such a groundless imputation upon the fair name of Mr. Bostwick should have crept into the columns of the *Union*, we take great pleasure in withdrawing it, and in setting that gentleman right before our readers."

CONTRACTION IN TENNESSEE.

A SMALL MEETING IN NASHVILLE—PETITION TO BE PRESENTED TO CONGRESS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 13.—The meeting this morning, called by the Board of Trade to take action against Secretary Sherman's policy of contraction, was not largely attended. Judge Demoss, who was called to the chair, commended the President for raising himself above party, and said that the recent election in Ohio was not a Democratic victory so much as an anti-Sherman victory. The meeting adopted a petition to Congress to speedily repeal the laws taxing the issue of State and private banks; to repeal the law demonetizing silver; to enact laws for the free coinage of silver by citizens; to cause the Government to issue in the place of the present greenback currency a full legal-tender, to be received in payment of all debts, public and private, not specifically made payable in coin by the contract; to take from the Secretary of the Treasury all power over the circulation, but to increase the circulation until equal in volume to the business wants of the country; asking a postponement of the question of single or double standard until the iniquity of demonetization is atoned for by restoring that which was wrongfully taken; repelling the charge that the people seeking relief from contraction are in favor of reckless inflation; insisting that the bonds should be taken up with currency and not the currency with bonds, the supply to be regulated by the demand; advocating an interconvertible bond issued for 12 years, with a low rate of interest; stating that contraction has been endured with a submission that has no parallel, declaring it an insult to the intelligence of the people and an unwarranted presumption of their ignorance to make the argument that resumption would bring relief; asserting that to reach a specie basis with a public and private debt of over $10,000,000,000, and most of the interest due abroad and payable in coin, and the coin in the country reduced to $150,000,000, will be to organize a permanent system of shoddy supremacy over the masses; demanding that their representatives in Congress shall make financial relief the first object of their labors, and put before Congress that the debt of Tennessee is $25,000,000, and the interest is now in default, and the people are charged with repudiation, when the destruction of all values by contraction and the extreme poverty resulting therefrom, make the payment of the interest impossible; that the general shrinkage has so distressed the agricultural classes that nearly all the farms in the State are for sale without buyers, and land, the basis of all credit, has ceased to have a cash value, and farming is rendered profitless as a pursuit; that under the changed system labor must be paid for weekly, and farmers must have other banking facilities to carry on farms, since the national banks do not regard lands or growing crops as security. The petition concludes with the statement that almost the entire population in Tennessee attribute their terrible condition to those who have abandoned industrial pursuits having a fixed revenue whose value has been enormously increased, and who constitute an organization crystallizing into an aristocracy, whose end and aim is absolute dominion over both property and labor, threatening the stability of Republican institutions.

CHILDREN'S MISSIONARY MEETING.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 13.—A children's missionary meeting, under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church, at the Tabernacle this afternoon, was a successful affair. The children of all the Sunday and Mission-schools of the Church in Boston and within a radius of 10 miles were present, and the edifice was crowded with a congregation numbering between 7,000 and 8,000. Nearly all the Bishops and members of the General Convention at present holding its sessions here were present, with their wives. The exercises were interesting, and consisted of the singing of hymns by the consolidated choirs of various churches and children, assisted by a large orchestra, and addresses by leading clergymen. Rev. Mr. Thwing, of Brooklyn, N. Y., presided. Bishop Lay read a Scripture lesson and followed with remarks on "The Duty of Children to the Church and the Duty of Parents toward their Offspring." Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, referred to the duty of children in helping the mission work among the children of heathen nations and tribes, and referred to what had already been done by children in advancing in Christian enlightenment Indian boys in the West, some of whom were now preaching the Gospel of the Church among their own people. Bishop Pennick, of Africa, spoke of the obligations of children due to the Church by their baptism, and severely criticised the general neglect of sponsors to see to the spiritual and Christian education of the young they had vowed solemnly to perfect to the Church and to Christ. Bishop Morris, of Oregon and Washington Territory, referred to the work on the Pacific coast and the support due the ministry of that section by members of the Church in other sections of the country. At the conclusion of the exercises $450 was collected for mission purposes.

A CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 13.—The Kansas City *Times* to-day contains a statement to the effect that grave doubts have been raised as to the guilt of Joel Collins, who was recently killed as one of the Union Pacific train-robbers. A prominent law firm at Topeka have been retained by the father of Collins, a respectable citizen of Dallas, Texas, to investigate the matter, and enough has been learned to justify the statement that Collins could not have been present at the time the train was robbed. He had gone to the Black Hills with a large lot of cattle, and wrote his father that he had sold them at 25 cents per pound, and received his pay in gold, nearly $20,000, and from the knowledge of his subsequent movements it is clear that he could not have been at the Big Springs robbery. He had amassed a great deal of property at San Antonio by dealing in cattle, and this placed him above suspicion. His conduct when captured at Buffalo is accounted for on the hypothesis that he supposed that he had fallen into the hands of robbers, and determined to resist to the end. His father is determined to vindicate the reputation of his son, and matters will be thoroughly sifted.

THE TWEED CONFESSION.

The confession of Tweed still continues the one topic of interest in many circles, and those not exclusively political, in this City. So many persons are dragged into it, apparently without cause or provocation, that there is not a little speculation as to what could possibly be the motive of the framers of this remarkable document in flinging mud around so promiscuously. Mr. Sheridan Shook's name was brought in as one who had received money from Tweed; but Tweed's own testimony before the Aldermanic Committee, given since the publication of the confession, shows that the transactions between himself and Mr. Shook were simply those of a legitimate business character. The checks were given for money loaned, and about the time they were given there certainly was nothing remarkable in one person, active in business and politics, having purely legitimate business transactions with another.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 13.—There have been six new cases of yellow fever at Fernandina today, but no deaths are reported. Dr. Herndon is critically sick.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Dr. Damrosch's first Saturday symphony matinée is to be given on Oct. 27, at Steinway Hall.

Mr. Sothern will appear nightly in "The Prompter's Box," at the Park Theatre, until further notice.

Nightly representations of "Marriage" may be enjoyed throughout this week at Wallack's Theatre.

Mr. and Mrs. Williamson still attract large audiences to the Union-Square Theatre, where they act nightly in "Struck Oil."

Messrs. Harrigan and Hart are to appear in "The Blue and Gray" and in other "sketches" at the Theatre Comique this week.

The first concert of the New-York Oratorio Society this season takes place at Steinway Hall on Nov. 15. "Judas Maccabæus" is to be given.

The San Francisco Minstrels will appear in "Struck Ile," in "School," and in their popular drawing-room entertainment every evening this week.

The "devil-fish" is now on view at the New-York Aquarium, where the usual Sunday afternoon and evening concerts may be enjoyed to-day as heretofore.

"Helen's Babies" and "Love in a Tub" are the titles of two new "acts" which may be witnessed, with other novelties, at Bryant's Opera-house throughout this week.

The sale of seats for Mr. Thomas' popular concerts, to occur at Steinway Hall on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday of this week, commences to-morrow. Mr. Thomas' full orchestra, the original Swedish "Lady Vocal Quartet," and Master Lichtenberg are to take part in all the entertainments.

A remarkably spirited and forceful performance of "Heloïse Paranquet," a comedy-drama for which Alexandre Dumas is partly responsible, took place at at the Théâtre Français, last evening. "Les Petits Oiseaux," a delightful comedy by Labiche and Martin, is to be acted there for the first time on Tuesday evening.

Gilmore's Garden is to be reopened on to-morrow week by the "Great London Circus and Sanger's British Menagerie." Equestrian performances by Mme. Eliza Dockrill and other artists of note are promised, and some marvelous evolutions by a troupe of trained elephants are to be among the novelties of the programme.

Mr. Joseph Proctor is to act in "The Jibbenainosay" at Niblo's Garden, throughout this week. The production at this house of "Masaniello," to which reference has already been made in these columns, is set down for Oct. 29, with Signora Buzzetti, Signori Baccei, Tagliapietra, Bacelli, Gottschalk, and Mr. Henry Bischoff in the leading rôles.

The concert at Gilmore's Garden, this evening, is to be the last of the season. Signor Tagliapietra will sing, Mr. Arbuckle will interpret that new and seldom-heard tune, "The Sweet Bye and Bye," and that other harmonious novelty, "The Anvil Chorus," will be sung, played, and hammered with as strepetous effect as Mr. Gilmore's thorough appreciation of clangor will allow.

The Fifth-Avenue Theatre, after having been refreshed and generally improved as to the auditorium during the recess of the past fortnight, will be reopened for the season under the management of Mr. Stephen Fiske, to-morrow evening. A brief series of representations of English opera will first invite public attention, and, in about a month, some new plays of decided strength may be looked for. To-morrow, Mr. Hess' artists will make known to an English-speaking audience Thomas' "Summer-night's Dream." This work ought to delight all admirers of expressive and delicate music, and its "cast" indicates that the performance will be sufficiently good to throw abundant light upon the beauties of the score. The principal rôles are in the hands of Miss Melville, Mrs. Seguin, and Messrs. Castle, Peakes, and Turner, and Signor Operti is to direct the orchestra, which, with the chorus, has had repeated rehearsals. "A Summer-night's Dream" will make way, later on, for another novelty—"The Chimes of Normandy," by M. Blanquette.

Mr. Augustin Daly and his "comedy company" will occupy Wood's Theatre, in Brooklyn, during the fortnight commencing to-morrow. "The Princess Royal" and "Divorce" are to be acted this week, with Messrs. Fisher, Davidge, Hardenberg, Studley, and Barrymore, Misses May Davenport, Edith Blande, and Mrs. Gilbert in the principal rôles.

A well-nigh endless series of dialogues, incomprehensible as to purport and more than flat in form, were recited from the stage of the Academy of Music, yesterday evening. The book in which the performers had studied their lines was called an "American comedy," and its title-page bore the words "Married and not Married." A tolerably numerous audience yawned through part of the representation, interrupted some of the scenes with strange noises, and indulged in boisterous merriment whenever anything particularly ridiculous relieved the monotony of the talks between the characters, while one of the actresses, who appeared to be in an advanced state of abriety, caused alternate amusement and disgust by her demonstrative antics. Affairs of this sort ought to go unnoticed, but indulgent silence might induce ambitious playwrights to emulate last evening's attempt, while a few misguided mortals might attend a possible repetition of Mr. Leiss' "play" for lack of cautionary signals.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Mlle. Cécile Ritter goes to the Paris Opéra Comique.

An Italian opera troupe has just been formed at Milan for Calcutta.

On Sept. 10 Hamburg heard for the first time Gluck's "Orphée.

At the Paris Opéra five performances a week will be given during the Exhibition season.

MM. D'Ennery and Cormon have just finished a new five-act drama called "Une Cause Célèbre."

M. Offenbach has delivered the first act of his new opera comique, "Les Contes d'Hoffmann," to the manager of the Lyrique.

A new opera, "Ginevra di Scozia," by Signor Lombardi, has proved but a *succès d'estime* at the Teatro Principo Umberto of Florence.

The fourth volume of Ambros' *History of Music* has been published at Vienna. It deals with the times of Palestrina and the origin of the opera.

The deaths are announced at Lausanne of Hessli, a composer and indefatigable conductor of choral societies, and at Paris of Mlle. Stignani, a concert vocalist.

M. Capoul, in addition to playing *Paul* at the Paris Lyrique, will create the part of *Romeo* in "Les Amants de Verone," of the Marquis d'Ivry; Mlle. Heilbron will be the *Juliet*.

The new tour of the celebrated tragedian, Signor Ernesto Rossi, is to commence at the Teatro Manzoni, in Milan, early in November. It will be continued by way of Bucharest, Jassy, Odessa, Kiew, Vienna, and finally St. Petersburg. Signor Rossi still remains *in riposo*.

"La Clé d'Or," at the Parisian Théâtre-Lyrique, has not proved the success that was anticipated. Notwithstanding the finished singing of Mlle. Marimon, and the vivacious acting of Frederic Achard, a loan from the Gymnase expressly for this piece, the new opera failed to please.

The Autumn season of Italian opera, under Mr. Mapleson's management, will commence at Her Majesty's Theatre, in London, on Nov. 5, and will probably last six weeks, coming to a termination on Dec. 15. Representations will be given every night of the week, and probably also on one afternoon in every week, so that in all there will be about 40 performances.

The revival of "La Petite Mariée" at the Paris Renaissance has an element of novelty in the assumption of the part of the heroine, originally taken by Mlle. Jeanne Granier, by Mlle. Jane Hading, late young actress from Marseilles who made her début with but mediocre success at the Palais Royal this Summer in a very weak piece entitled "Susannah and the Elders." The defects of the play had probably a good deal to do with her non-success, as she has now performed a very difficult feat in replacing acceptably one of the most popular of the operetta prime donne of Paris.

The new "comedy opera" by Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan will be produced at the Opéra Comique, in Paris, during the first week of November. The enterprise is a sort of joint affair, Mr. G. B. Allen on behalf of himself and wife, Madam Alice May, putting down a certain sum, Messrs. Metzler, the publishers, a certain sum, and Mr. D'Oyly Carte being the manager. Miss Alice May will be the prima donna and Mr. Chatterson the chief tenor.

A circular from Herr Wagner announces that the training-school he intends to found at the Bayreuth Theatre will commence business on Jan. 1 next. Each student will be compelled to study for six years, and the year will be divided into three terms. During the first year the pupils are to be taught vocal and instrumental music according to the new method invented by Herr Wagner, and the third term will be devoted to theatrical representations. What is to be done during the second term is somewhat cloudy.

THE AMATEUR OARSMEN.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—ELECTION OF OFFICERS—MR. EUSTIS, OF THE ATALANTAS, RESIGNS FROM THE COMMITTEE—MR. REED ELECTED IN HIS PLACE.

The regular meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Amateur Oarsmen's Association was held last evening at the Knickerbocker Cottage, Sixth-avenue. There were present Messrs. H. E. Buermey and J. E. Eustis, of New-York; Mr. Alexander Krumbhaar, of Philadelphia; Mr. T. W. Kennedy, of Newark, N. J., and Mr. H. W. Garfield, of Albany, Secretary and Treasurer. Mr. Garfield reported that the clubs now on the roll of the association numbered 54; 2 had been lost by withdrawal in the past year and 8 gained. A balance of $74 remained to the credit of the association in the treasury. Balloting for officers of the Executive Committee for the ensuing year was then had, and Mr. George W. Parker, of Philadelphia, was re-elected President, and Mr. Garfield was re-elected Secretary and Treasurer. Mr. Orville M. Remington, of Providence, R. I., was elected to the committee to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Dexter. A discussion followed on the proposition to change the champion race of the annual regatta from a mile and a half to three miles, the Detroit Boat Club having offered to present a handsome challenge cup to the association if this should be done. Final action was postponed until the next meeting, notice to be given to members that the subject would then be brought up for final disposition. After the transaction of other business, the Secretary presented charges against Messrs. Walsh and Levein, of the Nautilus Club of Harlem, that they had rowed in a race at the Long Branch Regatta, on the 25th of August last, with persons disqualified as professionals from rowing in contests of the association. The case being proved, the persons named were by unanimous vote declared debarred from active membership in the Amateur Association. The Secretary then threw a bombshell into the little meeting by reading a series of charges against Mr. Eustis, (who sat beside him,) and moving that he be expelled from the Executive Committee. The charges were, in brief, that he had persistently neglected his duties as a member of the committee, was not in sympathy with the aims and objects of the association, and had done things which, strictly construed, brought him under the designation of a professional oarsman. The indictment wanted nothing of severity, not to say harshness, in its tone, and at the conclusion of the reading a dead silence reigned in the room. The first to speak was Mr. Eustis, who offered a good defense of himself, and it is likely that he would have had the charges laid upon the table, but, unfortunately for him, he was questioned in regard to what he intended doing about rowing in some future races for which he had been entered where disqualified oarsmen were his contestants. His answers were not satisfactory, and after a protracted discussion he offered to resign if the charges were withdrawn. This was done, and he drew up his resignation on the spot, which was accepted, and Mr. Robert L. Reed, of the Harlem Association, was elected in Mr. Eustis' place.

The committee subsequently passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the event of any oarsman competing against any professional or disqualified oarsman, this association does not regard the making a protest or demanding a separate start as affecting the penalty to which he is subject for such competition.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14—1 A. M.—The barometer is highest in the Atlantic States. The storm, last night central over Eastport, has moved off the Nova Scotia coast. The storm in the Northwest still remains central in Iowa. Light rain has fallen in the North-west, lake region, and New-England. Clear weather now prevails in the Southern, Middle, and New-England States. There has been a general rise of temperature, except in the extreme North-west and New-England, where it has fallen. Southerly winds prevail in the lake region, Ohio Valley, and Gulf States, northerly winds along the Atlantic coast and variable winds in the North-west. The rivers have remained nearly stationery. The West Indies reports are missing.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England, clear or partly cloudy weather, northerly winds, stationary temperature, and rising barometer.

For the Middle Atlantic States, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, north-westerly winds, shifting to southerly, rising followed by stationary or falling barometer.

Cautionary signals continue at Toledo, Detroit, Port Huron, Alpena, Grand Haven, Chicago, Marquette, Escanaba, Duluth, Milwaukee, and Section No. 1.

THE CONFIDENCE GAME IN PASSAIC.

A little over two years ago a German lady representing herself as Mrs. Blum called upon Mrs. Fredericks, living in Passaic, N. J., and convinced the old lady that she [Mrs. Blum] was pinching herself to save enough to pay the expenses of settling a large estate which an aunt had left in California, and which would soon be hers, and she only wanted a little money to pay necessary court fees, &c. Mrs. Fredericks kindly gave her some money, and began to visit Mrs. Blum, at the corner of Fourth-avenue and Forty-eighth-street, New-York, where she found three children and everything in good style. Of course, when she got this estate she was going to give "dear Mrs. Fredericks a large percentage for the use of her money," and so with flattering words and fair promises she managed to get nearly every dollar that Mrs. Fredericks and a friend, "Jim," were possessed of. By promises of $2,000 for $1,000, and many excuses, she managed to get the following amounts from different people: Mrs. Bisgel, $300, for which she promised to return $600; Mr. Rosz, a tailor, is said to have lent her over $1,400; one of his men, over $300; another, about $50; another, $75, and so on. Finally Mr Rosz became convinced that the woman was a swindler, and swore out a warrant before Justice Webb, and Friday evening State Detective Whitehead arrested her in Jersey City. She defended herself on the ground that the money was loaned at an usurious rate of interest, and the detective, after accompanying her to her home, was forced to let her go. She says she can always be found at her house, and that as soon as she gets this fortune from her aunt's estate in California she will settle all these little matters, but that she has not got a single dollar now.

SING SING PRISON NOTES.

The brick wall enclosing Sing Sing Prison has been completed, but work upon the iron railing which is to protect the river front will not be commenced this year, as no appropriation for that object has yet been made. Warden Clarke says he intends making Sing Sing Prison self-supporting as soon as possible, and claims that he will have reduced the amount which it was necessary for the State to make up in the first year of his wardenship fully one-half, or from $250,000 to $125,000. After this year he confidently asserts that the institution will be self-sustaining.

On Friday evening 50 convicts were transferred from Sing Sing to Auburn State Prison. While they were being searched preparatory to their departure it was noticed that one of the convicts named William McCutchen was acting in a very suspicious manner. When his turn came to be searched Mr. George Meggs, the Warden's private secretary, discovered a knife secreted about his person. While attempting to obtain the weapon from McCutchen, the latter, who is serving a life sentence for murder, and who is one of the most desperate criminals who ever entered prison walls, struck Meggs several violent blows in the face. Meggs retaliated by striking McCutchen, who became very violent and attempted to use the knife. He was, however, foiled in the attempt. The prison officials are heartily glad to be rid of such a desperate convict.

A ZOOLOGIST'S OPINION OF THE SQUID.

Prof. A. E. Verrill, of Yale College, has written to the proprietors of the New-York Aquarium, stating that the "giant squid," or "devil-fish," whose body is now preserved in that institution, is "the largest, most complete, and most valuable specimen that has ever been preserved either in this country or in Europe." More than this, it is of a species hitherto known to scientific men only by its jaws found in the stomach of a sperm whale, from which the Professor described and "figured" the species several years ago, and gave it the name of *Architeuthis princeps*. Speaking of the habits of the "squid," Prof. Verrill says that with its parrot-like beak it instantly kills its prey by biting a piece out of the back of its neck, thus severing its spinal cord. This fact was learned from an observation of the habits of the common small "squids." Prof. Verrill concludes his letter by stating that there is but one instance on record of the capture of a very large squid, and the specimen taken—the one now preserved in the Peabody Museum at Yale College—was entirely spoiled for scientific purposes in its taking.

MARINE DISASTERS.

QUEBEC, Canada, Oct. 13.—The Norwegian bark Anna is ashore at St. Thomas. The bark Marion, of Liverpool, before reported ashore at Traverse, has been towed back to this port and repaired. She will proceed to Liverpool as soon as the weather moderates. The bark Adelheim, which cleared hence on the 6th inst., was run into and disabled by an unknown ship. She is now anchored at Port St. John, and will be towed to this port as soon as the weather moderates.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 13.—The schooner Rockie E. Yates, before reported on the beach at Lewes, has arrived up leaking badly, and will discharge for repairs.

SPORTS ON LAND AND WATER

PROFESSIONALS AND AMATEURS.

TEN EYCK DEFEATED BY DAVIS—LUTHER BEATEN BY MORRIS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Oct. 13.—The long-talked-of boat-race between Michael Davis, of Portland, and James Ten Eyck, of Peekskill, took place here this afternoon. The distance was three miles, for a purse of $600. The betting at the start was $100 to $70 in favor of Ten Eyck. The day for the race was fixed for Wednesday last, but was postponed from time to time because of rough water. The boat rowed by Davis was made in Troy—a paper shell 27½ feet in length, and weighing 33 pounds. Ten Eyck's boat is 29 feet in length, and weighs 24 pounds. Both men rowed with sliding seats. The course was one mile and a half north from Montross, Lent & Pollock's Dock to a stake-boat near Little Island and return, the oarsmen to turn from east to west, and in case of a foul the race to be rowed over again. There was a great deal of delay in obtaining a referee. Finally, the Portland party hit upon Isaac Montrose, of Peekskill, who was agreeable to the other side, and the oarsmen were instructed to get ready for the word. At this time there were about 1,000 persons on the piers, and the river front was crowded with boats of every description. The tide was running ebb and a light north wind just rippled the surface of the water. Ten Eyck was the first to appear, at 4:45 o'clock, and as he glided from the slip in his shell he was greeted by vociferous cheering as he pulled up to his starting buoy. He was attired in blue knit drawers, white knit shirt, and blue head-gear. Davis followed five minutes later, but his immediate friends were not so numerous as Ten Eyck's, and there was no cheering. He had the choice and took the inside. He wore drab drawers and white head-gear.

When all was ready the referee gave the word, and the flashing blades of the oarsmen struck the water together, but Ten Eyck got the best of the send off, and his friends cheered lustily. At that very moment Davis' brother was crying on the deck, "$100 to $75 that Davis wins." Davis was pulling 40 strokes per minute and Ten Eyck 44, but the former's was the most powerful, and 1,000 feet from the start he had shot ahead of Ten Eyck, and Peekskill looked glum. At the stake-boat Ten Eyck made a spurt, but to no avail. Davis turned the boat three lengths ahead. Coming down the last mile and a half Davis rowed wildly and lost some, but he soon made it up. A quarter of a mile from the home buoy he was four lengths ahead. When within about 500 feet of home Ten Eyck, who had been stealing up on his rival, made a splendid spurt, and overhauled Davis rapidly amid wild cheering, but Davis rallied and came up a winner by a length in 21:22½, amid great cheering.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 13.—The five-mile sculling match between Evan Morris and Patsy Luther for $1,000 a side and the championship of America, was rowed over the upper Allegheny course, near Hulton Station, this afternoon, and was won by the former. The water was very smooth and the weather fair; the river banks on both sides of the course were thickly lined with people. The course begins 300 yards above Hulton and extends down the river to Nine-mile Island and back. It is said to be a half-mile longer than the course on which Coulter and Morris pulled. Shortly after 5 o'clock Luther made his appearance, and was quickly followed by Morris, both men seemingly in excellent condition. Luther won the toss for position, and chose the Allegheny side. At 4:53 the word was given and the men pulled out, Morris slightly in the lead. At Hulton Station Luther had gained the lead, and was shooting through the water like an arrow, with Morris close behind him and pulling a beautiful stroke. The heavy cheering showed that Luther's friends were the more numerous, although the betting was in Morris' favor. A short distance below Hulton Luther was still in the lead, but in turning the bend of the river Morris crept up, and Luther was seen to be losing ground. When the men reached Montrose, opposite the buoy-boats, Morris was four lengths ahead, both pulling desperately. Morris turned first, but Luther gained a length in turning, and at Powers' Run was still gaining on the champion. The excitement was very great, as Luther was evidently bent on closing the gap between them. Morris, however, was handling his oars with great vigor, and managed, despite the efforts of Luther, to maintain his position and passed the winning point fully four lengths ahead, in 37:04. The race throughout was one of the best ever rowed in this vicinity.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 13.—This afternoon occurred the Yale Hill regatta on Lake Saltonstall. The water was good and the weather was fine. The barge race of two miles and a turn was won by the crew of the Class of '79 in 13:01—the best time ever made on the lake. The Class crew of '78 was a close second in 13:03¼, and the crew of the Class of '80 was third. The canoe race of one-quarter of a mile was won by N. A. Calder and H. Livingston. Time—3:06. There were three entries. The pair-oar race of one mile and a turn was won by H. Livingston and B. S. Keater, of the Class of '79. Time—8:02¾. The barge race, between crews from the first and second divisions of the Senior Class, one mile, was won by the latter. Time—6:51. The second division came in in 6:53¼. The single-scull race was won very easily by E. P. Livingston, of the Class of '79, in 14:42¾, beating W. T. Hart, of the Scientific School, over a minute. The course was two miles and a turn.

DARTMOUTH ATHLETIC SPORTS.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 13.—The Athletic sports of Dartmouth, postponed from Wednesday, were concluded to-day. There was a large attendance. The first contest was the running long jump, in which J. B. Gerould, '78; Chandler, of the Scientific Department; J. Crocker, Jr., '87, C. S. D.; C. M. Cook, '81, and G. E. Rose, '81, entered. Crocker, Jr., won; distance 16 feet 3 inches; Gerould second, 15 feet 1¼ inch. The standing long jump was won by F. W. Shattuck, '79, 10 feet 9½ inches. The one-fourth mile run was considered the finest contest of the morning. C. H. Cogswell, '80, and C. F. Templeton, '81, were the only contestants. Templeton took the lead, but was closely pursued by Cogswell near the close, when Cogswell succeeded in passing Templeton, but at once fell in the course. Templeton also went down, and Cogswell was the first upon his feet, and passed the goal. A foul claimed by Templeton was not allowed. Cogswell was declared the winner in 1:02. The running high jump was won by C. B. Cunningham, '81, over two competitors—4 feet 8 inches. The sack race, 100 yards, was won by F. W. Shattuck, '79, in

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COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN: IS A GOOD COOK and baker; willing to wash and iron; good reference. Address A. D., Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL; IS an excellent baker; will assist with washing; best City reference. Address M. K., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A SPLENDID COOK; EXCELLENT bread and biscuit baker; best City reference. Call at No. 242 2d-av.

COOK.—BY THE DAY, OR ANY OTHER HOUSEwork. Call all the week at No. 159 West 27th-st., third floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 333 East 35th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Scotch woman to cook, wash, and iron, or would do general house-work. Call at 215 East 29th-st., Room 8.

COOK.—BY A WELCH GIRL, PLAIN COOKING, washing, and ironing; good reference. Call at No. 312 7th-st., Jersey City. No cards answered.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl in a private family; good reference. Call at No. 424 6th-av.

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LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A German; is a splendid hair-dresser; excellent reference. Address W., Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

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SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL; IS AN operator on several machines; no objection to light chamber-work; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 229 East 29th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMStress, engagements in private families by the day or week. Address Dress-maker, No. 619 3d-av.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—BY week or month; good City reference. Call at No. 231 West 33d-st.

TAILORESS.—TO GO OUT BY THE DAY MAKing or mending; is perfect on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Address K., Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

WAITING MAID OR NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a Swiss girl, speaking French and German. Call at No. 360 West 23d-st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A HIGHLY RECOMmended French woman, as waitress or housekeeper in an American Protestant family. Address V., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,258 BROADWAY.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, ladies', gentlemen's, or families' washing; fluting neatly done; prices moderate. Call at No. 206 East 57th-st., top floor.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW TO take ladies' and gentlemen's, and family washing; understands fluting in all its branches; good reference. Call at No. 431 East 14th-st., Room No. 17.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A few gentlemen's or family washing at home or go out by the day; good laundress; good references. Call or address Mrs. Norton, No. 969 1st-av.

WASHING.—GENTLEMEN'S OR FAMILIES' washing solicited by an excellent colored laundress; terms reasonable. Call at Mrs. Moran's, No. 214 West 30th-st., rear, first floor.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, family or single washing, at moderate terms. Call for two days, E. P. A., No. 151 West 24th-st., top floor.

WASHING.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS, A ladies' washing; thoroughly understands it; best business in all its branches. Call at No. 117 West 38th-st.

WASHING.—BY A COLORED WOMAN AT HOME; first-class work; moderate prices; good reference. Call or address, all the week, Laundress, No. 477 7th-av.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AT home or would go out by day; best of reference. Call at No. 312 West 48th-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTFUL COLORED woman, washing and ironing for ladies or gentlemen. Call at No. 301 West 40th-st., corner 8th-av.

WET-NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN WOMAN with baby 2 months old. Call for two days at No. 142 East 32d-st.

WET-NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG French woman as wet-nurse; best City reference. Call at No. 383 6th-av., second floor.

MALES.

AN EXPERIENCED MAN TO ATTEND A sick gentleman; certificates from the best physician and City references. Address M., Box 222 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN—LAUNDRESS.—BY A MARRIED couple, without children, in private family; man first-class coachman and groom; understands care of road and carriage horses, harness, &c.; good driver; also, first-rate waiter; do either or both; wife first-class laundress, good cook or chamber-maid; well recommended. Address Coachman, Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROtestant man; has first-class references for sobriety, and full knowledge of horses and carriages; is a good careful City driver; has lived over three years in last place. Call or address W. B., care J. B. Brewster, corner of 27th-st. and 5th-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable young man; thoroughly understands his business, and is willing and obliging; first-class reference, and can be highly recommended by last employer. Address Coachman, Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN WHO IS capable and reliable; four years' reference from present employer; will make himself generally useful. Apply at Villa Boscobel, High Bridge, or No. 214 Broadway, fourth floor.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; understands his business in all its branches; sober, prompt, industrious; City or country; can milk; best references; can be highly recommended from present employer. Address T., Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED, SINGLE Protestant man; has first-class references for sobriety and full knowledge of his business; no objection to any part of the country. Address J. C., Box No. 286 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRSTclass colored young man; careful driver; sober, steady man; first-class City reference. Call or address A. H., No. 120 Waverly-av., Brooklyn, Long Island, at stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN OF EXPErience as coachman, or to do things in general in a gentleman's place; good reference. Inquire at No. 118 West 50th-st.

COACHMAN.—UNDERSTANDS HIS BUSINESS thoroughly; best references from last employer. Address E., care Brewster & Co., Broadway, 47th to 48th sts.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent Englishman, aged 24; has good references and is strictly sober. Address C. L., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

DRY GOODS.

Le Boutillier Bros.

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY

5 Cases Double-Width

FRENCH MERINOS
and Cashmeres,

ALL WOOL, at 50 CENTS,

USUAL PRICE 75 CENTS PER YARD.

54 pieces 48-inch COLORED CASHMERE at 85 cents per yard; WORTH $1 25.

20 pieces 48-inch BLACK CASHMERE at 75 cents, ALL WOOL SOFT HEAVY MAKE.

2 cases 48-inch ARMURE, COLORED and BLACK, at $1 per yard; WELL WORTH $1 25.

130 pieces ALL-WOOL PLAIDS at ONLY 50 cents.

45 cases of CHEAP NOVELTIES at 12 1-2 cents, 20 cents, 25 cents, and 30 cents.

These are NEW and DESIRABLE GOODS at EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

DOMESTICS.

FRUIT OF THE LOOM, 100's, at 10 3-4 cents.
NEW-YORK MILLS at 10 3-4 cents.
WAMSUTTA at 10 3-4 cents.

A Full Assortment of

Black, Colored, and Matelasse
SILKS,
FROM AUCTION,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES EVER KNOWN IN THIS CITY.

Le Boutillier Bros.,

No. 48 East 14th-st.

LAST WEEK OF

BANKRUPT SALE AT RETAIL

OF

CHANDELIERS, CHINA, CROCKERY,
FANCY GOODS,
GLASS AND PLATED WARE

OF LATE FIRM OF

F.B.NICOL & CO

NO. 4 GREAT JONES-ST.

E. N. BOND, Assignee.

THIRD SPECIAL COLLECTION.
NOW ON SALE.
JAPANESE ART TREASURES.

BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST., between Grace Church and Stewart's. Equal in interest to my collections sold and known last year as the Pfoundes Bronzes, or Chickering Hall and Broome-st. sales. The most unique and valuable ever offered.

M. H. DOYLE, Japan and New-York.
DOYLE BROS., San Francisco.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED COACHMAN; first class; best of City reference; two years in last place. Address for two days William S., Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHman and groom; ten years' best City reference. Call or address No. 121 West 45th-st.

EVERY LADY IS INVITED TO EXAMINE the quality of KEEP'S Patent Partly-made Dress Shirts, made from Wamsutta muslin; bosoms three-ply; best Irish linen, six for $6; only plain seams to finish. Samples and circulars mailed free on application.
No. 427 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. | No. 323 6th-av., New-York. 623 Broadway, New-York.

GARDENER OR FARMER.—BY AN ENGlishman; has had experience in landscape gardening and care of stock and can turn his hand to anything; wife a first-class dairy-woman; six years' reference; not particular as to locality, if healthy. Address Wm. Stopher, Gordonsville, Orange County, Va.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, WHO IS A thoroughly practical man; understands green-houses, graperies, vegetables, &c., and everything connected with his business; good reference; last employer, E. W. Bancroft, No. 178 Broadway. Address Gardener, care of Reid & Son, No. 136 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

GENERAL FARM HAND.—CAN TAKE CARE of horses and cows; do anything required; low wages; best reference. Address R. W. T., No. 139 Cedar-st.

GROOM AND FOOTMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN of respectable appearance; will be found willing and obliging; has worked in a private stable. Address M. D., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

JANITOR.—BY A PARTY WHO CAN FURNISH first-class reference, as janitor or care of a house during absence of owners. Address Prins, care of Rev. Boehthold, No. 279 West 11th-st.

JANITOR, PORTER, &c.—BY A COLORED man as janitor, porter, or watchman. Call or address for two days No. 227 West 28th-st., rear.

TO HOUSE-OWNERS.—KALSOMINING, PAINTing, done by day or contract, cheap; City or country. Address W. G., Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,248 BROADWAY.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A SWEDE, TO TAKE charge of furnaces during the Winter months, to do pumping, &c., in private residences in the neighborhood of 45th, 47th, 48th, 49th, and 50th sts.; references as to character and competency furnished. Address Frederick Wallin, No. 8 East 45th-st.

USEFUL BOY.—A LAD WITH EXCELLENT references wishes employment at some good business; where he could have a home preferred. Address Willing, Box No. 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

USEFUL MAN AND WAITER.—BY AN ENGlishman; fully competent; willing and obliging; excellent City and country reference. Address Grace, No. 1,386 Broadway, in store.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN TO ATTEND one or two furnaces; very reasonable; respectable families' recommendations. Address J. K., Box No. 292 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

USEFUL MAN.—A COLORED MAN WISHES A few furnaces to take care of; best City references. Call or address J. Clark, No. 216 West 30th-st., rear.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN IN A private family or boarding-house; will make himself generally useful; good City reference. Address F. P., Box No. 313 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH WAITERman, who understands his business thoroughly; best City reference from last employer. Address for three days, J. S., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, OF French descent, as first-class waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; has excellent City reference. Apply at No. 20 West 16th-st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER in a private family; best City reference. Address D. R., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN; splendid reference from last employer. Address J. S., Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; HAS first-class City reference; understands his business thoroughly. Address Waiter, Box No. 269 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH waiter; first-class City reference. Call at No. 454 4th-av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man in a private family or boarding-house; willing and obliging. Address B. D. M., No. 150 West 27th-st.

WAITER OR VALET.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHman as waiter or valet; five years' best City references. Call at 1,476 Broadway, between 42d and 43d sts.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN; IS first class, and thoroughly understands the business; six years' City reference. Call at 162 West 24th-st.

WAITER.—FRENCH; SPEAKS ENGLISH; CITY or country; best City reference. Call or address B., No. 150 East 42d-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED — A COMPETENT PROTESTANT nurse to take care of an infant and child of 4 years; City reference required. Call before 12 o'clock at No. 46 West 38th-st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

A MIDDLE-AGED FRENCH LADY, USED to teaching private pupils, would like a position as seamstress and governess in a private family; best reference. Address A. R., French teacher, No. 206 East 6th-st.

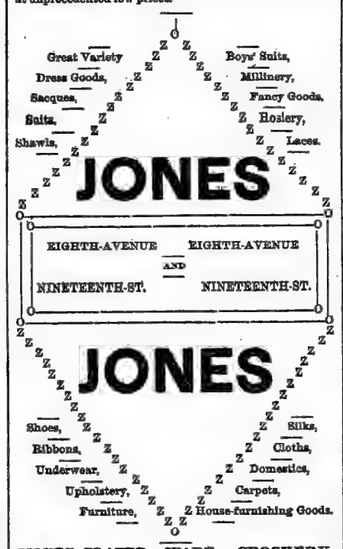
DRY GOODS.

1877. 1849.

JONES.

FALL AND WINTER.

Choicest novelties; five floors of this extensive establishment all replete with newest and most stylish goods at unprecedented low prices.



SILVER-PLATED WARE, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, &c.

Particular attention is called to our SUITS and CLOAKS; also, to our latest importations and own manufactured styles of MILLINERY.

BLANKETS, FLANNELS, and all the best brands of DOMESTICS at lower prices than any other house in the City.

Extraordinary inducements in all departments. All orders will receive prompt attention. Catalogues sent free.

JONES, 8TH-AV., COR. 19TH-ST. JONES.

FINANCIAL.

BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND ERIE
SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE RENEWAL BONDS,

THIS ISSUE SIMPLY RENEWS WITHOUT INCREASING AN OLD MORTGAGE DEBT *OF LESS THAN* $17,000 *PER MILE, OR LESS THAN* $9,000 *PER MILE COUNTING DOUBLE TRACK, SIDINGS, AND THIRD RAIL*, THE INTEREST ON WHICH HAS BEEN PAID FOR TWENTY YEARS. THE ROAD HAS NO OTHER MORTGAGE OR FLOATING DEBT, AND HAS EARNED FOR MANY YEARS AND CONTINUES TO PAY 7 PER CENT. IN DIVIDENDS ANNUALLY ON ITS STOCK.
A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THESE BONDS FOR SALE BY

PERKINS, LIVINGSTON, POST & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau-Street.

BROOKLYN CITY BONDS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
BROOKLYN, Oct. 5, 1877.

The undersigned will receive sealed proposals at this office until Thursday, Oct. 18, 1877, at 12 o'clock noon, (at which time they will be opened,) for the purchase of the whole or any part of the following loans:

$150,000
6 per cent. assessment fund bonds, W. and S., maturing three years from date of purchase. (Registered.)

$250,000
6 per cent. sewerage fund bonds, maturing three years from date of purchase. (Registered.)

Proposals must state the price offered, the description of bonds desired, and be indorsed "Proposals for Bonds."
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the City.

WILLIAM BURRELL, Controller.

No. 23 WALL-ST., CORNER OF BROAD-ST.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1877.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.
BONDS OF 1877.

We are prepared to purchase any of the above Bonds at par and accrued interest, or to exchange the same for similar bonds, secured by the same mortgage, maturing in 1891.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN

FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE

7 PER CENT. BONDS,

DUE 1900,

FOR SALE BY

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 31 Nassau-st.

WOOD. & DAVIS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT BONDS, MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

C. D. WOOD. SAMUEL D. DAVIS.

THE MARIPOSA LAND AND MINING COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Nos. 9 AND 11 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1877.

The Trustees of this company have levied an assessment of $1 per share on the Preferred and Common Stock, payable at this office on or before Oct. 15. After that date it will be delinquent, and liable to a charge of $3 on each certificate for advertising sale.
MORRIS H. SMITH, Assistant Secretary.

NOTICE.

In pursuance of a requisition from the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, dated Oct. 5, 1877, the stockholders of the Arctic Insurance Company, of New-York, are required to pay the sum of $30,000 in cash, being 15 (fifteen) per cent. of the capital stock, at the office of said company, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of December, 1877.
V. TILYOU, President.
F. W. PARKER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1877.

CALIFORNIA & OTHER MINING STOCKS.

We buy and sell Mining Stocks at the SAN FRANCISCO STOCK EXCHANGE and NEW-YORK MINING STOCK EXCHANGE, or elsewhere. Orders executed by us daily on commission.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Bankers, Brokers, and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine-st., N.Y.
Established 26 years.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE ORDERS.

WE BUY AND SELL

All the leading stocks, &c., at the New-York Exchange Board on a margin or for cash on commission. Our daily custom for 26 years.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Bankers, Brokers, and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine-st., N. Y.

KEEP'S FOUR-PLY LINEN COLLARS, $1 50 dozen, six for 75c.; KEEP'S four-ply Linen Cuffs, $3 dozen, 25c. pair; KEEP'S Lyons Silk Ties, extra length, 50c. each. No. 427 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. No. 323 6th-av., New-York; 623 Broadway, New-York.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS, NO. 12 Wall-st., New-York, issue LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES on the UNION BANK OF LONDON, available for travelers in all parts of the world.

$50,000 LOAN WANTED AT 7 PER cent. for term of two years, on satisfactory security. Address W. M. H., Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL CREDITS and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

A TREASONABLE RATES.—MONEY ON LIFE and endowment insurances policies, mortgages, and other securities; insurance of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HABRICH & CO., No. 119 Broadway.

ESTATE MONEY TO LOAN—SIX PER CENT. interest; sums to suit. E. C. STERLING, No. 152 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AUCTION SALE
OF COL. McDANIEL'S RACE HORSES.

Nine of the most valuable race horses from the stables of Col. McDaniel will be sold by order of mortgagee, at BARKER'S, corner of 29th-st. and Broadway, on MONDAY, the 15th inst., at 11 A. M.

KEEP'S RED FLANNEL UNDERWEAR.—Very best quality Drawers, elegantly made, $1 50 each. Undervests, elegantly made, $1 50 each.
No. 427 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. | 623 Broadway, New-York. No. 323 6th-av., New-York.

FOR SALE.—A SPLENDID TEAM OF HORSES, carriage, and harness in perfect order; the owner has no further use for them. Call at private stable, No. 127 West 31st-st.

DRY GOODS.

T. O'DONOGHUE & CO.,

UNION-SQUARE.

NEW STORE, NEW GOODS, AND LOW PRICES.

WE WILL EXHIBIT THIS WEEK SOME VERY HANDSOME

FRENCH BONNETS.

Also, a large assortment of OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, copied from the latest French styles and made of the finest materials, by the very best artists, at less than half the price of French Bonnets.

PRICES.

FRENCH FELT, HANDSOMELY TRIMMED, $6, $7 50, $8, and $10.
VELVET BONNETS, $12, $13 50, $15, and $16 50.
Prompt attention given to orders, and ladies' own materials made up in the very best style.

UNTRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS.

350 dozen of AMERICAN FELT, in all the new shapes and shades, 70c. each.
500 dozen of the very finest FRENCH FELTS at $1 50, in all the new shapes and shades. The same goods are sold elsewhere for $1 75 and $2.

VELVETS AND PLUSHES.

A large assortment of BLACK and COLORED VELVETS in all desirable shades.
BLACK SILK VELVET, CUT BIAS, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, and $2 per yard.
SILK PLUSHES, all shades, at $2, $2 25, and $2 50 per yard.

SILKS AND SATINS.

A large assortment of BLACK and COLORED SILKS and SATINS at 50c., 75c., and 85c. per yard upward.

RIBBONS.

A full line of RIBBONS in all widths, and in all the new and desirable shades. DOUBLE-FACED SATIN and VELVET and SATIN at very low prices.

FRENCH FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.

An elegant assortment of fine FRENCH FLOWERS, BRIDAL SETS and GARNITURES; also, arranged to order to suit customers. A large line of long OSTRICH FEATHERS in BLACK at $1 25, $1 50 $1 75, and $2. Also, an elegant assortment of all the new shades and shaded feathers.
350 dozen of BLACK OSTRICH TIPS, 38c. per bunch and upward.
500 dozen of choice FANCY FEATHERS at prices ranging from 35c. to $8 each.

DRESS TRIMMINGS

A SPECIALTY.

We are exhibiting our DRESS TRIMMINGS and PASSEMENTERIES in all the new styles and colors in FRINGES, with CLAIR DE LUNE Beads, CHENILLE and DROP FRINGES, from $1 25 per yard to $3 per yard.
A large assortment of patterns of all Silk Fringes, at 45c., 50c., 60c., 75c. per yard and upward.
SILK GALLOONS, in all widths and colors, 25c., 27c., 30c., and 35c., per yard.
A full assortment of WORSTED FRINGES always on hand at 25c. per yard and upward.

DRESS TRIMMINGS AND FRINGES OF ALL KINDS MADE TO ORDER ON SHORT NOTICE.

A full assortment of DRESS BUTTONS, PEARL, CROCHET, and all the new styles in fancy for mixed suits.

LACES.

BLACK FRENCH LACES—GREAT BARGAINS.
Four inches wide, 20c. per yard.
Five inches wide, 30c. and 35c. per yard.
TORCHON, 8c., 12c., 15c., 18c., 20c., and 25c. per yard—half price.
BLACK GUIPURE LACES, 25c., 33c., 45c., 50c., and 55c. per yard—less than half price.
DUCHESSE BARBS and SCARFS at very low prices.

EMBROIDERIES,

5c., 8c., 10c., 12c., 15c., 18c., 20c., and 25c. per yard—a reduction of 33 per cent. from former prices.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,

HEM-STITCHED, 15c., 18c., 20c., 22c., and 25c. each.
COLORED-BORDERED HEMSTITCHED, all linen, 18c. and 25c. each.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

We have in this department a large assortment of LADIES' UNDERWEAR, selected with great care and made in the very finest manner and of the best materials, all of which are warranted when sold to be what they are represented in every case, or the money refunded.
WE KEEP NO SLOP WORK, but sell the very finest goods at extremely low prices.
CORDED BAND CHEMISE, 50c.; same as sold elsewhere for 68c.
CHEMISE HANDSOMELY TRIMMED WITH EMBROIDERY, 75c.; worth $1. A large assortment of patterns to select from.
CHEMISE trimmed with the finest EMBROIDERIES, from $1 to $6 each.
A large assortment of LADIES' DRAWERS, handsomely trimmed, at 50c. and upward.
WE DON'T SELL ANY AT 49 CENTS.
NIGHT-DRESSES made of very fine MUSLIN, 75c., 85c., and $1.
WE DON'T SELL ANY AT 99 CENTS.

CORSETS.

WE CLAIM THAT WE HAVE THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF CORSETS TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY, and we will guarantee the prices at least as low as the lowest, and lower by far than the majority. If any person doubts this, we will return the money in all cases where perfect satisfaction is not given.
OUR LEADING PRICES ARE:
75c., 85c., $1, and up to $7.

We will offer this week one case of FRENCH COUTILLE CORSETS, just opened, at $1 35; the same goods as have been sold for $2.
LADIES' and C

THE HOUSEHOLD.

ASPECT OF THE OCTOBER MARKETS.

The weather is hardly cold enough for overcoats, furs, and warm wrappings, yet the markets are beginning to assume a wintry aspect. The stalls of the butchers and poultry hucksters are better stocked than they have been for some time, and are better patronized. Prices for meats and poultry, however, are no higher than they were last week, and there are no changes to be reported in the rates for game, fish, eggs, and cheese. Venison, the newest thing in game, is arriving in good order, and is very appetizing, although rather high priced. The best qualities of butter continue to be pretty dear. Vegetables of all kinds are in liberal supply, and sell at reasonable rates. Excellent Irish potatoes of the "Peachblow" variety can be bought at 20 cents to 25 cents per half peck, and at $2 to $2 50 per barrel, and "Early Rose" and "Peerless" are cheaper. The supply of domestic fruits is becoming reduced to apples, pears, grapes, quinces, and cranberries. Peaches, plums, and cantaloupes are still to be found, but will in a few days be things of the past. The cold weather rapidly approaching will soon bring sun and artificially dried fruits into more general use, and those who desire fresh fruits for their own consumption or for that of invalids will have to buy the productions of far southern countries and of hot-houses, from fruit stores, at high prices.

RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

OX-TAIL SOUP.—Cut the tail in seven or eight pieces and fry brown in butter; slice three onions, and the same of carrots; fry them in the pan after removing the ox-tail; place the onions and carrots, after frying, in a cotton bag, with a bunch of thyme; drop it into a soup pot with the ox-tail; cut up two pounds of lean beef, grate over it two carrots, place it in the pot; add four quarts of water, some pepper and salt, boil five or six hours, strain it; thicken with a very little flour, boil 10 minutes longer, and serve hot.—MOLLIE.

OX-TAIL SOUP, II.—Cut up two ox-tails at the joints; put small piece of butter at the bottom of stewpan, with carrot, turnip, and three small onions, some celery, parsley, and bay leaf; add a pint of water, some whole peppers; put on a sharp fire, stirring occasionally until bottom of stewpan is covered with a brown glaze, then add some flour stirred well in, then add two quarts of water and some salt, and stir until boiling; skim and put in a cupful of brown gravy with two wineglassfuls of old port wine; boil until the flesh comes easily from the bones; strain through a sieve and serve.—L. M.

EGG-PLANT.—Cut in slices about a quarter of an inch thick, (do not peel it) remove the two end pieces, sprinkle each slice with salt; put the slices together and put a tin plate on top with a flat-iron on top of the plate for one hour or more, whip each slice in a towel, dip each slice in a batter made of a cupful of sifted flour, two eggs, and enough milk to make a thin batter; lift them out with a fork, one by one into a frying-pan of lard half full; see that it is hot enough by throwing in a small piece of bread; if it browns at once it is hot enough; when done lift with skimmer on paper to soak the grease that remains; dish up on a napkin and serve.—W. B.

TO COOK EGG-PLANT.—It must be soaked in salt and water before frying it, then dried thoroughly, rolled in beaten egg and bread crumbs, and fried in plenty of lard or beef dripping.—M. C.

TO COOK EGG-PLANT, II.—Pare the plant, being careful to remove all the skin cut in thin slices, about half an inch thick; then salt each slice; lay one on top of the other and let them stand under a weight eight to ten hours; pour off the water from the dish, wipe the slices dry, dredge with flour, and fry in half lard and half butter (which should be boiling hot) until they become a dark brown color; serve at once.—POLLY.

EGG-PLANT FRIED.—Slice the plant quite thin, about one-third of an inch, pare it, lay it in salt and water, place a plate on top to keep it under the brine, let it remain an hour, then wipe each piece very dry, dip it in beaten egg, then in cracker crumbs; fry in hot lard until nicely brown on both sides.—MOLLIE.

EGG-PLANT FRIED—II.—Cut in half-inch slices, salt, and place one over the other, with an inverted plate and heavy iron on top. The salt and weight draw out the bitter, strong water. It should be prepared at night if wanted for breakfast, or in the morning if for dinner. Dredge with flour and fry thoroughly in beef drippings, lard, or butter.—F. H.

SALAD DRESSING.—One large bottle of oil, three raw yolks of eggs, one teaspoonful salt, half a teaspoonful dry mustard, a pinch of cayenne pepper, two tablespoonfuls sharp vinegar; mix small, round deep dish or bowl; first add salt, mustard, and pepper; bruise down with a wooden spoon to take out all the lumps; add one teaspoonful cold water; mix well: add about two or three tablespoonfuls oil by degrees, stirring all the time; then a few drops of vinegar, then the eggs, the oil by degrees; as it thickens add a few drops of vinegar; about half of the vinegar at last; more vinegar or water if too thick.—W. B.

SALAD DRESSING, II.—One heaping tablespoonful of boiled mashed potatoes, rub in with a table knife half teaspoonful or less of white sugar, half teaspoonful of pepper and the same of made mustard; then a few drops at a time of salad-oil, until about one teaspoonful is used up; at the last one tablespoonful of vinegar.—MOLLIE.

FOR SALAD DRESSING, III.—Break the yolks only of one or two eggs, according to the quantity desired, into a soup plate, and use a fork for beating; beat thoroughly and add the oil a drop or two at a time until about three tablespoonfuls (or a whole pint if desired) have been used; then add half a teaspoonful of made mustard, the same of salt, and vinegar to thin sufficiently. If so much oil is used as to make it very thick before the other ingredients are added, it should be thinned with vinegar, a few drops at a time. Some people consider it an improvement to add the frothed whites of the eggs at the very last.—F. H.

CHICKEN SALAD.—A pair of boiled chickens, seven or eight pounds in weight, (not old fowls,) cut in small dice, about a quarter of an inch square; two bunches (seven or eight heads) of celery, the white part only; slit each head in half, wash well, leave it in ice water some time to make it crisp, drain well, cut the size of chicken; add chicken and celery together in a large bowl, season with white pepper and salt to taste; use about half this dressing; mix well, and add two or three tablespoonfuls of vinegar; dish up in a pyramid shape, on a platter large enough to put a border of lettuce, cut in shreds or picked in small pieces, around it, spread the balance of the dressing on the top, put the lettuce and three hard boiled eggs, cut in four pieces, lengthwise around the dish, take the heart of a head of lettuce and put in the centre; a few capers sprinkled over the dressing is good.—W. B.

APPLE JELLY.—Very clear apple jelly can be made from the cores and parings of nice apples; cover with cold water and stew gently; strain, and add a pound of white sugar to a pint of liquid; boil half an hour.—BETSEY TROTWOOD.

POUND-CAKE WITHOUT SODA.—One pound powdered sugar, half pound butter, eight eggs, whites and yolks beaten separately and well; 9 ounces flour, one nutmeg; bake one hour or longer. Never fails, and will keep one week.—BROOKLYN.

SPONGE-CAKE PUDDING.—Cupful flour and one of powdered sugar mixed together, with one teaspoonful cream tartar and half teaspoonful soda, three eggs; bake in three pie tins and spread with currant jelly. Make a custard, and pour over it, of three eggs, cupful white sugar, pint of milk, and teaspoonful of vanilla. Stir the beaten eggs and sugar into the scalding milk, and take from the fire as soon as it begins to thicken. Flavor when cool. To be eaten quite cold.—BROOKLYN.

USEFUL FAMILY HINTS.

TO CLEANSE A QUILTING-FRAME.—Wash it well with hot water, made soft with borax.—MOLLIE.

TO CURE WAKEFULNESS.—Wrap cloths dipped in cold water around the wrist and sometimes lay a wet cloth on the top of the head.—BERGEN POINT.

TO CURE WAKEFULNESS.—Take a sponge bath just before retiring; have plenty of pulverized borax in the water; rub well with a coarse towel to get up a circulation.—MOLLIE.

TO MAKE YEAST CAKES.—Drain all liquid from yeast; press through cloth, and spread out on cloth to dry in sun or in a heated room; cut in pieces convenient to turn to facilitate drying.

TO WASH WHITE SILK STOCKINGS.—One tablespoonful of lemon juice to a quart of tepid water; wash thoroughly, using no soap; dry quickly in the shade; the flesh tint will be preserved.—BAHAMAS.

TO KILL MOTHS.—Pour plenty of odorless naphtha over your furniture; set the furniture out doors some bright windy day and the naphtha will soon evaporate; Spring and Fall are good times to try it.—COLUMBIA.

TO PREVENT MOTHS.—Dust the garment well; fold it nicely; sprinkle plenty of pulverized borax on the bottom of the trunk or packing-box, also over the garment; on the top of all place brown paper; stick it down well around the edges.—MOLLIE.

A REMEDY FOR COLD FEET.—Every night on going to bed dip the feet into shallow cold water two or three times quickly, then rub briskly with a coarse towel till dry; then take hold of each end of the towel and draw it back and forth through the hollow of the foot until a glow is excited.

TO PRESERVE LEAVES.—Autumn leaves can be perfectly preserved by rubbing wax on a medium hot iron and ironing the leaves on both sides. Autumn leaves that retain their color best are those which are gathered when frost comes early in September. Frost is rather late this year for handsome leaves.—COLUMBIA.

YEAST CAKES FROM ONE CAKE.—Dissolve the cake in two cupfuls of water; when dissolved stir in flour enough for thick batter, and set in a warm place to rise; when risen well, which will be in from three to nine hours, mix it stiff enough to roll out with white Indian meal; roll thin, cut into square cakes, and dry on your bread-board.—COLUMBIA.

FOR COUGH AND CONSUMPTION.—Melt some resin at night on going to bed and let the smoke from it fill the room. Inhaling the smoke heals the inflammation, and sleep is often produced when one could not sleep before for much coughing. Persévere until a cure is effected. A change for the better should be felt within a week.—COLUMBIA.

TO MAKE CIDER.—Exclude all decayed fruit, but it should be quite ripe. No water must be used. The sweeter the juice the stronger the cider and the better it will keep. Place the juice, as soon as it runs from the press, in a clean cask or open tub; watch it, and as soon as little bubbles begin to rise it should be racked off by a spigot, placed about two inches from the bottom, so that the sediment may be left behind. In from one to five days, when the amount of fermentation is considerable, as shown by the bubbles, it must be again drawn off, as before, leaving two inches for lees. Cider needs to be racked three times, and if the fermentation continues briskly the racking must be repeated. In racking off the liquor it is necessary to keep it free from sediment and the scum or yeast produced by the fermentation. When the fermentation is completely at an end fill up the cask and put half a pint of good sweet-oil in to float on top and exclude oxygen from the cider.—MAHLON.

TO MAKE SHELL FRAMES.—The part of the frame that is to be ornamented with shells must be covered thickly with fresh putty; press the shell down into the putty nearly or quite to the top edge of the shell; form flowers or any fancy design; then carefully cut away any of the superfluous putty that remains, using a sharp pen-knife; if any should unavoidably show, it can be colored pink or white; let the frame remain in a flat position until the putty hardens.—MOLLIE.

TO PRESERVE AUTUMN LEAVES, II.—Press carefully, changing the papers every day; if this is not done, the moisture absorbed by the paper is again taken up by the leaf, making it brown. When thoroughly dry, dip in melted paraffine. This can be procured at a druggist's; five cents worth will be sufficient. It gives a delicate coating of wax, which brings out the color, and prevents it from getting dry and crisp. I have used this for several years with success.—F. H.

TO MAKE AND KEEP SOUP STOCK.—Take a leg or shin of beef, put it to boil in a gallon of water—if very large in a gallon and a half; boil it steadily, but not fast, until all the strength is boiled from the meat; then strain it and put it to cool, when the fat must be skimmed off and the jelly can be taken out in small portions when soup is needed, and the vegetables added or whatever is liked for variety, but if the vegetables are boiled with the stock it is apt to become sour by keeping. Should the stock be wanted brown it is well to fry some of the meat before boiling.—M. C.

A LOST INSTITUTION.—I do not refer to buckwheat cakes before the boasted process of extra hulling hulled all the buckwheat flavor out of them, so that they may as well be called wheat cakes, or corn cakes, or what you please. I refer to the dry rusks of Mrs. Sayre. They were simply delicious—a real Knickerbocker institution. What are now sold under that name at the best places only serve to call up melancholy memories to those who were so blest as to have eaten of Mrs. Sayre's crisp and toothsome samples. Her shop was in Harrison-street, and then on Broadway with a Mr. Carlton. Who can furnish Mrs. Sayre's receipt for making dry rusk?—INQUIRER.

WATERMELON PICKLE.—Cut in green part of melon in squares, after carefully removing rind and all of the red part, soak in rock-salt and water two days, then scald in small quantities in water; put melon in steamer and steam till fork goes through; strain water that comes from their steaming thoroughly, and put in stone jar; for two melons, two quarts white vinegar, three pounds granulated sugar, few sticks cinnamon, couple dozen cloves, handful whole allspice, boil together, and pour over melon boiling. In a couple of days, if not sufficiently pickled, scald vinegar again, add spices, and pour over again; put plate over them to keep them in the vinegar, and tie a cloth over them under the legitimate cover to jar.—U. A. S.

TO MAKE GOOD YEAST.—Get from a malt-house some barley slightly malted; dry quickly and grind fine without sifting; put in a stone jar, and with water at 104° Fahrenheit, make doughnut; in 10 minutes, with water at same temperature, make porridge; one and a half pints of water to each pound of flour; heat the porridge in a boiler to 178° Fahrenheit, (beyond which heat must not go,) introduce into strong bags and express; the expressed liquid is put into glass jars where it cools; the solid matter is again mixed with two pints of water at 114° Fahrenheit for each pound and stirred into porridge, which is then heated to 201° Fahrenheit, and kept so for an hour; the mass is again put into a bag and strained, and the two expressed liquids are mixed and exposed to the air in wide jars for 2 to 10 days, according to temperature; before putting in wide jars to cause fermentation, heat to 90° Fahrenheit, and add a little good yeast. This yeast is free from bitterness or acidity, is very white, and is superior to all others in raising power.—MAHLON.

INFORMATION WANTED.

How to make dried apple cake so it will be light and not soggy.

How to make jelly cake so that the edges will be smooth.

How to candy citron.

How to prepare the dish known as "potted pigeons."

How to freshen black lace.

A few good games or tricks to play on Hallowe'en.

How to remove spots of green paint from a white piqué dress that has been washed since it was disfigured by the paint.

An effectual herb or other cure for asthma.

How to wash navy-blue woolen stockings; should they be washed before they are worn?

How distilled rain-water is obtained; also, if the two quarts of bran-wafer is to last more than one day.

What will keep dish-washing hands white?

A better receipt for the cure of a bunion.

How to keep the hands white during the cold weather.

How to crystallize grasses.

How to wash white flannel blankets so they will be soft.

What will restore the voice of a canary bird which has not sung for four months?

How to overcome the tendency to turn the toes in in a child 3 or 4 years old.

Receipt for renovating a woolly overcoat that is rubbed in the back but not worn.

Cold feet in Winter can be prevented by washing them in alcohol and salt, and rubbing well with a rough towel; wear, also, woolen or merino stockings and thick boots.—M. C.

THE KNOWING DOG OF COHOES.

The Troy *Press* adds another dog story, as follows: "Morrison, Colwell & Page have in connection with their rolling-mill, at Cohoes, a large stable for their large stock of horses. Two watchmen guard this stable day and night, and care for the horses. Beside the watchmen, a large dog, a cross between the St. Bernard and Newfoundland species, is kept on the premises. This animal is endowed with more than usual sagacity, and seems to possess reasoning powers. He realizes that he is assistant guardian of the premises, and faithfully performs his duties. At night, if anything amiss happens to the horses or anything else, he straightway starts for the watchman and taking his pants in his teeth will not loosen his hold until he has led him to the spot. Formerly, when any of the horses slipped their halters and attempted to wander about the stable, he would drive them back into their stalls and mount guard over them until the watchman arrived in his rounds and secured them. This practice was kept up until in an unlucky night some time ago, when he attempted to drive a vicious mule into his stall from which he had escaped, when the animal let fly with both hind feet, one of which took effect on the poor dog's head, knocking out a number of teeth and cutting his face badly. Since that time the knowing dog has not attempted to drive back any of his equine charge that may become loose, but straightway goes for the watchman on guard. At one time some loose straw and hay lying in the rear of and against the barn by some means caught fire. When discovered the faithful dog was at his post, and, standing in the fire and smoke, was scratching away with all his might, removing the burning mass from the building, and barking lustily for aid. Although the dog was burned somewhat, the building, mainly through his efforts, was saved."

AN HONEST NEVADA GERMAN.

The Virginia (Nev.) *Enterprise* has discovered a man so honest that it thinks his deed worthy of publication. It thus tells his story: "A few days since a poor German called upon a lawyer in Virginia, with whom he had some acquaintance, and said that he had seen a ledge of rocks a couple of days' journey from Virginia, which he thought contained valuable mineral, and that if he had some money, enough to bear his expenses, he would go and bring in some specimens. He was furnished with the money, and in due time returned with the specimens. Upon being tested the rock proved to be valueless, and the lawyer said, with a laugh, that it was as he expected it would be, and thought no more about it. But the next day the old German walked into the lawyer's office, and, slowly counting out the amount of money which he had received, said: 'I had hoped that rock would prove to be of some value, but it was not; I never obtained money upon false pretenses, and I am too old to begin now; here is the money which you advanced.' In vain he was told that it was all right; that he had lost his time; that he had never guaranteed any rich ore; that it was merely a gamble—the same as buying a lottery ticket, where it is understood in advance that there is but one chance in 1,000, or in 10,000 to draw a prize; no, however. The old man resolutely refused to take one cent of the money, repeating over and over that 'I never gets moneys under false pretenses.' He went away, and on inquiry it was found that his wife was lying sick almost unto death, and that his home was so poor that it contained only the plainest necessaries of life. He had promised if the mine was valuable to give the lawyer an equal interest with him."

A MAN TRUE TO THE POLE.

The following story of an absurd young man who does not know enough to turn his bed around, is told by the Lancaster (Penn.) *Examiner*: "A curious case in reported from the western end of our county, and we have no reason to doubt its authenticity. We withhold the afflicted party's name because he does not wish to gain notoriety. Our informant describes this phenomenon as follows: A young man of 18, living very close to Mt. Joy, is in himself a sort of human compass. At his home he sleeps on a bedstead whose headboard is due south; he retires and arises at early hours, but in the morning invariably finds himself turned completely round in the bed, with his head pointing northward. He has slept in beds away from home, and in all sorts of positions, but when in the arms of Morpheus the change of position always occurs, and when he awakes his head is seeking north polarity. Another curious physiological freak with which this person is afflicted, is that immediately preceding a rain or any change in the weather he experiences extreme pain in his feet and limbs. This certainly is an accomplished young man—highly gifted with the combined conveniences of a compass and barometer."

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The Fifth Regiment will receive its pay for riot duty at 7:30 P. M., next Wednesday.

The Twenty-first Regiment, Poughkeepsie, drilled in battalion movements last Tuesday.

The Columbia Rifle Club will have a prize meeting at Guttenberg, N. J., to-day and to-morrow.

It was Private Willis McDonald who was elected Corporal of Company E, Seventh Regiment, instead of Private C. F. Moelich, whose name was given to the writer as being the successful candidate.

The new armory of the Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, is provided, like many similar badly-built armories, with a leaky roof, which formed a decided obstacle to drilling during the recent rainy weather.

Col. John Rueger, commanding the Thirty-second Regiment, Brooklyn, has issued orders directing his command to parade for inspection next Tuesday at 8 P. M. Previous to the ceremony a street parade will take place.

Lieut.-Col. George C. Bradley, of the Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, has been detailed by Gen. Beebe, commanding the Eleventh Brigade, to supersede Col. W. H. Brownell, of the same regiment, in the Brigade Examining Board.

Battery K, Artillery, First Division, Major A. Hoelzle, went to Prospect Park parade ground, Brooklyn, last Monday, for drill, with its new pieces. William Becker, Frederick Myers, and Henry Oppenlander have been elected Corporals in this command.

The Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. W. H. Brownell commanding, will parade for inspection, muster, and review, at Union Grounds, next Thursday afternoon. A preparatory drill of this command will take place at the armory to-morrow evening.

Capt. Morison Hoyt, senior Aide-de-Camp on the Eleventh Brigade staff, Brooklyn, was recently the recipient of a complete set of horse equipments by his friends in Company C, Twenty-third Regiment, of which he was formerly a member. Capt. Glover delivered the address.

The Seventy-first Regiment, Col. Richard Vose commanding, will parade in full uniform for inspection, muster, and review, at Tompkins-square to-morrow, assembling at the armory at 1 P. M. In anticipation of the ceremony, the several companies went through the form of inspection at the armory last week.

Capt. David T. Lynch, Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Fifteenth Battalion, Brooklyn, is endeavoring to secure part of the basement of the old City Armory in Henry-street, for the purpose of fitting it up as a rifle range for his command. The battalion armory affords no accommodations for a rifle range.

The Third Regiment Cavalry has been ordered by Col. Carl Jussen, Division Inspector, to parade for inspection at Tompkins-square, on Monday, the 22d inst., at 3 P. M. Batteries B and K, Artillery, will parade for inspection at Tompkins-square, on Thursday, the 25th inst., the former at 1:30 and the latter at 3 P. M.

Company F, Ninth Regiment, Capt. Walton commanding, held its preparatory inspection and drill at the regimental armory last Tuesday evening, parading 45 files front. At the close of the drill the company was dismissed to the squad drill-room, where it held its annual reunion. An error crept into our report of the drill of Company G, Capt. Britton commanding, by which it was accredited with only "34 men," instead of "34 files," which was actually the case.

The left wing of the Eleventh Regiment drilled under command of Lieut.-Col. Peter Kraeger, at its armory last Wednesday evening. The drill was a rehearsal of the movements required at the inspection. The band and drum corps were present, and at the conclusion of the drill, the commissioned officers, preceded by the band, marched to the residence of Gen. Vilmar, commandant of the Second Brigade, and serenaded their superior officer.

Capt. John A. Edwards, commanding Gatling Battery, Brooklyn, has issued orders directing his command to assemble at its armory in full fatigue uniform, mounted, for annual inspection, muster, and review, at Prospect Park parade-ground, on Tuesday, the 23d inst. Assembly at 8 A. M. Drivers are ordered to report to the Sergeant at the armory an hour earlier. The early part of the day will be devoted to drill, and inspection will take place at 4 P. M. This command commenced its drill season at its armory last Monday evening.

The quarterly meeting of the Washington Grey Cavalry will be held at the armory of the troop next Tuesday evening. Capt. Baker is receiving rough handling in certain official quarters, because his troop drilled so badly at its annual inspection. There is one excuse for Capt. Baker, which is that the troop has no room suitable for mounted drills; but then, in the past Summer some of the time devoted to voluntary rifle practice should have been allotted to mounted drills in Tompkins-square or Prospect Park.

At First Division Head-quarters notice of the appointment of Capt. Berkwitch as Commissary of Subsistence on the Third Brigade Staff has been received. Returns have been received of the election of Stephen P. Ryan as Captain of Company G, and Michael White, First Lieutenant, and James J. Ward, Second Lieutenant, of Company B, Sixty-ninth Regiment. Commissions have been received for Second Lieut. Johannes Bosch, Third Cavalry, First Lieuts. Matthew Sinnott, Charles E. Nelson, and John Grevey, and Second Lieuts. Patrick Farrelly and William Purcells, Sixty-ninth Regiment.

Col. James McLeer, commanding the Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, has directed his command to assemble in full dress uniform for inspection at its new armory, Portland-avenue, on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 2 P. M. The inspection ceremony will take place at the Fort Greene Plaza. Dr. Fowler has been appointed Assistant Surgeon of this regiment. Col. McLeer congratulates his regimental rifle team in orders upon its recent victory at Creedmoor. Thanks are also extended by the Colonel to Dr. Farley, the Captain of the team, for his assistance, and to Capt. Fagan, the regimental Inspector of Rifle Practice, for his close attention to duty.

The company drill season in the Fifth Regiment, Col. Charles S. Spencer commanding, will commence to-morrow evening. The several companies will drill as follows: Companies A and K on Monday evenings; B and C, Tuesdays; E and F, Wednesdays; D and G, Thursdays, and I and H, Fridays. Company officers are directed in orders to assemble at the armory for drill and instruction every Thursday night. Non-commissioned officers will assemble in fatigue uniform on Fridays, Oct. 19, Nov. 16, and Dec. 14. Commandants of companies are reminded that only fronts of 16 files will be allowed in company drills. Any company assembling less than that number will be compelled to drill in squads.

Capt. F. W. Houghton, Commissary of Subsistence of the Seventh Regiment, has been compelled to tender his resignation, owing to pressure of business, and the regiment loses an excellent officer through the circumstance. Capt. Houghton has been in active service 15 years, during which he has successively held the positions of Corporal, Secretary, First Sergeant, and First Lieutenant of Company K, and the post of Regimental Commissary. He also organized and maintained a howitzer battery from general details of the regiment, which is adapted for street firing. Capt. Houghton was detailed to lay out and prepare the regimental camps at Saratoga and Philadelphia, both of which he accomplished with great thoroughness, and he has in numerous instances been honorably mentioned in general orders, besides receiving complimentary resolutions from his company, battery, and the Board of Officers.

The quarterly returns of the Second Brigade credit the Ninth Regiment with 956 men, a gain of 83 since the last quarter; Eleventh, 579 men, a loss of 8; and Seventy-first Regiment, 570, a gain of 35, making a total of 2,105 men. The inspection of several regiments in this command will occur this week, as already published in this column—the Seventy-first to-morrow, the Ninth on Tuesday, and the Eleventh on Wednesday. The inspections will all take place in Tompkins-square as usual. Last year there was considerable dissatisfaction in the several regiments because Gen. Vilmar, who considers the inspection the most important parade of the year, insisted on having that ceremony take place in the daytime, and in the open air, instead of at the armories in the evening. This year the General is supported by the general regulations, which require that all inspections shall take place out of doors, unless the weather is too inclement to permit the observance of that law. The Brigade Examining Board will hold a meeting at the armory of the Eleventh Regiment next Wednesday evening. Special orders have been issued requiring members of the board to appear in uniform on that occasion.

The several regiments of the Third Brigade, Gen. J. M. Varian commanding, will parade for annual muster, inspection, and review, fully armed and equipped, on Tuesday the 23d inst. The Eighth Regiment, Col. Scott commanding, will parade at 9:30 A. M. on that date; the Sixty-ninth, under command of Col. Cavanagh, at 11:15 A. M., and the Seventh Regiment, Col. Clark commanding, at 1 P. M. The entire brigade will be reviewed by Major-Gen. Shaler, commanding the First Division, at 4 P. M. The Brigade Staff is under orders to assemble at the State Arsenal, in full uniform and mounted, on the same day at 8:30 A. M. The idea of inspecting all the regiments in a brigade in one day is a new one, and if successfully carried out, will be an excellent innovation on the time-honored method of consuming an entire week in mustering the several regiments of a brigade. The Inspector and his assistants are thus relieved from the necessity of neglecting their business in perhaps its most active season. The announcement is made in orders of the resignation of Major Russell H. Robbins, Engineer, and the receipt of commissions for Major Andrew D. Mollick, Jr., Engineer: Capt. Robert Colgate, Jr., Ordnance Officer; Capt. Albert L. David, Quartermaster; Capt. Joseph L. Berckwith, Commissary of Subsistence, and Capt. Rowland A. Robbins, Aide de Camp. The Board of Examination of this brigade will convene at Brigade Head-quarters, No. 226 West Twenty-third-street, next Tuesday at 8 P. M.

An election will be held in the Twenty-second Regiment, Col. Josiah Porter commanding, on Wednesday evening, the 24th inst., to fill the vacant Second-Lieutenancy of Company C. Capt. Charles T. Smith will preside. Private Arthur B. Hoeber, of Company G, has been appointed Ordnance Sergeant vice Wood returned to his company at his own request. Corp. Alvah G. Scranton, of Company G, has been detailed Color-Sergeant. Sergt. Maurice E. Burnton, of Company F, has been detailed Right General Guide, and Corp. W. A. Waydell, of Company A, Left General Guide. First Lieut. Noel R. Park, of Company H, passed the Examining Board last Monday evening, making an average of 85½ per cent. The payrolls of the several companies of this command have been completed and will be forwarded to General Head-quarters this week. The Regimental Drum Corps participated in the benefit to Mr. Gilmore last Thursday evening, and showed in their performance the masterly hand of Drum-Major Strube.

At a meeting of the Board of Officers of the Eighth Regiment, last Monday evening, Capt. R. V. Young, of Company H, was elected Major, vice Davenport resigned. Capt. Young entered the service, in the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth New-York Volunteers during the rebellion in 1864, and participated in all of the battles in the vicinity of Richmond, receiving an honorable discharge in September, 1865. During the same month he enlisted in Company H, Eighth Regiment, where he served his full term of seven years, and received an honorable discharge. He was elected First Lieutenant in Company I, in June, 1873, and Captain of Company H in March, 1874. He has labored successfully with his company up to the present time. Capt. Young is well known among oarsmen as the Captain of the Arlington Boat Club, of Newtown Creek, Long Island. Lieut. Constantine, of Company E, has resigned. Treasurer Arnold received quite a number of officers' checks on the night the regiment was paid off. He is said to have waited "quite a while" for one other, but was disappointed by its non-appearance.

The Separate Troop Cavalry, Major Karl Klein commanding, paraded for inspection, muster, and review, at Elm Park, last Monday afternoon. The troop assembled at its armory, in West Thirteenth-street, at 8 A. M., and after marching through the various thoroughfares in the lower and eastern side of the City, it defiled up Eighth-avenue to the park. As soon as the broad highway above Fifty-ninth-street was reached, Major Klein commenced drilling the men in such movements as could be executed without delaying the progress of the troop. Upon arriving at the park the troop halted for rations, and immediately afterward resumed drill, and continued the exercise until a few minutes before 4 o'clock—the hour for inspection. Col. Carl Jussen, Division Inspector, was on hand promptly, and presently Col. P. H. Briggs, Assistant Inspector-General, arrived, and watched the ceremony closely and critically. The troop mustered 52, including officers and men. After the muster, Col. Jussen expressed a desire to see the troop drill, and Major Klein formed his men and went through all the manœuvres which the limited amount of space would permit. Both Col. Jussen and Col. Briggs were much pleased with the drill, and the latter pronounced it in every way superior to the drill of the Washington Grey Troop of the previous week. Only one word of fault was found by Col Briggs. Picking up the carbine of a man who had dismounted, he noticed that it had been oiled too heavily, and called attention to it. This very much annoyed the armorer and Veterinary Surgeon Nagel, who called (in the German language) for "three loud cheers" for Col. Jussen, and "three, not so loud," for Col. Briggs. After the drill came dancing, and a large party of both sexes enjoyed the amusement until midnight.

The commissioned officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. James Cavanagh commanding, are under orders to assemble at the regimental armory for theoretical instruction next Tuesday evening. In connection with this order, Col. Cavanagh directs the attention of officers to paragraphs 752 to 765, and 815 to 817, inclusive, of the tactics. The non-commissioned officers, including the non-commissioned staff, general guides, markers, and color guard, have been ordered to assemble to-morrow and on Friday evening next for drill and instruction. Ordnance Sergeant James Rice has been promoted Quartermaster Sergeant, vice Nelson, promoted, and Sergt. James Cunningham, Ordnance Sergeant, vice Rice. The following Corporals have been detailed to form the color guard: Thomas Carney, Company G; Patrick Brennan, Company B; Dennis Dunn, Company A; John C. Morrison, Company K; W. M. Goldrick and M. Monaghan, Company I, and William Sheehan, Company F. Markers have been detailed as follows: Privates John H. Hernon, Company A; John Callahan, Company F; Patrick Kelly, Company E, and George O'Brien, Company K. "Punctual attendance and close attention to all military duties will hereafter be required of the non-commissioned staff," he says in the Colonel's orders, "and it is hoped that the members just appointed will work assiduously in the interests of the regiment." Corp. James King, of Company H, has been reduced to the ranks for neglect of duty. The following members, for non-payment of dues and continued neglect of duty, have been expelled: Privates John McBride, Michael Hogan, Martin J. Kearns, John Hines, Patrick McDonough, Patrick T. Connors, Thomas Barragree, Thomas McNamara, and James Gilchrist. Non-commissioned officers-elect who have not yet received warrants have been ordered to appear before the Regimental Examining Board next Wednesday at 8 P. M.

Company C, Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, is about to spend the sum of $500 for frescoing and adorning its drill-room. A personal recollection of the condition of this room makes this outlay seem to be a piece of useless extravagance, which, however, is a matter which concerns none but the company itself. The great desire on the part of companies to outrival each other in the gorgeousness of their company quarters is a matter for regret. When the room is comfortably and neatly furnished it should be provided with a piano and a library of military works, which could be used for reference by the members of the company. A hard-finished white wall, which costs little and can be easily renewed, solid oaken or walnut furniture, and lambrequins and curtains behind the executive officers' desks, together with a clean floor, are all the requisites as a ground work of a company room. The idea of frescoing the ceiling in imitation of vaulted arches or mythological figures is only an extravagant one. The eye soon tires of so much color. Upon State occasions the companies can adorn their rooms with natural flowers, which please all and show the amount of respect paid to the host. But every company appears to fear that its neighbor will outrival it in "style," or that its own members may be considered "poor" if its quarters do not present an interior worthy of an opera-house. The consequence is that many companies groan under the heaviness of the debt laid on their shoulders, and the clerk or artisan whose means lead him to select such a company in preference to a more humble one scrimps himself to keep up appearances, and thanks his lucky stars when the last day of his fifth year of service arrives and finds him free from so much assessment, imposed to gratify the tastes of those who happen to have a little ready money to spend. These are stringent times, and companies ought not to set such extravagant examples. Peculation and fraud find their foundation in just such extravagance.

Col. David E. Austen, commanding the Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, has issued a circular stimulating the reorganization of the Cadet Corps of the regiment which was started some time ago, but owing to the constant change of field officers did not progress. The main points of the circular are as follows: The success which attended the organization of the Thirteenth Regiment Cadet Corps during the Winter of 1876-7 was of such a substantial character that during the coming season it is proposed not only to continue the old corps as an advanced class, but to organize a second. Those who have charge of the young men of our city may be fully assured that the Cadet School will be conducted with the highest regard for moral, physical, and military instruction, and will be placed under officers whose training in this regiment and in the highest military colleges of the Government gives assurance that the Cadet Corps of this command shall be a model one in all that pertains to the duties of a soldier; and what is known that a perfect soldier is at all times a perfect gentleman, the advantage of this thorough system of instruction cannot be too fully appreciated. The only expense involved will be the purchase of a gray suit, and this need not be procured until after the third drill, when those presenting themselves can determine whether the exercises of the corps will or will not be agreeable to them. The regimental commander will be present at the armory on Friday evening of each week at 8 o'clock, and on Saturday afternoons at 4:15, for the purpose of meeting and enrolling applicants for admission in the corps; and those who are immediately interested with the care and charge of the young men of our city, whether as parents, guardians, or employers, are invited to visit the armory on Friday evenings or Saturday afternoons, and thoroughly investigate our system of drill, discipline, and other matters pertaining to our routine duties as soldiers. Membership in this corps will carry with it all privileges, such as relate to admission to drill, entertainments, &c., as are extended to members of the active organization of the Thirteenth Regiment. The cadet class of 1876-7 will assemble in fatigue uniform at the armory on Saturday, Oct. 20, at 4:15 P. M. Applications for admission to the corps will be received on the same afternoon and every Friday evening and Saturday afternoon thereafter. Qualifications: good moral character; age, 14 to 18 years. This regiment is recruiting rapidly under its new commandant. Companies I and K each number 72 men. First Sergt. Kilholz, of Company I, has been appointed Commissary Sergeant, and Private Charles E. Hogg, of Company C, Ordnance Sergeant on the non-commissioned staff. It is not unlikely that the regiment will make a short street parade after its inspection, which will occur on Friday, the 26th inst.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 13.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100 Del. & Hud.	417/8	800 Erie Railway	14¼
100 do	41¾	2100 do	14⅛
15 Quicksilver pf	37	1030 do	14
300 West. Un	83½	1300 Lake Shore	73
900 do	83⅜	600 do	72⅝
1000 do	83½	500 do	72¾
1200 do	83⅜	300 do	72⅝
1000 do	83	500 do	72¾
200 do	83⅛	800 do	72⅝
100 Pacific Mail	23⅛	200 do	72⅜
25 Ill. Cen	77	1000 do	72⅝
100 do	77½	300 do	72¾
100 N. Y. C. & H	107⅝	400 North-western	41⅜
1000 do	107¾	500 do	41¼
300 do	108	200 do	41
100 do	108	100 do	40¾
100 do	107⅞	200 do	41
100 do	108	200 do	41
200 do	107⅞	200 North-west. pf	66⅜
300 do	107¾	300 do	66⅞
100 Cen. of N. J	17	800 do	66¾
200 C., C. & I	49½	200 do	66⅝
130 do	49¼	600 do	66½
100 do	48⅝	600 do	66
100 do	48½	100 St. Paul	40
100 do	48⅝	200 do	39⅞
100 do	48½	155 do	39⅝
600 Mich. Central	67¾	400 do	39¾
500 do	67⅞	100 St. Paul pf	71
700 do	68	100 do	70

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE WORLD'S ORIGIN.

THE ORIGIN OF THE WORLD, ACCORDING TO REVELATION AND SCIENCE. By J. W. DAWSON, Vice-Chancellor of McGill University, Montreal. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

In this able discussion of the bearing of the recent developments of science upon the statements of the inspired volume respecting the creation are embodied the results of profound research and careful comparison. That the author has bestowed upon the subject the faithful and protracted investigation that its vastness deserves is at once evident from the fact that the present work is a substitute for his *Archaia*, (or Things Primeval,) published nearly 20 years ago, and now requiring, as he believes, to be thoroughly rewritten, in order to keep pace with the progress of inquiry.

The author aims to give an accurate interpretation of the Mosaic account of the creation in Genesis, in the light of information derived from all other sources. To geologists and biologists he explains the connection of revealed truth with their respective sciences. He has also labored faithfully to afford relief to the minds of thoughtful men perplexed by the apparent antagonism of science and religion, and needing intelligent guidance in their efforts to harmonize our great and ever-increasing knowledge of nature with our old and cherished beliefs as to the origin and destiny of man.

The wide acceptance of hypotheses of evolution has led to increased opposition between the utterances of scientific men and the religious ideas of mankind, and to a contemptuous disregard of revealed religion in the more shallow literature of the time. But, on the other hand, a barrier of scientific fact and induction has been slowly rising to stem this current of crude and rash speculation. Of this nature are the great discoveries as to the physical constitution and probable origin of the universe, the doctrine of the correlation and conservation of forces, the new estimates of the age of the earth, the overthrow of the doctrine of spontaneous generation, the high bodily and mental type of the earliest known men, the light which philology has thrown on the unity of language, and our growing knowledge of primitive men and of men existing in the earliest historic periods. All these and many other aspects of the later progress of science tend to bring it back into greater harmony with revealed religion, while at the same time there has been a growing disposition on the part of theologians to inquire as to the actual views of nature presented in the Bible, and to separate these from those accretions of obsolete philosophy which have been too often confounded with them.

The opening chapters of Dr. Dawson's work are occupied with some pertinent observations upon the reality of the Unseen, the personality of God, the possibility of a revelation, its nature and character, and similar preliminary topics, all of deep interest and calculated to throw light upon the subsequent discussion. The great majority of his readers will freely acquiesce in his assuming the existence of a personal God, the reality of an unseen universe, spiritual rather than material in its nature, neither of which does science attempt to prove or disprove. To the great questions, "Whence are all things?" and "Whither do all things tend?" the Bible offers a clear and definite answer, that has satisfied the faith of ages. But to this inquiry, so spontaneous in every thoughtful mind, and uttered with most intense and passionate longing, science cannot furnish the faintest suggestion. To her they are insoluble mysteries. By her keenest scrutiny nothing is discernible in the universe save only matter and force.

Our author follows Max Müller in rejecting the ordinary division of all religions into natural and revealed, arguing that if we regard our own as revealed, we must admit an element of revelation in all others as well. Revelation began in Eden, and was continued, more or less, in all successive ages up to Apostolic times. At first it must have been the common property of all races; and, however corrupted and overloaded with superstition, it may be, to a certain extent, traceable at any subsequent period. Neglect of these simple considerations leads to confusion in the minds of Christians and unbelievers as to the relation of Christianity to heathenism. A preferable division is that according to races, as originating with the sons of Noah. Those nations which the Bible affiliates with Ham are remarkable for their stationary and permanent forms of civilization or barbarism. They clung persistently to the doctrine of the immortality of the soul, which occupies a prominent place in all religious beliefs, and which has always been connected with special attention to rites of sepulture and monuments to the dead. The Japhetic races have exhibited a changeable and versatile character. The more advanced nations among them, being those of Europe and America, have adopted the Semitic faith; and, as Noah long ago predicted, they "dwell in the tents of Shem." To the Semitic race God has been most liberal in his gift of inspiration. Their theology was enlarged from age to age by a succession of prophets, all working in one line of development, till it culminated in the appearance of Jesus Christ, and then proceeded to expand itself over the other races. It follows, hence, that the Semitic theology relative to the origin of the world has an eminent claim to examination in connection with the development of modern science.

A concise account of creation, such as Genesis presents, has a suitable place in a divine revelation, and is of obvious moral utility. Not to emphasize man's natural desire to know the origin of the world which he inhabits, it is all-important for him to understand that the material universe is not eternal and divine, but owes its existence and preservation to a power infinitely its superior. Hence it is not to be worshiped as a whole or in any of its details, and therein is furnished a most forcible argument against every form of idolatry, which sin has proved singularly degrading and destructive to the human race. The Mosaic account of creation also gives weight to the great principle that one God is the Maker and Supreme Ruler of the entire universe, and thus aims a deadly blow at polytheism or a plurality of deities, an error to which even the most enlightened nations have been exposed.

The first words of Genesis affirm that the visible universe had a beginning, and, therefore, is not self-existent and eternal. They answer every question as to the origin of things, and include all under the conception of theism, introducing to us a Supreme Being, uncreated and almighty. The author of creation is "Elohim," or God in his general relation to nature and man, and not in that special aspect in reference to the Hebrew commonwealth and to the work of redemption indicated by the name Jehovah. With all our extended and diversified knowledge of the history of the earth, we are not in a position to replace with anything better or more probable the sublime dogma of creation, which we can cordially accept, while remaining perfectly free to interrogate nature for ourselves as to all it reveals of the duration and progress of the creative work. And, as our author says, did the first verse of Genesis by itself constitute the whole Bible, "this one utterance would, wherever known and received, have been an inestimable boon to mankind; proclaiming deliverance to the captives of every form of nature-worship and idolatry, and fixing that idea of unity of plan in the universe which is the fruitful and stable root of all true progress in science."

Opinions have varied as to whether the Mosaic "earth without form and void" was our planet coming in a state of desolation and confusion from the hand of the Creator, or lying in a condition of confusion consequent on convulsions, which may have been preceded by a very different condition, not mentioned by the inspired historian. The latter view has been urged by some eminent expositors, who have sought to refer all the changes revealed by geological investigation to a period anterior to that in which the earth "was without form and void." The geologic eras would thus be totally separated from the six days of the Bible, and all difficulties from apparent discrepancy would be eliminated in the lump. But this easy disposition of the subject is in conflict with the inspired statements following, which inform us that at the period in question the earth was covered by a universal ocean, possessed no atmosphere, received no light, and had not entered into its present relations with the other bodies of the system. All of this must refer to a period anterior to that with which geology has made us acquainted. The state of our planet under consideration is evidently one of which we can scarcely form an adequate conception; and science can only aid us by hypotheses and conjectures. The words of Moses appear to suggest a heated and cooling globe, its crust as yet unbroken by internal forces, covered by a universal ocean, on which rested a mass of confused vaporous substances. Geology, as a science of observation and induction, does not extend back to this period. It must here and always confess that it can find "no trace of a beginning and no prospect of an end"—not because there was no beginning and will be no end, but because the facts which it collects have no connection either with the one or the other. If, however, the words of Moses imply the cooling of the globe from a molten or intensely heated state down to a temperature at which water could exist on its surface, the known rate of cooling of bodies of the dimensions and materials of the earth leads to the conclusion that the time occupied must have been enormous, amounting to many millions of years.

The first element of order and perfection introduced upon our planet was light. As presented by Moses, it is bold and significant, carrying with it presumptive evidence of inspiration. Light, without luminaries, which were not yet supplied; light independent, shining all round the earth, is an idea not likely to have occurred in the days of Moses to any human intellect, especially to a teachor of religion and morals. To the people of his day it must have appeared improbable and absurd. Yet it accords singularly well with the favorite theories of modern science, which represent the materials composing the earth to have been intensely heated and brightly incandescent.

The length of the Mosaic days furnishes one of the most perplexing problems arising from the comparison of geological science with the Biblical cosmogony. Both sides of the question have been zealously supported by numerous and able writers. It is evident that the word *day* is used in more than one sense in the inspired record, as the light is called day, and the period including both light and darkness is also called a day. Also in the nineteenth Psalm, of which Moses is supposed to have been the author, occurs the remarkable statement, "A thousand years are in thy sight as yesterday." That the writers of the Old Testament understood the creative days in the lengthened sense may be inferred from the entire absence of any reference to the work of creation as *short* since it only occupied six days. Had the vast work been accomplished in a few hours, it would have afforded a forcible impression of Omnipotence, and would almost without doubt have been dwelt upon by the sacred writers; whereas their language everywhere harmonizes with the idea, if it does not absolutely imply, that the earth is of great antiquity.

The light existing in the earlier periods of creation having proceeded from an attenuated luminous mass, diffused at first over the whole region of the solar system, and afterward compressed within the earth's orbit, was, on the fourth day, replaced by light from the sun, which was now permanently established by the final concentration of the vaporous mass into a perpetually blazing luminary. The simple existence of the sun involves the illumination of the moon. The creation of the stars appears to be mentioned parenthetically, not as occurring on the fourth day, but as having been also the work of God.

In like manner the inspired record respecting the introduction of the vegetable and animal kingdoms will be found to harmonize with the facts and theories of science. Fossils of the human frame have been discovered only among the most recent strata of the earth. That the creation of man was reserved till the last is thus as clearly evident from geology as it is distinctly stated by the inspired historian. The Bible is unquestionably pledged to the unity of the human race, as originating in Adam alone. Upon this great principle depend the brotherhood of man and the universality of the Christian atonement, which proclaims that "as in Adam all men die, so in Christ shall all be made alive." Here the principal weight of biological and archæological evidence is still favorable to the doctrine of inspiration, and philology comes with strong corroborative proof. Modern investigations have traced many unexpected links of connection in vocabulary and grammatical structure between tongues apparently the most dissimilar. Some have inferred from the sacred narrative that the lower animals as well as man were before the fall exempt from death. But such a notion cannot be reconciled with the crocodilian reptiles and beasts of prey created previously to man's transgression. Even Adam's ability to live forever seems to have depended upon some supernatural efficacy in the tree of life, rather than upon any inherent power in his material body to support itself forever.

The theories of evolution that have of late come so extensively into favor need not be regarded as hostile to theological truth, if that term be understood to mean the development of the plans of the Creator in nature. That to which the believer in revelation objects, and to which all enlightened reason must forever object, is the spontaneous evolution of nothing into atoms and force, and of these into all the magnificent wonders of nature, without any Guiding Mind. And happy is he in the recollection that from the dawn of human thought it has been the conviction alike of theologians and philosophers and the common sense of mankind, that the material universe is but the index of invisible Omnipotence, and that the marvelous panorama of nature is but a mirror reflecting the infinite glory and wisdom of nature's God.

It is hoped that this brief sketch may afford some idea of the interesting contents of Dr. Dawson's work, which we can commend for its comprehensive treatment of a great variety of topics, and its condensed yet attractive presentation of a vast array of scientific facts bearing upon the interpretation of the Holy Scriptures. The style is simple, elegant, forcible, transparent, free from needless technicality, and intelligible to any ordinary mind. The author has maintained a laudable candor, not concealing or slurring over any real difficulty, and a patient, equal temper, in the true spirit of science, offering to the idle sophistries and impious cavils of skepticism a consideration more respectful by far than they deserve. And in the spirit of a devout Christian, he expresses a loving admiration of God's revealed word, which he pronounces "a great literary miracle, with an actual history more strange and incredible than the inspiration or authority to which it lays claim." His faith is of that genuine kind which confidently expects to find perfect harmony between the sacred message and the creative agency of the Most High, and is assured that scientific truth will in the end be wholly serviceable to the cause of true religion and the spiritual advancement of man.

THE MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

—October brings the historical magazine of Americana, with a short study on the location of the national capital by Thomas Henry. Compromise appears to have been the watch-word of American legislation from the very first, and compromise succeeded in fixing the capital in the undesirable spot which gave the English so easy a chance to deal a blow at the seat of Government in the war of 1812. The editor, Mr. John Austen Stevens, fills the department of biography for this month with an account of the doings of Ebenezer Stevens, Lieutenant-Colonel of Artillery in the Continental Army. Among the "Original Documents" will be found a series of old letters dated between 1774 and 1812, which exhibit curious spelling, and throw some light on the habits and customs of former Americans. Don F. Sandalio de Noda contributes to the department of "Reprints" a study of the death of Diego Velasquez, which may well please the soul of the antiquarian. "Notes, Queries and Replies" fill up the magazine with its usual quota. Here is a local item from the *Commercial Advertiser* of Greensburg, Penn., May 2, 1803. Some facetious persons had named the village Hell Town, and greatly disturbed its residents thereby. In order to clear themselves of the name, the pious inhabitants proceeded as follows:

"On Monday, the 11th inst., a number of citizens of Mount Pleasant and its vicinity assembled at the hour of 9 o'clock and formed the devil in effigy, and carried him in procession, attended by a musician playing the "Rogue's March." At the hour of 2 they burned him, attended by a large concourse of people, amid a discharge of musketry. The intention of the above was to abolish the name of Hell Town and establish that of Mount Pleasant."

LITERARY NOTES.

—Mr. W. J. Widdleton, of this City, announces Sir Thomas Erskine May's *Democracy in Europe*, which he will bring out simultaneously with its appearance in England.

—Rev. Joseph Cook's *Biology* reached a sixth edition before it had been out a week, and *One Year Abroad*, by Blanche Willis Howard, is already in a third, while 30 editions of her *One Summer* have been called for.

—The discovery by Prof. Fowles, of Oxford University, of a French translation of Bacon's *Novum Organon*, made in the seventeenth century, and nearly contemporary with the author, seems to confirm the fact that the book had at first more honor abroad than at home.

—Rev. Edward Abbott, the editor of the *Congregationalist*, has prepared the second volume of the "Long Look Series," entitled *Out Doors at Long Look*. The book will be published by Noyes, Snow & Co., and will be illustrated with original silhouettes by Helen Maria Hinds.

—Hurd & Houghton will bring out a fine life-size picture of Whittier, the Quaker poet, as their prize portrait for next year's subscribers to the *Atlantic*, and the next number will contain one of Mr. Whittier's characteristic poems, entitled "Lydia Wardwell in the Old South, 1660."

—The juvenile books of the American publishers this year are far ahead of those published in England in point of beauty and are less in price. *The Bodley's Telling Stories*, by Horace E. Scudder, and *The Little Brown House*, by Mrs. D. P. Sanford, so far bear off the palm in thorough workmanship. They are distinctively American in the character of their contents.

—Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati, have just ready *China Painting*, by Miss M. Louise McLaughlain, who has made this kind of painting a study for several years, and whose specimens at the Centennial Exhibition of last year were among the chief attractions in the Cincinnati department of the Women's Building. Her little book is intended for the use of amateurs in the decoration of hard porcelain, and will be of much practical value to those who are interested in this art.

—One of the finest gift books for the coming Christmas season is to be a quarto volume, uniform with Wey's *Rome*. The title of the new book is *The Rhine, from Its Source to the Sea*, translated from the German of Karl Stielor, H. Wachenhusen, and F. W. Hacklander, by G. C. T. Bartley. It will be adorned with over 400 illustrations by Puttner, Achenbach, Diez, Willbrolder, and other celebrated artists. It should be the most superb book on "the Rhine" ever published.

—Roberts Brothers have now ready the delightful sermons of Rev. John James Tayler, the author of *The Religious Life of England*, and one of the best types of Unitarian thought and belief in England. These are his latest discourses and are remarkable for their breadth of sympathy and meditative character, being in this respect not unlike Dr. Martineau's last volume of discourses. They are published under the title of *Christian Aspects of Faith and Duty*, and will be generally regarded as a wholesome addition to religious literature.

—J. R. Osgood & Co. will shortly publish Rev. Dr. Joseph P. Thompson's course of *Lectures on the Centennial of American Independence*, in which this learned divine and diplomat traces the settlement and growth of the United States, the origin and development of our republican Government, and the distinguishing features of our republican institutions, as tested by the experience of the last 100 years. Dr. Thompson is now a resident of Berlin, and the lectures were prepared by him for the instruction of foreigners on the Continent in our system of government.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

— *The Spectator*. An American Review of Insurance. Vol. XIX. No. 4. October. 1877.

—*Jack Granger's Cousin*. By Julia A. Matthews. Boston: Boberts Brothers. 1877. 8vo, Cloth, 256 pages.

—*Patsy; A Story for Girls*. By Leora B. Robinson. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1878. 12mo, cloth, 240 pages.

—*A Miracle in Stone; or, The Great Pyramid of Egypt*. By Joseph A. Leiss, D. D. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates. 1877. 12mo, linen, 250 pages.

— *Six Sinners; or, School-Days in Bantam Valley*. By Campbell Wheaton. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1877. 12mo, cloth, 197 pages.

—*Biography of Alfred De Musset*. Translated from the French of Paul De Musset. By Harriet W. Preston. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1877. 8vo, cloth, 318 pages.

—*Economics; or, The Science of Wealth*. By Julian M. Sturtevent, D. D., LL. D., Professor of Political Economy in Illinois College. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1877. Cloth, 8vo, 353 pages.

—*Christianity and Infidelity*. Discussion between Rev. G. H. Humphrey, of a New-York Presbyterian Church, and D. M. Bennett, editor of the *Truth-Seeker*. New-York: D. M. Bennett. 1877. Linen, 8vo, 533 pages.

— *History of French Literature*. By Henri Van Laun, III. From the end of the reign of Louis XIV. till the end of the reign of Louis Philippe. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1877. Large 8vo, cloth, 467 pages.

—*A New Treatise on Steam Engineering, Physical Properties of Permanent Gases and of Different Kinds of Vapor*. By John W. Nystrom, C. E. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1876. Large 8vo, cloth, 188 pages.

—*The Wings of Courage; Stories for American Boys and Girls*. Adapted from the French. By Marie E. Field. With illustrations by Lucy G. Morse. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1878. 12mo, linen, 232 pages.

—*The World's Progress*. A Dictionary of Dates. Edited by George P. Putnam, A. M. Revised and continued to August, 1877, by F. B. Perkins. 21st edition. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1877. 8vo, cloth, 1,020 pages.

— *Memoirs of Fredrica Sophia Wilhelmina*, Princess Royal of Prussia, Margravine of Bayreuth, sister of Frederick the Great. An Autobiography, with an Essay. By William D. Howells. In 2 vols. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1877. 16mo, linen, 268 pages.

THE FASHIONS.

DICTATES OF THE MODE

FANCY GOODS OF THE DAY—THE SLEEVE OF THE PERIOD—A NEW FICHU—LATE PARISIAN TOILETS.

Fancy goods have never been so well entitled to the name as at present. They are mostly woolen and silk brochés and neigeuse, either in wool or silk combined with wool. There are brochés with a thread of silk running through a woolen cachemire grounding. This is a very soft and fine material. Then there are figured matelassés in one or several shades. A peculiarity of all these goods is that the small pieces of wool, which run through the goods are woven flat, instead of being twisted. The popular colors for woolen and silk combinations are seal, cream colors and mignonette, seal, old gold, and pearl colors, tilleul green and moss green, moss green and sky blue, old gold and white, plum and gold, and many others. These are the prevailing colors at present. The princess dress still retains its prestige in spite of its many disadvantages. The large polonaise is very convenient for ordinary wear. The habit and vest serve for dressy purposes. The shirred plastrons are only coming into use by degrees, as they are very difficult to make well. In addition to these, there is another style. This consists in making for the front of the dress a long tight-fitting paletot and an apron over the skirt. The princess-shaped back has draperies on the lower part, formed from the fullness of the skirt. This is a very new model. A good way to make a polonaise is to cut one of the fronts into a bias, and leave fullness enough to allow of its being taken to the lower part of the skirt and draped there. Where it opens it is trimmed with cordelières, tassels, and ornaments. Around the border is a passementerie open work, band, and fringe.

A handsome polonaise is made of a new material called velours de laine; it is moss-green, and is to be worn over a dark Russian green velvet skirt.

A very important part of the dress, and one too often neglected, is the sleeve. It is difficult to decide upon the shape and trimming before the remainder of the dress is made. A plain suit exacts a simple sleeve; for this reason princess dresses have plain tight sleeves, closing on the outside by means of one or several rows of buttons. Sometimes the sleeve is trimmed at the wrist with a plain flat cuff. This cuff is either sewed on or imitated. It is useless at present to trim the sleeves at the wrist, as the newest cuffs turn over the sleeve.

Habits are made of cloth for walking purposes; for evening wear a light silk vest is added. Habits and vests are trimmed with white lace such as malimes and valenciennes.

Very long dolman visites are to be much worn and do not conceal a pretty form so thoroughly as many of the shapes now in use. Among these articles is a garment cut in the back in shawl-shape, having dolman sleeves and paletot fronts, a large coat with side seams only, and trimmed in the neck with three capes and polisse, which is especially adapted to those ladies who do not wish to hold to the different changes of fashion.

All woolen and faille suits will have small cloaks with a hood, or three or four capes.

Waists cut open square in the neck have been the means of bringing to light a very useful fashion. As this open square exacts neat guimpes, and will, besides, prove cold for Winter wear, a plastron is now made of the same goods as the dress, forming a heart-shaped piece, ending at the waist in a point. This plastron is fastened in the back of the neck by means of the galloon with which it is trimmed. A model in this style is of seal-colored faille, with a bordering of embroidered velvet, worked with mordorées and clair de lune beads. The polonaise is of seal-colored cachemire, and is worn over a velvet skirt in the same color.

The cardinal dress is likely to be adopted, that is to say, the cut of the dress, not the color. It is simply a long tunique, cut open in front, forming a close garment over the skirt, and trimmed with flat buttons. It is made of cardinal gros de Tours. In the back is a hood.

Aprons are hardly ever to be seen on the new dresses. Skirts are trimmed up the front with galloon, bias bands of silk, lace, and fringe. Some princess polonaises have revers, which are much trimmed. The full trains are plaited, with the plaits hanging loose. The fan-shaped trains are taken in under large bows.

A new fichu made to wear over the square low-neck waists, which are to be worn this Winter for ordinary purposes as well as for full dress, is simply a black dotted tulle shawl trimmed with two tulle plaited ruffles. It is made large enough to allow the upper part to turn over and form a kind of large collar. This fichu is fastened over the breast under a small bunch of daisies. The two ends are then taken and joined on the left side, under another bunch of the same flowers.

Evening dresses are trimmed with fringes composed of flowers and fruit. There are borderings of blackberries, strawberries, and currants, forming hanging drops. Flowers are, however, much prettier. Cordings of flowers with grass intermixed are very beautiful, although not in the newest style.

A peculiar novelty is a black crape or tarletan balayeuse, bordered, like the white ones, with white lace. This is rather sombre. Something brighter is the balayeuse made of tarletan in the color of the faille dress; it is bordered either with white lace or with very narrow fringe.

The dealers in linen and fancy articles are using beads for various articles. The beads are worked on tulle, lace, and other tissues. There are beaded corslets surrounded by lace, placed over foulard chemisettes. There are also beaded breton hearts and all kinds of plastrons in the same work, with wrist-pieces corresponding.

A very simple brown bigogne suit is made in a skirt, with a short train trimmed with narrow plaited flounces. The princess polonaise has the back separated from the fronts by means of narrow side pieces. The borders are trimmed with bands of dark brown velvet. The polonaise forms in the back a long flat loop and small puffs, which are fastened by means of ribbon bows. Against the ribbon is a small pocket made of faille of the same color. The plain tight sleeves have deep plaited cuffs. The neck trimming consists of a narrow faille collar, with a bow in the middle in front. The lingerie is of plain white linen. The gray surah hat matching the suit is trimmed around the crown with a band of curled gray feather. Falling over the front of the crown are white plumes, with a red rose over the stem. On the inside of the brim is a half-wreath of fine flowers.

An in-door suit may be made of faille, striped with seal and old gold colors; in the back the skirt is moderately long and trimmed with a deep plaited flounce, with the stripes running crosswise. Above this is a second plaited flounce of plain faille. The first flounce hangs loose and the second is fastened down under two rows of piping. Up the back of the skirt are two broad plaited scarfs taken diagonally over each other, from the belt down to the side of the flounce, where they are fastened under a large bow of the same goods. On the upper part of the skirt, a little toward the side, are two broad bands of faille, which fall over the scarfs. These are bound in a lighter shade, plaited and then fastened to the side of the scarfs under buttons in the color of the dress. The waist has a postilion basque bound with a lighter shade of faille; it is trimmed with a bow and buttons placed four on each side. In front is a faille vest with revers connecting with a sailor collar. It is trimmed with bands of old gold color and plaitings. On either side below the hips are loops of old gold colored ribbon. The cuffs are trimmed with ribbon and buttons.

An evening toilet may be of orange-colored damassé. The front of the skirt is striped, with broad, black bands, and trimmed on the lower part with a narrow gathered flounce, surmounted by a plaited one, placed so as to form a cascade. The damassé polonaise has four narrow plaited flounces of faille on the lower part. The garment opens in front. Up the sides, falling over the faille skirt, is a white lace trimming. Over one sleeve is an épaulette of roses. The hair is dressed very high in the back and low on the forehead. Two curls fall down the back.

There are so many different shapes for bonnets that it is difficult to say what really is fashionable. White felts and felts in all colors are again to be seen. The round hats raised on the side are much worn by young ladies. There is in this style the Montfazon, made of cream-colored felt, and trimmed with a large cream and bronze, or cream and blue feather, or with cream-colored feathers only, and faille bows in the color of the dress. Then there is another shape called the Montpensier, of gray felt, trimmed around the brim with a band of natural ostrich feathers and bright red and black bows. Another shape has a broad brim and a low crown. It is trimmed with cordelières and a long amazone plume. This Louis XIV. coiffure is very elegant, but only suitable for carriage wear, and then even only for a very young lady.

Among the other shapes is a toque with a large raised brim, a hat with a rather high crown, and brim falling all around. In close bonnets the capote retains its place; it is made with slight variations, and given different names, such as the Marie Stuart and Auvergnate. The latter consists of a flat crown, which is small near the brim and then widens, becoming large and rounded toward the top. The brim is flat on the sides, and raised from the upper part. When this bonnet is trimmed with feathers, flowers, or loops of ribbon, it resembles the coiffures worn in 1830, only it is smaller. The favorite colors are Russian green, seal, brown, and havane. The light shades are white, cream-color, and gray. The round hats have often colored brims, as, for instance, a pearl-gray felt has a navy blue brim, and a seal-colored one has a cream-colored brim. The same, if not a better, effect can be obtained with velvet and faille. For evening wear, faille and tulle capotes are mostly worn. Diadems of flowers are still in use, but are not as much liked as the capotes.

SCIENTIFIC GOSSIP.

Snow increases the quantity of carbonic acid gas in the atmosphere; but the general rule regarding its quantity in Winter is, according to Dr. Fruchot, that it varies inversely with the position of the barometer.

Prof. Franz Farsky gives the proportion of carbonic acid as 3.43 volumes in 10,000 volumes of the atmosphere, that being the mean derived from 295 determinations. The quantity varied least in October, and most in November, December, February, March, and April.

As pines and firs have been discovered to have a greater effect than other trees in influencing the rain-fall and increasing the general humidity of the atmosphere, M. Fantral, of the French Academy, has proposed the planting of these trees in Algeria. The same fact may possibly be utilized with advantage on some of the Western lands in this country.

In "The Retrospect of Medicine," Dr. S. Wilks endeavors to maintain that alcohol should be classed rather as an anæsthetic than as a stimulant, and that, although it is not an indispensable article of food, it is a valuable medicine when the pulse is quick and the temperature of the body high. As to its value as a medicine, he says it is especially useful in cases of wasting in children, and is often more effectual than cod-liver oil.

The South Kensington Museum, London, has lately been presented with six models of the cave and cliff dwellings discovered in the San Juan Basin, near the union of New-Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, and Utah. The models give an excellent idea of the pursuits in peace and the resorts in war of a prehistoric race which attained a far higher stage of civilization than the nomads who were found there by the pioneers of the whites.

M. Du Moncel has recently been directing his attention to the relation which should exist between the diameter of the iron nuclei of electro-magnets and the thickness of their magnetic coils—a matter of some importance to practical electricians. The conclusion he has arrived at is as follows: For a given resistance in the circuit, and with a sufficient electric intensity, the electro-magnet whose helix is equal to the diameter of the iron has the advantage.

The disease known as hay-fever has been investigated by Dr. C. H. Blackley, and he finds that it cannot be produced by heat, light or ozone. He believes it arises from the contact of pollen with the respiratory organs. A mild form of the fever can be induced by breathing so small a quantity as 0.0000-245 of a grain of pollen every 24 hours, and the severe form can be maintained by inhaling every 24 hours 0.00029 of a grain. Of course, the constitution of the person affected must be predisposed to the attack.

A Dr. Schmidt has just published a book in Heidelberg, in which he earnestly sets forth that the sun is a cold body like the earth; that its rays receive their luminous and calorific properties when their rapid motion in space is arrested by such bodies as the planets; that light is a substance like water; that the decrease of hydrogen and nitrogen involves a corresponding increase of ozone; and that, as on his theory light and heat are the result of the union of the hydrogen clouds of the sun with the ozone and the NH (*sic*) of the atmosphere of the earth, light and ozone increase at the same time. The use of Dr. Schmidt's imagination is scarcely what one would call scientific, but it is interesting, nevertheless. Dr. Draper need not feel distressed about the new theory of light.

M. Berigny observed a decided lowering of the thermometer on the occasion of the recent eclipse of the moon, about 10 o'clock in the evening, and he called particular attention to the fact in order to obtain the view of the Academy of Sciences, Paris, as to the cause of this decrease of temperature. It was the opinion of M. Faye that the eclipse had nothing to do with it, because the heat received from the moon when it is not eclipsed is exceedingly small in degree, and could not perceptibly affect the thermometer when it was withheld for a few hours. He rather thought that the low temperature was due to the clear atmosphere, on the night of the eclipse, at the place where the observation was made, and the consequent rapidity with which terrestrial radiation proceeded.

Dr. Richard Metcalfe in a recent treatise asserts that there are times when diseases of a certain class prevail widely and with deadly effect; that then they gradually contract the area of their action, diminish their intensity, and sometimes disappear. Thus, the plague once so prevalent in Europe is no longer known there, or even in the Eastern regions whence it came. But an epidemic may return. The small-pox, which was so destructive of human life, and subsequently became rare, latterly, in some British cities, assumed again the character of a pestilence. The practice of vaccination and the abatement of the disease Dr. Metcalfe does not regard in the light of cause and effect, but rather as a coincidence. He opposes vaccination on the ground also of its acting as a check on the increase of population. But Dr. Collie, of the Hamerton Hospital, found that of 915 cases the unvaccinated died at the rate of 53 per cent.; the badly vaccinated at the rate of 26 per cent.; and the "fairly well" at the rate of 2.3 per cent. No death occurred in the case of any person under 16 years of age who showed two good cicatrices of vaccination, and only two such persons died who were over 16 years. In Germany again, where vaccination is performed at least twice during a lifetime, there has no reason been given for any complaint regarding a neglect of the command to be fruitful and to multiply. Mr. Metcalfe has hardly made his points good.

THE ROLL OF THE HOUSE.

DUTIES OF THE CLERK—LETTER FROM MR. EDWARD M'PHERSON.

The Washington *National Republican* of Friday prints the following letter from Mr. Edward McPherson, ex-Clerk of the House of Representatives:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10, 1877.

EDITOR NATIONAL REPUBLICAN: You refer in your paper of this day to the general powers of the Clerk of the House of Representatives under the law to make up the roll, and to the action of the Forty-first Congress on that subject during my incumbency of the Clerkship. On that point I beg to say in explanation a few words.

In the nature of things, the action of the Clerk of the House in making up the roll of a new Congress is an exceedingly delicate duty. For a long period of time there was no law regulating its exercise. One was finally made in 1863, and amended in 1867, which prescribes and limits the power of that officer. His duty is to "make a roll of the Representatives elected and place thereon the names of those persons and of such persons only whose credentials show that they were regularly elected in accordance with the laws of their States respectively or the laws of the United States."

As this is a law of limitation upon the powers of the Clerk, I always construed it strictly against myself. When, therefore, any paper was presented claiming to be a "credential" in the sense of the law, which did not set forth the facts required by law, I declined to recognize it. When it did so set forth the facts required by law, I always accepted it, not deeming that I had any authority to question any of the recitals of fact in the paper when duly executed by the proper officers of the State.

Where there were two conflicting credentials from two persons, each claiming to be Governor, I declined to decide between them, and rejected both, except where the body had previously settled the question. The ground of such action is that in this duty the Clerk does simply an administrative act. He cannot assume judicial powers, because, among other reasons, he has no means of investigating and ascertaining the facts on which a judgment would necessarily be based. Hence, he is bound by the recitals of the proper certifying officer. In exercising this power I as frequently declined to accept credentials from persons of one party as the other.

The roll having been made, I held it, as made, to be the legal roll. I declined to entertain motions to "correct" it, on the ground that such correction is in the nature of "other business," and the law of 1789 on this subject clearly implies that previous to the election of the Speaker and the swearing in of the members, "the House shall enter on no other business." A correction of the roll is in the nature of "other business," and the Clerk held that as a question of procedure he could not properly entertain it.

But the House always had its remedy. If it felt that the action of the Clerk in any given case was unlawful, or partisan, or arbitrary, or unjust, it had the power to vote down the motion to proceed to elect a Speaker, which act would necessarily involve the entertainment of a desired motion to correct. On no occasion, however, during my Clerkship, did the House take action, and the roll, as originally made, stood.

In the Forty-first Congress there was considerable excitement growing out of the contest between Messrs. Foster and Covode in one of the Pennsylvania districts and the Georgia and Louisiana members. Neither of these parties had a credential entitling his name to be enrolled. The Governors of those States in preparing those papers declared the result in such form as to exclude the parties from the roll, of which fact they were informed in advance of the time of meeting.

If any injustice was thereby done the responsibility was not with the Clerk, who refused to extend his discretion beyond the proper bounds fixed by law, but with those officials who, with apparent purpose, executed and maintained conspicuously defective papers. The violent language used by some of the members of the House at the time did not disturb me, for it grew out of ignorance of the controlling facts, a misconception of relative rights and powers, and a passing excitement which blinded them to a calm judgment. I felt confident that they would all live to be ashamed of it, as I known some of them did. Very respectfully yours,

EDW. MCPHERSON.

THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

SPEECH OF SENATOR CONKLING BEFORE THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE OF ONEIDA COUNTY.

From the Utica Herald, Oct. 8.

A well-attended meeting of the Republican County Committee was held at Association Hall Saturday afternoon. William H. McPherson, the Chairman of the committee, presided. Arrangements for a vigorous prosecution of the canvass in the county were discussed and completed. The meeting listened to speeches from a number of gentlemen present. Senator Conkling was called for, and was greeted with great applause as he stepped forward. He spoke as follows:

Mr. CHAIRMAN: It is a long time since I have attended one of your county committee meetings. I came in answer to an urgent invitation. Such an invitation has not reached me before for a great while. The time was when it was often my privilege to be present. But in recent years it has been my fate to be busy in official duties at the time of year when you thus meet in consultation. But now, as I look around me, I am impressed with the great change years have wrought. The young faces that I used to see are now wrinkled and grown more venerable from toil and labor and from fighting in the battle of life. Indeed, we are all older. We have gathered here to consult as to the best manner of carrying on our canvass. We are about to take in hand what is called politics. It was the wisdom of the men who laid the foundation of this Government to give the people the power of conducting their own affairs. It is right that we take our share in looking after the public's welfare. No man in our country should ignore politics. No man is so rich or so poor, so high or so low, that he has no occasion to take part in that matter which is called politics. But it is not my intention to inflict a speech on you. If the Republican Party understands its duty and works with a will, it will this Fall carry the State. We are going, not only to elect the Legislature, but we are going to elect the entire State ticket. This is no guess. I make this assertion from facts gathered from all parts of the State by the most reliable and prominent workers in the party. The Republican Party was never more united. The action of our adversaries in the Albany convention has proved very unsatisfactory to the Democratic Party. They have dissatisfied a large portion of the party by putting in nomination the old Tammany powers. There are many of these men in that party who revolt at the idea of again placing the helm of the ship in the hands of Tweed's old followers. We have all lived long enough to know that there are honest men in one party as well as another. We all know that Republicans as well as Democrats participated in the Tweed and Canal Ring robberies. Republicans labored long and assiduously before they succeeded in exposing these gigantic frauds. They were assisted by a few Democrats in their labors. When the exposures had been made, the Democrats put in nomination for Governor one of the most prominent of these men. The people who voted for him voted for the extinction of such men from politics as composed these Rings. Their candidate was elected. He made a vigorous onslaught on the Canal Ring, and gained the confidence of this class of voters. But it was not in the natural order of things that this state of affairs could last. Tammany was left out in the cold. When at the last convention the wish was expressed by a set of men to see a new ticket in the field, that wish was supposed to be realized in the nominations put in the field. But I tell you, my friends, Tammany has complete control of the Democratic State ticket this year. In the eastern end of the State there are many Democrats who are Democrats only on probation, and who will either stay away from the polls entirely or vote the Republican ticket. In the event of the Democrats obtaining a majority in both houses of the Legislature, in the language of a prominent politician within the charmed circle whom I overheard in conversation, a new apportionment would be railroaded through, redistricting the State off in such a zigzag fashion that it would puzzle a Tammany Indian in following the tortuous course of their boundary lines. They would be so fixed that for the next 15 years a Republican Legislature would not sit in this State.

Frequently I have learned through the press that there are dissensions in the Republican Party, and that these dissensions will cause the defeat of the party in the coming election. I honestly believe that these dissensions exist only in the press. I know of no man within the Republican ranks who would by any action or word injure or hurt the Administration. There are always acts and policies pursued by Presidents that are objectionable to some elements of the party which placed him in power. Many acts of the lamented Lincoln and of President Grant did not receive the approval of the party or its representatives. On more than one occasion I felt myself bound to remon

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON'S

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 10 Gramercy Park, New-York. Boys' Class and Kindergarten, Oct. 1.

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And Seminary for Kindergartners of Prof. JOHN KRAUS and Mrs. KRAUS-BOELTE, removed to No. 9 West 28th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway. Kindergarten and Advanced Classes will begin Oct. 2; Seminary for Kindergartners, Nov. 1. Prof. Kraus is a disciple of the Pestalozzi-Diesterweg-Froebel School, and one of the first propagators of the Kindergarten in this country. Mrs. Kraus-Boelte is a pupil and co-worker of Froebel's widow, with an experience of 18 years in Germany, England, and America.

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MME. DA SILVA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with Calisthenics, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above. A separate class for boys under thoroughly competent teachers. Lectures by Prof. B. Waterhouse Hawkins and Dr. Labberton.

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For circular apply at No. 252 Madison-av., where Mr. Miles can be seen between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

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D. S. EVERSON'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av., opposite Reservoir Park, reopens Sept. 19. "Short lessons thoroughly mastered."
Refers to the following patrons: Rev. Howard Crosby, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, Rev. Charles P. Bush, Rev. Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, Rev. E. N. White, Rev. Prof. Geo. L. Prentiss, Rev. T. Ralston Smith.

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THE FIFTH-AV. SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

Nos. 539, 541, and 543 5TH-AV., (45th-st.)
This improved School for Boys of all ages will reopen at 9 A. M. MONDAY, Sept. 17. Callers received after Sept. 1, from 9 till 11 A. M. and from 3 to 4:30 P. M. E. A. GIBBENS, (Harvard.) D. BEACH, Jr., (Yale.)

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen Thursday, Sept. 27. Thorough instruction in French and English. German comprised in course of studies.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN., opens September 12 location healthful; grounds ample; buildings commodious thorough instruction in CIVIL ENGINEERING, the CLASSICS, and ENGLISH; careful supervision of cadets. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 1 Nassau-st., N. Y., or Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

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AT WORK.—PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 805 Broadway, has begun its Fall and Winter work with a patronage and zest unprecedented. Its classes are rapidly filling, and will soon be at their limit. Now is the time to join the army of workers. "Fall in." S. S. PACKARD, President.

DR. HUSEN'S COLLEGE OF MODERN LANguages, 44 East 20th-st., near Broadway. German, French, Spanish, Italian, and English taught by native teachers. Day and evening classes for ladies and gentlemen. Moderate terms.

KIND CARE—THOROUGH TEACHING; TWENty-first year; charges moderate. Circulars at 7 Pine-st. BENJAMIN MASON'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS
Fits for College or Business.
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NO. 25 WEST 46TH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 20. Circulars and references sent on application.

NO. 9 WEST 39TH-ST.
Miss ANNA C. BRACKETT & Miss J. M. ELIOT'S School for Girls from 6 to 21, will reopen Tuesday, Oct. 2; prepares for any college or university if desired. For circulars and full information apply as above.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPEtent masters, reopened her Boarding and Day School for boys under 15, at No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

MRS. WILLIAMS, NO. 26 W. 39TH-ST., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Increased accommodations and advantages secured to the preparatory department.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, Downington, Penn.—Healthy location, careful instruction, home comforts, and charges very low; backward boys have special care. Address F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL has removed to No. 1,431 Broadway, near 42d-st. The forty-first year begins Sept. 17. Primary, commercial, classical departments. M. M. HOBBY, W. L. AKIN, A. M., Principals.

MRS. KITTIE BRODHEAD ROEBBELEN'S Home and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 69 East 61st-st.; primary class for boys; English, French, and German. Reopens Sept. 24.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS TO the Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies and children, at No. 15 th-av., first house from Washington-square, on Wednesday, the 26th September.

BINGHAMTON COLLEGE AND CONSERVAtory of Music for Young Ladies doubled its number last year; $300; no extras. Bible College free. Rev. R. A. PATERSON, A. M., President, Binghamton, N. Y.

SOCIETY OF DECORATIVE ART.—CLASSES in Art and Mediæval Needlework, Lacework, and Decoration of China and Pottery, will commence on Oct. 15, at No. 4 East 20th-st. M. A. COOPER, Secretary.

THE ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART, FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 49 West 17th-st., New-York,
Will open on the first Monday of September.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER'S English and French Day School for Young Ladies, No. 142 Madison-av. reopens Sept. 24; Post-graduate class, Nov. 1.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.—A. COLIN, 1,267 Broadway. Special advantages for candidates for scientific schools or technical professions.

MISS M. BRUYN REOPENS HER SCHOOL in English and French Sept. 24, at No. 114 West 22d-st.

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MRS. AND MISS STEERS' SCHOOLS,
No. 12 East 47th-st. and No. 39 West 16th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Kindergarten, Oct. 2.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st.; school year begins Sept. 17; residence No. 54 East 81st-st.

MISS BALLOWS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25.

MISS McDONALD'S CLASSES IN DRAWING and water colors from nature, removed to No. 4 East 20th-st.

MRS. M. F. WALTON, A GRADUATE OF MRS. Kraus-Boelte, will open a Kindergarten and Primary School at No. 63 East 52d-st., Oct. 1.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Lyric Hall, 6th-av., opposite Reservoir Park. SPECIALTY, THOROUGHNESS.

PHONIC SHORT-HAND.—THOROUGH INstruction by Mrs. E. B. BURNS, at Dolbear's College, No. 1,193 Broadway, 28th-st.

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FOR 29 BOYS.
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DR. A. CALLISEN'S DAY SCHOOL for boys, 131 West 43d-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS S. SEDGWICK, PRIVATE LESSONS. Address No. 12 West 10th-st.

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Prof. OTTO KUPHAL, of the Royal Military College at Berlin, Director. My teaching is by example; I read, interpret, and re-read until perfectly understood; "Hearing Leads to Speaking." Classes of three, $10; classes of two, $15.

MLLE. LENZ, NO. 167 MADISON-AV., RESpectfully begs to say that the special courses in modern languages, previously announced, for ladies who wish to perfect themselves in these studies, will commence on Monday, Oct. 22, inst., at 3 o'clock.
Particulars and terms will be given on application at the above address.

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LAYING A CORNER-STONE.

SEVENTH REGIMENT'S NEW ARMORY.

AN IMPOSING PARADE—MILITARY AND CIVIC PAGEANTRY—THE MARCH OF THE REGIMENT AND THE VETERAN CORPS—MASONIC EXERCISES AND ORATION BY SECRETARY EVARTS—REVIEW OF THE TROOPS BY ADJT.-GEN. TOWNSEND.

The corner-stone of the new Seventh Regiment Armory was laid yesterday with full Masonic ceremonies. In other respects, too, the ceremonial was accompanied by abundant pomp and circumstance. The military pageantry was very fine, and the vast attendance of citizens attested the public interest in everything which concerns the regiment and an unimpaired remembrance of its service. The orator of the day, Secretary Evarts, touched on this theme, and his testimony to the gallant and loyal bearing of the Seventh at times when local peace was imperiled or national security menaced, was but confirmatory of what was within the personal knowledge of his approving hearers. It rarely happens that public ceremonies are carried out with such completeness of detail and perfection of arrangement as that of yesterday. There were no irregularities anywhere. Very large forces were to be handled, but the management was so perfect that in no part of the pageantry was there the slightest tendency toward derangement. The new armory will stand on the block bounded by Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets, and by Fourth and Madison avenues, and on this ground had been erected a spacious platform, on which seating accommodation had been provided for over 3,000 persons. At the south-west corner of it, close by the corner-stone, was a dais, which was occupied by those taking part in the ceremony. The Stars and Stripes floated from a lofty staff near the middle of the block, and handsome draperies of the national colors, arranged with a view to the best effect, gave warmth and brilliancy to the scene. The platform was, of course, completely occupied, and the streets were lined with crowds of orderly citizens, who had an opportunity of realizing the enchantment which distance gives. The day was delightfully fine, which is equivalent to saying that the ladies attended in great force, and were most interested spectators of the day's ceremonial. Punctuality in the matter of procedure was a crowning virtue of the arrangements. The Seventh Regiment, Col. Emmons Clark commanding, after leaving its armory, marched to Fifth-avenue, and at Twenty-sixth-street was met by the Veteran Corps, under Col. W. A. Pond. The procession was then formed, and moved up Fifth-avenue under the eyes and amid the approving comments of thousands of spectators. A long line of carriages followed. In the first was Adjt.-Gen. Franklin Townsend. The next was occupied by Mayor Ely and Lieut.-Col. Fitzgerald, of the Seventh Regiment. Secretary Evarts sat in a carriage with Mr. Royal Phelps, one of the Trustees of the new armory fund, and Cols. Stokes, Bartlett, and Olyphant, Lodewick, and McQuade also followed in carriages. Arrived on the ground, the Seventh and the Veteran Corps took up their positions on Fourth-avenue, while the band of the regiment discoursed music from the east side of the platform. Mr. Phelps conducted Secretary Evarts to the dais, and in a little while all the guests were in their proper places. By this time the front seats of the platform were brilliant with staff and regimental uniforms. Major-Gen. Shaler and staff, Brig.-Gen. Varian and staff, Gen. Ward and staff, and Gen. Vilmar and staff, were present, as were also Col. Hitchcock, Ninth Regiment; Col. Scott, Eighth Regiment; Col. Ward, Twelfth Regiment; and Col. Vose, Seventy-first Regiment. The officers of the Grand Lodge (John C. Couch, Grand Master,) were in prominent places to the left of the dais. The proceedings were begun by Rev. S. H. Weston, D.D., Chaplain of the regiment, who offered up prayer.

ADDRESS OF MAYOR ELY.

Mayor Ely then delivered the opening address. He said: To be here to-day, and to participate in the ceremonies of this occasion, is to me a pleasure as well as a duty. I am glad to have an opportunity on behalf of the people of this City to present our grateful acknowledgments to the Seventh Regiment and the other regiments of our National Guard for the inestimable services which they have rendered during the present and past years. We are proud of our military organizations; but as the official head of this City, I regard the regiments more particularly in their relation to our City Government, and their utility in the maintenance and enforcement of the laws. They are a necessary and indispensable auxiliary to our Police force. In periods of turmoil and excitement nothing inspires our community with so much confidence as the presence of our citizen soldiery. Without them a large increase in our Police force, as well as in our regular Army, would be immediately necessary. We all admit that in order to protect our frontiers a standing army is indispensable. But for the maintenance of internal order they are not needed, certainly not in this portion of the Union. I sincerely believe that in all the elements which combine to form efficient troops our City regiments are not excelled by any army in the world. During the deplorable railroad riots of last Summer what more could have been done by regulars than was done by our soldiers? You all remember that during these riots a mass-meeting was called in Tompkins Square, in the immediate vicinity of the armory where the Seventh Regiment was under arms. This meeting, which proved to be a peaceable assemblage, was viewed with great alarm by our citizens, but was, happily, most beneficial in its influence. But had the worst predictions of the delegations of well-meaning gentlemen who called upon me been realized, and there had assembled, from all parts of the Union, an incendiary mob of 30,000 men, organized for rapine, I have no doubt, none whatever, of the result. Upon whatever scenes the moon might have looked during a night of horror, the morning sun would have arisen on a peaceful City, in which the offended majesty of law had been fully and terribly vindicated. The draft riot of 1863 was only possible because our City regiments had been removed to the seat of war. The effects of their absence at that time is still felt by our over-burdened tax-payers in the 2,000,000 of riot bonds still outstanding, and the $120,000 added annually to our taxes for interest. I refer to these facts as an incentive to our citizens to resound liberally and promptly to the appeals of the Seventh Regiment for the means to erect the armory whose corner-stone we have assembled on this pleasant day to lay. A contribution to this object is an act of justice as well as an act of generosity. I am not the orator of this occasion. That high privilege devolves upon the greatest of American orators, whom I now present to you. Mayor Ely then presented Secretary Evarts, who was received with applause.

ADDRESS OF SECRETARY EVARTS.

MR. MAYOR, COL. CLARK, GENTLEMEN OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: When the members of these bodies—the acting and veteran organization—did me the honor to ask me to take some part in the celebration in which we all feel so great an interest, I could not hesitate to accept, and I was grateful that in my withdrawal from immediate residence in the City I had not been entirely forgotten, nor my interest in what was going on in New-York disparaged. I had a doubt, however, whether I had any fitness for the occasion, or whether I could find opportunity for such preparation as would be at all commensurate with the just demands of such a ceremonial, but the committee assured me that a simple brief address in my usual manner, if not adequate to the occasion, would satisfy the expectations of the regiment and of the citizens. Now, if in these civil transactions there were no elements except those of such immediate interest as combine to make up the occasion, this one would be still interesting to all our citizens. But in this case the regiment is as well known throughout the country as anything in the history of New-York during the last 50 years, and the project of erecting for it a drill-room and armory which shall be adequate and ample, and an acknowledgement in some small degree of what the community owes to this regiment, would direct attention to the matter. The vital relations which exist between a citizen soldiery and civil government and the order and peace of the community—this is an element which touches the ceremonial of to-day. This regiment, for more than 50 years, without vicissitude either in its conduct, in its service, in its repute, in the high order of its discipline, and in its relation to the feelings, to the interest, and to the honor of this community, presents a great deal more uniform and longer career of unbroken character and worth than is to be expected in an organization not having any object of profit and not controlled by any dominating State authority. And now, during this period of 50 years in various forms of military attendance and service, the history of this regiment is the history of occasions on which military aid has been needed by this City—by this community and by the country. No doubt a soldiery like this equipped for war, disciplined for military force, is to be found principally engaged in the peaceful pomps and ceremonies in which military display forms so interesting a part. But in distinct service for the public peace from 1824 down, through times of disturbance and danger, this regiment has played an important, useful, and essential part; nor has the nature of the disturbance made any difference with the readiness of the service provided by this organization, with its continuity, or with the spirit, form, or results of its action. Beginning with the Abolition riots and going on from time to time till the last occasion of the quasi-religious riots of 1871, and the later preparation of the present year to meet any emergency that might arise, the conduct of the regiment has always been the same in spirit, in result, and the public benefit which accrued from it.

The variety of occasions of this service has preserved the regiment from any criticism of taking part on occasions of disturbance. They have had one, and but one, duty before them. Whatever their opinions were, whether they favored the malcontents or their opponents, they recognized the distinction between opinions and the public necessity for the preservation of the peace. On such occasions the Seventh Regiment has always been the conservator of the peace, whatever might be its opinions. It has preserved through all the history of this service the good opinion of the parties in the conflict as well as of the masses of the people of the City. Discretion, discipline, obedience to settled authority—these have been the traits that have marked the service of the regiment, and its members have always carried themselves toward all classes so that whatever the conflict of opinions there might be a peaceable solution of the debate. If, also, you consider the various occasions upon which the pomps and ceremonies of civic life have enlisted the service of the regiment, you will find that there has been a universal, comprehensive, and impartial contribution of their aid. Beginning with the celebration of the completion of the Erie Canal, and coming down to the completion of the Bunker Hill Monument—and of the Atlantic cable—on all occasions the regiment has represented in an ample, dignified, and splendid form the purposes and feelings of our fellow-citizens. This adds to its general claim to the affection and respect of the community. So, in public receptions to great men of the State and nation, this regiment has, with equal satisfaction to the citizens of both parties, taken part. It has been its good fortune to share in receptions to seven Presidents of the United States, and it has helped great statesmen and soldiers in an extension of their civil and military triumphs. So, too, when the sorrows of the people are expressed in the obsequies of a great magistrate, this regiment has taken an honored part in those solemn attentions to the fame of the great departed. Thus in pomps of the City, State, or nation, whether triumphant or funereal, it has taken its full share. It has been its fortune to pass through a period of active civil war, and as we all know and remember with pride, this regiment, from the beginning to the end, and on every occasion that the country called for its aid, was prepared in full numbers to meet the call to serve either party, and returned honored by the authorities of the nation and by its fellow-citizens for the share it had taken in the preservation of the Constitution and liberty of the country. But its resplendent fame lies in the fact that it furnished 600 officers to the national service. Sixty of these gave up their lives in the conflict, and so we can no longer look upon them as soldiers of pomp and ceremony. Their names are public in the record of the war, and abide in the hearts of their countrymen.

We all know this is not a single instance of the capacity and force of our people in voluntary organizations to submit to military discipline and furnish power for the maintenance of peace and law. I do not like to name other regiments lest I should seem to omit any of them. We are proud of these regiments; we all know that the sister regiments have borne their share, and it is not that we love any of those regiments less, even if we do love the Seventh more. The Ninth, Twelfth, Twenty-second, Sixty-ninth, Seventy-first, Fourteenth, and Twenty-third—all these famous regiments, and on the occasions on which they have served have maintained the character of citizen soldiers and the credit of the military arm. Secretary Evarts next spoke of the project of erecting the armory, and of the obligation which lay on the citizens of helping the regiment in the accomplishment of this enterprise. I think, he said, the Seventh Regiment have a right to it. I think the citizens of New-York owe it as a duty, and cannot pretend that it is a favor. Churches and schools will, no doubt, do their proper part for the moral training of the community, but as we all know, we must be prepared with the physical force of the country, disciplined, ready, and organized, to uphold the civil arm in exigencies that may arise. We may, in the unity and married calm of the States now happily attained by this great people after this stupendous conflict, hope and expect that civil war will not again call this regiment to the field of arms. We may hope that the readjusted forces of society, and conflicting interests and passions—that the ground-swell of civil war which still agitates this continent, may be soon composed—that in the readjustment of these forces and unbalanced powers, the peace of all classes and interests will be preserved, and that the war between capital and labor and other antagonistic organizations may be kept within the bounds of peace. But, however circumstances may shape themselves in the future, this we know, that what the regiment has been in the past it will continue to be in principle, conduct, discipline, obedience. Than this nothing could be more useful to the vital interests of the City, nothing more admirable in itself, nothing more agreeable to the sentiments of its fellow-citizens. Thus shall it be. This regiment shall be the firm breaker against the temporary and short-lived storm of popular violence, the prop of civil authority, constant and at all times ready to enlist in active defense of the country, and at all times and everywhere it shall be in the future, as in the past, the constant servant of the law, the great safeguard and only master of the American people. [Applause.]

The ceremony of laying the corner-stone was next proceeded with by Grand Master Couch and the officers of the Grand Lodge, according to Masonic usage. In the hollow of the stone were deposited the roster of the regiment and of the Veteran Corps, the names of the Trustees of the building fund, and of the officers of the Grand Lodge, the names of the executive and of the heads of departments, the daily papers and other records of the time. The stone having been declared well and truly laid, Grand Master Couch spoke a few words in which he showed that the Masonic body had come there with the symbols and emblems of constructive art, while the regiment had brought with it the symbols and emblems of destructive force. Yet, he said, these forces were united to promote the common weal and to secure those blessings in the largest measure that flow from a progressive civilization. Rev. Dr. Tyng, Jr., Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge, then invoked a benediction, and Mayor Ely declared the proceedings at an end. The vast crowds then dispersed rapidly, and the regiment and Veteran Corps moved off the ground. At Thirty-fourth-street the regiment was reviewed by Adj.-Gen. Franklin Townsend, and then marched to its armory.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S LATE TREASURER.

Niles G. Parker, the late Treasurer of the State of South Carolina, who was arrested in Jersey City on Friday night, on a charge of embezzlement, was started on his journey to South Carolina yesterday afternoon. Agent Butler intended removing him on Friday night, immediately after his arrest, but Parker begged so hard to be allowed to remain until yesterday that Butler changed his mind. Parker and his custodian sailed on the steamer Charleston, from Pier No. 27 North River. Parker's denial, that he is a fugitive from justice is said to be false. During Gov. Chamberlain's Administration he was indicted by the Columbia County Grand Jury for various peculations, and was arrested. He was committed to Columbia jail, but, with the aid of confederates, he succeeded in making his escape. Discarding his good clothing he made his way through the South in the character of a tramp, and, arriving finally in Jersey City, settled there, and became the leader of several religious and temperance reform movements. He left a large property in South Carolina, but did not dare to return there to secure possession of or receive the proceeds from it. He sent thither, however a friend, who is now, it is stated, private secretary to Gov. Hampton, to convert the estate into money or negotiable securities. The agent was supplied with powers of attorney, and succeeded, according to report, in realizing handsomely from the estate. Parker alleges that he never received any returns from his agent, but that the latter appropriated the proceeds of the property to his own use. Besides the indictment on which he was arrested, there are three other indictments for embezzlement pending against Parker in South Carolina.

THE GILMORE-DAKIN DUEL.

Mr. Edward G. Gilmore, of Gilmore's Garden, who received a challenge to deadly combat signed by Gen. Dakin, waited unsuccessfully all day yesterday for some message from his antagonist. Gen. Dakin, there is no denying, has mysteriously disappeared from the City. A TIMES reporter searched for him yesterday at his late residence in Brooklyn, at Creedmoor, and at Plainfield, N. J., but in vain. His friends speak with astonishment of his absence. In the short-range rifle match that was shot at Creedmoor yesterday, Gen. Dakin has always been a contestant, but yesterday he was absent. The coming duel was the talk of the grounds. None of his companions at arms could believe that the General had fled. He must be preparing his weapons, they said. He had been invited to attend the Seventh Regiment Army exercises, but he was not there. An evening newspaper yesterday said that Gen. Dakin had gone to Saratoga, but none of his friends would acknowledge that he was then on his way to Canada for a hostile meeting. Mr. Gilmore was still in the City late last night. The earliest train this morning could not get him to Canada in time for a meeting today, so that no blood can be shed before to-morrow morning. In wandering about Gilmore's Garden last evening, a TIMES reporter came upon a short-range pistol gallery. It was on the side formerly devoted to horses' stalls. The length was about 15 feet. At one end was a bull's-eye target. It was full of cartridge-holes. The reporter counted them. They numbered 324. In a single bullet-hole, exactly in the centre of the target, 42 balls were embedded.

BANK OFFICIALS ARRAIGNED.

The Merchants' Loan and Trust Company frauds were again before the Passaic courts yesterday, at Paterson, N. J., on an application to have the trial of Mr. Preston set down for a later day than Wednesday, for the reason that he cannot get access to the books and accounts, which are now in the hands of the Grand Jury, to prepare his defense. Col. Woodruff, for the State, said that he should object to Mr. Preston having access to the books except in the presence of some one representing the State, to see that they were not tampered with, one of the charges being that false entries had been made in the books. Mr. Hopper, counsel for Preston, said the charges alluded to were made by the expert appointed by the Receiver. After consultation, the court decided to postpone the trial to Tuesday, Oct. 23. Ebenezer K. Rose was then arraigned for purloining and embezzling $15,750 in money and $5,000 in notes, the property of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company. Mr. Rose entered a plea of not guilty, and his trial was also set down for the 23d. James F. Preston and E. K. Rose were then arraigned for conspiracy to defraud the bank on the 1st of June, 1877, and perfecting their conspiracy on the 12th of the same month. The first count in the indictment charges the purloining of $20,000 in money and $20,000 in notes and money; the second count is that they applied the said moneys and notes to their own use. They entered pleas of not guilty, and were required to furnish security, Mr. Rose in $6,000, being $3,000 on each indictment, and Mr. Preston in $1,000 in addition to the bail he had already furnished. The court then appointed Zebulon Townsend to take charge of the company's books and accounts, to hold them for the inspection of both parties, and to see that they were not tampered with.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Police during the past week made 1,652 arrests.

The Croton rents received last week amounted to $23,796.

The Board of Excise received 40 applications for licenses, accompanied by $1,680 as fees, during the past week.

The steamers Germanic, Victoria, Alps, and Mosel took out yesterday 48,341 letters, 585 registered letters, and 79 bags of newspapers.

Cardinal McCloskey has appointed Rev. Dr. McSweeney, of Poughkeepsie, to succeed the late Father Mooney as Pastor of St. Bridget's Church.

The body of an unknown man was found last evening floating in the North River at the foot of Hoboken-street, and was removed to the Morgue.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during the past week 465 deaths, 504 births, and 158 marriages, showing a decrease of 48 deaths, 5 births, and 6 marriages; as compared with the preceding week.

The Grain Committee of the Produce Exchange yesterday ordered a reduction of the rates of inspection of a car-load from 50 cents to 40 cents, and of a boat-load from $3 to $2, to take effect on and after Monday, the 15th inst.

Mr. William Noble, the English lecturer and temperance leader, has been engaged to deliver his lecture on "Human Responsibility" this afternoon, at the usual Sunday meeting of the American Temperance Union, at Cooper Institute.

Mr. George L. Fox, who has been lying at the residence of his brother-in-law, on Main-street, Cambridge, Mass., for the past month, suffered another attack of paralysis yesterday. His physicians gave up all hope of his recovery three days ago.

An entertainment for lovers of athletic exercises will take place at Gilmore's Garden to-morrow evening. It will be under the direction of Prof. William Miller, and some of the best-known gymnasts, boxers, pedestrians, wrestlers, and fencers will take part in it.

During an altercation early yesterday morning at the corner of Delancey-street and the Bowery, between Frederick Bennett, of No. 204 Allen-street, and some strangers, Bennett was stabbed in the head and arm with a pocket knife, and severely injured. His assailants escaped.

The body of an unknown man was found yesterday afternoon floating in the North River, at Pier No. 1. The deceased appeared to be about 40 years of age, and had dark hair and chin whiskers, and was attired in a black suit and gaiter shoes. The remains were removed to the Morgue.

The five Russian Orloff trotters were sold by auction, at Barker's sales-rooms, Thirty-ninth-street and Broadway, yesterday morning. The bidding was slow, and the horses were sold at very low figures, ranging from $65 to $200 each. The harness, which was said to have cost $1,000, was not sold.

The body of Emil Ulbrecht, aged 25, who left his home No. 441 West Thirty-sixth-street, in a fit of despondency on Tuesday evening last, was found last evening in the water at the foot of Thirty-fifth-street, North River. He is supposed to have committed suicide by jumping overboard from the foot of West Thirty-fourth-street.

BROOKLYN.

The Manhattan Beach Hotel has been closed for the Winter. The number of trains were reduced on the New-York and Manhattan Beach Railroad yesterday to a Winter schedule.

Mr. James Ithell, whose death resulted from injuries received on the New-York Elevated Railroad, will be buried at 3 o'clock this afternoon from his late residence, No. 602 Franklin-avenue.

Ex-Senator Perry, counsel for the Long Island Savings Bank, started for Schenectady yesterday morning to oppose the Attorney-General's application for the appointment of a Receiver.

Supervisors Strong, Stillwell, McDonald, and Ryan have been appointed a committee to report on the county debt, and to devise some means to secure retrenchment in the county expenditures.

By the bursting of a water main in York-street the excavation for the third pier of the approach to the East River Bridge, on this side, was filled with water. The excavation is 20 feet deep.

The eleventh annual meeting of the Long Island Baptist Association will be held in the Baptist church, corner of Smith and Schenck streets, East New-York, on Tuesday next, commencing at 10 A. M.

George H. Sherman was declared by a Sheriff's Jury yesterday to be an habitual drunkard, incapable of taking charge of his estate. He owns real and personal property in this city and a farm in Columbia County worth $7,500.

The Board of Equalization of Taxes has fixed the aggregate valuation of property in this county at $261,322,265, on which the State tax of $827,520 50 must be levied for the current fiscal year. The tax rate will be 3 1-6 mills on the dollar.

Annie Cartwright and Grace Hamilton Crowther, both children of the late Rev. Thomas Crowther, were buried in Green-Wood Cemetery yesterday. Four members of this family, including the father and one of his sons, have died of diphtheria within a week.

By order of Inspector Waddy a number of Police officers visited head-quarters yesterday and had the number of their shields branded on the inside of their coat collars and the waistband of their pantaloons. The object is to prevent officers lending their uniforms to one another on inspection days.

A meeting of business men was held yesterday, in the large hall at No. 353 Fulton-street, for the purpose of organizing a society for the better transaction of business. The head-quarters of the society will be known as the Brooklyn Trade and Sales Room. Another meeting to complete the organization will be held at noon on Monday.

President Ray has appointed, under a resolution of the Board of Aldermen, Messrs. Griswold, Murtha, and French as a special committee to inquire into the amount of taxes paid the city by railroad and other corporations, and also to ascertain the assessed value of property in this city, for purposes of taxation, as compared with the assessed value of property in other cities.

It is said that the contractors furnishing supplies to the Fire Department have adopted the old system of unbalanced bids by which the city was robbed of so many thousands of dollars through the corrupt Charity Commission. The profit is made by agreeing to furnish certain articles at about 100 per cent. below and others at 200 per cent. above the ruling rates. Their profits on the high-priced articles are enormous, while their loss on the low-priced articles, which are such as are seldom called for, is light.

A plank forming part of a scaffolding near the cupola of the new Court-house, which is being repaired and kalsomined, gave way yesterday morning under the weight of William Gregory, aged 21, of No. 114 Underhill-avenue; Hugh Devlin, aged 55, of No. 60 Baltic-street, and a third man. Gregory fell about 80 feet to the ground; Devlin alighted on some planking after falling 40 feet, and the third man saved himself by catching a portion of the scaffolding a few feet from the place where he was standing when the plank broke. Gregory was severely but not fatally injured. Devlin received a fracture of the skull and other injuries. Both men were removed to their homes.

LONG ISLAND.

The Board of Supervisors of Queens County have appointed Dr. David Rogers, of Oyster Bay, as Superintendent of the New Queens County Lunatic Asylum, at North Hempstead, at a salary of $600 per annum, and he will enter upon his duties at once.

To-morrow evening the Synod of Long Island will convene in the Presbyterian Church in the Village of Hempstead. This church corporation is the oldest in America, tracing its history back to 1664. The Synod of Long Island was formed in June, 1870, and has held its meetings in Sag Harbor, Southold, Huntington, Bridgehampton, and four times in the City of Brooklyn. It contains 101 ministers and 68 churches, with two on Staten Island. The Synod will consist of 101 ministers and 70 elders. The sermon on Monday evening will be preached by Rev. Dr. Knox. Dr. Van Dyke will deliver an address on the great Edinburgh Council. Addresses on subjects assigned last year will be made by a number of prominent clergymen.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Richmond County Convention (Democratic) to nominate county officers, will be held at Tompkinsville on the 25th inst. The Assembly convention is called for the same time and place.

The bodies of Wesley Moore and Alfred Grant, of Tottenville, who were drowned in Prince's Bay on Thursday by the upsetting of their boat, were recovered yesterday by a party of fishermen, who caught them in their seine off Rossville. Coroner Harvey held an inquest upon the bodies, the jury rendering a verdict of death by accidental drowning. Both Moore and Grant were largely interested in the oyster business, and were on their way home with a load of oysters they had taken from their beds when they met their death.

NEW-JERSEY.

John Canfield, John Shehan, and Michael Kerwin, leaders of the notorious "Modocs" of West Hoboken, who have been indicted for various violent crimes, were yesterday admitted to $2,000 bail each by Judge Hoffman, in the Hudson County Sessions.

The body of a dead babe, sewed up in rags, was found a few days ago in the Bayonne woods. Friday night Kate Oliver, a servant, who is said to be the mother of the child, was arrested on a charge of infanticide.

Cornelius Keyes, of West Side-avenue, Jersey City, fell from a mule on Friday and was fatally injured.

The Bergen County Republican Convention met at Anderson Hall yesterday. There was a large attendance, owing to the presence of Gov. Newell, who addressed the Convention. Francis Howland was unanimously nominated for State Senator, Christian W. Christie for Surrogate, M. Carson Gill Hall for member of the Assembly for the First District, and Oliver Drake Smith, of Englewood, for the Second.

The event of last evening in Hoboken was the Fire Department parade. Houses were illuminated, flags displayed, and fire-works burned along the route of the procession. Eight companies paraded. The feature of the display was Truck No. 2, which was decorated in colors, and presented a fine appearance. A young girl attired as the Goddess of Liberty sat upon the forward part of the truck, while at the tiller end was a full-rigged ship. The decorations elicited frequent applause along the route, the streets being crowded during the passage of the procession.

At an early hour yesterday morning, as the regular stock train over the Erie Railway was going around the curve of Augusta bridge, near Sloatsburg, N. Y., a special freight train, also coming east, ran into it, demolishing the engine of the freight train and one or two of the cars attached, and several cars containing stock, which was scattered down the embankment. The engineer of the freight train was severely injured, and the fireman had his arm broken. The Atlantic express, due in Jersey City at 7 o'clock A. M., did not arrive till nearly 9 o'clock in consequence.

Albert Bogart was arrested in Newark yesterday for attempting to compel his wife to give up a situation she had taken as a domestic. The parties used to live in Easton. Bogart was a man of brutal habits, and one day, after knocking his wife down and kicking her, he drew a knife and stabbed her, leaving her for dead. Upon her recovering she refused to prosecute him, and went to Newark, where she went out to service. Bogart by some means ascertained where she was and followed her. When she refused to have anything to do with him he began to threaten, and the lady she lived with called an officer and had him arrested. He was sent to jail for 10 days.

Francis Utter was arrested in Newark yesterday on a charge of malicious mischief. For some time past the storekeepers on Broad-street have been annoyed by some person, under cover of the night, cutting and destroying their signs and such show-cases as were left outside the stores during the night, the damage in some cases being of considerable amount. On Friday night the wood-work of two doors and several windows were destroyed, and a handsome transparency met a similar fate. Utter was seen loitering about the transparency just before it was mutilated, and a man named Decker and a boy who lived in the neighborhood testified that they saw Utter cut the sign. He was committed for examination.

The Jersey City Police last evening made a raid on the emigrant runners and hackmen from New-York, who infest the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot on the arrival and departure of trains, for the purpose of preying upon the unwary, and who, by reason of their numbers and boldness, have come to be an intolerable nuisance. They succeeded in making nine arrests. The prisoners were taken to the First Precinct Police Station, where they gave their names and residences as follows: Michael Deboise, No. 151 South-street; William Kennedy, No. 347 Hudson-street; James Fraser, No. 250 Thompson-street; Henry Jacobus, No. 605 East Sixth-street; James Mulligan, No. 22 Monroe-street; John Mullin, No. 85 East Tenth-street; John and James McCormick, No. 120 Water-street, New-York, and Richard McGovern, No. 182 Sussex-street, Jersey City. They will be arraigned this morning. The penalty is a fine of $20.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.—Napoleon Wood, Miss Phœbe Schwarz, Mrs. McLean and infant, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Mills and infant, John Monsees, Albert Entlemen, Miss Annie Claghorn, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Mills and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. R. Swain, M. Fitzgerald, M. C. Tyler, Thomas Whitney, J. A. Walker, Mrs. Rose Hirschman, G. L. Brooks, G. E. Morse, C. C. Anderson, Charles Monesser, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Fabyan, Mrs. T. A. Stone, Mrs. E. E. Scott, Julius Pfeffer, C. R. Crommelin, Mrs. M. J. Rowe, Ernest Williams, Frederick and Howard Williams, Katie and Grace Williams, George Montang, William Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Jean Boutine, Mr. and Mrs. John Reideman, Mr. and Mrs. John Williams, Capt. and Mrs. J. Fitzgerald and two children, Henry Mans, Mr. and Mrs. Simon Jacoblieff, Mrs. Van Allen, Mr. and Mrs. N. Cobb, Mrs. Eliza Warden and child, Miss Jane Warden, Mrs. Mary Russell, Q. M. Ford, G. A. Baschet, D. H. Van Valen, Geneve T. Fabyan, A. R. Raymond, J. C. Whitney, Robert Jackson, E. Lawrence, B. Lightfoot, E. C. Hahne, M. A. C. Brown, A. Williams, Augustus Krippendorf, James Blummer.

In steam-ship Hudson, for New-Orleans.—L. H. Pease, Stephen Whitney and family, C. C. DeRuyter, Edward Fenner, Mrs. A. Davidson and four children, Mrs. A. P. Denegre, Mrs. W. Treadwell, Thomas McCloskey, Mr. Boyd, Theodore Younger, H. Hartenstein, H. D. Forsyth, D. Langdorf, James Walker, Mrs. S. E. Flanders, J. T. Sturgess, P. D. Sturgess, E. P. Treadwell, W. S. Smith.

In steam-ship City of San Antonio, for Galveston.—G. H. Stoddard, J. Brewster, G. H. Reynaud, Charles O'Brien, P. P. Reese, Miss Minnie Tobey, E. J. Volger, Nicholas Damken, Miss Emma L'Epiattemer, Mrs. A. E. Lythe, Miss Lyth, Paymaster Maclvaine, Mrs. Malchieta, T. S. Cole, J. G. Hoffman, J. Dealy, John Condon.

In steam-ship Somerset, for Bristol.—Charles Jackson, W. J. Windus, W. V. Windus, Sydney Elliott, Francis Popplestone, Mrs. William Bend, Wallace Bend, Alfred Bend, Frank Bend, Miss Mary A. Pranzley, Alfred Pranzley, Miss Emma T. Harris, Miss Edith Harris, George Harris, Mrs. Elizabeth Stacey, Henry Randall, Mrs. G. Hill.

In steam-ship Alps, for Hayti and Columbia.—H. Klindworth, E. Steinbrugge, F. Dutton, P. Keitel, Dr. William Chambers and son, Clemont Hsontjins, Arthur Pennell, R. J. Middleton.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Berlin, from Liverpool.—G. H. Adams, Master H. Adams, Edward Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Babcock, Edward Barron, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Beauchamp, William Birkett, jr., Giles Biague, Charles C. Blague, Mrs. Blanchard, C. D. H. Brower, Mrs. Emily Burnett, Miss Alice Carpenter, Thomas F. Carhart, Miss Lizzie Conde, Brother Clementian, L. B. Crane, John DeWitt, Mr. Ehrlich, Mr. and Mrs. James Fitton, Miss Mabel Fitton, Mrs. J. G. Gee and infant, C. P. Glidersleeve, Miss M. Gunmere, Rev. Joseph Hauber, G. Hubert, Miss Hart, Miss Belle Hart, Rev. Dr. S. M. Hamill, S. M. Hamill, jr., Miss Hamill, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Heylyn, C. E. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hughes, Mrs. Mary Lewis, William Lewis, John T. Lewis, Capt. and Mrs. C. M. Lindgren, Miss Jennie Lindgren, Miss Mazey, Mrs. Dr. Macdonald, Miss Macdonald, Miss A. R. Macdonald, Mrs. James A. Macdonald, Mr. McIntsry, John B. Miles, Mrs. Morrison, and Mrs. Morrison, Master Charles Morrison, H. Moore, Alderman J. E. Mullin, Mr. Mullins, Miss Ogden, Thomas O'Gorman, James O'Gorman, Henry Orton, Joseph H. Prentice, Joseph F. Perdue, Rev. James Kelly, J. J. Ridley, Miss Fanny Rossell, Mrs. Ross, Rudolph Schroeder, L. H. Smith, Miss Meta M. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. William Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Smith, N. V. Squarey, Miss Hanna Swanson, E. L. Taylor, Miss Jessie Taylor, Miss Frank Thomas, Charles Townsend, Misses Hettie and Cora Townsend, E. Corning Townsend, George M. Van Nort, William R. Walker, H. Wallis, Mrs. B. Wallis, Mr. Weech, Walter J. Woodman, W. Wilson.

In steam-ship Montana, from Liverpool.—Mrs. Wickman Miss Wickman, Master Wickman, Robert Aldrich, Walter Marshall, Miss C. M. Marshall, F. C. Newell, Mrs. Duhy, Miss Duhy, S. Smith, H. Gahn, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Roxbrough, Miss E. Roxbrough, Master H. Roxbrough, T. Kerrisk, Miss S. Bolton, Robert J. Hannah, Miss Annie E. Hannah, P. D. Bailey, Mrs. O'Grady, Ernest O'Grady, Master James O'Grady, Miss Mary O'Grady, Master Thomas O'Grady, E. Young, T. J. E. Jeffery, P. J. Perrott, George Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. John Pinder, Mr. and Mrs. J. Chadwick and infant, Miss Alice M. Chadwick, Miss Annie Chadwick, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bent, Mr. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Thomas, Misses Alice and A. Finch, Master Robert Finch, George Sanders, A. Simson, George Bell, Thomas Russell, Patrick Mulsville, J. A. Smith, John Togarty, Patrick Callanan.

In steam-ship Baltic, from Liverpool.—R. D. Aldrich, Miss J. M. Burbank, John W. Bush, J. M. Carlisle, Maitland Dougall, Prof. and Mrs. T. Dwight, Miss Eva English, J. S. Fairly, George Glackmeyer, J. C. Griffin, Mr. Gray, Michael Gafney, B. E. Huntley, Patrick Hennessy, T. G. Kelley, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Lovy, Miss Levy, B. W. Levy, T. Larrain, R. Larrain, L. Larrain, Henry K. T. Lyons, W. A. Mortimer, John Montgomery, Miss H. Plumb, N. Paige, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Phillips, H. A. Robbins, G. Redmond, David Roberts, Miss H. M. Stephenson, W. S. Stephenson, Don Jose Samayoa, Miss Don Jose Samayoa, Don Julio Samayoa, Henry Stanfield, Mr. Tuck, G. W. Wood.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:11 | Sun sets.....5:21 | Moon sets..11:29

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.	A. M.
Sandy Hook 12:56	Gov. Island...1:45
Hell Gate....3:07	

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, OCT. 13.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Glenorchy, (Br.,) Hogg, London, Henderson Bros.; Morgan City, Reed, New-Orleans, Bogart & Morgan; City of San Antonio, Pennington, Galveston, via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Charleston, Lockwood, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Graf Bismarck, (Ger.,) Hagiman, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, George Yonge; Hudson, Gager, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; Mosel, (Ger.,) Neynaber, Bremen, via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Athenian, (Br.,) Thomson, Savannah, Funch, Edye & Co.; Mercedita, Chadsey, Halifax, and St. John, N. F., Gerhard & Brewer; Othello, (Br.,) Fisher, Hull, via Southampton, C. L. Wright & Co.; Somerset, (Br.,) Stamper, Bristol, W. D. Morgan; Nereus, Hallett, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Regulator, Doane, Wilmington, N. C., Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; John Gibson, Masingo, Georgetown, D. C., J. L. Roome, Jr.

Ship Caravan, Warfelaer, Liverpool, Thomas Dunham's Nephew & Co.

Barks Cuarcos, (Br.,) Faulkner, Williamstadt, Joseph Fonike's Sons; America, Armstrong, Bridgetown, Barbadoes, H. Trowbridge's Sons; W. L. Beard, Hamburg, Cork, Falmouth, or Plymouth for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Brotners, Westberg, Santos, Brazil, James E. Ward & Co.; Cardenas Colson, Cardenas, James E. Ward & Co.; Dronning Sophia, (Norw.,) Lunds, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Funch, Edye

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8140. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

THE OPENING SESSION OF CONGRESS.

INDICATIONS AS TO ITS DURATION—A DISPOSITION TO CONFINE LEGISLATION TO THE SUBJECTS OF THE MESSAGE—THE GREAT QUESTION BEFORE THE FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS—THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM—WHAT THE GREENBACK AND SILVER MEN HOPE TO ACCOMPLISH — THREATENED DEMOCRATIC RAID ON THE ORGANIZATION OF THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—There is really a strong feeling exhibited in favor of confining the extra session to the business to be brought before it by the President, and an opportunity will be given in both Houses for a vote in some form on that proposition. The easiest way of determinining the question will be to offer a resolution fixing the day for the final adjournment about 10 days hence. If such a resolution should pass both houses it would certainly cut off the session at the appointed time. There are a good many Eastern men in favor of such action, and there is some desire among the inflationists and silver men to adjourn very soon. They seem to care for nothing but a cheap money bill, and they say that as it is clearly impossible to get at that subject before December so as to secure or hasten any results, they do not care to remain long in session. Like all sentiment gleaned from scattering conversations on the eve of a meeting of Congress, this is impossible to measure, and it must be said the probabilities still indicate a continuous session. The commercial interests of the country are generally in favor of a speedy adjournment.

It is becoming evident that the most earnest contest in this Congress will be over the currency legislation. It can only be ended by such a turn in the financial affairs as will bring gold and greenbacks together in value. With greenbacks at par, the nature of financial questions would rapidly change, and the cheap money party would lose ground. It is wholly impossible now to define the issues or predict results, except in the most general way. The feeling is that after protracted debates and parliamentary contests, over which the country will be greatly excited, the end will be a failure of all attempts to repeal or alter the Resumption act as it now stands. The elements of the cheap money party are numerous, and there are a number of gentlemen who hold peculiar views on the subject of the currency who may or may not be able to co-operate with the distinctively cheap money men. There are two parties among the silver legal tender advocates. Both agree in the legislation demanded, but the smaller party expect the legislation shall increase the price of silver bullion sufficiently to bring the coin to its old value. The larger party do not expect this result and would not be satisfied with it, because they seek simply a cheap currency, and would prefer greenbacks, except that the silver project seems more likely to succeed. There are still some out and out greenback men who want neither silver nor gold for money, but their number is very small. Then there is an unknown number of members who favor making silver dollars a legal tender to some limited amount—$50 or $100. These are generally weakish honest money men who concede something in the hope to secure compromise and peace, and most of them have fixed a mark, beyond which they do not intend to go. The men who stand by the Resumption act, and who earnestly mean to contest inch by inch all dishonest currency schemes are probably in a minority when opposed to all the scattering cheap-currency members of both houses. Their strength lies in their cohesion and the diversity of views and purposes among their opponents. The utmost that it is conceded can be accomplished is the passage of a bill which will make silver dollars a legal tender in all respects as greenbacks are at present, the issue of silver by the department to be limited to the amount exchanged by the people for greenbacks, of which all that may be received for silver shall be canceled and destroyed. It is not believed that a coinage so restricted could seriously disturb our financial affairs.

The Senate has seemed to stand in some danger of being organized by the Democrats to-morrow, and the unpleasant fact has caused considerable consternation among Republicans to-day. It is believed to-night, however, that all the Republicans will be present except Senators Morton and Sharon, and if this should be so there would be an end of speculation on this subject. The Democracy have foreseen the possibilities and considered the policy of taking advantage of any opportunity to secure control. That their lease of power would be only temporary is the only reason that would restrain them from the attempt, for in the matter of organization there is not likely to be any party defection, and should the Democrats seize what does not belong to them, it could be taken away whenever the Senate should be full. Such men as Bayard, Hill, and Whyte see that nothing would be gained by taking advantage of the situation. There has been talk of a movement to oust Secretary Gorham and install Caldwell, who was beaten by Adams in the contest for Clerk of the House. The basis of this talk is the known hostility of Senator Booth to Secretary Gorham, and the supposition that a coalition might be formed by his aid which should permanently give the Secretaryship to the Democrats. The talk of this movement has been considerable, but still it is shadowy, and not at all likely to lead to any result. A number of Democratic Senators met in caucus to-day to discuss the questions likely to grow out of the increased strength of their party in the Senate, but there being so few present they adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Early after the organization of the House, a resolution will be introduced and pressed to an immediate vote, pledging the House against granting subsidies.

THE COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE.

CHANGES TO BE MADE BY SPEAKER RANDALL—MORRISON TO GIVE PLACE TO FERNANDO WOOD ON WAYS AND MEANS—PROCTOR KNOTT TO BE DEPOSED FROM THE JUDICIARY—STEPHENS OR HUNTON TO SUCCEED HIM—THE OTHER CHANGES MOST LIKELY TO BE MADE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—It is understood that Speaker Randall will speedily announce the standing committees of the House. The general custom in making up the committees is to continue old members as Chairmen, and to promote those who are left at the head of the old committees by reason of former Chairmen not returning to the present Congress. This rule will not be followed strictly by Speaker Randall, and at least two members who held the first places on important committees of the last House will be deposed. These two are Morrison, who was head of the Ways and Means Committee, and Proctor Knott, who was head of the Judiciary Committee. Fernando Wood, who was the first Democrat on the Committee on Ways and Means while his party was in the minority, and who was set aside by Speaker Kerr in order to reward Morrison for partisan services, will probably be made Chairman of that committee, and Morrison will be placed second, or he may be left off the Ways and Means and given the Chairmanship of another committee.

Proctor Knott may be succeeded on the Committee on the Judiciary by Alexander H. Stephens, if he will accept, and by Hunton, of Virginia, if Stephens will not. It is not likely that Mr. Stephens will accept the Chairmanship of this committee, on account of the labor involved, and of his physical inability. It is said the place will be tendered him as a compliment, with the expectation that he will decline. Hunton, of Virginia, was second on the Judiciary in the last Congress, and will, in that case, probably succeed Knott.

Mr. Atkins, of Tennessee, will be Chairman of Appropriations. Mr. Clymer, of Pennsylvania, who was the last man appointed on this committee at the last session, is desirous of being placed at its head, but will have to be contented with a lower place. It is probable that the following-named gentlemen will succeed to the committees mentioned: Harris, of Virginia, Elections; Cox, of New-York, Banking and Currency; Bright, of Tennessee, Claims; Reagan, of Texas, Commerce; Buckner, of Missouri, District of Columbia; Eden, of Illinois, War Claims; Harris, of Georgia, Agriculture; Scales, of North Carolina, Indian Affairs; Banning, of Ohio, Military Affairs; Whitthorne, of Tennessee, Naval Affairs, and Swann, of Maryland, Foreign Affairs. Mr. Hewitt will be given a Chairmanship, or be placed on Appropriations if he would prefer. A place on the Ways and Means or Appropriations Committee is regarded as equivalent to a Chairmanship of any other committee. In the opportunities these two committees offer to obtain the floor, a place on either is preferable to the Chairmanship of any other committee.

THE SPURIOUS ROLL OF MEMBERS.

CLERK ADAMS' MANIPULATION OF THE NAMES TO BE CALLED TO-DAY—LAW AND FAIRNESS IGNORED—SEATS GIVEN ARBITRARILY TO MEN WHO EXPECTED TO BE NO MORE THAN CONTESTANTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Clerk Adams, in making up the roll of the House, has paid very little attention to law or fairness, and it will be very interesting to note whether the Democratic majority in the house assumes the responsibility of his action. The two Louisiana cases he has decided by placing on the roll E. W. Robertson, Democrat, in place of Charles E. Nash, Republican, and J. B. Elam, Democrat, in place of George L. Smith, Republican. These cases are entirely similar. Nash and Smith were returned as elected by the Returning Board, the election and returns being in strict accordance with law. Gov. Kellogg issued, as in duty bound, certificates in due form to both Nash and Smith. There is nowhere in the official record a word to indicate the election of any other person. In the case of Nash, Robertson had accepted the situation, and, it is stated, gave regular official notice that he would contest the election. In all respects, so far as has been yet disclosed, the evidence upon which Clerk Adams was bound by law to make up the roll, was just as clear of the election of Nash and Smith, as the evidence of the election of Fernando Wood, Sam Cox, or Mr. Randall; but Nicholls, who became Governor of Louisiana, after all the acts of the election of 1876 had been concluded, gave, of his own volition, without the basis of any official evidence, certificates of election to Elam and Robertson. These certificates should have been treated as waste paper; but if Adams was to give them any weight it should have been only sufficient to offset the Kellogg certificate and prevent any names from going on the roll from those districts. Nash held his seat in the last Congress, which had a heavy Democratic majority, on the certificate of Gov. Kellogg, unquestioned by the Democrats. Adams has not, therefore, undertaken to decide that Kellogg was not Governor; he has simply gone outside the law to give seats to his party friends. The House will be called upon to decide, immediately, whether in these cases Clerk Adams shall be sustained in violating the law. In the Colorado case it is announced to-night that Mr. Hale, of Maine, will move that Mr. Belford's name be added to the roll, and that Clerk Adams will put the motion to the House. There are precedents which would sustain him in refusing to entertain the motion, but he would do a very clever thing in shifting the responsibility upon the House in this manner, and he may let the Louisiana cases be determined in the same way. Otherwise, they will lead to a sharp controversy and, perhaps, a resort to filibustering, if attempts are persisted in to keep Nash and Smith out of seats without allowing due time for discussion.

Col. Polk, who has received the Democratic nomination for Door-keeper, has to-day been overrun with applicants, some of whom had been working for other parties, but declared for him as soon as it was known that he was successful, and are now among the most persistent seekers after places. Members of Congress have been visited to-day by these applicants to secure influence in their behalf. The salary of the Door-keeper is only $2,500 a year, and of the Assistant Door-keeper, the Superintendent of the document-room and the Superintendent of the folding-room, $2,000 each. There are over 100 appointments under the Door-keeper, including clerks, messengers, and pages. These are usually parceled out to members of the House, leaving the Doorkeeper but little discretion in the premises. As the appointments of the present subordinates in office were made under the former Democratic House, it is not expected there will be many changes under any of the officers of the present House.

The Republican members of the House will meet in caucus to-morrow morning, to select candidates for Speaker and the subordinate officers, and to determine their course of action with reference to the omission of the names of certain Republicans from the roll. Gen. Garfield will probably be chosen for Speaker, although it is said there will be decided opposition to him and an effort be made to nominate Gen. Banks. The Pennsylvania delegation is reported to be unanimous for Banks. Ex-Congressman Rusk, of Wisconsin, will probably be selected for Sergeant-at-Arms. No names are mentioned for presentation for the other offices.

MR. S. S. COX AND THE SPEAKERSHIP.

SPEECH OF MR. POTTER IN WITHDRAWING MR. COX'S NAME AS A CANDIDATE FOR THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The following is the speech of Representative Potter, of New-York, made last night in the Democratic caucus, withdrawing the name of Representative Cox as a candidate for Speaker:

Mr. CHAIRMAN: When it was known that the Democratic Party was to have a majority in the House of Representatives of the Forty-fifth Congress, public attention at once turned to my distinguished colleague, Hon. Samuel Sullivan Cox, as one of the persons most likely to be prominent as a candidate for the distinguished office of Speaker of the House. His long and eminent public service, his large acquirements, his rare cultivation, his knowledge of public, and especially of parliamentary law, his distinguished success as a debater, the ability with which he had filled the chair while acting Speaker, his life-long devotion to the Democratic Party, all united in justifying his friends in regarding him as eminently fitted for a successful discharge of the duties of this exalted position. And as he came from that great State whose fidelity and devotion to Democratic principles have principally contributed to the success of the party at this time, his friends thought it was not too much to ask that the choice of New-York should be heeded. But while Mr. Cox has been generally mentioned as a candidate, and has received cordial proffers of support from all parts of the country, he found when his colleagues came together here that some differences existed among them as to the course the interests of the party at this time demanded; and unwilling to do anything which shall in the slightest degree hazard the harmony of the party, and anxious for its success before any personal advantage, he has directed me to say that his name will not be presented to the caucus as a candidate for Speaker, and with his thanks to the gentlemen from different States who have so heartily and generously expressed their preferences for him, to state that they are now free to transfer the support they have offered him in any direction they may think the interests of the party demand.

THE CONTESTED SENATORSHIPS.

SPOFFORD AND EUSTICE, OF LOUISIANA, AND GEN. BUTLER, OF SOUTH CAROLINA, PRESENTING THEIR CLAIMS TO SEATS—PROSPECTS FOR THEIR ADMISSION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Messrs. Spofford and Eustice, who claim to have been elected Senators from Louisiana, will present themselves to-morrow to be sworn in. A single objection is sufficient to prevent their immediate admission, and to postpone the question until the day following, when it will come up as unfinished business. A motion may then be made to refer to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, which can be discussed so long as any Senator desires to heard. It is not believed, however, that the discussion will run beyond one day. Should the motion to refer to the Committee on Privileges and Elections be defeated, the claimants will be sworn in. Mr. Kellogg, whose election Mr. Spofford is disputing, received a favorable report from the committee at the last session, and with that report unacted upon, it is not likely the Senate will refuse to refer his case to the committee. Mr. Eustice claims the seat for which Pinchback struggled so long and unsuccessfully. Mr. Lewis also claims this seat, having been chosen by the Packard Legislature after Pinchback was rejected by the Senate. Gen. Butler, of South Carolina, will also present himself for admission. As several Republican Senators are understood to favor Butler's admission, it is probable this case will be determined at an early day and in his favor.

POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

OBJECTIONS TO BE MADE IN THE SENATE TO THE GENERAL POLICY OF THE PRESIDENT AT AN EARLY DAY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—There are reports in circulation here that two or three Republican Senators have intimated to friends that they feel it to be their duty to make immediate objections to the general policy of the President, and that this inclination will find early practical assertion. The presence in Washington of several prominent Republicans who do not hesitate to announce their difference of views from the Administration is regarded as tending to give substance to those declarations, but positive authority from these mentioned as awaiting the organization of Congress to make war upon the Administration is not easily obtained.

ESTIMATES IN THE MESSAGE.

APPROPRIATIONS ASKED FOR THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The estimates which will be presented to Congress by the President in his Message to the called session will be included in the following seven items:

War Department	$32,436,765
Navy Department	2,003,861
Court of Claims	1,206,454
Post Office Department	700,000
Treasury Department	273,891
Department of Justice	262,535
Library of Congress	22,800
Total	$36,906,307

The Message will recommend the appropriation of money to provide for the several items named above, and in addition to the foregoing the following estimates for the present year will be submitted without recommendation:

For rivers and harbors	$13,220,100
Forts and fortifications	2,078,000
Permanent annual appropriations	1,031,454
Total	$16,329,554

The item for permanent annual appropriations includes money for the refunding of Customs and internal revenue taxes illegally collected; repayment to importers for excess of deposits; drawback allowances; the charges and commission cases which have been pending for some time in the New-York courts; repayment of lands sold for direct taxes; payment for horses and other property lost in the military service, &c.

The estimates for forts and fortifications contain the following items for New-York Harbor and vicinity:

Fort Adams, Newport R. I.	$45,000
Fort on Dutch Island, west entrance to Narragansett Bay	37,500
Fort Trumbull, New-London, Conn.	40,000
Fort Schuyler, East River	50,000
Willett's Point fort	80,000
New-York Harbor:	
Fort Columbus	5,500
Castle William, Governor's Island	8,000
Fort Hamilton and additional batteries	10,000
Fort on site Fort Tompkins	50,000
Battery Hudson, Staten Island	31,000

Among the items for improving rivers and harbors are the following:

Port Jefferson, Long Island Sound	$20,000
Improving Hudson River	66,000
Removing obstructions in East River and Hell Gate	600,000
Dredging Hudson River, front of Jersey City	76,800
Improving Harlem River	50,000
Improving Passaic River	24,000
Port Chester, N. Y.	60,000
Rondout, N. Y.	74,000
Improving channel between Staten Island and New-Jersey	10,000
Dunkirk, N. Y.	40,000
Buffalo	200,000
Wilson, N. Y.	20,000
Olcott, N. Y.	10,000
Oak Orchard, N. Y.	4,000
Pultneyville, N. Y.	18,000
Great Sodus Bay, N. Y.	10,000
Little Sodus Bay, N. Y.	12,000
Oswego, N. Y.	300,000

In the appropriation recommended for the Treasury Department are the following items: For the erection of a barge office for the inspection of baggage on the Government dock at the port of New-York, $50,000. The erection of an office building at this point for inspection purposes, is recommended by the Jay Commission and by the Collector of Customs at the Port of New-York. It is important that the appropriation should be made as early as possible, in order that the building may be completed in November. There is also an allotment of $15,000 for strengthening the defenses of the Sub-Treasury building in New-York City, according to the plans and estimates of Gen. Z. B. Tower, Corps of Engineers.

Among the estimates to be presented with the Message is an item of $6,000 to defray the expenses of the commission sent by the President to Louisiana to arbitrate between the rival claimants to the Executive office of that State.

MR. THURMAN AND THE PRESIDENCY.

THE SENATOR TRAINING FOR THE NOMINATION IN 1880—HIS PURPOSE TO RESIGN TO LET BOTH PENDLETON AND EWING INTO THE SENATE, TO UNITE THE PARTY IN OHIO, SPOKEN OF.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—An Ohio gentleman now here says that prior to the election in that State Senator Thurman informed him that in the event of the Democrats obtaining a majority in the Legislature he would resign his seat in the Senate, in order that both Pendleton and Ewing might be chosen. Thurman said he would do this because he believed it would be the means of preventing any division among the Ohio Democrats in consequence of the Senatorial struggle, and would leave him in good condition for the national campaign of 1880, when he expects the Ohio Democracy to unanimously present him for the Presidency.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14, 1877.

Ex-Gov. Packard and ex-Collector of Customs Casey, of Louisiana, are here, together with other prominent Republicans of that State.

The proprietors of the *National Union* have purchased the material and good will of the *Daily Nation*, and will to-morrow merge this paper with their own.

The President has returned to Washington from the Soldiers' Home, and was visited at the Executive Mansion this evening by several of his friends in both houses of Congress.

STATE POLITICAL NOTES.

Henry C. Collin is the Democratic nominee for Assembly in Yates County.

William C. Cook is the Democratic candidate for State Senator in the Seventeenth District.

The Democrats of the Twenty-second District have nominated William Marvin for State Senator.

The Democrats of Fulton and Hamilton Counties have nominated N. H. Decker for Assembly.

George H. Bennett of Schuylerville has been nominated for Assembly by the Democrats of the Second District of Saratoga County.

The Republicans of the Fifth District of Erie County have nominated Hon. Charles C. Severance, of Springville, for Assembly.

The Democrats of the Second and Third Districts of Ulster County have nominated Nathan Williams and Isaac Hamilton for Assembly.

The Democratic Convention for the Fourteenth District on Saturday nominated Mr. Addison P. Jones, of Catskill, for State Senator, by acclamation.

A Greenback Labor Reform Convention at Corning, on Saturday, nominated Ralph Beaumont, of Elmira, for State Senator from the Twenty-seventh District.

At the Chemung County Republican Convention, which was held at Horseheads, Saturday, John G. Lowman was nominated for the Assembly and Archibald Robertson for District Attorney.

The Republicans of Albany County made nominations at their convention in New-Salem, on Saturday, as follows: For Senator, Hamilton Harris; County Clerk, Albert C. Judson; County Judge, Edward Wade; Surrogate, Isaac W. Lansing; District Attorney, Lansing Hotaling.

Lambert B. Kern, of De Ruyter, has been nominated for Assembly by the Republicans of the First District of Madison County. The Hamilton *Republican* says that Mr. Kern is well known in the county, has been District Attorney for one term, was for many years Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and has always been a reliable Republican.

Hon. F. P. Olcott has accepted the Democratic nomination for Controller in a letter in which he says: "The confidence manifested in me by the convention in its unanimous action is a source of pride to me. That confidence I will never abuse. Having been indoctrinated with Democratic principles in my youth, I came to manhood clinging to them, and from them I have never departed."

The St. Lawrence County Republican Committee is, as usual, setting a good example, having already met and blocked out the work of the campaign. The Ogdensburg *Journal* says that they design to hold several public meetings at central points, and that there is no intention of letting the Democrats walk over the course this Fall. They never allow them to do that in steadfast St. Lawrence.

In his letter declining the Republican nomination for re-election to the State Senate, Hon. E. Carlton Sprague, of Erie County, says: "During the past month I have repeatedly and uniformly, both in writing and verbally, expressed to leading Republicans and others my determination not to be again a candidate for the Senate, and I am compelled to decline the nomination tendered to me yesterday by the Republican County Convention. I am, I trust, duly sensible of the honor conferred upon me by this nomination, and I am profoundly grateful for the kind consideration which has been extended by my constituents to my efforts to serve them while in the Senate. My reasons for declining a further candidacy are personal and professional, and it would be neither becoming nor interesting to intrude them upon the public. They fully justify my action to my own sense of duty."

MARINE DISASTERS.

PORT COLBORNE, Ontario, Oct. 14.—The Captain of the schooner Battle reports having passed the schooner Empire State on the way down Lake Erie. She was in bad condition, having lost mainsail, foresail, and rudder. He also passed, about 30 miles from the dummy, the topmast above water of a sunken schooner.

The schooner Lyons reports the schooner Kate Kelly ashore on Sandy Point. When last seen she had her sails set, and was trying to work off by casting cargo overboard.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 14.—The steamer Constitution was pumped out and raised to-day. The amount of damage has not yet been ascertained.

HALIFAX, Novia Scotia, Oct. 14.—A French brigantine was wrecked on the 1st instant six miles north-north-east of Cape Race. Out of a crew of nine only one was saved.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

WATERVILLE, Me., Oct. 14.—Yesterday afternoon a number of workmen employed by Edwin Noyes to move a line fence separating his land from that of Nathaniel Gilman were fired upon by the latter, who had posted himself near the fence with a rifle and shot-gun, and three of them—John Flood, William McNally, and Daniel Butler—were wounded. Gilman was arrested. He is the same person who shot his own brother on Broadway, New-York, last Winter.

CHESTER PARK RACES.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 14.—The Fall trotting meeting of the Chester Park Association will commence on Tuesday next and close on Friday. The entries number an even hundred, and include all the famous trotters who lately distinguished themselves at Lexington. The track is in splendid condition and fine sport is promised. The event of the opening day, Tuesday, will be a trot between Rarus and Great Eastern, and a splendid exhibition of speed is expected.

A SAVAGE MURDERER AT LARGE.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Oct. 14.—About 12 o'clock last night John K. Beatty, a notorious rough, assaulted an old man named Timothy Dineen on Common-street, stabbing him in the left side. Dineen ran, and Beatty, in hot pursuit, mistaking John McCarthy for the man he was after, drove a knife into his temple, inflicting a fatal wound. Beatty fled and has not yet been taken.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

THE STRIKE OF THE COAL-MINERS.

GRADUAL DISINTEGRATION OF THE STRIKERS—ABANDONMENT OF THE UNION BY A CONSIDERABLE BODY—RESUMPTION OF WORK PROBABLE THIS WEEK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 14.—The excitement which seized upon this county three days ago is rapidly exhausting itself, and people begin to comprehend that there is no longer any real cause for panic. The striking miners have been greatly exercised at the prospects of their struggle with the corporations coming to naught, but they have been orderly and quiet, giving vent to their feelings in words of disapprobation, but making no manifestation of a disposition to provoke a breach of the peace, if we except the manifestation last Friday night. A careful survey of the ground to-day warrants the assumption that the miners' strike is on the wane, and it seems quite certain that a serious break in their ranks will take place to-morrow. Judging from all the signs of the times, it appears to be quite certain that there will be a general resumption of work in this section in the course of the ensuing week. Perhaps by Thursday next all the mines will be in full operation.

A most important movement was inaugurated by the men in Hyde Park, yesterday evening, when a committee composed of most respectable miners dissolved all connection with the Miners' Union, and resolved to go to work on their own responsibility. They claimed to represent from 10 to 20 men each who have also determined to abandon the strike. The meeting was a private one, of course, but as the committee was proceeding to the hall the streets were crowded by discontented miners who expressed considerable displeasure at the movement, and made some slight attempt at intimidation. The committee, however, proceeded with their deliberations unawed, and adjourned to meet again at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. In the meantime they are to report progress to their constituents, preliminary to an interview with their employers. It is understood that the non-union element is acquiring much strength among the men of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, the men breaking away from the strikers representing the Diamond and some other mines operated by that corporation. The men of the Briggs Shaft will also hold a mass-meeting to-morrow morning, and the break will undoubtedly extend all along the line when it once commences. Those professing to be well posted as to the feeling among the miners intimate that a panic is imminent among them, and that the desire to save their former positions will prompt them to desist from further resistance, stop the cry of blackleg, and go into the mines together, without waiting for such action on the part of the Hyde Park miners. The Fairlawn, Jermyns, Briggs, Brook, and School Fund Association collieries will be put in operation to-morrow morning, and this will hasten the approaching end. Some of these miners furnish coal to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, and thus will be counteracted the efforts made by the miners below to prevent Mr. Charles Parrish from disposing of his surplus coal to a most important purchaser in this quarter. It looks now as if the men throughout the northern anthracite coal fields will soon be at work upon July wages, the 10 per cent. advance being necessarily withdrawn.

This afternoon the Mayor held a council of war to make arrangements for any emergency which may arise to-morrow.

THE WRECKED MASSACHUSETTS.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO FLOAT HER YESTERDAY—MORE WORK REQUIRED—VISIT OF EXCURSIONISTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

GREENPORT, Long Island, Oct. 14.—It was expected that it would be possible to float the steamer Massachusetts to-day at high water, and lay her ashore on the sandy beach about a quarter of a mile to the east of where she struck, thereby to give the wreckers a better chance to work at her bottom and get her in condition to tow to New York for repairs. The pumps were started at 6 A. M.; the wrecking tug Relief was attached to her bow, and the steamer Frances was put on the port, or outside. When the pumps had been working a short time the vessel was raised considerably, which caused her to change her position slightly, and this somewhat moved the coffer dams and caused them to leak badly. Efforts were at once directed to tighten them, blankets and pillows being used to cork the seams. The divers succeeded in getting canvas under the bow of the boat, thereby stopping the forward leaks to no small extent. One of the divers said to-day that the bottom was a perfect pepper-box. At 4 P. M. the tide was at its height. Capt. Merritt ordered the tug Relief to slack upon the hawser and take a sudden jerk, which experiment was tried several times. The Frances at the same time worked by her sides; but all efforts failed to budge her an inch. The steamer Sylvan Star from Hartford and the steamer Ella from Norwich, both crowded with excursionists, visited the wreck to-day.

EPISCOPAL GENERAL CONVENTION.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 14.—The work accomplished by the Episcopal Convention since its sittings here, practically speaking, amounts to nothing. The amendment to the Constitution for the organization of portions of dioceses into missionary jurisdictions, although adopted by the House of Deputies, in the judgment of leading members, is practically killed by non-concurrent action of the upper house or House of Bishops. The amendment for shortening forms of service, as now contained in the Book of Common Prayer, and which was discussed for three days, was crushed in the lower house by a vote of two to one. The matter now remains in the hands of the Committee on Prayer-book, and as a majority of that committee are hostile to any innovation in the Church service, all chance of change is considered preposterous, so far as the present convention is concerned. The leading questions that remain to be considered are, the organization of a constitutional commission, to be composed of seven Bishops, seven Presbyters, and seven laymen, and the proposed change of the name of the Church to that of the Church of America. It is expected by some that the convention will conclude its labors on Oct. 22. Drs. De Koven and Seymour are spoken of as candidates for Bishopric honors in the new diocese created in Illinois and West Virginia.

EPISCOPAL MISSIONARY WORK.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 14.—The several Bishops and clergymen attending the General Convention of the Episcopal Church in this city preached in the various churches of that faith throughout Massachusetts to-day. One interesting sermon was that preached by Bishop Bedell, of Ohio, at the meeting of the Women's Auxiliary to the Episcopal Board of Missions, at St. Paul's Church, in this city. He gave a detailed account of the missionary work of the Church, and paid a compliment to the ladies of the auxiliary society for the great good accomplished by them. The Bishop closed by exhorting the members of the society to remain in the work, as much was yet to be done. Bishop Perwick, of Cape Palmas, Africa, made an address on foreign missions.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERANS.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 14.—The General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in North America reassembled on Saturday afternoon. The report of the New-York Immigrant Mission and of the Emigrant House Association, of New-York, showed a debt of $19,000 on the Emigrant's House. Rev. E. Nonedius addressed the Council relative to the grasshopper plague in Minnesota.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF BALTIMORE.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 14.—The most reverend Archbishop Gibbons preached his farewell sermon in St. Peter's Cathedral this morning previous to his departure for Baltimore, to which city he goes this week to enter upon new duties as Archbishop of Baltimore and Primate of the Catholic Church in America. The cathedral was densely crowded, a large number of persons of other denominations being present. The discourse was most touching and affecting, many of his hearers being moved to tears. Dr. Gibbons several times in the course of his remarks exhibited unusual signs of emotion. During the afternoon many persons called at the episcopal mansion to take final leave of the distinguished prelate.

CAPTURE OF A TRAIN-ROBBER.

THE LATE ROBBERY ON THE UNION PACIFIC ROAD—ONE OF THE ROBBERS CAUGHT IN NEW-MEXICO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 14.—A special to the *Tribune* from New-Mexico says: "James Berry, supposed to be one of the men who lately robbed the express car on the Union Pacific Railroad, was captured near Williamsburg, in Calloway County, to-day, and brought to this city. About a week ago Berry and a companion appeared in this city, Berry having on his person between $9,000 and $10,000 in gold coin, of the mintage of 1877. He stated he was just from the Black Hills and Big Horn gold fields, where he sold some claims and made a raise of the amount of gold that was in his possession. He was known by many persons here as being a native, and having always lived in the adjoining county. He negotiated the gold at three banks for currency. No suspicion was excited that he was one of the Pacific train robbers. The gold, in course of business, reached St. Louis, and was identified as the same kind secured in that robbery. Detectives were then placed on Berry's track, and to-day he was found with his horse in a thicket. When he found he was discovered he attempted to flee, and failing to stop when ordered to do so by the Sheriff, was brought down with a load of buckshot. He had on his person $2,800 in currency. To some Berry accounts for having so much gold by saying he got it by gambling. There is no doubt of his being one of the men sought."

BURIED ALIVE FOR 18 HOURS.

AT THE BOTTOM OF A WELL AND COVERED WITH EARTH—HOW THE MAN WAS RESCUED ALIVE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 14.—At 7 o'clock Saturday morning, while Henry Rauch was engaged in the work of cleaning out a well, 40 feet deep, on Stephen Matthews' place, at Painesville, the whole side slid in, burying the man alive. The alarm immediately spread all over the village, and people turned out en masse, willing to do all in their power to rescue their neighbor. The almost herculean work was placed under charge of the Mayor. No one expected to find aught at the bottom of the débris except the mangled corpse, but no less willingly was the work prosecuted. Relays were formed, and as soon as one man gave out another took his place. A short distance from the surface curbing was plaeed in order to keep the treacherous earth from again falling in, and the work was pushed on. At dark but a little portion of the real work had been done, and those who had hope of finding the man alive were completely discouraged. It was thought that if he had escaped being crushed or suffocated, he must die of dampness and cold. But the work was pushed on vigorously by the light of lanterns and torches. One curb after another was put down, and the men toiled on. Midnight came, and most of the crowd had left, but bucketful after bucketful of stones and earth were constantly ascending from the awful pit. At length the bottom was nearly reached, when one of the workmen called out, "Henry, where are you?" Distinctly, though muffled by the earth, came the answer, "On the side toward town." During all the terrible 18 hours that he had been in this living tomb Rauch had kept the points of the compass in his mind, and this probably saved him at the critical moment. Great care was now taken not to strike the man's head or to permit the débris to cave in around him. In a few moments his head and shoulders, then his whole body was extricated. He was given several cups of hot coffee and some bread, and after a short sleep was able to walk home. Rauch's description of his sensations while in the well are very interesting. He had not moved a muscle, he said, during the time. He had a slight breathing space afforded him by means of the rope by which he was lowered. One arm bent and raised supported a large stone, and the stone rested on the back of his neck. He was delirious with apprehension much of the time, thought of everything he had ever done, prayed and wept, heard the men at work from the first, and when they stopped once he gave up all hope. It seemed to him he was in the well a week at least.

ACCIDENT TO BURGLARS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 14.—This morning three tramps boarded a moving coal train near Lancaster, on the Hocking Valley Railroad, for the purpose of stealing a ride. When near Grovesport they cut the train in three parts for the purpose of escaping, but they overdid the business. The train was on the down grade when the coupling pins were pulled, and the tramps were on the middle section. The speed of the detached cars was so great that when they reached the bottom of the grade the rear section ran into the middle section with terrific force, throwing it from the track. One tramp was buried under 10 tons of coal and instantly killed, while another had his leg broken. The third man escaped, it is supposed, without injury. The dead man's name is supposed to be Thomas Rolland, and, as he was well dressed and had a kit of burglars' tools in his possession, it is believed that the trio were thieves playing the "tramp dodge" for effect.

FATAL COLLISION IN NEW-BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick, Oct. 14.—Last night the steamer Scolonges was run into by the wood-boat W. Goldfinder, on the St. John River, while on her way to Fredericton from St. John. Twenty feet of the steamer's starboard side was torn away, and two ladies and two gentlemen, cabin passengers, were thrown overboard. The men were rescued, but the ladies—Mrs. Trecartiere, leaving a husband and nine children, residing opposite Fredericton, and Mrs. Joseph Carter, of Long Reach—were drowned. The bodies have not been recovered.

FUNERAL OF A MILITIA OFFICER.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 14.—The funeral of Capt. Christopher Kleinz, commander of the Black Hussars, took place this afternoon, and was very large. Among the organizations present were several bodies of the Militia, of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of Masonic and Red Men's lodges. It was one of the largest funerals held in this city for five years. Capt. Kleinz was with his command during the Pittsburg riots.

PROTRACTED LITIGATION ENDED.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 14.—The *Times* says the suit of Trenor W. Park against the Troy and Boston Railroad, an action for $300,000 for alleged damages to the Western Vermont Railroad prior to 1867, has been settled by the withdrawal of the suit. The case has been pending 10 years, and has been a source of considerable expense to both parties.

THE MUTINY ON THE TRACY QUELLED.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 14.—The revenue cutter Samuel Dexter left Newport last night for Vineyard Haven, to quell a mutiny on the schooner John L. Tracy, Wilmington, Del., for Kennebunk. A boat's crew was sent alongside, the ringleaders placed in irons, and the schooner proceeded.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Oct. 14.—Definite information is received at the Department of Agriculture that the space devoted to the Canadian display at the Paris Exposition will be 8,500 feet, independent of special space in the main entrance tower, where trophies of the British colonies will be placed, Canada occupying the centre.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 14.—J. M. Binkley, Assistant Attorney-General of the United States under President Johnson, who has resided in this city for a year and a half, has disappeared mysteriously. His mental condition for several days past has caused some apprehension.

THE CABLES INTERRUPTED.

NO DISPATCHES FROM EUROPE SINCE MIDNIGHT ON SATURDAY.

The land wires connecting with the Atlantic cables on the European side have been interrupted by a storm, and no press dispatches have been received since midnight on Saturday. We are, therefore, without information as to the result of the elections held in France yesterday, and also without the usual dispatches from the seat of the Russo-Turkish war.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

HEAVY FIRE IN JAMESVILLE—SEVERAL CITIZENS INJURED.

The business portion of the village of J

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE STORY OF AVIS. By ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS, author of "The Gates Ajar." Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD & Co. 1877.

There are persons to whom *The Gates Ajar* is a standard to which they refer books they admire intensely, and there are others who use the same volume as a measure of their contempt for trashy, overstrained "feminine" literature. The same thing is likely to befall this latest novel by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. People who do care for restraint or soberness in style, and do care very much to have their blood stirred, even though that pleasant exhilaration be attended by a manifest violation of all the probabilities, will read the *Story of Avis* from beginning to end without once flagging, or, indeed, without being aware of the offensive passages that others may find in it. For, in the first place, the characters move about in a sphere of ideal intellectuality and sensitive souls which only a narrow mind would begrudge to some favored community in America. It is pleasant to think that the New-England college town of Harmouth can produce and maintain in mere mundane existence persons whose acts and speech are arranged on such an ideal and æsthetic basis. Then Miss Phelps does understand something about women before marriage, however unnatural her men may be, and however singular may be her notions of the married state. Avis Dobell, after a long and not uninteresting wooing on the part of Ostrander, finally gives up her art in favor of her constant and wounded lover, and settles down in Harmouth as the wife of a young Professor. She does not know anything of housekeeping, and proposes to keep up her art studies. Two children come, with much the same result as in Miss E. T. Cooke's recent malthusian study in the *Atlantic Monthly*. Ostrander wavers by a hair's breadth from the faultless ideal; he squeezes the hand of Barbara Allen while his wife is sick up stairs, and the perfect soul of Avis revolts at his unnatural conduct. He goes to Europe, and returns a confirmed consumptive. His boy dies. The baby is left at Harmouth, and the two go to Florida to seek health. There they are reconciled, but he dies. As far as can be made out, the moral of the story is that even so æsthetic and tender a "young Scandinavian god" as Ostrander is a wretched fraud, compared with the stately reserve and magnificent womanhood of Avis. Indirectly the story is a partisan defense of woman's rights; the best of men are but sad specimens of humanity compared to the intricate and thrillings souls of women. What seems, however, the matter with Avis is, that she never becomes a wife. She marries and has children, but her mind remains obstinately virgin, and the rude, impartial reader, if he be a worldling, will feel very sorry for Ostrander, notwithstanding the little weaknesses of which he is guilty. There is no defense for them, but it must have been a hard task to manage a lot of college boys every day and come home to a wife whose overstrained ideals never allowed her to mature into anything like geniality or humor.

The forced key in which the outline of this story is written is kept up in the style wherever the situations are emotional or the descriptions "effective." Adjectives of unpardonable recklessness are salted thickly on every page, until the work acquires the same general appearance as the poetical ventures of not a few American versifiers of note. While the main fact stated is of only moderate importance the words used are tremendous. Eyes are "gaunt, insomniac." Avis, the five years wife, is not only worn with care, but "flayed by anxiety." Yet on the next page her husband watches her "rich motions" about the room. This husband, says Miss Phelps, in the retrospect at the end of the volume, "left her a riddled, withered thing, spent and rent, wasted by the autocracy of a love as imperious as her own nature and as deathless as her own soul." Loyalty is "quarried"—whatever that may mean—and the hospitality of a friend who takes in Ostrander when wounded is "kingly." The contours of the figure of Avis are "courageous," and we have the word of this authoress for the assertion, as if it were an axiom, that "terrible tears" lie in wait to "avenge themselves upon all opulent self-control." Remorseful Ostrander thinks about Avis with "sad, abundant pride," and when the latter discovers him squeezing the hand of Barbara this is what happens to her: "By degrees her pallor deepened dreadfully. Her features seemed to grow thin and sheer, *like a marble medallion of a spirit.*" This last expression, which is here italicised, is worthy of a place as pendant to William Blake's famous whim—his drawing of the ghost of a flea.

Miss Phelps is not lacking in humor. She has some effective touches in the character of old Prof. Dobell and his sister. The relation of Ostrander to his mother, and on the death of the latter the glimpse Avis gets into the neglect with which Ostrander has treated the lonely old woman in New-Hampshire, is not only well done, but moving; not only sober, but close to nature. The relationship between the old Professor and the mother of Avis would be charming if it were not for the mania of fine writing which possesses this author. Thus a pretty conjugal scene is marred by a paragraph like this:

"Perhaps after that they looked into one another's eyes a moment with something of the gravity which is inseparable from all deep happiness before she stirred, and put up both little arms to be caught, to be clasped, to be devoured against his heart."

Notwithstanding all these effervescent adjectives and turgid rhetoric, these similes, out of place anywhere except in poetry, and situations that remind one of Miss Braddon or Mrs. Wood, the novel is not unattractive to a reader of robust mind. It is a book which some people simply could not read, for so many of the finest instincts would be offended that the good would be quite swallowed up. It has the elements of popularity, and will probably vie with *The Gates Ajar* as a financial success. As a mere story, it will do no harm beyond making a few more young women of high ideals demand of their lovers the most superior qualifications of soul, and, perhaps, inducing them to eschew male physicians for doctors of their own sex. As a literary work—if any one should regard it in that light—the harm would be undoubted, for nothing could be worse than to lead young people to suppose the style a safe or good one because the novel is a popular success.

THE ART JOURNAL.

The *Art Journal* for October has little to recommend it unless exception be made for a very short, and for that reason tantalizing, article on "Ancient Irish Art." The writer is Llewellynn Jewitt, F. S. A., and curious specimens of engraved work from "crannogs," or remains of ancient settlements on islands in Irish lakes, are given in wood-cuts. The theory presented for certain ornamental patterns cut into pieces of bone, and found in abandoned settlements of that description, identifies them with first efforts at casting bronze or iron articles of adornment or offense. The molds in which brooches and sword-handles were cast are supposed to have been made of sand, and the engraved work on these pieces of bone used to give the sand-molds the desired patterns. After casting, the article was filed, carved, and engraved by hand, and the ornamental stones for which the old Kelts were famous inserted in the places left for that purpose in the casting. Papers instructive in character will be found in this number. A short one teaches how to gild porcelain, and Charles W. Elliott has a longer illustrated article describing what to do and what to avoid in the decoration of pottery and porcelain. American art matters receive attention in a paper on "Recent Architecture" in Boston, a description of the new monument in the same city to the soldiers and sailors of the Commonwealth who fell during the late war, and an artistic biography of R. Swain Gifford, one of our most promising artists, and last year a teacher in the Cooper Art School. Two of his pictures from the East are reproduced in the text. The series on Norway, by R. T. Pritchett, still lingers on. Laslett John Pott, an English painter born in 1837, receives sympathetic treatment from John Dafforne in a leading article. Three pictures of his in wood-cut show that in drawing and composition the English artist stands well in his profession, but what the pictures may really look like nobody can tell. English pictures by moderns often look well in black and white, but, when the colors are seen, lose all hold on the sympathies. This is true even of the best. Lucy H. Hooper is still Paris correspondent, and tells about the Hôtel des Ventes. Percy Fitzgerald, F. S. A., contributes a singular species of essay to the *Art Journal* on the "Art of Dressing and Being Dressed." Nothing can be said conscientiously for the steel engravings of this publication. The frontispiece is engraved by Bertinot, after one of Toulmouche's meaningless women. As Toulmouche has, as a painter, no merit save his careful reproduction of dress "stuffs," and as the engraver has not been able to copy that part of the picture, the result is without character of any sort. Nor can much more be said of Lewis' engraving of Landseer's "Sancho Panza." The piece of statuary is more happily rendered by F. J. Williamson. This month it is a picture of "Elaine," from the statue by E. Stodart.

THE AMERICAN NATURALIST.

—October finds the *American Naturalist* provided with a better list of articles than September. A paper of general interest is contributed by Edwin A. Barber, "On the Ancient and Modern Pueblo Tribes of the Pacific Slope of the United States." He agrees with the view that the Pueblo Indians are descendants of the ancient race that built the deserted towns to the northward, and finds evidence that they assumed their peculiar mode of life owing to the inroads of an irresistible enemy. This also coincides with their own traditions. To some extent, says Mr. White, extreme drought may have been instrumental in this depopulation, for there are thousands of indications that the country was at one time well watered both by running streams and springs, and by artificial *acequias*. The entire country must have undergone since its occupation a great physical change, in being transformed from a fertile, well-watered tract into a dreary barren waste, and this alteration may have commenced toward the latter part of the existence of the ancient empire. The Moqui people are dwindling away year by year. In the last 20 years they have decreased from 6,000 to 1,500, while the Pueblo and Zuñi tribes are just as surely dying out. John A. Ryder has a condensed and interesting piece on the "Laws of Digital Reduction," in which he comes to conclusions nearer to the theory of evolution held by Lamarck than that maintained by Darwin. His conclusions are that the mechanical force used in locomotion during the struggle for existence has determined the condition of the toes as they are now employed in such groups as have lost toes. His second and most important conclusion is that where the distribution of mechanical strains has been alike upon all the digits of the foot or hand, or both, these have remained in a state of approximate uniformity of development. David P. Jordan has a monograph on the "Distribution of Fresh-water Fishes," and S. W. Williston a rather popularizing paper on the "American Antelope." S. W. Garman tells the story of Pseudis, "The Paradoxical Frog," which is larger in the tadpole state than when full grown—if that bull be allowed. It also carries its tadpole tail long after four large and active limbs have been developed. W. O. Crosby has some notes on the "Surface Geology of Eastern Massachusetts." The general notes are full and interesting, especially under Zoölogy, remarks on development of unfertilized eggs of vertebrates and mollusks, and under Geology, notice of the discovery of a huge fossil saurian in Pennsylvania. The department of microscopy has several bits of news in that branch of research.

LITERARY NOTES.

—D. Appleton & Co. will shortly publish a volume of poems, by Mrs. Chambers-Ketchum, entitled *Lotos Flowers, Gathered in Sun and Shadow.* Mrs. Chambers-Ketchum is best known, perhaps, as the author of *Bennie*, a Christmas ballad.

—D. Appleton & Co. will shortly issue *The Hand-book of Winter Resorts*, being a complete guide to all places and sections of the country resorted to in the Winter season as sanitaria, or visited by tourists. It will be published uniform with *Hand-book of Summer Resorts* and *Hand-book of American Cities.*

—John Austin Stevens, the editor of the *Magazine of American History*, delivered an address last month on the one hundredth celebration of the battle of Bemus' Heights, fought during Burgoyne's unfortunate campaign in Central New-York. The address has been printed in pamphlet form by Randolph & Co., of No. 900 Broadway. Mr. Stevens has devoted many years of his life to the minute study of American history.

—The States that inhabitants of the Atlantic coast still call Western show a commendable zeal in the discussion of political and politico-economical questions. St. Louis is willing to be considered a town where abstruse speculations of all kinds are fairly dealt with, and Cincinnati publishes thoughtful pamphlets on the absorbing questions of national economy and finance. The latest is a brochure by C. W. Moulton in relation to the coinage legislation of the United States.

—In the *Penn Monthly* for October, J. Manford Kerr begins an essay on the "Ocean," which promises well. It treats of many curious phenomena little known to any one except specialists in physics. Prof. J. S. R. McElroy has a paper on "The Reading of Homer in Schools," and there is a translation from the French of Dupont Auberville on "The Ornamentation of Fabrics." Elizabeth P. Peabody has something to say about "The American Maurice Memorial," and "The University of Pennsylvania, Its Needs and Its Future," forms the subject of another article appropriate enough to this solid little Philadelphian magazine.

—Roberts Brothers, of Boston, have been issuing a series of the *Imaginary Conversations* of Walter Savage Landor, and conclude this month the fifth series of the *Miscellaneous Dialogues.* Landor appears to stand as a prose godfather to Browning. The wonderful monologues and dialogues in verse of the latter are very much akin to the diffuse and often awkward, but generally clever, prose dialogues of Landor. The reader has to surrender himself to the dogmatic Englishman, who, like Browning, made Italy his home; but when he does surrender his judgment to the guide of this author, the results are amusing if not always instructive.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*The American Law Review.* October. Volume XII., No. 1. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1877.

—*Nature.* A Weekly Illustrated Journal of Science. No. 412. Vol. XVI. London: Sept. 20. 1877.

—*The Manufacturer and Builder.* Volume IX. No. 10. October. New-York: Austin Black. 1877.

—*The Story of Avis.* By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1877. Advance sheets.

—"*The Sheltering Arms.*" Thirteenth Annual Report. New-York: E. Wells Sackett & Brother. 1877. Pamphlet.

—*Reference to the Coinage Legislation of the United States.* By C. W. Moulton. Cincinnati: Peter G. Thompson. 1877. Pamphlet, 25 pages.

—*Hard Times and What to Learn from Them.* By Prof. Robert Ellis Thompson. Philadelphia: Edward Stern & Co. 1877.

—*Happy Days for Boys and Girls.* 136 illustrations. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates. 1877. Large 8vo, extra boards, 399 pages.

—*The American Mail and Export Journal.* A monthly paper devoted to the American export trade. New-York: Howard Lockwood. October, 1877.

—*Last Series of Christian Aspects of Faith and Duty.* Discourses by John James Tayler. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1877. 8vo, cloth, 346 pages.

—*Potter's American Monthly.* An Illustrated Magazine of History, Literature, Science, and Art. Philadelphia: John E. Potter & Co. October, 1877.

—*The Chorus Choir Instruction Book.* By A. N. Johnson. Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia: Oliver Ditson & Co. 1877. Boards, 336 pages.

—*New-London.* A Seaport for the North and West, and Outport of New-York. By John R. Bolles. New-London: George E. Starr. 1877. Pamphlet.

—*The Polytechnic Review.* A Weekly Devoted to Science as Applied to the Useful Arts. Philadelphia: William H. Wahl, Ph. D., Editor. September. 1877.

—*Philippe's Love Story.* A Tale of Fashion and Passion in France. By Octave Feuillet. Translated by Eliot Leigh. New-York: American News Company. 1877. Paper.

—*A Hand-book of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church.* By William Stevens Perry, D. D., LL. D. New-York: Thomas Whittaker. 1877. Boards, 314 pages.

—*History of the City of New-York.* By Mrs. Martha J. Lamb. Illustrated. Parts 15 and 16. Crown 8vo, paper, pages 681 to 786. New-York and Chicago: A. S. Barnes & Co.

—*Cyclopædia of Biblical, Theological, and Ecclesiastical Literature.* Prepared by Rev. John McClintock, D. D., and James Strong, S. T. D. Volume VII. *New—Pes.* New-York: Harper Brothers. 1877.

—*The Pilgrim Psalms.* An exposition of the Songs of Degrees. By Rev. Samuel Cox. With introduction by Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D. New-York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. 1877. 12mo, cloth, 240 pages.

—*Notes and Sketches of an Architect in the North-west of Europe.* From the French of Felix Narjoux. By John Peto. Author's edition. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1877. Large 8vo, cloth, 442 pages.

—*English Pictures. Drawn with Pen and Pencil.* By Rev. Samuel Manning, LL.D., and Rev. S. G. Green, D. D. London: The Religious Tract Society. New-York: T. Nelson & Sons. 1877. Royal 8vo, extra cloth, 216 pages.

—*The Burgoyne Campaign.* An Address on the One Hundredth Celebration of the Battle of Bemus' Heights, Sept. 19, 1877. By John Austin Stevens. New-York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. 1877. Pamphlet, 42 pages.

A BIT OF PAPER WITH A FEW FIGURES

HOW IT WAS THE MEANS, AFTER TWENTY YEARS, OF RESTORING TO A WIDOW $80,000.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Oct. 6.

In the *Bulletin* report of the Supreme Court proceedings on Monday last was the following:

"5,333—Brown vs. Kerby—Rehearing denied."

These words and figures simply meant that Brown had lost $80,000 and upward, and that Mrs. Kerby was that much better off in this world's goods, and that the long litigation over the International Hotel property was at an end. In 1855 Mrs. Kerby, then Miss Stevenson, purchased the International property, and in the same year went East. She left her property in the charge of one George Brown, who was to act as her agent at a salary. Years rolled on. The hotel, which was then in the heart of the city, and was the rendezvous of the fashion and élite, became less fashionable as the city grew, and instead of being the ho-telry of the Brodericks, Perleys, Terrys, and other lions of the day, became a second-class establishment in a second-class locality. Necessarily, the value of the property decreased. Then came the Montgomery-avenue scheme. The bill was passed, the Commissioners appointed, and when it was decided that the avenue should pass through the International property, the Commissioners allowed the owners of the property $50,000 in gold coin for the privilege. It was about this time that the agent of Mrs. Kerby procured in a new name. In 1873 a suit was very quietly entered in a court in Alameda County by George Brown, against Mrs. Kerby. Brown alleged in his complaint that he was the owner of the International property; that it stood in Mrs. Kerby's name simply as a matter of trust. He therefore prayed the court to set aside the trust and decree that he was the owner of, and entitled, to the property.

When Mrs. Kerby, who was then in New-York, received notice of this action it fell upon her like a thunderbolt. For nearly 20 years she had not paid the slightest attention to her property, having left everything, save a few papers, in the hands of her agent, Brown. Those papers had been deposited with a lawyer in New-York named Smith Barker, and when she inquired for him she learned that he was dead and no trace of her papers remained. She was, therefore, without any documentary evidence to establish her claim, and the result appeared to be one of inevitable disaster. Nevertheless she went back to this city and employed J. C. Winans and R. H. Lloyd to defend her interests. These gentlemen, after a thorough investigation, found that they were without the least evidence to present their case on. All the papers of Mrs. Kerby were lost or in the hands of Brown, and the course for them to take was not very clear.

One day Mrs. Kerby remembered a jewel-case she had deposited in one of the city banks when she left for New-York nearly 20 years before. She went to the bank, presented her receipt, and after some trouble the jewel-casket was found in a vault covered with the rust and dust of years. Mrs. Kerby opened the box to examine her jewels, and as she did so she noticed a small piece of paper attached to the inside of the lid. She curiously detached and unfolded it, and found in pencil marks the following figures: "8,500, 3,350, 1,000, 10,000, 25,500." She could not remember what the figures meant, and why she should have placed the paper in the jewel-box, until after some thought, when it occurred to her that in 1855 the figures had been written on the paper by her agent, Brown, and handed her to aid her testimony in a certain suit before the Court of Sessions in this city. The figures represented the various amounts she had paid Brown for repairs. She told Mr. Lloyd the incident of the jewel-case. He questioned her as to the circumstances under which Brown had given her the figures, but all that she could remember was that she had testified in court that they were the amounts she had paid for the hotel property, and that Brown had given them to her, and that they were in his writing.

Her attorneys searched the records of the old Court of Sessions, and were rewarded by finding a suit in which Brown and Mrs. Kerby had figured. Messrs. Townsend and Crane were the respective counsel in the case, and on inquiry at their office Mr. Lloyd ascertained that they remembered the action well, and had even kept their notes of the evidence. In these notes it appeared that Mrs. Kerby had testified to the very figures found on the sheet of paper in the jewel-box, and that Brown had sworn that he had no interest directly or indirectly in the International property, but was simply the agent of Mrs. Kerby. This clue led to other evidence, and when the case was tried in October, 1874, Judge Wheeler rendered a decision in favor of the lady. Brown appealed to the Supreme Court, and the judgment of the lower court was affirmed. Brown then moved for a rehearing, which was denied last Monday.

This finally settles the matter, and on Wednesday Mrs. Kerby was placed in possession of her property, the $50,000 awarded by the Avenue Commissioners, and some $30,000 rents that have accrued during the litigation. Messrs. Winans and Lloyd both attribute the victory to the piece of paper found in the jewel-box, and to Mrs. Kerby it will ever be a souvenir of pleasant memory.

AN EXPENSIVE RESERVOIR.

The low-service reservoir of Newark proved its insecurity by another break on Saturday. It is not thought that the damage will be very serious, the most trustworthy estimate yet obtained placing it at $10,000 or $15,000, nor will it cause any distress or danger, because the reservoir has never been in actual use. The erection of the reservoir was begun a little more than two years ago, and has cost the city $312,000. In August, 1876, it was pronounced completed and was turned over by the contractors to the city, accepted, and water turned in. Its capacity is 22,000,000 gallons, and before half that quantity had been accumulated a break was discovered in one of the walls. A thorough inspection of the work showed that the faults of construction were so great that the work would all have to be done over again, but through the looseness with which the contract was drawn the city had no remedy against the contractors. Accordingly, all the first work was torn down and the reservoir was rebuilt by D. W. Crane & Co., the first contractors having been Sanford & Co. The latter received in all $200,000, while Crane & Co. contracted to rebuild the works for $85,000, but owing to an alteration in the original plans which necessitated considerable extra work, their compensation was increased to $112,000. They completed the reservoir in August last, and water was turned in about the middle of September. On Saturday about 18,000,000 gallons had been pumped in, when the break was discovered, and the water had to be drawn off. Part of it was run into Mill Brook, and part of it pumped into the old reservoir, and thus the amount was reduced about one-third, and it is expected that this morning the exact damage will be ascertained, and also whether the defect was the fault of the contractor or of the engineer. The Water Board claims that the fault lies with the contractor, who did not do the work according to the plans and specifications, the puddling, particularly, having been done in an entirely different manner from that in which it was specified it should be done.

HONOR TO WHOM IT IS DUE.

ANIMUS OF GEN. HOWARD'S CRITICS.

A SUCCESSFUL CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE INDIANS—FIFTEEN HUNDRED MILES ON FOOT—THE SAVAGES DRIVEN OUT OF IDAHO AND THROUGH MONTANA—HARD DUTY BRAVELY DONE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It seems to be popular just now and quite fashionable to abuse Gen. Howard for his conduct of the campaign against the hostile Indians under Chief Joseph. Criticism and fault-finding is always easy enough, and especially so when engendered by hatred and ill-will, and is entirely safe when 3,000 miles removed from the thing criticised. The great trouble with Gen. Howard is that he was a brave soldier during the war of the rebellion. He won too many Union victories and caused too much rebel blood to flow, and the men who then abused him for his great blows against treason and rebellion are now loudest in denouncing his Indian campaign. Not only Gen. Howard, but Gens. Sherman and Sheridan, and the Government generally receive from the same source unbounded and unqualified abuse. At one moment these fellows indorse the action of their Democratic brethren in Congress in reducing the Army to a mere skeleton, and in the next breath they are frantically shouting for more soldiers to protect the citizens against the Indians, while at the same time they rejoice with pure Democratic joy at the dastardly act that withholds the pay from the few soldiers that remain.

A word concerning the Indians and Indian wars generally. That they are a lasy, indolent, good-for-nothing race, and made so by the insane folly of the Government in attempting to feed and clothe them, does not admit of question. They are encouraged in idleness, and made to think that they are the victims of some great wrong which the Government attempts to palliate and stone for by paying them tribute in the shape of annuities. They look upon themselves as a superior race, entirely above work, the lords of the land, to whom the whites should pay fealty and homage, and their treatment by the Government encourages this feeling.

That we owe anything to the Indians is a mistake, and the policy founded upon this theory is a fraud. It is the instrument of outrage and corruption, the cherished friend of the dishonest rogue who gains his living and makes his fortune by robbing the Government and plundering the Indian. As the fruit of this policy, that there should be hostile Indians and Indian wars seems to be a natural and legitimate consequence. This Indian policy, (if a thing so foolish and so weak can be dignified by the term,) is the natural parent and breeder of discontent and hostility. That the Indians are uniformly and universally robbed and plundered of their annuities by thieving agents and swindling contractors is a truth so self-evident that it has become an axiom in all the Western territories, and it is equally true that these official plunderers are the loudest in their praise of the policy and what it is doing for these untutored wards of the nation. That low-lived and unprincipled traders make a business of selling arms, ammunition, and whisky to the Indians is another Western axiom equally self-evident. That United States District Attorneys and Grand Juries smother and cover up these crimes of the agents, contractors, and traders for a consideration is another fact that can be substantiated. That the arms provided by the Government for the border settlers for their protection and sent to the Territorial officials for distribution have been fraudulently sold to Indians, who are now using them to murder our citizens, is gravely suspected, and should be thoroughly investigated.

Idleness and whisky naturally breeds war. The Indians robbed, plundered, and starving, while the contractors, agents, and traders are wallowing in their ill-gotten gains, leads directly to Indian hostilities. I undertake to say that if the Indians received their annuities justly and fairly, and if the Indian Intercourse act as to the introduction of spirituous liquors into the Indian country was strictly enforced, then there would be no Indian wars or hostilities of any kind on the part of annuity Indians; and I therefore say that the blood of our murdered citizens and the destruction of property by hostile Indians rests primarily upon the guilty heads and hearts of the thieving agents, contractors, and traders. While it seems to be admitted that the present Indian policy is a great mistake and a great failure, and while it is hard to see why an Indian should not work and earn his living as other people do, yet it is equally clear that if the law was honestly enforced and the annuities honestly distributed, it would insure peace and security. But in order to accomplish this, and at the same time to keep whisky out of the Indian country, would require an army of 50,000 soldiers. This the agents, thieves, and contractors very well know. Hence, they are in love with the policy that opens up to them a field for unlimited plunder, and if by their deviltry they can engender an Indian war, they are in their glory, for this opens wider the door to fraud and corruption.

Just over the line in British America no Indian wars or hostilities of any kind are ever heard of, and the absence of agents, contractors, and traders undoubtedly accounts for this peaceful condition of things. The British Indians are paid a small amount in money each year. There is no chance for fraud, no opportunity for agents to steal or contractors to swindle in the distribution or the furnishing of annuity goods. The Indians receive their money and expend it as they please. They are placed on an equality with the citizen and made subject to the law. If they commit a crime they are punished; if they acquire and own property they are protected in its enjoyment. If our Government insists upon yielding to the sickly sentiment that makes these brutal savages and barbarians the wards of the nation, why not pay them what they are to receive in money, make them obey the law as do the whites, and thus relieve the Government and the civil service of the odium and the stench that now surround the Indian policy?

It is within bounds to say that not one third of the annuity goods provided by the Government for the Indians ever reach their proper destination. The remainder go to the agents and contractors, who are generally in partnership. If they happen to be indicted for their crimes it is almost impossible to convict. Western juries do not take kindly to Indian testimony, and there is a wide-spread feeling that to steal from the Indians is a virtue rather than a crime, and in one territory at least it is thought by very many of its citizens to be entirely legitimate and proper to rob the Government. Many of them once attempted to destroy it, and they have not yet entirely freed themselves from the desire to see it injured. If upon these trials there is danger that the testimony of white persons will work a conviction, such persons are quietly sent out of the country and supported at the expense of the defendants. There is now many a fellow living in the East in luxury upon the money of the Indian agent and contractor, the purchase price of his silence and seclusion.

I intended at the start to say a word in vindication of Gen. Howard. When in Idaho the Indians under Chief Joseph commenced their warfare against the whites, Gen. Howard, with a small force of about 500 soldiers, mostly infantry, was called upon to protect the people and to fight and capture the Indians. The Indian warriors outnumbered the soldiers, and were far better armed and equipped, (thanks to the traders, who furnished them the best of guns and ammunition.) The Indians were all mounted on the best of horses, and, besides, had with them a herd of about 2,000 horses from which they could at any time récruit their jaded animals. Thus situated, Howard was ordered to pursue and fight the Indians, and his campaign has been the most remarkable in the annals of Indian warfare. His soldiers on foot have marched about 1,500 miles since the campaign commenced, taking their guns and supply trains over mountains heretofore regarded impassable, and through deserts that seemed to defy an army. They have been compelled to fell timber, to build roads, to construct bridges, and to pursue their cunning foe where it was supposed only wild animals and wilder Indians could go. Twice or three times the Indians were overtaken and given battle until they were chased out of Idaho, and into Montana, and they were closely followed through that territory and out of it until they were confronted by Gen. Sturgis in a country to which they are strangers and where they are likely to be destroyed.

And yet Howard, with his soldiers on foot, is blamed—after having traveled all the Spring and Summer over mountains and deserts, with his soldiers tired and jaded nearly unto death—for not out-marching the Indians, who were on horseback, and with every day a fresh horse if desired. The only wonder, under such circumstances, is that the Indians did not entirely escape from Howard. But the truth is that he followed closely upon their heels, all the time harassing and worrying them, now and then giving battle, until he finally succeeded in driving them into a strange country, where they are entirely unacquainted with the trails and mountain passes, and into the region of other forces who are now co-operating with him in their destruction.

Many falsehoods have been circulated here to the effect that Howard, while hastening to the assistance of Gibbon after his fight, stopped for prayers and refused to march on Sunday. If such were the fact, no doubt it would have shocked the moral sentiment of a community that tolerates and apparently enjoys horse-racing and cock-fighting on the Lord's day. But the story is an entire fabrication. At the time of Gibbon's fight Howard was making his way over the Lo Lo Pass, and when informed of Gibbon's danger, with an escort of only 120 men, taking his life in his hand, he rode 50 miles in a night to reach Gibbon and give him help.

I cannot conceive why Howard has been so abused. Never did a soldier do his duty better. Never did a soldier have a harder duty to do. I heard Gen. Sherman, who was here but a few days ago, say that Gen. Howard had accomplished all that human endurance and bravery could accomplish in the pursuit of Joseph. And yet there are croakers here and newspaper Generals who complain because Howard's foot sore and jaded soldiers did not march around and head off the Indians on their fresh and fleet horses.

S.

HELENA, Montana, Thursday, Sept. 20, 1877.

TANNERS IN COUNCIL.

ANNUAL SESSION OF THE NATIONAL HIDE AND LEATHER ASSOCIATION—THE PROGRAMME.

The annual session of the National Hide and Leather Association of the United States will be held in the Union League Theatre during the present week, beginning to-morrow and ending on Saturday. Discussions upon topics interesting to tanners and dealers in leather will occupy the first four days of the session, and on Saturday the delegates will make an excursion down the bay and up the East and North Rivers. The most important of the topics to be discussed is probably that of the tariff upon leather. Mr. George W. Allen, of Milwaukee, is to read a paper upon this subject, the purpose of which will be to show that the tariff can be reduced in such a manner as to benefit both the Government and the trade. The tanners of France and Germany have for a long time been endeavoring to procure a reduction of the duties upon the goods they send hither, the annual value of which varies from $2,500,000 to $3,500,000. In the course of the paper the making of a reciprocity treaty with Canada will be advocated. Another topic will be the method of classifying and grading hides. Statistics of the trade will be presented during the session, and differences between American leather and that manufactured abroad carefully examined. It is believed that proof will be given that our tanneries now make as good leather as can be made in Europe, notwithstanding the statements of European, and especially English tradesmen. Following are the officers of the National Hide and Leather Association:

President—Hon. Marshall Jewell, of Hartford, Conn.

Vice-Presidents—D. P. Ray, of Tyrone, Penn.; Louis Ballauf, of Cincinnati; H. C. Tullis, Inst. of Chicago; Hiram Herring, of Rodman, N. Y., and Benjamin McLean, of Kansas City, Mo.

Corresponding Secretary—Jesse F. Ely, of Deford & Co., Baltimore.

Recording Secretaries—D. P. Leas, of Leas & McVitty, Philadelphia, Penn., and Joseph L. Croul, Croul Brothers, Detroit, Mich.

Treasurer—J. B. Hoyt, of New-York City.

Executive Committee—J. S. Schultz, of New-York City; George W. Allen, of Milwaukee, Wis.; James E. Mooney, of Louisville, Ky.; and Samuel S. Colburn, of Story Folsh, Vt.; J. W. Oakley, of Chicago, Ill.; G. W. Cunningham, of Nashville, Tenn.; John Cummings, of Boston, Mass.; John L. Hotchkin, of Watertown, Mass., and William J. Robinson, of Dauphin, Penn.

THE PIRATE'S TREASURE.

A MIDDLEBURY MAN TELLS ONE OF THE GOOD OLD STORIES OF BURIED GOLD.

The Middlebury correspondent of the Waterbury (Conn.) *American* tells the following remarkable story:

"Divers rumors have circulated of late in this vicinity relative to the alleged finding of buried treasures on Long Island by Ebenezer Wooster, of this town. As there seems to exist in the public mind considerable incredulity respecting these rumors, I beg leave to subjoin the following statement, which I have reason to believe is the solid, unvarnished truth: About dusk one evening in Midsummer, (the previous to the breaking out of the war of 1812, a pirate ship lay at anchor off the coast of Long Island at a point known as Deep River Bay. This ship, from cruising both in English and American waters, and capturing numerous prizes, had on board a large amount of money, chiefly in Spanish gold and silver coin. At the time alluded to she was closely pursued by an English vessel, and was in imminent danger of capture. Hastily collecting the treasure, her crew placed it in the long boat, deserted the ship, and pulled toward the shore with a view to conceal the money and escape. The crew numbered 12 men, six of whom manned the oars. The remaining six, possessed of the ultimate cupidity, hastily agreed among themselves to massacre the oarsmen, and so double the allotment of the spoil. The diabolical plan was soon executed, when three of the survivors, reasoning that the principle would hold good carried still further, fell upon the other three and quickly dispatched them. The men now took to the oars, while the other sat in the stern and managed the rudder. As they neared the shore the two rowers, by mutual consent, sprang upon the helmsman, and quickly he was food for sharks. The stronger of the two then, by a mighty blow, brought himself into sole possession of the glittering cargo. The boat was just entering Deep River. By means of a pole this doughty pirate pushed up the river for about two miles, secured as much of the treasure on his person as he could carry, and buried the balance deep under ground; marking the place with three large stones, he then started the boat down the river and left it to be carried out to sea by the ebbing tide. He made his way to New-York, thence to Boston, was disowned by his former friends and acquaintances, led a roving, dissolute life, and in 1871 lay on his deathbed in Boston. Realizing that his end was near, he summoned a clergyman and unto him divulged the above recorded. Evidently the clergyman considered the story a fabrication, or he was by conscientious scruples or otherwise deterred from making a search. From being handled around from one to another the story finally reached the ears of Mr. Wooster. Making inquiries to satisfy himself that it was not wholly mythical, Mr. Wooster, accompanied by his son and another gentleman, proceeded to Deep River, followed two miles up, procured ranges, and by the use of metallic rods were convinced that gold was near. They began to dig. Soon a broad, flat stone was uncovered, was overturned, and underneath appeared a canvas bag. The action of the air crumbled it into dust and revealed veritable yellow coins, numbering about 150, of foreign stamp and unknown value. In another place adjacent they found six Mexican silver dollars. Evidences were seen convincing them that they were not the first who had searched for and doubtless found money in the same locality. The gold coin was forwarded to New-York to be assayed.'

VIEWS OF SENATOR M'DONALD.

Speaking of the meeting of Congress, Senator McDonald, of Indiana, said to a reporter of the Indianapolis *Journal*: "I do not think there is likely to be any great amount of opposition in either branch of Congress by the Democratic Party to voting the Army and Navy deficiencies. The matters in dispute which gave rise to the curtailment of the appropriation for the Army have been practically removed by the policy adopted by the President toward the South, and there will, therefore, be little ground for opposition on that score. As to the proposed increase of the Army, which some persons are now advocating, there will not be any action during the extra session, as it cannot be brought under discussion. In the Senate the Republican majority has been narrowed down to very small dimensions; but if the Republicans work harmoniously they will still have the control. A great deal will depend upon the attitude assumed toward the President by some of the leading Republican Senators. I have not a great deal of faith in what is termed the President's civil service reform, but I recognize the fact that, as President, Mr. Hayes is responsible for the administration of public affairs, and I shall be disposed to allow him to select such agents as he desires, and can trust to have the execution of the laws. All other things being equal, I shall, therefore, vote to confirm his nominations; and I am inclined to think that will be the general attitude of Democratic Senators. I have no particular respect for the Tenure-of-office law, under which the Senate may refuse to approve appointments which the President may desire to make, and if Mr. Hayes was a Democratic President I should have still less respect for that law. I think the Government has a right to have in each department men in sympathy with its policy."

THE PRESIDENT'S ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

The St. Albans *Advertiser* says that Mr. Charles S. Forbes dedicated his history of Vermont's Centennial to President Hayes in the following language: "To the most worthy descendant of Vermont's patriotic manhood and womanhood of 100 years ago, and the most illustrious representative today of national patriotism, true statesmanship, and sterling political principles, Rutherford B. Hayes, the chief magistrate of the United States, North, South, East, and West, whose honored presence in Vermont on her centennial anniversary week has placed him first in the hearts of her people, this work is respectfully inscribed by the writer."

The President, on receiving a copy of the book, wrote the following autograph letter of acknowledgment:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 9, 1877.

My Dear Sir:

I thank you for the beautiful volume of *Vermont's Centennial*. I feel that the dedication is an unmerited honor, but as an evidence of the warmth of your sentiments, I can but appreciate it. Your book is a fitting record of the interesting event which was so creditable to Vermont and her sister States which took part in it. You are fortunate, also, in having a printing company in your town which can do such tasteful work. Sincerely, R. B. HAYES.

Mr. CHARLES S. FORBES.

A BIT OF FRENCH HISTORY.

WHY THE MONARCHICAL PARTY FAILED IN 1873—BISMARCK'S OBJECTION TO A BOURBON RESTORATION.

From the London World.

The failure of the Monarchical Party in October, 1873, when the pear was so nearly ripe, and when they were on the point of plucking it, has never been sufficiently explained; but information in our possession enables us to solve the enigma, and perhaps in doing so we shall be throwing a new light upon the present situation. The ostensible cause of the sudden collapse of the combined royalist forces was, as will be remembered, the publication of the Comte de Chambord's letter rejecting the tricolor flag; but why at the last moment he should have made that damning announcement we have never yet been told. Tergiversation and trimming have never been the characteristics of this pretender; and no one can reproach him with having sought the throne either by impatient manœuvres or ambiguous declarations. Now, in the period immediately following the fall of M. Thiers and the submission to his legitimate master of the Orleans family, the Comte De Ch

SCIENCE AND THE SOUL.

AN ADDRESS BY PROF. TYNDALL.

MAN THE CRUELEST ENEMY OF MAN—WHAT IS MEANT BY FREE WILL—ARE CRIMINALS ALWAYS RESPONSIBLE FOR THEIR ACTS?—THE WAR IN THE EAST AND THE PROMISE OF THE ANGELS OF PEACE ON EARTH.

Prof. Tyndall, who was recently elected President of the Midland Counties Scientific Institute, on Oct. 1 delivered a singularly interesting address. The London *Times* of Oct. 2 contains a full report of his remarks. After reviewing the scientific principles governing the correlation of force, particularly in reference to the power of the brain over the nervous system, he proceeded as follows:

"Are the brain and the moral and intellectual processes known to be associated with the brain—and, as far as our experience goes, indissolubly associated—subject to the laws which we find paramount in physical nature? Is the will of man, in other words, free, or are it and nature equally 'bound fast in fate?' From this latter conclusion, after he had established it to the entire satisfaction of his understanding, the great German thinker, Fichte, resoiled. You will find the record of this struggle between head and heart in his book, entitled *Die Bestimmung des Menschen*, 'The Vocation of Man.' Fichte was determined at all hazards to maintain his freedom, but the price he paid for it indicates the difficulty of the task. To escape from the necessity seen everywhere reigning in physical nature he turned defiantly round upon nature and law, and affirmed both of them to be the products of his own mind. He was not going to be the slave of a thing which he had himself created. There is a good deal to be said in favor of this view, but few of us probably would be able to bring it to play the solvent transcendentalism whereby Fichte melted his chains.

THE NECESSITY UNDER WHICH MAN ACTS.

Why do some of us regard this notion of necessity with terror, while others do not fear it at all? Has not Carlyle somewhere said that a belief in destiny is the bias of all earnest minds? 'It is not Nature,' says Fichte; 'it is freedom itself by which the greatest and most terrible disorders incident to our race are produced. Man is the cruelest enemy of man.' But the question of moral responsibility is not emergent. It is fully possible to discern this responsibility that so many of us dread. The notion of necessity certainly failed to frighten Bishop Butler. He thought it untrue, but he did not fear its practical consequences. He showed, on the contrary, in the *Analogy*, that as far as human conduct is concerned the two theories of free will and necessity come to the same thing in the end. What is meant by free will? Does it imply the power of producing events without antecedents—of starting, as it were, upon a creative tour of occurrences without any impulses from within or from without? Let us consider the point. If there be absolutely or relatively no reason why a tree should fall, it will not fall; and if there be absolutely or relatively no reason why a man should act, he will not act. It is true that the united voice of this assembly could not persuade me that I have not at this moment the power to lift my arm if I wished to do so. Within the range of this conscious freedom of my will cannot be questioned. But what about the origin of the 'wish?' Are we, or are we not, complete masters of the circumstances which create our wishes, motives, and tendencies to action? Adequate reflection will, I think, prove that we are not. We find, for example, have I to do with the generation and development of that which some will consider my total being, and others a most potent factor of my total being—the living, speaking organism which now addresses you? As stated at the beginning of this discourse, my physical and intellectual textures were woven for me, not by me. Processes in the conduct or regulation of which I had no share have made me what I am. Here, surely, if anywhere, we may find a clue in the labyrinth matter. It is the greatest of delusions to suppose that we come into this world as sheets of white paper on which the age can write anything it likes, making us good or bad, noble or mean, as the age pleases. The age can stunt, promote, or pervert pre-existent capacities, but it cannot create them. The worthy Robert Owen, too, saw in external circumstances the great molders of human character, was obliged to supplement his doctrine by making the man himself one of the circumstances. It is as fatal as it is cowardly to blink facts because they are not to our taste. How many disorders, ghostly and bodily, are transmitted to us by inheritance! In our courts of law, whenever it is a question whether a crime has been committed under the influence of insanity, the best guidance the judge and jury can have is derived from the parental antecedents of the accused. If among these insanity be exhibited in any marked degree, the presumption in the prisoner's favor is enormous because the experience of life has taught both judge and jury that insanity is frequently transmitted from parent to child. I met some years ago in a railway carriage the Governor of one of our largest prisons. He was evidently an observant and reflective man, possessed of wide experience, gathered in various parts of the world, and a thorough student of the duties of his vocation. He told me that the prisoners in his charge might be divided into three distinct classes. The first class consisted of persons who ought never to have been in prison. External accident, and not internal taint, had brought them within the grasp of the law, and whatever had happened to them might happen to most of us. They were essentially men of a sound moral stamina, though wearing the prison garb. Then came the largest class, formed of individuals possessing no strong bias, moral or immoral, plastic to the touch of circumstances which would mold them into either good or evil members of society. Third came a class, numerically not a large one—whom no kindness could conciliate and no discipline tame. They were sent into this world labeled 'incorrigible,' wickedness being stamped, as it were, upon their organizations. It was an unpleasant truth, but as a truth it ought to be faced. For such criminals the prison over which he ruled was certainly not the proper place. If confined at all, their prison should be on a desert island where the deadly contagium of their example could not taint the moral air. But the sea itself he was disposed to regard as a cheap and appropriate substitute for the island. It seemed to him evident that the State would benefit if prisoners of the first class were sent, prisoners of the second class educated, and prisoners of the third class put compendiously under water. It is not, however, from the observation of individuals that the argument against 'free will,' as commonly understood, derives its principal force. It is, as already hinted, indefinitely strengthened when extended to the race. Most of you have been forced to listen to the outcries and denunciations which rang discordant through the land for some years after the publication of Mr. Darwin's *Origin of Species*. Well, the world—even the clerical world—has for the most part settled down in the belief that Mr. Darwin's book simply reflects the truth of nature; that we who are now foremost in the files of time' come to the front through almost endless stages of promotion from lower to higher forms of life. If to any one of us were given the privilege of looking back through the eons across which life has crept toward its present outcome, his vision would ultimately reach a point where the promontors of this assembly could not be called human. From that humble society, through the interaction of its members and the storing up of their best qualities, a better one emerged; from this again a better still, until at length, by the integration of infinitesimals through scores of amelioration, came to be what we are to-day. We of this generation had no conscious share in the production of this grand and beneficent result. Any and every generation which preceded us had just a little share. The favored organisms whose garnered excellence constitutes our present store owed their advantages, first, to nisus we are no more obliged to call 'accidental variation;' and, secondly, to a law of heredity in the passing of which our suffrages were not collected.

WHAT IS THE REALM OF FREE WILL?

"With characteristic felicity and precision Mr. Matthew Arnold lifts this question into the free air of poetry, but not out of the atmosphere of truth, when he ascribes the process of amelioration to 'a power not ourselves which makes for righteousness.' If, then, our organisms, with all their tendencies and capacities, are given to us without our being consulted, and if, while capable of acting within certain limits in accordance with our wishes, we are not masters of the circumstances in which motives and wishes originate; if, finally, our motives and wishes determine our actions, in what sense can these actions be said to be the result of free will? Here, again, we are confronted with the question of moral responsibility which it is desirable to meet in its rudest form and in the most uncompromising way. 'If,' says the robber, the ravisher, or the murderer, 'I act because I must act, what right have you to hold me responsible for my deeds?' The reply is, 'The right of society to protect itself against aggressive and injurious forces, whether they be bond or free, forces of nature or forces of man.' 'Then,' retorts the criminal, 'you punish me for what I cannot help.' 'Granted,' says society, 'but you must know that the headsman or the gallows was certainly in store for you, you might have "helped." Let us reason the matter fully and frankly out. We entertain no malice or hatred against you, but simply with a view to our own safety and purification we are determined that you and such as you shall not enjoy liberty of action in the midst of us. You, who have behaved as a wild beast, we claim the right to cage or kill as we should a wild beast. The public safety is a matter of more importance than the very limited chance of your moral renovation, while the knowledge that you have been hanged by the neck may forcibly restrain so others about to do as you have done the precise motive which will hold them back. If your act be such as to invoke a minor penalty, than not only others, but yourself, may profit by the punishment which we inflict. On the homely principle that 'a burned child dreads the fire,' it will make you think twice before venturing on a repetition of your crime. Observe, finally, the consistency of our conduct. You offend, because you cannot help offending, to the public detriment. We punish, because we cannot help punishing, for the public good. Practically, then, as Bishop Butler predicted, we act as the world acted when it supposed the evil deeds of its criminals to be the products of free will. 'What,' I have heard it argued, 'is the use of preaching about duty if man's predetermined position in the moral world renders him incapable of profiting by advice?' Who knows that he is incapable? The preacher's last word enters as a factor into the man's conduct; and it may be a 'most important factor, unlocking the moral energies which might otherwise remain imprisoned and unused. If the preacher feel that words of enlightenment, courage, and admonition enter into the list of forces employed by nature for man's amelioration these are gifted men with speech, he will suffer, no paralysis to fall upon his tongue. Dumb the fir-tree hopefully, and not until its barrenness has been demonstrated beyond a doubt let the sentence go forth, 'Cut it down; why cumbereth it the ground?' I remember, when a youth in the town of Halifax, some 32 years ago, attending a lecture given by a young man to a small but select audience. The aspect of the lecturer was earnest and practical, and his voice soon riveted attention. He spoke of duty, defining it as a debt owed, and there was a kindling vigor in his words which must have strengthened the sense of duty in the minds of those who heard him. No speculations regarding the freedom of the will could alter the fact that the words of that young man did me good. His name was George Dawson. He also spoke, if you will allow me to allude to it, of a social subject much discussed at the time—the Chartist subject of 'leveling.' 'Suppose,' he said, 'two men to be equal at night, and that one rises at 6, while the other sleeps till 9 in the morning—what becomes of your leveling?' And in so speaking he made himself the mouthpiece of Nature, which, as we have seen, secures advance, not by the reduction of all to a common level, but by the encouragement and conversation of what is best. It may be urged that in dealing as above with my hypothetical criminal, I am taking for granted things brought about by the influence of religions which include the dogmas of theology and the belief in free will—a state, namely, in which a moral majority control and keep in awe an immoral minority. The heart of man is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked. Withdraw, then, our theologic sanctions, including the belief in free will, and the condition of the race will be typified by the samples of individual wickedness which have been adduced. We shall all, that is, become robbers and ravishers and murderers. From much that has been written of late it would seem that this astounding inference finds house-room in many minds. Possibly the people who hold such views might be able to illustrate them by individual instances.

"'The fear of hell's a hangman's whip
To keep the wretch in order.'

"Remove the fear, and the wretch, following his natural instinct, may become disorderly; but I refuse to accept him as a sample of humanity. 'Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die' is by no means the ethical consequence of free thought. To many of you the name of George Jacob Holyoake is familiar, and you are probably aware that at no man in England has the term atheist been more frequently pelted. There are, moreover, really few who have more completely liberated themselves from theologic notions. Among working-class politicians Mr. Holyoake is a leader. Does he exhort his followers 'to eat and drink, for to-morrow we die?' Not so. In the August number of the *Nineteenth Century* you will find these words from his pen: 'The gospel of dirt is bad enough, but the gospel of mere material comfort is much worse.' He contemptuously calls the Comtist championship of the working man 'the championship of the trencher.' He would place 'the least informed artisan with it in the dignity and power of self-help 'higher than 'any prospect of a full plate without it.' Such is the doctrine taught by this 'atheistic' leader; and no Christian, I apprehend, need be ashamed of it. Not in the way assumed by our dogmatic teachers has the morality of human nature been propped up. The power which has moved it thus far has worked with stern tools upon a very rigid stuff. What it has done cannot be so readily undone; and it has endowed us with moral constitutions which take pleasure in the noble, the beautiful, and the true, just as surely as it has endowed us with sensient organisms which find aloes bitter and sugar sweet. That power did not work with delusions, nor will it stay its hand when such are removed. Facts rather than dogmas have been its ministers—hunger and thirst, heat and cold, pleasure and pain, sympathy, shame, pride, love, hate, terror, awe—such were the forces it wielded to evolve the human race. Even during the immeasurable ages of his development wove the triplex web of man's physical, intellectual, and moral nature, and such are the forces that will be effectual to the end. Some may retort that even on my own showing 'the power which makes for righteousness' has dealt in delusions; for it cannot be denied that the beliefs of religion, including the dogmas of theology and the freedom of the will, have had some effect in molding the moral world. Granted; but I do not think that this goes to the root of the matter. Are you quite sure that those beliefs and dogmas are primary and not derived—that they are not the products, instead of being the creators, of man's moral nature? I think it is in one of the 'Lake Dwelling Pamphlets' that Carlyle corrects a reasoner who deduced the nobility of man from a belief in heaven, by telling him that he puts the cart before the horse, the real truth being that the belief in heaven is derived from the nobility of man. The bird's instinct to weave its nest is referred to by Emerson as typical of the forces which built cathedrals, temples, and pyramids:

"'Knowest thou what wove you woodbird's nest
Of leaves and feathers from her breast,
Or how the fish outbuilt its shell,
Painting with morn each annual cell,
Or how the sea-mouse [1] makes here
While love and terror laid the tiles;
Earth proudly wears the Parthenon
As the best gem upon her zone;
And Morn on daily task brings her lids
To gaze upon the Pyramids:
O'er England's abbeys bends the sky
As on its friends with kindred eye;
For out of Thought's interior sphere
These wonders rose to upper air.
And Nature gladly gave them place,
Adopted them into her race,
And granted them an equal date
With Andes and with Ararat,'

"Surely many of the utterances which have been accepted as descriptions ought to be interpreted as aspirations; or as having their roots in aspiration, instead of objective knowledge. Does the song of the herald angels, 'Glory to God in the highest, and on Earth, peace, good will toward men,' express the exaltation and the yearning of a human soul, or does it describe an optical and acoustical fact—a visible host and an audible song? If the former, the exaltation and the yearning are man's imperishable possession—a ferment long confined to individuals, but which may by and by become the leaven of the race. If the latter, then belief in the entire transaction is wrecked by non-fulfillment. Look to the East at the present moment as a comment on the promise of peace on earth and good will toward men. That promise is a dream dissolved by the experience of 18 centuries. But though the mechanical theory of a vocal heavenly multitude proves untenable, the immortal song and the feelings it expresses are still ours, to be incorporated, let us hope, in purer and less shadowy forms in the poetry, philosophy, and practice of the future. Thus, following the lead of physical science, we are brought from the solution of continuity into the presence of problems which, as usually classified, lie entirely outside the domain of physics. To these problems thoughtful and penetrative minds are now applying those methods of research which in physical science have proved their truth by their fruits. There is on all hands a growing repugnance to invoke the supernatural in the explanation of phenomena of human life, and the thoughtful minds just referred to, finding no trace of evidence in favor of any other origin, are driven to seek in the interaction of social forces the genesis and development of man's moral nature. If they succeed in their search—and I think they are sure to succeed—social duty would be raised to a higher level of significance, and the deepening sense of social duty would, it is to be hoped, lessen, if not obliterate, the strife and heartburnings which now beset and disguise our social life. Toward this great end it behooves us one and all to work, and, devoutly wishing its consummation, I have the honor, ladies and gentlemen, to bid you a friendly farewell."

[1] Sea-mouse—Echinus.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M., and the third Monday's motion calendar will be called at 11 o'clock.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.
103—O'Day vs. The People, &c.
104—Borden vs. The People, &c.
119—Pinchback vs. The People, &c.
121—Mecabe vs. The Mayor, &c.
124—The People ex rel. Hubbard vs. Kelly, Justice, &c.
125—Stephens vs. Board of Education of Brooklyn, &c.
127—Hoffman vs. Conner, Sheriff, &c.
128—Smith, Survivor, vs. Schuling.
107—Ketcltas vs. Kereltas et al., Executors.
108—Ketcltas vs. Saunders, &c.
140—Gilbert et al., Ex'rs, vs. Marsh, Ex'r, &c.
141—Gilbert et al., Ex'rs, vs. Marsh, Ex'r, &c.
142—French, Receiver, &c., vs. Redman et al.
144—Toomey vs. The Mayor, &c.
145—Guidet vs. The Mayor, &c.
146—In the matter of the application, &c., of Shafer et al.
148—Long vs. The Mayor, &c.
149—Seery vs. The Mayor, &c.
150—The People ex rel. Hudson vs. Board of Fire Commissioners.
151—The People ex rel. Miller vs. The Police Commissioners.
152—Newell, Ex'r, vs. Nichols et al.
153—Kinney et al. versus Schmitt et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Donohue, J.

New Nos.
1258—The German-American Bk. vs. Audreyan
1—Lafourotte vs. Clark
391—Meyer vs. Levy et al.
1318—Ward vs. Carrington et al.
1329—Same vs. Same.
1302—Craske vs. Christian Union Pub. Co.
1342—Sequard vs. Corse.
755—The Mayor, &c. vs. Webb.
1428—McKegney vs. Dillon et al.
628—Brennan vs. Goodstein et al.
814—McGraw vs. Reid.
1811—Van Benschoten et al. vs. Wright et al.
328—Wyatt vs. Simonson.
932—Tilton & McF. S. Mfg. Co. vs. Austin et al.
438—Waterbury vs. The Mayor, &c.
488—Ward et al. vs. McNamara.
1216—Koehler vs. Adler, Administrator.
141—Palmer, Ex'r, vs. Phenix Mutual Life Ins. Co.
796—Merritt vs. Poppenhausen.
658—Oscanyan vs. Macomber.
1159—Koehler vs. Schwartz et al.
404—Brinkworth vs. Benedict, Jr.
1143—Ripley vs. D'Huyselter.
948—Smalley, Receiver, vs. The Mayor, &c.
1048—Scogsard vs. Conner, Sheriff.
1150—Libby vs. Strasburger.
1051—Keller, infant, vs. St. Luke's Hospital.
1179—Fuller et al. vs. Hunt et al.
1148—Crosby vs. Wolf.
1152—Lester vs. Mabbitt.
1156—Ditmars et al., Ex'rs, vs. Wright et al.
1164—Drake vs. Smith et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Old Nos.
247½—Klerated et al. vs. O. & A.R.R.Co.et al.
1898—U. S. Spring Bed Co. vs. Conner, Sheriff.
4860—Power vs. The Mayor, &c.
2402—Kornmann vs. Herman et al.
2150—Felton vs. Parke.
1694—Gally vs. Keys et al.
1932—Conner, Sheriff, vs. Thurber et al.
2086—Denike vs. The Mayor, &c.
2478—Brown vs. Torrey et al.
2102—Mills vs. Hildreth et al
1036—Schall et al. vs. Cosiller.
1346—Williamson vs. Rowe.

New Nos.
2442—Slater vs. Robins.
5100—Parker, Jr., vs. The Mayor, &c.
2354—Carrington et al. vs. Ward et al.
2580—Sanderson et al. vs. Ettinger.
3012—Malcom, Assignee, &c., vs. Riley.
2634—Bishops D. & E. Co. vs. Austin et al.
2384—Rosenberger versus Burchard.
2078—Reed et al. versus Roberts.
3216—Maidhoff versus The Mayor, &c.
2140—McAvoy vs. The Mayor, &c.
2041—Dezeuze vs. Trust.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos.
1177—Folsom, Assignee, vs. Riley.
884—Young et al. vs. State Line Steam-ship Co.
316—Dilleber vs. Home Life Ins. Co.
872—Rose vs. N. Y. Gaslight Co.
840—Egan vs. Tucker.
1114—Newlin vs. The Boston and A. R. R. Co.
1119—Ashley vs. Wesbervelt.
1123—Bock vs. Murphy.
1187—Lewis vs. Gould et al., Impleaded.
1194—Smith vs. Davis.
701—Laidlaw et al. vs. Dawes et al.
2192—Cornish, Ex'r, vs. Jax.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.
626—Isaacs vs. N. Y. Plaster Works.
693—Schiffman vs. Kuhn et al.
702—St. Nicholas Nat. B'k vs. Savery et al.
620—Berwick vs. Welch et al., Exrs.
304—Bauer vs. Goldman et al.
305—Cohen et al. vs. Goldman et al.
306—Barnett et al. versus Goldman et al.
307—Hirsch et al. vs. Goldman et al.
308—Spingrn et al. versus Goldman et al.
292—Eppelsheimor versus Douglas.
289—Lord vs. The Mayor, &c.
90—Ryan vs Larkin.
287—Parker vs. Conner, Sheriff, &c.
432—Ormes vs. Dauchy et al.
267—Reckmagel et al. vs. Dickerson et al.
554—Fagan vs. Decker.
584—Harries, by guardian, vs. Cobler.
35—Ruckman vs. Boyd et al.
37—Windhols vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
134—Kinsley et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Robinson, J.

Case on—Storey vs. The New-York Elevated Railroad Company. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by C. P. Daly, C. J.

Nos.
820—Bernstein, by gdn., vs. Jackson.
836—Denney vs. Grennan.
270—Cavanagh vs. Lang et al.
702—McGinley vs. U. S. Life Ins. Co.
627—Clark vs. Felton.
601—Nelson vs. N. Y., N. H. and H. R. R. Co.
846—McDonald vs. Irving National Bank.
688—Schenck vs. Barker.
1209—Mulcahy vs. N. Y. Floating Dry Dock.
406—Sink vs. Sink et al.
1180—Wilde vs. Smith.
870—Combination Car Spring Co. of N. Y. City vs. Voss et al.
1068—Same vs. Same.
307—Seary vs. Brewster.
475—Hughes vs. Darrin.
722—O'Donnell vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
789—Eisner vs. Morgan.
1285—Kiernan vs. Falch.
587—Gross vs. Trimble.
1336—Bauer vs. Rogers.
1390—Singer vs. The Mayor.
1157—Louden vs. Morgan.
1389—King vs. Second Ref. Presbyterian Cong.
927—Green vs. Klein.
761—Van Ekken vs. Stiegelman.
1400—Barney vs. Crossett.
1401—Fernchild vs. Sohl.
1408—Am. Press Ass'n vs. Johnson.
711—Huebner vs. Roosevelt.
1926—O'Neil vs. The Mayor, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos.
1935—Rosenthal et al. vs. Haas et al.
1310—McKenzie vs. Wilkinson.
1332—Curran vs. Fuller.
1339—Zimmerman versus Schappert et al.
1307—Remington et al. vs. Van Bokkelen.
642—Architectural Iron-Works vs. Paine, Ex'r
349—Pape vs. Proal.
650—Haug vs. Koch.
653—Labagh, Executrix, vs. Goldsmith.
492—Stephenson vs. Rosenthal, et al.
27—Alexander vs. Heynenga.
99—Townsend vs. Fitzpatrick.
1310—Combination Car Spring Co. vs. Voss et al.
2140—Benson, Adm'x., &c., vs. N. Y. C. and H. R. R.
1292—Dutton vs. James.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sinnott J.—Held in Room No. 15, old City Hall.

Nos.
1699—Hellg vs. Schock.
2010—Sullivan vs. Phillips et al.
8475—Kuchner versus McLaughlin.
1767—Waters vs. Hughes.
1683—Wagner et al. versus Bischoff et al.
1219—Mahn vs. Martin.
1594—Schaefer vs. Schaefer.
1545½—Brewster vs. Ilsby et al.
770—Kilas et al. vs. Blake Manufacturing Co.
1817—Kelly vs. Green.
1818—Banta vs. Pentz.
670—Kelly vs. Fuller.
1843—Reynolds vs. Zingsen.
1988—Cook vs. Blane.
1845—Wedenmeyer versus Mahland.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Sheridan, J.—Held at No. 27 Chambers-street.

Nos.
8402—Stiffler vs. Conner.
1960—Lewis vs. Lowenthal.
1572—Johnson vs. Carter et al.
1935—Jost vs. Conner.
1805—Kohl vs. Stengel et al.
1737—Ford vs. Keal et al.
250—Same vs. Same.
251—Same vs. Same.
1934—Strakosch vs. Harrison et al.
9421—Countwright vs. Grirsus.
1954—Cohen vs. Kuhn et al.
2019—Sands vs. Judson.
2017—Ford vs. Mc Evoy.
2018—Kahn vs. O'Donnell.
2020—Moneypenny versus Densmore.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Alker, J.—Held at No. 27 Chambers-street.

Nos.
3490½—Hillier vs. Conner.
3586—O'Halloran vs. Jansen.
2745½—Goldsier vs. Young.
1827—Fonnai vs. Frankel.
1944—Lanck vs. Kurtz.
2021—Traub vs. Pariser et al.
2022—Imp. and Traders' Nat. Bank vs. Flanrand et al.
2023—Same vs. Same.
2024—Lewis vs. Mahon.
2025—Smith vs. Ambrose.
2026—Bellows vs. Stewart.
2027—Fried vs. Moore.
2028—Sheridan vs. Shedler.
2030—Philp vs. Jones.
2031—Weinfeld vs. Conner.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Daniel Bough, robbery.
Thomas Wilson, felonious assault and battery.
Terrence Kelly, felonious assault and battery.
Robert Docket, grand larceny.
Edward Landers, burglary.
Bernard Lynch, grand larceny.
Teresa Donovan, grand larceny.
Levi Bounels, forgery.
John Brady, gambling.
John Kenny, gambling.
William Smith, gambling.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Francis McCormack, John Daniels, James Lynch, and James Dougherty, homicide.
Carl Lesser, false pretenses.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

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COFFEE MARKETS.

RIO JANEIRO, Oct. 12—Coffee—Rio, good firsts, 6,300@6,450 reis ₱ 10 kilos. Exchange on London, 24¾.

SANTOS, Oct. 12.—Coffee—Superior Santos, 6,900@6,500 reis ₱ 10 kilos.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 13.

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

100 Del. & Hud..... 42⅜
400 do..... 42⅝
100 do..... 42⅝
100 do..... 42½
100 do..... 42⅞
300 Quick. pf..... 35
1100 West. Union..... 83
500 do..... 83⅞
700 Mich. Cent.....b3. 69¼
400 do..... 69¼
200 do..... 69⅝
100 do..... 69⅝
700 do..... 69½
600 do..... 69⅝
200 do.....b3. 70
50 do..... 70⅛
100 Erie Rail..... 13⅞
100 do.....s.r. 13⅞
1600 do.....b3. 14
900 Lake Shore..... 72⅛
100 do.....s3. 72⅜
100 do.....s60. 72⅝
200 do.....b3. 72¼
700 do..... 72⅝
1100 do..... 72⅜
100 N. Y. & H.....107⅝
900 North-west..... 40⅝
100 do..... 40⅞
100 North-west. pf..... 66⅜
200 do.....b3. 66¾
400 do..... 66¾

100 Imp. and Traders' Nat. Bank..... 170
100 Am. Exch. Nat. Bank..... 110
100 Nat. State Bank of New-York vs. Boylan.
5—Central Cross-town R. R. Co. of N. Y. vs. 23d-Street R. R. Co. et al.
10—The West. Union Tel. Co. vs. Gould et al.
12—Mallinson vs. Ashley. Law and Fact.
45—Spies vs. Damm.
73—Platt, Trustee, &c., vs. Quigg et al.
97—Gerth vs. Weber.
55—Hodges et al. vs. Thompson.
94—Knemmoiberg versus Hamburg.
50—Damm vs. Spies.
80—Greats et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
68—Cogswell vs. The N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
15—Oakley vs. Hyett.
18—Central Cross-town R. R. Co. vs. 23d-Street R. R. Co. et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos.
270—Torrey vs. Grant Locomotive Works.
534—Patrons' Paint Co. vs. Noyes et al.
605—Robertson vs. Bennett.
389—Scott et al. vs. Conner, Sheriff.
454—Cornwall Adm'r., &c., vs. Mills, et al.
208—Holmes vs. Bleecker.
504—Durand vs. Cunningham.
641—Macfarlain vs. Wells.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Curtis, C. J.

Case on—No. 514—Ruppert vs. Davidson. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Sanford, J.

Nos.
626—Isaacs vs. N. Y. Plaster Works.
693—Schiffman vs. Kuhn et al.
702—St. Nicholas Nat. B'k vs. Savery et al.
620—Berwick vs. Welch et al., Exrs.
304—Bauer vs. Goldman et al.
305—Cohen et al. vs. Goldman et al.
306—Barnett et al. versus Goldman et al.
307—Hirsch et al. vs. Goldman et al.
308—Spingrn et al. versus Goldman et al.
292—Eppelsheimor versus Douglas.
289—Lord vs. The Mayor, &c.
90—Ryan vs Larkin.
287—Parker vs. Conner, Sheriff, &c.
432—Ormes vs. Dauchy et al.
267—Reckmagel et al. vs. Dickerson et al.
554—Fagan vs. Decker.
584—Harries, by guardian, vs. Cobler.
35—Ruckman vs. Boyd et al.
37—Windhols vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
134—Kinsley et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Robinson, J.

Case on—Storey vs. The New-York Elevated Railroad Company. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by C. P. Daly, C. J.

Nos.
820—Bernstein, by gdn., vs. Jackson.
836—Denney vs. Grennan.
270—Cavanagh vs. Lang et al.
702—McGinley vs. U. S. Life Ins. Co.
627—Clark vs. Felton.
601—Nelson vs. N. Y., N. H. and H. R. R. Co.
846—McDonald vs. Irving National Bank.
688—Schenck vs. Barker.
1209—Mulcahy vs. N. Y. Floating Dry Dock.
406—Sink vs. Sink et al.
1180—Wilde vs. Smith.
870—Combination Car Spring Co. of N. Y. City vs. Voss et al.
1068—Same vs. Same.
307—Seary vs. Brewster.
475—Hughes vs. Darrin.
722—O'Donnell vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
789—Eisner vs. Morgan.
1285—Kiernan vs. Falch.
587—Gross vs. Trimble.
1336—Bauer vs. Rogers.
1390—Singer vs. The Mayor.
1157—Louden vs. Morgan.
1389—King vs. Second Ref. Presbyterian Cong.
927—Green vs. Klein.
761—Van Ekken vs. Stiegelman.
1400—Barney vs. Crossett.
1401—Fernchild vs. Sohl.
1408—Am. Press Ass'n vs. Johnson.
711—Huebner vs. Roosevelt.
1926—O'Neil vs. The Mayor, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos.
1935—Rosenthal et al. vs. Haas et al.
1310—McKenzie vs. Wilkinson.
1332—Curran vs. Fuller.
1339—Zimmerman versus Schappert et al.
1307—Remington et al. vs. Van Bokkelen.
642—Architectural Iron-Works vs. Paine, Ex'r
349—Pape vs. Proal.
650—Haug vs. Koch.
653—Labagh, Executrix, vs. Goldsmith.
492—Stephenson vs. Rosenthal, et al.
27—Alexander vs. Heynenga.
99—Townsend vs. Fitzpatrick.
1310—Combination Car Spring Co. vs. Voss et al.
2140—Benson, Adm'x., &c., vs. N. Y. C. and H. R. R.
1292—Dutton vs. James.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sinnott J.—Held in Room No. 15, old City Hall.

Nos.
1699—Hellg vs. Schock.
2010—Sullivan vs. Phillips et al.
8475—Kuchner versus McLaughlin.
1767—Waters vs. Hughes.
1683—Wagner et al. versus Bischoff et al.
1219—Mahn vs. Martin.
1594—Schaefer vs. Schaefer.
1545½—Brewster vs. Ilsby et al.
770—Kilas et al. vs. Blake Manufacturing Co.
1817—Kelly vs. Green.
1818—Banta vs. Pentz.
670—Kelly vs. Fuller.
1843—Reynolds vs. Zingsen.
1988—Cook vs. Blane.
1845—Wedenmeyer versus Mahland.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Sheridan, J.—Held at No. 27 Chambers-street.

Nos.
8402—Stiffler vs. Conner.
1960—Lewis vs. Lowenthal.
1572—Johnson vs. Carter et al.
1935—Jost vs. Conner.
1805—Kohl vs. Stengel et al.
1737—Ford vs. Keal et al.
250—Same vs. Same.
251—Same vs. Same.
1934—Strakosch vs. Harrison et al.
9421—Countwright vs. Grirsus.
1954—Cohen vs. Kuhn et al.
2019—Sands vs. Judson.
2017—Ford vs. Mc Evoy.
2018—Kahn vs. O'Donnell.
2020—Moneypenny versus Densmore.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Alker, J.—Held at No. 27 Chambers-street.

Nos.
3490½—Hillier vs. Conner.
3586—O'Halloran vs. Jansen.
2745½—Goldsier vs. Young.
1827—Fonnai vs. Frankel.
1944—Lanck vs. Kurtz.
2021—Traub vs. Pariser et al.
2022—Imp. and Traders' Nat. Bank vs. Flanrand et al.
2023—Same vs. Same.
2024—Lewis vs. Mahon.
2025—Smith vs. Ambrose.
2026—Bellows vs. Stewart.
2027—Fried vs. Moore.
2028—Sheridan vs. Shedler.
2030—Philp vs. Jones.
2031—Weinfeld vs. Conner.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Daniel Bough, robbery.
Thomas Wilson, felonious assault and battery.
Terrence Kelly, felonious assault and battery.
Robert Docket, grand larceny.
Edward Landers, burglary.
Bernard Lynch, grand larceny.
Teresa Donovan, grand larceny.
Levi Bounels, forgery.
John Brady, gambling.
John Kenny, gambling.
William Smith, gambling.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Francis McCormack, John Daniels, James Lynch, and James Dougherty, homicide.
Carl Lesser, false pretenses.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

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COFFEE MARKETS.

RIO JANEIRO, Oct. 12—Coffee—Rio, good

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 15, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MARRIAGE—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. H. Beckett, Miss Ellie Germon.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—A SUMMERNIGHT'S DREAM—Miss E. Melville, Mr. W. Castle.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—STRUCK OIL—Miss Maggie Moore, Mr. J. C. Williamson.

PARK THEATRE—THE CRUSHED TRAGEDIAN—Mr. E. A. Sothern.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE JIBBENAINOSAY—Mr. F. B. Warde.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE—BURLESQUE, MINSTRELSY, &c.—Messrs. Cool White, Dave Reed.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—BURLESQUE AND NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, AND COMICALITIES.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH, MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and Evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—FAIR AND EXHIBITION OF PRODUCTS AND MECHANISM.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—GRAND ATHLETIC TOURNAMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates, for the Middle Atlantic States, to-day, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, southerly winds, and stationary pressure.

Mr. RANDALL seems about to show—we trust he will pardon the figure—his cloven hoof. The appointments to committees which it is believed in Washington that he will make are not consistent with his claims as an opponent of subsidies. To place a Tennessee Representative, Mr. ATKINS, at the head of the Committee on Appropriations is to relieve Mr. TOM SCOTT'S mind and to lighten his labors very greatly. To give the Committee on Commerce to Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, is not likely to reassure the country. It may be that Texas is the best field in the Union for the study of commercial affairs, and Mr. REAGAN may be the man best fitted to guide the House in regard to our sorely oppressed and confused business interests; but, if these be facts, the country is not aware of them, and will see in this appointment only another advantage gained by the great Subsidy Ring. Indirectly bearing on this line of suggestion, also, is the appointment of Mr. EDEN, of Illinois, to the Committee on War Claims, for it is probable that no man in the House could be found who would go further for the service of the South in its demands for war damages than he. On the whole, the campaign which we have pointed out as sure to be carried on for exploiting the public treasury opens with every favorable indication for the forces of TOM SCOTT.

There is nothing in the other allotment expected from Mr. RANDALL to relieve the unfortunate—we may say the disgraceful—character of those above alluded to. The selection of BANNING, of Ohio, to serve again at the head of the Committee on Military Affairs, is an insult to the Army and to the honest men of all parties. BANNING'S election was conspicuously and notoriously a disreputable affair. The schemes which were there carried out by the aid of imported professional repeaters and by the most scandalous devices of political corruption and chicane were matters perfectly well established, while his conduct in committee last year was marked by narrowness, ignorance, and incapacity. The probable assignments of New-York members are not such as to flatter the self-respect of this community. If Mr. FERNANDO WOOD obtains the Chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee, it will gratify his vanity and give him ample scope for his peculiar abilities, but he will hardly be claimed as a proper representative for the probity or the sense of honor of the mercantile metropolis of the Union, while the retention of Mr. COX on the Committee on Banking and Currency is a poor guaranty for stability or conscientious service in that important body. Mr. RANDALL'S course is a curious illustration either of the poverty of his party in good men, or of his good faith in making his selections, or of both.

Our correspondence from Scranton reflects the feeling of the people there that the authorities were needlessly anxious regarding a possible disturbance by the miners yesterday. This is not an unnatural state of mind for the average citizen, who, when he has been pretty badly scared, likes to show his *ex post facto* courage by making light of some one else's fears. But it is quite probable that the precautions of the authorities have tended to do away with the need of using force, and to bring the miners to the peaceable disposition which they now show. It is at present thought that the miners in all the principal mines will get to work this week, and this is what was also expected by the officers of the principal coal companies in this City at the close of last week. Should this result come about, it will be without any concession to the strikers, and will have an important effect upon the production of coal and its price for the remainder of the year. There still continue to be rumors of a combination, more or less firm, among the coal companies other than the Reading; but, contrary to the arrangement previously carried out, the purpose of the combination may be rather to keep prices down than to force them up, the supposed object being to "punish" the Reading Company for its tactics during the past season. But these rumors lack foundation, and only reflect the known feeling of soreness on the part of the companies which have been kept from work by the strikers, toward the Reading Company, which has taken the opportunity to push its coal into every nook and corner of the general market.

Some idea of the reckless partisanship of ADAMS, the Clerk of the House of Representatives, in making up the roll of the members of that body may be formed from the statements in our Washington correspondence this morning. Though the exact nature of his action in foisting two unelected men upon the House from Louisiana was perfectly well known to the Democratic leaders, ADAMS has just been renominated to his old post, and will be re-elected to-day. It is, therefore, in all probability, idle to hope that justice will be done in this matter by the majority. But no greater wrong, and no more foolish blunder could be committed by the Democrats than to hastily and arbitrarily accept ADAMS' action. The functions of the Clerk at the opening of a new House are ordinarily of the smallest possible consequence; but when the majority of either party is very small, they may be very delicate and very dangerous as well. In the present instance, the Democrats would, even if acting with strict justice to their opponents, still have a majority of seven, which, though liable to be broken up by special accidents, is sufficient for all reasonable purposes. They ought, therefore, to be extremely careful how they allow a precedent to be set which may enable a Clerk to throw the whole machinery of legislation out of gear and to bring endless confusion into the working of the Government. The satisfaction of a few more votes on their side would pay very poorly for the peril thus invited for the most important branch of the Government.

Commissioner ERHARDT'S letter to Mr. JOHN KELLY is refreshing reading. It lays down in clear and forcible language certain facts and conclusions of which the Tammany Boss cannot deny the pertinency, though he may pay little heed to them. The essence of all the virtue there is in our Police Department is its independence of politics, and no heavier blow could be struck at its efficiency than to bring it under the hands of the wretched Tammany leaders. This is precisely what KELLY wishes to do, and what Mr. ERHARDT very justly and strongly protests against. The protest will be sustained by every citizen, of either party, who cares in the least to sustain the character of our Police.

THE OUTLOOK AT WASHINGTON.

The President, it is said, intends to confine his Message to the requirements of the public service which render the special session of Congress necessary. He cannot with propriety do otherwise. And as the irritating considerations which stood in the way of the appropriations, last session, have been removed, there would be some reason, in ordinary circumstances, for expecting a rapid transaction of the necessary business. But the condition of things is in many respects peculiar. Partisanship can hardly be said to slumber; it is for the moment held in check, merely, by influences which an accident may disturb. The latent causes of excitement and strife are too numerous to be restrained, and we anticipate an early beginning of controversies which will prolong the session until December, and will contribute in advance to the significance and intensity of struggles that will not end without some change in the relations of the President toward individual politicians and of parties toward the Administration.

The re-election of Mr. RANDALL to the Speakership is ascribed by a Democratic journal to the prevalence of the conviction among the representatives of its party that exigencies will arise in the House which will call for more than usual dexterity and firmness on the part of the presiding officer. The remark may have reference to the desire of extreme partisans to raise the question of the President's title to his office, as evidenced by the speeches of Messrs. SAYLER, RICE, and BLACKBURN, in Washington, the other night. The hopelessness of any attempt to give practical effect to the hostility may confine its expression to an offensive declaration of opinion, and even in this modified form its success would not be probable. Whatever be the temper of the Southern members a few months hence, it seems certain that meanwhile they will aid the Republicans in voting down a proposition whose only tendency will be to embitter partisan contests and obstruct business. At the same time, we may as well admit that Northern and Western members will have difficulty in suppressing altogether the declaration adverse to Mr. HAYES' title which with more or less emphasis has been incorporated in nearly every Democratic platform. Some ill feeling may also be looked for in connection with cases of contested seats. The Republicans are unable to arrest or correct the unjustifiable action of Mr. ADAMS, the Clerk, but they cannot permit it to pass unchallenged, and they cannot challenge it without making some bad blood. These, however, are minor contingencies in comparison with the grave questions of principle and policy which will assuredly be thrust upon the House, and will in some degree test the purposes and strength of the Administration.

Mr. RANDALL'S arrangement of the committees will dispose of some of the doubts entertained respecting his own position in the matter of the Texas-Pacific and Southern subsidies generally. If injustice has been done him in the rumors which connect him with Southern schemers, we shall very soon know it. If he has played fast and loose with the subject with the view of overcoming Northern scruples, the fact cannot be much longer concealed. The composition of certain committees will render further prevarication difficult. It is understood that Col. SCOTT and his Northern associates, whose fortunes largely depend upon the issue of the appeal to Congress, have matured plans for a final effort. Nothing will be left undone that seems to strengthen the chances of success. The support of a solid South is an element in its favor which opponents of the measure cannot afford to underestimate. With all its faults, the South has a habit of being in earnest, and it has rarely been more in earnest than in the demand for gifts, and for loans that would be equivalent to gifts, as means of promoting its material prosperity. The demands grow apace, and are now so broad that compliance with them would overtax the resources and endanger the credit of the country. Subsidies for railroads, levees, and steamships; the refunding of the cotton tax; the payment of enormous claims—are the prominent features of a programme to which the great body of the South is committed, and which in one way or another will affect nearly all the proceedings of the House in both the regular and the extra session. We shall probably have to wait until December for a formal presentation of the President's ideas upon this class of subjects. He must face them then, if not sooner. We can only hope that no desire to push the policy of conciliation, beyond the present stage, no plan for winning Southern votes, no delusive expectation of building up an Administration party in the Southern States, will induce him to sanction projects so dangerous, and so destructive to the springs of returning prosperity. The notion of Southern forbearance is not a pleasant one to those who remember how near akin it is to arrogance; and the policy that would buy and retain it at the cost of the National Treasury should be spurned as a blunder and a crime.

The financial question will be quickly brought up, not in the sense that would render more perfect the methods leading to resumption, but with the view of pandering to the ignorance and knavery that have proved themselves strong out of doors. There may be no immediate peril in a proposition to undo what has been done and to postpone indefinitely the event fixed for 1879, since neither the Senate nor the President would be likely to concur in the action of the House. But any such proposition, and the discussion arising out of it, will be unfortunate. It will revive a feeling of uncertainty. It will shake the faith of the timid in the finality of any declaration or act this side of resumption. And it will encourage the Greenback movement, so called, already much too strong in some of the States. More positive harm may proceed from the agitation of the silver question because of the equivocal attitude of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury. Thank goodness, the Ohio election is no longer ahead, to tempt and to deceive, and, warned by the manner in which the silver question has been made tributary to the doctrine of repudiation, the Executive may take more decided ground against remonetization than has yet been apparent in anything he or Mr. SHERMAN has said. But for the silver scheme, there would be little cause for apprehension in the probable proceedings of the House in regard to finance; and the silver schemers would be deprived of much of their capacity for mischief if the influence of the Administration were known to be against them. We dare not hope for the enactment of a judicious funding measure, which would do more than aught else to insure resumption; but we are unwilling to abandon reliance upon the Administration as a force opposed to the demagogues of the silver school, and to all modes of impairing the guarantees with which the public credit should be surrounded.

THE SOUTH AND RESUMPTION.

The probable course of the South in respect to resumption is at present a most interesting question. As bearing upon this inquiry, a brief review of the currency struggle of 1874–5 will be pertinent.

In the Senate, March 25, 1874, a motion to make the legal tender maximum $356,000,000 was defeated by 18 to 40, the South furnishing 5 out of the 18 votes and 19 of the 40; on the same day, the converse motion to make the maximum $400,000,000 was sustained by 31 to 26, the South furnishing 16 of the 31 and 8 of the 26; April 2, the Senate passed its inflation bill of that tenor by 29 to 24, the South furnishing 15 of the 29 votes and 6 of the 24; April 27, the vote upon passing this bill over the veto of President Grant, was 34 to 30, the South furnishing 18 of the 34 and 6 of the 30; June 12, the Senate passed the Maynard-Morton compromise inflation bill (rejected by the House,) extending the legal-tender maximum to $382,000,000, the vote being 32 to 23, the South furnishing 15 of the 32 and 7 of the 23. This ended—omitting divisions on minor occasions—the unsuccessful measures. The Dawes compromise bill of June 20, restricting the legal-tenders to $382,000,000 and providing for bank-note expansion, passed by 43 to 19, the South furnishing 21 of the 43 and 4 of the 19. On the 22d of December, the Resumption act was passed by 32 to 14, the South furnishing 6 of the 32 votes and 9 of the 14. Turning to the record of the House, we find that on Jan. 19. 1874, Mr. WILSON'S preamble and resolutions, ascribing business troubles to insufficiency of currency, and directing the preparation of an inflation bill without specifying any amount, received 135 to 98 votes, the South furnishing 54 of the 135 and 19 of the 98; March 23 the House bill fixing the legal tenders at $400,000,000 passed by 166 to 77, the South furnishing 57 of the 166 and 12 of the 77; April 14 the Senate inflation bill, which was vetoed, passed by 140 to 102, the South furnishing 62 of the 140 and 20 of the 102; June 13 the Senate inflation bill of the previous day was rejected by 108 to 146, the South furnishing 61 of the 108 votes and 33 of the 146; June 20 the Dawes compromise bill passed by 221 to 40, the South furnishing 88 of the 221 and 5 of the 40; Jan. 7, 1875, the Resumption Act passed by 136 to 98, the South furnishing 26 of the 136 and 52 of the 98.

The record of the South in Congress is thus unbroken for inflation, but since the last of these votes another Congress has been chosen and has passed its term without action, and still another has begun that is likely to be more decidedly inflationist. The political complexion of Congress has decidedly changed, and—what is of much more importance in this connection—the changes in the financial condition of the country, and in the South particularly, have been so great as to make the course of currency legislation three years ago no pattern which that of the present must follow. The East has been the quarter of hard-money sentiment because the influence of its financial centres is conservative, because its standard of intelligence is high, its development is comparatively completed, and it is a creditor section; the South has been for inflation because of its dense ignorance and its depths of poverty; the West has been for inflation because of its incomplete condition, its lack of the conservative financial habits of the East, and its relation to the East as a debtor. Yet the inflation heresy was never so rampant and aggressive in the South as in Pennsylvania and the central States of the West, and the silver crusade has not as yet shown very decided strength there. There are also reasons for believing that the South has made at least as much progress as the inflation West toward a healthier financial sentiment.

Some of the reasons which should lead the South to favor resumption are stated tersely and with excellent common sense by the Charleston *News*, which opposed the Resumption act on account of its inevitable contraction, but thinks that the bottom has now been touched, and therefore is moved to "condemn most earnestly any step backward that will undo what has been accomplished, and cause the present suffering in business circles to go for absolutely nothing." After pronouncing the silver inflation as ruinous as an inflation by greenbacks, the *News* proceeds to state an argument in favor of the Resumption act which is worthy of being circulated over the whole country. It is emphatically true, as the *News* avers, that the South has paid the price of financial and political errors; having sunk to the bottom, it has nothing to fear from the "contraction" which is so great a bugbear elsewhere; its prices are down; it has no bubbles to be broken, no sick investments to be nursed up, and no burdens to be unloaded by help of renewed inflation. Moreover, prostrate as its finances are, it is unlike the West in being comparatively free from private debt; the pet cry of the inflationists, whether greenback or silver in their stripe, about the abominable hardship of paying the bloated bondholder and other creditors in a more valuable currency than that in which the debt was contracted, has, therefore, less influence than at the West. Furthermore, the South is favored with good crops; its great crop is a prime staple as well in foreign markets, where gold is the standard, as in the domestic ones; and all its ambitious dreams of direct foreign trade, whatever be said of them, should at least serve to connect the thoughts of the people with gold markets.

The consideration, however, which should have most weight is that the poverty and needs of the South and her incomplete condition are precisely what resumption alone is calculated to remedy. Restoring the old inflation of prices and activity of exchange thereby is simply unattainable; trying for it is as hopeless as trying to bring back yesterday; return to specie is inevitable, and therefore the only cure, North or South, for the present fixed determination of capital not to enter into new enterprises is to remove the particular uncertainty which makes such enterprises specially hazardous. The only way of doing this is by making resumption a certainty, so that nobody can have further doubt about it and the subject is taken out of the contingencies of the future. Hence the true interests of the South lie in earnestly moving for resumption, and Southern Congressmen will commit a very serious error, however well-meant, if they allow themselves, even for the sake of securing votes for any sort of subsidy schemes, to be led away by inflationists into any steps, whether by juggling with silver remonetization or otherwise, which may result in failure to hold the country to the course toward resumption to which it is committed.

A LESSON FROM THE NEZ PERCES.

Now that the Nez Percé war has ended in victory, thanks to the energy and courage of our much-enduring Army, it is worth while, before it passes out of mind, to ask why it was fought. We freely express the opinion that the Nez Percé war was, on the part of our Government, an unpardonable and frightful blunder—a crime, whose victims are alike the hundreds of our gallant officers and men who fell a prey to Nez Percé bullets and the peaceful bands who were goaded by injustice and wrong to the war-path. It is greatly to be regretted that the immediate responsibility for its occurrence is so obscurely distributed that it is difficult to bring anybody to account for it at the bar of public opinion.

The Nez Percé comes into history as the white man's friend. The famous exploring party sent out by President JEFFERSON said of this tribe: "The Pierced-Nose nation are among the most amiable men we have seen—stout, well-formed, well-looking, active, their character placid and gentle, rarely moved into passion, yet not often enlivened by gayety." From their first warm welcome of our explorers in 1805, up to the present war, no full-blooded Nez Percé is known to have murdered a white man—an extraordinary fact which is on record in the Government archives at Washington. With the Nez Percés we have always been at peace; and when we have had wars with other neighboring tribes, the Nez Percés have invariably been the allies of our Army. While other tribes have been roving and hard to control, a large part of the Nez Percés have taken to grazing and farming. Most of them live in houses like white men, and build fences around their lands. The brother of Chief LAWYER is a Presbyterian minister in Oregon. These harmless and peaceful neighbors, these faithful allies in every war, were the nation that we drove to desperation and deeds of blood.

When white men first found them, the Nez Percés had bands, but no general chief—a system often, if not always, found among Indians west of the Rocky Mountains. Thirty-five years ago the United States Indian Agent for that region undertook to remedy this, which in his wisdom he conceived to be a defect, by giving them a grand chief named ELLIS, whose main recommendation was that he had learned English at a mission-school and so could talk to the agent. Less peaceful Indians than the Nez Percés might have gone to war rather than agree to the agent's labor-saving contrivance. The Nez Percés protested, but waited patiently for ELLIS' death, when, however, they were pressed to choose a new general chief. The rivalry lay between JOSEPH, a scion of the most illustrious Nez Percés, the father of the present JOSEPH, and an Indian named LAWYER. As LAWYER, like ELLIS, knew English, he received the powerful support of the Government agents, who gave him an enormous advantage by conducting all their business with the Nez Percés through him. JOSEPH'S father at length withdrew in disgust from the councils of his tribe, still claiming the headship, if there were to be any.

The dwelling-place of the Nez Percés, as far back as their tradition goes, has been the Wallowa Valley, prized by them for its roots and its fishing, and now for its grazing. The whites at length began to increase in numbers, and, of course, took measures to dispossess the Indians of the valley. For this purpose they framed the successive treaties of 1855, 1863, and 1868, providing the Nez Percé Reservation and annuities instead of their lands. Old Chief JOSEPH, however, refused to go upon the reservation, and remained, with his band and the other non-treaty Nez Percés, so called, in the Wallowa Valley, rightly claiming that the rest of the tribe had no right to give it up to the United States and white settlers as against the non-treaty Indians, because it was held in common. It should be said here that the present Chief JOSEPH insists that his father never signed any of these treaties; that this was his father's instruction to him, and that the fact that their band remained away from the reservation shows it. But the Government is said to be able to show that JOSEPH reluctantly signed the treaty of 1855. Admitting this latter statement to be correct, as we have no doubt that it is, yet the treaty which definitely undertook to give up the Wallowa Valley was that of 1863, and this most unquestionably old JOSEPH did not sign, as he also did not sign the treaty of 1868. He died in 1871.

The claim of JOSEPH to his ancestral homestead was, therefore, good, *primâ facie*—so good, at any rate, that there was no case for driving him out with the bayonet. Even the treaty Indians could almost have claimed to have the Wallowa Valley restored to them, for it is proved beyond any doubt that the Government never carried out its stipulations for land partition, which formed an essential part of the treaties. The Government, however, holds with reason that the continued acceptance of the benefits of the treaties partly meets that objection as regards them; and for the non-treaty bands, off the reservation, another means has been found—coercion, violence, and a bloody war.

Now, these are not fancy sketches or rumors; they are officially-ascertained facts, well known to the Government, and they are to be found in two admirably clear reports, drawn up and presented to the Government more than a year ago, by no less an authority than Col. H. CLAY WOOD, a staff officer of Gen. HOWARD himself. They are the result of most careful investigations, and one of Col. WOOD'S conclusions in a later report was that the present JOSEPH and his band have in law an undivided and individual interest in *all* lands ceded to the United States by the treaty of 1863, though he only claimed the Wallowa Valley, or rather the tract of land set apart by President GRANT'S order of 1873.

A brief reference to this last order must close the story. Settlers having begun to encroach on the non-treaty Indian lands, in June, 1873, President GRANT ordered that these possessions should be "withheld from entry and settlement as public lands, and that the same be set apart as a reservation for the roaming Nez Percé Indians, as recommended by the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs." The decision took the form of an order, because no treaties are allowed since the act of 1871. JOSEPH continued, therefore, with his band to peacefully occupy his ancestral home in the Wallowa Valley under an order which warned off others from interfering with his rights. Two years ago President GRANT issued another order summarily revoking the former, and saying that "the said described tract of country is hereby restored to the public domain." The settlers at once encroached; the Government ordered the non-treaty Nez Percés to go upon the reservation; to their pleadings against the injustice, the menacing reply was the gathering of troops which the Indian Department called for, in order, if necessary, to put them on by force. Just before the time set for executing this scheme, JOSEPH, who had held back for months, and to the last moment, from a resort to which the peaceful Nez Percés were repugnant, at length, counseling with his brother non-treaty chiefs, and seeing soldiers assembled to drive him from his home, desperately plunged into war—a war which, on our part, was in its origin and motive nothing short of a gigantic blunder and a crime.

THE FIGHT AT FORT YUMA.

By and by people will be asking what has become of the Army. It is not long since that one hundred men in the South would create such an intolerable din that nothing else could be heard in Washington. The vivid imagination of the Southerner peopled the woods with soldiers, and feared each bush an officer. Now there is a general outcry for more troops. Fort Yuma, Cal., is the latest to suffer from a depletion of its garrison. When the Apaches went on the war-path, and HOWARD began that long stern chase which has just ended in JOSEPH'S capture in Montana, Fort Yuma was left desolate. Fort Yuma, on the west bank of the Colorado, at the extreme south-eastern corner of California, is naturally a desolate place. It is the hottest military post on the continent, and is renowned in Army annals as the fort to which the spirit of a deceased and very wicked soldier sent back for his overcoat. But Fort Yuma has lately become a point of special interest to railroad men. It is at a crossing of the Colorado, which has been selected for a bridge by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. This corporation is the Central Pacific Railroad Company under another name. The managers are pushing their line into Arizona and hence eastward as fast as possible, in order to head off the Texas Pacific people, who are delayed by the unaccountable failure of Congress to guarantee Mr. THOMAS SCOTT'S bonds in order that he may borrow cash thereupon. The situation at Fort Yuma is complicated by the anxiety of the Texas Pacific folks.

Having built up to the line of the military reservation at Fort Yuma, the Southern Pacific managers applied to the Secretary of War for permission to put their rails on the sacred soil of the reserve. This request was granted, with the proviso that the company should consider the permission subject to the ratification of Congress, and if Congress refused to ratify it the rails must be removed and the line abandoned. The builders went on with their work, and were well up to their bridge across the Colorado, when another order came suspending the previously granted permission; as well as any license to cross which might be claimed by the Texas Pacific people. This order was immediately charged by the Southern Pacific managers to the account of the Texas Pacific people. But everybody knows that Mr. THOMAS SCOTT would not take any such unfair advantage of a rival who was building a road while he was waiting to have his railroad bonds guaranteed by Congress. Next, the railway builders, under pretext of saving their property, managed to push their work along until only the rails were needed to carry the line across the river and into Arizona. At this stage of the proceedings the Army stationed at Fort Yuma was ordered to prevent any more labor being done. The Army at that point consisted of a Major, one Sergeant, and one enlisted man. This force was reduced somewhat by the fact that the enlisted man was lying in the guard-house under arrest for conduct unbecoming a gentleman and a soldier. The detachment of Sergeant was ordered on duty during the day, and, with fixed bayonet, confronted the construction party, except at noon, when his frugal repast was brought to him by the Major's menial, and he was allowed to break ranks, sit down on a stick of timber, and take his ration. As this solitary sentinel could not be relieved at night by a regular detail, the detachment was ordered into the fort. And while the Army slept, the enemy laid rails. The work was well under way during the night of Sept. 29, when one of the track-layers carelessly dropped a rail. "It rang out on the startled air," says a local account. Moreover, it woke up the Army, and the Major instantly ordered out his detachment of Sergeant, as before. The weary soldiery, fixing bayonet, commanded the construction-men to stop. This they did for a space; but the night was dark, the Army demoralized by want of sleep, and the railroad men were in a hurry to get into Arizona. A construction car came rolling on, threatening to drive the Army into the Territory. In vain the detachment commanded the laborers, in the name of the sovereign Republic of the United States, to stop; the car came on, and, rather than be run over, the force turned and fled. The Army of the United States was put to rout by a platform car loaded with iron rails. The track was laid across the bridge, and the construction train was in Arizona before sunrise.

It does not mollify our wounded feelings in the least to learn that when the commandant at Fort Yuma learned that the working party had defied his authority and had put the military detachment to flight, he went out and ordered the Superintendent to consider himself under arrest. The Superintendent very cheerfully considered himself under arrest, and went on with his track-laying just as though he had not just won a victory over the entire garrison at Fort Yuma. Why the imprisoned soldier was not brought out to assist is not clear, though it is suggested in one account that the Major was afraid that he would run away. But it is obvious that a garrison of which one-half is in the guard-house and the other half too sleepy to stand sentry all night cannot reflect credit on the Army of the United States. Gen. MCCLELLAN, who is in favor of creating more Colonels and Majors, should consider this case, where there was obviously much more Major and much less enlisted man than the exigency required. The Sergeant might have commanded the imprisoned private, even though he could not command a construction train. That the Major really commanded nobody, the sequel shows.

REPUDIATION IN THE WEST.

The St. Joseph (Mo.) *Herald* of the 12th inst. says: "Compromise or repudiation—these are the words which Nebraska City sends forth to her creditors. Her bonds outstanding amount to the sum of $400,000. She can't pay the interest, and don't expect to be able to pay the principal. She shows that the assessed valuation of property in the municipality is only $1,000,000. To make this amount of property carry the burden of municipal indebtedness any further is impossible. Therefore, the Mayor and City Council have met, and after solemn meditation have adopted resolutions which declare in substance, that 'because of a series of depressing misfortunes which have come upon it—namely, the diversion of trade and business to other points through railroad influences, the terrible visitation of grasshoppers, which for several years almost entirely destroyed the products of the country tributary to the city, and the general depression of the hard times, which, because of the other calamities, has fallen with increased severity upon the city, thus reducing at a fearful rate the value of property, paralyzing all business interests and rendering the collection of taxes practically an impossibility especially when controlled by the enormous debt; therefore, it is resolved that after a careful examination into the true condition of affairs, and actuated by the highest purpose to do the best toward those holding the obligations of the city, we are satisfied that the extreme limit of our ability to pay will not exceed 50 cents on the dollar of our indebtedness.' This 50 cents on the dollar it is proposed to pay by issuing funding bonds of the city bearing 7 per cent. interest per annum, payable semi-annually, both principal and interest, in New-York, to run 20 years from date, redeemable after 10 years at the option of the city. The proposition has been sent to the bondholders in New-York, and we have no doubt they will accept it. If they refuse, they are likely to get little or nothing. Nearly every city in the entire West is hopelessly in debt. All are moving for a compromise. If they fail in that, the next thing will be flat repudiation. Much as we regret it, this is the feeling of a majority of the people. The majority rules, and the sentiment is 'compromise or repudiate.' We wish it were otherwise; but it is not, and creditors may as well know the truth at once."

BARON GRANT'S DEBT TO QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, Canada, Oct. 14.—At a meeting of the City Council last night the report of the Finance Committee was presented, showing that the balance due to the city by Baron Grant, exclusive of interest, is $153,101. The following securities are held for the same: Tasmania Railway bonds, £100,000; Lewis and Kennebec Railway bonds, $30,000; City of Cadiz Water-works bonds, $10,000, and a mortgage ranking third on the real estate of Baron Grant. Instructions have been given to Messrs. Lyn and Holman, solicitors, of London, to take legal proceedings for payment, and should the debt not be collected the counsel will consider the advisability of realizing on the securities.

THE CONFLICT IN THE EAST.

THE RUSSIAN HOSPITAL SYSTEM.

SUFFERINGS OF SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS—INCOMPETENT AND INEXPERIENCED SURGEONS—EXTRACTS FROM THE NOTE-BOOK OF A FOREIGN MEDICAL OFFICER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SIMNITZA, Saturday, Sept. 22, 1877.

Although I have at last succeeded in obtaining permission to circulate freely within the Russian lines and follow the operations of the Russian Army, there are still a thousand and one formalities to go through before I can actually get into the field. But the revision of passports is the least cause of my delay, the chief difficulty being the discovery of the exact position of the Imperial Head-quarters, whither I must bend my steps. It was at Poredin a few days ago. Some people even think that it may be there now; but no one knows exactly, as there is a report that his Majesty and the Commander-in-Chief have removed to Gorny-Studen, in order to be near the Czarowitch when the expected battle near Biela takes place. This is now so imminent that every moment is of importance to me, and yet to go out of my way on a false scent would be an even more serious inconvenience, as Poredin and Gorny-Studen are at the opposite extremities of the base of a triangle whose apex is at Sistova. Half a dozen hours' drive will take me to either place. It will need nearly two days if I make a wrong start. This difficulty of obtaining information of the exact whereabouts of anybody or anything is one of the peculiar features of the Russian system of making war; but whether the ignorance be intentional or assumed no one has yet been able to find out, although there is not a journalist who has not suffered from the annoyance, and all agree with me in their experience, that out of 20 soldiers, not 10 will know the name of their Colonel or the number of their regiment, while by no means unfrequently they are equally in the dark respecting the officer who commands their company. In such circumstances, one's own observation is the only safe guide to follow, for if you get off the track there is no one to set you right again. Gen. Skobeleff and an enterprising reporter who was with him ten days ago lost their way outside the lines of his own division, whose bivouac fires he did not recognize, but mistook for those of the Osmanli, and in his anxiety to escape capture was nearly gobbled up by the Turkish outposts, toward which he drove under the supposition that he was escaping in an opposite direction to the enemy's pickets. With this warning before me I think it advisable to lose a few hours here, so as to be at the next dramatic performance, whose description I hope to send some time next week. Meanwhile, being in the centre of the great intermediate station for the wounded, I have profited by the opportunity to inspect the hospitals on which so much money has been expended without obtaining results commensurate with the anxious care displayed to alleviate the sufferings of the poor fellows now coming back by hundreds from the battle-field every day.

Turnu-Magurelli is one vast hospital, but unfortunately the low ground bordered by marshes and stagnant pools gives it an atmosphere far from conducive to the general health of the patient. Add to this climacteric condition incidental to its position, the effluvia arising from mountains of filth of all kinds which choke up the narrow, unpaved streets, and one is forced to arrive at the conclusion that the recovery from gunshot wounds will be greatly retarded by the fevers always prevalent along the banks of the Danube during the Autumn, and by the hospital gangrene, whose symptoms are already beginning to manifest themselves. Still, the ladies of the different amateur establishments are working nobly in the good cause, and deserve the thanks of their countrymen. Of the Government hospitals I will say nothing, except that they are wretched in the extreme, not from willful negligence, for, from the Inspector-General to the commonest nurse, every one is animated with a sincere desire to do the best he can; but from sheer incompetency and inexperience, and too often from an absolute ignorance of the rudiments of practical military surgery. But it is not so with the volunteer ambulances; with them there is but one fault to be found. There is not enough of them; otherwise they are admirable. Just before entering the town the traveler passes before the buildings of the Red Cross of Roumania, directed by one of the most eminent physicians of the capital, Dr. Severeanu. On the central public square stands the Hospital of Independence, presided over by the indefatigable Mme. Marie Rosetti. Further on, in the town gardens, are the tents of the ladies of Jassy, superintended by Princesses Nathalie, Sontzo, and Ghika. A hundred yards away the Government military hospital, and then, though last, certainly not least, the admirable ambulance of the Jews of Moldavia. Just as it was with us in the United States, people had a very incomplete idea of the necessities imposed by a great war and supposed that when they had cut a few hundred yards of linen into bandages and had scraped several tons of lint, their share of duty was over. Luckily, a few of the ladies of Bucharest were of practical minds, and instead of going away into the country, or to some fashionable foreign watering place, have hastened down as near as they can get to the theatre of hostilities. Prominent among these are Mme. Rosetti, assisted by Mmes. Cernat and Campineano, the wives of the Ministers of War and Justice, who have secured the professional services of the two leading medical men of the capital, Sergio and Calenaers, seconded by half a dozen young gentlemen who have just completed their studies in Paris. The Independence Hospital is in a large, and, for this country, well-ventilated building, where Mme. Rosetti's English notions have obtained a better supply of fresh air than is generally permitted to circulate in similar establishments on the Continent; but it can only accommodate 50 patients at a time, so that a very small proportion of the wounded can hope to be treated by its nurses, who superintend personally every operation and take turns in the night-watching of serious cases. About as many more beds each are furnished by the Jewish ambulance, and by that of the ladies of Jassy, with several clever surgeons in attendance, all of whom are unremitting in their tender solicitude for the comfort of their patients, whom they treat as if they were their own children. Nothing indeed could be more practical than the administration of these three establishments, and apparently nothing can be more skillfully performed than the operations—too skillfully, indeed, it is to be feared sometimes, to judge from the willingness with which they resort to amputation. Just as I came in, the surgeons were about to take off the foot—threatened with gangrene—of a fine-looking young Moldavian, who had been in the fight for the standard on the 12th of September. "You can do what you please," he said to Dr. Ruso, "so that I don't suffer long;" and so they gave him chloroform. But the dose was insufficient, and he came to himself while they were tying up the arteries. Princess Ghika held his hands, and she declares that he never flinched, and only remarked that he hoped those cursed Turks suffered as much as he did, and that he thought they had, because he knew his comrades had fought hard. He had been left for three hours in the redoubt after he was hit, and had had no medical attendance for five days afterward, or he would not be a cripple now, and for this he must thank the wretches in uniform at head-quarters. It is a particularly hard case this, for poor Prepelita is only 25 years of age, and the sole support of a widowed mother. The wonderful fortitude with which the Roumanian soldiers bear physical pain is a feature of the national character, as is their stoicism in the face of danger. In all the minor operations they almost always refuse the administration of anæsthetics. To sum up the matter, all who live to reach Turnu-Magurelli are sure of kindly treatment; unfortunately the number of beds is very limited, and the sufferings of the poor fellows on the road are horrible beyond description. I have not yet been in one of the field hospitals, but the following will paint the situation there. The words are copied from the note-book of a foreign medical officer who has visited them officially:

"There is an insufficiency of surgeons, who are generally incompetent from want of experience, and utterly deficient in executive ability, in the Roumanian field hospitals. Every one is either ignorant of the first principles of field hygiene, or culpably negligent in not enforcing proper police regulations.

Dirt, disorder, and confusion everywhere; order nowhere. There is material enough, if properly administered, for the immediate wants of 250 to 300 wounded, but from first to last I have met with but two men who knew or did their duty. No one can form an idea of the sufferings of the wounded, for whom there is no other conveyance from the field to the rear than bullock carts without springs, and the stretchers are reeking with filth. Excuses may be made for much of this, from the fact that the Roumanians have had no experience in warfare, are deficient in means, and have been forced into a fight for which they are to-day unprepared. The parties charged with the execution meet the exigencies of the moment with doubt and indecision, where the safety of the soldier demands promptness and decision. Common humanity demands that some immediate assistance be rendered to the Roumanian wounded, or the poor fellows may well pray to be killed outright rather than suffer the tortures to which they are compelled to submit. Nor is there much improvement in the Russian field hospitals, except as regards the number of surgeons, some of whom are of undoubted talent and experience. This last circumstance, indeed, renders them only the more reprehensible for their laxity in enforcing proper police regulations in and around their hospitals. The wounded are huddled together, without order, in tents strewn with stinking straw, where they are left upon the filthy litters on which they have been carried from the field. Nor is there any excuse for roughness where gentleness is needed; for the failure to provide necessary nourishment; for allowing the poor fellows to lie groaning in agony through the night, when a properly applied hypodermic injection of morphine would give them hours of rest. On my way from Plevna I passed over 600 wagons loaded with wounded of all ranks. They had been on the road for two days, without proper provision of food or medical attendance, under a burning sun by day and a cold heavy dew by night. Guarded by a few gentle Cossacks, without nurses, without a commissariat, without a kind word of cheer. No—

"'Rattle his bones over the stones,
He is only a soldier whom nobody owns!'

"He is wounded and no longer useful, and the sooner he dies the less trouble will be given."

According to Dr. Thompson, the hospital at Gorny-Studen is an exception to the rule. It is well situated and admirably managed, being furnished not only with necessaries, but with absolute comforts. The surgeons are clever and attentive, but it can at the most accommodate 2,000 patients, and this is deplorably inadequate, when the fighting of a single week has given over 10,000 wounded. It will not do to talk of want of means. If there is no money for the medical department, let the Emperor use that now spent on champagne, which is forwarded by two or three car-loads at a time. Let him put a stop to the luxurious living, the rioting and drunkenness of the high officers, and see that the poor wretches whom he has forced into the fight are properly taken care of; or let us hear no more about Bulgarian horrors, for, from what I have seen, the tender mercies of the Russian to his wounded are less humane than the barbarities of the Turks. "All this passes under the eyes of the Emperor, if he chooses to see it. Let him remember that these men have friends and relatives at home, and that his own people. Autocrat though he be, will hold him to a terrible account should he permit this horrible neglect to continue. In short, the treatment of the Russian wounded from the field where they fall until they reach Gorny-Studen, if they survive the horrors of the journey, is a disgrace to acivilized nation, a blot upon the Russian escutcheon, for which no excuse can be offered, and which demands an immediate and strong protest from the European powers."

A more scathing criticism on the Roumanian and Russian medical staffs than the foregoing cannot be written, and it is useless for me to add one word of comment. Of military affairs, that is of matters relating to the movements of the armies in the field, people here are less well informed than we were at Bucharest. To-morrow I hope to be well on the road to the theatre of operations, and can promise my readers that they shall have at least a faithful description of everything which shall take place along the entire line.

GENERAL NOTES.

California's judicial election occurs on Wednesday.

A national temperance convention meets in Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday.

Virginia's debt is nearly $36,000,000, and the unpaid interest amounts to over $4,300,000.

Ex-Gov. William M. Stone has been elected to the lower house of the Legislature of Minnesota.

Hon. John F. Meagher has refused the Democratic nomination for State Treasurer of Minnesota.

Pennsylvanians are nourishing a rumor that Wayne MacVeagh is to be appointed Minister to England.

The Cleveland *Leader* denies that the light Republican vote in Ohio was due to any weakening on the finance question.

The eighth annual meeting of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association will be held in Hartford on Wednesday.

The Chicago *Times* says that Iowa is "the last of the Republican States." Not so. She is the first. By 40,000 majority.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* really seems to be in earnest in its advocacy of the election of Robert Toombs as Governor.

Gov. Rice, of Massachusetts, says he will not be able to attend the celebration of the surrender of Burgoyne at Schuylerville on Wednesday.

According to the *Free Press*, an exasperated one-legged Detroiter finally told a persistently inquisitive man that he lost his leg on the election.

The Philadelphia *Telegraph* says that the Utica *Observer* is Senator Conkling's organ. Next thing it will be calling the *Sun* President Hayes'.

Wendell Phillips, that horny-handed son of toil, whom the Working Men of Massachusetts have nominated for Governor, pays a tax on $250,000.

The colored men of North Carolina are to hold a convention in Raleigh on Thursday of this week, to consider their educational and material interests.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* suggests R. M. Bishop, the successful Democratic candidate for Governor, for Senator from Ohio. Also, ex-Gov. William Allen.

Boston's baby show in Music Hall has been postponed till next Spring, but a cat show is contemplated. Won't somebody please send on our supply before night?

Congressman Wren, of Nevada, thinks the civil service rules are very objectionable. He says they are an injustice to worthy men and an utter extinction of their manhood.

The Pittsburg (Penn.) *Commercial* denies that Allegheny County can, in law or equity, be made to assume the liability for or pay the losses incurred at the time of the labor riots.

The Washington *Star* reports Senator Blaine as saying to a Western Congressman that he resigns all his right, title, and interest as a Republican in Mr. Hayes to the Democracy.

The Democratic roosters are out in full feather, and crowing lustily over the Ohio election. The November States should see to it that they are all killed off before Thanksgiving.

The Democratic St. Louis *Times* is frank at least. In Thursday's issue it says "As a tender to the Democracy, the Working Men's Party is a supreme success. It could not be put to a better use."

A North Carolina paper suggests this ticket for 1880, on the platform of Reconciliation, Peace, and Prosperity: For President—William M. Evarts, of New-York. For Vice-President—Wade Hampton, of South Carolina.

Governor-elect Bishop, of Ohio, told some serenaders that it is "necessary for the Democracy of Ohio to be prudent, to be careful, and to act in a way that will promote the interests and welfare of the country at large." This is too big a programme for that party to carry out.

The Baltimore *Bulletin* thinks the Republican defeat in Ohio should teach the Maryland Democrats a lesson. It says that while the Maryland Democrats are quarreling, the Republicans in nearly all the counties are well organized, energetic and active, and are making a very vigorous canvass.

Mr. Chester S. Lord, for several years connected with the New-York *Sun*, has purchased the controlling interest in the Syracuse *Standard*. He will assume the business and editorial management at once, and will, doubtless, maintain the *Standard* in its well-won position among the ablest and most consistent of the Republican papers of Central New-York.

In its joy over the Ohio election the New-Orleans *Democrat* tells President Hayes that he is without a party, but, if he will "dismiss his present incongruous and ridiculous Cabinet, organize one composed of able and experienced Democrats, and boldly throw himself into the arms of the Democratic Party, he will save his Administration and be able even now to accomplish much good for the country."

THE FINE ARTS IN AMERICA.

GALLERIES IN AND NEAR NEW-YORK.

THE MODERN PAINTINGS AT THE YALE SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS IN NEW-HAVEN—THE TRUMBULL COLLECTION OF HISTORICAL SUBJECTS—LATER PAINTINGS—SWEDISH LAY-FIGURES.

Col. John Trumbull, of the Revolutionary Army, will always be an artist of celebrity in the United States, not at all on account of his talents as a painter, but because of the dearth of American artists at the end of the last century, the favorable circumstances under which he was placed, which brought him in contact with all the prominent men of the times, and finally his industry in transferring those now departed heroes to canvas. It is hardly necessary to speak of the extreme woodenness of his figures and the rude grouping which give his composite pictures an air of simplicity; such criticism is wide of the mark; what Trumbull did was to perpetuate, after his own limited abilities, the features of our great men of the Revolution, beginning with the President and Commander-in-chief of the infant Republic, and not forgetting the portraits of noted Indian chiefs. This will always earn for Trumbull the gratitude of patriotic souls. Many people will not observe the defects that come out on a longer examination of paintings, while it is to be hoped that the sensitive art-lover will only regard these relics as the substitute of that time for the all-pervading photographs of the present.

Beginning with Washington, we find a full-length of the President painted in the year 1792 for the City of Charleston, S. C. The common-place face and poor flesh-tints of this portrait are less easily excused, because we have much better portraits of the Father of the Country by abler brushes. But the half-length picture of Alexander Hamilton is very pleasing, and the portrait of Mrs. Trumbull, wife of the artist, is quite charming. Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer comes down to posterity in a rather humorous light, since a tinge of purple has been given to his white hair; but the portrait of President Timothy Dwight, of Yale College, may be reckoned a thorough success. Here are likenesses of Rufus King, Christopher Gore, the Dukes of Wellington and Buckingham, and another head of Washington. Most curious and valuable, because, as a rule, not to be replaced or supplied by any other collection, are a series of oil miniature portraits, arranged in fives, which indicate up to a certain point the appearance of a host of notables of the Revolution. One group presents Mrs. Washington, Eleanor Custis, Sophia and Harriet Chew, and Cornelia Schuyler. Another shows Gen. Greene, Col. William Hull, Col. Thomas Stevens, Capt. Thomas Seymour, and Gen. John Brooks. Still another is of comparatively late date—1827. It comprises John C. Calhoun, Judge Oakley, Henry Dwight, Dr. Allen, and D. B. Ogden. Another has likenesses of Henry Laurens, (1791,) John Jay, John Adams, George Hammond, Minister to Great Britain, and Temple Franklin, grandson of Benjamin. A second quintet of ladies is made up of members of the Trumbull and Wadsworth families. Gen. Mifflin and Arthur Lee form two of another set, and Philip Schuyler is found in still another. "The Infant," "Good Peter," and "The Young Sachem," all chiefs of the Six Nations in 1792, are here perpetuated in miniature. Thomas and Charles C. Pinckney are in one of the frames, and John Trumbull, author of "M'Fingal" and various other long and ambitious poems, will be found in company with one of the Indian chiefs. The number of these little pictures testifies to Col. Trumbull's diligence and sound judgment; he probably knew that he would earn the gratitude of coming generations, for the men of the Revolution were much better aware of the magnificent future of the United States than their present descendants seem to be.

What will amuse and perhaps please more than anything else in this unique little historical collection are the more ambitious and elaborate compositions of Trumbull, attempting to render on canvas some of the military struggles which form the boast of the patriotic primer. What American has not studied a primary history of the United States in which occurs some one of the stirring scenes that Trumbull has done his honest best to record? The originals have belonged for many a year to Yale College, and formed the chief attractions of a gloomy little edifice called the Trumbull Gallery, which has been turned to other uses by the college since the erection of the handsome Art School building. The "Death of Montgomery," in the attack on Quebec, Dec. 31, 1775, ought to be dear to every one who has pored over his American history for beginners. Another and more authentic battle scene is that of Bunker's Hill, at which the painter assisted as Adjutant of the First Regiment of Connecticut troops stationed at Roxbury. The battle of Princeton is commemorated by an oil painting and a sketch. Here is also the well-known scene of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis in 1781 and of Gen. Burgoyne in 1777. They are the original sketches for the large pictures in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington. There is also the sketch for the still better known picture in the rotunda of the Declaration of Independence. Here are the portraits of the Signers of the Declaration, and here are their stocking-clad legs, ranged one behind the other, according to Trumbull's simple perspective. Then we have the capture of the Hessians at Trenton in 1776, and a sketch for the picture at the Capitol which represents Washington resigning his commission. All these pictures have been reproduced over and over again, by wood-cuts and copper-plates, and their popularity invests the originals with a certain value.

Besides the historical subjects, the old collection used to contain other and original efforts by Trumbull, of which there appears no sign here. We have, however, a graceful head and shoulders of a young woman giving suck to her child. A copy of Raphael's "Transfiguration," and another of an "Infant Saviour and St. John," show how Trumbull sought to awaken in America a love for the fine pictures of Europe. He traveled much, and painted without stint. Ossian seems to have exerted on his imagination as much force as on the minds of so many other writers and painters in England and Europe. The Gaelic poetry inspired Trumbull to large canvases, representing thrilling passages out of Ossian, but we see nothing of them here.

Trumbull's pictures, such as are visible, hang with the modern paintings, in the gallery on Chapel-street, and quite distinct from the Jarves collection of early Italian painters. In this hall we find a Godfrey Kneller belonging to the college, being a portrait of George I. with a globe in his hand. There are two Copleys, better than anything the Lenox Gallery can show, being likenesses of Mr. and Mrs. MacWhorter, (1769.) Gilbert Stuart is represented by a head of Gen. Humphreys. There are also two portraits by Jarvis, and two very curious family relics painted by S. F. B. Morse, both of the same lady, and dressed in old-time fashion.

Yale College owns a very important example of Washington Allston's art—no less a picture, indeed, than his "Jeremiah." This has admirable points in the largeness of its masses, the grandeur of its tones of color, and the general impression of massiveness and power it makes. You may go around and around it, admiring the solidity of the drawing and the painting in the lower lights. But when the eye reaches the face of the prophet, the place where all the minor excellences should focus, to which they should lead you, only to be surpassed—then a kind of dismay sets in. Is this the face, the expression imagined by Allston, the poet and painter, to express the exaltation of an inspired prophet? Something must have given way in the artists' mind when the point came, or he would never have made of a Hebrew poet and prophet a common-place man covering his want of real genius by theatrical claptrap. We prefer to believe that this face was repainted by Allston afterward, in accordance with one of those unfortunate whims that often seize the best artists and cause them to undo in one moment of despondency the work that resulted from hours of inspiration.

Of the strictly modern men, there is S. R. Gifford here with such pictures as we all know, and have, alas, seen too many of. J. F. Weir has a portrait, an interior, a view on Lake Como, "Shoeing the Ox," and "Tapping the Furnace." McEntee appears with a skating scene, and Bristol and Tait with characteristic landscapes. Winslow Homer, always himself, is pleasantly remembered by his "Last Goose at Yorktown," while Eugene Benson has here on exhibition three pictures, one of flowers, another a scene in Paris, and a third military—"News from the Front." J. H. Niemeyer shows careful work in a picture of Gutenberg, the printer, in concealment. There is a slight, but very slight, flavor of French and Spanish art given by pictures of Piot, Madrazo, and Kuwassegg. Half of the modern pictures are loaned, and serve little more than to relieve the sternness of "high art" in the Jarves collection and the stiffness of the historical collection made by Trumbull. Incited possibly by this school, the City of New-Haven has begun a certain kind of collection of objects of art, with a tendency, however, to articles more of use than ornament. The nucleus of this collection is, oddly enough, the Swedish series of carved woodwork and of lay figures, clothed exactly after life and placed in life-like positions, which was so much noticed at the Centennial Exhibition. They are placed in the upper rooms of the old Town Hall on the green, near the colleges, and startling is it to the unwarned visitor to come around a corner of the woodwork into the presence of these fac-similes of human beings. They are certainly not creations of high art; what their utility may be it is best to leave the good citizens of New-Haven to discover for themselves.

ART NOTES.

A Book of Pottery and Porcelain, containing numerous illustrations of every variety of ceramic ware, from the earliest times to the present, by Charles Wyllis Elliott, will shortly be published by D. Appleton & Co.

Walter Shirlaw, who is to illustrate Eggleston's novel, "Roxy," in *Scribner*, is one of the ablest of the younger generation of American artists. Shirlaw, Duveneck, and Chase, a year or two ago, were the three most prominent American art students at Munich. Mr. Shirlaw is now teaching in the "Student's League," of New-York. Some of his illustrations to "Roxy" have been made in oil and then photographed on the wood.

Mrs. Susan N. Carter, the enterprising Superintendent of the Art School at the Cooper Union, has been taking lessons of Couture, in France. The tendency of most teachers is to fossilize as rapidly as possible into certain set formulas of their own, and oppose themselves to any further influences from without. Mrs. Carter appears to be of a different mind, and shows her pupils a good example of the old truth that artists are always learners, even when they are professors of the art.

Macmillan & Co. have published a very neat-looking and serviceable hand-book to the public picture galleries of Europe. It is by Kate Thompson, and includes a brief sketch of the history of the various schools of painting from the thirteenth century to the eighteenth, inclusive. While Miss Thompson does not aspire to criticise, she does make some assertions in respect to the authenticity or the reverse of certain pictures ascribed to certain masters. Others have been left in doubt. The work had its beginning in notes taken at the advice of Sir Henry Thompson, her father, during a number of annual tours on the Continent. The historical portions have been compiled from a number of good authorities, and, to secure compactness in catalogning, the names of inferior pictures have in many cases been omitted. Chronological tables register the birth and death of celebrated painters. The volume is a most useful and compact guide-book for tourists.

AMUSEMENTS.

A NEW VIRTUOSO.

Mr. Thomas, in his approaching popular concerts, will introduce to the public a young artist for whom a bright future is in store. We refer to Master Leopold Lichtenberg, a violinist who has just returned to the United States after a three years' sojourn in Europe. Master Lichtenberg is not wholly unknown to local audiences, for he gave a concert here before departing for Brussels, and then—as the readers of this journal may remember we recorded—produced a deep impression by the genuineness of his talent. The history of the lad is not without interest. He was born in California in 1861, and, at an early age, evinced a strong inclination toward music. The inclination was fostered, and instruction on the violin was given him with good results. Master Lichtenberg, however, might have remained an infant prodigy for a dozen years and subsequently fallen into the ranks of mediocrity, but for a clear stroke of good fortune. In 1874 M. Wieniawski visited San Francisco. The boy was presented to him, and the genial virtuoso promptly detected his real aptitude for the study of the violin. After giving him a few lessons he proposed that the promising child should come to New-York and thence accompany him to Brussels, there to complete his education. Some months afterward Master Lichtenberg waited upon M. Wieniawski and reminded him of his proposal. In the interim, the violinist had been appointed to succeed M. Vieuxtemps at the Brussels Conservatory. But he had also met with reverses, and was quite unable to defray the expenses of his protégé's trip. He left for Europe in July, and Master Lichtenberg was compelled to postpone his departure until more favored by fortune. Evidence was once again afforded that the lad was born under a lucky star, for a wealthy banker generously offered to supply him with sufficient funds to enable him to pursue his studies abroad. Master Lichtenberg started without delay, and in July, 1876, carried off with great éclat the first prize for violin-playing at the Brussels Conservatory. In Belgium, and during his sojourn in other parts of the Old World, the youthful performer has had the rare advantage of M. Wieniawski's tuition and friendship. It has borne fruit, for the 16-year-old lad comes back a finished artist. Age will bring, perhaps, deeper sentiment, but while it may be attended by a slight increase in the volume of his tone, it can surely not make his execution firmer, his intonation more truthful, or his style much more simple and dignified. There is nothing of childhood in Master Lichtenberg's playing, and could the power of imagination remove from before the spectator his pale and thoughtful countenance, and his small but well-knit form, many a broad and impassioned phrase, and many a passage rendered with a *slancio* in which pesay, warmth, and elegance are combined, would suggest the presence of the—in certain styles—matchless artist who directed the pupil's labors. Master Lichtenberg will make his début—for it can hardly be considered as a reappearance—on Wednesday evening. He is to interpret the allegro of Viotti's A minor concerto, Wieniawski's D major polonaise, and an air by Bach arranged by Wilhelmj; that is to say, three numbers well suited to test the player's intelligence, earnestness, and technique.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Dr. Von Bülow is expected in London.

Signor Tamberlik is singing in Madrid.

MM. Meilhac and Halévy have read the third act of their "Cigale" to the performers of the Paris Variétés.

A drama in five acts called "Les Infames," by M. Corbie, has been received at the Cluny Theatre, in Paris.

Richard Wagner has returned to Bayreuth, where he is engaged on a new work, taken from old heroic legends of Germany.

Mme. Carvalho had reappeared at the Paris Grand Opera, the piece given being "Faust," which has now reached its 600 performances. The receipts amounted to 18,342 francs.

The Stadt Theatre at Vienna is about to give "Les Filles de Marbre," a piece which has not yet been represented at the Austrian capital, notwithstanding its great popularity at Paris.

The Taitbout Theatre, in Paris, has been leased by M. Franz Beauvallet, and will be opened on the 17th of October with a piece in four acts to be called "Les Auberges en France."

Mlle. Dartaux, engaged specially by M. Vizentini to sing in the principal part of "Si j'étais Roi" at the Théâtre Lyrique, in Paris, is seriously ill, and the rehearsals of the piece are therefore suspended.

The Duke d'Aumale has sent to M. Randoux a superb pin set with brilliants, in recognition of his pleasure at the acting of the latter in the part of *Louis XIV.*, in the new drama of Mr. Jules Claretie.

Mlle. De Reszcké has arrived in Paris, from Poland, where she passed her two months' leave of absence in the château of Borowno, which belongs to her family. She was to make her reappearance at the Grand Opera in Paris in the "Roi de Lahore."

The Berlin Police have followed the example given by the Hamburg authorities in forbidding Adèle Spitzeder, a former actress, who committed gigantic and wholesale frauds on poor ignorant people in Bavaria, from a public reappearance on the stage. An enterprising manager had engaged her at a considerable salary to represent *Mary Stuart*. Placards had already been posted announcing her performance, and an overflowing house was expected, when Government, in the interest of public morality, prohibited the acting of this noted criminal, only lately discharged from a penitentiary on the expiration of a long term of imprisonment.

The performances at two Parisian theatres were recently interrupted by a similar cause—the indisposition of one of the leading actresses. At the Français, Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt suddenly swooned away on the stage during the third act of "Andromaque," and had to be carried to her dressing-room. The audience were informed that she would not be able to continue, but as she had little to do in the fourth act, and does not appear at all in the fifth, the piece was terminated without her. At the Bouffes-Parisiens, Mlle. Paola-Marié also fainted, but behind the scenes, during the second act of "Madame l'Archiduc," and was replaced by Mlle. Blanche Miroir, added by the vaudeville.

POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

THE REPUBLICANS OF MISSISSIPPI.

THE GOOD WORK THE PARTY HAS DONE IN THE STATE—SPEECH OF EX-GOV. POWERS—INSINCERITY OF THE DEMOCRATIC "CONSERVATIVES."

Ex-Gov. Powers, of Mississippi, made a brief speech at a mass-meeting of Republicans in Macon, that State, on the 6th inst., the object of the meeting being to take into consideration the disbanding of the Republican Committee of Noxubee County. He is thus reported by a correspondent of the Jackson *Times*:

"The Republican Party of Mississippi having disbanded, it may be useful to sum up its achievements, consider its defects, and determine upon a course of action for the future. Since the organization of the party in this State it has had to deal principally with questions appertaining to reconstruction. It adopted the principles which have found effective utterance in the three last amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and emblazoned upon its banners 'Equal rights and equal privileges to all classes and conditions of men.' Its first great battle was fought to restore Mississippi to the Union, and stamp upon her institutions the ensign of universal freedom. The trials and incidents of that contest are of too recent date to need reciting here. We met and vanquished an opposition, well organized and ably led, that was both bitterly vindictive and unscrupulous. The State once restored, we sought to repair the waste of war, rebuild and renovate our public buildings, and lay the foundation of future prosperity. To this end we adopted a code of laws operating equally upon all; established a uniform system of public schools, and opened the avenues of knowledge to all—rich and poor alike. That the principles established and the policy inaugurated by the Republican Party were just and promotive of the welfare of the people of this State is attested by the fact that the political organization that has opposed us with so much obstinacy on all occasions has come at last to adopt our platform, and the men who at one time most bitterly opposed the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Federal Constitution, and denounced reconstruction in all its phases, are now ready to declare in favor of equal rights, free schools, and unswerving fidelity to the Union and the Constitution as it is. Some are ready to swear that such have always been their real sentiments. So thoroughly then have we accomplished the objects for which we have contended that our enemies have espoused our principles, and are now trying to recommend themselves to our confidence by an earnestness of declaration that almost silences doubt as to the genuineness of their convictions.

"While I ask for our achievements the credit they justly deserve, I am not of those who seek to hide or extenuate grave faults. Conspicuous among the causes that led to the overthrow of our party in this State was bad leadership—a leadership at once incompetent and corrupt—too stupid to appreciate the eminent peril impending, and too intent upon accomplishing selfish purposes to need the demands of a more liberal and just policy, which had become a necessity of the times. As a result our best men were forced into retirement or driven into the ranks of the opposition. Alcorn, who had been a successful leader, openly denounced the evil tendencies which he was powerless to arrest. Morphis, McKee, Flournois, Pierce, and Morris retired to their tents. Musgrove and Vasser and a host of others supported Alcorn, while Orr and Hancock and Evans and Cooper and others joined the opposition, and became active and efficient agents in destroying the organization which they had helped to strengthen, but which could no longer be controlled to good ends. Now it needs no further summing up of defects than I have just given to show you why the Republican Party of Mississippi has been disbanded. It was simply a recognition of the fact that the organization had become powerless to accomplish further good. And the reasons that justified its disbandment, furnished a sufficient cause why it should not again be reorganized upon the old basis.

"In view, then, of the facts which confront us today, that we have no longer a State organization, it is a question for you to decide whether it is expedient to continue county organizations. My own judgment is that it is not desirable to do so. Under all the circumstances which surround us I believe it to be the part of wisdom to make the disbandment of the party complete and effectual in every county, and thus pave the way for a readjustment of political parties in the State upon a just and enduring basis. While the dismemberment of the Republican Party leaves us, for the time being, in the anomalous condition of having but one political party in the State, such condition will be of short duration. Such unanimity of sentiment as would band the entire people of a State into a single political organization would be the unanimity of despotism—a very mockery of our free institutions. Such condition can only exist where free speech, a free press, and freedom of discussion are no longer tolerated, and honor and independence have been extinguished in the hearts of the people. It would be attended with all manner of corruption and the total destruction of public morals. And yet, as deplorable as would be its effects, I am prepared to maintain that the tendency of the Democratic Party is to establish just such a despotism as I have described. The sectional cry of a solid South is the shibboleth of the Bourbon leaders, who are seeking to mislead the masses, revive old animosities and renew the contest which in the past has brought war and disaster upon the country. But it is not my purpose to arraign the Democratic Party for its sectionalism, or its other shortcomings, to-day. We know that there is a very large element among the white people of Mississippi who are not in accord with that party, and who do not approve its methods, or believe in its wonderful policy. We have been told, over and over again, that the conduct of the Republican Party, and some of the issues presented by it, have driven the independent and conservative elements among the people to the support of the Democracy as a choice of evils. Let me say to the representatives of these elements, you are forced to no such extremity now. The way is open for you to avow your principles and lead in the direction of your convictions toward establishing a wise public policy. All the elements of success are within your reach, and the welfare of the people and the best interests of a common country demand that you waste not the opportunities now presented. Further alliance on your part with the Democratic Party must be an act of choice, voluntarily made, and it will brand all your pretensions in the past with insincerity."

REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION.

HOW IT HAS REDUCED THE DEBT OF PENNSYLVANIA—STIRRING ADDRESS BY THE STATE COMMITTEE.

HEAD-QUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10, 1877.

Our party has suffered an apparent disaster in Ohio. The result has only local and temporary significance. The Republicans of Pennsylvania will be neither disarmed nor dismayed. The great and patriotic record of the party in the past is not to be obscured, nor will it be arrested in its progress until it shall have finished its mission.

Our November contest involves State questions of great importance. A Judge of the Supreme Court is to be elected. For this position you have presented the faithful incumbent of that high office, Hon. James P. Sterrett, a candidate of undoubted learning, ability, and integrity, who has already fully illustrated these qualities by long service on the Bench.

The financial agents of the State are to be elected, and in presenting Hon. John A. M. Passmore for Auditor-General and Capt. William B. Hart for State Treasurer, you have chosen gentlemen who combine every qualification necessary for the competent discharge of their duties, and the record of whose private and public lives is unsullied.

In this branch of your interests your party has given the highest evidences of skill and honesty. Since your advent to power you have reduced the State debt from $41,000,000 in 1861 to $22,000,000 at the present time, with assets maturing and pledged for the payment of the State debt amounting to $8,000,000, leaving a net indebtedness of only $14,000,000 to be provided for, showing an actual reduction under Republican administration of $27,000,000. We have given the most unquestioned assurances that our nominees will go on with the policy of retrenchment and financial honesty. At this day not a dollar of State taxes is levied upon the real estate in the Commonwealth.

In national matters it remains to be demonstrated that the equal rights of all have been completely vindicated. It is not yet true that a Republican in the South enjoys all the political privileges of a Democrat in the North. The great Republican Party, either in this State or in the nation, will not have closed its labors or accomplished its purposes until all the rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States are practical facts, fully incorporated into the daily life of the people, North and South alike.

The coming struggle in Pennsylvania is of supreme importance to the welfare of the people, who through the busy efforts of demagogues have been kept uneasy and restless. Much as we deplore the prostration of industrial interests in the land, we remind you that this condition of things is not the result of governmental policy, and that England and the other nations of Europe are all suffering in like manner and from like cause. The constantly increasing signs of fresh, y awakened prosperity show that the Republican Administration of affairs during an important crisis has been prudent and sagacious. Should the continuance of this wise Republican control be assured by your votes, the fact cannot be doubted that the time has nearly arrived when, by the laws of trade, the greenback dollar will be the equivalent of a gold dollar, and the laborer will receive for his day's labor the dollar which promises its full exchangeable value. And thus labor and capital will find full employment.

To those of our fellow-citizens who have been misled by false pretense and by ingenious sophistry, and who have wavered in their allegiance to the party which has been the constant champion of American labor, we appeal for a critical judgment of the insincerity of the professions of those agitators in the Democratic Party who, claiming to represent labor, have uniformly betrayed it at the polls. In Ohio, as on former occasions, the only honest adherents of the so-called "side issues" were drawn from the Republican ranks. Deceived by false protestations and betrayed by an insincere alliance, they have not aided their own cause, but have placed the garlands of victory at the feet of their worst enemies. The lesson of Ohio should teach the avoidance of so fatal a blunder in Pennsylvania.

The Republican voters of the State must recognize their duty and go promptly to its discharge. We call upon you to act in your townships and wards. The work to be done is to poll the Republican vote; it is your work, and must be accomplished by active and earnest effort. WILLIAM P. WILSON,
Chairman Republican State Committee.
JOHN A. SMULL, Secretary.

THE GREAT VICTORY IN IOWA.

THE BANNER REPUBLICAN STATE OF THE UNION—SOME FIGURES TO ENCOURAGE NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY PATRIOTS.

From the Des Moines Register, Oct. 11.

Up to this hour of writing, 2 A. M., the *Register* has pretty definite dispatches from nearly half the counties in the State, and partial returns from the most of the others. From these returns it estimates that the total vote cast was about 250,000; that of these Gear, Republican, got 130,000; Irish, Democratic, 80,000; Stubbs, Greenbacker, 35,000; Jessup, Prohibitionist, 5,000. It is likely that the full returns may cut Irish down 5,000 or 10,000, and put up Stubbs the same number. It is safe to say that Mr. Gear will have a clear and healthy majority over all his competitors. Below we give the majorities by counties, as received up to this hour:

REPUBLICAN MAJORITIES—FOR GEAR.

Greene	400	Scott	868
Story	700	Decatur	302
Mills	300	Davis	230
Union	206	Chickasaw	350
Shelby	262	Hancock	250
Page	400	Warren	1,200
Buena Vista	700	Guthrie	500
Henry	400	Winnebago	500
Washington	553	Sac	400
Grundy	450	Adair	500
Clarke	400	Marion	200
Monona	90	Harrison	700
Ringgold	400	Boone	600
Crawford	200	Louisa	550
Wayne	500	Linn	244
Plymouth	425	Tama	500
Wapello	150	Sioux	200
Woodbury	250	Black Hawk	558
Jasper	833	Keokuk	200
Cass	300	Kossuth	300
Buchanan	500	Polk	1,288
Total			19,317

DEMOCRATIC MAJORITIES—FOR IRISH.

Carroll	125	Lee	400
Muscatine	49		
Total			574

GREENBACK MAJORITIES.

Webster	400

Gear's majority in the foregoing is 18,343. This is about 6,300 better than Gov. Kirkwood had two years ago. Gear has undoubtedly considerable more than 40,000 lurality over Irish.

On the Legislature the Republican triumph is grander still. The Senate will probably stand 41 Republicans to Democrats 9. For the House we have in the returns up to this time 56 Republicans certainly elected, 20 Democrats, and 24 to hear from. Our majority last session was 30 in the Senate and 40 in the House. The Senate will be pretty much the same as two years ago; but it looks as if we would have nearly 50 majority in the House—or certainly 80 and perhaps 90 majority on the joint ballot. This is not unanimous, but it is nearly enough so to make the State safe and the Republicans happy.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

SYSTEMATIC CHARITY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I send you for publication the following extracts from a letter written by Rev. R. Heber Newton, the President of the "Bread and Beef House," to one of the lady managers, concerning the great problem of relief to the poor. This clergyman has made the theme upon which he writes a matter of much study while abroad this past Summer, and his suggestions are too important to be kept from public consideration. The plan he sketches is designed for one special part of the City, but its principles apply to all localities. As Winter approaches we are asking of each other "what is the best thing to do, in regard to the suffering worthy poor about us?" and this question Mr. Newton ably answers in the following. ALLEN.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 8, 1877.

* * * NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1877.

I should like to see our often-broached idea of a co-operation of the churches in our district really put into actual essay this Winter. I am more and more persuaded that the present plan, or rather no plan, of action by the different churches and societies results in great waste and a steady pauperizing tendency. What can be done? Perhaps, after personal interviews with some of the leading clergy of our section, a meeting might be had which should result in a ward organization, in which different churches should take each a certain section, one square block or more, and hold itself responsible for that section and confine itself to it, keeping, of course, the doors of the actual membership, which each church would look after as now, wherever found. Or our present organization, always contemplating some such work, might be developed in some such way as this: Say that we could start with half a dozen competent visitors. Let each one have a certain block assigned to her, or better still, let two take a block together, *e.g.* Forty-seventh to Forty-eighth streets, Eighth to Ninth avenues, or Eighth to Eleventh avenues, &c.

Then, going outside our own church, let us secure, wherever possible, experienced visitors from other congregations, assigning a block to each visitor or pair of visitors as above. However few the number with which we started, we should have a staff of really competent visitors to serve as the nucleus, around which others might slowly gather, as intelligent women wanting to do a real practical work came to know of this essay. Each visitor or pair of visitors to confine the visiting to the block taken in charge. All cases coming to the notice of the "Bread and Beef House" to be handed at once over to the proper Block Committee for investigation. The sections being small, the task of visiting would be comparatively easy, and thus by degrees each visitor could come to know her district pretty well, and by visits of a systematical form of memoranda the knowledge gained would be of service, even through the changes of visitors that would take place. One person, properly experienced, responsible for a small district, and coming to be acquainted with the poor of that district—that is the principle of true out-door relief. Of course, this applies only to such of a ward in convenient sections would be a slow work, taking perhaps some years to get into effective order, but a start must be made some time in this the true method. If individual churches will come into the scheme and take each a fair slice of ground, dividing it up into two or three blocks, as above, for visitors, and uniting to look after the necessitous in that section, that would be the first step toward the true inter-relation of the churches in alms-giving. Each clergyman entering into this scheme would turn over all applicants for relief to the central office and feel discharged of care about them; while each congregation, confining its attention to its own district, (over which its own church members, of course,) there would be no over-lapping, doubling up, and repeating. If only two or three churches would unite in the essay a start would be made, and others would fall into line if success attended the experiment. If fairly tried success would attend it, as in London. It is precisely the plan our State Board of Charities has been urging upon the community. The churches are the natural organizations for such out-door relief work. They all do it, more or less, but in a promiscuous, guerrilla-like way, each one on its own account, knowing nothing of what the others are doing, and therefore accomplishing no satisfactory results. If Dr. Hall's, Dr. Chapin's, and one or two other churches in our part of the City would unite with us in this experiment, we could secure a start which I am confident would lead on to the gradual apportionment of the whole ward among the churches.

The organization necessary is of the simplest character. The secret of the whole work would be in the division of territory, the responsibility for all cases within the district taken, and the leaving alone of all outsiders. The system of bonds, relief tickets, reference tickets, &c., as we now have it developed by several years' work, is ready at hand. Our "Bread and Beef House" can expand at once into such an organization as proposed. Is it not possible to induce some of the churches around us to unite with us in this experiment? Failing in that, can we not secure a few good visitors to come to our aid individually?

The financial backing is not hard to find. If a few churches would fall into the plan, a collection in each would be sufficient, with the aid the City would undoubtedly give to such a combined action, for it is not the relief we want that taxes us, but the sham want.

In connection with this plan, I would develop a system of training for the work of visiting among the poor, monthly meetings, as now, for consultation among the visitors, with instruction concerning the various aspects of such a work, sanitary, economic, moral, &c.

Younger women, wishing to qualify for this work, should attend these meetings and visit with the regular visitors of the staff.

* * * * * * *

Yours, cordially, R. HEBER NEWTON.

BOGUS ART COLLECTIONS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It has become a traditional saying abroad that when art is concerned we Americans are easily gulled, and it was a source of much ple

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange on Saturday, Oct. 13:

Richard V. Harnett, by order of the Supreme Court, partition sale, Peter Courtine, Esq., Referee, sold the two-story and attic brick-and-frame-house, front, and the three-story brick building, rear, with lot No. 127 Crosby-st., south-east corner of Jersey-st., for $10,040 to J. L. Miller, plaintiff; also the two-story and attic frame-house, with lot 21.3 by 65.6, No. 3 Jersey-st., north side, 94.11 feet east of Crosby-st., for $2,480 to same buyer. The same auctioneer, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Richard M. Henry, Esq., Referee, disposed of the three-story and basement brick house, with lot 17.9 by 98.9, No. 308 East 23d-st., south side, 135.11 feet east of 2d-av., for $6,900 to Michael Murphy. Also, a similar house, with lot 17.9 by 98.9, No. 310 East 23d-st., south side, adjoining above, sold for $6,700 to George Clinchy. Mr. Harnett, also under a similar decree, Maurice Leyne, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story frame store and dwelling, with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 348 East 114th-st., south side, 150 feet west of 1st-av., for $2,441 to Morris Bresney, plaintiff.

A. J. Bleecker & Son, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, E. R. Cowles, Esq., Referee, sold the two brown-stone church building, with two lots, each 25 by 98.9, Nos. 40 and 42 East 25th-st., south side, 125 feet east of Madison-st., for $55,100 and interest, amount not given, to D. A. Clapp, plaintiff.

D. M. Seaman, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, L. W. Emerson, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick buildings, with plot of land 63 by 138 by 72.6 by 86.10 by 25, on East 113th-st., north side, 100 feet west of 1st-av., for $15,121, to John Kennedy.

The total amount of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 13, was $257,836, as against $976,722, the figures for the previous week.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week at the Exchange, unless otherwise noted, the following public sales are announced:

To-day, Monday, Oct. 15.

By Bernard Smyth, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Maurice Leyne, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 18.2 by 100.5, No. 345 East 55th-st., north side, 161.1 feet west of 1st-av.

By John T. Boyd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. James Fitch, Esq., Referee, of a four-story brick house, with lot 25 by 100.5, on West 60th-st., north side, 300 feet east of 11th-av.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of the three three-story brick dwelling-houses, with plot of land 67.1 by 99.10 by 25.2 by 100.1, Nos. 74, 76, and 78 Crosby-st., west side, 72.3 feet north of Spring-st. Also the three-story brick store and dwelling-house, with lot 25.5 by 73.5 by 25.5 by 117.1, No. 81 Spring-st., north side, 24.7 feet west of Crosby-st. Also, Superior Court foreclosure sale, F. A. Paddock, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick store and dwelling-house, with lot 25 by 102.2, No. 221 East 74th-st., north side, 260 feet east of 3d-av. Also, similar sale, Owen R. Westlake, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick dwelling-house, with lot 25 by 102.2, No. 71 East 85th-st., north side, 135.7 feet west of 4th-av.

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William L. Findley, Esq., Referee, of the block of land bounded by 3d and 4th avs., 98th and 99th sts.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 100.11 by 70, on Madison-av., north-west corner of 104th-st.

Tuesday, Oct. 16.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Executors' sale to close the estate of Edward B. Ryer, deceased, of 44 acres of land and dwelling-house with out buildings on Central Park and Jerome-av., west side, adjoining the lands of Leonard Jerome and T. S. Sandford, in the City of Yonkers. Also, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Ray Hamilton, Esq., Referee, of a building, with lot 25 by 100, on Amity-st., south side, 25 feet west of Laurens-st. or South 5th-av.

By Richard V. Harnett, public auction sales of a two-story and attic frame house and one story and attic stable, with plot of land 298 by 194.5 by 300 by 200, on Eagle-av., north-east corner of 149th-st., and a two-story basement frame house, with lot 19.9 by 80, on Robbins-av., east side, 75 feet north of 147th-st., East Morrisania, 23d Ward. Also, Superior Court foreclosure sale, William J. Walsh, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 90, on 4th-av., south-west corner of 129th-st.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of a two-story and attic basement brick dwelling-house, with lot 20.6 by 50 by — by 10 by 16 by 60, No. 224 Wooster-st., east side, 120.6 feet south of Amity-st.; also the five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 41.8 by 25 by 44, No. 326 West 16th-st., south side, between 8th and 9th avs.

By Slevin & McElroy, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Jefferson M. Levy, Esq., Referee, of the three-story frame house, with lot 22.6 by 50, Nos. 3 and 5 St. John-lane, east side, between Beach and York sts.

By Richard Walters' Sons, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. Grant Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a building, with lot 25 by 100, on Mott-st., west side, 125 feet north of Hester-st.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Robert P. Hope, Esq., Referee, of the two-story brick dwelling-house and two-story frame stable, with lot 23.11 by 92, No. 448 West 17th-st., south side, 175 feet east of 10th-av. Also, a plot of land, 206 by 211, on Franklin-av., west side, 412 feet north of 169th-st.; also, a plot of land, 103 by 201, on Fulton-av., known as lot No. 94 on map of Morrisania.

By C. J. Lyon, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, P. L. Vanderveer, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 217 by 100 by 100 by 75 by 117.1, on 1st-st., north side, 100 feet east of Washington-av., Morrisania.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Richard J. Morrison, Referee, of the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 70, No. 946 2d-av., east side, 20.5 feet north of 50th-st. Also, similar sale, J. Grant Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 99.11, on West 125th-st., south side, 150 feet west of 6th-av.

By James M. Oakley & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William L. Findley, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 200.10, on West 57th-st., north side, running through to 58th-st., 125 feet east of 7th-av.

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William L. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 388.11 by 833.11 by 72.6 by 42.6 by 127.5 by 229.5 by 739.6, on 10th-av., east side, and then crossing 136th and 137th sts., and adjoining land of Jacob Lorillard.

By Winans & Davies, Supreme Court foreclosure sale G. Irwin Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick store and dwelling-house, with lease of lot 20 by 72, No. 489 Hudson-st., west side, 103 feet south of Christopher-st., Trinity Church lease, May 1, 1867, term 21 years. Also similar sale, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 13.3 by 100, No. 137 Greene-st., west side, 175 feet south of Houston-st.

By L. J. & I. Phillips, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Menzo Diefendorf, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick store and tenement-house, with lot 24.5 by 100, No. 95 9th-av., west side, 72 feet north of 16th-st.

Wednesday, Oct. 17.

By A. H. Nicolay & Co., Executor's sale, to close the estate of John K. Eccles, deceased, of the following unimproved City real estate: Two lots, each 25.5 by 100, on 2d-av., north-west corner 113th-st.; five lots, each 25 by 100.10, on east 115th-st., south side, 150 feet east of 2d-av.; five lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 134th-st., south side, 225 feet west of 6th-av.; nine lots, together in size 229.10 by 100, on St. Nicholas-av., south-east corner 150th-st., and a plot of land, 61.11 by 147.4 by 173.6 by 150 by 245.1, on Hillside-st., south side, 659.7 feet east of Broadway.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alfred T. Ackert, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick dwelling-house, with lot 12.6 by 98.9, No. 414 West 33d-st., south side, 200 feet west of 9th-av.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Maurice Leyne, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick store and tenement-house, with lot 15 by 98.9, No. 346 West 35th-st., north side, 350 feet east of 9th-av.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 24 by 100.5, on East 58th-st., north side, 256 feet east of 2d-av.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of the five-story and basement brown-stone-front house and two-story brick stable, with lot 22.2 by 125, No. 356 5th-av., north-east corner 34th-st., subject to right of way over a strip of land 5 feet wide in rear of the above lot; also, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Morris A. Tyng, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick dwelling house, with lot 18.9 by 100.11, No. 116 East 114th-st., south side, 192.6 feet east of 4th-av.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William L. Findley, Esq., Referee, of the two three-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, with lots, each 17.1 by 100.11, Nos. 112 and 114 East 112th-st., south side, 153.9 feet east of 4th-av. Also, similar sale, Emmet R. Olcott, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 17.1 by 100.11, No. 116 East 112th-st.

By Edward Pettinger, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Bassett, Jr., Referee, of a plot of land, 120 by 138 by 131 by 112, on Washington-av., west side, adjoining the lands of the late Rev. William Powell, and known as lot No. 119 on a map of Belmont Village.

Thursday, Oct. 18.

By Louis Mesier, public auction sale of the following choice unimproved City real estate: Two lots, together in size 55.4 by 113, on 1st-av., south-east corner 68th-st.; two lots, together in size 55.4 by 100, on Avenue A, south-west corner 68th-st.; 16 lots, each 25 by 55.4, on East 68th-st., south side, 100 feet west of Avenue A; three lots, together in size 77.4 by 100, on 1st-av., south-west corner 69th-st.; three lots, together in size 77.4 by 100, on 2d-av., south-east corner 69th-st.; 18 lots, each 25 by 77.4, on East 69th-st., south side, 100 feet west of 1st-av.; four lots, together in size 100.4 by 100, on 1st-av., north-west corner 70th-st., and nine lots, each 25 by 100.4, on East 70th-st., north side, 100 feet west of 1st-av. Also, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of the two four-story brick stores and three-story frame dwelling, with plot of land 100 by 152.2, Nos. 1,322, 1,324, and 1,326 4th-av., north-east corner 86th-st., and six two-story frame dwellings, Nos. 103 to 111 East 86th-st.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alexander F. Korchies, Esq., Referee, of the two-story brick house, front, and one three-story brick building, rear, with lot $1.2 by 73, No. 332 Henry-st., south side, between Gouverneur and Scammel sts. Also, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Louis M. Boscher, Esq., Referee, of the three-story frame dwelling-house, with lot 37.6 by 100.11, No. 27 West 124th-st., north side, 310 feet west of 5th-av.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 100.5 by 100, on 5th-av., south-east corner of 67th-st.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James P. Ledwith, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West 115th-st., south side, 194.4 feet east of Riverside-av.

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Jefferson M. Levy, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 150 by 160, on Sherman-av., south side, 100 feet east of Academy-st., a portion of the Isaac Dyckman estate.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, L. Napoleon Levy, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 228 by 295 by 77 by 291, on Washington-av., south-east corner of the road to Westchester; also, a plot of land on Railroad-av., east side, Morrisania, 23d Ward.

By Howard W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John A. Wright, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 150 by 150, on Vermilyea-av., south side, 100 feet east of Academy-st., a portion of the Dyckman estate.

Friday, Oct. 19.

By Winans & Davies, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of the brick factory buildings, with two lots, each 25 by 87.6, Nos. 16 and 18 Jay-st., south side, 125 feet east of Greenwich-st.

By Benjamin P. Fairchild, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Morgan A. Dayton, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick tenement-house, with lease of lot 25 by 103.3, No. 424 East 16th-st., south side, 344 feet east of 1st-av. Astor lease, dated April 7, 1869.

By James M. Oakley & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brick house, with lot 16.8 by 98.9, on West 22d-st., north side, 158 feet west of 6th-av.

By W. O. Hoffman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 16.8 by 100.11, on East 104th-st., north side, 250 feet east of 4th-av. Also, one lot 16.8 by 100.11, on East 104th-st., north side, 300 feet east of 4th-av.

By C. J. Lyon, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Maurice Leyne, Esq., Referee, of one lot 25 by 100.11, on West 106th-st., north side, 125 feet west of 9th-av.

By Howard W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 99.11, No. 31 West 125th-st., north side, 350 feet west of 5th-av.

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 127th-st., south side, 175 feet west of 6th-av.

Saturday, Oct. 20.

By John T. Boyd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James P. Ledwith, Esq., Referee, of a right, title and interest in the four-story brick store, and lease of plot of land 51.3 by 39.9 by 51.3 by 42.6, Nos. 68 and 70 University-place, 125 feet north of 12th-st. Leased May 1, 1861, term 21 years.

By Bernard Smyth, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alfred Taylor, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick store and dwelling-house, with lot 20 by 62.8, No. 872 9th-av., east side, 20.4 feet north of 49th-st.; also similar house, with lot 20 by 62.8, No. 876 6th-av., east side, 60.4 feet north of 49th-st.

By Louis Mesier, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Ambrose Monell, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick dwelling and store, with lease of lot 20 by 90. No. 1,034 3d-av., west side, 40.5 feet north of 61st-st. Leased Feb. 1, 1870; term 20 years. Ground rent $800 per annum.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alexander Cameron, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100 on 5th-av., east side, 50.11 feet north of 98th-st.; also, four lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East 98th-st., north side, 100 feet east of 5th-av.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John A. Goodlett, Esq., Referee, of two lots, together in size 50.5 by 100, on 8th-av., north-east corner 47th-st.; also, two lots, each 25 by 100, on 8th-av., east side, 50 feet north of 46th-st.; also, one lot, 25 by 100.5, on West 46th-st., north side, 150 feet east of 8th-av.

By C. J. Lyon, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Henry A. Reilly, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100, on 141st-st., north side, 125 feet east of Willis-av., 23d Ward.

EXCHANGE SALES—SATURDAY, OCT. 20.

NEW-YORK.

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 two-story and attic brick and frame building front, and three-story brick building rear, No. 127 Crosby-st., s. e. corner of Jersey-st., lot 21.1x74.1 ..... $10,040

1 two-story and attic frame house, with lot, No. 3 Jersey-st., n. s., 94.11 ft. e. of Crosby-st., lot 21.3x65.6. 2,480

2 three-story and basement brick houses, with lots, Nos. 308 and 310 East 23d-st., s. s., 135.11 ft. e. of 2d-av., each lot 17.9x98.9 13,800

1 four-story frame store and dwelling, with lot, No. 348 East 114th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 1st-av., lot 25x100.5 2,441

By A. J. Bleecker & Son.

1 brown-stone-front church building, with two lots, Nos. 40 and 42 East 25th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Madison-av., each lot 25x98.9 ..... $55,100

By D. M. Seaman.

3 three-story brick buildings, with plot of land, East 113th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., plot 63x138x72.6x86.10x25 ..... $15,121

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Oct. 12.

Coenties-slip, n. w. corner of Front-st., 26.1x 67.5; E. H. Brown to John Galwey ..... nom.

44th-st., s. e. corner of Macdougal-st., 25x79; G. W. Clarke and wife to E. Walter $20,000

145th-st., s. s., 253.4 ft. e. of 3d-av., 50x100, 23d Ward; E. Callahan to M. J. Denant 4,000

51st-st., s. s., 443 ft. w. of 9th-av., 20.6x100.5; James J. Heffernan and wife to James Irving.. 13,000

4th-st., s. e. corner of Macdougal-st., 25x79; E. Walter, Jr., to Mary J. Clarke 20,000

12th-st., s. s., 47 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x103.3; H. Wisner, Jr., to D. M. Devroe 11,150

Macdougal-st., w. s., No. 175; W. H. White and wife to J. Ullman 18,000

15th-st., n. s., 245.6 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x 103.3; C. Pfeffor and husband to E. Hardecker..$11,000

4th-av., s. s., 60 ft. s. of 22d-st., 20x70; H. A. Partridge to Elizabeth B. Phelps 3,250

Grand-st., Nos. 405 and 407; Henry McCaddin, Jr., to Ann E. Jones 47,500

Grand Boulevard, n. w. corner 103d-st., 25x 100.11x irregular; Henry McCaddin, Jr., to Ann E. Jones 60,000

7th-av., s. s., 50.6 ft. w. of 43th-st., 50x100; J. H. McCarty and wife to William W. White 4,400

124th-st., s. s., 406.6 ft. w. of 1st-av., 18x 100.11; S. M. Emerson, Referee, to Ætna Insurance Company 2,000

Chatham-st., No. 191; M. Leyne, Referee, to Alexander Rich 12,550

Pell-st., n. s., Nos. 12 and 14; H. W. Kennedy, Referee, to Manhattan Life Insurance Company ....

CITY REAL ESTATE.

$15.500, planned, and located house, No. 941 Madison-av., medium size, four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone front, will be sold for $15,500.

Dining-room on parlor floor or in basement.
Cabinet trim on parlor floor.
Terms easy. Open every day, including Sunday.

ALREADY SOLD—THREE OF THE THIRteen elegant new houses which are now being offered at very low figures. Houses 16 to 26 feet front, prices $26,000 to $45,000. Mortgages, 6 per cent. Send for pamphlet containing diagrams and prices to the owners, DUGGIN & CROSSMAN, Architects, No. 63 East 41st-st. Two houses to let.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON REASONABLE terms, four-story and high basement brown-stone house, No. 10 West 51st-st., 25x65x100; newly painted and in perfect order; all modern conveniences.
FIELD & DEYO, No. 4 Pine-st.

FORTY-THIRD-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—AN exceedingly desirable four-story high-stoop brown-stone medium size dwelling; a bargain.
V. E. STEVENSON, Jr., Offices 4 Pine-st., 33 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA-SIZED FOUR-STORY dwelling-house, No. 46 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; lot 29 feet wide by half the block.
ROOSEVELT & SON,
No. 32 Pine-st.

FOR SALE ON EAST 47TH-ST., NORTH Side, Close to 5th-av.—An elegant 25-foot house in perfect order; house was built by Matthew Byrnes; price low. For permits, &c., apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SUPERBLY FURNISHED, A FULLsized house on 23d-st., near 5th-av. Price low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR 66TH-ST., ON MADISON-AV., a beautiful corner house; price low. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA WIDE HOUSE AND stable on Murray Hill, and close to 5th-av. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—NO. 59 WEST 50TH-ST.; four-story, 20x55x100; brown-stone; price $20,000. Apply on premises.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF 44 ACRES OF land, with dwelling, on CENTRAL PARK-AV., in the CITY OF YONKERS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, OCT. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the Executors of Edward B. Ryer, deceased, 42 42-100 acres of land, with two-story and attic frame house, (situated on elevated ground,) containing about 12 rooms, barn, stable, &c., thereon, situate on both sides of Central Park-av., in the City of Yonkers, and adjoining the lands of Leonard Jerome, George W. McLean, T. S. Sanford, and estate of E. R. Ware. The place is well stocked with fruits, &c., and most of the land is under cultivation, and commands extensive views of the Hudson and Harlem Rivers. The property is within three miles of Yonkers Depot, (Hudson River Railroad,) and one and a half miles from Woodlawn Depot, (Harlem Railroad.)

Maps at office of auctioneers.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, AUCTIONEER.
NO. 111 BROADWAY,

will sell on MONDAY, Oct. 29, 1877, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under direction of G. H. Tyler, Assignee, 18 lots of land, each 25x100 feet, located at Secaucus City, township of North Bergen, Hudson County, N. J. For further particulars apply to auctioneer.

FORECLOSURE SALE OF THREE SMALL desirable houses, 17.1x46 feet; lots 100.11 feet deep; three-story-brown-stone; on south side of 112th-st, 153.9 feet east of 4th-av., numbered 112, 114, and 116; by JAMES M. MILLER, auctioneer, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1877, at 12 o'clock. F. C. BOWMAN, Plaintiff's attorney, No. 7 Beekman-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY EXECUTORS' SALE.

RAPID TRANSIT NOW CERTAIN.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.
Will sell at auction, without reserve, on
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 17, 1877,
At 12 o'clock noon,
At the EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, No. 111 Broadway,
By order of the Executors,
To close the estate of John K. Eccles, deceased,
Twenty-two valuable lots on 2d-av., 115th-st., 134th-st., St. Nicholas-av., and Hillside-st., (formerly of Dyckman estate.)

Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three years if desired. Title indisputable. Maps and full particulars can be obtained at the office of
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

IN FORECLOSURE.—HUGH N. CAMP WILL sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 30, 1877, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order Supreme Court, WM. P. DIXON, Esq., Referee, the valuable property known as Nos. 74, 76, and 78 Crosby and No. 81 Spring-st. Maps at No. 152 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

On the Eastern Boulevard, (Avenue A.) between 58th and 59th sts. Splendid situation, on high ground, overlooking the East River, Blackwell's Island, and Long Island. Each floor complete with every convenience.

For small respectable families of moderate means these flats are among the most desirable in the City. Rent, $20 to $35 per month.

Apply to PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,
Nos. 11 and 13 Cliff-st.,
or to JOHN D. CRIMMINS, No. 1,037 3d-av.

AN ELEGANTLY AND FULLY FURnished superb medium-sized dwelling, 30th-st., near the avenue; paintings, glass, china, &c.; never been rented; hard wood finish; fine dining-room; to an acceptable private family reasonable rent.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.,
Offices 4 Pine, 33 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

THE ROCKINGHAM.
BROADWAY, CORNER OF 56TH-ST.

Absolutely fire-proof apartments; eight rooms, heated by steam; cabinet finish; plumbing and ventilation perfect; healthiest location in the City; elevator. Apply on premises.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR THE BUCKINGHAM HOTEL.

A superb, large furnished flat or apartment; parlor, library, dining-room, five bedrooms, kitchen, laundry, &c.; reasonable rental to acceptable parties. Apply to
V. K. STEVENSON, JR., 661 5th-av.

SUITES OF APARTMENTS TO RENT IN the new and elegant French flat houses north-west corner of 9th-av. and 22d-st.; seven, eight, and ten rooms to a floor; first-class location; all modern improvements; one block from Elevated Railroad station; low rents. Inquire of owner on premises, 21 West 22d-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, TO A PRIvate family, an extra wide house, with large two-story extension, situated on University-place, near 10th-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A VERY DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house to rent, 34th-st., near 5th-av.; in most perfect order, and well furnished; rent very low to private family.
OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th-st.

APARTMENTS.—NO. 265 WEST 25TH-ST., TENterden; new, refined, elegant; janitor; play-ground, Summer-house, ventilation, light; moderate rents; fine location; oriel windows; all modern improvements.

COMPLETELY-FURNISHED HOUSE ON 65TH-ST., NEAR LEXINGTON-AV.—Everything new and in good order: $200 a month.
HALL & NIXON, Broadway, corner 51st-st.

NO. 1,160 BROADWAY—TO RENT—APARTments for single gentlemen; steam heat, bath, &c. See janitor, on premises.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

A CHARMING COUNTRY HOME TO LET—At Barrytown, on the Hudson; house fully furnished and commanding a magnificent view of the river and Catskill Mountains; extensive grounds, garden, stable, ice-house; neighborhood exceedingly healthy; will be rented for one or more years at an exceedingly moderate rate.

For further particulars apply to
S. V. R. CRUGER,
No. 182 Grand-st., New-York.

TO LET—UNTIL APRIL 1 NEXT, A NEAT COTtage in the country, one hour from the City, completely and handsomely furnished with every convenience of a City house, except gas; five minutes' walk from the depot; rent, $40 per month. Apply at No. 64 Nassau-st., in the store.

TO LET ON DELANCEY NECK—A COMfortably-furnished cottage for the Winter months; nine bedrooms, bath, &c.; beautiful location and grounds; use of cow; rent nominal. Apply at Long Beach, Mamaroneck, or to L. J., Box No. 1,957 New-York Post Office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE B. ROBINSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by George B. Robinson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title Bankruptcy, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of November, 1877, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 13th day of October, 1877.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL J. BURRELL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Samuel J. Burrell, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the United States, entitled "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Revised Statutes, and that the 23d day of October, 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. Dated New-York, on the 29th day of September, 1877.
o1-law3wM GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARY B. SUMNER, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss: The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from her debts, by order of the court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the thirty-first day of October, A. D. 1877, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said court in bankruptcy, at his office, Number 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, room number 6, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 6th October, 1877.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
o8-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN T. LYNCH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 6th day of October, A. D. 1877. To whom, it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of John T. Lynch, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district.
CLARENCE F. BIRDSEYE,
o15-law3wM* 170 Broadway, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARTIN HOLTMAN bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the twenty-second day of September, 1877. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate and effects of Martin Holtman, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was, on the twenty-eighth day of June, A. D. 1877, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York. EDWARD L. GREENWOOD, Assignee.
o8-law3wM*

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that AUGUST SOLELIAC, CHARLES SOLELIAC, and LOUIS SOLELIAC, of the City of Paterson, in the County of Passaic, and State of New-Jersey, have this day made an assignment to the subscriber of their estate for the equal benefit of their creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation within the term of three months.—Dated Sept. 7, 1877.
REECE M. OBERTEUFFER.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that SAMUEL CLARK, of Jersey City, N. J., hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that said creditors must exhibit their respective claims, under oath or affirmation, within the term of three months.—Dated October 5, 1877.
JOHN H. CARNES,
Assignee.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTLES, also, monuments, headstones, floor tiling, plumbers' and furniture slabs, at greatly reduced prices; turning for the trade. A. KLABER, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

STORAGE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, mirrors, baggage, &c., in separate rooms, at lowest rates; every accommodation, elevator; watchman; insurance low. Furniture moved, boxed, and shipped cheaper than elsewhere. WILLIAM B. MICHAELS, Nos. 38, 40, and 42 Commerce-st., near Bleecker.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located as No. 1,938 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; would assist in washing and ironing, or would do the fine washing and ironing in a private family; best City reference. Call or address No. 212 West 35th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR PARLOR-MAID.—BY a Protestant young woman; is thorough in her duties; highest City reference given. Address S. M., Box No. 227 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Scotch Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or general house-work in a small private family; good City reference. Call at 241 West 22d-st. Nq cards.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTable North of Ireland Protestant girl, lately landed, as chamber-maid and waitress, or nurse and to sew and iron; willing and obliging; no cards. Call at No. 7 Cornelia-st., corner 4th-av., Room No. 13.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—AS first-class chamber-maid and waitress, or to do chamber-work and take care of children; has the best of City references. Call at No. 115 West 19th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl in a private family as chamber-maid and waitress; has the very best of City reference. Call at No. 954 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamber-work and sewing in a private family; good City reference. Call or address No. 502 2d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman, or chamberwork and do fine washing and ironing; three years' City reference. Call at No. 424 West 27th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young woman as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 10 West 44th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 656 2d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT CHAMber-maid and seamstress; City reference; understands dress-making and all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 786 3d-av., in the store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or chamber-maid and to assist with washing; best City reference. Call at 161 West 25th-st., church basement.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE WASHING.—By a competent young woman; or chamber-work and sewing. Call for two days at No. 29 Irving-place, present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; willing to assist with washing and ironing; three years' best City reference from last place. Call at 215 East 37th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A respectable girl; will assist in taking care of children; is willing and obliging; two years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 132 East 38th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress; is fully competent; seven years' reference from the last employers. Call at No. 387 3d-av.

**CHAM

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 or nothing to the north of 42.

FOR NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
BOTHNIA...WED., Oct. 17 | SCYTHIA...WED., Oct. 31
ARYSHIRE...WED., Nov. 7 | PERSIA...WED., Nov. 14

Steamers marked "a" do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 20, 9 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 27, 9 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 3, 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, $90 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

P. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Oct. 18
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Oct. 25
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Nov. 1

First cabin, $60 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Devonia....Oct. 20, 3 P. M. | Bolivia.....Nov. 3, 2 P. M.
Anchoria....Oct. 27, 9 A. M. | California....Nov. 10, 9 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins, $55 to $70, according to accommodations.

Second Cabin, $40; Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

Anglia....Oct. 17, 2 P. M. | Australia....Oct. 24, 4 P. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

DONAU.....Sat., Oct. 27 | AMERICA.....Sat., Nov. 3
HERMANN...Sat., Oct. 27 | FRISIA.....Sat., Nov. 10

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INDIAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN.....Oct. 20, 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Oct. 27, 9 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Nov. 3, 2 P. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

WIELAND.....Oct. 18 | SUEVIA.....Nov. 1
GELLERT.....Oct. 25 | LESSING.....Nov. 8

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold. Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUHNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & SONS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.

Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

LABRADOR, Sanglier.....Wednesday, Oct. 17, 2 P. M.
PEREIRE, Daures.....Wednesday, Oct. 24, 7 A. M.
FRANCE, Trudelle.....Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1 P. M.

For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:

MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Oct. 23, at 6 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Oct. 30, noon.
IDAHO.....TUESDAY, Nov. 6, 6 A. M.

Cabin passage, $55, 65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.

For Canada, Th., Oct. 18, 2 P. M. | Greece....Th., Nov. 1, 12 M.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

The Queen, Oct. 20, 2:30 P. M. Spain, Sat., Oct. 27, 8:30 A. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's office No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, TUESDAY, Oct. 16, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Oct. 20, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, TUESDAY, Oct. 23, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

RAPIDAN, Capt. KEMPTON, THURSDAY, Oct. 25, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 52 South-st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

C. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R. Agent C. R. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT
STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Wednesday, Oct. 10, connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.

Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Saturday, Nov. 3

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Wednesday, Nov. 7

For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 8 Bowling Green, New-York.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 17
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 20

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CLYDE.....
COLDINGS.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO. Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, TEMMERMANN, Wed'sday, Oct. 17
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Oct. 27
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, DERRY.....Wednesday, Oct. 31

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

Via Havana. Progreso. Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Oct. 27
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 51 and 53 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Sept. 17, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester; also to St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, to Utica, Whitehall, and Rutland.

3:30 P. M., Saturdays only, Troy Special. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, Garrison's, and principal stations north.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Lake Route.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Parkplace, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05, 3 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 A. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Harlem Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M., daily.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Bordentown, Florence, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 2:05, 6:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

18 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia, 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sundays, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping-coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping-coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping-coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. SMITH, Manager. Agents.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. LYON'S Collegiate Institute,

NO. 5 EAST 22D-ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY

Steadfast patrons are a fair test of a school.

Well-known names of last year patrons follow.

Prefixed numbers show the years of patronage:

13. HENRY DAY. 8. ADAM T. BRUCE.
10. JOSIAH H. BURTON. 8. JAMES H. GOADBY.
8. CHARLES M. CURTIS. 8. ORSON D. MUNN.
10. CALVIN E. KNOX. 7. THOS. LEBOUTILLIER

Almost all have had sons fitted for college.

Circulars contain annual letter to patrons, unsolicited testimonials, honor roll, and what old pupils have done.

SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES—UNDER THE DIRECTION of L. SAUVEUR, Ph. D. LL. D., author of "Causeries avec mes Elèves," "Entretiens sur la Grammaire," &c. FRENCH, GERMAN, LATIN, AND GREEK—Opens Oct. 9. A pamphlet announcing and describing the reformation in the study of the ancient and modern languages, and containing the programme of sessions in New-York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City, and the names of the teachers, may be had at F. W. Christern's, Putnam's, or from Dr. L. Sauveur, at Buckingham Hotel, and at No. 1,488 Broadway. See the *Nation*. Dr. EMALIE will take charge of the Spanish and Italian Departments. Interviews with him from 11 to 12 at the School, No. 1,481 Broadway. Interviews with the German teacher from 11 to 12, at No. 1,203 Broadway. PERSONCOURSE is opened for TEACHERS. Lessons every Saturday at 3:30 P. M. Dr. SAUVEUR WILL LECTURE every Wednesday at 3:30 P. M., commencing Oct. 17, at No. 1,481 Broadway. SUBJECT of the first lecture, "NAPOLEON I."

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.

Nos. 21 and 23 West 32d-st.

Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., Rector.
SEPARATE DEPARTMENT FOR YOUNG BOYS.

Autumn Term begins WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

The fifth year of St. John's opens with increased accommodations and greater facilities in every department of work. A Kindergarten in a large sunny room.

A post-graduate course in Universal Literature, English Literature, History, Fine Arts, and other higher branches of learning.

Collegiate Institute.

No. 46 WASHINGTON-SQUARE, NEW-YORK CITY,
GEORGE W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

CLASSES IN GERMAN.

NO. 6 EAST 20TH-ST.

PROF. OTTO KUPHAL, OF THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE AT BERLIN, DIRECTOR.

CLASSES OF THREE, $10. CLASSES OF TWO, $15.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.

(Founded 1857,) No. 316 West 58th-st. Family and day school for young ladies. College course. Primary Department for little boys and girls. Reopening Sept. 27, 1877. Dr. and Madame VAN NORMAN, principals.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS TO the Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies and children, at No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, on Wednesday, the 26th September.

BINGHAMTON COLLEGE AND CONSERVAtory of Music for Young Ladies doubled its number last year; $300; no extras; Bible College free. Rev. B. A. PATERSON, A. M., President, Binghamton, N. Y.

THE ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART, FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 49 West 17th-st., New-York,
Will open on the first Monday of September.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER'S English and French Day School for Young Ladies, No. 148 Madison-av. reopens Sept. 24; Post-graduate class, Nov. 1.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.—A. COLIN, 1,257 Broadway. Special advantages for candidates for scientific schools or technical professions.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th-st., re-opens Sept. 19.

MRS. KITTIE BRODHEAD ROEBBELEN'S Home and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 69 East 51st-st.; primary class for boys; English, French, and German. Reopens Sept. 24.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st-st.

MISS M. DRUYN REOPENS HER SCHOOL in English and French Sept. 24, at No. 114 West 22d-st.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. THOMAS R. ASH, No. 103 West 40th-st.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NEWTON, SUSSEX COUNTY, N. J.—Healthy: safe discipline; extensive course; thorough; $200 a year. S. S. STEVENS.

RYE SEMINARY

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Address Mrs. S. J. LIFE, Rye, N. Y.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' SCHOOLS, No. 12 East 47th-st. and No. 39 West 16th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Kindergarten, Oct. 2.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st.; school year begins Sept. 17; residence No. 54 East 81st-st.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 32d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

MRS. M. F. WALTON, A GRADUATE OF MRS. Kraus-Boelte, will open a Kindergarten and Primary School at No. 63 East 52d-st., Oct. 1.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Murray Hill, 38th-st., opposite Reservoir Park. SPECIALTY, THOROUGHNESS.

PHONIC SHORT-HAND.—THOROUGH INstruction by Mrs. E. B. BURNS, at Dolbear's College, No. 1,193 Broadway, 28th-st.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 79 WEST 52d-st., corner 6th-av. Dr. H. B. CHAPIN, Principal. Classical, commercial, and primary departments.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE.

FOR 25 BOYS.

O. W. STARR, A. M., Port Chester, N. Y.

DR. A. CALLISEN'S DAY SCHOOL for boys, 121 West 42d-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS S. SEDGWICK, PRIVATE LESSONS, Address No. 15 West 10th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON'S

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 10 Gramercy Park, New-York. Boys' Class and Kindergarten, Oct. 1.

THE MODEL KINDERGARTEN

And Seminary for Kindergartners of Prof. JOHN KRAUS and Mrs. KRAUS-BOELTE, removed to No. 9 West 28th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway. Kindergarten and Advanced Classes will begin Oct. 3. Seminary for Kindergartners, Nov. 1. Prof. Kraus is a disciple of the Pestalozzi-Diesterweg-Froebel School, and one of the first propagators of the Kindergarten in this country. Mrs. Kraus-Boelte is a pupil and co-worker of Froebel's widow, with an experience of 19 years in Germany, England, and America.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN TEACHERS' Agency, No. 23 Union-square, Broadway side, New-York, recommends and indorses Principals, Professors, and Assistants of the highest returns and standing for colleges, public and private schools; accomplished Tutors and Governesses for families; also gives parents and guardians such advice respecting schools as enables them to select with perfect safety. Call on or address Miss M. YOUNG, American and Foreign Teachers' Agency, No. 23 Union-square.

MME. DA SILVA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with Kindergarten, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above. A separate class for boys under thoroughly competent teachers. Lectures by Prof. B. Waterhouse Hawkins and Dr. Labberton.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

C. A. MILES, Principal,

REOPENED SEPT. 10.

For circular apply at No. 252 Madison-av., where Mr. Miles can be seen between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

CLASSICAL & MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, with Commercial and Primary Departments, 39th-st., corner 6th-av.

F. P. WILSON, A. M., and J. M. KELLOGG, A. M., head masters during the last 12 years of the ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. Optional study hours, 8:30 to 9:30 A. M., and 2:30 to 3:30 P. M.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 BROADWAY.—Three boarders taken; Greek and Latin conversationally taught; afternoon and evening classes; out-door classes, with English, French, or German teachers for an hour each afternoon; Saturdays, botanical and geological excursions; practical chemistry taught without books; use of tools taught on afternoons and Saturdays.

D. S. EVERSON'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av., opposite Reservoir Park, reopens Sept. 19. "Short lessons thoroughly mastered."

Refers to the following patrons: Rev. Howard Crosby, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, Rev. Thomas Gallandet, Rev. Charles J. Bush, Rev. Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, Rev. E. N. White, Rev. Prof. Geo. P. Prentiss, Rev. T. Ralston Smith.

THE FIFTH-AV. SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Nos. 539, 541, and 543 5TH-AV., (45th-st.)

This approved School for Boys of all ages will reopen at 9 A. M. MONDAY, Sept. 17. Callers received after Sept. 1, from 9 till 11 A. M. and from 3 to 4:30 P. M. E. A. GIBBENS, (Yale,)
D. BEACH, Jr., (Yale.)

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 45th-st. (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen Thursday, Sept. 27. Thorough instruction in French and English. German comprised in course of studies.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN., opens September 12: location healthful; grounds ample; buildings commodious: thorough instruction in CIVIL ENGINEERING, the CLASSICS, and ENGLISH: careful supervision of cadets. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 1 Nassau-st., N. Y., or Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.
No. 108 West 59th-st., on Central Park.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For boys and young men from 7 to 20.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MISS COMSTOCK,

Nos. 32 and 34 West 40th-st., opposite Reservoir Park, Murray Hill.—English, French, and German Boarding and Day School; Kindergarten. Miss LEONOWENS, assisted by German graduate of Froebel; private class for boys; lecture classes.

CONFIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE CONducted; advice given in all delicate social and business matters; private lessons given in English branches and music to parties whose early education has been neglected. Miss ELIZABETH HOWELL, No. 232 West 11th-st.

MISS JAUDON'S

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN,
No. 32 East 31st-st.,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Young ladies prepared for the Harvard examinations.

AT WORK.—PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 805 Broadway, has begun its Fall and Winter work with a patronage and zest unprecedented. Its classes are rapidly filling and will soon be at their limit. Now is the time to join the army of workers. "Fall in." S. S. PACKARD, President.

KIND CARE—THOROUGH TEACHING; TWENTY-sixth year; charges moderate. BENJAMIN MASON'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS
Fits for College or Business.
Send for circular. Yonkers, N. Y.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and children, Cheshire, Conn.; pupils can enjoy home privileges, with thorough instruction and special attention to health. Address Miss H. E. CALHOUN, Cheshire, Conn.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL,
NO. 25 WEST 46TH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 20. Circulars and references sent on application.

NO. 9 WEST 39TH-ST.

Miss ANNA C. BRACKETT & Miss I. M. ELIOT'S School for Girls from 5 to 21, will reopen Tuesday, Oct. 3; prepares for any college or university if desired. For circulars and full information apply as above.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPEtent masters, reopened her Boarding and Day School for boys under 15, at No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

MRS. WILLIAMS, NO. 26 W. 39TH-ST., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Increased accommodations and advantages secured to the preparatory department.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, Downington, Penn.—Healthy location, careful instruction, home comforts, and charges very low; backward boys have special care. Address F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL has removed to No. 1,481 Broadway, near 42d-st. The forty-first year begins Sept. 17. Primary, commercial, classical departments. M. M. HOBBY, W. L. AKIN, A. M., Principals.

NO. 110 EAST 35TH-ST.—MISS M. A. Clark's English and French School for young ladies and little girls reopens Sept. 27. For circulars and references apply as above.

MRS. M. RODGERS GRIFFITTS, NO. 23 West 43th-st., will reopen her English, French, and German Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

THE MISSES PERINE,

No. 34 EAST 74TH-ST., ON CENTRAL PARK.
Reopen their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children Sept. 27.

A SCHOOL FOR A FEW YOUNG BOYS, WITH GOOD instruction and the influences of a Christian home, at Stratford, Conn. Rev. E. B. EMERSON, Principal.

DREW SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLlege, Carmel, N. Y., for both sexes; superior advantages; low rates. GEORGE C. SMITH, A. M.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, RUTHERFORD-PLACE and East 16th-st. BENJAMIN SMITH, A. M., Prin.

PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY. Opens Sept. 12. Send for Circular.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 East 19th-st., will re-open MONDAY, Sept. 24.

LAW SCHOOLS.

ANNUAL SESSION (19TH) OF THE LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Washington-square, begins Oct. 1 next, and ends June 17, 1878.

For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, Secretary of Council, No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Professor and Secretary of Faculty, No. 261 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND MATHematical teacher, classical gold medalist of foreign university, desires private pupils; City reference as to preparing for an English university, Harvard, Columbia, Yale Scientific School. Address TEACHER, Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,258 BROADWAY.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT AS VISITING governess by an experienced teacher; course of study: The English branches, French, and rudiments of Latin. Address M., Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

A CCOMPLISHED RESIDENT OR VISITING Professors, tutors, and governesses obtained through Teacher's Bureau; information given of good schools. Mrs. MITCHELL, 67 West 35th-st., N. Y.; Mademoiselle PRUD'HOMME, 1,014 12th-st., Washington, D. C.

AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS DESIRES as visiting or resident position to teach English, French, German, and music; highest testimonials. Address EARNEST, No. 67 West 35th-st.

A PARISIAN LADY, GOOD TEACHER, desires new engagements for the Fall; conversation a specialty. Address D. S., Post Office Box No. 2,450, New-York.

GERMAN, LATIN, &c.—AN EXPERIENCED tutor desires pupils; references. Address HANOVERIAN, Box No. 221 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

RELIABLE TEACHERS—IN EVERY DEPARTment instruction, high and low, for private pupils, families, schools, colleges, promptly obtained through SCHERMERHORN, Secretary, No. 30 East 14th-st.

A YOUNG NORTH GERMAN LADY GIVES lessons for 50 cents. Address Miss KEHL, No. 16 University-place.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

FURNACES REPAIRED.
Now is the time to have your furnaces cleaned and put in order for the Winter.
FOX, JANES, AND WALKER FURNACES
put up at reduced prices by the manufacturers.
JANES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10, and 12 Reade-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NOS. 31 AND 33 WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av., Messrs. BEGARS.—Elegantly furnished parlor floor, with private table; also, suites of rooms suitable for families or single gentlemen; table, house, &c., strictly first-class.

A SMALL FAMILY WILL LET ALL OR the greater part of their house, close to 5th-av., on Murray Hill, with private table, to one or two families. Address B., Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

NO. 39 WEST 26TH-ST.—ELEGANTLY FURnished second floor; also, one or two single rooms, with first-class board; fruit a specialty; terms reasonable.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM ON SECOND FLOOR to rent, with board; also, large fourth-floor room; large closets; southern exposure; references. No. 41 East 20th-st.

ONE CHOICE SUITE AND ONE SINGLE room, with board; family occupying their own house; unexceptionable references given and required. No. 43 West 22d-st.

NO. 46 WEST 51ST-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, en suite or singly; superior board; only parties willing to pay for such accommodations need apply; references exchanged. Mrs. E. J. RAYNOR.

NO. 116 WEST 43TH-ST., EIGHT DOORS from 6th-av.—Handsomely-furnished rooms to let to families or gentlemen, with or without meals; Summer prices.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 607, NEAR WINDSOR HOTEL

THE STATEMENT OF TWEED.

WHAT THURLOW WEED SAYS.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE VETERAN POLITICIAN — HE RELATES THE STORY OF HIS ACQUAINTANCE WITH TWEED AND HIS EFFORTS TO BEFRIEND HIM.

In the Tweed confession it was stated that Mr. Thurlow Weed had several times visited Tweed after he had fallen into the clutches of the law, and sought to effect a compromise between him and the people, but that these efforts had failed because the sum demanded in restitution was much greater than Tweed could pay. To ascertain how much of truth there might be in these allegations, a reporter of THE TIMES was sent to inquire of Mr. Weed, who, though doubtful whether it was worth while to speak at all, yet very willingly related the circumstances of his acquaintance and transactions with Tweed. Mr. Weed said, first of all, that it was quite true he had several times visited Mr. Tweed for the purpose stated. "You must understand," he said, "that though politically opposed to Mr. Tweed, we maintained friendly relations socially. I have known him a great many years; I knew him when he was in Congress, and we were friendly always. When the Americus Club was established I made several visits there, and was well entertained. Sometimes I took a visitor with me. I took Gen. Hooker once, and he stayed over Sunday, and had a good time. I took other gentlemen at various times; and finally, without my knowledge, they elected me a member of the club. But I had to decline this; I did not want it—in fact, it was an extravagant. It was $500 initiation fee, and I did not want to pay $500 for amusement. I declined or resigned, and I did not go there again. You see it would not look well to continue my visits after declining to become a member. I always enjoyed my visits there, and you understand," added Mr. Weed, smilingly, "I did not know at that time this source of magnificence was paid for by money out of the City Treasury. As to pecuniary transactions with Mr. Tweed, I never had any, except in this way: Some years ago—10, I think; yes, it must be quite 10 years—I was sued for libel. It was quite an important case, and attracted a good deal of attention. I had the best lawyers I could get—Mr. Evarts; the gentleman now our Minister to England—what is his name? Pierrepont—yes, Pierrepont—and Blatchford. The trial was protracted, exciting, and costly. It lasted several days. As soon as it was over I made out some checks for my lawyers and told Blatchford to draw up the bill for the whole amount. The next day I went into his office as he was about the bill. It was a large one, I know—about $17,000. He said it was all right, it would be made out in a few days and sent to me. I thought no more about it for the time; but meantime some friends of mine, without letting me know what they were doing, went round and raised the whole amount. I don't know to this day who they all were. I have the names of most of them in a list somewhere, but I don't remember at this moment. They paid the whole bill, which was sent to me receipted, and with all my checks returned. On the list of those who subscribed was Mr. Tweed's name, for $250. There was one other transaction like that, when my old opponent Cresswell fell into distress. You know that many years ago, when I was in Albany, I conducted the *Evening Journal*, and Cresswell conducted the *Argus*. There was a very bitter fight between us—very bitter; and it lasted a long time, nearly 25 years. Some years ago I heard that he was in deep distress. He was very sorry to hear it; it affected me very much. He had been quite well off, and in his old age had lost his property, had had a paralytic stroke, and, poor and helpless, was going to live with a relative in New-Jersey. You see, we had both retired from journalism, and growing old and being out of our old sphere of activity, had long become friends. I said nothing, but went around among those who had been his personal and political friends, and we raised $10,000. This we sent to him as a New Year's present, with a letter expressing appreciation of his abilities and services. On the list of the subscribers to the fund was Mr. Tweed for $250. You remember when Mr. Tweed's daughter was married. Well, remembering his former kindness, I sent a present—I don't remember the value—probably about $80 or $90. Those were all the pecuniary transactions I ever had with Mr. Tweed. As to visiting him when he was in his troubles, that is all true—all true. I saw him first in the Tombs. I went with a friend to see what I could do for a friend in distress. I always do—I always do," added Mr. Weed with much animation. "Some of his friends had asked me to do something to help him. I said I must see those who had the power before I could tell what could be done. At that time Dix was Governor—that is, I think he was elected, but not yet sworn in. Havemeyer was Mayor. I saw Havemeyer, and he said he thought the money was of more importance than the body, and if a compromise could be arranged so that the City could get back the money, it would be a good thing to do. I saw Dix, and his views were the same way. Tweed was quite favorably inclined to make restitution, and give back all he could; but he said he could not make arrangements to turn his property into money until his son came home from Europe. His son had the charge of his business affairs, and he was away at the time, and Tweed would not do anything until he came back. Afterward I went with a friend to see Tweed on Blackwell's Island. When he first went there they gave him a cold bath and put him in a cold cell. It nearly killed him. He was very much frightened, and a friend of his came to me here and said that he thought that now was a favorable time. I saw Mr. Tweed, and he was willing—in fact, anxious—to make restitution. We had a long talk about his property, the shape it was in, how much he had, and what he could pay to the City. That was the way matters stood when there was a change here. Bernard Reilly came to me here in this room and said that it was all up; that nothing could be done with Tweed. The lawyers, he said, had been to him, and persuaded him that the Court of Appeals would set aside Judge Davis' sentence. You remember how it was—so many years on the counts in the indictment. Tweed was convinced that he would get a new trial, and nothing more could be done. I visited Tweed once more, after he came back from Spain, and that is all. I don't know why he should have said anything about it in the confession, unless some one who had an old grudge to pay off tried to do it by putting it in."

This concluded the interview, except that as the reporter was going out Mr. Weed added: "You will understand that, while Mr. Tweed and I were always political opponents, our social relations were friendly."

ORATORICAL STUDIES DEFENDED.

THE MOTIVES WHICH COMPELLED THE WITHDRAWAL OF HAMILTON COLLEGE FROM THE INTER-COLLEGIATE LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

To prevent any misapprehension on the part of the public as to the motives which actuated Hamilton College, of Clinton, N. Y., in withdrawing from the Inter-Collegiate Literary Association, a committee was recently appointed by the authorities of the university to prepare a communication which should state explicitly its reasons for the step, and its final determination to withdraw from the association. The letter, which was addressed to the Secretary of the Inter-Collegiate Literary Association, is as follows:

Mr. H. B. Macauley, Jr., Secretary of the Inter-Collegiate Literary Association:

DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned, are authorized to notify you of the withdrawal of Hamilton College from the Inter-Collegiate Literary Association. Prominent among the reasons for this step are the changes proposed by the association with respect to the department of Oratory. Believing the practical value of a college education to depend as largely upon the power of the graduate to tell effectively what he knows as to know, Hamilton College claims that oratorical studies should be treated with no less respect and attention than the studies of the departments. If the college has been peculiar in thus giving oratory an important place in the curriculum, the success of its Alumni in the pulpit and public life, to say nothing of the honors awarded to its representatives at the Inter-Collegiate contests the last two years, prove the wisdom of this peculiarity. The college did not engage in the inter-collegiate contests from any lack of enthusiasm or stimulus at home. As it has not been the habit of the department to make exceptional speakers and writers of a few students of rare natural gifts, but to develop the whole class in this direction, the college placed itself at a disadvantage when it engaged in a contest limited to a single representative. Thinking, however, that the competition would be generally helpful to oratorical culture in the colleges represented, Hamilton entered the lists; and had the college been as unsuccessful as successful, it would not now retire from the competition, provided it was loyally sustained by the association. That it should be so sustained is evident from the good which has been already accomplished. At each succeeding contest there has been recognized by the press and public a steady and decided average gain in the character of the orations and manner of delivery, showing that in the competing colleges the standard of oratory has been certainly advanced. This is also the only contest which has awakened any general interest, and to it the association owes whatever vitality and vigor it now has. Yet at the late meeting held at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, the President of the Board of Trustees of the association, who is the President of Princeton College, after remarks contemptuously disparaging these contests, proposed their abolishment after the competition in January.

As Princeton College was one of the two institutions which originated these contests, but which, as a college has thus far been unsuccessful in the competition, the action of its President, who has a controlling influence in the Inter-Collegiate Association, leaves but one course open to Hamilton College. To remain in the association under existing circumstances would be on the part of the college a tacit assent to the depreciation of oratorical training. This, Hamilton College, with its views and traditions, cannot do. The college, therefore, withdraws not only from the coming contest in oratory, but in essay-writing, Greek, mathematics, and metaphysics, and hereby severs its connection with the Inter-Collegiate Literary Association.

FRANK F. LAIRD, '77.
JAMES S. SHERMAN, '78.

HAMILTON COLLEGE, Clinton, N. Y., Friday, Oct. 12, 1877.

A QUESTIONABLE OFFER.

George Schmidt, a blonde baker, was arraigned in the Tombs Police Court yesterday on a charge of intoxication. "What kind of a baker are you?" asked Justice Duffy. "Shust a gommon baker, yer Honor," said the prisoner. "You don't do any of this fancy work?" "No, yer Honor." "Now, if I let you go, will you send a nice cake to my wife?" the Justice asked. "That I will, yer Honor." "I guess not," said the court, "for I haven't got any wife." "Then I'll send one to your lady," said the prisoner. The Justice smiled, and the prisoner was hustled out.

A PLEA FOR GILMAN.

REV. DR. HOUGHTON POINTING OUT THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN REMISSION OF SIN AND ITS PUNISHMENT—SPECIAL PRAYERS FOR GILMAN AND HIS WIFE.

Rev. Dr. Houghton's congregation knelt and joined with him in fervent special prayers for Mrs. Gilman, and for Gilman himself, yesterday forenoon. Toward the close of the impressive high church services the reverend Doctor mounted the pulpit and apologized for not expounding as was his wish and intention the Epistle of the day. The occurrences of the past week, he said, had not given him time for proper preparation. He would merely call the attention of his auditors to the lesson of the eighth verse of the ninety-ninth Psalm: "Thou answeredst them, O Lord, our God; thou wast a God that forgavest them though thou tookest vengeance of their inventions." Dr. Houghton said that these words seem to convey to us the principle that remission of sins does not necessarily imply remission of punishment; that though our transgressions are forgiven by God so that they will not rise up in judgment against us in the next world, we may expect to be visited in this world with the penalties prescribed for them by God's laws. The declaration of the text, which seems to illustrate a general principle, may be confirmed by reference to other passages. St. Paul, for instance, when speaking to the Corinthians in regard to their lack of discernment in looking upon the Lord's Supper as but bread and wine, says, "But when we are judged we are chastened of the Lord that we should not be condemned with the world," thus enunciating the distinction between the punishment of sin in this world, and its remission in the world to come. It was in the times of the children of Israel that the words of the Psalmist were spoken. From the time they left Egypt to journey to the Promised Land, although they were God's special, chosen people, their actions seem to have been one continual endeavor to devise the most extraordinary and extravagant transgressions. God's treatment of them is fitly characterized by David as vengeance, for although the Almighty, on their repentance, swore to forgive them, he visited them with locusts, diseases, and plagues innumerable until the desert had destroyed the whole wicked and sinful generation. The same principle is abundantly illustrated by the history of God's dealing with men since the creation. Adam, although he repented, was punished with labor, disease, and death, finally to be received into eternal bliss. His punishment has been continued on his descendants to the present day. Jacob's sins of deceitfulness and treachery, though he repented of them, were punished by the loss of Joseph and by a long list of other grievances. Moses and Aaron sinned against the Lord by arrogating to themselves the accomplishment of what they had done through his aid. Subsequently they repented and were forgiven, but God punished them by refusing them permission to enter into the Promised Land. Moses tells us how vainly he pleaded for the reversal of his sentence. The Lord was wroth and said, "Thou shalt not go over thither." When David made confession of his sin to Nathan and was forgiven, a distinction was made between the remission of guilt and punishment, for it was foretold that the sword should never pass away from his house, and he scarcely afterward spoke save in a "De Profundis" or similar expression of his sense of shame and confusion. The malefactor who prayed on the cross and received the assurance that his sins were forgiven did not fail at the same time to suffer the award of his crimes. And so down through the ages, all along in manifold instances, may be seen the recitals of the sore afflictions of those who were forgiven and sincerely repented. None more than the saints and fathers of the Church. There is oftentimes a consistency between a perfect restoration to Divine favor and what may be a lifelong punishment, and when we see others called upon to endure great and fiery trials, we are not to regard these as evidences of God's disfavor. If, however, we forsake sin and become thoroughly repentant, our being chastened here is testimony that we will not be hereafter condemned. We may, therefore, comfort ourselves that punishment of sin is a sign of pardon, and receive with resignation whatever may befall us, in the belief that our transgressions have been wiped out in the blood of the Son of God. Let us not despair, though the bitter fruit of our sins remain; though days of darkness and nights of sleeplessness and lives of deep anguish may be ours. Above all let us not forget the manifold horrors that await the final impenitent.

The discourse was short and was read from written sheets, but at times the reverend speaker's voice was almost inaudible. He was listened to throughout with the deepest attention.

THE "CHEAP CAB" COMPANY.

ITS FLOURISHING START AND SUDDEN COLLAPSE—THE ADVENTURES OF A GENTLEMAN WITH LARGE ACQUAINTANCE AMONG THE BRITISH NOBILITY.

The Manhattan Cab Company, whose organization was begun several months ago, died a premature death on Saturday last. The history of the project may be briefly told. In the latter part of last Winter a jovial young Irish gentleman, who has a habit of signing himself merely "Kavanagh," although he has a Christian name, which is Frank, arrived in this City from England, and seeking some capitalists, told them it was his purpose, if he were properly encouraged, to institute here a cab system similar to that of London. He stated that he was a nephew of The Kavanagh, a gifted Irish gentleman and member of Parliament, who is remarkable as having been born without hands or feet, and he exhibited letters of credit from Right Honorable Earl Buchan, Honorable Mar Erskine, the Earl of Rosebery, and another member of the British aristocracy, for the sum of £30,000 sterling. After a great deal of trouble Kavanagh succeeded in inducing a number of gentlemen to aid him in the execution of his project. Under the new State law respecting the organization of corporations, Commissioners interested in the project were appointed to institute the Manhattan Cab Company. Stock books were opened in the office of Messrs. White & Morris, bankers, and the first entry made in them was that of the name of Kavanagh, who, as the representative of the four British noblemen, subscribed for 1,500 shares of stock. New-York gentlemen subscribed in all for 345 shares, and paid down 10 per cent. on the value of 320 shares. Then everything appeared to be ready for the incorporation of the new company, more than half its stock having been subscribed for. Kavanagh, however, was dilatory, though he kept up appearances by lavishing money in a prodigal manner, and spoke of buying a silver mine, of starting a hotel, in fact of doing anything that a man possessed of great means can do.

The first person to distrust him was Mr. John Townshend, the lawyer, of No. 93 Nassau-street. Being interested in the cab company, he was surprised one day when Mr. White, of the firm of White & Morris, in whose charge the funds of the immature company were, called upon him and asked why the firm had not been paid the sum of $1,250 promised to it for undertaking the financial business of the company. Mr. Townshend replied that the promise was made by Kavanagh personally, and that the other stockholders of the company had opposed payment to a banking firm for caring for money of which it had the use. He then learned from Mr. White that Kavanagh had not paid the $15,000 due upon the 1,500 shares of stock he had accepted. He spoke to Kavanagh about this, and the latter replied that he had taken the stock only upon condition that 500 shares were subscribed for here. He also exhibited a letter purporting to be from Hon. Mar Erskine, advising him not to pay the percentage on the 1,500 shares unless $50,000 were raised here, and stating that if such a comparatively small sum could not be raised the project was not as good as it looked. After this episode, Mr. Townshend investigated Kavanagh's record in this City, and found that he had apparently been living beyond his means, and that several judgments for debts had been procured against him in the courts.

A meeting of the Commissioners of the Manhattan Cab Company was held on Saturday afternoon. There were present Mr. Townshend, Chairman, Col. Frank E. Howe, Secretary, The Kavanagh, Mr. Elliot F. Shephard, and Mr. Stryker. Besides these Messrs. Tileston and Stanton, stockholders, were in attendance. Mr. Townshend immediately made an onslaught upon Kavanagh, said he believed the latter was an imposter, and that the instruments purporting to authorize him to draw upon the British noblemen were fictitious. He charged that Kavanagh had procured money by promising positions in the Cab Company's office to the persons who loaned it, and that he had procured from the First National Bank money on a draft which was subsequently dishonored. Furthermore he charged that Kavanagh had pretended to be in receipt of money from a Mr. Prask, of London, but when that gentleman was communicated with by cable he replied: "Have nothing to do with Kavanagh."

In reply to the charges of Mr. Townshend, Kavanagh said he had acted in perfect good faith, and would carry out his obligations as soon as those assumed toward him and his principals were fulfilled. He stated he had at last been enabled to procure subscriptions for the remaining 155 shares of the company's stock, and when they were recorded he would draw upon his principals for the 10 per cent. of the value of the 1,500 shares taken by him on their behalf. He then presented Simon Hamburger as a subscriber for 130 shares, Messrs. Wood Brothers as subscribers for 20 shares, and Mr. Augustus Fisher as a subscriber for five shares. He did not present the 10 per cent. of the value of the shares, explaining that he had not felt at liberty to take the money of the subscribers until his own money was at hand. The committee rejected the subscriptions. Mr. Townshend then stated there were two courses open to the committee—either to attempt to compel the British noblemen to take and pay for the stock bespoken for them by Kavanagh, or to give up the "cheap cab" project, and to direct the return of their money to the subscribers. The latter course was adopted, and the Commissioners adjourned.

Kavanagh declares that the action of the Commissioners present at this meeting was illegal, and has ordered Messrs. White & Morris not to give up the money in their hands. He says he intends to begin to-day a legal action to support his position. He charges that he has been left to work alone, except for the little aid given him by the numerous persons who wanted well-paid positions in the service of the Cab Company. As to his debts, he says they only amount to $3,000, and will be paid "upon a proper settlement of accounts."

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

NO ASSESSMENTS ON THE POLICE.

ONE OF KELLY'S "ASSESSMENT" CIRCULARS FALLS INTO THE HANDS OF POLICE COMMISSIONER ERHARDT—THE COMMISSIONER'S LETTER IN REPLY.

It is rarely that Mr. John Kelly meets with any determined opposition from heads of departments in regard to his plan of assessing employes, but he made a mistake when he allowed one of his "bleeding" circulars to fall into the hands of Police Commissioner Erhardt, as the subjoined document will show:

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 300 MULBERRY-STREET, Oct. 13, 1877.

Hon. John Kelly:

SIR: A clerk in this department has handed me a circular from you and others, demanding from him a contribution of $30 to a Tammany Hall campaign fund. I am informed that the employes of this department generally have been subjected to similar demands from you, and this circular letter has been followed by a personal demand from Mr. John D. Newman, your collector. It appears to me that the character and efficiency of the Police force and the interests of good government are more seriously affected by your action than is even the slender salary which you assess.

I have no official authority over the political action of my subordinates. I desire none. But I protest against the assertion that they owe allegiance to any party by virtue of office in this department.

The Police have almost absolute control over the conduct of elections. They are charged with the enforcement of law in a city where many influential politicians have long been habitual, flagrant, professional violators of the law.

This department has in the service of the City about 2,600 men, at an annual expense of some $3,202,400. These men are constantly looking for promotion or reference in agreeable duty, or some official advantage. To secure these benefits they must rely upon fidelity or meritorious service, or upon political influence and favor. The efficiency of the department requires that they should rely upon the former. The present Commissioners, without distinction of party, have labored to induce them to do so, but we can do little if the powers who make and unmake Commissioners choose to tread again in the way from which has come so much disgrace, nullify our efforts by representing to the force that partisan allegiance is to be the price of official preferment. The practice of requiring these political contributions, if persisted in, will be fatal to the discipline, the *morale*, and the efficiency of the Police Department. If our recent history ever repeats itself, and knaves and scoundrels find it easy again to overcome the good votes of good men by fraud and wrong, it will be due in no small measure to the fact that your committee lacked either strength or inclination to forego a vicious practice, which, for the sake of political control, corrupts and weakens that branch of public service that should preserve the purity of the ballot-box, public morality, and respect for law. Very respectfully yours,

JOEL B. ERHARDT,
Chairman Committee Rules of Discipline.

THE CIGAR-MAKERS' STRIKE.

PROBABILITY OF A GENERAL STRIKE TO-DAY—MASS-MEETING AT GERMANIA ASSEMBLY ROOMS—SHOP MEETINGS TO BE HELD THIS MORNING.

The movement among the cigar-makers of this City, which has been in progress for several weeks past, will to-day probably assume the proportions of a general organized strike for higher wages. The main grievance of the members of the trade, who number about 8,000 persons of both sexes, arises from the reduced rates paid by the employers both to the factory workers and those who make cigars in tenement-houses. An increase of $1 per 1,000 cigars is demanded. A secondary grievance is the existence in the majority of the shops of what are considered arbitrary rules, which forbid conversation, smoking, &c., among employes. The total number of men and women on strike during the latter part of last week was estimated at 2,800, consisting, in part, of those employed in some 25 factories, and partly of tenement-house workers. Of the former it is asserted that 200 persons employed by Messrs. Bondy & Co., No. 53 Bowery, are determined to hold out. The tenement-house hands of the same firm, to the number of 350, have also made a demand for an increase of $1 per 1,000. Some grievous started the movement for better compensation in the shop of Lichtenstein & Brothers, Chatham-square, the majority of the other hands, both male and female, soon following their example. The firm has suggested a compromise of 25 cents, which has not been accepted. The work people in Schmidt's factory, No. 42 Vesey-street, are holding out for an advance of 50 cents per 1,000, and a similar demand has been made by 80 hands in the factory of L. Cohn, No. 269 Bowery. Over 80 families, who have been engaged in making cigars in their own apartments for the firm of Holzman & Deschbever, have joined the movement. The very latest augmentation of the ranks of the strikers was furnished by the hands of Lichtenstein & Co., No. 268 Bowery, who usually employ about 700 persons, and by numerous tenement-house families engaged by various firms throughout the City.

In response to a call for a mass-meeting of the craft at Germania Assembly Rooms, upward of 1,000 men and women assembled at that place yesterday afternoon to discuss their grievances, and to take action looking to the organization of a grand union. The tone of the numerous speeches was in favor of a general strike, repeated propositions to that effect being greeted with demonstrations of approval. The meeting was organized under the auspices of Union No. 144, Mr. Daniel Harris being chosen Chairman. Speeches in several languages were delivered, and Samuel S. Gompers, President of Union No. 144, enjoined those present to hold a shop meeting this morning, and to elect two delegates from each shop to join a central committee, which he said would hold a meeting at Concordia Hall, in Avenue A, at 2 P. M. The object of that gathering will be to receive reports representing the condition of affairs in the various shops, and if deemed necessary to order a general strike. One of the most earnest addresses of the afternoon was made by a Bohemian woman, Mrs. Mary Hausler, who spoke of the degradation into which the trade had sunk in consequence of many acts of oppression on the part of employers. She advised her hearers to cross their demands for higher rates and the abrogation of obnoxious rules in the shops, and predicted that a combined movement would eventually result in success. Mr. J. P. Macdonald, editor of the *Labor Standard*, alluded to the cigar-makers' strike as the most important labor demonstration since the great railroad strike. He believed that little would be accomplished in the absence of organization in the ranks. Unity was absolutely necessary for the maintenance of a proper standard of wages. Speeches of a similar tenor were delivered by Messrs. Harris, Pracheck, Palda, and others. It is more than likely that action of a decisive character will be taken at the meeting this afternoon in Concordia Hall.

RIVAL OPEN-AIR PREACHING.

TWO SERVICES IN SOUTH-STREET—SOME 'LONGSHOREMEN AND CHILDREN AS LISTENERS.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon two men, one of whom carried a Bible, while the other had a hymn-book, ascended the stone step in front of a butter and cheese warehouse on South-street, facing the Roosevelt-Street Ferry, deposited their hats and overcoats in the doorway, and then looked about expectantly. A large proportion of the loungers in the neighborhood immediately gathered in a semicircle in front of the butter and cheese place, and small girls carrying large babies and a few women in shawls soon increased the number of spectators to 50 or thereabout. "We will begin our services," said the elder of the two men, "by reading the Ten Commandments," whereupon the younger man read them, and the men in the crowd smoked and listened, while the children had a slight tustle with regard to the best seats on the curb. After the selection from "Exodus" had been read, the two gentlemen sang "Jesus, lover of my soul" very earnestly, and the spectators gazed at them. Then it was announced that Rev. Dr. Baldwin, of Brooklyn, would speak, and a venerable gentleman, who had previously formed a part of the semi-circle of listeners, ascended the step and spoke for 10 minutes or so, finishing his discourse with a short prayer. The elder of the two men who had opened the meeting, whose card bears the legend, "William H. Acres, preacher of the Gospel," then said that Dr. Baldwin was an American, but that he [the speaker] was an Irishman from Tipperary, who was not ashamed of his nationality. This remark was the prefiace to a short sermon upon the text in Daniel iii., 1b, about the casting of the young men into the fiery furnace. While Mr. Acres was speaking, a stalwart man, with onshy gray whiskers, hovered on the skirts of the crowd. He carried a hymn-book in his hand, and he appeared to glance indignantly now and then at the speaker on the doorstep. This individual was no less a personage than Rev. Dr. Kenyon, who has held Sunday services from the same doorstep for the last six months. Both Mr. Acres and Dr. Kenyon claim to have licenses permitting them to speak in that place, and a week ago Kenyon had Acres driven from the spot by Police officers. Yesterday Mr. Acres finished his service a few minutes before Kenyon arrived on the scene, and afterward the latter mounted the step and held a second service, which was attended by a smaller audience than the first one.

A PHILADELPHIA LAWYER'S MISFORTUNE

Richard A. Randolph, who at present lives at No. 428 East Eleventh-street, but who claims to be a Philadelphia lawyer, was arraigned before Justice Smith, at Essex Market, yesterday, on a charge of abandonment, preferred against him by a woman named Kate Randolph, who claims to be his wife. The complainant in her affidavit stated that she was married to the prisoner in 1861, at St. Joseph's Church, in this City. On examination Randolph admitted that he had lived with the woman for a number of years, and that she had passed as his wife, but denied positively that they had ever been married. He also stated that only last week he had given her $150 for her support. As the complainant could not deny this fact, the Judge decided that there was no case of abandonment, and ordered a discharge. They had only got a few yards from the court when outcries were heard, and a few moments afterward Randolph reappeared, dragging after him the woman, and presenting a very miserable appearance. His coat was torn and his silk hat broken. He told the Justice that before he came to court he had put $150 in the lining of his hat, and a pocket-book containing $40 in his boot. He had done this fearing that he might be held and then searched by the Police, of whose honesty he evidently had no very high opinion. The woman knew that he had the money in his hat, and had knocked it off his head and taken the money directly they left the court-room. She was held in $1,500 to answer, and Randolph sent to the House of Detention.

THE AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

ADDRESSES BY WILLIAM NOBLE, THE ENGLISH WORKING MAN, AND JOHN B. GOUGH.

Yesterday's meeting of the American Temperance Union, held at Cooper Institute, the first conducted by the newly-elected officers, was one of more than usual interest, and attracted to the hall a large audience, who were entertained with addresses by two noted temperance speakers, Mr. William Noble, the English working man, and Mr. John B. Gough. After the usual preliminary singing, Scripture reading, and prayer, the audience sang the familiar hymn, "The Sweet By and By," Mr. Noble playing the accompaniment upon the accordeon, which instrument he manipulated with a skill that won hearty plaudits from his auditors. The song ended, Mr. N. W. Cady, the President, delivered his inaugural address, in which he alluded to the great and wide-spread evil of drink, and urged the necessity of all temperance people taking advantage of every means that presented itself to root up the evil and drive it from the face of the earth. In closing, he introduced Mr. Noble, who delivered an interesting address on temperance topics, interspersing his remarks with many anecdotes to illustrate particular points in his arguments. He said that for the past 40 years temperance advocates in America had labored earnestly to keep the temperance cause before the people, and striven to awaken them to the importance of taking immediate steps to prevent the spread of drunkenness in the land. It would seem, however, that the people had got so accustomed to the presence of the evil in their midst that they had become indifferent and lukewarm in respect to it. A foreigner, he continued, would say that the secret of America's greatness would be found in her free institutions, but, on the other hand, if he sought for the secret of the great wretchedness and misery that were present in her cities, as they were present in the cities of Great Britain, he would find it in those social usages which sanctioned drinking. Because these usages were so sanctioned, the speaker held that the people were responsible for the evil of drunkenness, a vice which, he insisted, was not confined to any particular class. Alcohol, when it entered the mouth of a refined and cultured man, and gradually crept to his brain, did not stop suddenly in its deadly course and retreat, saying, "Oh, I beg your pardon; I mistook you for somebody else." No, it affected the refined and the ignorant alike, and carried them alike to a drunkard's grave, unless they threw aside, in time, the accursed cup. Here the speaker told the story of a talented young man who had started in life with the promise of a brilliant future before him, but who, led astray by the intoxicating beverages, the use of which was countenanced by the high society in which he moved, had become addicted to drink, and had sunk lower, still lower, till, in a fit of delirium tremens, position, and friends, he ended in a London charitable hospital, the broken-down victim of a loathsome disease, contracted by his tippling habits. The speaker next referred to the oft advanced argument that moderation would prevent drunkenness, denouncing it as a false, delusive and fatal doctrine, and insisting that total abstinence alone was an adequate remedy for the evil of intemperance. In concluding he reiterated his argument that all were responsible for the deadly ruin daily being wrought by alcohol who did not exert themselves to the best of their ability to prevent its ravages, not by their own example of temperance only, but by urging their unfortunate brothers to sign the pledge, and by helping them with all the means in their power to keep it.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Noble's address the President stepped forward and said that Mr. John B. Gough was in the hall, and would no doubt favor the audience with some remarks. A burst of applause followed the announcement and continued until Mr. Gough, who sat far back in the rear of the hall, made his way to the platform. When the audience had ceased their demonstrations of hearty welcome, he stepped forward and said that he rarely had an opportunity to be present at temperance gatherings and was only able to appear then because he had broken an engagement to hear his friend Mr. Noble speak. In reference to the doctrine of total abstinence, he said that its advocates did not pretend to be able to accomplish any thing except to make a man sober. They did not pretend that by accepting and putting into practice the principle of total abstinence a person immediately becomes possessed of all the virtues of mankind. On the contrary there were some awfully mean and most unmitigated scoundrels who did not drink. They did not claim to be able to work any direct good farther than changing an individual from a sot to a man. But indirectly the temperance principles accomplished much good by making men more susceptible to good influences, and brought them in the way to hearing the truth, and for this reason, said the speaker, the advocates of temperance demanded the support and aid of the preachers of the truth. In reply to those people who maintained that men must become Christians before they could reform their habits of insobriety, the speaker insisted that the result could be accomplished by energy of will alone, independent of any extraneous influence, and quoted an instance within his own knowledge of a gentleman who, by his own strength of will, had conquered his appetite for drinking. It was the grace of God, however, that was needed to enable a man to sustain his resolution not to touch liquor again. It was the misconception of the purpose of grace in the first instance that prevented many men from becoming reformed. They must, said the speaker, first throw off their habits by a determined effort of their own will, and then by the help of divine grace they will be able to keep away from drink always. It was, he thought, absolutely unmanly for any one to expect to be saved without such an effort on his own part. God only sent his aid to those who helped themselves, and for people to expect that they could rid themselves of any vice without those terrible struggles that were simply the penalties for vicious habits, was unchristian, rather than Christian. In concluding, the speaker told the oft-repeated, but ever effective and moving story of his own reformation, and retired amid a tumult of applause. The meeting then closed with singing and the signing of the pledge by a number of men.

THE DANGER OF POLITICAL DISCUSSIONS.

Elias Hogan was in the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning. He was an innocent-looking, though somewhat shrunken and shriveled man, and, to look at his light blue eye, no one would have imagined that he could be such a terrible criminal. Two men had thrown him overboard from a North River ferry-boat, and he was in court to answer the grave charge of floating in the North River without visible means of support. The policemen who fished him out gave him a chance to dry himself, and loaned him a Police hat of ancient style in which to be presented at court, his own having gone out with the tide. He said that he had been discussing New-York City politics with two strangers, and their opinions not being in unison, the dispute that arose was settled by his being thrown into the river. He added that he lived at Rutherfurd Park, N. J.

"What!" said Justice Duffy, "live in New-Jersey and discuss New-York politics! My advice to you is not to interfere in New-York politics, especially First Ward politics, or you'll get bit, sure." Mr. Hogan was discharged.

A COLORED MURDERER ARRESTED.

On the 4th inst. a fight occurred at Saratoga between two colored waiters of the Clarendon Hotel, named Richard Branch, aged 27, and Alfred Dillard. During the affray Branch stabbed and fatally injured Dillard, and then fled from Saratoga. Dillard sank rapidly, and Saturday his physicians pronounced his case hopeless. Deputy Sheriff Gilford, of Saratoga County, telegraphed to Superintendent Walling a description of Branch, and Detectives Hickey and Ferris, of the Central Office, were put on the case. Yesterday they arrested Branch at the Grosvenor Hotel, on West Fourth-street, in this City, and he was locked up in the Central Office, pending his transfer to Saratoga. Previous to the fatal quarrel, Branch and Dillard, unknown to each other, had been keeping company with the same white girl. On the night of the 4th inst. Branch called upon the girl and found Dillard there. This aroused Branch's fury to such a degree that he rushed at his rival, pulled out a knife, and inflicted upon him a fatal stroke.

A PAIR OF DARING THIEVES.

Bernard Beigold keeps a millinery store at No. 437 East Fourteenth-street. Saturday morning, while the proprietor's attention was diverted, George Smith and William Eggleston, sneak-thieves, snatched two cloaks, valued at $40, and ran off with them. Beigold started in pursuit, and Officer McCarthy, seeing the two men running and hearing the cry of "stop thief," joined in the chase, and succeeded in capturing Smith. Eggleston now ceased running and had the effrontery to show fight, and even attempted to rescue his companion. He first tried to trip up the officer, and not succeeding in this dealt him a terrible blow with some blunt instrument on the side of the head, inflicting an ugly wound. The officer held on to his prisoner, nevertheless, brought him to the Tenth Precinct Station-house, and subsequently arrested Eggleston. He arraigned them both yesterday in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court. They were each held in default of $1,000 bail. Both prisoners are old offenders, each having served a term in prison already.

ANNIVERSARY OF CUBAN INDEPENDENCE.

Special services in honor of the anniversary of Cuban independence were held yesterday afternoon in the Protestant Episcopal Church of Santiago, in West Twenty-second-street. About 200 persons composed the congregation, which included several gentlemen prominently connected with Cuban revolutionary affairs in this City. Rev. Joaquin de Palma, Pastor of the Santiago congregation, officiated, reading the regular service in Spanish. In his sermon the minister alluded encouragingly to the progress being made by the revolutionists in Cuba, and said that as religious liberty is a necessary feature of national freedom, efforts looking to the establishment of the former should accompany revolutionary measures. The music of the services was finely rendered by a choir, augmented by volunteers, who sang hymns composed expressly for the occasion.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A quaint order of fun may be enjoyed at "Aunt Polly Bassett's Singin' Skewl," Chickering Hall, this evening.

Elizabeth Fredericks, aged 39, a vagrant, was found by the Police of the Twenty-first Precinct, last night, helplessly sick upon the street. She was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

David Levine, aged 6, of No. 18 Ludlow-street, yesterday afternoon fell from the first-story window of the German school building, at No. 23 Ludlow-street, and was seriously injured.

The American Society of the Red Cross, an association formed for the purpose of relieving the wants of wounded Russian soldiers, will hold a meeting at No. 51 West Tenth-street at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

James J. Kirnan, aged 45, living on Thirty-fifth-street, near Tenth-avenue, yesterday afternoon fell down a flight of stairs, at No. 18 Cornelia-street, and was seriously injured. He was sent to the New-York Hospital.

Lester C. Dole, the champion pedestrian of America, and Henry Thatcher, an English celebrity, will commence a walking match for a purse of $1,000 at the Athletic Club grounds, Mott Haven, this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

The citizens of the Fifteenth Ward will be addressed by Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., Rev. Dr. Vincent, and Mr. W. T. B. Milliken, at the Church of the Strangers, next Thursday evening, upon topics concerning crime and its prevention.

Isaac Lopez, an officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was kicked in the head yesterday by an omnibus horse which was being removed from one of the society's ambulances, and received severe injuries. He was taken to his home.

Gilmore's Garden will be devoted to athletic sports this evening, under the direction of William Miller. In addition to the customary sports of boxing, wrestling, "feats of strength," &c., there will be a three-mile walking match, open to all amateur pedestrians, and a "set to" between Joe Goss and Miller.

James Smith, aged 38, of No. 194 Mulberry-street, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning fell from the Forty-sixth-street and Fourth-avenue bridge into the yard of the Grand Central Depot, and broke his jaw and fractured his skull. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

A little girl named Anna Norton, aged 3 years, living at No. 34 Desbrosses-street, had her right arm broken last night by being knocked down by car No. 100 of the Cross-town Line, while on Desbrosses-street, near her home. The driver, James Gillen, was arrested.

Yesterday morning the body of an unknown man, about 30 years of age, was found floating in the Hudson River, at Pier No. 41½, and sent to the Morgue. Deceased was 5 feet 6 inches in height; had dark hair and thin mustache; wore dark clothes and white shirt.

Wallace Thatcher, aged 17, of No. 147 East Fifty-ninth-street, while stealing a ride on the top of a freight car on the Hudson River Railroad, at 9:15 A. M., yesterday, was struck by a beam in the bridge at Sixty-fifth-street, knocked off the car, run over, and instantly killed.

John Green, who has no particular place of residence, and whose occupation is "keg drainer," appeared before Justice Murray yesterday in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, charged with being drunk and disorderly. John, who, like a good many others, never gets drunk at his own expense, was committed to the Island for three months.

The United Barbers' Association of this City held their annual meeting last night at Turner Hall. Mr. F. Schmitt presiding. It was reported that the efforts of the association to improve the

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8141. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE MEETING OF CONGRESS

OPENING OF THE SPECIAL SESSION.

EXPLANATION READ BY CLERK ADAMS OF HIS MANIPULATION OF THE ROLL—SAMUEL J. RANDALL ELECTED SPEAKER OVER GEN. GARFIELD, THE REPUBLICAN NOMINEE—THE MINOR OFFICES FILLED BY THE CAUCUS CANDIDATES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The opening scenes in the House were not attended by any unusual excitement, but yet, as always, they were very interesting. The Republican members having possession of the hall in the morning for their caucus, the Democratic members were excluded till near the hour of meeting, and the large crowds present to witness the organization were unable to reach the galleries until after 11 o'clock. When the doors were opened members rushed for the entrance to the hall and the visitors swarmed into the galleries, filling them to their utmost capacity in a few minutes. At 12 o'clock, Clerk Adams called the House to order, and after reading the President's proclamation convening Congress in extra session, proceeded at once to call the roll of members, commencing with the State of Maine. When the State of Louisiana was reached, the Clerk explained his reasons for leaving off the roll the name of George L. Smith, in the Fourth District, and Charles E. Nash, in the Sixth District, both Republicans, and placing thereon in their stead the names of J. B. Elam and E. W. Robertson, both Democrats. A similar explanation was made when Florida was reached, in this case the Clerk having acted upon the certificates received from the present Governor of Florida, and placed Davidson, Democrat, and Bisbee, Republican, on the roll. The explanations made by the Clerk in the cases of Louisiana and Florida were prepared by some Democratic lawyers of the House, and were read by Mr. Adams with great deliberation and distinctness. No objections were raised from the Republican side, it having been determined at the caucus this morning to let these two States pass and make an objection to the case of Colorado, the Clerk having refused to recognize the certificate of the Governor of that State certifying the election of Mr. Belford. From the Third District of Missouri no certificate of any kind has been received, and of course the Clerk could place no name on the roll from that district.

After the Clerk had explained his reasons for not placing the name of Mr. Belford upon the roll, Mr. Hale attempted to offer some resolutions with reference to the case, but was met by points of order from the Democratic side which were decided against Mr. Hale by the Clerk. Finally, Mr. Hale succeeded in having his resolutions read for information, after which he claimed that they involved a question of high privilege and insisted upon his right to have them presented for the action of the House. In the meantime, Fernando Wood had moved to proceed to the election of a Speaker and claimed this was a question of higher privilege than that presented by Mr. Hale. The Clerk ruled that the resolutions were not in order, because they proposed to strike from the roll a name not on it, and because they proposed that the Representatives-elect should perform a duty which devolved by law upon the Clerk. If members-elect could strike off or put on the roll one name they might assume to decide upon all the names. The law imposed this duty upon the Clerk alone, and until the House had been organized, it had no power whatever over the roll prepared by the Clerk. Mr. Hale's point of order was therefore overruled, the Clerk declining to entertain an appeal. Mr. Hale's action was in accord with the announcement made last night, but Clerk Adams did not depart from the precedents, as was anticipated he might. His refusal to put Mr. Hale's motion, fortunately for himself, rests upon more tenable grounds than his action in excluding Belford from the roll. Mr. Hale's resolution blundered unaccountably in its supposition that the Democratic opponent of Belford had been placed on the list of members, but that mistake did not affect the result.

Mr. Wood's motion to elect a Speaker was then carried on a division, the vote standing—yeas 149, nays 129. The result of the ballot for Speaker was: Randall, 149; Garfield, 132. It is noticeable that Mr. Randall received the vote of every Democrat who answered to his name on the Clerk's roll-call, while Mr. Garfield received six votes less than the number of Republicans who answered to the first call. Messrs. Kelley, Errett, and Killinger, of Pennsylvania, are believed to have declined to vote for Mr. Garfield because it is alleged he is a member of the British Free Trade League.

The Speaker elect was conducted to the chair by Messrs. Garfield and Goode, and after some applause from the floor, proceeded to read, in his usual nervous, hesitating manner, the speech which he had previously prepared. The Clerk and other officers nominated at the Democratic caucus were then formally elected, when the members were called up by States and sworn in. Mr. Cox objected to the oath of office being administered to Messrs. Rainey and Cain, of South Carolina, and Darral, of Louisiana, Republicans, and Mr. Frye objected to Messrs. Elam and Robertson, of Louisiana, Democrats, and those gentlemen were required to stand aside. After all the members had been sworn in, a recess was taken until 4 o'clock, in order to enable the clerks to arrange for the drawing of seats, which the House decided should take place at that hour. After the drawing the House adjourned, having previously decided to act upon the disputed seats to-morrow in the order in which they stand upon the roll.

DRAWING FOR SEATS IN THE HOUSE.

JUDGE KELLEY, ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, COX, WOOD, AND BANKS ALLOWED TO CHOOSE FIRST—FRONT-SEAT MEN SENT BACK AND BACK-SEAT MEN BROUGHT FORWARD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The drawing of seats in the House to-day was a highly interesting proceeding to the members, but soon became monotonous to the crowded galleries, which were emptied long before the drawing was completed. Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, being the oldest member in continuous service, was allowed, according to custom, to select his seat without being drawn. Messrs. Stephens, of Georgia, and Patterson, of New-York, were similarly favored by reason of infirmity, while Gen. Banks, of Massachusetts, and Messrs. Wood and Cox, of New-York, were given the same privilege for long and honorable service in the House. In the drawing some of the old members fared very badly, and were forced into back seats. Candler, of Georgia, was the first name drawn from the box, and Hunton, of Virginia, the last. Gen. Garfield's was the fifth name drawn, and he selected his old seat. Anson McCook, of New-York, followed Garfield, and seated himself behind Kelley. Muller and Eickhoff, of New-York, were drawn early, and ranged themselves beside Cox, while Bliss selected a seat directly in front of them. Mr. Chittenden got his old seat, but Martin I. Townsend was forced to take a seat in the back row near the main entrance. Clarkson Potter also was unfortunate in being drawn late, and had to go back. Ewing, Sayler, Rice, and Southard, of Ohio; Blackburn, of Kentucky; Hooker, of Mississippi, and Morrison, of Illinois, got good seats in the immediate vicinity of Cox. Gen. Butler was drawn early and selected a front seat. As he was walking down the aisle the Republican side heartily applauded, and several members on the Democratic side called upon him to select a seat on their side. Mr. Frye, of Maine, seated himself next Mr. Kelley. Messrs. Hale and Foster were among the unfortunates who were left little choice when their names were drawn. When the name of Mr. Hewitt, of New-York, was drawn, a motion was made to permit the Clerk to select a seat for him, Mr. Hewitt being detained at Paris by his wife's sickness. Mr. Mills, of Texas, objected, and as unanimous consent was required, Mr. Hewitt will have to locate himself among the back chairs, unless some one having a front seat will exchange with him. Mr. Stephens selected the seat occupied last session by Mr. Willis, of New-York, and that gentleman drew a back seat. Gen. Banks took his old seat.

AN UNJUSTIFIABLE OBJECTION.

PARTISAN COURSE OF MR. COX IN OBJECTING TO MR. DARRALL, OF LOUISIANA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—There can be no reasonable ground for the objection made by Mr. Cox in the House to-day to swearing in Mr. Darrall, of the Third Louisiana District. Mr. Darrall was returned as elected by the Kellogg Returning Board, and the fact of his election was certified to by Gov. Kellogg. When Nicholls was inaugurated, and a new canvass of the returns made, Darrall was again returned as elected by the Nicholls board, and his election certified to by Gov. Nicholls; so that, in fact, Darrall has been returned as elected by both Returning Boards, and certified to by both Governors Kellogg and Nicholls and the Clerk is in possession of all this documentary evidence. The Democrats made a determined effort last week to have Clerk Adams leave Darrall off the and substitute the name of Acklin, but Mr. Adams refused to do this in face of all the evidence furnished of Darrall's election. Because of this refusal it is reported that some of the Southern members threatened to defeat Adams' nomination in caucus, and those from Louisiana and a few others did actually withdraw their support from him on this account. Mr. Darrall's right to be sworn in is as clear as that of Mr. Cox, or of any other member of the House, and there can be no justification whatever for the objection made to him.

THE SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

A SHORT SESSION—NEW SENATORS SWORN AND SEATED—GOV. MORTON AND MR. SHARON ABSENT—THE COMMITTEES—PROBABLE DURATION OF THE SESSION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The Senate met to-day at 12 o'clock, but very soon adjourned without completing its organization. The only business done was to read the President's proclamation and administer the oath of office to Senators Matthews, of Ohio; Don Cameron, of Pennsylvania; and Armstrong, of Missouri. The formal resolution for a committee to communicate with the House and to inform the President of the organization of Congress was adopted, and Mr. Edmunds offered the only resolution relating to business, which, being laid aside until to-morrow, the Senate adjourned. The proposition for adjournment until to-morrow, instead of a recess to await for the organization of the House, was carried, because it seemed quite impossible to proceed so far as to have the President's Message to-day. The galleries of the Senate-chamber were well filled, but the corridors were not crowded with the throng that usually attends the opening of Congress, and while, of course, the beginning of the session was interesting, it lacked the excitement to which Congress has been accustomed at the beginning of the annual sessions. The attendance of Senators was surprisingly large on the Republican side, the only two absent being Mr. Morton, who is too sick to attend, and Mr. Sharon, whose private affairs are of more importance to him than the affairs of State. No Democrats were absent. Senators, newspaper men, lobbyists, and other well-known frequenters of Washington during the session were early gathered on the floor of the Senate-chamber, exchanging greetings and salutations, and no one would imagine from the general cheerfulness and hilarity that political warfare and personal antagonism were likely to break forth at almost any moment. The presence of bouquets in the Senate Chamber was quite noticeable; the most conspicuous and showy having been placed by admiring friends upon the desks of Senators Conkling and Blaine. Vice-President Wheeler was in the chair at the hour of meeting and called the Senate to order. There was no indication whatever from a word dropped in the Senate Chamber of the course of business that will be pursued except what might be inferred from a resolution offered by Senator Edmunds to revive the committees appointed at the session of last Spring. In presenting this resolution he explained that this was also a special session, which might not last more than a few days, and that there were precedents for continuing the same committees from one special session to another without the formality of the reorganization, the purpose being to save time and to have the Senate at once prepared for business. The Republicans being present in full force it was evident there could be no effort on the part of the Democrats to affect the organization, but Mr. Thurman requested that the resolution be postponed until to-morrow for action, which was equivalent to an objection to its consideration to-day, because, under the rules, he had the right to demand its continuance until to-morrow. His purpose, no doubt, was to give the Democrats time to consider whether they should insist upon changes in the committees so as to give their party a larger proportionate representation than they had on the committees last appointed. It is likely, however, that the resolution will pass to-morrow, and that the existing vacancies will be ordered to be filled by the Vice-President. The passage of this resolution will complete the organization of the Senate for business, and no time will be wasted in the delay of caucuses and useless formalities. The Senate is now ready to receive the President's Message, which will be sent in as soon as the usual formal reports are made to-morrow morning.

It is noticeable that in conversation with Senators scarcely one was found who did not favor a speedy arrangement of the business which has brought them together and an adjournment at the end of two weeks until the beginning of the regular session. It is wickedly suggested that the patriotic statesmen who compose the Congress of the United States will be largely influenced in this matter by the fact that a short session and an adjournment, which will give them time to return to their homes, will entitle them to regular mileage fees, which will add so much to their receipts for the year, and it is not unlikely that this consideration may influence votes enough to control the result of the attempt to order a short session.

CAUCUSES OF THE DEMOCRATS.

EFFORTS TO REACH AN AGREEMENT AS TO THE WORK OF THE SESSION—THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIPS—SENTIMENT OF THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE ON THE DURATION OF THE SESSION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The Democratic Senators met in caucus this morning and had a long conference in reference to the work of the session. The principal topic considered was the party action upon the admission of the Democratic contestants from South Carolina and Louisiana. It was decided not to present them to be sworn in this morning, but to do so in a day or two, and make this question the primary work of the session. They will meet again to-morrow morning to determine more fully the details of the plan of operations, but it is well known that Judge Spofford's case will be first presented, being believed to be the strongest, as he was elected by the full Legislature after Nicholls became Governor, so there cannot be the same question as to regularity or irregularity of credentials as in the case of Eustis, who was elected while there were two Legislatures in session and two Governors, both claiming to be legally elected. The Democratic Senators are sanguine of securing Judge Spofford's admission, and claim that they only lack two votes to secure that object, and they are confident that those will come from the Republican side. Just whom they rely upon is not known. There will be some considerable time which the Senate can devote to the determination of its membership before the House can prepare any appropriation bill and make it ready for the Senate to consider.

The Democrats of the House held a caucus this morning, but accomplished nothing, and adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, with the understanding that it was then to be determined whether the special subjects only which called Congress together are to be disposed of and the session then adjourned until December, or whether the regular work of Congress should be taken up and the session be made continuous. Association with the members developes the fact that they are about equally divided on this subject. Most of the Western and Southern members are in favor of a continuous session, but there are some exceptions, notably Mr. Morrison, of Illinois; but the Pennsylvania members, and those from other States easy of access to the capital, favor a short session. Those favorable to a continuous session argue that it will facilitate work, and permit them to get through early next Spring, while those favorable to a short session say that they will save no time next Summer by remaining now. Both parties bring their strongest arguments in favor of their views of the demands of political service. The caucus, as before stated, is designed to determine this question, but it may be found impossible to decide upon adjournment till after a survey of the business on hand has been taken by the Committee on Appropriations.

ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS.

LETTER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY TO CONGRESS, AND OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR TO MR. SHERMAN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The following letter from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting the estimates of appropriations required to complete the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, and of prior years, has been addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 15, 1877.

SIR: Agreeably to the joint resolution of Congress of Jan. 7, 1846, I have the honor to transmit, for the information of Congress, the estimates of appropriations required for the military establishment for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, as furnished by the Secretary of War, together with special estimates of other deficiencies and reappropriations required by the several executive departments for the current and past fiscal year, as follows:

War Department	$32,436,764 98
Library of Congress	22,800 00
Court of Claims	1,206,453 90
Treasury Department	273,891 29
Post Office Department	700,000 00
Navy Department	2,003,861 27
Judicial	262,535 22
Total	$36,906,306 66

Accompanying these estimates are the following, submitted by the Secretary of War without recommendation:

Forts and Fortifications	$2,078,000 00
Rivers and Harbors	$13,220,100 00

The estimate of $1,031,453 58 for permanent annual appropriations is also submitted for the information of Congress, but is not recommended.

I am very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN SHERMAN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The following is the letter of the Secretary of War to the Secretary of the Treasury explaining the estimates for the various bureaus of the department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. 13, 1877.

SIR: The estimates of appropriations required by this department for the support of the Army and for other purposes for the current fiscal year were prepared by my predecessor, and by him transmitted to Congress in December last. I have made such modifications as I deem necessary to conform them to present needs. The following is a summary of estimates as now submitted:

Military establishment	$30,332,756 50
Public works—Fortifications	2,078,000 00
Harbors and rivers	13,220,100 00
Buildings and grounds—Military Academy	16,000 00
Building for State, War, and Navy Departments	520,000 00
Miscellaneous—Publication of official records of the rebellion	30,000 00
Collection and payment of bounties, &c.	25,000 00
Surveys and reconnoissances in military divisions and departments	50,000 00
National cemeteries	125,000 00
Pay of Superintendents of national cemeteries	59,000 00

A brief explatation is deemed proper. The first item of $30,332,756 50 is for the military establishment, and is in pursuance of law, being for the support of the Army at its present maximum strength of 25,000 enlisted men. The estimates for fortifications and rivers and harbors are renewed in accordance with the suggestions of the Chief of Engineers, whose letter relating thereto will be found in the appendix, but in view of the fact that a large part of the fiscal year has already elapsed, they are submitted for such action as Congress may deem proper, and no particular recommendation is made.

The items for the Military Academy, State, War, and Navy Department building, collection and payment of bounties, and for surveys and reconnoissances in military divisions and departments, are all explained in the appendix. In reference to the State, War, and Navy Department building, further explanation is made that the insecure condition of the buildings in which the various branches of the War Department are now located, and the danger of destruction by fire of papers and records of great value, necessarily stored and used in unsafe places, render it very important that the building now in course of construction should be completed at the earliest possible date, and in order that the work may progress without interruption, the additional appropriation is deemed requisite. The sum of $20,000 was appropriated by Congress at its last session for the publication of official records of the rebellion on an estimate for $50,000. An increase of the sum appropriated for the year ending June 30, 1878, is necessary in order to enable the department to properly preserve through duplication the Brady collection of war photographs purchased by Congress, and to vigorously prosecute the work. No appropriation ensued from estimates for national cemeteries, and for pay for the Superintendents of national cemeteries for this year. These items of expense, primitively Army affairs, are not now enumerated among matters appertaining to the support of the military forces, and are so national, indeed, as to require but little or no explanation further than that the previous estimates for $207,000 are now reduced to $184,000. Very respectfully,

GEORGE W. McCRARY, Secretary of War.
The Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury.

THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

CONSIDERATION OF THE PROPOSED CHANGES BY THE CABINET — GEN. ROBINSON DROPPED FOR NAVAL OFFICER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—At the special meeting of the Cabinet to-day the appointments to fill the principal Customs offices at New-York were discussed, and it was decided to reconsider the determination reached last week to appoint Gen. Robinson to be Naval Officer. The appointments to these offices were not definitely determined upon, but it was substantially decided that Mr. Theodore Roosevelt shall be nominated for Collector, to succeed Gen. Arthur; Mr. Benedict, the present Deputy Surveyor, to succeed Gen. Sharpe as Surveyor, and E. A. Merritt to be Naval Officer. It is very probable these names will be sent to the Senate during the present week, in connection with the offices with which they are named above.

There is official authority for the statement that the Treasury Department has not yet decided upon any change in the Brooklyn Internal Revenue Collectorship. This subject will also be a matter of consideration at the Cabinet Council to-morrow.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15, 1877.

The receipts from Internal revenue to-day were $560,497 34, and from Customs, $498,545 40.

Notice is given by the Light-house Board that the automatic signal buoy moored off Cape Hatteras, N. C., has disappeared. This buoy will be replaced as soon as practicable.

The President has recognized the following-named Consular officers of Spain: Juan de Ilminana, Consul at Savannah; Louis de Zea Bermudese, Consul at Charleston, and Alberto Golcoechea, Vice-Consul at Savannah.

The Smithsonian Institution is in receipt of a telegram from Prof. Peters, of Clinton, N. Y., announcing the discovery this morning of a planet of the eleventh magnitude, in 1 hour 5 minutes right ascension, 7° 55′ north declination, and a south motion.

Mrs. Emily Edson Briggs (Olivia) has been appointed by Secretary Schurz a member of the Board of Visitors for the United Hospital for the Insane. Mrs. Briggs is the first lady who has ever been appointed on this or any other of the advisory boards connected with Government institutions.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $17,132,464; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, $8,835,468; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $45,630,000; coin, (including coin certificates for $35,441,800,) $122,485,073; outstanding legal tenders, $356,914,932.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received information from Special Agent Jones, at St. Paul, Minn., that, as there are several very closely contested law points in the land depredation cases now pending upon which the United States District Court does not feel entirely clear, nearly all the criminal cases will be transferred from the District to the United States Circuit Court for hearing.

Lieut. Edwin Longnecker has been ordered to duty at the Signal Office in this city. Lieut. Charles T. Forse has been ordered to the Pensacola. Paymaster A. J. Clark has been ordered to the New-York Navy-yard. Lieut. Robert E. Impey has been detached from the Pensacola, and placed on waiting orders. Paymaster J. H. Stephenson has been detached from the New-York Navy-yard and ordered to settle accounts. Passed Assistant Engineer-J. J. Barry has been detached from the Colorado and placed on sick leave.

THE ROAMING INDIAN BANDS.

SURRENDER OF ABOUT 200 APACHES, WITH HORSES AND ARMS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 15.—Advices from Fort Benton, Montana, state that Gen. Miles abandoned his battle-field at Bear Paw Mountain on the 7th, and started to return to his camp on the Yellowstone. He took the surrendered Indians and his own wounded with him. The soldiers killed during engagement are buried on one of the banks of Smoke Creek, some distance from the battle-field. No trace was found of the Indians killed in the fight, but Joseph has acknowledged the death of 27, and it is probable the number is in excess of this.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The following telegrams have been received at the War Department:

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 13, 1877.

Gen. Townsend, Washington, D. C.:

The following has just been received from Gen. Pope:

"Three chiefs and 187 Apaches have surrendered at Wingate, and their arms and horses will be taken from them. Others are expected, and probably the whole band of Warm Springs Apaches will soon do likewise. I have ordered them sent disarmed and dismounted to their agency at Canada-Almosa for the present. I will communicate in a few days my opinion as to the best final disposition to be made of them." P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant-General.

THE MEXICAN BORDER.

DISPATCHES FROM LIEUT. RUCKER AT SAN ELIZARO AND EL PASO.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The following dispatch has been received at the War Department:

CHICAGO, Oct. 13, 1877.

Gen. Townsend, Washington.

Gen. Pope sends the following:

"Lieut. Rucker telegraphs from San Elizaro, on the 9th inst.: 'I arrived here with a detachment last evening, when the mob dispersed. To-day everything is quiet. Have had two meetings with the members of the mob. They will allow the law to take its course.'"

On the 11th he telegraphs from El Paso: "Returned to-day. Everything is quiet at San Elizaro. There is considerable excitement here, caused by the killing of Cardes by Howard yesterday. Do not anticipate any serious trouble." P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant-General.

AMERICAN LEATHER IN GERMANY.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION IN BERLIN—THE AMERICAN DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The Consul-General of the United States at Berlin communicates to the Department of State further particulars concerning the American Department at the International Leather Exhibition in that city. The highest premium, a gold medal, was awarded to an American firm for their collective exhibition of American boot and shoe machinery. Several other American firms received diplomas and honorable mention on the same account. It is believed that the American hemlock-tanned leather will prove a great success in the German market, for, although greater strength and durability are claimed for the home salt-tanned, the cheapness of the former will gain for it a decided preference. The Consul-General forwards a sample of a new article which he thinks is unknown in the United States, which attracted marked attention at the exhibition. It is called the patent kid elastic, manufactured in Berlin, and intended for shoe lastings, carriage covers, waterproof clothing, gaiters, soldiers' ration bags, gun covers, mail pouches, &c. Five times the strength and durability of the common woven India rubber lasting are claimed for this kid elastic.

PRESIDENT HAYES INDORSED.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Oct. 15.—The Republican Central Committee, at a meeting held in this city to-day, adopted resolutions warmly indorsing the National Administration and approving of the conciliatory policy of President Hayes.

THE COAL MINERS' STRIKE.

ALL TROUBLE ABOUT OVER.

SCRANTON STILL GUARDED BY A STRONG MILITARY FORCE—TWO CONVENTIONS IN SESSION—WORK RESUMED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 15.—Notwithstanding the fact that the present strike is approaching a speedy and peaceful termination, and all chances or occasions for disturbances have receded almost out of sight, there is no relaxation of precautionary measures on the part of the authorities, and the city presents as warlike an aspect to-night as at any time during the existing troubles. Detachments of soldiers have been arriving here during the day, and the streets are being patrolled in all directions. It may be that those directing affairs have information not possessed by the public, and that there is really some threatening danger yet to be guarded against by the exercise of the strong military arm of the Government, but to the uninitiated everything seems to be as quiet and orderly as it is habitual for Scranton to be when questions arise between the coal companies and their employes. But whatever may be the cause for the unusual military demonstrations made for the past few nights, it is plain that the miners, as a body, are not contemplating the commission of any overt act against persons or property. To-day has been a busy and important one to the miners, and the question of work or no work has received its quietus for the present. At 10 o'clock this morning two conventions, representing the non-union and union sentiments, were assembled in Hyde Park at the same time. The former delayed action in order to allow the regular union delegates to adopt such measures as would be likely to wind up the strike harmoniously, and thus avoid any subsequent bitterness of feeling between those desiring to prolong the strike and the men who on Saturday determined to break away from the strikers and return to work. The union delegates were in session nearly the entire day, and, after considerable wrangling, determined to shift the responsibility of resuming work upon a mass-meeting to be held in Round Woods to-morrow morning. It is understood that they also resolved to recommend the men to resume work upon the company's terms. The meeting to-morrow will no doubt be a stormy one, but no question exists as to the final action of the body, and it is as good as settled that there will be a general resumption of mining as soon as the several mines can be put in order for working.

The men of the Briggs shaft voted to go to work at the mass-meeting held by them at the mine to-day; the Roaring Brook colliery at Dunmore was put in operation with a full complement of hands, and the Jermyn mine at Green Ridge began to produce coal with some 50 of the old employes, who seemed glad to get into their old chambers once more. Some of the other colleries which it was expected would also start up remained idle, the miners not coming to time, a difficulty which will not exist to-morrow. However much the men composing the mass-meeting to-morrow afternoon may dislike the alternative presented to them they will accept it and go to work with as good a grace as may be. The movement of the Hyde Park miners was in nowise hastened by the somewhat rash experiment resorted to by W. W. Scranton. A large number of employes of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company became greatly dissatisfied when President Sloan's proposal was rejected by the mass-meeting held a week ago Saturday. The men who were then discontented on that occasion have since caused their influence to be felt, and they deserve all the credit for giving the strike its deathblow to-day. Gen. Osborne, of Wilkesbarre, arrived in the city this morning, called here by Mayor McKune for consultation with some of the leading men of the city. This afternoon there was an interchange of views between Gen. Thomas Dickson, W. F. Halstead, W. R. Storrs, W. W. Scranton, and Col. Howard. It has not transpired that this council was called to provide for any particularly threatening exigency. The men employed in the rolling-mill of the Lackawanna Coal and Iron Company seem to be getting restless now that the miners have resolved to be quiet. These men occupy a locality known as "Shanty Hill," and it is reported that some outrages were committed by them last night upon certain parties who were suspected of being willing to return to work in the mill. When everything is ready to start up, "Shanty Hill" will probably prove to be Scranton's last throe in the miners' strike.

KICKED OUT BY A POSTMASTER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 15.—This evening a man approached the Post Office entrance and, handing a card to an employe, requested that he might be permitted to enter and use a desk for writing purposes. The card bore the name "H. R. MacAlmont, Special Agent, Pension Bureau," and the man said that he wanted to transact some official business with a man who was accompanying him. After some delay MacAlmont was admitted, with his friend, and they sat down together. In a few minutes Postmaster Tyler entered, and inquired who the strangers were. On being told he spoke to MacAlmont, informing him that none but employes were allowed in that part of the building, and requested him to retire. MacAlmont replied with some insulting words, and refused to go out, whereupon Mr. Tyler seized him and ousted him by force. MacAlmont made complaint at the Police station for the assault, but it was dismissed for want of jurisdiction, and he now proposes to take it before the United States Commissioner.

RAILROAD DISAGREEMENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 15.—It is reported here that Vice-President Perkins, of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, is on the eve of severing his connection with that company. He retires, it is said, because his company does not choose to back him in his fight with Jay Gould and the Union Pacific folks. Mr. Perkins, as President of the Burlington and Missouri River Road of Nebraska, an auxiliary branch of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road, has waged vigorous warfare against the Union Pacific in trying to compel it to pro rata with his line. Gould and Dillon are not friendly to Perkins, and it is even hinted that they are hostile to Mr. Strong. This fight over the Nebraska Branch has, it is said, involved President Harris, Vice-President Perkins, and others, in personal differences of opinion, and at the same time militated against amicable intercourse between the Union Pacific and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Roads.

THE WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, Oct. 15.—The French mail steamer arrived to-day from St. Thomas, which island she left on Oct. 8. The United States steamer Frolic arrived at St. Thomas on the 8th from Barbados and was to sail for home on the 10th. Advices from San Domingo have been received to the 5th inst. The revolution against the Baez Administration was in full force. The town of Puerto Plata was occupied by the revolutionists, who were besieging the fort and expected it to surrender momentarily. There was great agitation throughout the Republic. No details had been received from the interior, as all the roads were intercepted and communication was impossible. Gen. Pulger, of Venezuela, had arrived at Samana. News from Hayti to Oct. 2 is at hand. A fire in Port-au-Prince, on Sept. 27, destroyed four buildings. An attempt at revolution was made at St. Marks on Sept. 30, but the movement was immediately suppressed. Coffee was in plentiful supply and quoted at $12 to $13 per quintal.

A fearful hurricane visited Curacoa and neighboring islands on Sept. 23, and caused great damage. The wind blew from all quarters. The sea washed away the lower part of the town of Wilhelmstadt; nearly every house in what is known as the Petrimay quarter was destroyed, and the fortifications were in ruins. Many families were destitute. The damage to property was estimated at over $500,000. A Dutch man-of-war and the Dutch schooners Juliet and Sarah were wrecked. Several lives were lost. All the salt ponds in the neighboring island of Bonaire were ruined.

MURDERS IN KENTUCKY.

LAWLESSNESS IN ITS WORST ASPECT—NUMEROUS CAPITAL CRIMES COMMITTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 15.—Reports which have reached here to-day from Central Kentucky show that the utmost lawlessness prevails in that section of the State. Last night two men named Hart and Stoker got into difficulty near Lexington. Hart stabbed Stoker through the heart with a knife. At Kiddville, about the same time, a negro named Joseph Williams fired through the window of a house at two other negroes named Stout. They answered with revolvers, and killed Williams. Both the Stouts were wounded. Near Berea, a day or two since, two men named Calloway and Maupin went to the house of a farmer named Reynolds, and asked for night's lodging. Reynolds, not liking their appearance, refused, but gave them their supper. After finishing their meal they called Reynolds out into the yard, and, after some words, Maupin drew a pistol and shot the farmer through the body. He died in a few minutes. Maupin belongs to a family notorious since the war for bloody deeds. Lewis Maupin, one of the same family, a boy 19 years of age, shot a negro at Richmond Saturday evening for taking the liberty of laughing at him. A primary Democratic election was in progress, and whisky had been flowing freely during the day. Maupin, coming up to a group of negroes on horseback, noticed one of them laughing. He told the negro that if he laughed again he would shoot him. The man laughed again and Maupin fired twice, one shot taking effect in the hip of his victim. In all of these cases it is reported that the authorities are in pursuit. The alarming frequency of murders in Kentucky of late has excited the public to an unusual degree. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* has opened a crusade upon the universal Kentucky practice of carrying a pistol on the hip. To this practice and to the fact that justice is rarely administered in the courts unless the offending party be colored, is to be attributed three-fourths of the murders that occur. There is a report that four men were killed in a fight in Madison County, last Saturday night, but it is not verified.

PHILADELPHIA TO CAPE MAY.

OPENING OF A NEW RAILROAD—REJOICINGS IN VINELAND.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

VINELAND, N. J., Oct. 15.—The initiative steps toward opening the new Philadelphia and Cape May short line narrow gauge railroad were taken at Vineland to-day. Guns were fired and bells were rung, and great enthusiasm was manifested over the inception of this enterprise, which is likely to be so beneficial to this section of South Jersey. Ground was also broken at three points on the proposed line with appropriate ceremonies, namely, at Bloomingdale, near Newfield, at New-Denmark, and at Williamstown. All along the line the greatest interest is manifested in the new enterprise, and proffers of help come in so rapidly that the success of the work is already assured. The people of nearly every township between here and Camden have agreed to grade the road-bed within the limits of their respective townships, and it is expected that this portion of the road will be in proper condition for the track-layers by the last of November. The distance to Philadelphia by the new line will be some five miles less than by the West Jersey Railroad.

AFFAIRS IN BRITISH INDIA.

THREATENED WAR BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND AFGHANISTAN—COST OF THE FAMINE TO THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Calcutta says: "It is feared that war is imminent between the British and the Ameer of Afghanistan and the Khan of Kelat, in consequence of the location of a British force at Quetta, in Beloochistan, which the Khan and Ameer construe to mean the permanent occupation of that country. Though the force at Quetta is only sent avowedly as an escort to the British Resident Agent, yet the Viceroy declares its maintenance there is a necessary measure of Imperial policy. The Ameer of Afghanistan is negotiating with Kelat and Beloochee chiefs for the forcible expulsion of the British, for which he offers his help, and warns the Khan that their continued presence means eventual absorption."

A special dispatch from Calcutta to the *Times* says it is estimated that the famine will cost the Indian Government £15,000,000 exclusive of the loss of revenue and other indirect effects.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

THE RECENT BANK FAILURE IN STETTIN—THE SENTENCE OF DEATH OF THE PENGE MURDERERS REMITTED.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—A special dispatch from Berlin to the *Times* says: "The total losses by the failure of Ritterschaftliche Bank, of Stettin, will probably amount to over 15,000,000 marks. The National Bank is actively assisting some of the firms involved, so as to prevent an extension of the calamity.

The capital sentence, in the case of Louis Staunton, Patrick Staunton, Elizabeth Staunton, and Alice Rhodes, convicted of the murder of Louis Staunton's wife, known as the Penge case, has been remitted, and the prisoners are confined to await the Queen's pleasure. This action was taken in consequence of a report from Mr. Justice Hawkins, who tried the case, based on a memorial to the Home Office presented by Sir William Jenner, baronet, the eminent physician.

INSURANCE APPRAISEMENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 15.—Superintendent Smyth has revoked the appointment of T. K. Marcy and W. E. Stickland, of New-York City, appointed some three or four years ago as Appraisers of the Insurance Department. The revocation of their appointments is due to dissatisfaction on the part of the Insurance Department with various appraisements which they had made. It appears that they had made appraisements upon 16 houses upon Sixty-first-street and Third-avenue, belonging to the Universal Company, at $820,000. Mr. Smyth, discrediting the appraisements, had new ones made by reputable citizens, which put the same property at $400,000 as their very highest valuation, four appraisers being employed to conduct the appraisement. The company's building was put in by these appraisers, although on leased ground, at $165,000, and the appraisers first appointed have put it at $50,000. Of $1,800,000 of real estate, and $1,000,000 of mortgages claimed by the company, the old appraisers made a return in the same proportion as upon the property reported above, while the new ones appraised the real estate at $1,000,000, and the mortgages at $823,000. The watchfulness of Mr. Smyth could not be better exemplified than in these instances.

A DEFAULTING BANK TELLER.

ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick, Oct. 15.—The case of Thomas Ellis, of the National Park Bank of New-York, defaulting teller, is before the courts again. His counsel has obtained an order from the Supreme Court calling upon the defendants to show cause why a writ of habeas corpus should not issue. The other side will answer on the 23d inst.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

WORK OF GENERAL CONVENTION.

SHORTENING THE FORM OF SERVICE—THE PRAYER-BOOK—PROPOSED REVISION OF THE LECTIONARY—AMENDMENTS TO THE CANONS.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 15.—This was the eleventh day's session of the Episcopal Church Convention. The Committee on the Book of Common Prayer, to whom was referred the consideration of shortening the form of services, reported that that question belonged properly to the Committee on Canons, and was so referred. The resolution of Mr. Dix, of New-York, presented Saturday, that further consideration of the question of shortening the forms of service in the Book of Common Prayer be referred to the Committee on the Prayer-Book, drew out an extended discussion as to whether the committee should consider the matter alone or with a joint committee on the part of the House of Bishops. The resolution was passed, the committee to act jointly with a committee on the

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

SPECIAL SESSION—OCT. 15.

SUMMARY.

The special session of the Forty-fifth Congress began to-day. The Senate sat 25 minutes, during which Stanley Matthews, of Ohio, J. Donald Cameron, of Pennsylvania, and D. H. Armstrong, of Missouri, new members, were sworn, and a committee to inform the President of the organization was appointed. In the House, Mr. Adams, the Clerk of the previous House, in calling the roll, made statements explaining why he placed the names of the Democratic candidates from the contested districts of Louisiana and Florida, and from Colorado on the list. Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, was elected Speaker over Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, by 149 to 132. George M. Adams, of Kentucky, was elected Clerk; John G. Thompson, of Ohio, Sergeant-at-Arms; John W. Polk, of Missouri, Doorkeeper; James M. Stewart, of Virginia, Postmaster, and Rev. Dr. John Poisil, of Maryland, Chaplain. After drawing for seats the House adjourned.

SENATE.

Promptly at 12 o'clock the Senate was called to order. The Chaplain returned thanks to Divine Providence for all blessings bestowed upon the country. He prayed that Almighty God would have each and every member of the Senate in his keeping, and that every one might begin to feel that he was nigher to God, the maker of all law. He prayed that members of the Senate might be preserved from misunderstanding and misrepresentations; that the Divine blessing might rest on the President and Vice-President of the United States, and all law-givers; that honesty, purity, and happiness might prevail throughout the land, and intelligence and frugality be diffused in all our borders. He prayed for that member of this Senate [Mr. Morton] "who is absent by reason of bodily disease and infirmity," and said: "If it please Thee, Thou wilt restore to him his strength, that he may appear with his associates in this place. Always under the shadow of bereavement and affliction, Thy servants meet here to-day with the memory of one [Mr. Bogy] who will come no more to his place. May Thy grace suffice for those on whom this sadness falls most heavily, and may the warning voice which is ever resounding through these halls bestir us to all diligence and duty, that when the Master shall call for us we may each one answer with great and exceeding joy."

The SECRETARY, [Mr. Gorham,] by direction of the Vice-President, then read the proclamation of the President convening Congress in extra session.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, submitted an order that the hour of daily meetings of the Senate shall be 12 o'clock until otherwise ordered. Agreed to.

NEW MEMBERS.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, presented the credentials of Hon. Stanley Matthews, elected United States Senator from Ohio in place of John Sherman, resigned.

Mr. WALLACE, of Pennsylvania, presented the credentials of J. Donald Cameron, elected United States Senator from Pennsylvania in place of Simon Cameron, resigned.

Mr. COCKRELL, of Missouri, presented the credentials of Hon. D. H. Armstrong, appointed United States Senator from the State of Missouri, vice L. V. Bogy, deceased.

The credentials having been read, the new Senators were escorted to the Vice-President's desk by their colleagues, and the oath of office was administered to them.

The only Senators absent to-day were Messrs. Morton, of Indiana; Sharon, of Nevada, and McMillan, of Minnesota.

Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, and Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, were appointed a committee to join a committee of the House of Representatives to wait upon the President and inform him that a quorum of the two Houses of Congress have assembled, and are ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

THE COMMITTEES.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, submitted a resolution that the standing and other committees of the Senate existing at the close of the last session be, and the same are hereby revived and continued until the further order of the Senate. In explanation of the resolution, Mr. Edmunds said this was a special, called session, and Congress might only be here two or three days. According to all precedents, and as a matter of convenience, it occurred to him that it would be best to revive the standing committees, that the business of the Senate might go forward without delay.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, said there should be some provision made in the resolution to fill vacancies.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the vacancies could be filled afterward.

Mr. THURMAN then suggested that the resolution lay over until to-morrow, by which time vacancies could be filled. It was so ordered.

The Senate then, at 12:25, adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At 12 o'clock the Clerk of the last House, Mr. ADAMS, called the House to order, read the President's proclamation convening Congress, and proceeded to call the roll of members by States, beginning with the State of Maine.

THE ROLL-CALL.

When the State of Louisiana was reached, the CLERK made the following statement:

There were received from the State of Louisiana three different sets of credentials. One set was signed by John McEnery as Governor of Louisiana, bearing date of 20th December, 1876, and declaring certain persons elected from the First, Fourth, and Sixth Districts, but silent as to the other districts. Inasmuch, however, as John McEnery was never the de facto Governor of Louisiana, and never in point of fact exercised or performed the functions of that office, it is not deemed necessary to make here any statement concerning the regularity or irregularity of the credentials coming from that source. Another set of credentials was signed by William Pitt Kellogg, as Governor of Louisiana, with the seal of the State attached, all bearing different dates, and all of which reached the hands of the Clerk through different channels, declaring the persons elected from each of the districts except the Second, as to which district no certificate seems to have been issued by Gov. Kellogg or any one. The law of Louisiana prescribing the character of the credentials provides that, as soon as possible after the expiration of the time of making returns of election for Representatives in Congress, a certificate of the returns shall be entered on the record by the Secretary of State and signed by the Governor, and that a copy thereof subscribed by those officers shall be delivered to the persons so elected, and another copy transmitted to the Clerk of the House of Representatives. These credentials, signed by Gov. Kellogg, are in no sense a compliance with the requirement of the law of Louisiana. They do not even purport to be a copy of the certificate. On the contrary, they are a simple declaration by Gov. Kellogg that certain persons were elected, without even stating the sources of his information, and they no more constitute credentials within the meaning of the law of Louisiana, than a similar statement from the Treasurer or other State official would do. They cannot, therefore, be recognized by the Clerk. The other set of credentials is signed by Gov. Nicholls and Secretary of State Arroyo, with the seal of the State attached. They declare the persons elected in each of the districts of Louisiana and conflict with the certificate signed by Gov. Kellogg in reference to two districts only. These credentials comply with the law of Louisiana in every respect, and the Clerk has accordingly placed on the roll the names of the persons contained in them.

When the State of Missouri was reached the Clerk stated that no certificate had been received from the Third District. Just then a paper was handed to him addressed to the Speaker of the House, and he repeated the suggestion that, as there was no Speaker, the paper should be opened by the Clerk. [Murmurs of "No! No!"]

Mr. COX, of New-York, hoped there would be no objection to the Clerk opening the paper.

The CLERK—Inasmuch as it would raise a question which the Clerk is not now prepared to determine, he will leave the matter to the House after it shall have organized.

The Clerk also stated as to the State of Florida, that he had received the certificate of Gov. Stearns to the election of William J. Purman, in the First, and Horatio Bisbee Jr., in the Second District. But that he had subsequently received two certificates from Gov. Drew. One of these recited that the canvass which showed the election of Purman had been by the Supreme Court of Florida declared illegal, and that another canvass had been made in obedience to the order of the Supreme Court, which showed the election of Robert H. M. Davidson, from the First District. Under such circumstances he had felt bound to place the name of Davidson on the roll. The other certificate of Gov. Drew simply declared as to the Second District, that by counting the votes in a certain precinct in Clay County, which the Board of State Canvassers had rejected, and which the Supreme Court had said could not be legally counted, J. J. Findlay would be elected. Under such circumstances the Clerk could not see anything to invalidate the previous certificate in favor of Bisbee, and he had, therefore, placed his name on the roll.

With reference to Colorado the Clerk said that the certificate presented by James B. Belford showed that he was elected on the 3d of October, 1876, at a time not authorized by the laws of the United States or of the State of Colorado, while the papers presented by his competitor [Mr. Patterson] were merely certified copies of the abstracts of votes in the several counties, which votes had never been canvassed by any board of canvassers. The Clerk had, therefore, declined to place either name on the roll, but had left the matter for the House, after its organization to determine.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, thereupon rose to what he called a question of the highest privilege—the right of a member to his seat—while at the same moment Mr. WOOD, of New-York, rose to what he asserted to be a question of the highest privilege—the organization of the House by the election of a Speaker. After some contest on the question of precedence, the Clerk ruled that Representatives-elect could not, before the organization of the House, take out of his hands a duty imposed upon him by law by directing him either to insert or omit a name, and that the motion of Mr. Wood to proceed to the election of a Speaker must be put. He announced that 287 members had answered to their names.

ELECTION OF THE SPEAKER.

Mr. Wood's motion was agreed to, 149 to 129, and the Clerk then stated that nominations for the office of Speaker of the House for the Forty-fifth Congress were in order.

Mr. CLYMER, of Pennsylvania, nominated Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. HALE, of Maine, nominated James A. Garfield, of Ohio.

Messrs. Clymer, of Pennsylvania; Banning, of Ohio; Fort, of Illinois, and Foster, of Ohio, were appointed tellers. The vote for Speaker was proceeded with, and the result was announced by Mr. CLYMER as follows: For Samuel J. Randall, 149 votes; for James A. Garfield, 132 votes.

The CLERK thereupon declared Mr. Randall duly elected Speaker of the House of Representatives for the Forty-fifth Congress, deputed Messrs. Garfield, of Ohio, and Goode, of Virginia, to conduct the Speaker to the Chair, and requested Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, as the oldest member in consecutive service, to administer the oath of office.

MR. RANDALL'S SPEECH.

The Speaker, on taking the chair, said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: Elected for the second time by your generosity to the exalted dignity of Speaker of this House, I thank you with a grateful heart. I shall endeavor with even temper, but with rigid firmness to perform the duties of the office, and to respond adequately to the confidence reposed in me by conforming my action to the clearly-expressed will of the House. Yet, fully realizing the delicacy and difficulty of the position, I solicit your advice and assistance, feeling assured, at the same time, of your forbearance and indulgence. We meet under circumstances imperiously demanding that all considerations of class, of section, or party shall be subordinated to the loftier and more patriotic object of doing what is best for the whole country and all of its people. Since the adjournment an Administration has been inducted into office which is obeyed as the actual Government, regardless of the grave events which marked its birth; and this House, animated by a spirit of true patriotism, desiring first tranquillity under the law, will frankly approve any sincere and permanent policy looking to complete pacification by constitutional methods, and to the consequent promotion of the general welfare. But it should be held one sacred duty to provide legislation which will render impossible a repetition of the wrongs which have occurred, and of the dangers which threatened us. I assume that we will take no step backward in the work of retrenchment and reform so auspiciously begun by the last House, under a matured and definite plan of reduction of the expenses of the Government. It is certain that still greater reduction can be made without impairing the efficiency of the Administration. To have an honest Administration it should be frugal. Never before was it more urgent than now (with general financial distress and with labor depressed by heavy burdens) to exercise the sternest economy. When the iron rule of hard necessity darkens every household in the land, extravagance on the part of the people's servants is an unpardonable crime. It is partly because of that wholesome policy so faithfully carried out that I am permitted this day to speak from this place. Invoking for our deliberations the presence of opinion, (which secures action,) right and clear judgment, (which purifies legislation,) and that mutual confidence and respect shall subsist between the House and its presiding officer, I am now ready to take the oath prescribed by law. [Clapping of hands on the Democratic side of the chamber.]

The oath of office was then administered to the Speaker by Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, and then the like oath was administered by the Speaker to the members, most of the members from the Southern States taking what is known as the qualified oath, inconsistent with that called the "Iron-clad" oath.

Objection was made by Mr. COX, of New-York, to the swearing in of Messrs. Cain and Rainey, of South Carolina, and of Mr. Darrell, of Louisiana; by Mr. Frye, of Maine, to the swearing in of Messrs. Elam and Robertson, of Louisiana, and by Mr. Springer, of Illinois, to the swearing in of Mr. Pacheco, of California, and those members were required to stand aside.

The Delegates from the Territories were all sworn in without objection.

ELECTION OF OTHER OFFICERS.

Mr. CLYMER, of Pennsylvania, then offered a resolution electing as Clerk George M. Adams, of Kentucky; as Sergeant-at-Arms, John G. Thompson, of Ohio; as Doorkeeper, John W. Polk, of Missouri; as Postmaster, James M. Stewart, of Virginia, and as Chaplain, Rev. Dr. John Poisil, of Maryland.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, offered an amendment substituting for these names those of J. M. Rusk, of Wisconsin; N. G. Ordway, of New-Hampshire; H. H. Harrison, of Tennessee; Henry Sherwood, of Michigan, and Rev. J. G. Butler, of Washington.

The amendment was rejected, and the resolution was adopted without a division. The oath of office was then administered to these officers, Messrs. Polk and Stewart taking the modified oath.

Committees were then appointed to inform the Senate of the organization of the House, and to inform the President that Congress is ready to receive any communication he may desire to make.

DRAWING FOR SEATS.

The drawing of seats was then fixed to take place at 4 o'clock to-day, the courtesy of selecting seats in advance being extended to Messrs. Stephens, of Georgia; Kelley, of Pennsylvania; Wood and Patterson, of New-York, and Banks, of Massachusetts.

The House at 3:15 o'clock took a recess till 4 o'clock, and after the recess the drawing of seats was proceeded with in the usual manner, slips with the names of all the members being placed in a box, from which a blindfolded page drew them one by one; the members whose names were thus drawn coming down and selecting their seats. Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, chose a desk in the front row on the eastern corner of the main aisle. Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Wood, of New-York, chose the seats which they occupied in the last Congress, and Mr. Banks and Mr. Patterson took good positions on the Republican side. The first name drawn out of the box was that of Mr. Candler, of Georgia, who selected his former seat. Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, got an early choice, and also selected his former seat. Mr. Chittenden, of New-York, got the front seat at the western corner of the main aisle, (exactly opposite Mr. Stephens,) and Mr. Butler also got a seat in the front row, at the corner of one of the smaller aisles on the western, or Republican, side of the chamber. When all the names had been called, (the last being that of Mr. Hunton, of Virginia,) and all the seats selected, the House adjourned, (at 5:30 o'clock,) the question as to the swearing in of members objected to having been put off until to-morrow.

GENERAL ASPECT OF THE WAR.

THE HUNGARIAN RAID INTO ROUMANIA A HOAX—MUKHTAR PASHA'S OPERATIONS—MORE RUSSIAN BATTALIONS FORMING—MUD DEEPENING ON THE ROADS—RUSSIAN FINANCES.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—War news is meagre. The alleged Hungarian invasion of Roumania is positively declared to be a hoax. Roumanians assert that deserters from Plevna report Osman Pasha's army to be destitute of clothing and ammunition, and scantily provisioned. Men and officers are tired of fighting and suffering, and are disposed to surrender.

Advices, both from Russian and Turkish sources, indicate that the Russians have occupied the Yacni Hills, Sarbitou and Kizil-Tepe, which were abandoned by Mukhtar Pasha, and are manœuvring for an advantageous position from which to make a new attack on the Turkish lines, which are now concentrated about Aladja-Dagh.

The *Times* has a special from the Russian Head-quarters at Gorny-Studen, which says the Imperial Guard have all gone to Plevna, and that the Czarewitch will not command them, to avoid clashing with the Prince of Roumania.

A Reuter telegram from Constantinople, dated at 10:30 o'clock this morning, says telegraphic communication with Plevna has been re-established.

VARNA, Oct. 15.—The Captain of a steamer which has arrived here reports that the Russian floating batteries at the mouth of the Danube have been bombarding Sulina for three days.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Chevket Pasha telegraphed on Sunday that he had arrived at Lukovitza from Plevna, and would continue his march to Orchanie on Monday.

The correspondent of the *Times* at Sistova gives a favorable account of Russian preparations for the Winter campaign. Vast stores of corn and forage have been laid in at the depots along the roads, but the mud is frightful. On the road two miles south of the Simnitza bridge, it takes eight horses, and 20 men pushing behind, to get a light wagon through. The railway from Fratesti to Simnitza is progressing rapidly.

The *Times'* special from Therapia states that the Porte has received intelligence that the Russians attacked Sulina and destroyed part of the town, but were driven off.

NEWSPAPER LIBEL SUIT.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 15.—Judge Seering announced from the bench to-day the decision of Judge Brown, of Eastern Michigan, in the libel suit of John T. Gibson, of West Virginia, against Faran & McLean, proprietors of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, which was tried here about a year ago, and judgment awarded plaintiff in the sum of $3,575. The petition for a new trial is overruled, and judgment given on the verdict, with interest at 6 per cent. from Oct. 3, 1876, together with costs of court, which will make the damages amount to about $4,200.

SENATOR MORTON'S CONDITION.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 15.—Senator Morton was removed from Richmond to his residence in this city to-night, without unfavorable consequences.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC ROAD.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 15.—H. E. Sargent, formerly General Superintendent of the Michigan Central Railroad, has been offered the position of General Manager of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and has gone to New-York to accept it and to arrange for pushing the road to an early completion.

LAW REPORTS.

MARITAL DIFFICULTIES.

THE TROUBLES BETWEEN MR. AND M. GUILLOT—CHARGES, DENIALS, AND COUNTER-CHARGES IN A SUIT BETWEEN THE TWO.

One of those cases of marital difficulties with which the courts have of late been overcrowded was argued at length before Judge Robinson, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, on a motion for alimony and counsel fee. The suit in question is brought by Mrs. Annette Guillot against Modeste Guillot. These parties are of French extraction, and were married in Paris in August, 1856. They have two grown-up children named respectively Mathilde and Calixte. The action is for a limited divorce, on the ground of the defendant's alleged cruel treatment of the plaintiff, beginning, as the latter says, about a year after their marriage. In 1857, she says, he abandoned her at Paris. She says she was left entirely destitute of means, and with a three-months-old baby to look after. Her husband surreptitiously came to this country. After a time he sent for her, but when she came here she found him living with another woman, whom he left very reluctantly, and only after the most urgent remonstrances. Because of his being compelled to cease his relations with this woman, Mrs. Guillot says he evinced toward her an ungovernable hatred, and began to treat her in a cruel manner. She says she has been a faithful wife, and has aided him in his work, which was that of a tailor, and that through her exertions and economy he has acquired a good commercial position, and has accumulated money. She charges him with abusing and neglecting her, and with vilifying her character and poisoning the minds of their children against her." Thus, in July, 1873, she says he went off and was gone from home for three days, leaving her in absolute ignorance of his whereabouts. When he returned he locked himself in a room with her, and proceeded to beat and kick her so that she was sick for eight days. In January, 1874, she says he nearly choked her to death. At another time he knocked her senseless, and on a subsequent occasion threw a large piece of marble at her, which might have killed her had she been struck by it. About two years ago she says he abandoned her, in New-York, and that he provided her with comfortable lodgings and has paid her $7 per week ever since. She says, however, he can afford to pay her $25 or $50 per week. She asked for alimony and counsel fee.

In opposition to her story, her husband denies all the allegations of cruelty and abandonment, both generally and in a specific manner. He says that before leaving Paris he provided his wife with money for her support. She was then living in her brother's house. Mr. Guillot says she knew where he had gone, and that he sent her money from time to time. He denies having lived with another woman, and says he and his wife lived happily together until, a few years ago, he found her too familiar with Emile Sigrist, the cook of the New-York Club. One evening, he says, he saw the two together in front of the club-house, and told his wife to go home with him. She did so, and when, after their arrival at his house, he remonstrated with her against holding conversations with Sigrist, she became angry, and began to throw various articles at him. He then struck her on the cheek. The story about going away, as told by his wife, he says is untrue. He did go away to visit relatives in New-Jersey, but left his wife with it. On his return, he says, he did not beat his wife. She once made a vile charge against him, and he then clutched her by the arm and told her never to give utterance to it again. This he says is the true story of the alleged attempt to choke her. In regard to throwing the piece of marble at her, he says he only opened the door. He had been very sick for weeks and while convalescing was one day lying on a sofa; his wife came to the room door, opened it, and in loud tones said, in French, "Miserable! you old carrion! I know you will soon rot and be, and I will be glad of the day when they put you in the grave and cover you with dirt." Made delirious by these remarks, he says he picked up a small piece of marble and threw it toward where she was standing. He was too feeble, however, and it did not reach her. He met her at a picnic afterward with Sigrist. Her conduct there, he says, was such as to call out unfavorable criticism, and he chastised Sigrist. He says she has a bad temper, and that from her conduct it was unsafe and improper for him to live with her. He provided her, however, with lodgings of her own selection, and has been paying her as much as he could well afford, after paying his own expenses and providing for his children. David Crawford appeared for the plaintiff on the motion for alimony and counsel fee, and Jesse K. Furlong represented the defendant. Judge Robinson, after hearing the arguments, took the papers, reserving his decision.

OBTAINING GOODS ON A BOGUS CHECK.

On the 27th of August Charles Lesser and C. H. Melville called on Mrs. Yetta Georges, at No. 111 Second-street, to purchase some jewelry. They looked over her stock with apparent interest and grew communicative. Lesser introduced his friend Melville as the proprietor of two large stores—one in Philadelphia, the other in New-York; while Melville, in return, ventilated the fact that Lesser was an important man in the trade, and occupied apartments at Earle's Hotel. Next day again the men called and purchased a bill of jewelry amounting to $255, giving in payment therefor a check on the Chemical National Bank, signed by August P. Steinbach, whom Lesser represented as a well-known dealer in jewelry. Mrs. Georges' sister, who made up the receipt, remarked that the check was dated for the next day, to which Lesser replied that the bank was closed then, and would not be open till next day. He also stated that the check was perfectly good. This explanation was deemed satisfactory, and the men carried off the goods. Next day Mrs. Georges took the check to the bank, and discovered that it was worthless, whereupon she had Lesser arrested. The accused was placed on trial for obtaining goods by false pretenses by Assistant District Attorney Russell, yesterday, in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions. Mr. William F. Kintzing, who defended the prisoner, raised the point that the offense had not been proved, and argued that in order to prove a case of false pretenses it was necessary to prove that the accused had made a false representation of an existing fact. Lesser contended, in stating that the check was good had not made a fraudulent representation of an existing fact, inasmuch as the check, being post-dated, did not belong to the present, but to the future. On this point Mr. Kintzing asked for an acquittal, but Judge Gildersleeve denied the motion, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was remanded until Friday to give counsel an opportunity to argue a motion for a new trial.

THE LIABILITY OF EXPRESS COMPANIES.

A suit, whose decision will be of very great importance to every express company, was before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The action is brought by George E. Walker, on behalf of a glass-importing company, of which he is Secretary and Treasurer, against Isaiah C. Babcock, the Treasurer of the Adams Express Company, for a mandamus to compel Babcock to receive goods for transportation without any limitation of the company's common law liability as a common carrier. Walker says that the express company, besides exacting double rates for transporting glass, have a clause in their receipts as follows: "All articles of glass or contained in glass, or any articles of a fragile nature, will be taken at the shipper's risk only, and the shipper agrees that the company shall not be held responsible for any injury by their breakage or otherwise." Walker's counsel, H. O. Southworth, claimed yesterday that the company—its avocation being the carriage of merchandise—is obliged to carry all merchandise for whose carriage it is paid, and also to carry it as an insurer. He insisted that the company cannot free itself from this liability in any case except by the agreement of its employer—the shipper—and if the latter does not make such an agreement, the company cannot refuse to carry the goods, but can be compelled by mandamus to do so. Charles M. De Costa, who represented the company, claimed that the latter is not a common carrier, and can limit its liability. Judge Donohue reserved his decision.

A BOYISH HUSBAND'S EARNINGS.

The divorce suit of Shinberg against Shinberg, in which the wife is plaintiff, was before Judge Robinson, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, on a motion by the plaintiff for alimony and counsel fee. J. P. Solomon, who appears for the defendant, caused considerable merriment by producing his client in court. That client is a very small-sized boy of 18, who has apparently been only a short time in this country and knows hardly anything of the language. He is a native of Russia, and says he was entrapped into an alleged marriage with the plaintiff, who "looks big enough to eat him," as the saying is. The defendant says he believed what is now claimed to have been a marriage was merely an engagement or betrothal whereby he agreed to marry the girl after 12 months, her parents in the meanwhile giving him board and clothing gratuitously. He also made affidavit that he is only earning $4 per week, and that he is under medical treatment nearly all the time. On this state of facts Judge Robinson denied the motion for alimony and counsel fees.

EXAMINING PARTIES BEFORE TRIAL.

What seems to be an important defect in the new Code was pointed out by Judge McAdam, in Marine Court, Chambers, yesterday, in the decision of a motion in the suit of William L. Montague against John P. Worstell. The action is brought to recover for board and lodging. Issue was joined by the service of an answer. The defendant then made an affidavit in which he says he is sick and infirm, and that he fears he will be unable to be present at the trial of the action. For this reason he asked for an order for his examination as a witness in his own behalf, conditionally, before trial, so that such examination could be read at the trial in case of his inability to be present in person. Judge McAdam, in his opinion, says: "The materiality of the evidence is shown, and all of the statutory requirements have been complied with, (S. R., 6th ed., p. 852,) and I would willingly make the order were it not for the fact that the statutory provision in question has been expressly repealed by the act of 1877, (chap. 417, sec. 3,) and the case is not governed by the provision of the new Code of Civil Procedure (sec. 872, subd. 5,) because the parties to be examined is a party to the action. The application will, therefore, be denied, without costs." Under the new Code any person may be examined conditionally before trial at the instance of either party to a suit. A party to an action cannot, however, be thus examined excepting at the instance of the adverse party. So that in case there is danger of a party dying before trial there is no means of perpetuating his testimony, no matter how important such testimony may be.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 15.—The following decisions were rendered in the Supreme Court here to-day:

No. 344—*Sessions vs. Johnson et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Massachusetts.—This was a case in which the judgment was announced at the close of the last term, with leave to file the opinion later. The point of decision is that, even without satisfaction, judgment against one of two joint contractors is a bar to an action against the other without the rule of the courts. The cause of action being changed into a matter of record, which has the effect to merge the inferior remedy in the higher. But the rule is otherwise where the contract or obligation is joint and several, to the extent that the promisee or obligee may elect to sue the promisors or obligors jointly or severally; but even in this case the rule is subject to the limitation, that if the plaintiff obtains a joint judgment he cannot afterward sue them separately, for the reason that the contract or bond is merged in the judgment, nor can he maintain a joint action after he has recovered judgment against one of the parties in a separate action, as the prior judgment is a waiver of his right to pursue a joint remedy. The case was one of bankruptcy, and the decision is affirmed. Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion.

No. 879—*Zeigler et al. vs. Hays et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Alabama.—This is one of three suits begun against the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, having a common purpose, that of having the mortgaged property of the company sold and the proceeds applied to the payment of the claimants' demands. Since their institution they have all been merged in one, and are now heard together on a motion to dismiss the appeal and vacate the supersedeas on the ground that no security for costs was given when the appeal was taken. The cases involve large amounts. C. W. & J. H. Bange for the motion; Andrews & Grandin opposed.

No. 71—*Terry vs. Little et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court—*Terry vs. North Carolina.*—This was the denial of a submitted motion to advance the cause on the docket for hearing. The Chief Justice delivered the opinion.

No. 898—*George Hagar et al. plaintiffs in error vs. The People of the State of California.*—The motion to dismiss this cause was submitted on printed arguments by Mr. A. A. Sargent in support of the same. Leave granted plaintiffs in error to file reply to motion.

No. 896—*The Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company, appellant, vs. James L. Vance, Collector, &c.*—The motion to advance these causes was submitted by Mr. James K. Edsall in support of the same. Leave granted Mr. B. W. Hanna to file brief in opposition.

No. 685—*Henry Hanenstein et al., plaintiffs in error vs. John A. Lyndham, Executor, &c.*—The motion to advance this cause was submitted on printed arguments by William T. Royal in support of the same, and by William A. Murray in opposition thereto.

No. 799—*The Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, plaintiff in error, vs. J. W. Whitehouse, Administrator, &c.*—The motion to dismiss the cause was submitted by Mr. C. W. Goddard, in support of the same.

No. 899—*The Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company, plaintiffs in error, vs. Parley H. Eaton.*—Error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—On motion of Mr. George W. Paschal, docketed and dismissed, with costs.

No. 900—*David J. Borhm et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. James Seligman et al.*—In error to the Superior Court of Chatham County, Ga.—On motion of James Lowndes, docketed and dismissed, with costs.

No. 825.—*The Pacific Railroad of Missouri, appellant, vs. George E. Ketchum et al.*—The petition for a rule to show cause why a Receiver should not be appointed in this cause was submitted by Mr. N. A. Cowdrey in support of the same.

No. 38.—*The Goodenough Horseshoe Manufacturing Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the Rhode Island Horseshoe Company.*—The motion to dismiss this cause was submitted by Charles Tracy in support of the same, and by H. M. Ruggles in opposition thereto.

No. 8. (Assigned under rule.)—*Thomas E. Williams, et al., appellants, vs. John Morris, Executor, &c.*—The argument of this cause was commenced by W. A. Meloy, of counsel for the appellants.

On motion of George Hoadley, Esq., Bayliss W. Hanna, of Terre Haute, Ind., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court. On motion of W. D. Davidge, Esq., John F. Hanna, of Washington, D. C., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court. On motion of R. T. Merrick, Esq., George Willard, of Chicago, Ill., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court. On motion of J. A. Campbell, Esq., Henry T. Wing, of New-York City, was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court. On motion of James Lowndes, Esq., Charles N. West, of Baltimore, Md., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court. On motion of P. Phillips, Esq., Samuel B. Paul, of Petersburg, Va.; William L. Royal, of Richmond, Va., and Edward L. Andrews, of New-York, were admitted to practice as attorneys and counselors of this court.

IMPORTANT RAPID TRANSIT DECISION.

Judge Van Vorst, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday rendered a very important decision in the suit of the Sixth-Avenue Railroad Company against the Gilbert Elevated Railway Company, which will enable the latter to go on and build its road at once, thus preventing a forfeiture of its rights under the Rapid Transit act of 1875, as well as the dissolution of the company itself. The suit was brought to restrain the Gilbert Company from building its road along Sixth-avenue on the grounds: First, that the law under which the Gilbert Company proposed to act was unconstitutional, and secondly, that the building of the proposed structure would be injurious to the Sixth-Avenue Company and other property-owners along the route. After a long trial, Judge Sedgwick, at Special Term, granted an injunction against the Gilbert Company. On appeal the decision was reversed on the ground that the Rapid Transit act was unconstitutional. From that decision an appeal to the General Term was taken, but has not been heard. In the meantime, in some other proceedings appealed from the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeals held that the Rapid Transit act is constitutional. On the strength of this decision the Gilbert Company applied recently to Judge Van Vorst, in the Superior Court, Special Term, for an order staying all proceedings by the Sixth-Avenue Company to enforce their decree of injunction against the Gilbert Company. The latter company insisted that the decision of the Court of Appeals had established their right to build the elevated road along Sixth-avenue, and had disposed of all the objections against such erection. Judge Van Vorst, in his opinion, after a careful review of Judge Sedgwick's decision granting the injunction against the Gilbert Company, comes to the conclusion that such decision was based exclusively on the unconstitutionality of the Rapid Transit act. This point having been settled by the Court of Appeals in favor of the Gilbert Company, Judge Van Vorst decides, without passing on the question of damages for any injury which may be caused to the Sixth-Avenue Company's property, that proceedings under the injunction should be stayed pending the appeal from Judge Sedgwick's decision, provided that the Gilbert Company gives an additional bond in the sum of $10,000 as security for any damage which may result to the Sixth-Avenue Company by reason of the stay. Under this decision the Gilbert Company will go on at once with the building of its road along Sixth-avenue, between Amity and Fifty-ninth streets.

AN ABSCONDING CLERK'S MISDEEDS.

The Irving, Continental, Hanover, Phœnix, and Fourth National Banks of this City are at present engaged in defending suits brought against them by the firm of R. H. McDonald & Co. The action against the Irving National Bank, which is regarded as a test case, was brought to trial before Chief-Justice Daly and a jury in Part I. of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. It seems that McDonald & Co. had in their employ, a few years ago, a man named P. B. Spear, who acted as their collector and financial agent. In that capacity he received over a score of checks, each for $470 40, and made by various persons indebted to McDonald & Co. He forged the firm's indorsement, collected the money and absconded, and the firm is now trying to collect the amounts of the checks from the various banks. The suit against the Irving Bank is to recover the amount of six of the checks. As so much depends on the decision of the suit, the preliminaries yesterday received very careful attention, and the evidence was very elaborate. Clerks and experts from the St. Nicholas, Chemical, Ninth National, Metropolitan, and National Exchange Banks were called, numerous exchange slips, checks, and book entries by four banks were put in evidence, and explanations were given of the significance of figures, pencil-marks in different colors, and cuts made by stamps of various devices. The jury were also treated to an exposition of the system of bank exchanges, &c. The trial of the case will occupy several days. Messrs. Hatch, Van Alen & Brown appear for the plaintiffs, and J. L. Lindsay and Charles Tracy represent the bank.

A WIFE'S PETITION FOR HER HUSBAND.

Jacob Rathgeber was committed in default of $300 bail by Police Justice Smith on the 13th inst. Rathgeber had been arrested on complaint of his mother, Margaret, who wished to compel him to provide for her support. The magistrate directed him to pay $4 weekly toward his mother's support, and committed him for not giving security in the sum above stated. Yesterday Mrs. Bertha Rathgeber, the wife of the prisoner, petitioned Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, for a writ of habeas corpus, whereby she hopes to effect her husband's release. In her petition she says he is 49 years old, and has four children. He works in a tannery, and his family are dependent on his wages for their support. He has two brothers and two sisters who, she intimates, should support their mother. In consideration, Mrs. Rathgeber says the proceedings and evidence against, as well as the commitment of, her husband are defective, insufficient, oppressive, and illegal. Judge Donohue granted the required writ.

COURT NOTES.

Richard Spackman, of No. 531 Broome-street, gave $1,000 bail yesterday to answer a charge of attempting to pass one of the new and dangerous counterfeit $5 notes, purporting to be issued by the First National Bank of Tamaqua, Penn., on Edward Burke, shirt manufacturer, at No. 74 Bowery, on last Saturday.

George Robinson, a clerk, pleaded guilty at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, to a charge of entering, by means of a false key, the office of Mr. Charles F. McLean, at No. 12 Wall-street, and attempting to take therefrom a number of law books belonging to Mr. Samuel J. Tilden. He was held in default of $1,000 bail to answer.

Judge Johnson filed the following decisions yesterday in the United States Circuit Court: Van Buren, Assignee, against King, decree of the District Court dismissing the libel affirmed; William P. Wally, Assignee, against L. Bayard Smith, bill dismissed with costs; Thaddeus Fairbanks against Samuel H. Jacobus and another, motion for an injunction denied.

John Duff and John Maher, two of the lottery-dealers indicted in the United States Circuit Court for mailing lottery circulars, pleaded guilty yesterday before Judge Benedict, and were remanded to be sentenced on Friday next. Henry Mohle pleaded guilty to selling liquor without payment of special tax, and was remanded for further consideration of his case.

James Gorman, who shot and killed a youth named Thomas O'Connell in a quarrel at the Shanties, Thirty-seventh-street and Eleventh-avenue, was arraigned on an indictment for murder in the first degree in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday. The prisoner, through his counsel, Mr. Peter Mitchell, pleaded not guilty. The case will be brought to trial at an early day.

The Police of the First Precinct have been unusually assiduous during the past three days in detecting and arresting violators of the lottery law. In addition to the arrests made on Saturday, Henry H. Covert, of No. 11 Wall-street, was yesterday detected in the illegal practice of selling tickets of the "Havana Lottery of the Island of Cuba." Justice Flammer, before whom he was arraigned at the Tombs, held him in $500 bail to answer.

The motion made some time since, in the suit of Trenor W. Park to recover damages from the *Tribune* for alleged libelous criticisms on his conduct in connection with the Emma Mine case, to strike out portions of the *Tribune's* answer, was denied yesterday by Judge Johnson, in the United States Circuit Court, on the ground that the objections were not sufficiently specific to indicate with certainty what portions of the answer were referred to.

In a fight between negroes, at No. 4 Catherine-lane, on the 10th inst., a seaman of herculean build, named Thomas Wilson, mutilated Charles James in a shocking manner, cutting him on the face, neck, and head with a razor. James' head was a mass of cuts and bruises, and presented a sickening appearance. On being called up by Assistant District Attorney Lyon, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Wilson pleaded guilty. Recorder Hackett sent him to State Prison for three years.

The suit of John De Bonay against Mary Cary was before Judge Donohue in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The plaintiff in the action says he is the owner of the play "Poor Jo," which the defendant is producing. Mr. De Bonay sues for an injunction and for damages. The defend

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 15.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

300	Del. & Hud.	42⅞	100	C., R. & Q.	103⅞
200	do.	43	600	Lake Shore	72¾
100	do.	42⅝	1000	do.	72¾
100	do.	43	400	do.	72¾
200	West. Un.	82¾	2000	do.	72½
100	do.	82⅝	100	do.	72¾
200	do.	82⅝	100	do.	72¾
600	do.	82¼	600	do.	72⅝
200	do.	82⅜	300	do.	72¾
100	do.	82⅜	800	do.	72¾
200	do.	82½	800	do.	72¾
100	do.	82¾	500	do.	72¾
1000	do.	82¾	500	do.	71⅞
500	do.	82½	500	do.	71⅞
200	do.	82¾	500	do.	71⅞
100	do.	82¾	100	do.	71⅞
100	do.	82⅛	100	do.	71⅞
300	Quicksilver.	33	100	do.	71⅞
100	Quicksilver pf.	38½	100	do.	71⅞
200	do.	38¼	100	do.	71⅞
25	N. Y. C. & H.	107½	300	do.	71⅞
300	do.	107⅝	500	do.	71⅞
200	do.	107¾	100	do.	71⅞
100	do.	107¾	100	do.	71⅞
100	do.	107¾	300	do.	71⅞
200	do.	107¾	100	do.	67
100	do.	107¾	100	do.	67
100	do.	107¾	100	do.	67
100

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 16, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MARRIAGE—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. E. Beckett, Miss Effie Germon.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—A SUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM—Miss E. Melville, Mr. W. Castle.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—STRUCK OIL—Miss Maggie Moore, Mr. J. C. Williamson.

PARK THEATRE—THE CRUSHED TRAGEDIAN—Mr. E. A. Sothern.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE JERSEMANIOBAT—Mr. F. B. Warde.

BEYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—BURLESQUE, MINSTRELSY, &c.—Messrs. Cool White, Dave Reed.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—BURLESQUE AND NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, AND COMICALITIES.

THEATRE FRANÇAISE.—LES PETITS OISEAUX.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH, MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and Evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—FAIR AND EXHIBITION OF PRODUCTS AND MECHANISM.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day for the Middle Atlantic States, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, south-westerly winds, with falling barometer.

Both houses of Congress met yesterday and went through some routine business. In the House, Clerk ADAMS presented an elaborate statement of reasons for placing on the roll the names of the Democratic contestants in the Fourth and Sixth Districts of Louisiana and in the First and Second Districts of Florida. The certificate of the Governor of Colorado in favor of Mr. BELFORD was not recognized, and from that State, as from the Third District of Missouri, no Representative appears on the roll. In the Senate, the disputed seats were not referred to, but both houses will witness to-day the beginning of a series of lively debates regarding the claims of contestants. On the preliminary question as to whether the special session should end with the disposal of the business for which it has been convened, Democratic opinion appears to be pretty equally divided. In the Senate there is a decided majority in favor of an early adjournment; in the House the question is largely affected by considerations of locality. It is not particularly flattering to the moral altitude of our legislators to learn that the temptation of extra mileage may serve to change the minds of certain Western and Southern members who favor a continuous session. To men who can be moved by considerations like that the country will not grudge the mileage which removes them from Washington and the possibility of transacting the business of legislation.

Whatever may be said of the action of the Clerk of the House in regard to the contested seats in Louisiana and Florida, his refusal to place on the roll of membership the name of Mr. BELFORD, the duly-elected Republican Representative from Colorado, involves a very dangerous precedent. He stated simply that Mr. BELFORD had been deprived of his seat because he was elected at a time not authorized by law, but he made no mention of the fact that the election referred to was held under a proclamation from the Governor, that it resulted in giving Mr. BELFORD an undisputed majority of more than eight hundred votes, and that his demand for a seat was based upon the only evidence of which the Clerk of the House can legally take cognizance—a certificate regular in form and duly signed by the chief magistrate of the State. It was not Mr. ADAMS' duty to judge of the legality of the Colorado election, and in presuming to do so he has clearly usurped a function which belonged to the House.

So far, none of the heads of our City departments appears to have followed the example of Commissioner ERHARDT in attempting to protect his subordinates against the political black-mail levied by Tammany Hall. A tax of 2 per cent. on salaries of $2,000 and under, and of 2½ per cent. on salaries over that amount is as oppressive on individuals as it is demoralizing to the public service. The name of the Controller of the City appears in prominent type at the head of the list of requisitionists who inform the unfortunate office-holder of the extent of his liability to Tammany Hall, and the man whose business it is to protect the public Treasury thus lends himself to what is practically a conspiracy against the tax-payers. For it is clear that the ability of office-holders to contribute to the Tammany campaign fund not only depends on keeping up a high rate of salaries, but also that the office-holder whose earnings are taken from him by his political masters has a strong temptation to embrace the earliest opportunity to indemnify himself by levying on the public. Some days ago the Tammany Fire Commissioners were induced to pass a resolution prohibiting political assessments on the firemen. How much value should be attached to this may be inferred from the fact that Mr. VINCENT C. KING, one of the Commissioners, signs the assessment circular, while the other, Mr. J. J. GORMAN, signs the receipt for the money. The only way to rid the City of practices which render good or cheap government impossible is to reform the Tammany Hall gang out of political existence.

It is stated from Washington that the name of ex-Lieut.-Gov. ROBINSON will not be presented for the position of Naval Officer of the port. The "slate" as it now stands is as follows: Mr. ROOSEVELT for Collector, Mr. BENEDICT, the Deputy Surveyor, for Surveyor, and Gen. MERRITT for Naval Officer. The withdrawal of Gen. ROBINSON'S name will relieve the President of some embarrassment in any contest which may arise in the Senate over these nominations. Objections might have been made to his confirmation of a kind which would have enabled the patronage Senators to veil their opposition to the exercise of the appointing power by the Executive under the pretense of a regard for the purity of the public service. There is a decided flavor of civil service reform, guided by the principle of official promotion, in the proposed nomination of Mr. BENEDICT for Surveyor. As we have already remarked, there is a revival of the old principle that political service is the best passport to public office in the nomination of Gen. MERRITT.

Great Britain is likely to have on its hands another war with Afghanistan. The last, which occurred 25 years ago, was not marked by an uninterrupted series of British triumphs, and should the Ameer make up his mind to defy the power of the Empire, as his predecessor defied the East India Company, it will mark the commencement of a very costly and probably a very sanguinary strife. The ultimate issue would, of course, be the extension of the British frontier beyond the mountains—a step which is doubtless thought to involve much less danger now that the hollowness of the military power of Russia has been so clearly demonstrated. Russian influence has been credited with very considerable potency at Herat, and it is just possible that but for recent events on the Danube the Anglo-Indian Government would have shown a good deal more caution in picking a quarrel with the Ameer. The presence of a British force in Beloochistan is unquestionably a piece of aggression meant to signify that the proper régime for Cabool is a British protectorate, or some form of rule which would effectively guarantee its strict neutrality.

THE LET-ALONE POLICY.

There are some things which Congress might do with decided advantage to all classes. It might contribute to the ease, certainty, and safety of resumption by authorizing the funding of greenbacks, at par, in a long four per-cent. bond. No other method of contraction has the same obvious recommendation of being self-acting, and in no other way can the evenness and positiveness of law, as an agency for effecting resumption, be so properly substituted for the discretionary power now vested in the head of the Treasury. The voluntary action of the people would effect all that is required, and in a manner to which no reasonable objection could be taken. Again, Congress might, by wise legislation, lift off industry oppressive burdens, stimulate trade by giving it fair play, and furnish foreign outlets for the superabundance of our natural and manufactured products. A revision of the tariff in the interest of the people as against the greed of monopolists, and the emancipation of our shipping from laws that would not be essentially different if enacted to injure it, are, next to resumption, the reforms most urgently needed.

For none of these measures, however, can we now look with any degree of confidence. The cause of tariff reform undoubtedly gains ground. The ignorance which enabled class interests to build up huge monopolies, and to disguise Chinese tactics under the pretense of fostering native industry, is disappearing before the harsh teaching of experience. Manufacturers are gradually becoming disgusted with a protection which squeezes life out of wholesome enterprises and renders access to fresh foreign markets impossible; and traders generally have lost patience with a fiscal system whose vexations and restraints are cumulative, and whose results to the Government are an absurdly inadequate compensation for the losses and injuries they entail. But we are not likely at present to make rapid advances toward reform. Politicians cannot extract capital from a question in regard to which party relations are provokingly confused, and the people have yet to be educated up to the point at which the evils and iniquities of the tariff become sufficiently apparent to make the demand for reform irresistible. The process goes on, and its end is not doubtful. In the meantime, however, the question, eminently practical as in its nature it is, cannot be considered available for useful treatment at Washington. Public opinion respecting it must be more pronounced, and must have more earnest and more capable exponents, before the desired changes can be effected.

The hindrances to legislation favorable to resumption are of a different character. The funding process, sound as it is and dependent upon the unconstrained co-operation of holders of greenbacks, is one form of contraction, and to contraction in all its forms the opposition is in many quarters too powerful to be overcome. Intelligent persons know that between the contraction which has taken place and the depression from which business is slowly emerging no connection exists. It suits the purposes of demagogues, however, to put upon the matter a different construction, and they find willing listeners among those who suffer from hard times. The circumstance is not creditable to the popular intelligence. Nevertheless, it is not wholly inexplicable, and we cannot afford to ignore it in any estimate of the forces affecting the immediate future of national affairs. The diversities which are apparent among the Greenbackers and the more extreme advocates of silver remonetization disappear when contraction as an aid to resumption is broached. Unable to agree as to the precise method of solving the currency problem, they are united in their resistance to any measure that would facilitate contraction or increase the volume of retired notes. For this reason we fear that a funding bill cannot be reckoned among the probabilities of either the extra or the regular session. And prudence suggests that what we are not likely to obtain as a means of promoting resumption ought not to be made the occasion for reopening the financial question in some of its most delicate aspects.

It is some satisfaction to know that, effective as the enemies of sound finance are in opposition to further plans for insuring resumption in 1879, they are apparently not sufficiently strong to work any more positive mischief. They are split into factions, each of which may operate as a check upon the others. Unless the Administration afford encouragement to the silver scheme in one or another of the shapes it wears, the uneasiness it naturally engenders need not assume the proportions of alarm. As for the avowed opponents of resumption, nothing less than some act of judicial blindness on the part of men in power can render their attacks formidable.

Since, then, positive legislation of the right kind is unattainable, the next best purpose appears to be to restrain and as far as possible counteract the disturbing elements that are at work in Congress. The let-alone policy may be sustained with a fair chance of success, and, once understood, its effects will be wholesome. The general condition of things is improving. Without any assistance from Congress—simply as a consequence of natural laws, with no other help than that derived from a combination of favorable circumstances—decided gains are almost everywhere reported. The most skeptical confess that trade is getting out of its difficulties, and that the business outlook justifies a confidence unknown during the last four years. Banks are increasing their note circulation to meet requirements which some of the shrewdest managers deem imminent, thus aiding the resumption preliminaries of the Treasury, and demonstrating the fallacy of the opposition to the system upon which their business is conducted. The statistical evidence as to the decline in the number of failures during the three months just ended is of course negative only, but in conjunction with other facts it should serve to dispel what remains of despondency. In this state of affairs the greatest favor Congress can render the country is to keep its hands off the currency question, not to impair the public credit by wasting time over disorganizing financial theories, and not to add to the tax-payers' load by reviving subsidies for the benefit of States or corporations. These negative excellences may surely be hoped for, and they will be as surely appreciated by all who realize the necessity of giving free scope to everything that contributes to financial confidence and business prosperity.

THE FUTURE OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

The returns of the French elections on Sunday are nearly complete, and will be found in detail in our columns this morning. The general result is estimated to be about 320 seats for the Republicans, and 210 for the candidates of the Ministry. In the last Chamber the Republicans numbered 363, their opponents only 173. It will thus be seen that the Republicans have lost, and the Marshal gained, about 40 votes. The day passed in entire quiet.

Though the Republicans enter on the new Chamber of Deputies with less votes than they had in the last one, they still have a strong majority, and one which may, in spite of the numerous shades which divide them among themselves, be called a "working majority." As, during the long trial to which they have been subjected, they have steadily kept to the guidance of their more conservative leaders, taken from the ranks of the Left Centre, and represented by the late M. THIERS, so now they may confidently be expected to show the same firm and sagacious spirit, and to do nothing which will estrange that section of the party. This is no less true because M. GAMBETTA is the real leader, and M. GREVY only the nominal chief of the Republicans. The self-restraint and the discretion which induced M. GAMBETTA to put the nominal direction of the party in the hands of the President of the Chamber may equally be expected to mark his future course. He is not now—whatever he may have been at one time—madman enough to give the leadership to M. GREVY to bring about a solid, effective union of his party, and then to put that union in peril by a rash line of action. Whatever exigencies the immediate future may present to the Republican Party in France, it is safe to say that they will be met with the courage and prudence which have marked it in the long and trying canvass now just closed.

Before discussing the probable course of Marshal MACMAHON in the presence of a hostile majority in the Assembly, we cannot but revert to the proof given by the recent electoral campaign that France has got a long way on the road to rational freedom since 1871. In the first place, the Republic has in fact existed for six years, and during that time has been steadily consolidated and strengthened. It has been found possible to govern the country by institutions constantly growing more clearly and truly representative. Under the Republic the country has grown richer; it has immensely advanced in point of credit; order has been maintained at home and peace abroad; the Army has been reorganized and strengthened; the internal administration has been perfected, and everything has been done for the nation which it had before been supposed a republic could not do, and which it was insisted some form of personal government alone could do.

In the next place—and this is quite as important as the first point—the people have come to trust the Republic, and to work under and for it, to adhere to it in spite of all the prejudices against it, and to prefer it to the devices of more or less arbitrary government, by which they have so often been "saved" and duped. Last year the Republican vote in the Chamber of Deputies was brought up to 363 out of 533—nearly seven tenths; but this was largely aided by the possession of the Administrative machinery, which was freely used, though in no such degree or form as in the late campaign. This year, with the Government against them, with the great popularity of MACMAHON to contend against, with their opponents more firmly united than ever before, the Republican victory is a decided and decisive one. It is not so great as had been hoped by the more sanguine; but it is far greater than the Government would concede to be possible. And it must be remembered that the vote was in the nature of a *plébiscite*. No man voted a Republican ticket who did not wish for and trust in a free, representative, permanent republican form of government—not a makeshift like the Septennate; for MACMAHON asked all who favored that device, to vote against the Republicans—but a serious, organized, efficient republic. On the other hand, every Frenchman who, for any reason, desired any form whatever of anti-republican government—the Empire, an absolute Bourbon King, a constitutional Orleanist monarchy, or a nominal republic, with the real power in the hands of an irresponsible military ruler, a President only in name, such as MACMAHON would be if he could be—voted against the Republican candidates. The result is a very large majority for the Republic, and this majority proves a solid basis of intelligent and sincere national sentiment for republican institutions. That fact is of immense importance and value.

It remains to be seen how far the national will, thus clearly and calmly expressed, will be respected. One of several courses may be pursued by MACMAHON. He may ask for a second dissolution. But this it is hardly possible that he would get. It would not only be a stupid defiance of the popular will, but it would be a clear violation of the letter of the Constitution, which requires that the Corps Legislatif shall be in session five months continuously each year, and there are less than six months left to fulfill that requirement. It is not probable that the Senate will concede such a measure. He may try to govern with the aid of the Senate, as he has intimated, and in opposition to the Chamber; but this would only be a tedious, doubtful, and feeble mode of making a practical revolution. He may forcibly drive out the Chamber, and, at the head of the Army, appeal to the country to restore the Empire. This, of course, would be a *coup d'état* of the most violent character, a repetition of that of NAPOLEON III. It is impossible to say in advance whether it would succeed or not, but it could not succeed without a civil war. The Constitution provides a mode of organizing a government in such a case, and that mode would not be neglected. The Empire could only be re-established, not with a single stroke as in 1852, but by a prolonged and bloody struggle, in which not only France but Germany would be involved. MACMAHON does not seem to be the man for such a hazardous game. Finally, the Marshal may again try to govern with a Republican Ministry, or he may resign. If he adopts either of these latter two alternatives, the future of the French Republic is reasonably assured. If he adopts either of the others, nothing but discord and confusion awaits the unhappy country, with ultimate consequences which no one can foresee, but which cannot but be very grave, and probably disastrous.

THE COMING MAN.

Mr. S. S. COX, Representative to Congress from the Sixth New-York District, is a rising statesman. He has served in a great many Congresses, both as a Representative from Ohio and from New-York. Mr. TWEED, in one of those happy bursts of humor which have distinguished him when he has been brought out by his keepers to perform before the multitude, gave a graphic picture of Mr. COX as he appeared when he first deposited his carpet-bag at a New-York boarding-house. Mr. COX was represented as coming into the presence of the great man, hat under his arm, bowing low, and saying, "Please, Sir, I want to go to Congress." The great man eyed him in amazed silence for a minute or two and said: "What can you do in Congress?" The suppliant clasped his hands meekly and answered, "Please, Sir, I can make them laugh." And Mr. COX has been making them laugh, or trying to make them laugh, ever since. Nevertheless, we adhere to the original statement that Mr. COX is a coming man. He is always coming. It is not his fault that he never arrives. His latest essay was in the race for the Speakership. This was by no means a new field of endeavor for Mr. COX. We fail to recall any contest for the Speakership in which Mr. COX'S name was not mentioned. History makes no record of the fact, but we are sure that when MUHLENBERG was elected Speaker of the first Congress, COX was there. Moreover, he was a candidate, and while the rest of the world was calmly looking at the historic Pennsylvanian, COX was flying around and telling the Continental reporters that he was "confident."

When Mr. KERR was elected Speaker of the last Congress, COX was there. There were soft-money men and hard-money men, inflationists and contractionists; but COX, witty, urbane, genial, and confident, was superior to all of them. He had a heart for any fate, but he used to tell the reporters, every night, that he was as sure of being the next Speaker as he was of going to bed sober. And the reporters used to telegraph to their journals that Mr. COX "had no show, but was confident." Combining as he did the culture of the East and the mercurial freedom of the boundless West, it was evident that he was the coming man. When the gamblers set up their pools on the result of the Speakership canvass, they unaccountably left out COX. Subsequently, when KERR was selling at $60 in the pools, COX appeared and sold for $10. He was the coming man. He held the balance of power; and if he were not Speaker, he would be at least the man who should name the successful candidate. But, above all, he was confident. Mr. KERR was nominated by such a majority that COX was never heard of until he emerged from the troubled waters of Congressional debate serene and confident as ever. Later on, he lost his temper on several conspicuous occasions, and stung his friends and enemies with delightful impartiality. At the fag-end of the session he was made temporary Speaker, but when JOHN KELLY ordered him to St. Louis to defeat TILDEN his place was left unto him desolate.

With the unabated cheerfulness of Mr. Merryman, who bounds into the sawdust ring with his perennial "Here we are again!" Mr. COX turned up in the canvass for Speakership just concluded. Once more he was in what some of the metaphysicians call "the state of comingness." He is always just about to be, to do, to suffer, and on this occasion he was again on the point of coming. With great regularity we were told that COX controlled the balance of power. He gained from day to day. He was confident. Other candidates affected uneasiness and anxiety. Superior to human accidents, and unmoved by the uncertainties of politics, COX retained his equanimity and cracked his jokes. He was like that brave spirit at the Newfoundland end of the first Atlantic cable who used to telegraph amid the storm and doubt of the great experiment, "All right. DE SAUTY!" That was all we ever got out of DE SAUTY. And COX, though he had nothing else to say, continually informed the reporters that he was confident. Other candidates were very well in their way. He was the coming man. He was about to be. The election has come and gone, and as the poet remarked of Casabianca, "The COX, oh, where is he?" Confident as ever, and ready to be the coming man on every possible occasion hereafter, the genial member from the Sixth New-York District still survives. Already, he is mentioned as likely to fill each and all of the most important Chairmanships of the House committees. He is to be the leader of the House. He is not to be sat down upon this session by the lugubrious HEWITT, nor snubbed by the facetious J. PROCTOR KNOTT. The first-named is relegated to the limbo of the destroyed Tilden men, and the latter has been sent to Coventry by the new Speaker. Therefore COX is still the coming man, and is just as confident as ever. He has never done anything. He never will do anything. But he is always just going to do something, and he is always coming. If we can draw from the lessons of the past anything to guide us in determining the future of American politics, we should say that when the angel of the Apocalypse shall stand, with one foot on the land and one foot on the sea, and declare that time shall be no more, the last reporter of his race will say that Mr. COX is confident that he is the coming man.

A NEW ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

Hard feeling was exhibited last Spring at the opening of the annual exhibition of the Academy of Design. On the one hand, the older members of the Academy thought that too much favoritism had been shown to young and comparatively unknown men; on the other, the younger artists considered that the concessions made were hardly sufficient to meet the requirements of the case. When it came to the election of Academicians and Associate Academicians, and only one artist was enrolled in the latter class, indignation among the large band of aspirants was as certain as it was natural. After the lapse of half a year, however, it is to be supposed that passions have cooled on both sides, and that, instead of growling, the younger men have gone to work in a healthy spirit of rivalry as to art and business-like energy on to the practical side of the question. It may be that these young men do not know how to paint and that the old ones do. Criticism of pictures is a matter of infinite difficulty, because there are no positive canons by which criticism can be steadied and controlled; but at any rate there is no need for the younger men either to lose heart or to sit with their hands folded. There is no apparent reason for a monopoly on the part of the Academy of Design, nor is it at all sure that a monopoly in art matters is the best thing for the Academy itself. It is just possible that a rival institution would carry off from the old establishment a few visitors during the first days of the exhibition, but what is lost in that way would be made up in a thousand other directions. For a taste like the enjoyment of pictures, when real, grows with indulgence, and, in all probability, a second exhibition, far from harming, would positively benefit the Academy of Design. Every one who went to the one would be in duty bound to visit the other, if only to compare the relative merits of the two.

What, then, is to prevent the younger men from getting together and forming an exhibition of their own? If the older Academicians are not jealous, they might even use the same building, and have an Autumn or Christmas exhibition, to make art-lovers happy during the earlier part of the City season. The exhibition need not be restricted to the aspirants alone; it ought to be open to every one, but remain under the control of a committee without direct affinity with the Academy of Design. The young men now painting abroad can easily be induced to send contributions. They ought to feel much more sure of a recognition on their own merits, as well as an absence of direct hostility to whatever new ideas or methods they may have acquired in recent years among the European schools. The reaction of such an exhibition on the Academicians of New-York cannot be otherwise than healthy.

Can such a scheme be carried out in New-York? It has been done in London with the Grosvenor Gallery, but chiefly, to be sure, through the exertions and private means of a man of wealth. Will it be done here? That is a question which may receive an answer, let us hope in the affirmative, during the coming Winter. This much is sure, that there has been talk for and against the project among a number of enthusiastic young artists in New-York, and the question has been mooted in the American colony of artists in Paris. There can be little difficulty in securing a gallery for such an exhibition, even if the Academy of Design refuse the use of its rooms. The difficulty must lie in the finding a committee willing and able to devote its energies and time to making the scheme a success. This will be harder to manage than the securing of a sum of money, no very large amount, sufficient to pay the necessary expenses of cartage, insurance, and so forth. For whoever takes hold of the matter will be forced to devote every energy to the task.

It is hardly necessary to speak here of the æsthetic side of such exhibitions. Looked at from the coolest and most practical standpoint, a new exhibition is a direct gain, not merely to people who like pictures and to the artists who exhibit, but to the City of New-York. Regarded solely as a speculation, the citizens of New-York ought to encourage and support exhibitions of high art and musical performances on account of the number of persons who are attracted by such things to the City. Thousands of people who enjoy the beauties of the country and the rest found outside of large towns would never set foot in New-York unless they were drawn here by art, music, and the drama.

A CALIFORNIAN GHOST.

It might naturally be supposed that California, with her magnificent and unequaled climate, would easily surpass every other State of the Union in the size and quality of her ghosts. Hitherto, California has taken no part in the ghost industry, and has permitted the Eastern States to enjoy a monopoly of the business. This monopoly, however, no longer exists, for a Californian ghost has just made its appearance, which, in size, enterprise, and general ability, is far in advance of the ablest Eastern ghost.

A month or two since, Mr. YUNG TING, who—in spite of an accidental similarity of name, is not related to a prominent clergyman of this City—was managing a laundry at Yellow Gulch, Alameda County. Owing to a more than usual self-restraint among the miners in regard to the enervating practice of wearing clean shirts, YUNG TING'S business was not a flourishing one. Still he managed to make a living, and was contented with his lot until one fatal evening, when he was visited by a large and hungry ghost. The ghost, who was fully six feet high and clad in a long white garment, stained, here and there, with apparent splashes of blood, entered the washerman's cabin while he was soundly sleeping, and awakened him by flashing a dark lantern in his eyes and groaning dismally. Mr. YUNG TING was dreadfully frightened, but retained sufficient presence of mind to ask the ghost's name and the reason of his visit. Speaking in a deep and solemn voice, the ghost informed him that he was the spirit of a deceased miner, that he was extremely hungry, and that he wanted some boiled rice and tea without the slightest delay. Furthermore, he assured the Chinaman that no meals were furnished to residents of the graveyard, and that perhaps he had better take Mr. YUNG TING to his private grave and convince him of the truth of his assertion. It is hardly necessary to say that the washerman hastily expressed his entire belief in the ghost's veracity, and watched with fear and trembling while his spectral visitor made a hearty supper of rice, molasses, and tea, after which the ghost directed him to keep his eyes shut for two consecutive hours, and avoid mentioning to any one his ghostly experience. These directions were strictly followed, and when YUNG TING ventured to open his eyes the ghost had vanished.

The next night the ghost made another visit to YUNG TING'S cabin, and again devoured an enormous quantity of rice, and drank five cups of tea. Before taking his departure he ordered his host to have boiled cabbage in readiness for his next visit—incidentally remarking that there was a general demand in ghostly circles for Mr. YUNG TING'S presence, but that, if he strictly followed his instructions, a compulsory removal to the grave-yard might possibly be avoided. Of course, the ghost was duly supplied with cabbage, but from the time of his third visit he showed a selfish determination to gratify his own appetite, no matter how much inconvenience he might thereby inflict upon his Chinese host. He soon demanded roast pork, and when the Chinaman eloquently represented that to buy pork enough to give the ghost a square meal would bankrupt him, the unfeeling spectre replied, "Suit yourself, Johnnie; but just remember that in case you don't produce that there pork, you'll have to camp in my grave; and it's a mighty damp and uncomfortable residence." Whereupon YUNG TING promised to spend his last penny on pork, and sadly kept his word.

Pork soon palled on the ghost's appetite, and he demanded chickens, at the same time warning the Chinaman not to try to play any of his rats or puppies on a discriminating spectre. By this time YUNG TING, who at the outset was a thoroughly honest man, had been driven to illicit practices to supply the monstrous hunger of the ghost. He stole chickens and embezzled shirts in order to purchase materials for stuffing and gravy. The ghost insisted upon being supplied with mixed pickles, Worcestershire sauce, and other high-priced delicacies, and YUNG TING was so hopelessly enslaved by his fear of having to exchange his cabin for a damp grave that he would have committed any crime and run any risk in order to meet the ghost's gastronomical views. Finally, that unscrupulous spectre demanded a bottle of brandy, and though this was the most expensive order he had given, it proved a blessing in disguise to the much-suffering Chinaman.

On the evening when the brandy was produced the ghost drank deeply, and to the serious detriment of his temper. He soon became both drunk and riotous. Not content with slinging YUNG TING all around the cabin by his cue, he proceeded to perform the feat known in mining circles as cleaning out the cabin. YUNG TING'S furniture was broken into small pieces, his stove was upset, and his crockery was thrown out of the window, and had not the ghost speedily become too drunk to keep his feet, he would doubtless have imbrued his spectral hands in Chinese blood. As it was, the ghost ultimately fell into a sound sleep, and when the return of daylight gave the Chinaman sufficient courage to examine his visitor closely, he found that, instead of being a person from the other world, he was a disreputable white man popularly known as Bummer Dick. Fortunately, YUNG TING'S frying-pan had survived the ghostly orgy, and with this argument he explained to his visitor at great length, and with the skill of a veteran beater of clothes, the gross impropriety of his conduct.

It will be readily conceded that, in the language of the Golden State, this California ghost "lays over" the very choicest ghosts that Eastern mediums have yet materialized. What are the dim and silent spectres of Messrs. EDDY and BLISS in comparison with this healthy, vigorous, and hungry ghost, with an appetite for roast pork and brandy, and a signal ability to make his own living! Thus does the magnificent climate of California once more demonstrate its capacity for the production of every desirable object upon a scale far grander than that to which the inhabitants of the effete climate of the Eastern States are accustomed.

GENERAL NOTES.

The net debt of the six New-England States in round numbers is $38,000,000.

Hon. WM. Tuggle, of Troup, Ga., is writing letters on the capital-removal question.

The San Francisco *Alta* estimates that the drought has cost California $20,000,000.

The types of a Mobile newspaper fiendishly transformed that city's worthy Mayor into a wrothy one.

Four little daughters of a resident of Robeson County, N. C., died of diptheria, and were buried in one grave on Sunday week.

The State levy in Illinois is 36 cents on the $100, and the assessed value of all taxable property in the State is $931,198,764.

Local papers are reporting the discovery in Lancaster County, Penn., of a cave that rivals "the dazzling subterranean vaults of the Arabian Nights."

The man who vowed he would never shave or cut his hair until the Confederacy was established lives in Newton County, Ga., and has not got over the foolishness yet.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* calls upon the Southern Congressmen to "insist" upon the repeal of the test oath. The statute, it says, is "an insult to the entire Southern country."

Prof. COX, State Geologist of Indiana, is having many hard stones thrown at him, for his failure to make an exhibition of the mineral and other resources of the State at the late State Fair.

The Harvard College youth announce that unless the insulting charges against Prof. Agassiz be withdrawn and apologized for, no challenge for a future boat-race from the Yale boys will be noticed.

An Illinois man was accidentally drawn into some machinery one day last week, and his watch got into the cog-wheels and stopped them. He escaped with torn clothes, a bruised side, and a ruined watch.

The Derringer pistol which Gen. J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER carried during the Mexican war has been deposited in the Baltimore library by Mayor LATROBE, to whom it was lately presented by Col. M. S. HESS.

Speaking of Robert E. Lee, the Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* of Oct. 13 says: "His countrymen have emerged from the meshes of their enemies and wrung from them power which they never dreamed of possessing in 1866."

At the request of Gov. McCREARY and others, Dr. Luke P. Blackburn, of Louisville, has gone to Fernandina, Fla., to care for the yellow fever sufferers, his experience and skill in the treatment of the disease being very great.

The Richmond (Va.) *State* tells its Democratic friends that they are silly in wasting words over the President's title to his office. "He is there," it says, "and that is enough for us. How he got there is too dead a question for live men to discuss."

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says that the Democratic majority in the Ohio Legislature is larger than Mr. PENDLETON bargained for, and the prospects now are favorable to a fight in the party that will not leave a fragment of either PENDLETON or EWING.

Simmons' statue of Edward Little in Lewiston, Me., was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies on Thursday last. There is only one other public statue in Maine; both are by the same artist, and they are situated in Lewiston and its neighbor, Auburn.

Some of the people of Brockville, Canada, were much excited lately by the flying of an American flag, side by side with the British, from a hotel upon the occasion of a conservative demonstration. There was considerable ill blood, but no bloodshed.

The Indianapolis *Journal* says that Hon. Schuyler Colfax went to Macon, Mo., on Tuesday, to lecture, and he was paraded through the town, escorted by military, and addressed by the Mayor, who wound up by presenting him with the freedom of the city.

Ohio papers say that the proposed free banking law, which was submitted to the vote of the people of that State, has been overwhelmingly defeated, not because public opinion was against it, but because there was no instructed public opinion on the subject.

Robert A. Richardson has formally announced himself as a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia in opposition to Gen. James A. Walker, the regular Democratic candidate, who is apparently too nearly honest to meet the requirements of the debt-adjusters and repudiators.

Mr. J. C. C. KENNEDY, formerly Superintendent of the Census, asserts that JACOB THOMPSON'S visit to North Carolina before the war was to endeavor to prevent the State from seceding. That inference can hardly be drawn from THOMPSON'S own recent letter on the subject.

The Leavenworth (Kan.) *Times* says that Henry Barth, one of the new cadets at West Point, proves to be the only heir of a wagon-maker named Charles Barth, who was found dead in his shop in Boscobel, Wis., on the 5th inst., and who proves to have left property valued at $25,000 or more.

Sectionalism being a thing of the past, (as they would fain have loyal Northerners believe,) the Mobile (Ala.) *Register* calls upon the Southern Congressmen to urge upon the President "the propriety of selecting a Southern man, *in the true sense of the word*, for the vacant seat" on the bench of the Supreme Court.

Hon. Horace Rublee, Chairman of the Wisconsin Republican State Committee, has written an elaborate paper on the financial questions, showing the evil results that would inevitably follow inflation. The Democrats are making the greenback issue the chief one in the State campaign, and Mr. Rublee's paper is a very timely and useful one.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* is setting up for a prophet. It says: "The taste of Democratic Reform that we shall get this Winter will suffice for the people of Ohio for several years. This Democratic victory comes just in time. Its effects will be seen in the Congressional elections next Fall, when the policy of the Administration will be directly before the country."

Mr. William H. Earle, of Worcester, has declined the Massachusetts Working Men's nomination for Lieutenant Governor. He sympathizes with most of the resolutions adopted by the convention, but does not believe in the wisdom of making nominations at the present time. Only in practical co-operation, he thinks, can the substantial benefits sought by the Working Man's Party be realized.

Gen. T. L. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, reiterates his assertion that JACOB THOMPSON, Buchanan's Secretary of the Interior, went to that State in 1860 to hurry up its secession. But he says his main object has been to make public events important in themselves, to show the singular condition of affairs then prevailing, and to make manifest what an extraordinary chief magistrate the country then had.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says that the Mayor of Hot Springs, Ark., lectured himself very severely in court the other morning for getting drunk. "You are old enough, Linde," said he, "to know better. I am pained beyond expression that you have thus disgraced yourself and the city you, as its chief executive, represent. I must fine you $20, and see to it that hereafter you conduct yourself more properly."

Speaking of Senator Rollins, of New-Hampshire, the Concord *Monitor* says: "He seems to be in perfect health now, and it is safe to say that no Senator ever left this State to attend a term of the United States Senate who was charged with more missions and a greater amount of business than is Mr. Rollins. He has been so many years prominently connected with New-Hampshire politics, and is so well known throughout the State, that, from the hour of his election, the floodgates of applications and solicitations have been opened upon him."

THE ELECTION IN FRANCE.

VICTORY OF THE REPUBLICANS.

THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES REPUBLICAN BY A GOOD WORKING MAJORITY—THE ELECTION CONDUCTED IN AN ORDERLY MANNER THROUGHOUT FRANCE—LIST OF ALL THE CANDIDATES KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN CHOSEN.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—The elections have been tranquil. The following are among the successful: M. Jules Grévy, Moderate Republican, ex-President of the Chamber of Deputies, from the Ninth Arrondissement of Paris, vice M. Thiers, deceased; M. Albert Grévy, Moderate Republican, from the First Circumscription of Besançon, Department of Doubs, re-elected; M. Leon Gambetta, Republican, from the Twentieth Arrondissement of Paris, re-elected by 13,872 votes against his opponent's 1,611; M. Bonnet-Duverdier, (now in prison for libeling President MacMahon,) in the Second circumscription of Lyons, in place of M. Pascal Duprat, Moderate Republican; M. Paul de Cassagnac, Government candidate for the Arrondissement of Condom, Department of Gers, re-elected; M. Louis Blanc, Radical Republican, from the Fifth Arrondissement of Paris, re-elected; M. Rouher, Bonapartist, Government candidate from the First Circumscription of Riom, Department of Puy de Dome, re-elected; M. Richard Waddington, Moderate Republican, Third Circumscription of Rouen, Department of Seine Inferieure, re-elected, defeating the Government candidate, M. Delamarre. Baron Haussmann, Bonapartist, Government candidate from Ajaccio, defeating Prince Napoleon, the late member; M. De Fourtou, Bonapartist, the present Minister of the Interior, Government candidate for the Arrondissement of Riberac, Department of Dordogne, re-elected; the Duke Decazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, returned from Puget Theniers in place of M. Lefevre.

In a final circular to the Prefects on Saturday M. De Fourtou, Minister of the Interior, after announcing M. Gambetta's second sentence, and declaring that 300 constituencies are secure for Government candidates, said: "The Bourse meanwhile rises, thus affirming its confidence in the Government's success." A syndicate of brokers also telegraphed to the provinces on Saturday as follows: "The Marshal's success is regarded as certain. Rentes, 105f. 95c." It is true that that figure was touched, probably through the effort of that same syndicate, and for the purpose of influencing the elections, but when the Bourse closed at 4 o'clock rentes were 105f. 25c., and business was done on the boulevards later at 105f. 12c. Now that the elections are over peacefully, and a Republican success is undoubted, it is worthy of remark, in contrast with the official declaration of Saturday, that business was done in rentes on the boulevards this morning at 105f. 90c.

Two hundred and eighty-four Republicans and 195 Conservatives have been elected out of 490 arrondissements. In 11 cases second ballotings will be necessary. The result in 10 of these is expected to be favorable to the Conservatives. It is considered probable that the new Chamber will consist of about 320 Republicans and 210 Conservatives.

The evening papers point out that both the Opposition and the Government are disappointed, the former having hoped to return 400 Deputies, while the latter reckoned on gaining 100 seats. The *Messager de Paris* states that the Government has gained 40 seats and may obtain 10 more, and suggests that the Government's success is sufficient to afford an opportunity of terminating the crisis by mutual concessions. Perfect tranquility prevails.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The *Standard's* Paris correspondent says the Bonapartists claim to have gained from 30 to 34 seats, but some of their leaders, such as the Duke De Mouchy, M. Cheverau, and M. Raoul Duval, have been defeated. The elections are considered unsatisfactory in result and as calculated to lead to a renewal of strife. The *Français*, the Duke de Broglie's organ, claims that after Gambetta's boast that 400 Republicans would be returned, the reduction of the Republican majority is virtually a Government victory, which encourages the Conservatives to continue in the policy inaugurated on the 16th of May. The *Defense* (Clerical) considers the reduction of the Republican majority a rebuke to the insolence of the 363, and encouragement to President MacMahon to persevere in his present course. The *Temps*, while admitting some reduction of the Republican majority, considers the decision of France in favor of the Republicans peremptory, and declares that it will be neither possible nor permissible to resist it. The *Constitutionnel* advises the immediate retirement of the Ministers. The *Times'* dispatch, dated Paris, midnight, gives the latest returns, showing that 325 Republicans and 191 Conservatives have been elected, and that second ballots will be required in 12 cases.

The following is a list of all the Deputies known to be elected up to 5 P. M.:

M. ABATTUCE, (official candidate,) from the Arrondissement of Sartene, Department of Corse, in place of M. Bortoli (Moderate Republican.)

M. ALLAIN-TARGE, (Radical Republican,) from the Nineteenth Arrondissement of Paris, re-elected.

M. ANDRIEUX, (Radical Republican,) from the Fourth Circumscription of Lyons, Department of Rhone, re-elected in opposition to M. de Ferroye, official candidate.

M. ARRISON-DUPERRON, (Orleanist and official candidate,) from the Arrondissement of Yevtot, Department of the Seine Inferieure, re-elected.

M. ANTHOARD, (Radical Republican,) from the First Circumscription of Grenoble, Department of Isere, re-elected.

PRINCE D'AREMBERG, (official candidate,) from the First Circumscription of Bourges, Department of Cher, in place of M. Devoucoux, Moderate Republican.

M. D'AUÉNIGOUET, (official candidate,) from the Second Circumscription of Arras, Department of Pas de Calais, in place of Florent Lefebvre, Moderate Republican.

M. BAMBERGER, (official candidate,) from the Second Circumscription of St. Denis, Department of the Seine, re-elected.

M. BARAGNON, (official candidate,) from the Arrondissement of Uzes, Department of Gard, in the place of M. Maliet, Radical Republican.

M. BARODET, (Radical Republican,) from the Fourth Arrondissement of Paris, Department of Seine, re-elected.

M. MARCEL BARTHE, (Moderate Republican,) from the First Circumscription of Pau, Department of the Basses Pyrenees, re-elected in opposition to M. De Lappe, official candidate.

M. FRANCOIS BEL, (Moderate Republican,) from the Second Circumscription of Chambery, Department of Savoy, re-elected in opposition to the Marquis de la Chambre, official candidate.

M. BENOIST, (Moderate Republican,) from the Arrondissement of Bauge, Department of Maine-et-Loire, re-elected in opposition to M. Merlet, official candidate.

M. BERGER, (Bonapartist and official candidate,) from the Arrondissement of Saumur, Department of Maine-et-Loire, re-elected.

M. BERTHELON, (Radical Republican,) from the First Circumscription of St. Etienne, Department of the Loire, re-elected.

M. BIANCHI, (Bonapartist and official candidate,) from the Second Circumscription of Montague, Department of Orne, re-elected.

M. LOUIS BLANC, (Radical Republican,) from the Fifth Arrondissement of Paris, Department of the Seine, re-elected.

M. PIERRE BLANC, (Moderate Republican,) from the Arrondissement of Albertville, Department of Savoy, re-elected in opposition to M. De Tours, official candidate.

M. BLIN DE BOURDON, (Legitimist and official candidate,) from the Arrondissement of Doullens, Department of Somme, re-elected.

M. BARRIGLIONE, (Moderate Republican,) from the First Circumscription of Nice, Department of the Alpes Maritimes, re-elected.

M. BOUGNIET, (Radical Republican,) from the Second Circumscription of Marseilles, Department of Bouches du Rhone, re-elected in opposition to M. Fournier, official candidate.

M. BOULARD, (Moderate Republican,) from the Second Circumscription of Bourges, Department of Cher, in opposition to M. De Clamecy, official candidate.

M. FERDINAND BOYER, (Legitimist and official candidate,) from the First Circumscription of Nimes, Department of Gard, re-elected.

M. EMILE BRELAY, (Radical Republican,) from the Second Arrondissement of Paris, Department of the Seine, re-elected.

M. DE BRETTEVIL, (official candidate,) from the Arrondissement of Argeles, Department of the Hautes Pyrenees, in place of M. Alicot, (Constitutionalist.)

M. BRIERRE, (Bonapartist and official candidate,) from the Arrondissement of Pithiviers, Department of Loiret, re-elected.

M. HENRI BRISSON, (Radical Republican,) from the Tenth Arrondissement of Paris, Department of the Seine, re-elected.

M. CANTAGREL, (Radical Republican,) from the Thirteenth Arrondissement of Paris, Department of the Seine, re-elected.

M. CASABIANCA, (Bonapartist,) from the Arrondissement of Bastia, Department of Corse, re-elected in opposition to Casabianca, son, official candidate.

M. CASIMIR-PERIER, son of the late Senator, (Moderate Republican,) from Nogent sur Seine, Department of Aube, re-elected.

M. PAUL DE CASSAGNAC, son, (Bonapartist, and official candidate,) from the Arrondissement of Condom, Department of Gers, re-elected.

M. GERMAIN CASSE, (Radical Republican,) from the Fourteenth Arrondissement of Paris, Department of the Seine, re-elected.

M. CHALAMET, (Radical Republican,) from the First Circumscription of Privas, Department of Ardeche, re-elected in opposition M. Chevreau, official candidate.

Gen. DE CHANAL, (Moderate Republican,) from the Second Circumscription of Tulle, Department of Correze, re-elected in opposition to M. Lachaud, official candidate.

M. CHARPENTIER, (Moderate Republican,) from the Arrondissement of Etampes, Department of the Seine et Oise, re-elected.

M. CHEVASSIEU, (Radical Republican,) from the First Circumscription of Montbrison, Department of the Loire, re-elected in opposition to M. Bouchatel-Laroche, official candidate.

M. CHIRIS, (Moderate Republican,) from the Arrondissement of Grasse, Department of the Alpes Maritimes, re-elected in opposition to M. Rigal, official candidate.

Count H. DE CHOISEUL, (Moderate Republican,) from the Arrondissement of Melun, Department of the Seine et Marne, re-elected in opposition to M. Hennecort, official candidate.

Dr. CLEMENCEAU, (Radical Republican, (from the Eighteenth Arrondissement of Paris, Department of the Seine, re-elected.

M. DE CLERQ, (official candidate,) from the Second Circumscription of Lethune, Department of Pas de Calias, in place of M. Francois Brasme, Moderate Republican.

M. COLLIN, (official candidate,) from the Arrondissement of Toul, Department of Muerthe et Moselle, in place of M. Camille Claude, Radical Republican.

M. BERNARDIN-DANELLE, (Moderate Republican,) from the Arrondissement of Vassey, Department of Haute Marne, re-elected in opposition to M. Bourlon de Sarty, official candidate.

M. DAUMAS, (Radical Republican,) from the First Circumscription of Toulon, Department of Var, re-elected in opposition to M. Martin, official candidate.

M. DAUTRESME, (Moderate Republican,) from the Second Circumscription of Rouen, Department of the Seine Inferieure, re-elected in opposition to M. Revelle, official candidate.

M. JEROME DAVID, (Bonapartist, and official candidate,) from the Arrondissement of Bazas, Department of Gironde, re-elected.

DUC DECAZES, (Constitutionalist,) from the Arrondissement of Puget Theniers, Department of the Alpes Maritimes, in place of M. Henri Lefevre, (Radical Republican.)

M. DU DEMAINE, (Legitimist, and official candidate,) from the Arrondissement of Avignon, Department of Vaucluse.

M. DENFERT ROCHEREAU, (Moderate Republican) from the Sixth Arrondissement of Paris, Department of the Seine, re-elected in opposition to M. Rousset, official candidate.

M. DESCHANEL, (Moderate Republican) from the Third Circumscription of St. Denis, Department of the Seine, re-elected.

M. DESSEAUX, (Radical Republican,) from the First Circumscription of Ronen, Department of the Seine Inferieure, re-elected in opposition to M. Duboullay, official candidate.

M. DEVADE, (Radical Republican,) from the Arrondissement of Gien, Department of Loiret, re-elected in opposition to M. De Chasseval, official candidate.

M. DEVAUX, (Moderate Republican,) from the Arrondissement of St. Omer, Department of Pas de Calais, re-elected in opposition to M. Lefebvre de Prey.

M. DORIAN, (——,) from the First Circumscription of Monpellier, Department of Heraul, in place of M. Castelnau, deceased.

M. DUBOIS, Seine-Inferiure, (official candidate,) from the Second Circumscription of La Havre, Department of the Seine Inferieure, re-elected.

M. DUPOTE, Cote d'Or, (Moderate Republican,) from the First Circumscription of Dijon, Department of Cote d'Or, re-elected in opposition to M. Piet, official candidate.

M. DUFAY, (Moderate Republican,) from the First Circumscription, Department of Loire-et-Cher, re-elected in opposition to M. Busson-Billaut, official candidate.

M. PASCAL-DUPRAT, (Moderate Republican,) from the Seventeenth Arrondissment of Paris, Department of the Seine, re-elected.

M. DURAND, (Radical Republican,) from the Third Circumscription of Lyons, Department of the Rhone, re-elected in opposition to M. Radisson, official candidate.

M. DUPORT DE CIVRAC, (Legitimist and official candidate,) from the Second Circumscription of Cholet, Department of Maine et Loire, re-elected.

M. DUSSAUSSOY, (Bonapartist and official candidate,) from the Second Circumscription of Boulogne, Department of Pas de Calais, re-elected.

M. DUVEAUX, (Moderate Republican,) from the First Circumscription of Nancy, Department of Meurthe et Moselle, re-elected in opposition to M. De Welche, official candidate.

M. BOUNET-DUVERDIER, (Radical,) from the Second Circumscription of Lyons, Department of the Rhone, in place of M. Ordinaire, bankrupt and in disgrace.

M. ESCARGUEL, (Radical Republican,) from the Arrondissement of Perpignan, Department of the Pyrenees Orientales, re-elected in opposition to Col. Falcon, official candidate.

BARON ESCHASSERIAUX, (Bonapartist and official candidate,)from the First Circumscription of Saintes, Department of Charenti Inferieure, re-elected.

M. FAIRE, (official candidate,) from the Second Circumscription of Angers, Department of Maine et Loire, in place of M. Alexis Maille, Radical Republican.

M. FARCY, (Radical Republican,)from the Fifteenth Arrondissement of Paris, Department of the Seine, re-elected.

M. FAYE, (Radical Republican,) from the Arrondissement of Marmande, Department of Lot et Garonne, re-elected in opposition to M. Boisvert, official candidate.

M. FOUQUET, (Moderate Republican,) from the Second Circumscription of Laon, Department of Aisne, re-elected.

M. FOURNIER, (Bonapartist and official candidate,) from the Arrondissement of La Rochelle, Department of Charenti Inferiure, re-elected.

M. DE FOUETOU, (Bonapartist and official candidate,) from the Arrondissement of Riberac, Department of Dordogne, re-elected.

M. FLOQUET, (Radical Republican,) from the Eleventh Arrondissement of Paris, Department of the Seine, re-elected.

M. FREMINET, (Moderate Republican,) from the Arrondissement of Troyes, Department of Aube, re-elected in opposition to M. Drosne, official candidate.

M. GAILLY, (Moderate Republican,) from the Arrondissement of Mezieres, Department of Ardennes, re-elected in opposition to M. Riche, official candidate.

M. LEOPOLD GALPIN, (Moderate Republican,) from the Arrondissement of La Fleche, Department of Sarthe, re-elected in opposition to M. De Juegne, official candidate.

M. GAMBETTA, (Radical,) from the Twentieth Arrondissement of Paris, Department of the Seine, re-elected by 13,812 votes, to 1,611 cast for his opponent, M. Perron, Bonapartist.

M. GARRIGAT, (Moderate Republican,) from the First Circumscription of Bergerac, Department of Dordogne. re-elected in opposition to M. De Lasse, official candidate.

M. DU GASTE, (Constitutionalist,) from the First Circumscription of Brest, Department of Finisterre, re-elected.

M. GASTU, (Moderate Republican,) from the Arrondissement of Algiers, Department of Algeria, re-elected.

M. GEVELOT (Moderate Republican,) from the Second Circumscription of Dounfront, Department of Saone et Loire, re-elected in opposition to M. de Ganay, official candidate.

M. GIRERD (Moderate Republican,) from the First Circumscription of Nevers, Department of Nievre, re-elected in opposition to M. Flamen d'Assigny, official candidate.

M. GRANDPIERRE, (Moderate Republican,) from the Arrondissement of Bar-le-duc, Department of Meuse, re-elected in opposition to M. Henry, official candidate.

M. GRANGE, (official candidate,) from the Arrondissement of St. Jean de Maurienne, Department of Savoy, in place of M. Horteur, Moderate Republican.

M. GREPPO, (Radical Republican,) from the Twelfth Arrondissement of Paris, Department of the Seine, re-elected.

M. ALBERT GREVY, (Moderate Republican,) from the First Circumscription of Besançon, Department of Doubs, re-elected.

M. JULES GREVY, (Moderate Republican,) from the Arrondissement of Dole, Department of Jura, re-elected in opposition to M. Picot d'Aligny, official candidate.

M. GROSGURIN, (Moderate Republican,) from the Arrondissement of Gex, Department of Ain, re-elected in opposition to M. Harrent, official candidate.

M. GUILLEMIN, (Moderate Republican,) from the First Circumscription of Avesnes, Department of the Nord, re-elected in opposition to M. Lefevre-Pontois, official candidate.

M. GUINOT, (Moderate Republican,) from the Second Circumscription of Tours, Department of Indre et Loire, re-elected in opposition to M. Houssard-Georges, official candidate.

M. GUYOT, (Radical Republican,) from the Arrondissement of Villefranche, Department of Rhone, re-elected in opposition to M. Vacheron, official candidate.

M. HAMELLE, (Bonapartist and official candidate,) from the Arrondissement of Montreuil-sur-Mere, Department of Pas de Calais, re-elected.

DUC D'HARCOURT (Constitutionalist and official candidate,) from the Arrondissement of Falaise, Department of Calvados, re-elected.

Baron HAUSSMAN, (Bonapartist and official candidate,) from the Arrondissement of Ajaccio, Department of Corse, in place of Prince Jerome Napoleon.

M. HERAULT, (Moderate Republican,) from the Arrondissement of Chatellerault, Department of Vienne, re-elected in place of M. Treuille, official candidate.

M. HERMARY, (official candidate,) from the First Circumscription of Bethune, Department of Pas de Calais, re-elected.

M. HUON DE PENASTER, (Legitimist and official candidate,) from the First Circumscription of Sannion, Department of Cotes du Nord, re-elected.

M. JAMETEL, (Constitutionalist,) from the Arrondissement of Montdidier. Department of Sommo. re-elected in opposition to M. Fourment, official candidate.

M. JACQUES, (Moderate Republican,) from the Arrondissement of Oran, Department of Algeria, re-elected.

M. JANVIER-DE-LA-MOTTE, (Bonapartist and official candidate,) from the Arrondissement of Bernay, Department of Eure, re-elected.

M. JOIGNEAUX, (Radical Republican,) from the First Circumscription of Beaune, Department of Cote d'Or, re-elected in opposition to M. Delimoges, official candidate.

M. JOLIBOIS, (Bonapartist and official candidate,) from the Second Circumscription of Saintes, Department of Charante Inferieure, re-elected.

M. ALBERT JOLY, (Radical Republican,) from the First Circumscription of Versailles, Department of Seine et Oise, re-elected in opposition to M. Duverley, official candidate.

M. JOURNAULT, (Moderate Republican,) from the Second Circumscription of Vessailles, Department of Seine et Oise, re-elected in opposition to M. Barbe, official candidate.

M. KELLER, (Legitimist and official candidate) from the Arrondissement of Belfort, Department of Haut Rhine, re-elected.

M. LAISANT, (Radical Republican,) from the First Circumscription of Nantes, Department Loire Inferiere, re-elected.

M. LALANNE, (Radical Republican,) from the Second Circumscription of Lisbourne, Department of Gironde, re-elected in opposition to Duc Decazes, official candidate.

M. LAMOTTE, (official candidate,) from the Arrondissement of Villefranche, Department of Haute Garonne, in place of M. Caze, Moderate Republican.

M. LANEL, (Orleanist,) from the First Circumscription of Dieppe, Department of Seine Inferiere, re-elected in opposition to M. Estancelin, official candidate.

M. LANGLOIS, (Moderate Republican,) from the Second Circumscription of Pontoise, Department Seine et Oise, re-elected in opposition to M. Brincart, official candidate.

M. LATRADE, (Radical Republican,) from the Second Circumscription of Brive, Department of Correze, re-elected in opposition to M. Roques, official candidate.

M. LAURENCON, (official candidate,) from the Arrondissement of Briancon, Department of Hautes-Alpes, in place of M. Chancel, Orleanist.

M. LAUSSEDAT, (Radical Republican,) from the First Circumscription of Moulins, Department of Allier, re-elected in opposition to M. De Tracy, official candidate.

M. LEBLOND, (Moderate Republican,) from the First Circumscription of Reims, Department of Marne, re-elected.

M. LE CESNE, (Moderate Republican,) from the First Circumscription of La Haire, Department of Siene-Inferieure, re-elected.

M. LE CHAMBRE, (Constitutionalist and official candidate,) from the First Circumscription of St. Malo, Department of Ile et Vilaine.

M. LE CHERBONNIER, (Moderate Republican,) from the First Circumscription of Brive, Department of Correze, re-elected in opposition to M. Chaanvinate, official candidate.

M. DOUIS LEGRAND, (Moderate Republican,) from the Arrondissement of Valenciennes, Department of the Nord, re-elected in opposition to M. Mariage, official candidate.

M. PIERRE LEGRAND, (Moderate Republican.) from the First Circumscription of Lille, Department of the Nord, re-elected.

M. LE MONTEILLE, (Moderate Republican,) from the Arrondissement of St. Calais, Department of the Sarthe, re-elected in opposition to M. Chanvesu, official candidate.

M. LE PROVOST-DE-LAUNAY, JR., (Bonapartist and official candidate,) from the Second Circumscription of Launion, Department of Cotes du Nord, re-elected.

M. LE VAILLANT DU DOUET, (official candidate,) from the Third Circumscription of Le Havre, Department of the Seine Inferiere, re-elected.

M. LEVERT, (Bonapartist and official candidate,) from the Second Circumscription of St. Omer, Department of Pas de Calais, re-elected.

M. LISBONNE, (Radical Republican,) Second Circumscription of Montpellier, Department of Herault, re-elected in opposition to M. Dubois, official candidate.

M. LIVOIS, (official candidate,) First Circumscription of Boulogne, Department of Pas de Calais, in place of M. Achille Adam-Fontaine, Bonapartist.

M. MADIER DE MONTJAU, (Radical Republican,) Second Circumscription of Valence, Department of Drome, re-elected in opposition to M. Monier de la Sizerune, official candidate.

M. MAGNIEZ, (Moderate Republican,) Second Circumscription of Peronne, Department of Somme, re-elected in opposition to M. Jolibois, official candidate.

COUNT DE LA JUMELLURE MAILLE, (Legitimist and official candidate,) First Circumspection of Cholet, Department of Maine et Loire, re-elected.

M. MARTRET, (Moderate Republican,) Arrondissement of Chaumont, Department of Haute Marne, re-elected in opposition to M. De Bourges, official candidate.

M. MALEZIEUX, (Moderate Republican,) from the Second Circumscription of St. Quentin, Department of Aisne, re-elected in opposition to M. Tascher-Pagerie, official candidate.

M. MARCOU, (Radical Republican,) from the Arrondissement of Careassom, Department of Aude, re-elected in opposition to M. Ayrolles, official candidate.

M. MARGAINE, (Moderate Republican,) from the Arrondissement of St. Menehould, Department of Marne, re-elected in opposition to M. Varin d'Epinsival, official candidate.

M. MARMOTTAN, (Radical Republican,) from the Sixteenth Arrondissement of Paris, Department of the Seine, re-elected.

M. MARCQUERY, (Moderate Republican,) from the Second Circumscription of Chartres, Department of Eure et Loire, re-elected in opposition to M. de Maleyssie, official candidate.

M. MAYET, (Radical Republican) from the Arrondissement of Montlers, Department of Savoy, re-elected.

M. MASCURE, (Republican) from the Second Circumspection of Lille, Department of Nord, re-elected.

M. MENIER, (Radical Republican,) from the Arrondissement of Meaux, Department of Seine et Marne, re-elected in opposition to M. Andre Edouard, official candidate.

M. MESTRON, (Moderate Republican,) from the Second Circumscription of Donai, Department of Nord, re-elected in opposition to M. Le Grand de Lacelle, official candidate.

M. PARENT, (Radical Republican,) from the First Circumscription of Chambery, Department of Savoie, re-elected in opposition to M. De Boigne, official candidate.

M. NOEL PARFAIT, (Moderate Republican,) from the Arrondissement of Chartres, Department of Eure et Loire, re-elected in opposition to M. de Bassancourt, official candidate.

M. LOUIS PASSY, (Constitutionalist and official candidate,) from the Arrondissement of Les Andelys, Department of the Eure, re-elected.

M. GEORGES PERIN, (Radical Republican,) from the First Circumscription of Limoges, Department of Haute Vienne, re-elected.

M. PHILIPPE, (Moderate Republican,) from the Arrondissement of Annecy, Department of Haute Savoie, re-elected in opposition to M. De Salles, official candidate.

M. PHILIPPOTEAUX, (Moderate Republican,) from the Arrondissement of Sedan, Department of Ardennes, re-elected in opposition to M. Auguste Robert, official candidate.

M. ALPHONSE PICART, (Radical Republican,) from the Arrondissement of Vitry le Francois, Departpartment of Marne, re-elected in opposition to M. Felaourt, official candidate.

M. PLESSIER, (Radical Republican,) from the Arrondissement of Conlommiers, Department of Seine et Marne, re-elected in opposition to M. Josseau, official candidate.

M. DE PRUNIERES, (official candidate,) from the Arrondissement of Embrun, Department of Lautes Alpes, in place of M. Cezanne, Moderate Republican.

M. RAINVIELIERS, (official candieate,) from the Second Circumscription of Abbeville, Department of Somme, in place of M. De Douville-Maillefen, Moderate Republican.

M. RAMEAU, (Moderate Republican,) from the Third Circumscription of Versailles, Department of Seine et Oise, re-elected in opposition to M. Gauthier, official candidate.

M. BENJAMIN RASPAIL, *fils*, (Radical Republican, from the Second Circumscription of Sceaux, Department of Seine, re-elected.

M. RATIER, (Radical Republican,) from the Arrondissement of L'Orient, Department of Morbehan, re-elected in opposition to M. Lecointre, official candidate.

BARON REILLE, (Bonapartist and official candidate,) from the Second Circumscription of Castres, Department of Tarn, re-elected.

M. FRANCESQUE REYMOND, (moderate Republican,) from the Second Circumscription of Montbrison, Department of Loiret, re-elected in opposition to M. Coste, official candidate.

M. RICHANNE, (Moderate Republican,) from the Second Circumscription of St. Etienne, Department of Loire, re-elected in opposition to M. Vital de Rochestailles, official candidate.

M. ROBERT-DE-MASSY, (Moderate Republican,) from the First Circumscription of Orleans, Department of Loiret, re-elected in opposition to M. Vignat, official candidate.

M. ROGER-MARVAISE, (Moderate Republican,) from the First Circumscription of Rennes, Department of Ille et-Vilaine, re-elected in opposition to M. Samuel Denis, official candidate.

M. DES ROTOURS, (Bonapartist and official candidate,) from the Fourth Circumscription of Silles, Department of Nord, re-elected.

M. ROHUER, (Bonapartist and official candidate,) from the Circumscription of Riom, Department of Prey de Dome, re-elected.

M. ROUVIER, (Radical Republican,) from the Third Circumscription of Marseilles, Department of Bouches du Rhone, re-elected.

M. ROUVRE, (Moderate Republican,) Arrondissement of Bar-sur-Seine, Department of Aube, re-elected in opposition to M. de Maupes, official candidate.

M. RUBILLARD, (Radical Republican,) from the First Circumscription of Le Mars, Department of Sarthe, re-elected in opposition to M. Bourriat, official candidate.

M. SALLARD, (Radical Republican,) from the Arrondissement of Provino, Department of Seine-et-Marne, re-elected in opposition to M. d'Haussonville, official candidate.

M. HENRI SOLOMON, (Radical Republican,) from the First Circumscription of Portiers, Department of Vienne, re-elected in opposition to M. Ernoul, official candidate.

M. SAVOYE, (official candidate,) from the Second Circumscription of Yvetot, Department of Seine-Inferieure, re-elected.

M. SERIPEL, (Radical Republican,) from the Third Circumscription of Lille, Department of Nord, re-elected in opposition to M. Cattean, official candidate.

THE BUCKINGHAM HOTEL.

The Buckingham Hotel has changed hands, and in future it will be conducted by Mr. A. C. Joslin and Mr. L. E. Fuller, both gentlemen of large experience in the management of first-class hotels. Mr. Joslin formerly conducted the Burnet House in Cincinnati, and Mr. Fuller was for many years connected with the Brevoort House in this City. Under the charge of these gentlemen, the Buckingham will sustain its reputation as a first-class hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

ENGLISH OPERA AT THE FIFTH-AVENUE.

The Fifth-Avenue Theatre was reopened for the season yesterday evening. The brief recess has been turned to good use, the bright and comfortable auditorium having been refreshed and improved with almost unnecessary liberality, and new scenery having been provided for the stage. Mr. Fiske's administration was entered upon with the first of a series of operatic representations by Mr. Hess' English Opera Company. The work chosen for performance was Ambroise Thomas' "Songe d'une Nuit d'Eté," of which an English version was made known under the title of "A Summer Night's Dream." It introduced one artist unknown to local audiences—unknown as a songstress, at least—and it brought before them once more several much-liked performers whose reputation rests upon firm grounds. The stranger was Miss Emilie Melville, and the impression she wrought was eminently favorable. Miss Melville has a voice of considerable brilliancy and power, and her execution of florid music is precise, facile, and highly effective. The better-known singers were Messrs. Castle, Peakes, and Turner, and Mrs. Zelda Seguin, and it is needless to say that their welcome was hearty, and the encouragement bestowed upon their efforts frequent and cordial. Whether the choice of "A Summer Night's Dream" was quite politic in so far as the material interests of Mr. Hess' enterprise are concerned we are not yet prepared to say, but it is quite certain that praise must be awarded to an impresario who ventures to leave the beaten path in an ambitious endeavor to acquaint the public with unfamiliar compositions. Everybody should therefore hear "A Summer Night's Dream" once, at all events, while it is possible that the more thoughtful and critical dilettante will not rest content with the enjoyment of a single rendering of the opera. Its chances of popularity, in the ordinary sense of the word, are not of the best. In the first place, its story is absurd, and, in the second, M. Thomas' numbers are far too vague as to themes, too romantic and fay-sought in tone and too delicate in form to secure a prompt hold upon the average listener. Bad as the libretto is in French, it appears infinitely worse to English spectators. It portrays Shakespeare as a drunkard, and the whole plot turns upon the efforts of Queen Elizabeth to reclaim the poet from his evil ways by coming to him as a guardian angel in a dream. Some love passages between a *Lord Latimer* and a *Lady Olivia* are grafted on the main narrative, and some scenes of ebriety, with *Sir John Falstaff* as their hero, are carried on during the progress of the action, but the impression of the whole opera is that a more ridiculous canvas could scarcely have been supplied the composer. M. Thomas' libretto proved very detrimental to the success of his music when "Le Songe" was first interpreted in Paris, toward 1850, and it has done so whenever the opera has been reproduced since that period. The score has merits of its own which make it worthy of a new play-book. The overture is full of happy bits of orchestration, although the trilling of muted violins never fails to remind one of Mendelsohon. The first act includes, with less noteworthy pieces, a pretty and piquant duet between *Olivia* and *Elizabeth*, a trio in the same vein, a tuneful though somewhat conventional tenor air, ("Dear love, e'er to thee,") and a drinking-song of decided *brio*. Act the second, which is by far the finest of the three, is interesting from beginning to end. The music allotted to *Shakespeare*, and interrupted by the *foritures* of *Elizabeth*, is exceedingly poetical, and is handled with a daintiness which would have befitted Berlioz, while the accompaniments throughout—which Mr. Thomas seems to have imitated, in after years, in that portion of "Mignon" where the heroine is on the point of drowning herself out of spite toward *Filina*—are wonderfully ethereal in quality and as sensuous as anything Gounod has written. The third act is feeble, and the introduction of the well-remembered trio from Auber's "Crown Diamonds" cannot be regarded as injudicious. From this hasty review it will be understood that "A Summer Night's Dream" ought to be heard by all music lovers. Its rendering, yesterday, afforded real pleasure. Miss Melville was *Queen Elizabeth*, Mrs. Seguin *Olivia*, Mr. Castle *Shakespeare*, Mr. Peakes *Falstaff*, and Mr. Turner *Latimer*. *Elizabeth's* "Song of the Ogre" in the first act was redemanded, and so was the trio, and loud applause broke out again and again during the second act. In act the third, *Elizabeth's* florid opening air was also encored, and the interpolated trio had to be sung anew. The representation, in brief, although hardly characterized by as much finish as the opera exacts, was smooth and agreeable. The orchestra and chorus, under Signor Operti's baton, were fairly efficient, and the scenery and dresses were fresh and appropriate. "A Summer Night's Dream" may be witnessed at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre every evening this week.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

"The Jibbenainosay," one of those tumultuous old plays which have done good service ere now in splitting the ears of the groundlings and of all others who have come within their influence, was played last night at Niblo's, with Mr. Joseph Proctor, a good and sound actor, in the character of the six-sided hero of the piece. In these days it requires some intemperance of imagination to dispose one kindly toward the red-right-handedness and generally incarnadined hue of this rough-hewn and uproarious drama. Modern purveyors have been giving us something so very different that "The Jibbenainosay" style has gone out of the fashion. Mr. Boucicault may weave his delicate lace for Wallack's, and spin it out to the utmost refinement of texture, and they may furnish what he calls broadcloth somewhere else, but here is a piece which seems to hold in itself all the buckskin of the drama. It is indeed made of tough material. What a gentle person is *Roaring Ralph Stackpole*, and how prettily the character would accommodate itself to an actor like—well, say Mr. H. J. Montague. If he could only play it like Mr. Mark Bates what a claim he would establish to versatility. But, all through, the piece is very loud-mouthed and sanguinary. It abounds with the most vigorous savagery. The *Jibbenainosay* himself contains nearly all the gentleness and pathos of the piece, and in this rather impossible character Mr. Proctor renews old-time triumphs. Was there ever such temptation to ranting in a part or such denial in an actor? Uncommonly sympathetic utterance, amid flashes of power and great depth of feeling, characterize a performance which one might not expect to find in connection with such a weird and fantastic personal embodiment. Indeed the merits of the actor are most conspicuous, and last night they were heartily acknowledged. The drama was remarkably well mounted. The scene-painters had done their work well; the machinists were dexterous, and the stage manager had apparently looked well to the rehearsals. But in spite of these things, "The Jibbenainosay" necessitates heavy drafts on one's patience. It remains only to add that the audience yesterday was a large one, and appeared to be well pleased with the representation.

THE TREASURY AND THE ENGRAVING BUREAU.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

After giving out that he intended to have one printing on all legal tenders done without the Treasury, the Secretary had his Bureau of Engraving and Printing put in a bid which should be far below any possible bid from others. So, all eyes are called to the fact that he would keep the whole of this manufacture against all-comers. He even went through the formality of accepting his own bid. His right hand contracts with his left hand, and this is called throwing the subject open to public competition.

An expert correspondent has already called our attention to the figures of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing being far below cost, and his figures are fully corroborated by the statement of bureaucracy sent here to wrench the plates for the internal revenue stamps away from New-York industry. He stated that the bureau paid the printers alone $7 per 1,000 impressions. To this must be added the cost of the dry ink, which is at least $1 50 per 1,000; then comes the cost of grinding the ink, wetting the paper, drying, counting, press-room work, &c., and yet the bureau gets the contract for $8 22 per 1,000! If the injury that that manufacture does the Treasury building, as discovered by the commission now examining all the Washington public buildings, and which cost probably $1,000,000, be added, as it ought, the difference between the bureau's fabled bid, and the real cost to Uncle Sam will be still more apparent. The main difficulty in the whole case rises above these differences in particular estimates, and grows out of the fact that the frantic efforts of the bureau to maintain itself are directed against the laws of trade, common sense, and the best method of keeping the Government issues pure and correct.

NEW-YORKER.

THE HANLON-ROSS BOAT RACE.

TORONTO, Ontario, Oct. 15.—Nearly 40,000 people assembled this afternoon to witness the great boat race between Hanlon and Ross. The weather was fine and warm and the water comparatively smooth. Ross was the first to show, and five minutes later was joined by Hanlon. Both were greeted by tremendous cheering. Hanlon won the toss. At 3:10 o'clock the men stripped—Ross to the buff, while Hanlon was dressed in a bright blue guernsey without arms. The referee said, "Are you ready?" and immediately afterward the starter gave the word, "Go." Hanlon at once showed in front. Ross was beaten opposite Youngs-street, about three-quarters of a mile having been accomplished, and Hanlon leading by a clear length. At that point Ross was rowing 34 strokes and Hanlon 36. The New-Brunswicker was pulling hard, with his teeth set. Hanlon was pulling easy and well within himself. Off York-street his stroke was 29 to the minute—Ross slightly faster. Ross steered beautifully straight. This was due to a great extent to the fact that the New-Brunswicker had a rudder, while Hanlon had none. A mile and a half was Hanlon had the best of it by three clear lengths, and from that point to the turning-boat, which was reached in 17:50, increased his lead to five lengths. Turning, however, he lost a clear length, owing to Ross' excellent steering. On the straight for the row home, although Ross pulled with great determination, it was apparent that he was a beaten man. Hanlon rowed as he liked, stopped, waved his hand, took off his cap, and rowed as if rowing for pleasure, and passed the winning post 300 or 400 yards ahead. The time was not officially taken, but unofficially announced is 36:09. It is proposed to take Hanlon to Owego, N. Y., to row against Courtney and Riley, on the Susquehanna, Wednesday next.

AN ATHLETIC ENTERTAINMENT.

An athletic and gymnastic entertainment was given at Gilmore's Garden last evening, which drew together a fair audience. The entertainment commenced with a very fair amateur performance on the horizontal bar by members of the Electric and Excelsior Clubs, which was followed by the first b

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Monday, Oct. 15:

Bernard Smyth, by order of the Superior Court, in foreclosure, Maurice Leyne, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 18.2 by 100.5, No. 345 East 55th-st., north side, 161.1 feet west of 1st-av., for $5,163, to Elisha Haight.

John T. Boyd, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, F. James Fitch, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100.5, on West 60th-st., north side, 300 feet east of 11th-av., for $4,000, to Joseph L. R. Wood, plaintiff in the legal action.

Hugh N. Camp, by order of the Superior Court, in foreclosure, F. A. Paddock, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick store and tenement-house, with lot 25 by 102.2, No. 221 East 74th-st., north side, 260 feet east of 3d-av., for $9,450, to New-York Life Insurance Company, plaintiff. Also, a similar sale by the same auctioneer, Owen E. Westlake, Esq., Referee, disposed of the three-story and basement brick house, with lot 25 by 102.2, No. 71 East 85th-st., north side, 135.7 feet west of 4th-av., for $5,000, to John W. Pope, plaintiff.

James M. Miller, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, sold four lots, together in size 100.11 by 70, on Madison-av., north-west corner of 104th-st., for $5,500, to Dry Dock Savings Institution, plaintiff in the legal action.

The remaining auctions announced for to-day were adjourned as follows: Sale by Hugh N. Camp of the premises Nos. 74, 76, and 78 Crosby-st., and No. 81 Spring-st., to Oct. 30, and sale by Scott & Myers of the block of land bounded by 3d and 4th avs., 98th and 99th sts., to Nov. 5.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By A. H. Muller & Son, Executors' sale to close the estate of Edward B. Dyer, deceased, of 4 acres of land and dwelling-house with out buildings on Central Park and Jerome-av., west side, adjoining the lands of Leonard Jerome and T. S. Sandford, in the City of Yonkers. Also, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Ray Hamilton, Esq., Referee, of a building, with lot 25 by 100, on Amity-st., south side, 25 feet west of Laurens-st. or South 5th-av.

By Richard V. Harnett, public auction sales of a two-story and attic frame house and one story and attic stable, with plot of land 298 by 194.5 by 300 by 200, on Eagle-av., north-east corner of 149th-st.; and a two-story and basement frame house, with lot 19.9 by 50, on Robbins-av., east side, 75 feet north of 148th-st., being Nos. 253 and 255 Ward. Also, Superior Court foreclosure sale, William J. Walsh, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 90, on 4th-av., south-west corner of 120th-st.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of a two-story and attic basement brick dwelling-house, with lot 20.6 by 50 by ——, by 10 by 16 by 60, No. 224 Wooster-st., east side, 120.6 feet south of Amity-st.; also the five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 41.8 by 25 by 44, No. 326 West 16th-st., south side, between 8th and 9th avs.

By Sevin & McElroy, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Jefferson M. Levy, Esq., Referee, of the three-story frame house, with lot 22.6 by 50, Nos. 3 and 5 St. John-lane, east side, between Beach and York sts.

By Richard Walters' Sons, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. Grant Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a building, with lot 25 by 100, on Mott-st., west side, 125 feet north of Hester-st.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Robert P. Hope, Esq., Referee, of the two-story brick dwelling-house and two-story frame stable, with lot 23.11 by 92, No. 448 West 17th-st., south side, 175 feet east of 10th-av. Also, a plot of land, 206 by 211, on Franklin-av., west side, 412 feet north of 169th-st.; also, a plot of land, 103 by 201, on Fulton-av., known as lot No. 94 on map of Morrisania.

By C. J. Lyon, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, P. L. Vanderveer, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 217 by 100 by 100 by 75 by 117.1, on 1st-st., north side, 100 feet east of Washington-av., Morrisania.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Richard J. Morrison, Referee, of the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 70, No. 946 2d-av., east side, 20.5 feet north of 50th-st. Also, similar sale, J. Grant Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the two-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 99.11, on West 133d-st., south side, 150 feet west of 6th-av.

By James M. Oakley & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William L. Findley, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 200.10, on West 57th-st., north side, running through to 58th-st., 125 feet east of 7th-av.

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 888.11 by 833.11 by 72.6 by 42.6 by 127.5 by 229.5 by 739.6, on 10th-av., east side, and then crossing 136th and 137th sts., and adjoining land of Jacob Lorillard.

By Winans & Davies, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. Irwin Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick store and dwelling-house, with lease of lot 20 by 72, No. 489 Hudson-st., west side, 103 feet south of Christopher-st., Trinity Church lease, May 1, 1897, term 21 years. Also similar sale, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 13.9 by 100, No. 137 Greene-st., west side, 175 feet south of Houston-st.

By L. J. & I. Phillips, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Menzo Diefendorf, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick store and tenement-house, with lot 24.5 by 100, No. 93 9th-av., west side, 72 feet north of 16th-st.

EXCHANGE SALES—MONDAY, OCT. 15.

NEW-YORK.

By Bernard Smyth.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, No. 345 East 55th-st., n. s., 161.1 ft. w. of 1st-av., lot 18.2x100.5..... $5,163

By John T. Boyd.

4 four-story brick building, with lot, West 60th-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 11th-av., lot 25x100.5.... $4,000

By Hugh N. Camp.

3 four-story brick store and tenement-house, with lot, No. 221 East 74th-st., n. s., 260 ft. e. of 3d-av., lot 25x102.2..... $9,450

1 three-story and basement brick dwelling-house, with lot, No. 71 East 85th-st., n. s., 135.7 ft. w. of 4th-av., lot 25x102.2..... 5,000

By James M. Miller.

4 lots, Madison-av., n. w. corner 104th-st., together in size 100.11x70..... $5,500

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Oct. 13.

48th-st., n. s., 151 ft. e. of 5th-av., 24x100; William C. Browning and wife to Kate Lanier. $50,000
6th-av., w. s., 74.11 ft. s. of 132-st., 26x75; E. Hustin to John E. Caffrey..... 4,000
6th-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of 132d-st., 50x75; Same to same..... 8,000
86th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.8; Andrew Bissland and wife to J. Brown..... 6,000
9th-av., No. 136; Catherine Lahr to Maria Schafer..... 18,000
Front-st., No. 191; William H. Macy and wife to Francis H. Macy..... nom.
Riverdale-av., w. s., irregular, deed 1863; Henry F. Spaulding and wife to Riverdale Presbyterian Church..... nom.
32d-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x98.9; K. J. Breck, Referee, to M. S. Thompson..... 7,100
86th-st., n. s., lot No. 149, between 3d and 4th avs., 25x100; R. McDonald, Executor, to C. W. Bowne..... 5,800
Lexington-av., w. s., 40.5 ft. n. of 59th-st., 20x65; H. L. Kukuck to Hattie L. Cunningham.. 20,000
78th-st., n. s., 180.6 ft. w. of 2d-av., 13.10x102.5; William Klausen and wife to Rudolph F. Kaiser..... 5,300
85th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Madison-av., 20x100.5; John Jennings and wife to D. P. Forst. 21,500
85th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Madison-av., 20x100.5; John Jennings and wife to M. Davidson.. 22,000
Centre-st., n. s., 24th Ward; Home for Incurables to John Mitchell, Sr..... 3,000
Lexington-av., w. s., 40.5 ft. n. of 59th-st., 20x65; James Cunningham and wife to H. L. Kukuck..... 20,000
West Broadway, e. s., 16.8x50; Henry Emmens and wife to John Just..... 14,500
67th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Madison-av., 20x100.5; James R. Breen and wife to E. L. Tier. 18,000
1st-av., n. w. corner 37th-st., 97.8x124.5; irregular; E. H. Anderson and wife to J. Livingston..... nom.
124th-st., s. s., 118.6 ft. w. of 1st-av., 18x100.11; C. Perkins to New-York Life Insurance Company..... nom.
86th-st., lot No. 149, between 3d and 4th avs., 25x100; Charles W. Sloane to R. McDonald.. 5,300
Willet-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 25x100; A. T. Ackert, Referee, to S. Davis..... 5,000
86th-st., lot No. 149, between 3d and 4th avs., 25x100; F. C. Bowen, Referee, to R. C. McDonald..... 4,200
30th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 11th-av., 50x100.5; W. P. Ketcham, Referee, to S. E. Cornish..... 2,000
9th-av., s. w. corner of 124th-st., 25x100; W. P. Ketcham, Referee, to H. A. Walter..... 6,500
41st-st., n. s., 230 ft. e. of 3d-av., 41.5x173; irregular; J. Thompson and wife to E. McCaffrey.. 2,600

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AN ELEGANT NORTH CORNER FOR SALE on Murray Hill.

ALSO,

Same location, near 5th-av., an extra wide house, with stable in the rear.

For permits and particulars apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ALREADY SOLD—THREE OF THE THIRteen elegant new houses which are now being offered as very low figures. Houses 16 x 36 feet front, prices $25,000 to $35,000. Mortgages, 6 per cent. Send for pamphlet containing diagrams and prices to the owners, DUGGIN & CROSSMAN, Architects, No. 63 East 41st-st. Two houses to let.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON REASONABLE terms, four-story and high basement brown-stone house, No. 10 West 51st-st., 25x65x100; newly painted and in perfect order; all modern conveniences.
FIELD & DEYO, No. 4 Pine-st.

FORTY-THIRD-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—AN exceedingly desirable four-story high-stoop brown-stone medium-size dwelling; a bargain. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., Office, 4 Pine, 33 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

FOR SALE ON EAST 47TH-ST., NORTH Side, Close to 5th-av.—An elegant 25-foot house in perfect order; house was built by Matthew Byrnes; price low. For permits, &c., apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SUPERBLY FURNISHED, A FULL-size house on 23d-st., between 5th and 9th avs. Price low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCE in East Brooklyn, within 10 minutes of ferry; high ground, perfect drainage; double lot; 10 rooms; airy and pleasant; all modern conveniences. Apply to GEO. RIDGOOD, office of Mayo & Parsons, No. 59 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

In consequence of the decease of THOMAS M. SMITH, late senior partner of the firm of Thomas M. & John M. Smith, we offer as private sale the valuable OIL MILL PROPERTY situated on Smith's wharf, in the City of Baltimore. The well known reputation of the firm as successful manufacturers of Linseed-oil is a sufficient guarantee of the advantages of location and superior character of the machinery and general equipment. The capacity of the mill is from 550 to 600 bushels in 24 hours.
JOHN CURLETT,
FOREMAN E. HUNT,
JOHN M. SMITH,
Executors.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, A BEAUtiful country seat 20 miles from New-York. Address Box No. 4,029 New-York Post Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY EXECUTORS' SALE.

RAPID TRANSIT NOW CERTAIN.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.
Will sell at auction, without reserve, on
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 17, 1877,
At 12 o'clock noon,
At the EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, No. 111 Broadway,
By order of the Executors,
To close the estate of John K. Eccles, deceased,
Twenty-two valuable lots on 2d-av., 115th-st., 134th-st., St. Nicholas-av., and Hillside-st., (formerly of Dyckman estate.)

Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three years if desired. Title indisputable. Maps and full particulars can be obtained at the office of
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

FORECLOSURE SALE OF THREE SMALL desirable houses, 17.1x45 feet; lots 100.11 feet deep; three-story brown-stone; on south side of 112th-st, 158.9 feet east of 4th-av., numbered 112, 114, and 116; by JAMES M. MILLER, auctioneer, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1877, at 12 o'clock. F. C. BOWMAN, Plaintiff's attorney, No. 7 Beekman-st.

HUGH N. CAMP WILL SELL AT AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable four-story brick house, with extension, No. 17 Waverley-place; house 28.4 by about 60 and extension; lot 28.4x132.11. Maps at No. 152 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, FURNISHED—IN EAST 12TH-ST., near 3d-av., a four-story brown-stone high stoop house, 22x60, and dining-room extension; rent, $125 per month. HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FULLY AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHed to a private family only, the first-class four-story English basement brown-stone house, No. 26 West 10th-st., very near 5th-av. Can only be seen by permit from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, TO A PRIvate family, an extra-wide house, with large two-story extension, situated on University-place, near 10th-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A FAMILY GOING AWAY FOR THE WINTER would rent their house, fully furnished; house roomy, convenient, and very accessible to the City; terms, $50 per month. Address Box No. 26, Newtown, Long Island.

APARTMENTS.—NO. 265 WEST 25TH-ST., TENderden; new, refined, elegant; janitor; play-ground, Summer-house, ventilation, light; moderate rents; fine location; oriel windows; all modern improvements.

A VERY DESIRABLE FULL-SIZE FOUR-story high-stoop house on 5th-av., near 43d-st., to rent unfurnished.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

REDUCED RENTS.—NEW LISTS OF FURnished and unfurnished houses published to-day. Offices, 4 Pine, 33 East 17th st., and 661 5th-av.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

WESTMORELAND APARTMENT HOUSE, UNION-SQUARE.—Superb new, large, and medium-size apartments; reasonable rentals. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 33 East 17th-st.

NO. 1,160 BROADWAY—TO RENT—APARTments for single gentlemen; steam heat, bath, &c. See janitor, on premises.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—UNTIL APRIL 1 NEXT, A NEAT COTtage in the country, one hour from the City; completely and handsomely furnished with every convenience of a City house, except gas; five minutes' walk from the depot; rent, $40 per month. Apply at No. 64 Nassau-st., in the store.

TO LET—ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA., TWO FURnished houses, one of nine rooms, one of seven. W. C. FLAYNELL, care of Phelan & Duval, No. 22 South William-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

LEGAL NOTICES.

POWERS, HENRY H., ET AL.—NEW-YORK Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, plaintiff, against Henry H. Powers, George W. McCollom, Hollis L. Powers, H. A. Kilburn, Henry Hirsh, Seligman Oppenheimer, Christian S. Bolevan, James F. Thomson, defendants.—Summons for Relief, No. 2.—To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, at number 120 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated October 4, 1876. ALEXANDER & GREEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Take notice that the complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 11th day of October, 1876.
ALEXANDER & GREEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
o16-law6wTu

POWERS, HENRY H., ET AL.—NEW-YORK Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, plaintiff, against Henry H. Powers, George W. McCollom, Hollis L. Powers, H. A. Kilburn, Henry Hirsh, Seligman Oppenheimer, Christian S. Bolevan, James F. Thomson, defendants.—Summons for Relief, No. 3.—To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, at number 120 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 4, 1876. ALEXANDER & GREEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Take notice that the complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 11th day of October, 1876.
ALEXANDER & GREEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
o16-law6wTu

RECEIVER'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of the State of New-Jersey, made on the twenty-third day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, in a cause therein depending, in which P. SANFORD ROSS and others are complainants, and the Saint Mary's River Lumber Company is defendant, the subscriber, the Receiver of the said corporation, defendant, hereby gives notice to all the creditors of the said corporation, to come in and prove their several claims and demands against the same, within nine months from the date of the said order, and that in default of such proof of claims, the said creditors will be excluded from the benefit of such dividends as might thereafter be declared by the said court upon the proceeds of the effects of this corporation.—Dated July 30, 1877.
C. B. THURSTON, Receiver,
No. 1 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, N. J.
jy31-law3mTu*

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTLES; also, monuments, headstones, floor tiling, plumbers' and furniture slabs, at greatly reduced prices; turning for the trade. A. KLABER, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

S. KLABER & CO., WEST 51ST-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 8th-av. Established 1843. MANTELS, TILING, MONUMENTS, at reduced prices. PLUMBERS' SLABS a specialty.

ICE CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE-CREAM
IS MADE FROM PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM.
To Churches, festivals, fairs, and large family orders,
25c. PER QUART.
Charlotte Russe and Jelly, fresh, rich, and delicious. Price below all others. Depots, No. 305 4th-av., No. 1,294 Broadway, and No. 75 Chatham-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—PROMISSORY NOTE, NO. 786, MADE BY Jones, Armstrong & Co., of Indianapolis, Ind., to their own order, and indorsed by me, dated Aug. 17, 1877, at six months, for $1,401 08. All persons are hereby cautioned from buying or negotiating said note, as payment has been stopped. A. H. CORBIN, care Whitcomb & Chapman, No. 9 Ferry-st., New-York.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

STOVES, RANGES, AND HEATERS.

THE ASTRAL BASE-BURNING STOVE, original in design, and has one-third more heating surface than any other parlor stove. Sold only by
E. & J. MOWBRAY, No. 82 Vesey-st.

DRESS-MAKING.

MME. LEONARD, DRESS-MAKER, NO. 116 West 41st-st., (city bell No. 2;) prices reduced; stylish suits from $8 to $10. Call or address

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CARE OF CHILDREN, &c.—BY A PROTESTant young girl, 18 years old, to mind children and to do light house-work. Call at No. 372 10th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; would assist in washing and ironing, or would do the fine washing and ironing in a private family; best City reference. Call or address No. 212 West 35th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as first-class chamber-maid; is a good sewer; no objection to go to the country, in a private family; has the best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 441 Canal-st., near Varick-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and to mind children; has been in her present place nearly two years; none but private family need apply. Can be seen for two days at No. 395 7th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.; ring bell and 4th floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and take care of a child; is capable, willing, and obliging; has four years' reference. Call or address No. 229 East 25th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEWING.—BY A RESpectable Scotch Protestant girl as chamber-maid and sewing or parlor-maid, or chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 107 West 45th-st., near 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and take care of children. Call after 10 at present employer's, No. 20 West 45th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress; willing and obliging; good City reference. Call from 10 to 12 at No. 79 West 12th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl in a private family; four years' City reference. Address E. M., Box No. 3,259 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY PROF. F. NAGEL FOR his niece as chamber-maid, or to take care of children and do plain sewing. Call or address for two days Robbins-av., East Morrisania.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as first-class chamber-maid and fine washer; good references. Can be seen at No. 39 West 14th-st., from 10 to 2 o'clock.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference to assure the lady can be seen. Call at No. 434 West 35th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—WOULD DO SOME WASHing; first-class in every respect; or will assist with waiting; good City reference. Address E. S., Box No. 269 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,258 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO chamber-work and waiting; willing to assist with washing. City reference. Call at No. 417 7th-av., between 32d and 34th sts., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and to assist with washing and ironing. Call or address from 9 to 11 A. M., at No. 7 East 35th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR Nurse.—Operates machine; accustomed to work with dress-makers. City reference. Address M., Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,258 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE WASHING and Ironing.—By a competent girl; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 352 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, and to assist generally; good City reference from last employer. Call at No. 759 2d-av., in fancy store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE WASHING.—By a first-class girl in private family; highly recommended; best City reference. Call or address No. 1,087 1st-av., near 60th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN American girl in a small family, or will mind children; has eight years' reference; is highly respectable. Can be seen at No. 117 East 28th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL as chamber-maid and seamstress or nurse to grown children; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at present employer's, No. 512 5th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Best of City reference. Address M. L., Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A NORTH GERMAN GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress in a small family; best City references. Call at No. 361 West 29th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl. Apply on Tuesday at present employer's, No. 15 West 52d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a young girl in a private family; six years' City reference. Call at No. 403 East 50th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid and waitress; two years' best City reference. Call or address No. 370 West 52d-st., corner 9th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS first-class chambermaid in private family; best of City references given. Call at No. 130 West 52d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chamber-maid or laundress in a private family. Call at 428 West 19th-st., for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; would do plain sewing or waiting; seven years' reference. Call at No. 140 West 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl; City reference. Inquire at No. 200 West 36th-st., corner 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND ASSIST WITH Washing or Waiting.—Best City reference. Call at No. 40 East 32d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; OR would do the general work of a small private family; reference from last place. Call at No. 412 West 25th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress; good references. Call at No. 234 West 35th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young American woman. Protestant; very best City reference. Call for two days at No. 201 West 50th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress; first-class City reference. Call at No. 13 West 42d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl not long in the country; good reference. Address for two days E. M., No. 261 West 30th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG AMERIcan girl as chamber-maid or waitress; can give best City reference. Call at No. 324 East 26th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl in a private family; two years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 237 West 39th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 347½ 6th-av., fancy store.

COOK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS first-class cook; is an excellent baker; willing to assist with the washing; City or country; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 148 East 42d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two sisters, Protestants; one as cook, washer, and ironer; other as chamber-maid and waitress; in a small private family; four years' City reference. Call for two days at No. 238 East 41st-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good bread-baker; country preferred; the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 766 3d-av., fourth bell to the right; can be seen for two days.

COOK — WAITRESS.—BY TWO VERY RESpectable women; one as first-class cook, other as first-class waitress in a gentleman's family; best City reference. Address P. M., Box No. 314 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTESTant woman as first-class cook in private family; understands desserts and game; good baker; lived with some of the first families in the City; best City reference; City or country. Call at 856 6th-av., in the store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH PROTestant; understands all kinds of soups, fancy dishes, pastry, and desserts; good City reference. Address Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; UNDERstands game, pastry, &c.; excellent bread baker, and understands all kinds of soups; has no objection to a first-class boarding-house. Address M. F., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO PERSONS; ONE is a first-class cook; the other as first-class waitress; six years' reference. Call at No. 506 2d-av., third floor.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN EXPERIenced cook; also, in washing and ironing, and her daughter, aged 14, to do light chamber-work and waiting; reference. Call for two days at 338 West 36th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; eight years' reference from last place. Call at No. 337 West 36th-st., for two days.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 134 West 17th-st., basement.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young girl as cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 349 East 6th-st., second floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; UNDERstands all kinds of meats and soups; a home more object than wages; best of City reference. Call or address No. 627 2d-av.

COOK.—BY A GIRL; FIRST-CLASS CITY REFerence. Call at No. 149 West 39th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook; City or country; first-class City reference. Address A. M., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; UNDERstands all kinds of soups and game; has had long practice; best City reference. Call at No. 311 East 24th-st., top floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A COMpetent girl in a private family; City or country; best City reference given. Call at No. 357 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook in a private family; good City reference. Address for two days 4, K., Box No. 255 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COOK.—AS AN EXCELLENT PLAIN COOK; would prefer the country, with a nice family; will assist with washing; best reference given. Call at No. 212 East 23d-st., near 2d-av., first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMBER-maid and Waitress.—By two sisters in a private family; both have best City references. Call at No. 436 West 42d-st., for two days.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, and assist in washing and ironing in private family; best City reference. Call at No. 119 West 46th-st., second floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A COMpetent Scotch woman; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 237 East 24th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMAN as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; the best of City references from last employer. Call at No. 419 West 49th-st.

COOK.—BY DAY OR WEEK; UNDERSTANDS French and German cooking; all kinds of housework; good laundress; terms moderate. Call for two days at No. 218 West 27th-st., Room No. 18.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; IS A GOOD COOK and baker; will assist with washing and ironing; good reference. Address A. D., Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook and baker; soups and game of all kinds; best City reference. Address J. H., Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK IN A FIRSTclass private family; no objection to do a little washing; first-class City references. Call at No. 512 2d-av., near 29th-st.

COOK.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT GIRL AS plain cook and to assist with laundry work; good references. Address No. 312 7th-st., Jersey City. No cards answered.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; IS AN excellent baker; City or country; good City reference. Address M. M., Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; is an excellent baker; best City reference. Call at No. 558 7th-av.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman; will assist with coarse washing; a quiet family preferred; good reference given. Call at No. 332 1st-av., between 19th and 20th-sts., for two days.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS good plain cook, or chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference from last employer. Call at No. 490 6th-av., corner 17th-st., one flight up.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A COMpetent young woman; good cook, excellent washer, &c.; best City reference. Address A., Box No. 267 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO REspectable Protestant girls, sisters, lately landed; one as cook and to assist with washing; the other as chamber-maid or waitress. Call at No. 137 West 25th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS GOOD COOK IN a private family; willing to assist with the washing; four years' City reference from last employer. Call at No. 237 West 39th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WELSH WOMAN AS first-class cook; best City reference. Address M. C., Box No. 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A GIRL AS COOK IN A SMALL PRIvate family, and assist with washing and ironing; has eight years' City recommendations. Call at No. 100 West 30th-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK and assist in the washing, or as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 663 3d-av., shoe store.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook, washer, and ironer in a small family; understands all kinds of cooking; best City reference. Call at No. 236 East 75th-st.

COOK OR LAUNDRESS, OR ASSIST WITH the washing.—Best City reference; advertising from present employers. Call or address for two days, No. 113 East 35th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL; AN EXCELlent baker; will assist with washing; best City reference. Address M. K., Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK TO ASSIST WITH the coarse washing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 234 West 30th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK from Paris; in an American family where they speak French. Address C. L., No. 150 East 42d-st.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY. Call for two days at No. 9 Henry-st., Brooklyn; ring upper bell.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; WOULD assist with washing and ironing; good reference from present employer. Call at No. 113 East 35th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS good cook and to assist with washing; first-class City reference. Call at No. 225 East 46th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL; IS A GOOD plain cook, washer, and ironer; is willing and obliging; has best City reference. Call at No. 308 East 33d-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as good cook, washer, and ironer; no objection to the country; references. Call at 217 East 29th-st., Room 17.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 337 East 21st-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT COOK in a private family; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 159 West 51st-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; NO OBjection to assist with coarse washing; best of City reference. Call at No. 160 East 31st-st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ROTHNIA...WED., Oct. 17 | SCYTHIA...WED., Oct. 31
ABYSSINIA..WED., Oct. 24 | *RUSSIA.....WED., Nov. 7

*Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage $90, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ROTHNIA

will embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 1 P. M., on Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1877.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks in the autumn to passengers for the whole year round.

BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 20, 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 27, 9 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 3, 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday Oct. 18
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Oct. 25
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Nov. 1

First cabin, $60 and $70, according to accommodations. return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $28.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents.
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL LINE.

The only Transatlantic Line sailing under the American flag. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia and Wednesday from Liverpool.

THE RED STAR LINE.

Carrying the Belgian and United States Mails. Sailing semi-monthly alternately from Philadelphia and New-York. Direct and only

TO ANTWERP.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents.
No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, and No. 52 Broadway, New-York.

JNO. McDONALD, Agt., No. 8 Battery-place.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Devonia....Oct. 20, 3 P. M. | Bolivia.....Nov. 3, 2 P. M.
Anchoria....Oct. 27, 9 A.M. | California...Nov. 10, 9 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL OR DERRY.

Cabins, $55 to $70, according to accommodations.
Second Cabin, $40; Steerage, $28.

LONDON DIRECT.

Anglia.....Oct. 17, 2 P. M. | Australia...Oct. 24, 4 P. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 3d-st., Hoboken.

DONAU.....Sat., Oct. 20 | AMERICA.....Sat., Nov. 3
HERMANN...Sat., Oct. 27 | NFCKAR.....Sat., Nov. 10

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN.....Oct. 20, 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Oct. 27, 9 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Nov. 3, 2 P. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $23, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

WIELAND.....Oct. 18 | SUEVIA.....Nov. 1
GELLERT.....Oct. 25 | LESSING.....Nov. 8

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

HERMANN C. RITTER & CO., 61 Broadway.
F. B. RICHARDT & CO., 2 Broadway.
General Agents, 61 Broad-st., N. Y. | General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, N. Y.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.

Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

LABRADOR, Sanglier.....Wednesday, Oct. 17, 2 P. M.
PEREIRE, Dalmes.....Wednesday, Oct. 24, 7 A. M.
FRANCE, Trudelle.....Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1 P. M.

For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:

MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Oct. 23, at 3 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Oct. 30, noon.
IDAHO.....TUESDAY, Nov. 6, 6 A. M.

Cabin passage, $55, 65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $28; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.

FOR LONDON. (VICTORIA DOCKS.)

Canada.Tu...Oct. 18. 2 P.M. | Greece ..Th.. Nov. 1. 12 M.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

The Queen.Sat., Oct. 20, 5:30 P. M. Spain, Sat., Oct. 27, 3:30 A.M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. Cheesman, TUESDAY, Oct. 16, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. Hazard, SATURDAY, Oct. 20, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent. 409 Broadway.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. Mallory, TUESDAY, Oct. 23, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

RAPIDAN, Capt. Kempton, THURSDAY, Oct. 25, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

C. D. OWENS, Agent C. R. R. & B. Co. of Ga.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Tuesday, Oct. 16
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.

Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Saturday, Nov. 3
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Wednesday, Nov. 7

For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 17
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 20

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents.
Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CLYDE.....
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Timmerman...Wed'sday, Oct. 17
CITY OF MERIDA, Reynolds.....Saturday, Oct. 27
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Drake.....Wednesday, Oct. 31

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

Via Havana. Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico,
CITY OF MERIDA, Reynolds.....Saturday, Oct. 27
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 A. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P.M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 2 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arrive at 4:18 and 9 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after June 25, 1877.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 8 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 8:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 8 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (8:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 8:50 P. M., daily, except Sundays, from Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 2:05, 8:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia, 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sundays, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Sept. 17, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester; also to St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, to Utica, Whitehall, and Rutland.

5:30 P. M., Saturdays only, Troy Special. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.

6:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, Garrison's, and principal stations north.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through without change of car in the week; also, sleeping cars for Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Parkplace, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements of Through Trains, From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping-coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping-coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping-coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. LYON'S Collegiate Institute,

NO. 5 EAST 22D-ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY

Steadfast patrons are a fair test of a school.
Well-known names of last year patrons follow.
Prefixed numbers show the years of patronage:

13. HENRY DAY. 8. ADAM T. BRUCE.
10. JOSIAH H. BURTON. 8. JAMES H. GOADBY.
10. BENJAMIN CURTIS. 8. ORSON D. MUNN.
10. CALVIN E. KNOX. 7. THOS. LEBOUTILLIER

Circulars contain annual letter to patrons, unsolicited testimonials, honor roll, and what old pupils have done.

SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES—UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAUVEUR, Ph. D. LL. D., author of "Causeries avec mes élèves," "Entretiens sur la Grammaire," &c. FRENCH, GERMAN, LATIN, AND GREEK—Opens Oct. 9. A pamphlet announcing and describing the reformation in the study of the ancient and modern languages, and containing the programme of sessions in New-York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City, and the names of the teachers, may be had at P. W. Christern's, Putnam's, or from Dr. L. Sauveur, at Buckingham Hotel, and at No. 1,485 Broadway. See the *Nation*. Dr. BAUAL'T will take charge of the Spanish and Italian Departments. Interviews with him from 11 to 12 at the School, No. 1,481 Broadway. Interviews with the German teacher from 11 to 12, at No. 1,193 Broadway. A FRENCH COURSE is opened for TEACHERS. Lessons every Saturday at 3:30 P. M. Dr. SAUVEUR WILL LECTURE every Wednesday at 3:30 P. M., commencing Oct. 17, at No. 1,481 Broadway. SUBJECT of the first lecture, "RABELAIS."

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Nos. 21 and 23 West 32d-st.
Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., Rector.

SEPARATE DEPARTMENT FOR YOUNG BOYS.

Autumn Term begins WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

The fifth year of St. John's opens with increased accommodations and greater facilities in every department of work. A Kindergarten in a large sunny room.

A post graduate course in Universal Literature, English Literature, History, Fine Arts, and other higher branches of learning.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d-st., New-York. Fourteenth year begins Oct. 1, 1877. French the language of the school. Collegiate course of four years. Careful training in primary and preparatory classes.

OSSINING INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES will reopen Sept. 18; regular collegiate course; languages, music, and painting; terms moderate. For circular address

Miss S. M. VAN VLECK, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MISS SPRING'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 121 East 36th-st., near Park-av., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Lectures during the Winter for the older scholars on Physiology, Natural History, and Physical Geography.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 4 West 47th-st., 30th year opens Sept. 27, 1877.

Rev. and Mrs. C. B. GARDNER, Principals.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS TO the Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies and children, at No. 1 6th-av., first house from Washington-square, on Wednesday, the 26th September.

THE ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART, FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 49 West 17th-st., New-York,
Will open on the first Monday of September.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER'S English and French Day School for Young Ladies, No. 148 Madison-av. reopens Sept. 24; Post-graduate class, Nov. 1.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.—A. COLIN, 1,267 Broadway. Special advantages for candidates for scientific schools or technical professions.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th-st., re-opens Sept. 19.

MRS. KITTIE BRODHEAD ROEBBELEN'S Home and Day School for young ladies and children. No. 69 East 61st-st. primary class for boys; English, French, and German. Reopens Sept. 24.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. THOMAS R. ASH, No. 103 West 40th-st.

RYE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES. Address Mrs. S. J. LIFE, Rye, N. Y.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' SCHOOLS, No. 12 East 47th-st. and No. 39 West 16th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Kindergarten, Oct. 2.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st.; school year begins Sept. 17; residence No. 54 East 31st-st.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

MRS. M. F. WALTON, A GRADUATE OF MRS. Kraus-Boelte, will open a Kindergarten and Primary School at No. 63 East 23d-st., Oct. 1.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—No. 6 Lorie Place, 8th-av., opposite Reservoir Park. SPECIALTY, THOROUGHNESS.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 79 WEST 52d-st., corner 6th-av. Dr. H. B. CHAPIN, Principal. Classical, commercial, and primary departments.

DR. A. CALLISEN'S DAY SCHOOL for boys, 131 West 43d-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS S. SEDGWICK, PRIVATE LESSONS, Address No. 12 West 10th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MME. DA SILVA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with Calisthenics, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above. A separate class for boys under thoroughly competent teachers. Lectures by Prof. B. Waterhouse Hawkins and Dr. Lebberton.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

C. A. MILES, Principal,
REOPENED SEPT. 10.

For circular apply at No. 282 Madison-av., where Mr. Miles can be seen between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

CLASSICAL & MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, with Commercial and Primary Departments, 39th-st., corner 6th-av.

F. F. WILSON, A. M., and J. M. KELLOGG, A. M., head masters during the last 12 years of the ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

School hours, 8:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. Optional study hours, 8:30 to 9:30 A. M., and 2:30 to 3:30 P. M.

CLASSES IN GERMAN.

NO. 6 EAST 20TH-ST.

PROF. OTTO KUPHAL, OF THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE AT BERLIN, DIR.

CLASSES OF THREE, $10. CLASSES OF TWO, $15.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway.—Three boarders taken; Greek and Latin conversationally taught; afternoon and evening classes; out-door classes, with English, French, or German teachers for afternoons and Saturdays; botanical and geological excursions; practical chemistry taughs without books; use of tools taught on afternoons and Saturdays.

D. S. EVERSON'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av., opposite Reservoir Park, reopens Sept. 19. "Short lessons thoroughly mastered."

Refers to the following patrons: Rev. Howard Crosby, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, Rev. Charles P. Bush, Rev. Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, Rev. E. N. White, Rev. Prof. Geo. L. Prentiss, Rev. T. Ralston Smith.

THE FIFTH-AV. SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Nos. 539, 541, and 543 5TH-AV., (45th-st.)

This approved School for Boys of all ages will reopen at 9 A. M. MONDAY, Sept. 17. Callers received after Sept. 1, from 9 till 11 A. M. and from 3 to 4:30 P. M. E. A. GIBBENS, (Harvard.)
D. BEACH, Jr., (Yale.)

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen Thursday, Sept. 27. Thorough competent teachers. French and English. German comprised in course of studies.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN., opens September 12; location healthful; grounds ample; buildings commodious; thorough instruction in CIVIL ENGINEERING, the CLASSICS, and ENGLISH; careful supervision of cadets. For circulars apply to Prof. Boyd, Esq., No. 1 Nassau-st., N. Y., or Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.

No. 108 West 59th-st., on Central Park.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For boys and young men from 7 to 20.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MISS COMSTOCK,

Nos. 32 and 34 West 40th-st., opposite Reservoir Park, Murray Hill.—English, French, and German Boarding and Day School; Kindergarten. Miss LEONOWENS, assisted by German graduate of Froebel; private class for boys; lecture classes.

CONFIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE CONducted; advice given in all delicate social and business matters; private lessons given in English branches and modern languages; where early education has been neglected. Miss ELIZABETH HOWELL, No. 232 West 11th-st.

MISS JAUDON'S YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, No. 32 East 31st-st., Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Young ladies prepared for the Harvard examinations.

AT WORK.—PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 805 Broadway, has begun its Fall and Winter work with a patronage almost unprecedented. Its classes are rapidly filling, and will soon be at their limit. Now is the time to join the army of workers. "Fall in."

S. S. PACKARD, President.

KIND CARE—THOROUGH TEACHING; TWENty-sixth year; charges moderate. BENJAMIN MASON'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Fits for College or Business.
Send for circular. Yonkers, N. Y.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL, NO. 23 WEST 46TH-ST., NEW-YORK,

Reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 20. Circulars and references sent on application.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPEtent masters, reopened her Boarding and Day School for boys under 15, at No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

MRS. WILLIAMES, NO. 26 W. 39TH-ST., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Increased accommodations and advantages secured to the preparatory department.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, Downington, Penn.—Healthy location, careful instruction, home comforts, and charges very low; backward boys have special care. Address F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL has removed to No. 1,481 Broadway, near 42d-st. The forty-first year begins Sept. 17. Primary, commercial, classical departments. M. M. ROBY, W. L. AKIN, A. M., Principals.

DR. HUSEN'S COLLEGE OF MODERN LANguages, 48 East 20th-st., near Broadway. German, French, Spanish, Italian, and English taught by native teachers. Day and evening classes for ladies and gentlemen. Moderate terms.

SOCIETY OF DECORATIVE ART.—CLASSES in Art and Mediæval Needlework, Lacework, and Decoration of China and Pottery, will commence on Oct. 15, at No. 4 East 20th-st. M. A. COOPER, Secretary.

MISS HOPPER'S HOME AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and little girls reopens Sept. 27. For circulars and references apply as above.

MRS. M. RODGERS GRIFFITTS, NO. 23 West 45th-st., will reopen her English, French, and German Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

STAMFORD, CONN.

Mrs. RICHARDSON'S English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 24.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING, water color, and oil painting. 67 University-place, between 12th and 13th sts., N. Y. Society Library Building.

MISS HASTINGS, PRIVATE LESSONS. Also, classes in Literature, History and Art. Address Sturtevant House.

MISS M. A. ROLLO'S SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN, No. 61 East 21st-st., will reopen Oct. 1. Kindergarten system adopted for very young children.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will be reopened on Sept. 17.

MISS E. HENDERSON WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, Sept. 10,

MLLE. D'OREMIEULX AND MISS KEITH, French boarding and day school, with Kindergarten, 277 Madison-av., New-York, reopens Sept. 25.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 East 19th-st., will re-open MONDAY, Sept. 24.

LAW SCHOOLS.

ANNUAL SESSION (19TH) OF THE LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Washington-square, begins Oct. 1 next, and ends June 17, 1878.

For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, Secretary of Council, No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Professor and Secretary of Faculty, No. 291 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND MATHematical teacher, classical gold medalist of foreign university, desires private pupils. City reference; is preparing for an English university, Harvard, Columbia, Yale Scientific School. Address TEACHER, Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

ACCOMPLISHED RESIDENT OR VISITING Professors, tutors, and governesses obtained through Teacher's Bureau; information given of good schools. Mrs. MITCHELL, 67 West 35th-st., N. Y.; Mademoiselle PRUD'HOMME, 1,014 12th-st., Washington, D. C.

AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS DESIRES a visiting or resident position to teach English, French, German, and music; highest testimonials. Address EARNEST, No. 67 West 35th-st.

A PARISIAN LADY, GOOD TEACHER, desires new engagements for the Fall; conversation a specialty. Address D. S., Post Office Box No. 2,450, New-York.

MRS. KATHERINE SEDGWICK WASHburn will give lessons in elocution and station; also hall and parlor recitations. Address No. 101 West 48th-st., New-York.

RELIABLE TEACHERS—IN EVERY DEPARTment instruction, high and low. For private pupils, families, schools, colleges, promptly obtained through SCHERMERHORN, Secretary, No. 30 East 14th-st.

FRENCH LESSONS BY A PARISIAN LADY, with pure pronunciation, in private families or at residence; terms moderate. No. 438 6th-av.

INSURANCE.

THE MERCHANTS INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEWARK, N. J.

Capital stock	$400,000 00
Reserve for reinsurance	232,176 41
Reserve for other liabilities, including unpaid losses	68,902 88
Net surplus	305,255 61
Total	$1,006,334 90

W. B. OGDEN, Agent,

NO. 139 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD UNincumbered City property, a thoroughly established successful cash business; stock and fixtures about $100,000. Reason for selling, owners gone in the manufacturing business. Would take a furnished house. A. BONNEL, No. 150 Nassau-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Alcove room, second floor, front, and two rooms on fourth floor, well furnished, with good board; reference. Address A. A., Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

THIRTY-SIXTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—First-class table board to families or gentlemen; $6 per week. Address THIRTY-SIXTH-ST., Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

MRS. E. J. BEACH, NO. 87 MADISON-AV., having entirely renovated her house, offers an elegantly-furnished parlor suite; private table, if desired; also other handsome rooms; table and appointments first class; highest reference.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 158 EAST.—Handsomely-furnished second and third floors, with unexceptionable board, to a family or separately; family private.

NO. 21 WEST 36TH-ST.—ENTIRE THIRD floor to rent to family of adults, with or without private table; appointments unexceptionable; references exchanged.

NO. 67 38TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Elegant parlor and third floors, with private tables only; also, large front room and front basement.

NO. 39 WEST 26TH-ST.—ELEGANTLY FURnished second floor: also, one or two single rooms, with first-class board; fruit a specialty; terms reasonable.

NO. 46 WEST 51ST-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, en suite or singly; superior board; only parties willing to pay for such accommodations need apply; references exchanged. Mrs. E. J. RAYNOR.

NO. 116 WEST 45

FIVE THOUSAND OF THEM.

THE CIGAR-MAKERS' STRIKE.

HIGHER WAGES DEMANDED BY OVER 5,000 MEN—NO CHANCE OF A COMPROMISE AT PRESENT—MEETINGS OF THE EMPLOYERS AND THE WORKMEN.

The resolution passed by the cigar-makers on Sunday afternoon, to strike for an increase of wages, as published in yesterday's TIMES, was carried into effect yesterday in the most systematic manner. The joint committee appointed by the English-speaking, German, and Bohemian Unions, made their formal request upon the several manufacturing firms to comply with their demands, and upon receiving a refusal, they gave a preconcerted signal, which emptied the various manufactories of their workmen in a very few minutes. Kerbs & Spiess, Second-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street, were waited upon by one of these committees, whose demand, of course, was refused. Stepping out on the street one of the committee discharged a pistol in the air, upon which 700 men and women left their benches and the factory. The rendezvous of the strikers was at Concordia Hall, No. 28 Avenue A, and at this place a meeting was held yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Each manufactory was represented by from one to three delegates, according to the number employed by a firm. The number of strikers throughout the City aggregated over 5,000, which were distributed as follows: Straiton & Storm, 600; Levy Brothers, 100; Cohn & Cowden, 100; F. De Barry & Co., 82; Leopold Cohn, 80; Cloccon & Scholler, 60; Mendel Brothers, 140; Jackson & Co., 25; Wangler & Hohn, 140; Isaac Deutschman, 12; M. Jacoby, 100; Kerbs & Spiess, 700; Lichtenstein Brothers, 700; Deutsch & Fuchs, 300; Andrew Glostock, 70; Glousky & Co., 60; Schmidt & Co., 120; Hans Schmidt, 100; Holzmans & Deutchberger, 200; Hirschall & Co., 300; Schutrow Newmark, 250; Foster & Hillson, 100; S. Jacoby & Co., 110; S. Schwarzkopf, 120; L. Greenbaum, 60; George Binsse, 70; H. Ulman, 70; George P. Lies & Co., 150; Charles Bondy, 600, and Heilbroner & Josephs, 150 hands. There are also numerous smaller firms, each employing less than a dozen hands, whose men are on strike. The meeting was called to order by the election of Mr. A. Strasser, President of the Cigar-Makers' International Association of America as temporary Chairman, and three Secretaries, speaking the English, German, and Bohemian languages respectively. The Chairman announced that the ground-work of their meeting had been pretty thoroughly and effectively discussed at a meeting on Sunday, and he would not spend any further time by going over the ground a second time. What was wanted was active work to organize and perfect a central organization of the cigar-makers of New-York, which should be permanent, as well as automatic in its action.

The roll of delegates was then made up, after which the room was cleared of all others. The afternoon was devoted to the adoption of a code of by-laws, which had previously been drafted by Mr. Strasser, and which was submitted, section by section, to the vote of the convention. The meeting was conducted in a strictly parliamentary manner, and the only approach to communism by any member was made by a poor Bohemian who was in want and upon whom hard work and poverty had left their impress. He was in favor of the cigar-makers insisting on their rights, no matter at what cost, as he said: "To submit now will only give our bosses an opportunity to cut down our wages still lower." There were several women among the delegates, one of whom, Mary Hausler, spoke in an intelligent and thoroughly dramatic manner, which produced a deep impression upon her associates. The by-laws provided for the organization of a permanent association, or central committee, which should regulate all abuses inflicted by employers upon employed, and whose Treasurer should furnish funds to the employés of any manufactory when the central body should order a strike. The following officers were elected for the current year: President, A. Strasser; Vice-President, Miss Mary Hausler; Secretary, V. Haval: Treasurer, D. Prascheck. It was decided to meet every day at 2 o'clock at the same place until the strike is ended.

While the employes were in council, with their doors open to the public, the manufacturers held a meeting at Sieghortner's restaurant in Lafayette-place. Its members met in secret, and nearly all of them agreed not to divulge to the press what took place in the meeting. One gentleman, however, informed a TIMES reporter that there was really very little done beyond the election of officers for the ensuing year. There has been a general discussion, a good deal of smoking and refreshment, and it had been decided to hold another meeting in a few days. The names of the officers are as follows: President, Edward A. Smith; Vice-President, Samuel Jacoby; Secretary, R. Terchmeyer; and Treasurer, S. Spiess. Efforts have been made by some of the firms to effect a compromise with their men. Charles Salomon, Nos. 405 and 407 Houston-street, employs families who rent their apartments from him. He offered to reduce the rent $1 a month. Messrs. Heilbron & Co., who also employ tenement-house labor, offered to reduce the rent $1 a month, and to raise the rate of wages 50 cents. Hirshhorn & Co. offer an increase of 75 cents. Messrs. Wangler & Hahn increased their rate of wages 50 cents per 1,000 last week, but now 25 cents additional is demanded by the employes, which they have under consideration. Charles Bondy will make no compromise at present, but offers to pay as much as any other manufacturer, if a general increase is agreed to among manufacturers. The strike will fall upon the class of workmen known as strippers and boxers, who are paid regular salaries, and who are rendered idle by the strike of the cigar-makers.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

The assignment of Moses Metzger to Leopold Half was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday.

Charles Wilhelms, importer, of No. 22 Beaver-street, assigned his property for the benefit of creditors to Frederick Steins.

A warrant in bankruptcy has been received by Register Dwight against the firm of Rothschild & Heyman, who have been adjudicated involuntary bankrupts on the petition of their creditors. Their liabilities amount to $327,000 and real assets $115,000. The largest claims in the petition are the following: Mr. Ewart & Son, $26,253; Smith & Taylor, $6,975; Watson, Townley & Co., $3,558; Richard Iselin & Co., $2,401.

The creditors of Bonnet, Schenck & Earle, cigar manufacturers, of Nos. 18 and 20 Astor-place, met yesterday at Register Kelsterin's office, and proved claims for $144,468. It was decided to wind up the estate by a Trustee, under the direction of a committee of creditors. James Havemeyer, of Havemeyer & Vigelius, was elected Trustee, with the following committee of management: William Eggert, Maurice Woodruff, and John F. Pupke.

S. C. Thompson & Co., tobacco commission merchants, of No. 54 Broad-street, have failed, and much surprise has been occasioned in the trade. Their failure is the largest that has occurred in this trade for several years, the liabilities being estimated at from $200,000 to $250,000. The firm started in this City in 1875, with a capital of $400,000, having previously been in business in New-Orleans. They transacted an extensive business, but had debts, shrinkage in values, and the decline in the demand forced the firm to suspend. Mr. Thompson said yesterday that the clerks were very busy making up accounts for a statement to be submitted to their creditors, and he could not at present tell the exact amount of liabilities, but he did not think they would reach $250,000. The assets consisted mainly of "reclamations," the value of which he could not give any estimate. He hoped to be able to effect a settlement with the creditors, who are principally in this City and in the West.

THE END OF THE "CHEAP CABS."

Mr. S. V. White, of White, Morris & Co., said yesterday that he had been served with the resolutions adopted by the five Commissioners of the proposed Manhattan Cab Company on Saturday, and several subscribers had applied during the day for the return of their money, but there being sixteen Commissioners in all, he desired action by a majority, at least, before paying out the funds in his possession. He had no doubt all the Commissioners would approve the action of the five, but he wanted it done officially. Mr. Kavanagh had not paid one dollar on his subscriptions, and five months having passed, Mr. White considered that the scheme might be regarded as having collapsed. Mr. Kavanagh had written the firm a note warning them to pay no attention to the resolutions. They had sent for that gentleman several times, but he had not come around—was, in fact, apparently keeping out of the way. He has not yet commenced his promised legal action. Mr. White says his commission for opening the books and attending to the financial matters of the concern was to be but ½ of 1 per cent., and he has as yet received not a cent of it.

Application was made to Judge Robinson, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, for an order of arrest against Frank Kavanagh. Mr. Earle, of Earle's Hotel, where Kavanagh was stopping, made the application. It seems that Kavanagh ran up a board bill—over half of which was for articles taken from the wine list—amounting to $3,300. There is still due $1,700 of the amount. Judge Robinson denied the application, holding that the claim was not a proper one for an order of arrest.

PANIC IN A PUBLIC SCHOOL.

At 1:15 yesterday, just as the scholars in the second class in the primary department of School No. 25, at No. 328 East Fifth-street, had got properly in their places, the teacher fainted and fell to the floor, causing alarm among the children, which was greatly increased by a cry of fire which some one had raised. A panic ensued and the scholars rushed from their seats and crowded the halls and stairways, desperately struggling to get out. The alarm soon reached the street, and the building was surrounded in a short time by parents of the scholars from all parts of the neighborhood. Mr. Pettigrew, the Principal, summoned Police Jacobs and Sergts. Rosebold and Hagerty came to his aid. The scholars of the primary classes who had not left the building during the panic were dismissed, and the older children were kept in the school. It was a long time before the excited assemblage of people and parents without could be made to realize that the alarm was false and that there was no fire.

THE INDEPENDENT DEMOCRACY.

A CONFERENCE OF THE DIFFERENT ORGANIZATIONS TO TAKE PLACE THIS AFTERNOON—THE ANTI-TAMMANY PRIMARIES.

A general conference was to have been held last evening at the head-quarters of the Independent Democracy, No. 7 West Twenty-second-street, between that party and all outside organizations saving the Republicans. It did not, however, take place, but was set down for this afternoon at 4 P. M. Rufus F. Andrews, of the Executive Committee, said that he had received a letter during the afternoon from Senator Bixby stating that the Anti-Tammany Committee of Conference could not meet that evening owing to the primary meetings being held, and requesting the appointment of a time and place for another day. This afternoon was therefore set down for the conference. The Anti-Tammany Committee consists of Emanuel B. Hart, Ira Shafer, William P. Mitchell, Judge Murray, Senator Bixby, and Ambrose O'Neill. The Independent Committee of Rufus F. Andrews, William Arrowsmith, Andrew Wagner, William Cashman, Charles H. Swan, and L. M. Boscher. Justice Otterbourg was present last evening as the representative of the German organizations, and will attend the meeting this afternoon. No conference committee has yet been appointed by the German organizations, but this will be done on Thursday evening, when they hold their county convention in Beethoven Hall. To-night the Executive Committee of the Independent Democracy will meet, when it is likely that a call will be issued for the General Committee to assemble, probably some day this week.

Primaries were held last evening in the several Assembly districts and the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards for the election of delegates to the Anti-Tammany County, Senatorial, Assembly, and Aldermanic Conventions, to be held respectively on the 17th, 20th, 23d, and 24th inst. The elections were well attended in most of the districts, and especially in the Tenth and Twentieth, in which speeches were made by William P. Mitchell, ex-Alderman Sanek, Judge John A. Dinkel, Senator Francis M. Bixby, ex-Surveyor Emanuel B. Hart, and others, counseling harmony, and predicting that judicious and well-temperated efforts would result in a successful combination of the Republican, Anti-Tammany, Independent Democratic, Independent German, and all other organizations and elements opposed to Tammany Hall, and accomplish the election of a majority in the Board of Aldermen and of the legislative delegation from this City. Following are the names of the more prominent delegates chosen last evening:

First District.—Michael C. Murphy, Edward Cahill, and John Eagan.

Second District.—Denis Burns, John S. Roche, and Bartholomew Rooney.

Third District.—Joseph Shannon, Ambrose O'Neill, and James Hayes.

Fourth District.—Rhody S. Brassell, Simon Binswanger, and Henry P. O'Neill.

Fifth District.—Gershon Cohen, John Purcell, and Alexander S. Turnbull.

Sixth District.—Michael Healey, Henry E. Lynch, and John S. Rapp.

Seventh District.—J. Walker Fowler, F. A. Ransom, John H. Whitmore, and F. M. Cabe.

Eighth District.—Oscar H. Bozart, Seth C. Douglas, and John Thelen.

Ninth District.—Alexander W. Davidson, W. E. Allen, and Timothy Shea.

Tenth District.—John A. Dinkel, Joseph P. Strack, William P. Mitchell, John Clark, and Louis Lamb.

Eleventh District.—Samuel B. Garvin, Thomas Costigan, Bernard Cassedy, and John E. McGowan.

Twelfth District.—Joseph Koch, Daniel Hanley, and Lewis Cohen.

Thirteenth District.—J. G. Hyatt, Max Friedman, and Thomas Brennan.

Fourteenth District.—P. J. Carty, M. C. Dannenbaum, and D. F. Quinn.

Fifteenth District.—Peter Radley and Robert Power.

Sixteenth District.—Ira Shafer, George Y. Whitson, and Bernard O'Reilly.

Seventeenth District.—Henry Murray, Adolph L. Sanger, and Edmund Connolly.

Eighteenth District.—Eugene J. Jackson, William J. Shields, and Philip Camiskey.

Nineteenth District.—Roswell D. Hatch, John Morgan, and Anthony Feehan.

Twentieth District.—Emanuel B. Hart, Francis M. Bixby, John D. Coughlin, and Feodore Mierson.

Twenty-first District.—Thomas Mackellar, Philip Hoffman, and George Schiffer.

Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards.—Dennis McMahon, Anthony Hartman, and John Roge.

THE CITY REPUBLICANS.

INDORSING THE STATE TICKET—FAVORING A COMBINATION TO DEFEAT TAMMANY HALL—NOMINATIONS FOR THE PRIMARY IN THE ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

The Republican Association of the Twenty-third Ward held a meeting at Braun's Hall, in One-Hundred and Forty-third-street, last evening, Mr. Frederick Fitzpatrick presiding. A communication was received from the German Republican Club of the Twenty-third Ward requesting one-third representation in the delegations to the conventions. It was referred to the Executive Committee. The following resolutions, offered by Mr. Angel, were unanimously concurred in:

Resolved, That this association heartily indorse the candidates nominated by our State Convention at Rochester, and that we will address to them our hearty support.

Resolved, That we believe it to be the first duty of every good citizen of the City of New-York to incessantly labor for a combination of all voters in favor of law, order, and good government, to not only defeat Tammany Hall and its minions now in power in this Municipality, but to eradicate this shameless organization from the body politic; that the same elements of plunder and robbery are now at work in its councils as in the palcyon days of William M. Tweed, when they stole from the City $90,000,000; that by the aid of the present State Administration, they are continuing useless bureaus, officered by men who are paid princely salaries, which we believe to be a crime against the tax-payers of this City; that we believe that all salaries of our City officers to be in excess of a just compensation for public services, and that they should be reduced at least one-half, thereby relieving the tax-payers of this City of the payment of $2,000,000 annually.

An additional resolution, submitted by the same gentleman, to the effect that it was the sense of the association that the delegates to the conventions be instructed to use all honorable means to effect a combination with other associations, with the view of defeating the nominees of Tammany Hall, was also adopted.

A meeting of the Republican Association of the Eleventh Assembly District was held last evening in Knickerbocker Cottage, No. 456 Sixth-avenue, but only business of a routine character was transacted. After the meeting a caucus was held at which the following tickets were nominated to be voted for at the primary election to be held this evening in Republican Hall in West Thirty-third-street:

Delegates to County Convention—George Bliss, Charles A. Peabody, Jr., James M. Varnum, George W. Wilson, Elliot C. Cowdin, Frederick E. Farmer, George J. Greene, Murray Livingston, John Brosnan, William Miller, Joseph A. McDonald, Herman S. Winter, Leopold Mas-as.

Delegates to Senatorial Convention—William Laimbeer, Henry Vocher, Charles Lang, James Feeny, James P. Corrigan, James Carson, Alexander Murray, Patrick Tammany, William F. Wolf, George W. Brinck, Frank Shiper, John Appell, Livingston Scott.

Delegates to Assembly Convention—Tunis H. Patterson, James A. Christie, C. A. Peacody, Jr., H. J. Reilly, James McCann, James Feeny, Robert R. Hamilton, Edward E. Ashley, H. J. Surl, Samuel Stewart, Bernard Reilly, Joseph B. Kennedy, James Bowser, Edward S. Flow, Theodore B. Vorhees, Joseph B. Kiddoo, James Graham, Frederick W. Covell, Timothy Donohue, Robert Adair, Frank Ellwood, William Wagler, Charles Shay, Frank G. Whitall, Arthur D. Weeks, Edmund A. Davis, William J. Hinds, Bernard Rhone, George W. Nicholson, Joseph J. Levy.

Delegates to the Aldermanic Convention—C. D. Van Wagenen, John Murray, John C. Conner, Jr., David O'Mears, George W. Wilson, John Bennett, Charles F. Brinck, Robert Robinson, Jr., Nicholas Eagle, James W. Bleecker, E. H. Robinson, Thomas J. Larkin, John E. Hodgers.

At a meeting of the Charles L. Jackson Republican Association of the Eighth Assembly District at No. 254 Broome-street, the following officers were elected: President, Marquis Jacobs; Vice-President, William H. Patterson; Secretary, Henry Greenwood; Treasurer, Hyman Rosenscheln.

THE NINTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The Republicans of the Counties of Westchester, Putnam, and Rockland met in convention yesterday at Peekskill, to nominate a Senator for the Ninth District. Keeping in view the importance of securing a superior candidate, and one who would certainly keep the district a Republican one in the Senate, the delegates assembled with their minds made up to do nothing hastily. The convention met at 1 o'clock, and on motion of Hon. James W. Husted, Gen. James H. Blauvelt, of Rockland, was made Chairman. For Secretaries the convention chose G. M. Tompkins, of Yonkers; George A. Henshaw, of Morrisania, and Henry Mabie of Putnam. The credentials of the delegates were then handed up, when Mr. D. Ogden Bradley moved that the convention adjourn to meet Oct. 27. Mr. William Wood, of Cold Spring, wanted to know why this motion was made. The Democrats, said he, are already in the field with a candidate, and the time is very short. Whoever was nominated would want time to go through the district. Mr. Bradley made the point of order that the motion was not debatable, and being put, the convention adjourned to meet on Thursday, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, in Peekskill.

RECEPTION TO WM. CULLEN BRYANT.

The Goethe Club of this City has tendered a reception to Mr. William Cullen Bryant, who is an honorary member of that club, and it will take place in the Kurtz building, on Madison-square, on Wednesday night, the 14th of November. Rev. William R. Alger will deliver an address, reviewing the life and works of the venerable poet and journalist, to which Mr. Bryant will respond, and a supper will be served in the saloon of the Palette Club, connecting with the Art Gallery, in which the addresses will be made.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 15.—The liabilities of Russell, Lewis & Co. are stated to be $276,912 and assets about $120,000.

PAYING THE NATIONAL DEBT

HINDRANCES THROWN IN THE WAY.

THE LEWIS CONTESTED WILL CASE—A STRONG CASE IN FAVOR OF THE WOMAN CLAIMING TO BE THE WIDOW OF THE DECEASED—TESTIMONY AS TO HER MARRIAGE WITH MR. LEWIS.

The taking of testimony in the contested will case of Joseph L. Lewis, the deceased millionaire, of Hoboken, who died several months ago, bequeathing the largest part of an estate valued at $1,250,000 to the United States Government, was continued before Master in Chancery See in Jersey City yesterday. The entire day was taken up with the examination of the witnesses in behalf of the woman who claims to be the widow of the deceased. The lady herself was present, and testified at considerable length. The first witness sworn and examined was Mr. George R. Bradford, of No. 116 Third-avenue, this City. Mr. Bradford testified that he witnessed the marriage in the Fall of 1858, by Judge Etheridge M. Fish, in West Hoboken, N. J., of Joseph L. Lewis and the lady present, claiming to be his widow. The marriage was performed at the residence of Mr. Lewis, and witness signed the marriage certificate in connection with Mr. George Bowne, who is now dead. Counsel for Mrs. Lewis then produced a marriage certificate, duly signed by Mr. Fish, as Justice of the Peace, and witnessed by Mr. Bradford and Mr. Bowne. Witness swore positively that the signature "George R. Bradford" was written by him at the date mentioned in the certificate, which was Nov. 8, 1858. Witness was subjected to a searching cross-examination by Mr. Gilman, but he maintained the story originally told by him. The next witness was Mr. Elisha S. Caldwell, a lawyer residing at the Ashland House, in this City, and having an office at No. 247 Broadway. Mr. Caldwell testified that he had had professional relations with the lady claiming to be Mrs. Lewis, who called at his office in the latter part of April or fore part of May, 1873, and said that she wanted him to commence proceedings against her husband, Joseph L. Lewis, of Hoboken, for divorce; he wrote a letter and sent it to Mr. Lewis, to the address in Hoboken which she gave him, informing Mr. Lewis that he had been retained by his wife to procure a divorce from him, and asking him to call at his office on Broadway. He desired an interview on the subject. On the day set for the interview a man appeared who represented himself to be Mr. Lewis. He asked Mr. Caldwell what was the matter, and he told him that he had been employed by his wife to commence proceedings against him for divorce and maintenance. Mr. Lewis seemed very much excited, and was very profane and boisterous in his conversation. He said that he did not think that an action for divorce was necessary, as he was perfectly able and willing to support his wife. Mr. Lewis then opened conversation with his wife, in the course of which both became very much excited, and talked so loud that Mr. Caldwell finally interfered, and told Mr. Lewis that he could not have such a noise in his office, and that he must either conduct himself more like a gentleman or leave. Finally the parties became reconciled, and the result was that Mr. Lewis took out a roll of bills and gave the lady some money, and subsequently handed him his fee of $25 for legal services in the case. On cross-examination, Mr. Caldwell said he had not seen Mr. Lewis since that day.

Mr. Gotleib F. Smith, an importer of wines, &c., at No. 181 Pearl-street, was the third witness. From 1855 to 1859 Mr. Smith resided in Hoboken, and within 600 yards of the residence of Mr. Lewis, with whom he was acquainted; in the early part of 1859, after he removed to New-York, Mr. Smith called at Mr. Lewis' residence in company with his partner in business, Mr. Theodore Reimers; when he entered the house a lady was in the room whom he recognized as the woman now claiming to be Mrs. Lewis, and Mr. Lewis introduced her to him as his wife; once after that he met Mr. Lewis and asked him how his good lady was, and Mr. Lewis did not answer.

Mary E. Walton, of No. 108 West Forty-fourth-street, testified that she formerly resided in Hoboken, and that Mr. Lewis and her husband were quite intimate, and that the deceased used frequently to call at her house to see her husband; she supposed he was an old bachelor; subsequently she heard he had a wife, and on one occasion, when he called, he said something about their [Mr. and Mrs. Walton's] cozy home, which he envied, and she asked him why he did not bring his wife to Hoboken and make his own home cozy and pleasant; Mr. Lewis blushed and was silent a moment, and then asked her what she meant; she told him she understood he had a wife: he said, "I have, but I am one of the unfortunates; I have a wife and child, but I do not live with her;" adding, "I want you to understand that though I do not live with her I support her;" Mr. Lewis' housekeeper also told me that he was married.

A recess of one hour was then ordered, and the afternoon session was opened with the direct examination of the claimant. She testified that her name was Jane H. Lewis, and that she resided at present at Port Richmond, Staten Island. She said that she was married Nov. 18, 1858, to Joseph L. Lewis, at his residence in Hoboken by Judge Etheridge M. Fish. The marriage certificate before mentioned was shown to the witness, and she said that the document belonged to her; she received it Nov. 18, 1858 at Mr. Lewis' house from Mr. Fish, at which time and place it was made out and signed in presence of herself, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Bradford, Mr. Bowne, and another gentleman whose name she did not now remember; the certificate had been in her possession from that time until last May, when she gave it to her counsel, Mr. Winfield.

Mr. Gillman then began the cross-examination of the witness, which he had not concluded when the case was adjourned at 5 o'clock P. M. The examination will be continued at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE GOURAUD WILL CASE.

Felix Trust, better known as "Dr. T. Felix Gouraud," who was engaged in the perfumery business at No. 48 Bond-street, and died last Spring, left an estate estimated at about $100,000 to his wife Martha B., but his will was contested by a woman calling herself Mary Trust, who claimed to be the legitimate wife of the testator, and alleged that his will had been procured by undue influence. The will was not offered for probate until Mary Trust had obtained letters of administration upon Gouraud's estate, which was all in the hands of Martha B. and a Charles R. Parfitt, the latter of whom claimed to have received it by deed from Gouraud before the will was made, to hold it for the benefit of Martha B. and children. The case was called yesterday before Surrogate Calvin, and the testimony of Thomas H. Cook and Charles R. Parfitt, the witnesses to the will, was taken. Cook testified that he drew the will and that it was duly executed. Counsel for the contestant said that he would show that Mary Trust was married to Gouraud more than 25 years ago, and that Martha B. was never married to him. It would be shown that Gouraud, who at the time of his death was about 85 years old and had become very infirm, had been induced to part with all his property to Parfitt for a nominal consideration of $5. It was thought by Parfitt and Martha B. that this was all that was necessary to be done for Martha to get possession of the estate, which was to be transferred to her by Parfitt; but when they found that Mary Trust had taken out letters of administration they filed the papers they called Gouraud's will. Parfitt was called, and testified that Cook and himself were present when the will was drawn; that Gouraud asked Cook to draw it, and that Cook did so at Gouraud's dictation. The further hearing was then adjourned to the 26th inst.

PROBABLY NOT ONE OF RAPHAEL'S.

Special Treasury Agent Brackett received information a few days ago that a painting by Raphael, valued at $4,000, imported from Europe in 1872, and supposed to have been destroyed in the Appraiser's stores fire in the Winter of that year, was in the possession of a drayman residing in the tenement No. 113 Washington-street. After searching the records and finding that such a painting had been imported at that time, and had been been sent to the Appraiser's stores, Capt. Brackett went to the house indicated and succeeded in recovering a canvas, about 4 feet by 2, representing a harvesting scene, but in a very dilapidated condition. Beneath a large tree in the foreground is a group of children playing with the new-mown grass which an ancient dame, in a dilapidated straw hat, has been raking. The oldest boy, in straining at the handles of a well-used wheelbarrow, tied together with rope and filled with grass. A brown-faced girl tugs at the front of the barrow. She has a cord over her shoulders, by means of which a chubby chap, seated on the front of the vehicle, is driving her. Back of him, on top of the pile, a curly-headed youngster is brandishing a twig in glee. Another girl is placing a baby on the already overloaded barrow, and still another little toddler stands crying to one side, evidently because she has been refused a ride. This last one holds a jointed doll in one hand. The old reaper leans on her rake and contemplates the fun. All these figures are painted with exceeding skill. The faces are apparently German. There has been another figure, that of a child stooping to pick up more grass to throw on the barrow, but this has been scratched out, evidently with a knife. The landscape consists of woods to the right and left and a long sloping hill behind, over which the brightness of the horizon is vividly depicted. This part of the painting is done in a slovenly manner without careful attention to details. In many places the paint has been chipped off, and on the right side the canvas is torn. The picture is certainly of modern origin. It is not signed. The family in whose custody it was found cheerfully furnished all information. They said the painting was found by their son in the street in the vicinity of the fire at the date mentioned. It was rolled on a stick, and he thought it to be a window shade. They never attached any value to it, and let it knock around the house until a few months ago, when another son, a plumber, happened to come across it, and, thinking it looked pretty, had a cheap frame put on it. It is not yet known who the real owner is.

THE RAILROAD MEN IN COUNCIL AGAIN.

The Presidents of the four trunk lines—Mr. Jewett, of the Erie; Mr. Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio; Col. Scott, of the Pennsylvania, and Mr. Vanderbilt, of the New-York Central—held another meeting at the Windsor Hotel last evening. The discussion related mainly to the percentages in the matter of the westward-bound freight apportionment, and the increase of freight rates was also considered. No decision was reached.

ARREST OF A BANK PRESIDENT.

SAMUEL W. CANFIELD, OF THE ROCKLAND COUNTY SAVINGS BANK, ARRESTED AT HIS HOME—HE WILL TAKE HIS TRIAL WITH ITS DEFAULTING SECRETARY.

Samuel W. Canfield, President of the Insolvent Rockland County Savings Bank, of Nyack, was arrested at his house in Piermont yesterday morning, the Grand Jury of the county having found an indictment against him some two or three weeks ago. He has been keeping out of the way for some time past in Baltimore and Philadelphia, where he was supposed to have business connected with a condensed milk company in which he was concerned. Learning that a requisition was likely to be issued for him, he returned, virtually surrendering himself, and will have to stand his trial, with Eells, the Secretary and Treasurer, for their transactions in connection with the broken bank. The little bank was very completely cleaned out when the Banking Department closed it in June last. It was organized in 1871, with Canfield as President and Richard P. Eels Secretary and Treasurer. The latter was really the sole manager of the concern—kept the books, transacted the business, and all the money passed through his hands. A paying business in a small way was done, and nothing was known to be wrong until 1874, when the Bank Examiner discovered that Eells was $10,000 short in his accounts. This fact being reported to the Trustees, Eells acknowledged his indebtedness and offered to turn over a building which might be used for banking purposes, and was valued at $10,000. It is said by one of the Trustees that Canfield reported he had examined the title deeds of the property, and that it was clear of all incumbrance. On his report it was accepted in lieu of the $10,000, was put on the books as an asset of the bank for that amount, and Eells continued in his position as manager. When the bank was examined last year a small deficiency in the assets was found, which the Bank Department required should be made up. Securities were furnished in an amount satisfactory to the department, and the bank continued doing business until June last, when a new Examiner came around. His speedily made the discovery that there was a deficiency of $20,000 in the assets—a sum equal to one-half of the whole amount due the depositors. The Examiner reported the bank to the Attorney-General, and Mr. W. J. Green, a real estate dealer, of Nyack, was appointed Receiver. When the bank closed it had about 500 depositors, to whom it owed $38,000. The Receiver found that the cash on hand was $9 30; while Eels showed a pretended cash balance of $20,000. The property he had surrendered, and reported by Canfield to be free from incumbrance, was discovered to be mortgaged for $12,000—every cent of its worth. Eels had made away with about $30,000 of the bank's money, and Canfield had borrowed of this amount some $2,000 or $3,000. It is not known whether his borrowing was or was not a legitimate transaction; but this will be shown upon his trial. Eells, when arrested, was put under $15,000 bail, which, not being able to furnish, he went to prison. Subsequently, the amount was reduced to $5,000, and Eels succeeded in securing. The Rockland County Bank is not the first insolvent institution with which Canfield was connected; for he had transactions with the Stuyvesant Bank of this City, which failed so disastrously in the Fall of 1871. It is said that the money he borrowed from the Rockland Bank he lent to the Stuyvesant Bank a few days before it failed. He had paid off about half his indebtedness when the bank closed. This little bank is shown by the last annual report of the Banking Department to have paid its depositors as high a rate of interest as 6 per cent. at a time when the Bleecker-Street Bank of this City, with its $27,000,000 of deposits and enormous surplus, could only pay 4 and 5 per cent.

THE CLAIRMONT BANK'S OFFICERS SUED.

Henry A. Smalley, the Receiver of the Clairmont Savings Bank, was authorized by Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday, to bring suits against Sherman Broadwell, the former President of the bank, John Q. Hoyt, and others. In his petition against Broadwell, Mr. Smalley says that, from information derived by an examination of the books and papers of the bank, it appears that Broadwell, while an officer and President of the institution, at various times during 1874, 1875, 1876, and 1877, misappropriated the money and property of the bank to the amount of $54,000. Broadwell, the Receiver says, is a non-resident, but has a large amount of property in this State. The Receiver says he believes that should a suit be brought against Broadwell judgment will be obtained against the latter and a large amount of money collected. In the petition for leave to sue Hoyt and others whose names are not given, Mr. Smalley says he believes the bank has valid claims against these men.

THE LONG ISLAND SAVINGS BANK.

At a meeting of the committee of the depositors of the Long Island Savings Bank, held last evening, in the bank building, corner of Fulton-street and Boerum-place, Brooklyn, the following address to the depositors was approved:

"The committee heretofore appointed by the depositors desire to inform them that over 80 per cent. of the depositors have accepted the other proposition of the Trustees, viz., $715,000 out of $850,000; that the Attorney-General has, of his own motion, adjourned the proceedings for the appointment of a Receiver till the 27th day of October; that the Superintendent of the Banking Department has intimated that he will interpose no further objections to the plan proposed by the Trustees. The committee urge those depositors who have not accepted either of those propositions to do so without delay. That in all probability, if a majority of the outstanding depositors sign within the next two weeks, it can be arranged to commence paying of depositors very shortly thereafter. Those who neglect to sign obstruct the settlement proposed, to the injury of themselves and their co-depositors."

MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE.

The trial of John Koerner, who was indicted for murder in the first degree, for killing John Wolff, at Egg Harbor in July last, was concluded in the Atlantic County Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Atlantic City, Saturday night. Early on the morning of July 27 Wolff was on his way to work, when, in passing Koerner's house he heard loud words within. Presently Mrs. Koerner screamed, and Wolff, convinced that she was suffering violence at the hands of her husband, rapped at the door. Koerner responded, and directed Wolff to leave. Wolff, however, pushed his way into the house, and Koerner put him out. Wolff returned to the charge, and, though repeatedly ordered away, refused to go. Finally, Koerner seized his gun and shot at his victim, wounding him in the lung. Wolff died almost instantly, and Koerner gave himself into custody. The trial began on Thursday, and the case was given to the jurors Friday night. Saturday night they returned to court with a verdict declaring the defendant guilty of murder in the second degree. He was sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for the period of 10 years. The extreme penalty for murder of the second degree in New-Jersey is 20 years' imprisonment.

THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

The Brooklyn Common Council held its regular weekly meeting yesterday, President Ray in the chair. Most of the business transacted was of a routine character. Alderman Griswold offered a resolution authorizing and requesting the Mayor to offer a reward of $500 for the production of such evidence as will lead to the conviction of any person or persons who may have paid, or offered to pay, any money or other valuable consideration to any member of the board for the purpose of influencing the action of such member on the confirmation of the appointments of the Mayor. If such evidence can be ascertained, it is to be submitted to the District Attorney of Kings County and the reward paid on his certificate. Alderman Cottrell moved to amend by making the reward $10,000. The amendment was carried by a vote of 18 to 7. Alderman Fisher was not in favor of taking official recognition of vague newspaper charges. No names had been mentioned. Alderman French coincided with Alderman Fisher's views. Alderman Murtha moved that an investigating committee be appointed with power to send for persons and papers, but the motion was lost by a vote of 12 to 13. Under a State law only $3,500,000 worth of assessment bonds, for local improvements can remain outstanding at one time. The Assessment Committee reported that there were now outstanding $3,480,000 in assessment bonds for local improvements, and recommended that no more money be voted away for improvements until there was cash in hand to pay for them.

CITY HALL NOTES.

The balance in the City Treasury is $1,046,463 89.

The following additional subscriptions in aid of the sufferers from yellow fever at Fernandina, Fla., were received by Mayor Ely yesterday: H. Camman, $20; Mrs. W. S. B., $25; H. C. S., $5.

The letter of Commissioner Erhardt to John Kelly, protesting against levying political assessments on the Police force for the benefit of Tammany, created a great deal of excitement among Tammany politicians yesterday. They evidently expected that no publicity would be given to the attempt of the Tammany collector, John D. Newman, to obtain 2 per cent. of the salaries of the force for partisan objects, although he has been engaged for some time in the effort. The Democratic City Fathers who expected that Alderman Purroy would have been appointed long ago to succeed Mr. Erhardt, were not at all pleased with the letter, especially when they realized the fact that Mayor Ely was pledged, as they said, to keep the Police Board non-partisan, and therefore would not send in the name of any Democratic nominee for the position to the Board of Aldermen.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Custom-house Inspectors Hagan and McCort seized 1,550 smuggled cigars on the Havana steamer Saratoga yesterday.

The Troy line of steamers are selling tickets for about half rates to persons desiring to attend the centennial of Burgoyne's surrender at Schuylerville, N. Y., Oct. 16, 17, and 18.

Augustus L. Evans, an alleged fugitive forger from Chicago, was arrested yesterday under a requisition from the Governor of Illinois, and was started on his way back last evening.

Judge Shipman yesterday called the jury calendar, and Judge Johnson, the Admiralty calendar, in the United States Circuit Court, and cases were assigned for hearing during the term.

Margaret Murphy, a vagrant, aged 35, yesterday at 12:30 P. M. went into the hallway of No. 338 First-avenue and attempted to end her life by swallowing 25 cents' worth of laudanum. She was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

The Special Committee of the Produce Exchange on claims and losses arising out of the recent railroad strikes invite all persons having claims to meet with them at noon to-morrow in the Managers' Room, when the committee's report will be made.

William Miller and Thiebaud Bauer will wrestle, Græco-Roman style, to-night, at Gilmore's Garden, for $1,000 and the championship of the world. The match provides for three falls, but if only one is gained in three hours of contest that fall will decide the championship.

Charles Schwank, owner of the yacht George B. Deane, challenges all yachts of from 21 to 23 feet on water line, to sail against her in three sweepstake races—one on the Bay, another on the Sound, and the last on the Hudson River—the entrance fee to each to be $25, and the challenge to remain open for one week.

William McMullen, a Democratic Inspector of Election in the First Election District of the Third Assembly District, who was to have been tried by the Police Commissioners for being intoxicated on the 9th inst., the first day of registration, tendered his resignation yesterday. It was promptly accepted, and the vacancy was filled by a new appointment.

Rev. C. S. Robinson, D. D., will deliver the first of a series of lectures this evening in the Memorial Presbyterian Church, corner of Madison-avenue and Fifty-third-street, upon the temples, shrines, and public buildings of Italy. The lectures will be illustrated by stereopticon views of all the principal objects of interest in Rome, Venice, Florence, Naples, and other Italian cities.

The New-York Academy of the Useful Arts meets this evening in Room 24, C

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8142. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE.

CONTESTED SEATS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA AND LOUISIANA—MR. RAINEY AND MR. CAIN AWARDED THEIR PLACES—THE LOUISIANA CASES TO BE DETERMINED TO-DAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The House was occupied all day in considering the cases of those gentlemen not sworn in yesterday by reason of objections. The case of Mr. Rainey, of South Carolina, was first taken up, Mr. Cox, of New-York, taking the lead in the effort to refer the case to the Committee on Elections, ignoring Mr. Raney's prima facie right to be sworn. Had Mr. Cox forced the issue by at once moving the previous question, thus cutting off all discussion, it is probable a majority of his party would have sustained him; but the wrong attempted to be done in refusing to admit Mr. Rainey was made so palpable by the explanation of the case made by Mr. Hale, and was so clear, even upon the argument of Mr. Cox himself, that his party broke away from his leadership, Mr. Mills, of Texas, leading off in a forcible speech in favor of Mr. Rainey. Clarkson N. Potter, of New-York, also advocated Mr. Rainey's claim to admission. Gen. Butler spoke briefly for Mr. Rainey. When he arose the usual buzz of conversation ceased, and he was given undivided attention by both sides. The mere recital of the facts in this case was sufficient to defeat the efforts of Cox to send Mr. Rainey to the committee. The law of South Carolina makes it the duty of the Secretary of State to make a certificate of election, and the certificate upon which Mr. Rainey was placed on the roll by the Clerk is the same paper upon which the Democratic members from South Carolina were admitted, and if that certificate is sufficient to seat the other members from that State it should certainly be sufficient to seat Mr. Rainey. Mr. Cox labored to excite partisan feeling against Mr. Rainey by introducing a letter from Gov. Hampton in which he expresses the belief that Rainey was not elected, but Gen. Butler turned this against Cox by quoting from the letter to show that Hampton declined to interfere as Governor, but merely expressed an opinion as an individual. "If this be the fact," said Butler, "it ends the case. If it be not a fact, it ends my speech." This sententious argument created laughter on both sides, and as Mr. Cox could not dispute the fact, it was plain that his case was gone. The House divided on the motion of Mr. Hale that Rainey be sworn, and Mr. Cox was beaten by a vote of 175 to 108.

The case of Mr. Cain, of the same State, which is identical with that of Mr. Rainey, was next taken up. Mr. Clarke, of Kentucky, who was charged with the conduct of the case against Mr. Cain, had not the good sense to understand that the Rainey case practically decided the case of Mr. Cain, and insisted upon inflicting his speech upon the House, and was followed in the same strain by Southard, of Ohio, and Mayham, a new member from New-York. The yeas and nays were ordered on admitting Mr. Cain, only 88 Democrats voting to exclude him.

The case of Mr. Darrall, of Louisiana, was next called, and on motion of Mr. Gibson, of Louisiana, he was sworn in. The case of Mr. Elam, Democrat from the Fourth Louisiana District, to whom Mr. Frye objected, was next taken up, pending the consideration of which the House adjourned. The questions in Mr. Elam's case and the corresponding case of Robertson are somewhat complicated, and may, perhaps, be glossed over so as to carry a majority of the House, though it is impossible to see how intelligent men can hesitate a moment in throwing aside the certificates of McEnery and Nicholls. Smith and Nash should not be put in the position of contestants. The subject is the unfinished business for to-morrow.

LENGTH OF THE SESSION.

FAIR PROSPECT OF AN EARLY ADJOURNMENT—PROBABLE COURSE OF THE TWO HOUSES—THE ECONOMICAL ASPECTS OF THE CASE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The prospect of a short session is now considerably brightened, and at this time of writing it really appears as though two weeks or a little more would bring an adjournment. The course of business has not been settled by the Democratic caucus, but it is observed on all sides that the Democracy are almost entirely desirous of undertaking no business except that which the President has placed before Congress. In the Republican caucus of Senators to-day the subject was discussed, but it was perceived that the Senate could do nothing without the concurrent action of the House in fixing a period to the session, and it was thought best to leave the matter without action. It was clear, however, that a large majority were in favor of the speediest possible adjournment. In the House no general business will be forwarded by action at this session, unless it is at once definitely determined that the committees shall organize and begin their preparation of business with the purpose of having a continuous session. This involves general legislation of all sorts, and the attempt of the House committees to take possession of general subjects of legislation without the President's annual Message and the annual reports from the departments before them would result in a vast amount of confusion. In fact, the reports of the departments and bureau officers are an absolute necessity in legislating on matters of administration. To attempt legislation on the currency at this time would be to forestall the views of the President and Secretary of the Treasury, whatever they may be, and a message on that topic in December would be both useless and ludicrous. The Senate is in the same condition with respect to general legislation as the House. But it has several contested elections to determine, and many nominations to confirm. It has been very uncertain what would be done in the case of Spofford, of Louisiana, and Butler, of South Carolina, and it was feared that they might be admitted on their credentials by some Republicans voting with the Democrats. This is much less likely than at first appeared; and it is now very probable that all the cases will be referred to the Committee on Elections for examination and report before any action is taken in the Senate. If that should happen, of course there can be no discussion on these questions at this session, since the committee would wait for the hoped-for return of Senator Morton in December before making a report. The only other topic which would lead to a large discussion and the use of much time is the confirmation of officers nominated by the President. It is not at all impossible that in respect to this, if no other affair should lead to a continuous session, the undisputed nominations would be confirmed, and those which are excepted to, and would lead to an extended controversy, would remain in the hands of the committee, without action at the present time. But this is dependent upon the unknown purposes of two or three Senators.

With respect to the cost of mileage which would be involved in an early adjournment, it is necessary to consider that it would be offset by the reduction in the expense of Congress consequent on an adjournment for a month. The Treasury would save something in this way by a speedy adjournment. The only reason for supposing that the session will last until December is the common experience that it is very hard for Congress to adjourn when it has once assembled. The inert force of the two houses may keep them together, when the real sense of both bodies is to adjourn.

THE REPUBLICAN DIVISIONS.

PROBABILITIES OF HARMONIOUS ACTION BETWEEN THE VARIOUS SECTIONS OF THE PARTY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—There has been a great deal of anxiety among Republican politicians as to the prospect of a party division in the Senate or in the House, and the possibilities have been very carefully watched. There is a large class of Republicans who are very angry with the President, and they profess to base their opposition on his action with respect to the South. There is another class that give him a hearty support in almost all matters, and there is still another class that think the only hope of the Republican Party lies in a union of all factions in support of the President's policy, and they have been busy impressing their sentiments upon the unruly party men who have desired to raise a controversy. The result of all the talk is undoubtedly to produce some moderation of feeling and intentions, and it is not now believed that any attack will be made upon the President in the Senate or in the House at this session—certainly not in connection with the Southern question. The Senators who have been most conspicuous in their opposition do not appear eager to engage in the contest, and it is very likely that they will welcome considerable more delay to enable them to consider further the party and personal consequences of carrying out whatever plans they may have formed. Some shrewd politicians predict a complete reunion of the Republican elements, because they regard it as the only possibly party policy which can lead to any results in the succeeding elections. The discussion and controversy takes on many strange and interesting phases and produces a good deal of queer reasoning on all sides.

A GENERAL WARNING.

MR. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER ANNOUNCES THAT HIS HAT IS FULL OF BRICKBATS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Ben Butler was asked to-day how he liked being in Congress this session, and he answered: "It feels very comfortable to sit in the House without any responsibility and have your hat full of brickbats." This expression is undoubtedly a correct and complete announcement of the policy which Mr. Butler intends to pursue this Winter, and members who have any reason for caution or alarm in respect to any subject whatever had best take notice and remain upon guard.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

STILL CONSIDERING THE NEW-YORK APPOINTMENTS—MR. L. BRADFORD PRINCE NAMED FOR THE SURVEYORSHIP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day the New-York Custom-house appointments were again considered, and while nothing definite was determined with reference to Mr. Benedict, it is probable the appointments will be made as published in THE TIMES' dispatches of last night. The name of L. Bradford Prince was discussed, and a proposition made to substitute that gentleman for Mr. Benedict, but no conclusion was reached. It is understood that Secretary Sherman, in consequence of some reflections upon the official administration of Mr. Benedict by the Jay Commission, is not favorable to the appointment of that gentleman, and this objection may prove fatal to Mr. Benedict's chances for promotion, and result in the selection of Mr. Prince. No change has been made with reference to Messrs. Roosevelt and Merritt. It is the present purpose to nominate those two gentlemen, but whether Mr. Merritt will get the Surveyorship or Naval Office will depend upon the third man to be selected. A. N. Cole, of Allegany, N. Y., is here pushing himself for selection in place of Merritt, but has no chance whatever to succeed. Gen. Robinson arrived to-day to ascertain what his chances are for the Naval Office. He says his name was used in connection with the appointment without his knowledge, and expresses surprise that the determination of last week to appoint him should be reconsidered. It is not probable Gen. Robinson will again come so near receiving the nomination.

APPOINTMENT RUMORS.

NOTHING DEFINITELY SETTLED IN REGARD TO THE FOREIGN MISSIONS—ANOTHER CABINET SESSION ON THE NEW-YORK OFFICES.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Various rumors are in circulation here to-night in regard to important foreign appointments, but in answer to inquiries upon the subject, both at the Executive Mansion and at the State Department, it was stated that nothing had been positively decided, and in reference to the British mission nothing had been seriously considered as to the successor of Mr. Pierrepont. It was even stated that nothing had been done referring to or in acceptance of Mr. Pierrepont's resignation, though, of course, no question can exist that it will be immediately accepted. It was also said this afternoon at the Executive Mansion that in all probability another Cabinet session would be held before the President would determine upon the vacant Supreme Court Judgeship and the important appointments that are to be made in New-York.

IMPORTANT SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES AGAINST THE UNION PACIFIC AND THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Among the cases remaining over from the last term of the Supreme Court to be decided at this term, is that of the United States against the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the Credit Mobilier of America, and other corporations and persons, to recover amounts alleged to have been squandered, of the corporate property, stock, bonds, &c. It will be remembered that the bill averred that most of the individual defendants were stockholders, Directors, and officers of the company, who having obtained control of its franchises and property, entered into a combination to pervert the charter and abuse the trust confided to the corporation by dividing among themselves, under cover of the corporation, its stocks, bonds, &c., by means of pretended contracts made by them as representatives of the company, with themselves as individuals, under the cover and disguise of various denominations. The particulars will be well remembered by the public. The bill was dismissed below on demurrer, for want of equity, multifariousness, &c., and the Government brought it here for review, and it is probable that it will be decided at an early day.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

A SHORT BUT COMPREHENSIVE DOCUMENT—NECESSITY OF AN IMMEDIATE APPROPRIATION—THE FRENCH INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION—THE INTERNATIONAL PRISON CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The committee to inform the President of the organization of Congress reached the Executive Mansion at 12:45 o'clock. About 15 minutes later the President's Secretary left the Executive Mansion for the Capitol, taking with him the Message and numerous appointments. Representatives of the press were in waiting to receive copies of the Message for publication, which were delivered to them after the President was advised by telegraph of the arrival of the Secretary at the Capitol. The Message is as follows:

THE MESSAGE.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The adjournment of the last Congress without making appropriations for the support of the Army for the present fiscal year has rendered necessary a suspension of payments to the officers and men of the sums due them for services rendered after the 30th day of June last. The Army exists by virtue of statutes which prescribe its numbers and regulate its organization and employment, and which fix the pay of its officers and men and declare their right to receive the same at stated periods. The statutes, however, do not authorize the payment of the troops in the absence of specific appropriations therefor. The Constitution has wisely provided that "no money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law," and it has also been declared by statute that "no department of the Government shall expend in any one fiscal year any sum in excess of appropriations made by Congress for that fiscal year." We have, therefore, an Army in service, authorized by law and entitled to be paid, but no funds available for that purpose. It may also be said, as an additional incentive to prompt action by Congress, that since the commencement of the fiscal year the Army, though without pay, has been constantly and actively employed in arduous and dangerous service, in the performance of which both officers and men have discharged their duty with fidelity and courage, and without complaint.

These circumstances, in my judgment, constitute an extraordinary occasion, requiring that Congress be convened in advance of the time prescribed by law for your meeting in regular session. The importance of speedy action upon this subject on the part of Congress is so manifest that I venture to suggest the propriety of making the necessary appropriations for the support of the Army for the current year at its present maximum numerical strength of 25,000 men, leaving for future consideration all questions relating to an increase or decrease of the number of enlisted men. In the event of the reduction of the Army by subsequent legislation during the fiscal year, the excess of the appropriation could not be expended, and in the event of its enlargement, the additional sum required for the payment of the extra force could be provided in due time. It would be unjust to the troops now in service, and whose pay is already largely in arrears, if payment to them should be further postponed until after Congress shall have considered all the questions likely to arise in the effort to fix the proper limit to the strength of the Army.

Estimates of appropriations for the support of the military establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, were transmitted to Congress by the former Secretary of the Treasury at the opening of the session in December last. These estimates, modified by the present Secretary so as to conform to present requirements, are now renewed, amounting to $32,436,764 98, and having been transmitted to both houses of Congress, are submitted for your consideration.

There is also required by the Navy Department $2,003,861 27. This sum is made up of $1,446,688 16 due to officers and enlisted men for the last quarter of the last fiscal year; $311,953 50 due for advances made by the fiscal agent of the Government in London for the support of the foreign service; $50,000 due to the Naval Hospital fund; $150,000 due for arrearages of pay to officers, and $45,219 58 for the support of the Marine Corps. There will also be needed an appropriation of $262,535 22 to defray the unsettled expenses of the United States Courts for the fiscal year ending June 30 last, now due to attorneys, clerks, Commissioners, and Marshals, and for rent of court-rooms, the support of prisoners, and other deficiencies.

A part of the building of the Interior Department was destroyed by fire on the 24th of last month. Some immediate repairs and temporary structures have in consequence become necessary, estimates for which will be transmitted to Congress immediately, and an appropriation of the requisite funds is respectfully recommended.

The Secretary of the Treasury will communicate to Congress, in connection with the estimates for the appropriations for the support of the Army for the current fiscal year, estimates for such other deficiencies in the different branches of the public service as require immediate action, and cannot without inconvenience be postponed until the regular session.

I take this opportunity, also, to invite your attention to the propriety of adopting at your present session the necessary legislation to enable the people of the United States to participate in the advantages of the International Exhibition of agriculture, industry, and the fine arts, which is to be held at Paris in 1878, and in which this Government has been invited by the Government of France to take part. This invitation was communicated to this Government in May, 1876, by the Minister of France at this capital, and a copy thereof was submitted to the proper committees of Congress at its last session, but no action was taken upon the subject. The Department of State has received many letters from various parts of the country, expressing a desire to participate in the Exhibition, and numerous applications of a similar nature have also been made at the United States Legation at Paris. The Department of State has also received official advice of the strong desire on the part of the French Government that the United States should participate in this enterprise, and space has hitherto been, and still is, reserved in the Exhibition buildings, for the use of exhibitors from the United States, to the exclusion of other parties who have been applicants therefor.

In order that our industries may be properly represented at the Exhibition, an appropriation will be needed for the payment of salaries and expenses of Commissioners, for the transportation of goods, and for other purposes in connection with the object in view; and, as May next is the time fixed for the opening of the Exhibition, if our citizens are to share the advantages of this international competition for the trade of other nations, the necessity of immediate action is apparent. To enable the United States to co-operate in the International Exhibition which was held at Vienna in 1873, Congress then passed a joint resolution making an appropriation of $200,000, and authorizing the President to appoint a certain number of practical artisans and scientific men, who should attend the Exhibition and report their proceedings and observations to him. Provision was also made for the appointment of a number of honorary Commissioners. I have felt that prompt action by Congress in accepting the invitation of the Government of France is of so much interest to the people of this country, and so suitable to the cordial relations between the Governments of the two countries, that the subject might properly be presented for attention at your present session.

The Government of Sweden and Norway has addressed an official invitation to this Government to take part in the International Prison Congress to be held at Stockholm next year. The problem which the congress proposes to study—how to diminish crime—is one in which all civilized nations have an interest in common, and the Congress of Stockholm seems likely to prove the most important convention ever held for the study of this grave question. Under authority of a joint resolution of Congress, approved Feb. 16, 1875, a Commissioner was appointed by my predecessor to represent the United States upon that occasion, and the Prison Congress having been, at the earnest desire of the Swedish Government, postponed to 1878, his commission was renewed by me. An appropriation of $8,000 was made in the Sundry Civil Appropriations act of 1875 to meet the expenses of the Commissioners. I recommend the reappropriation of that sum for the same purpose, the former appropriation having been covered into the Treasury, and being no longer available for the purpose without further action by Congress. The subject is brought to your attention at this time in view of circumstances which render it highly desirable that the Commissioner should proceed to the discharge of his important duties immediately.

As the several acts of Congress providing for detailed reports from the different departments of the Government require their submission at the beginning of the regular annual session, I defer until that time any further reference to subjects of public interest. R. B. HAYES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15, 1877.

NAVY OFFICE ADMINISTRATION.

DEFICIENCIES FOR WHICH APPROPRIATIONS ARE ASKED—HOW THE NEW SECRETARY ADMINISTERS THE FINANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The following is a statement of deficiencies for which appropriations are asked by the Secretary of the Navy: Pay of Navy; amount due Seligman Brothers, London; miscellaneous claims arising upon arrears of pay, &c.; Naval Hospital fund; pay of Marine Corps. Other deficiences exist for sums due for construction and repairs, arising out of contracts with individuals for clothing, steam machinery, timber, &c. These will be communicated at the approaching regular session. The Secretary states that the difficulties attending the administration of the finances of his office have grown out of the diversion of appropriations from the special objects to which they have been applied by law, and their expenditure for other and different objects for which appropriations have been insufficient. This has been occasioned by the fact that Congress has frequently appropriated less than the wants of the service demanded. This was specially the case last year. The Secretary continues that it has been supposed necessary sometimes to borrow temporarily from one fund to aid another, but it does not seem that any such justification can exist in cases where the borrowing is designed to make up deficient appropriations for the special purposes. Such a course, he thinks, would be manifestly attended with the consequence that it would enable the Secretary to substitute his own official discretion for the requirements of law: there would be no legal limit to this discretion, and deficiencies would exist or not, according to his pleasure. He is unwilling to assume the responsibility, and prefers to administer the affairs of the department in strict obedience to the will of Congress. Thus deeming at the commencement of his service, he states that he has not allowed any portion of the appropriations for the present fiscal year to be expended before the year commenced. His object primarily was to secure a system of administration by means of which the annual appropriations of the department can be more easily and accurately ascertained, and the causes of a deficiency be more certainly known. It is the right and duty of Congress to direct such results to be accomplished as, in its opinion, the public necessities and interests may require. He does not think it right that the department shall seek to accomplish results not contemplated or directed by Congress. The department is the creature of the law, and exists only at the will and pleasure of the law; is responsible for not doing what law directs to be done, but is not responsible for failing to accomplish what law does not direct. The Secretary states that, acting on this principle, he found it necessary to omit the pay of the officers and men of the Navy for the last quarter of the last fiscal year, as the appropriations made by Congress were insufficient, and it was not possible to make the payments without drawing upon the appropriations for the present fiscal year in advance, so he has regarded it as the better course to treat the deficiency as belonging to the last fiscal year to avoid any deficiency for the present year, unless it shall arise necessarily out of the omission to make the necessary appropriations. This result cannot be fully accomplished without the aid and direction of Congress be so rendered as to enable the business properly chargeable to the last fiscal year to be closed up as far as possible by the payment of the existing indebtedness to the officers and men of the Navy, so that the department will be enabled to confine all the appropriations for the present fiscal year to the objects, and within the amounts fixed by law. If thereby some of the branches of the service suffer temporarily, and some objects remain unaccomplished, it is better they should remain so until additional appropriations are made than that the department should exercise the discretionary power of "creating deficiencies."

The present deficiency in the fund for the pay of the Navy has continued from year to year, back to the late war. It is not therefore chargeable to any one year, but has been occasioned both by insufficient estimates and insufficient appropriations, the latter having been for eight of the last nine years considerably less than the estimates. This state of facts suggests the inquiry—how has the department been enabled to pay for a series of years a sum larger than the appropriations for the same years, that is, with a continuing deficiency? The solution can only be reached by ascertaining how and from what appropriations money has been placed in the hands of Paymasters on foreign stations. After entering into a long discussion of the manner in which money for the pay of officers and men has been borrowed from one fund and another, the Secretary states that the amount annually due officers and enlisted men of the Navy is settled by statute, and the department has no control over it, and has no such discretion as will enable it to economize in the annual expenditure, even were it desirable to do so. Considering all the embarrassments of the situation, and to place this fund in the position desired, so that the annual appropriations therefor could be judiciously made by Congress. Withholding the payments for April, May, and June last was absolutely unavoidable, unless a portion of the appropriation for the present fiscal year had been applied to that purpose. If this had not been done the deficiency would have been chargeable to the present year, where it does not properly belong, instead of to the last year, where it does belong. There is now due on this account the sum of $1,446,688 16, for which it is necessary to ask an appropriation by Congress. There is also due for the same quarter the sum of $311,953 53, advanced for the foreign service by the financial agents of the Government in London, exclusive of the sum shown on the pay-rolls. These sums added, make $1,758,641 69. There is also due to officers on account of arrearage and difference of pay $150,000, which, added to the foregoing, makes $1,908,641 69 due for pay of the Navy and necessary to be appropriated for that purpose. There is now due to the hospital fund $50,000, which, in consequence of the relation between this and the pay fund, should be added to the foregoing, making a total deficiency of $1,958,641 69. The pay of officers and enlisted men in the Marine Corps was deficient at the close of the last fiscal year by the sum of $45,219 58, for which an appropriation is necessary. This, added to the amount above stated, makes the total deficiency asked for by the Secretary $2,003,861 27. This appropriation, it is believed, will enable the department to avail itself more satisfactorily of the advantages arising from the more prompt settlements of the accounts of Paymasters in making up the annual estimates of expenditures, and thereby enable Congress to ascertain with greater accuracy the sums annually necessary for the support of the Navy. It is also believed it will secure greater economy in expenditures.

GERMANY WANTS OUR TARIFF MODIFIED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—In further response to the circular recently issued by the Department of State to our diplomatic and consular officers as to the best means of promoting trade between the United States and their respective countries and districts, the Consul at Sonneberg has forwarded a dispatch, in which he says the manufactures of the consular district of Sonneberg are principally toys, China-ware, porcelain, and other fancy articles, the chief market for which has been the United States; but our own manufactures, protected by high tariff, have seriously interfered with the export trade of that district. The Consul, in order to meet the requirements of the trade circular from the Department of State, entered into communication with the leading merchants, manufacturers, and exporters of his district upon the subject under consideration. He has forwarded with his dispatch copies of the answers of those parties, and their unanimous opinion is that one of the prerequisite conditions for the enlargement of trade between that portion of Germany and the United States is a modification of our tariff. They assert that it cannot be expected that German manufacturers and merchants can take an interest in the extension of American trade in Germany while German manufacturers are shut out from the American market by a prohibitory tariff. The feeling throughout the district of Sonneberg is one of hostility to the introduction of American goods until a reciprocity of trade by the reduction of our tariff is permissible.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Oct. 16.—Charles Bolt, a lad of 18 years, was killed to-day by a train of the Ulster and Delaware Railroad. His legs were both severed from his body.

RUINED BY SPECULATION.

THE FAILURE OF GEORGE T. PLUME.

DAMAGING CHARGES AGAINST HIS INTEGRITY—THE ESTATE OF CHARLES A. LAMONT, HIS DEAD BROTHER-IN-LAW, BADLY SHATTERED BY THE FALL—STRONG EFFORTS TO CONCEAL THE FACTS.

In THE TIMES of Sept. 7, 1873, a singular accident is recorded. Charles A. Lamont, a wealthy broker, living in a handsome house at No. 555 Fifth-avenue, went driving through the Park on the evening of the 5th. At dusk he returned home and dined, and at midnight, as he was sitting by a window smoking a cigar, his valet entered the room to inquire for orders for the morrow. Mr. Lamont gave his orders, and bade the servant good night. He was never again seen alive. At 4:30 o'clock on the morning of the 6th a policeman found a dead body in the area of the house. The servants were aroused, and they immediately recognized the body as that of Mr. Lamont. The Coroner's jury determined that he fell from his window and was killed. He left a widow, Mrs. Annie Maria Lamont, one son, two daughters, and real estate and bonds and stocks that at that time were valued at nearly $800,000. Mr. Lamont was 47 years old, and had begun business as a sugar refiner, in the firm of Plume & Lamont, in 1863. Some years later he became a broker and a bold speculator, still being associated with Mr. Plume. Mr. Lamont's partner in the sugar refining business, and his partner after as a broker, was Mr. George T. Plume. The two partners were allied, not only in business affairs, but also in family relations, having married sisters. Their relations to each other were as close and confidential as it is possible for those of brothers-in-law and partners to be; and, as far as is known, each had perfect confidence in the other's integrity. While they were together as brokers, they did what is described as a "swell business," having roomy, handsomely furnished offices, and attracting attention wherever possible. The firm stood high in popular estimation, and both the members of the firm were believed to be honest men. After Mr. Lamont's sudden death, Mr. Plume associated himself with another gentleman well known in Wall-street. The new firm was Plume & Van Amburg. This firm also had a good reputation, and continued in business for a considerable time. Mr. Lamont and William R. Travers were silent partners, and it is said that the Jeromes operated heavily with them. They were so strong at one time that they could turn the tide of speculation in the entire street. Then the partnership was dissolved, and each went into business for himself. Mr. Plume locating at No. 67 Exchange-place. Here, it was generally supposed, he was successful in business, and the large amount of speculating in which he was involved was believed to be on behalf of other persons.

Mr. Lamont provided in his will that his wife, Annie Maria Lamont, and his brother-in-law, George T. Plume, should be his Executors. Mrs. Lamont, like most women, knew little about business, and the management of the estate was left almost entirely to Mr. Plume. Besides the large amount left by Mr. Lamont, his life was insured for $105,000. This was invested, immediately after his death, in profitable railroad securities, which were held by Mrs. Lamont herself. The house at No. 555 Fifth-avenue was also hers, and the property represented by these two items is still in her possession. All the property left by Mr. Lamont, however, except the real estate, found its way into Mr. Plume's safe, and the widow drew from him money for household expenses as it was required. Money was always forthcoming when demanded, the investments proved to be profitable ones, and in this way the estate rested for more than five years. Yesterday afternoon, hardly 15 minutes before the close of banking hours, Wall-street was full of rumors of the failure of Mr. Plume and reports of the discovery that he had used his sister-in-law's stocks as collateral in his heavy speculations, which were it was said, on his own account, and not on behalf of customers. The estate of which he was one of the Executors was, it was said, ruined by his fall, and his sister-in-law was left penniless. It was further said that the crime would not be exposed by Mr. Plume's relatives, and that every effort had been and would be made to conceal the facts and to save Mr. Plume's reputation as an honest business man. When efforts were made by the press to learn the facts it soon became evident that this was the case. Mr. F. Skiddy, at No. 101 Wall-street, was at first reported to be Mr. Plume's co-Executor; but when questioned he said that he was not; that he did not know anything about the case, and that if he did he would not tell it. Mr. Skiddy has long been one of Mr. Plume's friends, and is probably as well informed of the latter's affairs as any one outside of his family. F. F. Marbury, attorney, at No. 3 Broad-street, is counsel for the Lamont estate. He has been such for years, and acts with both Executors. Considering that Mr. Marbury knew perfectly and probably advised every legal step that had been taken, and had been in frequent and uninterrupted communication with Mr. Plume, and had been with him yesterday, he was as vehement as could be expected in declaring point blank that he knew nothing whatever about the defalcation; that he was very much surprised to hear of it; that it couldn't possibly be true, as Mr. Lamont left only about $290,000, and that he would like very much to hear something about it. The whole story was professionally pooh-poohed by Mr. Marbury very energetically, and, according to his smooth statements, it was an utter impossibility. Mr. Plume was not to be found in his office, it being then a few minutes after banking hours, and his clerks were equally frank and truthful in saying that their principal was not and had not been in pecuniary difficulties, and that the story was entirely untrue.

WHAT PLUME HIMSELF SAYS.

Mr. Plume himself was more communicative on the subject than any of his friends. When a TIMES reporter visited him in the Clarendon Hotel last evening, and questioned him concerning his rumored defalcation, he said: "Oh, there's nothing in it at all. That's all nonsense, you know. The estate was only worth $400,000, so I couldn't very well embezzle $800,000 out of it. Besides, it has all been fixed up. It's a purely family matter, and doesn't concern the public at all." Mr. Plume, after reiterating this statement, said that most of the property left by Mr. Lamont was real estate, which could not be touched in any way, and that only the remainder was deposited with him—the railroad and other stocks and bonds.

"How much of the estate was in real estate?" the reporter inquired. "Oh, a very large proportion," said Mr. Plume.

"Half of it?" "No, not so much as that; but a great deal of it. No, not so much as half, I should think. Oh, no, not so much as half."

Mr. Plume continued that he was in his office in Exchange-place until 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. When he took a seat in a Broadway car to go up town, he says, a friend told him that it was rumored that there was another large defalcation in Wall-street. He was surprised, he says, and asked who the defaulter was, but his friend either did not know or preferred not to tell him. Some one else soon told him that he was accused of being a defaulter, and this, he says, is the first he knew of it. He would not say that he had not used and lost much of his sister-in-law's property in speculations, but was fluent in explaining, as he did many times that much of the property was in real estate, which could not be touched. He tacitly admitted that there was trouble about the estate, which indeed Mr. Marbury had said openly some time before, but repeated often that it was entirely a family matter, and that it "would be all fixed up." Nothstanding Mr. Plume's assertions that it was "entirely a family matter," rumor had it that Mr. Charles Delmonico was a creditor to the amount of about $26,000. The reporter visited Delmonico's up-town restaurant, but Mr. Charles Delmonico was out of the City. He met in the café, however, a warm friend of Mr. Plume, a gentleman whose name is a household word in New-York, who has been well acquainted with the brokar for 30 years.

"I do not believe that these stories are true," said this gentleman. "I am well acquainted with Charles Delmonico's business affairs, and I do not think that Mr. Plume could owe him $26,000 without my knowing it. I know that Mr. Plume has failed, for he told me several days ago that he failed a week ago to-day, and that his liabilities were $150,000; but I think he is honest."

This was an item, directly from Mr. Plume, that that gentleman had kept carefully in the background. It came, too, from one of his warmest friends. The reporter then visited the house at No. 555 Fifth-avenue, the residence of Mrs. Charles A. Lamont. The visit was confined strictly to the house, and, indeed, principally to the front door of the house, for young Mr. Lamont, the servant announced, was not at home, and Mrs. Lamont was sick in bed, and much too ill to see any visitors. Her reluctance to see any one was afterward explained by Mr. Plume when he said that he had visited her in the afternoon. He added inadvertently that she was then perfectly well. If she was sick, he said, it was on account of the probable publication of the failure and alleged defalcation. The only explanation that Mr. Plume would give of the words of his friend, repeated from his own mouth, that he had failed, with $150,000 liabilities, was that that was entirely a different affair, about which he wished to have nothing to say. "That, of course, cannot have anything to do with the family matters. That is entirely an outside question. I take it for granted you do not care to know anything about my business affairs, only this family matter. Yes? You do? Well, I cannot say anything to you about it. It is something in which the public is not interested. These stories have been started by some interested person out of spite against me. I have not suspended on any contract with any member of the Stock Exchange, and have not notified the board of my embarrassment. I may make such an announcement to-morrow, but hope to be able to settle matters in such a way that I will not have to take this course." A gentleman who holds an important official position in the City, and who is in a position to be well versed in Mr. Plume's affairs, gave a far different account. When approached early in the day he was silent, but upon learning that the material facts were already known, he told what he knew of Mr. Plume's business management, and his statement is damaging to that gentleman. It is given below. From what was learned from all sources, from Mr. Plume himself, from his lawyer, his friends, and those who are unfriendly to him, and out of the fog that surrounds the case on account of the family's strong efforts to conceal the facts, the following seems to be the true story of Mr. Plume's connection with Charles A. Lamont's estate, and his subversion of the property to his own use:

The entire property left by Mr. Lamont was in Mr. Plume's possession, and practically under his sole control, except the real estate. This property, exclusive of real estate, was worth from $200,000 to $400,000. Opinions differ widely on this point. The lawyer says the entire property was worth $290,000. Mr. Plume says it was worth $400,000, and many others unite in saying that it was worth $800,000. Mr. Plume admits that less than half of the property was in real estate. These stocks and bonds were used by Mr. Plume for raising money with which to speculate; the securities were taken out generally in sums of about $50,000, and as one was lost, each succeeding draft on the safe was made to cover the loss already sustained. This at length became impossible, and a clean breast was made of the matter, and it was decided not to make it public. The loss would fall principally upon Mrs. Lamont's children, and through a friend of the latter the facts came to light. Mr. Plume explains his present relations with Mrs. Lamont by saying: "I went to see her this afternoon. She does not feel bad toward me—that is, not particularly bad. The same lawyer acts for both of us."

It is almost certain that no legal steps will be taken, unless one of Mr. Plume's outside creditors should step forward. Mrs. Lamont and her children are the heavy losers, and they would rather pocket the loss than prosecute their kinsman. Mrs. Lamont is still a wealthy lady, owning the house in which she lives, and at least $105,000 well invested in railroad stocks.

It is pretty certain that Plume commenced to speculate with the proceeds of Mr. Lamont's estate shortly after the death of that gentleman, and continued it until the last dollar was squandered. Mrs. Lamont had unbounded confidence in his integrity, and was frequently heard to express her congratulations at having the estate in the hands of so able an Executor. Mr. Skiddy was named in Mr. Lamont's will as one of the Executors, but knowing that the family had implicit trust in Mr. Plume, he withdrew from the management of the estate, leaving its affairs entirely in the hands of Mr. Plume. Mrs. Lamont continued to repose the highest confidence in her brother-in-law, and during the last Summer the two families boarded together at the West End Hotel, Long Branch. Nothing occurred to direct suspicion to the defaulter until one day last week when Mrs. Lamont directed her son, who is within a few weeks of attaining his majority, to call upon Mr. Plume for her usual allowance from the estate. To the surprise of Mr. Lamont, Mr. Plume replied that he was unable to pay the amount, and requested the widow to call upon him. This she refused to do, saying that if he wished to see her, it was his place to call upon her, and she sent him a notification to that effect. Accordingly, on Thursday last Mr. Plume called upon her and confessed that he had lost his own and her money by disastrous speculations. The lady was stunned by the blow. Plume was not known to be a man of extravagant habits. He lived well, but not higher than his position as a prominent broker warranted, and was never suspected of exceeding his income. He owned a plain carriage and team, but kept neither fast horses nor a yacht.

Mrs. Lamont's family consists of three children—a son and two daughters. The son was to have inherited a large amount of money from his father's estate on attaining his majority. The eldest daughter, who is well known in society, is to be married within a few weeks to a nephew of Mr. Morris K. Jesup. Mr. Louis Delmonico admitted last evening that Mr. Plume was in the habit of transacting business for him and owed him some money, but he could not tell the amount. He could not guess within $5,000, but thought the amount due him was not as large as that stated. "He told me a week ago," said Mr. Delmonico, "that he was embarrassed in his business, and I have not gone near him since. That's all I know about it."

Just before Mr. Lamont's death, which occurred only a few weeks before the panic of 1873, he judged from the indications that the whole country was likely to be involved in financial troubles, and consequently began to act as a bear upon the market. In this way he put himself in a position, it is said, to realize immense sums had he lived a few months longer.

WHAT A FRIEND OF PLUME SAYS.

A gentleman closely allied to Mr. Plume by marriage, and who seemed to be acquainted with all the facts in the case, when asked by a TIMES reporter last night in regard to the actual amount of the defalcation, stated that it was at first supposed to be much larger than it really was. He did not think it would reach $400,000—that, in his opinion, it was about $350,000. When asked if the estate, at the time of Mr. Lamont's death, was worth $800,000, he replied that that was a pretty high figure, but he presumed it was not far out of the way. It was not true, however, that the entire estate had been squandered by Plume. The amount involved in the defalcation was money which Mr. Lamont before his death had invested in first-class first mortgage railroad bonds. Plume as Executor took possession of all the effects of Lamont belonging to the old firm. Among these were these railroad bonds, which he locked up in his safe. He was in the habit, as Executor, of paying out the necessary amounts of money required by Mrs. Lamont for the expenses of her family, in such sums as she called for. "But," said the gentleman, "it is the old, old story over again. Mr. Plume finally got involved in stock speculations, and began putting up these bonds as collateral security for money borrowed with which to carry on his stock gambling operations, taking $50,000 or so at a time, and they were all gone, and he was not able to redeem them. The widow, however, is not entirely destitute, as she has still her house and furniture on Fifth-avenue, free of incumbrance, besides other property. Of course it is a terrible blow to her and the children, for the reason that she will not hereafter be able to live in the same style as she has heretofore done; but so far as the actual loss of the money is concerned it will fall heaviest upon the children. No, thank heaven, the loss

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

SPECIAL SESSION—OCT. 16.

SUMMARY.

In the Senate, the committees as they existed at the close of the last session were revived. Mr. Dawes introduced a bill to authorize the removal of books and files from the lofts of the Capitol to the basement, and otherwise provide against danger from fire, which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings. Petitions from various cities asking the increase of the pay of letter-carriers were presented. Bills were introduced by Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, to remove all disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, and to repeal the act prescribing the "iron-clad oath." A bill to establish the Territory of Huron was introduced. The President's Message was received and read at 1:30 P. M., and referred to the Committee on Appropriations. It is printed in full in another column. Mr. Thurman introduced the bill of last session providing for a sinking fund to pay the indebtedness of the Pacific Railroads to the Government.

In the House, the question of admitting Mr. Rainey, (Republican,) of South Carolina, to a seat was taken up, and motions to refer the case to the Committee on Elections and to administer the oath at once were made from different sides of the House. The objection to seating Mr. Rainey was based on the statement of the Democratic Secretary of State that there had not been a fair election in that district owing to the presence of United States troops. After a warm debate the motion to seat was adopted by 175 to 68. Mr. Cain, of South Carolina, who was similarly objected to, was also seated by 181 to 88. The objection to Mr. Darrall, of Louisiana, was withdrawn and he was sworn. The case of Mr. Elam, of Louisiana, was discussed without action. The Message was received, read, and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

SENATE.

The Senate met at noon. Mr. Adams, Clerk of the House of Representatives, appeared and announced the organization of that body and the appointment of a committee to wait upon the President. The Secretary of the Senate was instructed to notify the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate had assembled, and that the body was ready for business.

THE COMMITTEES REVIVED.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, called up the resolution, submitted by him yesterday, providing that the standing and other committees of the Senate existing at the close of last session be revived and continued until the further order of the Senate. Agreed to without debate.

SECURING THE BOOKS AND FILES FROM FIRE.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill for the removal of the books and files in the lofts of the old portion of the Capitol Building, and asked its present consideration. It provides for the removal of such books and files to the basement of the building; authorizes a liberal distribution of fire-buckets throughout the Capitol Building, and requires the Police therein to daily inspect such buckets and keep them filled with water. In explanation of the bill, Mr. Dawes said that recent events had caused the proper officers of the Government to examine all the public buildings in Washington, and that examination showed the necessity of the passage of some such bill as the one he now proposed.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, said that over the old hall of the House of Representatives, and over the old Senate Chamber near the base of the dome, there was much wood-work, and these places were filled with books and papers of a combustible nature. He favored the immediate passage of the bill.

Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia, said he had no particular objection to the passage of this bill, but he thought it a bad precedent to introduce bills on the second day of the session and pass them by unanimous consent. He thought this bill could be referred to the appropriate committee to be considered, and reported back to the Senate at an early day. On his motion the bill was then referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

RELIEF FOR SURETIES ON AN OFFICIAL BOND.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, introduced a bill releasing C. C. Webb, Franklin, and James Otis, sureties on the official bond of Frank Soule, late Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of California. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also introduced a bill relating to the equitable and legal rights of parties in possession of certain lands and improvements thereon in California, and to provide machinery to determine those rights. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL WESTWARD.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate memorials of the Missouri Legislature in favor of the removal of the National Capital to the Mississippi Valley, and also in relation to a national system of levees for the Mississippi River. The first was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and the other to the Committee on Mississippi Levees.

EXPENDITURES OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, submitted a resolution requesting the President of the United States to transmit to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, a statement of the appropriations and expenditures of the Navy Department, from March 4, 1789, to June 30, 1876. In explanation of the resolution, he said the document had already been prepared and was ready to be sent to the Senate. A similar one, it would be remembered, was sent in at the last session from the State Department.

Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia, said the Senate would be called upon soon to make appropriations for the War Department, and he would like to have a statement showing the expenditures for that department. He moved to amend the resolution of Mr. Sargent so as to have such statement from the War Department. The amendment was agreed to, and the resolution passed as amended.

PENSIONS.

Mr. INGALLS, of Kansas, introduced a bill granting arrears of pensions. Referred to the Committee on Pensions.

PAY OF LETTER-CARRIERS.

Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia, presented the petition of the letter-carriers and citizens of Wheeling, West Va., in favor of readjusting the compensation of letter-carriers, so as to give them at least $1,000 per annum. Similar petitions were presented by Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, and Citizens of Bangor; by Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, from citizens of Dayton; and by Mr. Oglesby, of Illinois, from citizens of Peoria; all of which were referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

A GENERAL AMNESTY BILL.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, introduced a bill for the removal of all disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. He also introduced a bill to repeal the act of July 2, 1862, and such sections of the Revised Statutes of the United States as perpetuate the oath therein prescribed. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The object of the bill is to abolish what is known as the "iron-clad oath."

MINNESOTA INDIAN CLAIMS.

Mr. WINDOM, of Minnesota, introduced a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain the amounts due to citizens of the United States for supplies furnished to the Sioux or Dakota Indians of Minnesota subsequent to August, 1860, and prior to the massacre of August, 1862, and providing for the payment thereof. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Several bills for the relief of various parties were introduced and referred to the Committee on Claims.

THE METHODIST PUBLISHING HOUSE CLAIM.

Mr. BAILEY, of Tennessee, presented the petition of the Southern Methodist Publishing House of Nashville, Tenn., for indemnity for the use and consumption of its property in 1864 and 1865. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

TERRITORY OF HURON.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, introduced a bill to establish the Territory of Huron and to provide a temporary government therefor. Referred to the Committee on Territories. In explanation of the bill Mr. Hamlin said a bill to establish this Territory was passed by the Senate at the last session. That bill referred to certain provisions of law, but did not state them in full, as the one he now submitted did.

Mr. McMILLAN, of Minnesota, who was absent yesterday when the Senate met, appeared to-day, leaving but two Senators absent—Messrs. Morton and Sharon.

Mr. PADDOCK, of Nebraska, introduced a bill to establish a branch Mint of the United States at Omaha, Neb. Referred to the Committe on Finance.

The Senate then, on motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, at 12:30 o'clock, took a recess until 1:15 P. M.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Upon reassembling, Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, from the committee appointed to wait upon the President and notify him that a quorum of the Senate had assembled, reported that the committee had performed that duty, and the President replied he would communicate with the Senate immediately in writing.

At 1:28 P. M., Mr. Rogers, private Secretary to the President, delivered the Message to the Senate, and it was read immediately by Secretary Gorham. On motion of Mr. WINDOM, of Minnesota, it was ordered that the Message be printed and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD SINKING FUND BILL.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, introduced a bill to alter and amend the acts to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes, approved July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. In explanation of the bill he said it was the same bill to amend the Pacific Railroad acts so as to provide a sinking fund for the liquidation of the indebtedness due the Government by said companies which was reported from the Judiciary Committee in July, 1876.

The Senate then, at 1:40 P. M., on motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE SOUTHERN CONTESTED SEATS.

Immediately after the reading of the Journal of yesterday the House took up the case of Mr. Rainey, of South Carolina, to whose admission objection had been made yesterday by Mr. Cox, of New-York. A resolution was offered by Mr. Cox to refer the matter to the Committee on Elections. To that a substitute was offered by Mr. Hale, of Maine, to the effect that the oath of office be now administered to Mr. Rainey. The discussion of the question showed that a certificate of the Secretary of State of South Carolina to the due election of the five members from that State had been received, and that subsequently a paper emanating from the same official (though not from the same person) had been presented, stating that in Mr. Rainey's district there had not been a fair election on account of the presence of United States troops, and that the canvass had been made in violation of a writ of prohibition issued by a court having jurisdiction of the question. This paper had been unofficially indorsed by Gov. Wade Hampton. It was argued on one side that these documents neutralized each other, and that therefore there was no prima facie case, but it was contended on the other side that the original certificate constituted a prima facie case, which could not be set aside or affected by any subsequent proceeding, and that the exclusion of Mr. Rainey, even temporarily, would be a bad and dangerous precedent.

Mr. COX replied that that precedent had been established in the Kentucky cases some 10 years ago, and that his proposition merely commended their own chalice to Republican lips.

Finally, after strong speeches against the proposition by Mr. MILLS, of Texas, and Mr. POTTER, of New-York, on the Democratic side, and by Mr. BANKS and Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, and Mr. HALE, of Maine, on the Republican side, the substitute offered by Mr. Hale was adopted by a vote of 175 to 68, and the oath of office was administered to Mr. Rainey.

The same arguments were gone over in the case of Mr. Cain, South Carolina, and the same result arrived at, [yeas 181, nays 88,] and Mr. Cain was also sworn in. The objection was withdrawn in the case of Mr. Darrall, of Louisiana, and he was also sworn in.

The case of Mr. Elam, of Louisiana, was discussed, but no result was reached.

THE MESSAGE.

The President's Message was read and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The rules of the last House were adopted, a Committee on Rules was ordered, and the House at 4:05 adjourned.

THE ROCKLAND COUNTY BANK.

In reference to the statements published in yesterday's TIMES in an account of the arrest of Samuel W. Canfield, President of the Rockland County Bank, Mr. Canfield states that he himself wrote to Sheriff Hatton some weeks ago that he would come to him and furnish bail, in case there was anything in connection with the bank that would require him to be held for trial. He had not been keeping out of the way in Baltimore, but was there to superintend his son's business. He never knew that there was a requisition issued for his arrest, nor could the Sheriff himself tell him what he was held for, excepting, in a general way, that it was because of something in connection with the management of the bank. The Trustees, he says, passed a resolution as long ago as last January ordering the winding up of the affairs of the bank quietly, and, in accordance with that resolution, the depositors were paid up regularly, until the real estate securities of the bank were reached, when, finding that they could not realize upon them, the Trustees, by their own option, sent an attorney to the Attorney-General to notify him of the fact, and to request an official investigation by the Examiner. Mr. Canfield states further that he never borrowed any money from the bank, nor was he, previous to his connection with the Rockland County Bank, ever interested in any bank or the owner of any bank stock. His interest in the Stuyvesant Bank was merely that of a losing depositor. Mr. Canfield pronounced the statement that he borrowed money from the Rockland County Bank and lent it to the Stuyvesant Bank a few days before the latter failed absolutely false, and, in conclusion, claims that he has been a victim instead of a victimizer, and asserts that he was unknowingly a mere figure-head in the bank, placed there to conceal the misdeeds of dishonest men.

TROTTING AT FLEETWOOD.

The breeders' meeting at Fleetwood Park began yesterday, and a select assemblage of spectators witnessed the efforts of the trotters. The betting element was conspicuous by its absence; while the better class of men who are interested in the breeding of the trotting horse were present to encourage Mr. Barnard in his laudable efforts to elevate the character of the sport in this vicinity. The weather was delightful and the track in fine condition, but the fields in both races were much smaller than anticipated. There was a stirring contest, however, for the purse of $2,500, offered for stallions that had never beaten 2:28, which had 12 nominations, but the only starters were Nil Desperandum, Result, King Philip, Champion Jr., and Montezuma. Five heats were trotted, and fast work was done in the initial heat by Nil Desperandum, after a good struggle with Result. He also captured the second heat from Result, but he did not show the staying power expected of him in the third heat, for Result won it, and King Philip was second, Nil Desperandum third, and Champion fourth. Montezuma having been drawn in the preceding heat. Their positions were exactly the same in the fourth heat, and in the fifth and deciding heat Nil Desperandum was quite pumped and was actually last. Result finishing first. Time—2:24½; 2:25¾; 2:26; 2:27; 2:27. The second race was for foals of 1874, but of the eight entries only two, Effie and Touchstone, appeared, and it was easily captured by Effie.

To-day will be the second of the meeting and the 2:32 class, with an extra race in lieu of the 2:21 class, which has filled, will be decided, the 2:32 class there are seven entries, including Dauntless, W. C. Derby, Lady Annie, Dick Loomer, Even John, Mary Lamb, and Little Dorrit.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

A meeting of the Committee of Arrangements appointed at the meeting of citizens at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, to secure the submission to the electors of the State of the constitutional amendments proposed by the Municipal Commission, was held last night at the residence of Royal Phelps, No. 22 East Sixteenth-street. William H. Webb acted as Chairman and Mr. Phelps as Secretary. Among those present were Phillip Bissinger, E. Randolph Robinson, William H. Morrell, W. D. Morgan, and John R. Voorhis. A large number of additional signatures of well-known citizens to the call for a mass-meeting were received. Among the signers are Peter Cooper, Gen. Duryea, George Bliss, Chauncey M. Depew, Jesse Seligman, William R. Garrison, Oswald Ottendorfer, William A. Cole, John. H. Hall, A. S. Barnes, Augustin Smith, George Kemp, B. H. Hutton, D. C. Hayes, Salem H. Wales, George H. Moller, Thomas Denny, Simeon J. Drake, E. H. Ludlow, George H. Peck, John H. Watson, and H. Griffin & Sons. It was decided to hold a mass-meeting at Steinway Hall on Monday evening next. Samuel D. Babcock, President of the Chamber of Commerce, has been named as Chairman, and a list of influential Vice-Presidents and Secretaries is being prepared. Among the speakers will be William E. Dodge, David M. Stone, Simon Sterne, Wheeler H. Peckham, Oswald Ottendorfer, ex-Gov. Edward Salomon, L. Bradford Prince, Parke Godwin, and Samuel Hand, of Albany.

SHOOTING A THIEF.

Peter McDevitt, a young man living in Newark, and who does not bear a very good character, was shot yesterday morning by ex-Alderman Gallan, while attempting to break into a store kept by the latter, at No. 114 Tichenor-street. Mr. Gallan stopped in at a saloon the previous evening, while on his way home, and it being warm he laid off his overcoat. When he resumed it he found that the key of his store had been abstracted from the pocket. Thinking that the person who had taken it would attempt to rob the store before morning, he returned and watched the place until 2 o'clock, when he saw two men unlock the door, and as they were going in he fired, just as the foremost one disappeared within the door. The shot did not take effect, and the man who was yet on the walk ran away. Mr. Gallan then ran to the door, when the man inside escaped by another door, and ran across the street. Mr. Gallan then fired at him, the ball striking him in the back part below the shoulder blade. Mr. Gallan then secured the fellow, and summoning an officer, he was taken to the Police station, where he was recognized by Sergt. Bergen. McDevitt's condition is dangerous, although it is thought the ball did not penetrate the lung. He said that the man who was with him was Andrew Brady.

AN INTERNATIONAL CRICKET MATCH.

An international cricket match will be contested to-day at the grounds of the St. George's Club, Hoboken, N. J. The contestants are bona fide citizens of the countries they represent, and the match will undoubtedly attract considerable attention from lovers of this sport. The teams are as follows:

American—D. S. Newhall, R. Newhall, Clark, Hopkinson, Van Rensselaer, and Baird, of the Young America Club; Haines, McKim, and Soutter, of St. George's Club; Moore and Stearns, of the Staten Island Club, and Jenkins, of the Manhattan.

English—Marsh, Bauer, Gibbs, Mocran, Mostyn, Cross, and Giles, of the St. George's Club; Whitehan, Harvey, Kipler, and Brewster, Staten Island Club, and Greig, of the Manhatten Club.

THE CANADA GRAIN MARKET.

KINGSTON, Ontario, Oct. 16.—Large quantities of grain were shipped from here to Oswego during the past week. Barley has declined 3 cents per bushel, and now ranges from 45 to 55 cents. Rye 55 cents, a decline of 5 cents within the past few days.

THE CITY REPUBLICANS.

RESULT OF THE FARROUS PRIMARIES.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO THE COUNTY, SENATORIAL, ALDERMANIC, AND ASSEMBLY CONVENTIONS—TWO TICKETS IN THE FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The City Republican Associations held their County, Senatorial, Aldermanic, and Assembly District Conventions last evening. Everything passed off quietly. Two tickets were run in the Fifth District, one by the Leake faction and the other by the Brady faction, each of which claims to be the regular association of that district. The following is a list of the delegates elected in each district:

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates to County Convention—John Comstell, Samuel H. Everett, Edward Hill, William H. McIntire, Sr., A. J. Mumderell.

Delegates to Senatorial Convention—Charles H. Trainer, William Hunt, Sr., James J. Keirnan, Thomas F. McCabe, John Maloney.

Delegates to Aldermanic Convention—Samuel G. Burns, James Hinchey, John Connors, Stephen Markham, Francis Redmond.

Delegates to Assembly Convention—Patrick J. Hickey, H. C. Parke, John Condon, Michael Madigan, Eugene Deimer, Charles Sinclair, George Gallagher, Dennis Coleman, Charles Herbert, William McMahon, Jacob Weiss, Michael Ryan, William H. McIntire, Jr., Michael Nolan, Charles E. Brown, William Woodruff, John Miller, Patrick Dunn, John Johnson, Henry Rehm, Philip Breen, James Deats, William H. Craig, A. L. Maurier. Edward P. Collins, Frederick Schilling, James Thompson, Richard F. Scully, Dennis Connoly, Daniel J. Reilley, John Maxwell, Edward Pulver, John Gallagher, Gabriel Reignault, James Brown, A. Rosner, Philip Riesel.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates to County Convention—Pierre C. Van Wyck, Morris Friedsam, John Sullivan.

Delegates to Senatorial Convention—Lawrence Manning, Frank McGraine, Timothy Lynch.

Delegates to Aldermanic Convention—Michael Foley, John W. Nammack, William Kavanagh.

Delegates to Assembly Convention—Frank Adams, Adolph Heyer, Thomas C. Swanton, Michael T. Sullivan, Barney Fitzgerald, Julius McCarthy, Hyslip Barry, Peter A. Kuhn, John Phalon, John Brown, Nathan Sanders, Dennis J. Sullivan, Philip Betz, Charles Zoller, Arnold Behrens, James J. Tigg, James Garvey, Daniel Iacla, Daniel McCullough, Michael Sullivan, Samuel Friedsam, George B. Purvis, William Regenaberg.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates to County Convention—John Willoughby, John Barnes, William H. McLean.

Delegates to Senatorial Convention—James Stillman, Thomas F. Harty, William Freeman.

Delegates to Aldermanic Convention—Stephen Mosher, William J. Shannon, Thomas V. Mountain.

Delegates to Assembly Convention—James Stillman, Daniel Cassidy, John Gillen, Charles Hertle, George Brown, Bernard Hennessy, William E. Waters, William Hanlon, Richard A. Dellamore, Major Joseph Fleischel, George Connolly, John Callister, Thomas Stritch, George Thomas, Patrick Walsh, Schuyler West, Austin Allen, John Bailey, Cornelius Kehoe.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates to County Convention—E. S. Nowins, Henry Bauhan, John Dwyer.

Delegates to Senatorial Convention—Augustus Schaffel, Charles E. Abbott, James C. Watters, August Dietenbacker.

Delegates to Aldermanic Convention—William Nethercott, James J. Bolton, John Denice, Alexander Baker.

Delegates to Assembly Convention—Charles M. Newins, Joseph Donohue, Lewis Mackwood, Robert Rigsby, John Crosby, Daniel O'Brien, John W. Edwards, Michael Whelan, William Abbott, John Mullins, James M. Bennett, Christopher Dugan, Abram Myers, Thomas Shields, Walter H. McMahon, James H. McDonough, Frederick Banker, David Ahearn, Thomas Tuers, Oscar Whedon, Thomas Goldie, Robert Gale, John Collins, Fred Smith, David Crowley, Michael Kent.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates to County Convention—Hon. Abraham Lent, Aaron F. Potter, Franz Branig, Walter C. Morris, Albert A. Fleet, Alexander H. Horton, Frank B. Wood, Alexander McQueen, Andrew Walker.

Delegates to Senatorial Convention—Hon. Eugene Ward, John J. Jones, Daniel Mooney, James N. Gifford, Jr. Hon. John H. Brady, William Welsh, John J. Brown, Charles Jacoby, William H. Thompson.

Delegates to Aldermanic Convention—Charles Lynch, Joseph Murphy, James D. Centre, A. J. Oughletree, Hon. George W. Betts, G. W. Bostwick, Freeman Earle, William Loughlin, John H. Dean.

Delegates to Assembly Convention—Joseph Newton, Isaac P. Frank, Andrew McKenzie, Charles Helmers, Charles P. Wilson, Cornelius Bogert, Charles Keyser, William H. Haight, William Madden, Henry Herman, John McQueen, Charles Linderman, Clarence L. Hill, William B. Blay, B. Lynch, William Hardy, John J. Willig, F. B. Ritchy, Isaac Johnson, William D. Corneen, Isaac T. Taylor, John Devoe, William Chamberlain, Charles W. Sydam, Thomas Hermon, Jacob Drehle, Nicholas Smith, Harry H. Paulsen, Frank Rose.

FIFTH DISTRICT, (LEAKE'S TICKET.)

Delegates to County Convention—Austin Leake, Michael Curtin, Joseph Dwire, Lancelot Miller, Emile A. Klisbe, Samuel Higley, C. R. Moncrieff, William A. Crollus, J. Schuerman.

Delegates to Senatorial Convention—George E. Hill, J. O. Cutter, Edward Connell, A. McKenna, Michael Leach, John Brest, I. N. Fisher, William J. Kent, John Myer.

Delegates to Aldermanic Convention—George E. Hill, A. McKenna, I. N. Fisher, Edward Connell, John Brest, Michael Leach, William J. Kent, J. O. Cutter.

Delegates to Assembly Convention.—Wolfgang Kuffner, John J. Miller, James W. Hay, James J. Hackett, Thomas McMellush, John Kilmer, David Walsh, Adolph Memmel, J. Gilmartin, William S. Gibson, A. Weymuth, George Fitzgerald, Frank Ross, Clarkson Crolius, Isaac Colien, M. W. Gilmartin, B. Hagan, Jr., George Hall, Henry Reed, Charles H. Jones, John Brauley, H. C. Nicholson, John Ferris, Louis Unger, William Stowbridge, Peter Yost, C. L. Volkhausen.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates to County Convention—John T. Knight, William Fennel, David D. Swarts, Charles Freligh.

Delegates to Senatorial Convention—Henry Jennings, Charles Little, William Webber, Charles W. Ferris.

Delegates to Aldermanic Convention—John Simpson, Charles Freligh, Drake Soper, Jeremia Sculley.

Delegates to Assembly Convention—Frank Stewart, Winslow Wilkinson, Monroe Gordon, James Cook, Alexander Ryder, James Cunningham, Frank Ellis, James Phillips, Michael Fay, Horace Nelson, Frank Snyder, William O'Hara, James Sweeney, John Polan, Charles Blockman, Michael Marhn, Patrick Clark.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates to County Convention—Cornelius Van Cott, Henry Mathews, W. H. Wheeler, Samuel Hanna, C. Volney King, Lucas M. Van Allen, Gerrit S. Van Wie, John Butler, Charles Walker.

Delegates to Senatorial Convention—William Terhune, William Morgan, Joseph Edgerly, Henry C. Overin, Whitfield Van Cott, Henry Knubel, Frederick A. Shields, John McKeever, Francis Monlin.

Delegates to Aldermanic Convention—B. T. Morgan, Henry Stees, Nathan Bennedict, Thomas Marten, Albert Gorham, George W. Clark, Henry Grasse, Thomas Coakley, J. Herrick Henry, Benjamin Mathews.

Delegates to Assembly Convention—George W. Blunt, Lloyd Aspinwall, Peter Aspinwall, Theodore W. Dwight, Henry C. Piercy, Ernest Paully, George W. Howes, Thomas McKie, Henry Byrnes, John J. Quille, John D. Lawson, Henry Hyland Garnett, J. Langdon Ward, Robert Curran, Christian Jacob, William Stephenson, George W. Parker, A. Yorks, Patrick Cleary, George Morgan, Lewis F. Merlino.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates to County Convention—Robert G. McCord, Samuel Engel, John M. Jackson, Maurice Harris, Henry Bertrand, Theodore Ruhle, Edwin C. Lewis, Augustus Bacon, Charles Naudin, Francis J. Heckler.

Delegates to Senatorial Convention—Edward Mulry, Thomas Riker, George Jones, Patrick J. Hickey, Seymour Butler, George W. Lanthier, Benjamin Tichner, James W. Mead, Morton Hitchcock, James Lee.

Delegates to Aldermanic Convention—Charles Schaper, Ludwig Miller, Dey Folk, Harro Schraadt, Charles Schaupp, Gustav A. Rarx, Jacob Haubrich, Peter Dennerlein, Jacob Dudenhoffer, Henry Lang, John Bart.

Delegates to Assembly Convention—Edward Adamson, George E. Baller, Joseph J. Hauer, Frank Wiegand, Richard Harris, Jeremiah Donohue, Philip Kessler, James Smith, Daniel Hoey, Michael J. Lynn, Solomon Kronthal, Edward R. Paine, Henry McIntyre, William Klein, August H. Kassing, Gustav A. Schumann, Henry Schumacher, George Balken, Edmund Specht, James W. Stark, Albert J. Murat, James W. Stanley, Henry Waldron, Simon V. Pilgrim, Henry P. Langwasser, Charles Barry, Ambrose C. Tanner, John Frank, Christopher Perthis, Martin Stumpf, William Johnson, Selig Schulum; Francis Weber, Charles Davenport, James McManus, George Bittman, Henry Gutmann, Peter Wolff, Charles Selig, Philip Adams, John C. Muller, William Chappel, Charles Lasmmrich, Joseph Heckler, John Stawits, W. O. Davone, John E. Hall, Joseph L. Bailey, M. E. Goodhart, George M. Lewis, Jacob Wolf, Simon Rotschaid, W. K. Jerolomon, Frank Duffy, William V. Brownell, Thomas Frost, Bartholomew Rediker, William Althop, Jacob Bischoff, Adam Kunkel.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates to County Convention—Gilbert J. Hunter, George Starr, Robert R. Carpenter, Robert Peterson, George F. Codlington, William H. Gedney, H. Howard Campbell, Matthew Kane, Jacob L. Dodge, Samuel Hall, William H. Housner, George B. Lawton, Herman M. Meyer.

Delegates to Senatorial Convention—Richard M. Collard, Charles H. Morgan, Abram D. Clark, Edward C. Riley, Jesse Newman, William H. Merrill, Edward Taylor, Gilbert Jackson, George W. Bush, J. B. Butler, William D. Greene, Jacob D. Ackerman, George B. Deane, Jr.

Delegates to Aldermanic Convention—Jacob R. Riley, Theodore B. Chase, William A. Gedney, John W. Jones, A. B. Rogers, Jacob Z. Romaine, Gerhard Meyer, Daniel Putney, David Beehing, Isaac B. Wentworth, Henry J. Smith, James E. Prentice, Henry Rowe.

Delegates to Assembly Convention—Charles A. Benedict, Harry C. Carlock, Samuel S. Palmer, S. E. Lowden, Albert W. Smith, George B. Culver, Albert Hall, John H. Lindsey, Clarence A. Burtis, Richard Moore, Arthur S. Hawley, Lambert Yolting, Elton J. Brunner, William Flock, James Lynch, John H. Seaman, Mitchell Halladay, Jonas Driggs, Henry P. See, Joseph Hanna, Richard Drummond, Peter Holinderber, George S. Stewart, W. Willis Merrill, Harry Hall, Frank B. Miller.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates to County Convention—W. H. Lockwood, Joseph Fiatz, Ferdinand Ehrhardt, Joseph Lambrecht, Ferdinand Eldman, Adolph Volgenau, George J. Dambman.

Delegates to Senatorial Convention—Joseph Schneider, Richard W. Bell, Charles T. Schoendeicher, Samuel Schwartz, Albert C. Price, Jr., F. A. Didier, Henry L. Wright.

Delegates to Aldermanic Convention—H. H. Haight, Louis Friedrich, Rudolph Rubens, W. B. Kraft, John Schmitt, John Singer, Jr., Joseph A. Hoffmann.

Delegates to Assembly Convention—John Hughes, James Brady, Joseph Bauer, George A. Endler, Charles Eiser, Charles Gunther, J. L. Webrich, Fred. Gerberding, Adam Amann, Gustav Zobel, Emil Burkert, George Theodore Borck, George Carl, Fred. Eifler, August Fleischbein, George Moser, Maurice Washburne, Alfred Walker, Jacob Hunsicker, Philipp Reichert, James A. Tracy, Ernest Kaltenbach.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates to County Convention—George Bliss, Charles A. Peabody, James M. Varnum, George W. Wilson, Elliot C. Cowdin, F. E. Farmer, George J. Green; Murray Livingston, John Brosnan, William Miller, Joseph A. Macdonald, Herman S. Winter, Leopold Massias.

Delegates to Senatorial Convention—William Laimbeer, Henry Kocher, Charles Lang, James Feeney, James P. Corrigan, James Carson, Alexander Murray, Patrick Tammany, William P. Wolfe, George W. Brinck, Frank Sleeper, John Appell, Livingston Scott.

Delegates to Aldermanic Convention—C. D. Van Wagenen, John Murray, John C. Conner, Jr. David O'Mara, George W. Wilson, John Beckett, Charles F. Brinck, Robert Robinson, Jr., E. Engel, James W. Bleecker, R. H. Robinson, Thomas J. Larkin, John E. Rogers.

Delegates to Assembly Convention—Tunis H. Patterson, James A. Christie, C. A. Peabody, Jr., E. J. Reilly, James McCann, James Feeney, Robert R. Hamilton, Edward K. Ashley, W. J. Turi, Samuel Stewart, Bernard Reilly, James B. Kennedy, James Bowser, Edward S. Flow, Theodore R. Voorhees, Joseph B. Hidde, Jacob Graham, Frederick W. Cowell, Timothy Donohue, Robert Adair, Frank Elwood, William Wagler, Charles Shay, Frank G. Whytal, Arthur D. Weeks, Edmund A. Davis, William A. Hinds, Bernard Hagan, George W. Nicholson, Joseph J. Levy.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates to County Convention—Victor Heinheimer, Fred Bardes, Richard Hein, John Stewart, Samuel Cregan, Louis Fessler.

Delegates to Senatorial Convention—Charles B. Clark, David May, Thomas Sullivan, Isaac Kohn, Frank Maguire, Otto H. Zundzell.

Delegates to Aldermanic Convention—John C. Limbeck, Alexander S. Cochrane, Robert V. Mackey, William A. Graham, Joseph Mansfield, Stephen J. Telford.

Delegates to Assembly Convention—Asa D. Bennett, Andrew Cleary, Oscar Unsted, William Landry, George Hill, George Dimond, John Price, George Prevey, R. Smith, George W. Logan, James Webb, Samuel Coon, Joseph Meyer, George Heintzleman, David W. Kohn, James McConnell, James Burns, German Kahn, Adam Burkardt, Charles A. Favis, Frederick Klein.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates to County Convention—Charles S. Spencer, William Orton, Frederick G. Gedney, Isaac Dayton, John N. Biggins, Theodorus McLeod, Henry Queripel, Jr., Joseph McFarland, Charles E. Duell, Joseph Corbit, William D. Tallman.

Delegates to Senatorial Convention—Anson G. McCook, Clarence W. Meade, William Palmer, Noble McDonald, William H. Enslen, John F. Wright, John Miller, Orrin D. Person, C. G. Archibald, Henry Comstock, Thomas J. Clark.

Delegates to Aldermanic Convention—Robert C. Armstrong, Samuel J. Child, James W. Craig, Samuel Barclay, William C. Findley, David Gillies, James H. Anderson, James Arell, George W. Stewart, George Cavanagh, John W. Brommer.

Delegates to Assembly Convention—William Wade, A. M. C. Smith, John W. Hoganzamp, Peter Macdonald, Andrew M. Stanbury, Charles Carleton, Frederick M. Peck, William A. Queripel, Joseph A. Lackey, Samuel S. Jones, Andrew Elliott, Thomas Riley, Solomon T. Streeter, Alexander S. Jones, Edward T. Goodall, William A. Shields, George W. Elliott, James Ward, Henry Ottenberg, A. A. Arment, Joshua T. Owens, William T. Green, David Fulton, Philip Essig.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates to County Convention—John H. Brady, Joseph C. Pinckney, Hiram Merritt, John Baier, Peter F. Rafferty.

Delegates to Senatorial Convention—George McKee, Carl Schwedler, Robert A. Barry, S. Townsend Cannan, Adolph Roland.

Delegates to Aldermanic Convention—William Kirk, Francis E. Resch, Thomas J. Casey, George W. Hughes, John S. Phillips.

Delegates to Assembly Convention—Andrew Coats, John Arnold, Robert J. Ambrose, John Boucher, Lawrence Bagley, John Bagley, George Ballard, Charles L. W. Meyer, James Cosgrove, Joseph H. Casey, Charles E. Conckiin, William F. Daly, John S. Dingwall, Thomas J. Duzan, Patrick Donohue, James J. Donnigan, William J. Donnellan, Hugo Eberhardt, Charles D. Folsom, Adam Prandinger, George Fris, Philip Friederich, Louis F. Gandt, Nicholas Guildenkirch, William Hauptmann, Philip Koerner, Andrew H. Kitching, Patrick Kearney, John Murphy, Samuel Mulhearn, Jacob Miller, Daniel P. Murphy, Michael J. Murphy, Joseph Meyer, August Nunnasser, Thomas Noonan, George W. Odell, John O'Brien, Thomas Reid, James Ross, Gustave Raefle, Peter Rock, Joseph Springett, Martin Schoenleiber, Franz Schmitz, John J. Sweeney, Frank Tippinger, D. Davidson Thome, Joseph Whitfield, Peter Weimer, Charles Wall, Andrew Watson.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates to County Convention—William Montgomery, Dr. H. D. Ranney, A. V. Canfield, Robert Miller, Charles Satterlee, Joseph Kenworthy, William H. Stiner, John Herr, Dr. E. W. Hoeber.

Delegates to Senatorial Convention—William S. Murray, Christian F. Tietjen, Jacob Worth, William M. Crow, William Steteer, William H. Hunter, Dr. E. J. Villanyi, Daniel M. Robinson, Dr. J. A. Williams.

Delegates to Aldermanic Convention—William Burtis, John M. Fisher, Robert Montgomery, David S. Baker, William Mulgrew, Charles S. Smith, Lorens Bayer, Moses Goodkind, Nathan Lewis.

Delegates to Assembly Convention—Charles E. Jessup, John Collins, Michael Sharp, Alexander Girvin, E. T. Peterson, John Robinson, Nicholas Chessman, James Burke, James McGuire, Frederick Brivogle, Robert Cohen, Valentine Diefenthaler, Dr. Rudolphe Tauski, August Schaefer, Henry Corris, C. W. Palmer, John McLaughlin, John Deery, A. W. Gordon, Alexander W. Caruth, Henry Gledhill, James Robinson, August Peker, John G. Jenny, August Schroeder, August J. Kessler, J. J. Davis.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Delegates to County Convention—William H. Bellamy, David Clarke, John L. Tounele, William Gage.

Delegates to Senatorial Convention—Charles F. Bruder, John L. Hunt, Andrew Bleakley, James Linden.

Delegates to Aldermanic Convention—Charles F. Bruder, John L. Hunt, Andrew Bleakley, James Linden.

Delegates to Assembly Convention—Richard H. Greene, John Hufnagle, Jr., George Fleetner, George Ling, John R. Dreyer, George Hufnagle, Thomas Hufnagle, George Winner, Charles J. Haynes, William H. Bellamy, Charles F. Bruder, Henry Geier, Cornelius Struck, John Allgeier, P. H. Dunn

tion in the rear of No. 114 Baxter-street, had supplied each of them with five glasses of beer. As it is a misdemeanor to sell liquor to minors under 14 years of age, the magistrate, having temporarily committed the boys, ordered the officer to arrest the Italian.

REASON FOR CHANGING HIS NAME.

THE ADVENTURES AND TRAVELS OF CARL ROESUE AND HIS FRIEND GOERWITZ—HOW THE FORMER CAME TO USE THE LATTER'S NAME.

Applications by persons for leave to change their names have generally some elements of interest as regards the causes which induce the applicants to make their requests; but few of the applicants have so good a story to tell in support of their petition as the one told by Carl Roeck to Judge Robinson in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. Mr. Roeck desired to be authorized in the assumption of the name of Goerwitz. In his petition Mr. Roeck says he is a native of Nuremburg, in Wirtemburg, Germany, where he resided until March 23, 1867. Being at that time 21 years of age, he determined to leave his home and seek his fortunes elsewhere. He went to Switzerland, and thence departed for Marseilles, France, in company with a friend named Rudolph Goerwitz. At Marseilles Roeck and Goerwitz found employment as waiters or stewards on board the steamship Savoy, which plied between Marseilles and Buenos Ayres, South America. During the voyage between those two places, Roeck says he and Goerwitz were treated with great cruelty, and were subjected to hardships and privations. In consequence of such treatment they determined to leave the vessel at Buenos Ayres instead of returning on board her to Marseilles as by their agreement they would have to do.

Under the rules of the French merchant service at that time they could have been detained by force on board the steamer and punished afterward by imprisonment and forfeiture of their wages for an attempt to leave the vessel. They were aware of this, and so agreed upon a plan of escape. With this object in view they packed up their clothes and other effects, including their passports and other papers, and put them in a convenient place so that they could be easily laid hold of. The attempt to escape was made, and it was successful so far as Roeck was concerned, but Goerwitz was detected, arrested, and taken back to Marseilles, where he was imprisoned. Roeck, on arriving at Buenos Ayres, found that in the hurry and confusion incident to his escape he had taken the bundle of clothes belonging to Goerwitz and containing the latter's passport and other papers. It was then necessary in Buenos Ayres for foreigners to have passports and be able to show their occupation, &c., and otherwise to identify themselves. Roeck thus found himself in a dilemma. He feared that he would be arrested by the Police, and, to guard against any such danger, as well as to help himself in procuring employment, he resolved to assume the name of Goerwitz and thereby the latter's passport and papers. He worked at Buenos Ayres until March 16, 1869, when he set sail for this City. On landing here he believed that passports were as necessary in this City as at Buenos Ayres, and so he still continued to use the name of Goerwitz. He went into business and also married under the name of Goerwitz. His old companion, Rudolph Goerwitz, who had been released from imprisonment, rejoined him here, and both went into business together. Roeck says he has always been known here by the name of Carl Goerwitz, and that the name has a commercial value to him. Judge Robinson granted the application authorizing him to use the name of Carl Goerwitz.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Granted.—Blake vs. Blake; Bogardus vs. Barton Banks va. Earle; Erbsuehl vs. Erbsuehl; Exempt Firemen's Benevolent Fund vs. Ragner; Dunnig vs. Hamilton; Davidson vs. Davidson; Van Nostrand vs. Shaw, (No. 2;) Deshon vs. Deshon et al.; Gebhard vs. Blake; Grant vs. Schwarz; Green vs. Rowland; Jackson vs. Kitchen; In the matter of Robech; In the matter of Mechanics' and Traders' Bank; In the matter of Thorsansen; In the matter of Swarez; In the matter of Stuart; In the matter of Lund; In the matter of Duncan; In the matter of Punchard; In the matter of Swarez; Westmore vs. Tonetti; Westmore vs. Wall; Wood vs. Union Dime Savings Institution vs. Rowe; Hemmenway vs. Schmale; Matter of Thompkins; Simpson vs. Bank of New-Brunswick; Lenin vs. Monroe; Kenzman vs. Schring; Trimbach vs. Lauer; Bryan vs. Sands vs. Sanz vs. Green vs. Rowland; Ogle vs. Lombardo; Bonray vs. Cary; Heath vs. Holder; Eleventh Ward Bank vs. West, (No. 2;) Kelly vs. Austin; Marshall vs. Bates; Heelbrand vs. Heelbrand; Great Falls Manufacturing Company vs. Snelling; Thurber vs. Pyatt; Agramonte vs. Mason; Blunt vs. Comstock; Masterton vs. Shaw; Dunning, Jr., vs. Preston; Rutgers Fire Insurance Company vs. Montgomery; Mason vs. Pheanix; Pheanix vs. Missner; Pierce vs. Waters; Keller vs. Porter; Merrill vs. Calcasnio; Ingersoll Rock Drill Company vs. Mariposa Land and Mining Company; Ryan vs. Baldwin; Mayer vs. Mayer; Lackemeyer vs. Lackemeyer; Ahrens vs. Heemyel; National Broadway Bank vs. Baldwin; Peck v. Sohneer; Garland vs. Bradstreet; Kalbman vs. Ammann; Core vs. Manning; Charles vs. Raithinger; Wilson vs. Savoy, which ruled between Marseilles and Buenos Ayres, South America. During the voyage between those two places, Roeck says he and Goerwitz were treated with great cruelty, and were subjected to hardships and privations. In consequence of such treatment they determined to leave the vessel at Buenos Ayres instead of returning on board her to Marseilles as by their agreement they would have to do.

Motions Denied.—Denny vs. Lester; Walker vs. Babcock; Nashan vs. Schaffer. Memorandum.

Motion vs. Gurney.—Must be proof of responsibility of guardian.

Nolte vs. Flahne et al.—Granted; mentioned.

Sohn vs. Reitinger.—Granted on payment of costs.

The People &c., vs. New-York Juvenile Guardian Society.—Denied, without costs.

Fifty Dollars Allowance.—Pecham vs. Weeks (No. 1;) Same vs. Same (No. 2;) Same vs. Same (No. 3.)

Hall vs. Mayor, &c.—Motion granted.

Yerks vs. Weeks.—Settled.

In the matter of Weed.—Make proof of responsibility of guardian and one will be made.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Gross et al. vs. Daly et al.—Order to continue mechanics' lien granted.

Phillips vs. Phillips.—Motion denied, with $10 costs, but without prejudice to renewal on payment of costs of default.

Guerard vs. Trust.—Motion denied, with $10 costs to abide event.

In the matter of Beck.—Separate order in each case.

Guillot vs. Guillot.—Motion for temporary alimony (beyond that the defendant has been furnishing) and counsel fee denied.

The People, &c., vs. Kelly.—Motion for mandamus denied, with $10 costs.

Loomis vs. New-York Warehouse and Security Company.—Motion to examine injunction order denied, and order of injunction vacated, with $10 costs. See opinion.

Morse vs. Walker.—Motion to amend denied, with $10 costs. See memorandum.

Goodrich vs. Chamberlain.—See memorandum.

In the matter of Hardy.—Receiver appointed.

Shannon vs. Everett.—Give notice of motion.

Solomon vs. Horal et al.—Motion granted.

Camp vs. Crary.—Application granted.

Lyons vs. Curtis.—Reference ordered.

Callaghan vs. Raditz.—Judgment for plaintiff for delivery of property, with costs.

Horanz vs. Kelly.—Affidavit not sufficient. See Schepmoss va. Boussau, *Daily Register*, March 12, 1877.

HAUSE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Meddan.

Stenger vs. McCabe.—Motion for judgment granted.

Thompson vs. Thomas.—Motion denied. (See Wait's Code, p. 625, note A, and cases cited.)

Wahlig vs. Searles.—Motion denied without costs.

Roberts vs. Farry.—Time shortened to three days from date, Oct. 15.

Street vs. Davis.—Security for costs ordered.

Motions Granted.—Blumenthal vs. Zimmer; Davis vs. Vreeland; Langman vs. Morgan; Langman vs. Reid.

Lovett vs. Riesner.—Complaint dismissed.

Bank of the Metropolis vs. Kohn.—J. Grayhead appointed Receiver.

Belknap Attachment Allowed.—Garris vs. Lynch; Barnum vs. Carpenter.

Hanley vs. Whitelegge.—Complaint dismissed.

Shenfield vs. Rosenstein.—Motion to pay over moneys granted.

Bamberger vs. Stern.—Stay granted on terms.

Judgments.—Pake vs. Magher; Paine vs. Riley; Burns vs. Boardman.

Smith vs. Marks.—Motion granted. (New Code, § 483.) No costs.

Siegel vs. Isaacs.—Motion denied and action declared discontinued.

By Judge Sheridan.

Fleelmeyer vs. Rosendale.—Case settled.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

William Stark, felonious assault and battery.
William Eagleson, felonious assault and battery.
Arthur O'Keefe, burglary.
Issac Rose, grand larceny.
Teresa Donovan, grand larceny.
Bernard Lynch, grand larceny.
Mary Morton, grand larceny.
John Liverk, grand larceny.
James Burke, grand larceny.
James McGue, George Ryan, larceny from the person.
Thomas Muldoon, petit larceny.
John Brady, gambling.
Samuel Rosenbaum, petit larceny.
Philip Holland et al., Excise.
Edward Drake, Excise.
Henry Welsh, Excise.
Richard Eustace et al., Excise.
Thomas Doran et al., Excise.
John Kinny, gambling.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

James Lynch, homicide, continued.
James Dennis, felonious assault and battery.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.	
260	The Mayor, &c., vs. Union Ferry Co. et al.
661	Devlin vs. Murphy et al.
278	Watts et al. vs. Duncan et al.
241	Jamieson vs. Jamieson.
556	Bennett, &c., vs. The Mt. Sinai Hospital.
580	McIntire, &c., versus Kalman.
595	Ballehimer vs. Reichardt.
606	Marshall versus The Mayor, &c.
573	The Manhattan Life I. Co. vs. Bissell et al.
605	Smith vs. Sullivan et al.
315	Taft vs. Hartman.
619	Tenney vs. David.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.	
150	The People ex rel. Hudson vs. The Fire Commissioners.
158	Kinney et al. versus Schmidt et al.
128	The People ex rel. Heiser, &c., vs. The Board of Assessors.
172	Willet, &c., vs. Rapp et al.
179	Clute vs. Emmerich.
173	Keedy vs. Sweney.
175	Bergh, &c., vs. Busteed.
130	Pigler vs. The Mayor, &c.
145	Gale et vs. The Mayor, &c.
620	Vail, &c., vs. Hamilton et al.
621	Stanfield vs. Leavitt et al.
629	Thompson, &c., vs. Woerz et al.
623	Same vs. Same.
627	Callaghan vs. Mulvaney.
629	Vermann vs. Partridge et al.
639	Manhattan Life Ins. Co. vs. Simpson.
653	Houghton vs. Allerton et al.
654	Same vs. Same.
655	Same vs. Same.
656	Same vs. Same.
657	Greenleaf et al. vs. Allerton et al.
658	Same vs. Same.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.	
884	Young et al. vs. State Line Steam-ship Co.
840	Pratt et al. vs. Trucker.
1114	Newlin vs. Boston and A. R. R. Co.
1119	Ackeley vs. Westervelt.
1123	Smith vs. Murphy.
904	Claflin et al. versus Smith et al.
905	Brinkerhoff et al. vs. Smith et al.
906	Fisher et al. versus Smith et al.
907	Ives et al. vs. Smith et al.
908	Paret et al. vs. Smith et al.
909	McLean et al. versus Smith et al.
910	Argal vs. Smith et al.
911	Bates et al. vs. Smith et al.
913	Paret et al. vs. Smith et al.
1711	Green vs. Reynolds Fire Insurance Co.
775	Robbins vs. Ferris.
844	Sherman vs. Solomon et al.
1719	Conover vs. Connor, &c.
989	Stockwell vs. Richardson et al.
442	Saportas vs. Vanderbilt et al.
966	Phelan vs. Opdyke et al.
2117	Garner vs. Garner.
897	Bann vs. Conner, &c.
406	Pool et al. vs. Roemer
139	Smith et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until the first Monday of November.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned until the first Monday of November.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.	
98	——— vs. ——.
69	Miller vs. Betts et al.
74	Donohue vs. O'Connor.
84	Cohn vs. Meyer.
62	Striker vs. Kissam.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos.	
270	Torrey vs. Grant Locomotive Works.
389	Scott et al. vs. Conner.
454	Cornwall vs. Mills, &c.
208	Holmes vs. Bleecker.
504	Durand vs. Cunningham.
642	Architectural Iron-Works vs. Paine, &c.
650	Haug vs. Koch.
492	Stephenson vs. Rosenthal.
27	Alexander vs. Heyneman.
99	Townsend vs. Fitzpatrick.
221	Green vs. Lee.
222	Same vs. Same.
237	Burns vs. Central Park N. & E. R. R. Co.
367	Fleishaer vs. Meister.
420½	DeLamater vs. Day.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Curtis, C. J.

Nos.	
713	First Nat. B'k of Hartford vs. Matthews.
233	Morgan vs. McVickar et al.
754	Sullivan vs. Sullivan.
757	Schreider vs. Second-Avenue Railroad Co.
611	Barbour vs. Peerless Paper Pat'n Co.
625	Cooper et al. vs. Smith et al.
278	Fredericks vs. Klein et al.
464	Schmidt vs. Heitner.
657	Cohn vs. The Mayor, &c.
668	McMiner vs. Partridge.
672	Paul vs. Breed.
678	Boos et al. vs. Julian.
710	Wallach vs. Wallenstein.
524	Downs vs. Silverstein.
756	Gouldy vs. Stevens.
365	North, &c., vs. The Mayor.
742	Heitner vs. Walsh.
582	Cox vs. Connor, &c.
476	Connell vs. Murphy.
263	Loutrel vs. Walden et al.
779	Mundroff vs. Wangler, &c.
614	Armitage vs. Welsh.
340	Merrill vs. Connor, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos.	
702	St. Nicholas Nat. B'k vs. Man. G. L. Co.
620	Berwick vs. Welch et al.
304	Bauer vs. Goldman et al.
305	Cohen et al. vs. Goldman et al.
306	Bryant et al. versus Goldman et al.
307	Hirsch et al. vs. Goldman et al.
308	Spingarn et al. versus Goldman et al.
292	Eppelsheimer versus Douglas.
267	Reingaud et al. vs. Dickerson et al.
287	Parker vs. Conner, &c.
554	Fagan vs. Decker.
143	Hagan vs. Dillon.
257	Volkening vs. Brennan.
288	Wehner vs. Muller.
300	Hentz et al. vs. Talmage et al.
430	Felter vs. Weber, &c.
432	Westerman vs. Remington, Jr.
439	McDonald vs. The H. R. R. R. Co.
437	Windeholz versus O'Brien, &c.
729	Lawson vs. Manhattan Gas-light Company.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Robinson, J.

Case on—Storrey vs. The New-York Elevated Railroad Company. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until the first Monday of November.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by C. P. Daly, C. J.

Nos.	
820	Bernstein, &c., vs. Jackson.
270	Cavanagh vs. Lang
702	McGinley vs. U. S. Life Ins. Co.
627	Clark vs. Felton.
688	Schenck vs. Barzer.
1209	Mulcahy vs. N. Y. Floating Dry Dock.
406	Sink vs. Sink.
867	Cleary vs. Brewster.
723	O'Donnell vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos.	
587	Gross vs. Trimble.
1326	Bauer vs. Rogers.
1358	Singer vs. The Mayor.
1157	Morgan vs. Morgan.
1389	King vs. Second Ref. Presbyterian Cong.
927	Green vs. Hay, R. R.
761	Van Ecken vs. Stielgelman.
1352	Miner vs. Uhlman.
1396	Wuterich vs. Stocke.
1322	Israel vs. Conner, &c.
2346	Clifton vs. Greenwich Savings Bank.
835	Sope vs. Conner.
1826	O'Neil vs. The Mayor.
1291	West vs. Toplitz.
1392	Predicker vs. Sedgwick.
1287	Selig vs. Metzger.
362	McGuire vs. N. Y. Cent. & Hud. R. R. R. Co.
1352	Miner vs. Uhlman.
1396	Wuterich vs. Stocke.
1322	Israel vs. Conner, &c.
2346	Clifton vs. Greenwich Savings Bank.
835	Sope vs. Conner.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos.	
1120	Strauss vs. Josephthal.
1361	Pottier, &c., Manuf. Co. vs. Grant.
1371	White vs. The Mayor
1382	Trimble vs. Middlebrook.
1383	Same vs. Same.
1384	Same vs. Same.
1366	Mittendorf vs. Miller.
1310	Combination Carspring Co. vs. Voss.
870	Same vs. Same.
1005	Same vs. Same.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Stanott, J.

Nos.	
2010	Sullivan vs. Phillips et al.
770	Elias et al. vs. G. P. Blake M'f'g Co.
1817	Van Buren vs. Green.
1542	Rathburn, &c. vs. N. Y. Col. of Vet. Surgeons
1723	Atwill vs. Tallman.
1927	Cooper vs. Burrows.
2411	Fuentes vs. Allen.
2013	De Figuniere versus Brewster.
2544	Saraness vs. Spignore.
1545½	Brewster vs. Illsey et al.
1843	Reynolds vs. Fingeen.
765	Sullivan vs. Doerbecker.
2084	Keppel vs. Bollet.
2083	Moses vs. Sause et al.
2086	Hoerle vs. Peck.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Sheridan, J.

Nos.	
1948	Ellias et al. vs. Hoffner.
1953	Ryan vs. Jewett.
2039	Eterhard vs. Wagner et al.
1798	Calkin vs. Connor, &c.
1951	Holden vs. Peck et al.
1806	Foley vs. Muller.
1052	Welch vs. Levy.
2072	Reigelman vs. Reasden.
2073	O'Donnell versus Mcgowan.
2075	Oppenheimer versus Johnson.
2076	Cecil et al. vs. Stillings.
2077	Franzki vs. Fire Ass. of Philadelphia.
2078	Smith vs. Mott.
2079	Cohen vs. Cohen.
2082	Fischer vs. Bisdel et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.	
2064	Edgerton vs. Brown.
2065	Gatman vs. Bockhims
2066	Guglanetti vs. Saldani.
2068	Hughes vs. Stollmeyer.
2069	Dupuy vs. Shotwell.
2071	Sage vs. Bloomingdale.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 16.—Cotton easy; Middling, 10¾c; Low Middling, 10⅜c; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 6,318 bales; gross, 7,944 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,462 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 64,381 bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 16.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 10 11-16c.; Low Middling, 10 5-16c.; Good Ordinary, 9 12-16c.; net receipts, 3,823 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,295 bales; sales, 1,921 bales; stock, 41,414 bales.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 16.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, assented	103	
100	Del. & Hudson Canal	58	
100	Del. & Hudson Canal	58	
100	Del. & Hudson Canal	58

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 17, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Marriage—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. H. Beckett, Miss Effie Germon.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—A Summernight's Dream—Miss E. Melville, Mr. W. Castle.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Struck Oil.—Miss Maggie Moore, Mr. J. C. Williamson.

PARK THEATRE.—The Crushed Tragedian—Mr. E. A. Sothern.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Jibbenainosay—Mr. F. B. Warde.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—Burlesque, Minstrelsy, &c.—Messrs. Cool White, Dave Reed.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Burlesque and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy, Burlesque, and Comicalities.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and Evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—Fair and Exhibition of Products and Mechanism.

STEINWAY HALL.—Grand Popular Concert—Miss Hilda Wideberg, Miss Maria Pettersson, Master L. Lichtenberg, and Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

CHICKERING HALL.—Old Folks' Concert.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NOTICE.

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The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day for the Middle Atlantic States, colder, clear or partly cloudy weather, northerly winds, and rising barometer, followed by falling barometer and easterly winds.

The polling-places in the various election districts will be open to-day from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. for the registration of voters. This is the second day of registration; let every voter act as if it were the last. This is an "off-year" in national politics, but it is a very important year in Municipal affairs. Aldermen, Senators, and Assemblymen are to be elected, besides a Register and certain Judges. The importance of the questions to be decided by the next Legislature and the gravity of the local issues to be determined by wresting from Tammany Hall the control of the next Board of Aldermen render it imperative that no good citizen should neglect to qualify himself to vote in November. Register to-day

The Republican County Convention will meet to-night instead of on Friday, as originally decided on. Its action will doubtless be guided by the necessity of arriving at some plan of harmonious action with the various Democratic and Independent organizations opposed to Tammany Hall. Tammany can be beaten this year by harmonious co-operation among all the elements of opposition, and its unscrupulous managers are actively engaged in laying plans to divide the forces whose union would place the Kelly faction in its natural position of a minority. Thanks to the crumbs of City patronage which have been thrown to Republicans, there are unquestionably members of our party who are ready to assist Tammany in that effort. It is to be hoped that the County Convention will give no countenance to any such intrigue. The experience of last year ought to convince every Republican of the worse than folly of nominating a "straight ticket" merely to be beaten, with the obvious result of giving an easy victory to the persons who thrive on corruption and misgovernment. If there are party managers strong enough to renew the criminal blunder of last year, there are none able to induce the party at large to follow them. Unless the nominating conventions agree on candidates who can and ought to be elected, their work will simply be repudiated with the contempt which it will deserve.

It is rumored that Mr. Stephen B. French, late Appraiser of this port, will be nominated to succeed Mr. James Freeland as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District. This would be an appointment eminently fit to be made. Mr. French is a gentleman of high character and very decided ability. His removal from the office of Appraiser to make way for Mr. Dutcher was not only one of the scurviest political tricks perpetrated under the late Administration, but was effected in open disregard of the wishes of New-York importers, who promptly recognized the energy, tact, and fairness which distinguished Mr. French's discharge of the duties of his office. The Second Revenue District is one of the most important in the United States, and has, for a long time past, been one of the most loosely administered. Though not himself corrupt, Collector Freeland has displayed an unfortunate knack of keeping corrupt men around him, and the interests of the public service certainly demand a change. By such appointments as that of Mr. French, the standard of efficiency and honesty in the public service would be very quickly and perceptibly elevated.

The coal miners in the employ of the two great coal companies of the Wyoming region—the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and the Delaware and Hudson Canal Companies,—who have been on a strike for so long a time, yesterday voted to return to work. Mining will accordingly be resumed in a few days. It cannot, however, last very long, as the season ordinarily closes about the middle of next month. The surrender of the miners was unconditional, and one of the results of it will be that the companies will have an opportunity to get rid of the more reckless and turbulent of their employes, and to secure themselves against the recurrence of such dangerous and unjustifiable outbreaks as the recent strike. This ought to be done, not less in the interest of the men than in that of the employers and the public, for the strike just closed was hopeless from the beginning, and without the shadow of excuse. It is true, the men wanted higher wages—most men do. But the companies were in no position to pay an advance; prices of coal and the general state of business did not warrant it, and the men, where they were prudent and honest, did not need it. As to the question of ill-treatment, payment in orders, &c, that is wholly apart, because the strike was for an advance in wages simply.

The moderate Democrats in the House begin fairly. It may not be much to their credit that they are able to rise above the level of statesmanship and partisan bias occupied by Mr. S. S. Cox, but it is something to be thankful for. Some forty Democrats appear to have voted with the Republicans to admit Messrs. Rainey and Cain, of South Carolina, to the seats to which they were legally elected. The irrepressible Cox tried to induce the House to ignore the perfectly regular credentials held by Rainey, and 108 Democrats voted with him to refer the case to the Committee on Elections. In the case of Cain, only 88 were found ready to sanction the short-sighted exhibition of petty partisan rancor which the temporary exclusion of the South Carolina Representatives would have involved. It would be absurd to suppose that a lesson like that of yesterday will suffice to keep mischievous demagogues of the Cox variety in their proper place, but its occasional repetition would go a long way toward securing for the moderate section of the Democrats in the House the respect of intelligent men of both parties.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The first sentence of the President's very formal and businesslike message to the Forty-fifth Congress will recall to its readers the exciting circumstances out of which the necessity for an extraordinary session arose, and will suggest many grave questions on which the Executive does not deem it necessary to dwell. "The adjournment of the last Congress," says Mr. Hayes, "without making appropriations for the support of the Army for the present fiscal year, has rendered necessary a suspension of payments to the officers and men of the sums due them for services rendered after the 30th day of June last." He then goes on to show in what a peculiar condition the Army is. It is created by law. Its rate of pay is fixed by law, and the title of officers and men to receive their pay is established by law. But by the failure of Congress to appropriate the money to satisfy this claim, nothing has been paid that was earned after June 30. And the President asks for an appropriation sufficient for "the support of the Army for the current year at its present maximum numerical strength of 25,000 men," leaving all questions of reduction or increase for after-consideration. There is little doubt that Congress will with reasonable promptitude accede to the recommendation of the President.

The fact that Mr. Hayes can ask, with every prospect of receiving, from a Democratic House precisely what its predecessor, also Democratic, refused to grant, suggests, as we have said, the whole series of questions which at the opening of March were unsettled, and which have since received a settlement at the hands of the President, the merits and consequences of which are still matters of earnest dispute. The failure of the last Congress to appropriate money for the Army was due to the refusal of the House to pass the bill without a "rider" which prohibited the use of the Army to support the then existing Republican Governments in the States of South Carolina and Louisiana, a condition to which the Senate declined to accede. The portion of the Army then engaged in that work has since been withdrawn; and that objection no longer exists. In this single act of the President lies all of what is known as his "Southern policy," and it is a significant fact that, while he himself maintains a studied reserve on that point, it is of so commanding and lasting importance that he cannot make to Congress the simplest statement of the condition of the Government without bringing it to the surface. For the purpose of determining the immediate action of Congress, it is unnecessary to consider the President's course. The Army has earned the money which is asked for it, and, as Mr. Hayes very justly remarks, has discharged its duty "with fidelity and courage, and without complaint," while "without pay, constantly and actively employed in arduous and dangerous service." The overdue obligations of the country in this respect ought to be promptly met without reference to the questions which seven months ago intervened to prevent their discharge. But it is impossible, in looking back over the period during which we have subjected our most laborious and faithful public servants to unmerited annoyance and actual pecuniary embarrassment, to avoid reflecting on the sufficiency of the motive of the last House in producing this state of things. To our minds, it does not seem that the Democratic Party has anything to be very proud of in the history of that transaction.

There are other items of deficiency to which the President is obliged to call the attention of Congress, which, also, reflect some light on the way in which the last House did its self-appointed work of cutting down expenses right and left. The Navy requires $2,003,861. Of this sum, by far the larger part—over two-thirds—is needed for the pay of officers and enlisted men. Of the remainder, $311,953 has been advanced by the fiscal agent of the United States in London for the support of the foreign service; $50,000 is due to the hospital fund, and $150,000 for arrearages to officers. Nearly every dollar of this amount was easily ascertainable during the session of the last House. It was required for the payment of obligations created by law, and no more avoidable than the payment of the expenses of Congress or the salaries of its members. But, in order to make a bigger show of economy, and to add a couple of millions to the amount which the Democratic papers could boast had been "saved," the House stubbornly refused to vote the necessary sum. The officers and men on foreign stations might be left to the favor of an accommodating fiscal agent, ready to trust that the next House would be more decent and honest than the last one, while the sailors in the hospitals might depend on the ingenuity of the Treasury by hook and by crook to support them. Such disgraceful incidents were of small consequence compared to the necessity of increasing the political capital of a desperate party. In the same way, we find that $262,535 is needed to repay the deficiencies in the expenditures of the United States courts. These, also, were perfectly ascertainable obligations, imposed by law, and recurring with unfailing regularity. But they were arbitrarily set aside in the interest of "Tilden and reform."

The only subject of importance except the deficiencies above referred to, brought to the attention of Congress by the President is the necessity of an appropriation to enable this country to take part in the Paris Exposition next year. We trust that there will be no hesitation on this subject. Putting to one side all question of national courtesy—which, however, is a not unimportant element—it remains true that this country could not make a better investment than of the $200,000 or so necessary to secure our proper representation at Paris. We have a great deal to sell. We want customers. We now have an opportunity to get them. It is for us to say whether we will accept it.

REAL ESTATE VALUATIONS.

The dismissal of two of its appraisers by the Insurance Department on the ground that their reports have in various instances been found untrustworthy, directs attention to a danger which only great vigilance and fidelity, as well as great soundness of judgment, can avert. Mortgages on real estate form an excessive proportion of the assets of life insurance companies, and the correct appraisal of values is of quite as much importance as the actuarial calculations, in determining the question of solvency. The presumption which it is desirable to cherish is, that the representatives of the department are not only above suspicion as regards their relations toward the company undergoing investigation, but that their sagacity and experience inspire confidence in their conclusions. The value of inquiries into the condition of a company depends upon this contingency. The announcement that officials trusted in connection with this branch of departmental duty have, through faithlessness or inefficiency, grossly exaggerated the value of certain assets of the Universal Company, brings before us an unpleasant series of possibilities. The persons whose services have just been dispensed with have been in the service of the department some years, and their appraisals have been repeatedly accepted without distrust. If, however, in the case of the Universal, they have put down property at twice the amount of the valuation placed upon it by reputable and competent authority, how can we accept their testimony in reference to other properties? Assuming that they blundered merely, it is impossible to concede the accuracy of previous valuations. Or, assuming that the overvaluations had a sinister character, and were the result of influences brought to bear upon the appraisers, it is equally impossible to confide in their statements respecting the assets of other corporations. Neither of these hypotheses is improbable, and either is sufficient to produce misgivings as to the results of other investigations on which the department has based favorable judgments.

There are obvious difficulties in the way of defining with anything like precision the rules by which the valuations of real estate owned by or mortgaged to corporate institutions of a fiduciary nature should be governed. No analogy can be drawn between the standard that might suffice for a Trust Company which loans money on real estate security and guarantees the mortgage which it sells to investors, and a life insurance company or a savings bank, whose managers, standing in the relation of Trustees to the policy-holders or depositors, are morally responsible for the safe and profitable use of the funds. So far as savings banks are concerned, the law might with great advantage limit mortgage investments to one-fourth of the gross assets. And prudence seems to require a voluntary limitation of such investments by life insurance managers not materially different in its proportion to the whole reserve. Still, in both cases, the tests regulating the valuation remain subject to conflicting opinions. The rule available at the date of the loan is, perhaps, clear enough. In regard to improved City property, one-half of the estimated value is the received proportion; while in regard to farm property the same proportion holds good, with this difference—that the valuation excludes the buildings. The Mortgage Trust Companies act upon this general understanding, and the Trustee of a life insurance company or a savings bank ought not to be contented with any lower standard.

After all this, however, the really troublesome part of the question is yet to be adjusted. In investigating the affairs of a life company or a savings bank, we have to determine the standard of valuation irrespective of the supposed value at the time when the loan was negotiated. No man doubts that during the era of inflation real estate commanded prices greatly in excess of the actual value. Speculative possibilities took the place of reasonable estimates. Equally certain is it that since the bubble collapsed the shrinkage in real estate values has been greater than in any other class of property. How, then, shall the decisions of the person appointed to appraise the securities of a fiduciary institution be guided? It is clear that he cannot acquiesce in the figures of the inflation period, because that period is ended, and is not likely soon to recur. And, discarding inflated prices, he can hardly escape the unwelcome conclusion that, as a rule, the shrinkage has so impaired the mortgage security as to render a readjustment of the loan desirable, if not necessary. On the other hand, it is clear that injustice might be done by accepting the products of forced sales as the measure of the value of real property not in arrears on account of interest, and not exposed to any special cause of depreciation. Of course, when an attempt is made, as by the managers of the Universal Company, to bolster up broken credit by perpetuating wildly-inflated values, the appraiser must make short work of it. The admitted values are then to be regulated by the actual values as estimated by capable and disinterested parties, and the company must take the consequences. When the winding up process formally begins, the Receiver has, properly, no alternative. The shrinkage, startling as it has been, must be submitted to, with results for which the Receiver of the North America Life Company has in some degree prepared the public. The recklessness with which policyholders' money has been sunk by those whom the law should make responsible for its judicious investment, will then be apparent.

Apart from the assets of embarassed or insolvent institutions, is it not possible to lay down a principle upon which the examiners appointed by the Insurance or the Banking Department may proceed without hazard to the moneys invested, and at the same time without aggravating the causes of depression and distrust? Are there not certain general considerations which more or less accurately determine the increase or decrease of values, independently of the recent inflation or its natural sequence? Panic affords criteria as unsafe as those derived from inflation,—the practical lesson which it really does teach referring to the impolicy of locking up more than a comparatively small proportion of fiduciary funds in mortgage securities, however well protected. For the purpose of valuing such securities now held by life companies and savings banks, the prudent course seems to be to apply the common-sense method which an individual investor, at once cautious and intelligent, would act upon in his own behalf. It should not be difficult to discriminate between neighborhoods and properties which are improving and others which are stationary or retrograding; and this point goes far toward determining whether an increase of the margin of security should be exacted or not. Nor should it be difficult to estimate the future productiveness of property or the proportion that should be maintained between the returns and the capital invested; and, this being ascertained, we have a second test applicable to every mortgage. We are not required to follow to the end the various modes of estimating with tolerable accuracy the values of real estate as security for the funds of corporate institutions, but there are few more mischievous mistakes than that which assumes that, in times like these, values are altogether conjectural.

DEMANDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

A number of the most prominent and influential representatives of the people of the Mississippi Valley who are interested in grain shipments and river navigation generally, met in convention at St. Paul, Minn., a few days since, for the purpose of giving proper expression to the demands of their constituents for the improvement of the Mississippi by the National Government. One of the resolutions adopted by the meeting was to the effect that in all appropriations for internal improvements hereafter made by Congress, the Mississippi River should be kept prominent as a distinctively national object, of equal, if not paramount, importance to all others. This demand was supported by a number of striking facts. For instance, the distance from New-Orleans to St. Paul is nearly 2,000 miles, yet both cities are on the Mississippi, and derive much of their importance and wealth from its commerce. Ten great States border on the river: Louisiana, with a population of 800,000; Mississippi, with 900,000; Arkansas, with 500,000; Tennessee, with 1,300,000; Kentucky, with 1,400,000; Missouri, with 1,800,000; Illinois, with 2,500,000; Iowa, with 1,300,000; Wisconsin, with 1,200,000, and Minnesota, with 500,000—an aggregate population of upward of 12,000,000. Five of these States—Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Missouri—produce annually 325,000,000 bushels of wheat, or nearly one-half of the entire yield of the country.

The representatives of this vast region simply asked that the Federal Government should bear the expense of such improvements of the Mississippi River as will insure at all times a minimum depth of five feet of water between St. Paul and St. Louis, of eight feet between St. Louis and Cairo, and of ten feet from Cairo to New-Orleans. Further, they asked that the moneys appropriated for these improvements should be expended upon permanent localities, and not frittered away in driblets upon temporary and unstable expedients which give little or no aid to navigation. The cost of this work, according to the estimates reported to the convention, would be less than $600,000, and its completion, if we can rely upon similar reports, would make the river capable, even at its lowest stage, of carrying to the sea the products not only of the great States named but of a number of neighboring commonwealths. So much for the demands of the majority of the delegates, who, it will be remembered, represented the sentiments of the people of the great Northwest.

Unfortunately, the gentlemen who went to the meeting in the interests of Louisiana and the South were not so easily satisfied. It was not enough to tell them that the National Government should be asked to improve at slight cost the navigation of the great river, thereby benefiting the trade and increasing the commercial facilities of a large portion of the Union. They and the gentlemen whom they represent have for months past been making overtures to the people of what they are now pleased to call "the magnificent West." Every newspaper in the cotton States has recently been engaged in an effort to prove that the interests of "the Sunny South" and "the Land of the Setting Sun" were identical. The Southern delegates saw in the St. Paul Convention an opportunity to demonstrate that these and similar statements were true, and they went into the meeting fully impressed with the importance of proving—as we have recently been assured by the Louisville *Courier-Journal* was the case—that the demand for the construction of levees on the Lower Mississippi and other improvements did not come from the people of the South alone, but from the inhabitants of the whole section traversed by the great waterway. How little foundation there was for this assertion may be inferred from the action of the convention in regard to the levee question. The Louisiana delegates, desiring to secure for their pet scheme the indorsement of the Western States represented, quietly secured the introduction of a resolution which set forth that, as the banks of the river on the lower portion of its channel would not bear without destructive abrasion, largely due to the increase of steam-boat waves, the servitude or easement of navigation, it became the duty of the General Government to levee and protect it from crevasses, and the people who have their homes and fields upon its banks from inundation.

Shorn of its high-sounding generalities, this resolution simply means that it is the duty of the United States Government to build and keep in repair for the land-owners along the banks of the Mississippi, in Louisiana, a series of levees, which, according to the estimate of competent engineers, would cost not less than thirty million dollars. The Western delegates were not to be caught napping, however; they saw at once the difference between their own modest request for a comparatively small amount of money to be expended upon a public work of national importance and the cool demand of their Southern brethren for a sum fifty times as great, to be used for the improvement of private property and the benefit of individuals. They very sensibly declined to co-operate with "the Sunny South" on such terms, and the convention after due consideration threw out the Louisiana resolution.

POINTING TO THE POLE.

There are those who believe that no man can sleep in a satisfactory way unless the head of his bed is turned to the north. Whether this rule applies to women is doubtful, since the alleged proneness of the sex to sleep in a circular position, after the plan in vogue among the better class of cats, renders it always difficult to decide toward which point of the compass the sleeping feminine's head actually points. Man, on the contrary, is accustomed to sleep in a straight line. This system has its faults as well as its merits. While the man who sleeps quietly on his side in a line with the major axis of his bedstead is worthy of all praise, there are those who are habitually diagonal, and insist upon extending themselves from one corner of the bed to another, thereby exhibiting a selfish disregard of the rights and comfort of others. As to the man who lies on his back and snores, he furnishes a convincing argument for the existence of a future state where facilities exist for doing full justice to criminals of his atrocious class. As a rule, however, a sleeping man's head points in the general direction of the head of his bedstead, and hence it becomes important that the latter should be placed in the best possible position.

That wonderful law of nature which provides that the top of a map should always be north, probably, first suggested to some scientific person the propriety of making the head of a bedstead point to the North Pole. This rule, however, is ostensibly based upon the belief that the current of earthly magnetism constantly flows toward the magnetic pole. Now, if a sleeping man's head is turned toward the north, the magnetic current will enter his feet—unless, of course, he is a Western Democratic statesman and sleeps in his boots—and gently smoothing his nerves, as one would smooth a cat, will pass out at his head. If, on the contrary, he sleeps with his head to the south, the current will enter at his head and smooth his nerves in the wrong direction, thus rendering him more uncomfortable than is a cat whose back is brushed the wrong way by an inconsiderate infant. Thus, while the man who sleeps with his head to the pole rises from slumber soothed and refreshed, the man who takes the reversed position wakes in the morning from a troubled sleep, with every nerve in his body demanding that well-tried domestic anodyne, a denunciation of breakfast and of the general idiocy of the female and juvenile members of his household.

It may be said that this is merely a scientific theory, and that there are no facts which prove that the magnetic current has any influence upon a sleeping man. However just this criticism might apparently have been a few days since, it has been completely refuted by the discovery of a young man in Lancaster, Penn., who is so susceptible to terrestrial magnetism that in whatever position he may fall asleep, the magnetic current will slew him around with his head to the north long before morning. He has tried the experiment of turning the head of his bed to the south times without number, and he has always woke up with his head pointed to the pole with far more faithfulness than is shown by the average compass. This proves beyond a doubt that the magnetic current prefers to flow through a sleeper from his feet to his head, and thus establishes the wisdom of turning the head of every bedstead to the north.

Aside from his value as a demonstrator of the bedstead theory, the young man of Lancaster may prove to be of immense service to navigation. He should be at once placed on a pivot so that he can revolve freely in every direction, with a large compass card affixed to his underside, and should then be secured in a neat copper box, hung on gimbals, and covered with glass. When thus mounted, a series of careful experiments should be made to ascertain if his normal variation is precisely the same as that of the usual mariner's compass—which it undoubtedly is—and if he is affected to any serious extent by local attraction. Although he is as sensitive to polar magnetism as is the best compass-needle now manufactured, there is no evidence to show that he is in the least degree affected by the proximity of iron or steel. Now, it is well known that one of the chief sources of danger in the management of an iron steam-ship is the derangement of the compass, due to the local attraction of the iron. If the Lancaster young man is not deranged in the slightest particle by the presence of a large jack-knife in his trousers' pocket, or by the close proximity of a poker in the hands of an athletic enthusiast, it is extremely improbable that an iron steamship would cause any variation whatever in the direction of his head.

This opportunity for supplying the Philadelphia Steam-ship Company with a compass that no amount of local attraction can affect ought not to be neglected. This Lancaster young man, after being properly mounted and thoroughly tested, should be placed on the binnacle of the best steamship of the line, and should be the standard compass by which all the other compasses could be adjusted, without the tedious preliminary of swinging the ship. He would possess the incalculable advantage of being able to warn the helmsman whenever the latter might vary from his course, and could always answer for himself when the Captain should inquire as to the direction of the ship's head. The possession of such a compass would be a magnificent advertisement for the line, and might in time relieve Col. Scott of the necessity of detailing brakemen from his railroad to act as passengers on board the Philadelphia steamships. Meanwhile, let us all turn the heads of our beds toward the north, and be careful to avoid tucking the bed-clothes in at the foot—a practice which must inevitably prevent the magnetic current from having free access to us, and must cause it to waste its efforts upon the unappreciative counterpane.

THE CASE OF SENATOR PATTERSON.

It has long been an open secret that Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, would not object to representing that State in the national Senate. He is tired of the Gubernatorial duties which he assumed when the legally-elected chief magistrate was driven from the Capitol, and he is shrewd enough to know that the difference between his promises of reform and the actual condition of affairs in South Carolina cannot much longer be concealed from the country. For these and other similar reasons he would like to change his residence from Columbia to Washington, and to facilitate that change his dearest desire at this time is to have the seat of Senator John J. Patterson made vacant. In short, there is no doubt that the ambition of Gen. Hampton is at the bottom of the prosecution of Patterson.

It will be remembered that the Senator was indicted for conspiring with other persons to bribe members of the Legislature of that State, and for "counseling and procuring Niles G. Parker, former State Treasurer, to commit grand larceny." Acting upon this indictment, obtained mainly through the influence of his friend and boon companion, Attorney-General Conners, Gen. Hampton issued a requisition upon the authorities of the District of Columbia for Patterson's return to South Carolina as a fugitive from justice. In due course the Senator was arrested, but was immediately released on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and the hearing of his case adjourned until the 17th of the present month. In the meantime, however, the extra session of Congress began, and, of course, Mr. Patterson will now demand the special privileges and protection which by the Constitution are guaranteed to members of Congress who are actively engaged in the performance of their legislative duties. At the time of the arrest the Senator could not claim this protection, for he was neither "in attendance on Congress" nor "on his way to or from the Capitol during a session of the Senate." To-day, however, when he is to have a hearing, the case will be different. The national Legislature is now in session, and Patterson will demand release from the bonds exacted from him at the time of his arrest, and for the present at least claim exemption from further prosecution by the South Carolina court, on the ground that he is a member of the Senate of the United States, and in attendance upon the sessions of that body. This claim he will make in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, which declares that "members of Congress shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same." Now, as Senator Patterson is not charged with breach of the peace or with treason, he, of course, cannot be taken to South Carolina under the present indictment, unless conspiring to bribe members of a Legislature or coercing another man, a high State official, to commit grand larceny can be considered a felony. It appears that under the common law and the statutes of South Carolina, the offenses named are not so considered, and consequently, Patterson, even though he be guilty, will be allowed to return to his place in the Senate. Then, however, it remains for that body, which must judge as to the qualifications of its own members, to decide whether or not he is a fit person to occupy the seat which he is charged with having procured by bribery and corruption.

There is reason to believe that the matter will be seriously considered by the Senate at the earliest possible moment. Indeed, Mr. Patterson's fellow-members, in justice to themselves and to the people whom they represent, cannot fail to take some action regarding the very specific charges which have been brought against the indicted Senator. The question is not one of party. It rises above politics, and should not be discussed in a partisan spirit. Neither should it be ignored by the Senate, for while fair-minded people can have no sympathy with the methods adopted by the South Carolina Democrats in their wholesale prosecution of Republican politicians, there should be no consideration shown to any man who could be convicted of the offenses with which Senator Patterson stands charged. If he is guilty it would be a disgrace to the Republican Senate and to the nation were he allowed to continue in the high position he now occupies.

A MONUMENT TO ROGER WILLIAMS.

Providence, R. I., Oct. 16.—Notwithstanding the bad weather, a great throng of people gathered at Roger Williams' Park to-day to participate in the ceremonies of the dedication of a monument to Roger Williams. The Masonic procession formed on Exchange-place and marched to the park, where, after music by the American Band and singing by the children of the public schools, the monument was unveiled by the artist, Franklin Simmons. An original hymn by Mrs. S. H. Whitman was then sung, when the Masonic ceremonies were performed. The monument was then delivered to the city by the Chairman of the Committee on Parks, and accepted by the Mayor. Prayer was offered by President Robinson, of Brown University. An oration was delivered by Prof. E. L. Pierce, giving a careful address of the character of Roger Williams. The exercises were very successful.

GENERAL NOTES.

Thirty thousand Philadelphians have signed the petition to Congress to pay the letter-carriers $1,200 a year each.

The Sutro tunnel was carried in only 116 feet in September. The total number of feet driven, up to Oct. 1, was 18,006.

A San Francisco firm offer to supply Chicago with strawberries next month if the demand justifies shipments by the car-load.

The San Francisco *Alta* says that the Burlingame Treaty gives no rights to the Chinamen which they did not have before.

You can visit Chicago cheaply if you wish. An English lady, with two maids, a man servant, and a lady companion, has just paid a hotel bill of $580 for nine-and-a-half days' entertainment there.

A woman, presumably insane, has been annoying physicians, tailors, undertakers, and other useful members of society in Rochester by leaving fictitious orders at their offices and places of business.

A San Francisco clergyman complains because a newspaper made him allude to "the sweltering rocks" when he really wrote "the smelting works." He should not be annoyed by such a trifling alteration as that.

The Titusville (Penn.) *Herald* reports that a gentleman in that city, highly educated and a master of seven languages, has lately been compelled, in order to support his family, to work at unloading cars for $1 60 per day.

The St. Louis *Republican* finds, from careful inquiry of leading manufacturers in that city, that the hard times are passing away—that there is no sudden increase of business in special fields to note, but a swift and steady revival in all branches.

An Eastern Massachusetts paper says there has never been in that section of the State so general an indifference to political matters as now. And a Philadelphia paper says it has never known an election campaign in that city wherein so much indifference apparently existed as at present.

An Oregon paper has this decidedly personal item: "A great lot of young ladies welcomed Gen. Sherman at Albany. The old warrior went right in and kissed the whole of them, while his son, a cowardly young fellow who had never been through the wars, stood back and looked sheepishly on."

A Professor in the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, has recovered a verdict for $356 43 against an express company for damage to mathematical books which the company brought from Boston and allowed to remain exposed on a wharf, where they were thoroughly saturated by a sudden rise of the water.

The official figures of the election on the constitutional amendments in Connecticut show that the first, prohibiting extra pay to public officials, was ratified by 16,384 majority, and the second, prohibiting municipal aid to railroads, by 22,217. The totals were: For No. 1—Yes, 23,833; No, 7,449. For No. 2—Yes, 26,751; No, 4,534.

The roof and a great part of the wall of the court-house in Brookville, Ind., fell in on Saturday morning, burying 20 persons, including Judge Hanna and a number of lawyers, in the ruins. No one was killed, but the Judge and Prosecuting Attorney Urmston, J. F. McKee, Henry Berry, and Sheriff Winscott, and some others, were severely cut and bruised.

The New-Haven *Palladium* says that the iron steamer John Middleton, Capt. Robinson, arrived there on Monday evening, to load with ammunition for the Turkish Government. The steamer John B. Walker, Capt. Duncomb, still lay at the entrance of the harbor awaiting orders. She is loaded with 2,150 tons of ammunition, guns, &c., for the same people, the value being nearly $2,000,000.

STATE POLITICAL NOTES.

The Democrats of Cortland County have nominated Orris U. Kellogg, a young lawyer, for the Assembly.

Hon. James F. Starbuck has been again nominated for the Senate by the Democrats of the Eighteenth District.

Mr. Robert Willets has declined the Republican nomination for Assembly in the First District of Queens County.

The Democrats of Erie County have nominated ex-Judge George W. Clinton, son of Dewitt Clinton, for Senator.

The Prohibitionists of the Second District of Oswego County have nominated J. G. Benedict, of Fulton, for the Assembly.

Hon. Eli Perry having refused their nomination, the Democrats of Albany County have indorsed the "Labor Reform" candidate, William J. Maher, for State Senator.

The Democratic Convention for the Tenth Senatorial District (Orange and Sullivan Counties) was held yesterday, and nominated Senator Daniel B. St. John for re-election.

Mr. Stephen E. Horton, of Peekskill, was yesterday nominated for the Assembly by the Democratic Convention for the Third District of Westchester County, which met at Pine Bridge.

The Republican ticket in Otsego County is made up of these candidates: For County Judge, Eli C. Belknap; District Attorney, James W. Tucker; Surrogate, James W. Barnum; Justice of Sessions, Daniel C. Winton; Assembly, First District, Azro Chase.

The Republicans of Tompkins County made their nominations at Ithaca on Monday, as follows: For member of Assembly, Silas R. Wickes; Special County Judge, Mynderse Van Cleef; Justice of Sessions, J. H. Emery; Coroners, J. J. Montgomery and J. M. Farrington.

The complete Republican ticket for officers of Chemung County is: For member of Assembly, John G. Lowman; District Attorney, Archibald Robertson; Superintendent of the Poor, Willis B. Sayre; Justice of Sessions, M. B. Rousby; Coroner, Orlando Greenman.

The Republicans of three districts of Oneida County made their nominations for the Assembly on Saturday, William Jones, a master mason, being named in the First District, Seth W. Peck, a farmer, in the Second, and Seymour Jones, a business man, in the Fourth District.

Ex-Mayor Charles North, whom the Republicans of Oswego have nominated for the Assembly, has been engaged for 30 years in business in that city and, the *Times* says, has filled, to the satisfaction of the entire people of the city, the highest municipal positions within the gift of his fellow-citizens.

The Democrats of the Third Assembly District of Onondaga County have had a heap of trouble over the selection of a candidate for Assemblyman. The convention met twice without harmonizing the discordant elements, and at last, in sheer desperation, appointed a committee of five to select a candidate for them, and adjourned. This committee has selected Calvin G. Hinckley to be beaten by Republican votes.

The Republicans of the First District of Niagara County have nominated Hiram Benedict for the Assembly. The Lockport *Journal* says that it would be difficult to find a citizen more familiar than he with the varied interests and wants of the district and of Niagara County, or who would more earnestly and effectively work for the promotion of these interests. He is especially familiar with the requirements for the continued business prosperity of the Erie Canal.

The Hudson *Republican* of yesterday says: "The New-York Times insists that a coalition of the Republicans and Anti-Tammany Democrats in New-York City will enable the Republicans to elect two State Senators and their allies three, leaving Tammany Hall without a representative. In the Assembly The Times claims that a like union will elect nine Republicans and nine Anti-Tammany men, leaving Tammany Hall in possession of but three Assemblymen. If The Times is correct, as it undoubtedly is, the coalition should be promptly made. Anything to beat John Kelly and Tammany Hall should be the watchword this Fall."

The Utica *Herald* of yesterday prints correspondence between Hon. Ezra Graves and Hon. Grenville Tremain, the Republican candidate for Attorney-General, in which the latter, having been asked his opinions regarding the President's policy, says: "In public and in private, during the campaign of 1876, it was my pride and pleasure on all occasions to express my admiration, which I still entertain, for the devoted patriotism, high character and conscientious purposes of Mr. Hayes. With the aims and purposes of his Administration, which I understand to be in harmony with the uniform declarations of the Republican Party, I am in full sympathy. Wherever in the details of his policy I may entertain doubts, I am willing to hush them in the presence of the great issues at stake in this and other approaching contests that await us, in the firm belief that he will not only adhere to what is right, but abandon what may prove to be wrong. All Republicans and good citizens generally must recognize as of paramount importance united action to resist the enemies of good government in the State at the coming election. For the performance of that high duty let us close up the ranks of our party, and postpone to a further day the issues which relate to that subject."

GREAT RUSSIAN VICTORY.

TURKS DEFEATED IN ASIA MINOR.

THE BATTLE OF AWLIAS HILL—MUKHTAR PASHA'S FORCES BADLY DEFEATED—THOUSANDS OF PRISONERS TAKEN—KARS TO BE BESIEGED.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The *Daily News'* correspondent with the Russian head-quarters in Asia telegraphs from Karajal on Monday evening as follows: "Gen. Lazaroff, who, with 27 battalions of infantry and 40 guns, was recently dispatched on a turning movement from here behind the Aladja-Dagh to Awlias Hill and Vezinkov telegraphed last night from Bazardjik begging for assistance as Mukhtar Pasha was before him there with a superior force. Thereupon this morning our troops began an attack on the Turkish positions, and after heavy cannonading on our left wing with the Aladja batteries, we made a serious assault on Awlias Hill and redoubt. At noon the Caucasian Grenadiers, under Gen. Fleimann, stormed the hill and redoubt, capturing three Krupp guns. The Ezinkoy regiment occupied Aladja-Dagh, capturing the Turkish camp. The enemy retired in disorder in three directions, being cut off in the rear from Kars. The pursuit was sharp everywhere, and will be continued to-morrow. No news has been received yet from Gen. Lazaroff.

The *Standard's* correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs as follows: "The fate of Monday's battle was decided by a flank attack on Mukhtar Pasha's position from the north. The Russians captured some thousands of prisoners. The siege of Kars will recommence immediately."

LONDON, Oct. 16.—A Russian official dispatch, dated Head-quarters Army of the Caucasus, Oct. 16, says: "Yesterday the Russians gained a great victory over Mukhtar Pasha, capturing many guns and prisoners. The Turks have been driven from the road to Kars." A dispatch from Moscow, dated to-day, says private telegrams received there state that on Monday the Russians attacked Mukhtar Pasha's new positions. The Caucasian Grenadiers stormed Arvlias Hill, forming the key to the Turkish position. A two hours' engagement ensued, resulting in the flight of Mukhtar Pasha in the direction of Kars or Erzeroum. The Russians pursued. The Turks lost many prisoners, cannon, rifles, and a quantity of provisions. An official dispatch received at Constantinople, dated to-day, locates the battle at Aladja-Dagh. The dispatch says the Russians, attacked from four sides, were falling back at the time the telegram was sent off, and the final result of the battle was momentarily expected.

TURKEY AND THE PROVINCES.

THE PORTE DISSATISFIED WITH THE EVASIVE ANSWER OF GREECE—SERVIA'S COWARDICE—NEWS FROM THE BULGARIAN ARMY.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The *Post's* Berlin correspondent states that the Porte is dissatisfied with the evasive answer of Greece to a previous communication, and has sent a second sharp note protesting against the non-punishment of those who attempted to raise an insurrection in Thessaly, and proposing a reduction of the Greek Army. Several telegrams from the Turkish side report an improvement in the weather on the Lom, and a prospect of an engagement near Kadikoi. Heavy cannonading has recommenced in the Schipka Pass. It is true that Servia has assured the Porte of its strict neutrality, but this is due solely to the fact that it has not yet finished preparations and is waiting for a fitting opportunity to openly assume the offensive against Turkey, which will probably come with a Russian victory at Plevna.

A Reuter telegram from Constantinople states that no new command has yet been offered to Mehemet Ali Pasha. Reuter's dispatch from Bucharest reports that the Turks have withdrawn their artillery from the second Grivitza redoubt. The Russians fear the redoubt is mined.

RETURNS ON RAILROAD BONDS.

CINCINNATI AND THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD—THE CITY'S SHARE OF THE EARNINGS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 16.—To-day the common carrier company lately organized to operate the completed portion of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad turned over to the Trustees $32,123, as the city's share of the earnings of the road for the first quarter. This is not a large amount of money, but it is the first return the city has had from its investment of $16,000,000, and it is believed that it will have an important influence upon the future of the road. There still remains to be raised before the road can be run through to Chattanooga $2,500,000. It is extremely doubtful if the State Legislature will authorize the citizens of Cincinnati to vote an additional loan of that amount, and it was very doubtful if any private corporation could have been formed to advance the money had the showing of the first quarter's report been unfavorable. It was felt, therefore, that the enormous investment made by the city hung upon the successful working of the completed section. This section of the road, from Cincinnati to Somerset, in Southern Kentucky, is 160 miles long. It ends in the woods, and, for most of the distance, runs parallel with the Kentucky Central; yet its earnings are sufficient to pay heavy dividends on the stock of the common carrier company, and turn over a snug sum to the Trustees. The citizens are much gratified at this result, which they regard as a solution of the great problem of the Southern Railroad. There is little doubt now that the present company operating the road will enlarge its capital, advance the money necessary to finish the line, and secure the lease for the long period. The city is now paying over $1,000,000 a year in interest on the Southern Railroad bonds, and tax-payers are beginning to be anxious to see some returns.

GEN. JOHN M. HARLAN.

A DEMOCRATIC PAPER ON THE KENTUCKY REPUBLICAN.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 16.—Commenting editorially upon the selection of Gen. John M. Harlan as an Associate Justice on the bench of the Supreme Court, the *Courier-Journal* of to-morrow will say:

"Since his appointment was talked of Gen. Harlan has been accused of being a radical Republican on the one hand, and on the other, of having rejected Constitutional amendments. Neither statement is true in point of fact. Although a party man of the strictest sect, Gen. Harlan's Republicanism has been expressed in terms which have made him at all times a popular speaker in Kentucky. He has certainly earned the appointment by party service. Among the Democrats the prevailing opinion seems to be that if a Republican is to succeed Judge Davis, Gen. Harlan is on many accounts an excellent man for the place. A lawyer of high standing, sprung from old and distinguished native stock, he will undoubtedly add to the conservatism, as well as the ability of the high court of which he will be a member. His confirmation is a mere matter of course."

DISTURBANCES AT RUTGERS COLLEGE.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 16.—On Wednesday last Class '79, Rutgers College, numbering 49, made a raid on the armory of the college, and, securing Springfield rifles, marched into the class-room, where their new Professor, Mr. Merriman, was waiting to conduct the usual mathematical recitations. The Faculty considered the matter a great outrage, and held several meetings to provide some measure in order to stop such skylarking, and determined upon inflicting a punishment of two admonitions on every member of the class. Under the rules a student receiving four admonitions is suspended, and the above punishment suspends four members, who had previously received two marks, until after Thanksgiving. Class '79, upon hearing this decision, held a meeting, and unanimously resolved not to enter their recitation-room until their suspended members were reinstated, and the Faculty were notified to that effect. This morning the class as a body refused to attend their class, and if it is repeated to-morrow they will all be changed with four admonitions, and be suspended as the others. The class say they are determined not to yield.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

Mr. Durand's French artists represented "Les Petits Oiseaux," a three-act comédie vaudeville, at the Théâtre Français, last evening. This exceedingly amusing and withal very sensible play points a moral while affording abundant opportunities for causing merriment. It shows that extreme good-nature and confidence in mankind may, indeed, bear bitter fruit, but that indiscriminate benevolence and constant soft-heartedness are, after all, productive of more happiness than excessive caution and severity, and it illustrates its argument by the exhibition of two brothers who differ at all points. *Blandinet* is the personification of indulgence and generosity, and *François* the embodiment of "business," discipline, and distrust. Naturally enough *Blandinet*, while sympathizing with humanity in general, is once or twice deceived, and, under the influence of mortification and his brother's discourses, finally becomes a convert to *François'* theories. But he soon regrets the change, and, at the close of the second act, says with *Othello*: "He that is robb'd, not wanting what is stolen, let him not know it, and he's not robb'd at all." In bygone days, *Blandinet* has looked upon his debtors with compassion, has accepted five dozen pairs of boots from a bootmaker who has been unable to pay his rent, has left the keys of his pantries to his domestics, and has never refused to help a friend in distress. Of a sudden he looks askance upon everybody, and, while triumphing in his so-called knowledge of the world, experiences all the pangs of misanthropy. A supposed reverse of fortune occurs in the very nick of time and effects his reconversion. The banker who has had charge of his money runs away, and *Blandinet* is thought to be a pauper. Then it turns out that his fellow-men are not so bad as they appeared to be. His servants propose to remain in his house and not to claim wages. The bootmaker brings current funds instead of boots, and his rough-speaking brother hastens to take him into partnership. Everything ends happily, however, and it is clear that the lesson has been a good one and is not likely to be forgotten. The story thus hurriedly outlined is capitally told, the last two acts of the piece being especially brisk and droll in point of situations and dialogue. Defter handling of an almost didactic subject, treated with an airiness of manner which renders it as attractive as the raciest of themes, could scarcely be bestowed. MM. Labiche and Delacour's work was delightfully acted last night. M. Bouteloup's performance of *François* was most conspicuous for originality and humor, but M. Chamounin, as *Blandinet*, although somewhat indolent in the first act, was nearly as effective as M. Bouteloup in the second and third, and MM. Martal and Nerville both supplied excellent character-sketches. The laughter throughout the representation was hearty. "Les Petits Oiseaux" is to be repeated, we observe, on Saturday afternoon, and, in connection with this announcement, it may be added that it is one of a very few French plays of the period which can be given, without excisions, at any school-commencement. The programme for to-morrow evening is to include "Les Vivacités du Capitaine Tic" and "La Veuve au Camélia."

MR. THOMAS' CONCERTS.

The first of Mr. Thomas' three popular concerts occurs at Steinway Hall, this evening. The complete programme is as follows:

Suite—Op. 49, (new.)	Saint-Saens
Orchestra.	
Concerto for violin—A minor, (allegro.)	Viotti
Master Leopold Lichtenberg.	
Vocal quartets	Lindblad
Swedish Ladies' Vocal Quartet.	
Ballet music—"Queen of Saba."	Goldmark
Orchestra.	
Overture—"Oberon"	Weber
Orchestra.	
Minuet	Boccherini
String Orchestra.	
Violin Solos—a, Air, arranged by Wilhelmj	Bach
b, Polonaise, D major	Wieniawski
Master Leopold Lichtenberg.	
Vocal Quartets—a, "The River Sprite"	L. Olsen
b, Wedding March	A. Söderman
Swedish Ladies' Vocal Quartet.	
"Torchlight March," No. 1, B flat	Meyerbeer
Orchestra.	

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

Bryant's Minstrels have once more refreshed their programme. Its first part embraces several new songs, and its second includes a number of very amusing scenes. Mr. Hugh Dougherty continues to be a member of the company, and this week he discourses with his wonted eloquence and comicality upon "Love." Messrs. Mackin and Wilson appear in their original sketch, entitled "Wash Day," and "Little Mac" figures in a production of his own, called "Love in a Tub," and admirably fitted to excite merriment. The nightly performance concludes with "Helen's Babies," a brief burletta of which the well-known book supplies the groundwork.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

The San Francisco Minstrels presented an excellent programme yesterday evening, and diffused much amusement among a large audience. Mr. Wambold's "Sweet By and By" was encored as usual, as were also Mr. Backus' "Meet Me on the Cross Roads," and Mr. Birch's "Billy's Request," the effect of the latter song being enhanced by the artist's impromptu versification. Mr. Ricard's "prima donna arias" were well received, and "Senator" Bob Hart made a decided impression with his discourse on "The Descent of Man." Mr. Backus' impersonation of "Crime," in a brief but highly dramatic burlesque, was one of the artistic features of the programme, and was not exceeded in interest by his *Budgie* in "Helen's Babies." These infants appeared for the first time on the stage yesterday, and were remarkably robust and lively, Mr. Birch doing his whole duty as *Toadie*. Mr. Hart, the *Nuncky*, who was besought to buy *Budgie* "a funeral," literally had his hands full. Two statuettes, a complete set of crockery and a small library were destroyed by leap-frog, base-ball, and other games carried on by these youthful desperadoes. The burlesque was exceedingly funny, and *Budgie's* final, "I want to see the wheels go wound," together with his 200-pound figure, kept the spectators laughing until they reached the street.

ARRIVAL OF MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON.

Among the passengers by the steam-ship Abyssinia, which arrived last night, is Mr. Joseph Jefferson, who, it will be remembered, is under engagement to Mr. Augustin Daly. Mr. Jefferson intends taking up his residence at Hohokus. Mr. B. L. Farjeon, Mr. Jefferson's son-in-law, has accompanied him to America. Mr. Daly's season at Booth's Theatre, where Mr. Jefferson's representations are to occur, begins on the 29th of October.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—1 A. M.—The barometer is highest in the lake region and St. Lawrence Valley, and also high in the South Atlantic States. It is lowest in Nova Scotia and low in Missouri. Rain has fallen in Texas, New-England, and the lake region. Elsewhere it has remained nearly stationary. Northerly winds prevail in the lake region, Middle and New-England States, and Texas. Elsewhere they are variable. Clear or partly cloudy weather now prevails on the Atlantic coast and Gulf States. The rivers have remained nearly stationary.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England, colder, clear, or partly cloudy weather, northerly winds, and rising barometer.

For the Middle Atlantic States, colder, clear, or partly cloudy weather, northerly winds, and rising barometer, followed by falling barometer and easterly winds.

For the South Atlantic States, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, light variable winds, mostly from the east, stationary or lower pressure.

For the East Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, increasing cloudiness and rain areas, southeasterly winds, stationary temperature, stationary or lower pressure.

For the lower lake region, clear weather, followed by increasing cloudiness and rain areas, light variable winds shifting to warmer easterly, rising, followed by falling barometer.

For the upper lake region and Upper Mississippi Valley, north-easterly winds, cloudy and rainy weather, stationary or higher temperature, and falling barometer.

For the Lower Missouri Valley, variable winds, mostly from the north, rain areas, followed by warmer, partly cloudy or clearing weather, stationary or lower pressure.

The rivers will remain stationary.

Cautionary signals continue at Eastport.

THE STEVENS BATTERY.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 16.—The Chancellor today decided in the case of the heirs of the estate of Edwin A. Stevens against Shippen's Executors that the heirs had no claim to the Stevens Battery, and that the title of the State of New-Jersey in the same is absolute.

THE ELECTIONS IN FRANCE.

THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY 113.

RE-ELECTION OF 297 OF THE 363 WHO VOTED CENSURE UPON THE ADMINISTRATION FOR DISSOLVING THE CHAMBER—142 OF THE 158 WHO VOTED AGAINST IT RE-ELECTED—CONTINUATION OF THE LIST OF MEMBERS-ELECT AND THEIR POLITICAL OPINIONS.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—The *Rappel* claims that 524 elections give 317 seats to the Republicans and 197 to the MacMahonites, and that 10 second ballots will be required. Several Republican papers speak of the investigation the elections must undergo in the Chamber. The *Siècle* urges the Chamber to use unsparing justice in this respect.

At noon complete returns, except from the colonies, had been received, which show that 314 Republicans and 201 Conservatives have been elected. Fourteen second ballots will be necessary. The Conservatives retain 142 seats of the 158 held by them in the late Chamber, the Republicans retain 297 seats of the 363 members who voted the order of the day insuring the dissolution of the Chamber.

The report of Gen. De Chanal's election from the Second Circumscription of Tulle, Department of Correz, was erroneous. M. Lestourgie (official candidate) has been elected for that circumscription.

Prince d'Aremberg, the official candidate for the First Circumscription of Bourges, whose defeat was claimed in a Paris telegram this morning, has been elected.

Minister Fourtou summoned all the Prefects of Paris to instruct them relative to elections for replacing retiring members of the Councils-General. These elections are important as the Councils-General elect Senators. It has been the great object of the Conservatives to get control of the elections of the Councils-General into their hands, in view of the approaching renewal of a portion of the Senate.

The *Temps*, (Republican,) whose returns are reliable, says the minority is composed of 99 Bonapartists, 45 MacMahonites, 44 Legitimists, and 11 Orleanists.

PARIS, Oct. 17—The accuracy of the official returns, which report 314 Republicans and 201 Conservatives elected, is confirmed from the Republican side.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—A special to the *Post* from Berlin says: "Prince Hohenlohe, the German Ambassador to France, has arrived here in order to receive instructions and ascertain the views of the Government relative to the French elections. He will probably visit Prince Bismarck at Varsin."

The *Times'* Paris correspondent telegraphs as follows: "It is believed the total Republican vote is 380,000 in excess of that of 1876. As regards the personal influence of President MacMahon it is notable that the arrondissement in which his country seat is situated returned a Republican by an overwhelming majority, while all the candidates, as, for instance, M. Carayon-Latour and Raoul Duval, whom he sought to recommend to the electors by visiting them during his various tours prior to the elections, have been rejected, except the Duc D'Harcourt and M. Fourtou, whose success was certain from the start."

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says the attitude already attributed to the Marshal's advisers is disquieting. They are said to be resolved—to use the unfortunate expression of the Duke Decazes in his last speech—not to disarm. It must be hoped that this is unfounded. It is doubtful, however, whether they can count on the continued support of the Senate. It is said that on the day the session of the Assembly opens before the Chamber of Deputies can be organized, the Senate intends to show that it repudiates a dangerously passive rôle and to point out to the Cabinet what is expected from it in obedience to the will of the country.

ADDITIONAL DEPUTIES ELECT.

The following have been elected members of the Chamber of Deputies in addition to those published yesterday morning:

MODERATE REPUBLICANS.

Name.	Department.
Arnoult*	Finisterre
Bandy de Nalèche*	Creuse
Bardoux*	Puy de Dome
Raymond Bastid*	Cantel
Beaussire*	Vendée
Bertier*	Loiret
Léon Bienvenu*	Vendée
Bethmont*	Charente
Belle*	Indre et Loire
Blandin*	Marne
Léon Bonnel*	Aude
Bresson*	Vosges
Paul Bert*	Yonne
René Brice*	Ille-et-Vilaine
Brossard*	Loire
Bonleille*	Basses Alpes
Bouthier-de-Roche-fort*	Saône-et-Loire
Sadi Carnot*	Cole d'Or
Emile Barry*	Seine-et-Oise
Chaly*	Ain
Christophle*	Orne
Chantemille*	Allier
Cherpin*	Loire
Cochery*	Loiret
Colin*	Doubs
Costes*	Puy de Dome
Crozet-Fourmeyron*	Loire
Daron*	Saône-et-Loire
Defoulnay*	Allier
Dethou	Yonne
Dreux-Linget*	Eure-et-Loire
Drumel	Ardennes
Duchassaint*	Puy de Dome
Ducland*	Charente
Ducroy*	Haute Savoie
Darlen*	Cantel
Davelle	Eure
Faillers*	Lot-et-Garonne
Jules Ferry*	Vosges
Folliet*	Haute Savoie
Fourot	Creuse
Gassier*	Basses Alpes
Henri Germain*	Ain
Giliot*	Saône-et-Loire
Girand*	Deux Sevres
Girot-Pouzol*	Puy de Dome
Guichard*	Yonne
Guyot-Montpayoux*	Haute-Loire
Hugot*	Cote d'Or
Horteur*	Savoy
Jeaunaire	Vosges
Leon Joubert*	Indre-et-Loire
Labitte*	Somme
Marquis de Paris*	Pas de Calais
De Klopstein*	Meuse
Labat*	Basses Pyrenées
Labitte	Oise
De Largentaye*	Cotes du Nord
De Laborde*	Landes
Villiers*	Finisterre
La Chambre*	Ille-et-Villaine
Larochefoucauld*	Sarthe
Laroche-Joubert*	Charente
De La Rochejacquelin*	Deux Sevres
De La Rochelle*	Loire Inférieure
Baron de Larrey	Hautes Pyrenées
Lebaudry*	Seine-et-Oise
Le Bourgeois*	Seine Inférieure
Leclerc	Manche
Le Gonides de Traisanl	Ille et Villaine
Arthur Legrand*	Manche
Comte Le Marois*	Manche
Lenglé*	Haute Garonne
Le Peletier d'Aunay*	Nièvre
Lestourgie	Corrèze
De Lordat	Aude
Lovois*	Morbihan
De Loqueyrasie	Tarn-et-Garonne
Prince de Lucinge-Fancigny*	Cotes du Nord.
Baron de Mackaw*	Orne.
Malartre*	Haute Loire.
Marchal	Dordogne.
Martinot*	Yonne.
Michaut	Meurthe-et-Moselle.
Marquis de Paris*	Pas de Calais
De Perrieu*	Morbihan
De Perrochel*	Sarthe
Peyrusse*	Gers
Planté	Basses Pyrenées
Plahon*	Nord
Prax-Paris*	Tarn-et-Garonne
Puybernean	Vendée
Rabier de Villiers	Basses Alpes
Rauline*	Manche
Raymond*	Dordogne
Leon Renard*	Nord
Leon Renault*	Seine-et-Oise
Roederer	Marne
Prince Leon de Rohan-Chabot*	Morbihan
Roissarde de Bellet*	Alpes Maritimes.
Roy de Loulay*	Charente Inférieure
De St. Martins*	Indre
De St. Paul*	Ariege
Sarlonde*	Mordogne
Sarrette*	Lot-et-Garonne
Savary*	Manche
Silvesstre*	Vaucluse
De Soland*	Maine-et-Loire
De Soubeyvon*	Vienne
De Valfons*	Dordogne
Thiroln*	Dordogne
Tholnnet de la Turmelière	Loire Inférieure
Tron*	Haute—Garonne
Touchard	Seine
Trubert	Tarn-et-Garonne
De Valon*	Lot
Vendoure	Calvados
Vitalle*	Herault

POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT AND THE COMMISSIONERS' RESOLUTION — NOTICES TO "COME DOWN" SENT BY TAMMANY—A VISIT TO THE REPAIR SHOP—WILL THE WORKMEN PAY?

It will be remembered that a short time ago the Fire Commissioners passed a resolution declaring that the employes of the department should not pay any political assessments, and the paying of such should be regarded as sufficient cause for removal of the person paying. The resolution was offered by Commissioner Perley, the Republican, and was concurred in by the Tammany Commissioners, King and Gorman. Notwithstanding this action of the Commissioners, it has been freely stated since that the department employes had been, and were now being, laid under assessment by Tammany Hall; and yesterday a note was sent to THE TIMES by some indignant workman in the department repair shop in Amity-street, complaining that the men there were taxed a week's wages by the Tammany Hall collector. To ascertain the truth of this, a reporter was sent to the shop, who found the workmen and the foreman, Mr. Reilly, very willing to talk on the matter. It would appear that notices had been sent to about 25 out of the 30 men employed, requesting from each the payment of an amount equal to 2½ per cent. of their salaries. Most of the men were paid only $2 50 per day; some were paid more and a few less. One workman thought that he owed his immunity from assessment to the fact that his wages were too small to be taxed. In all cases the amount demanded was, as stated in the workman's note, equal to one week's wages. The discontent was general; the men seemed to think it was little better than robbery, but they were evidently uneasy about refusing to pay. Mr. Reilly, however, stated in the most positive manner that the men should not pay. He said the Commissioners had passed a resolution that there was no going back of, the Chiefs had told them what they must do, and the employes would have to do it. "We have," he said, "no sinecure offices here. These men are all skilled workmen, and they have to work as hard as they would in any factory in the City. There are few times when we are not crowded with work. This is no hospital job for any one. Come over the shops and see for yourself." Mr. Reilly then led the way to the top floor, where all the painting work on the engines was done, and the making and repair of the harness. On the floor below tinsmiths were at work at one end on stove-pipes and other things required in the engine-houses, while at the other the wheelwrights and carpenters were busy. Below this again, the iron-workers had their shop, where the iron-work for engines and trucks was put together. On the floor level with the street the engines undergoing repairs were placed, and in the dark cellar underneath the blacksmiths were found at their forges, working by gas-light. Everything about the shops was as clean and neat as possible, and the building itself was excellently adapted for its purposes, with the exception of the cellar, which must be a dreadful place for the men to work in. There certainly appeared to be no room for sinecurists about the place, and it was easy to understand why the workmen should feel so sore over the assessment business. They evidently felt they earned all the money they received.

Whether the men would pay was the question. Notwithstanding the very decided position taken by Mr. Reilly, the foreman, they were clearly uneasy. The reporter went to a certain sagacious working politician to inquire. He stated the case to him, and asked his opinion. "They say they won't pay—then they will all be discharged after election," said the gentleman inside of politics, without a moment's hesitation. "But they will pay—don't make any mistake about that. They will pay. What if they are not sinecurists; it makes no difference. Let us see; who are in the shops? Very well; they are painters, carpenters, wheelwrights, blacksmiths—places in great demand at this time. Plenty of artizans to be had at the same rates for the asking. Those men will pay. That resolution of the Commissioners don't amount to that." [snapping his fingers.] "You would be safe in betting that Tammany Hall has $100,000 in its treasury now, for it began collections about the 1st of September. I hear that the letter of Echardt on the Police assessment had made Kelly furious, and a nomination for Commissioner is coming in right away."

THE NEW-JERSEY REPUBLICANS.

NOMINATIONS IN ESSEX COUNTY—A MASS-MEETING AT WHICH HON. WILLIAM A. NEWALL MADE AN ADDRESS.

The Essex County Republicans met in convention in the Opera-house at Newark, yesterday, to nominate a candidate for County Clerk and Road Board Commissioner. The convention having been called to order, Joseph L. Munn, of Orange, was chosen presiding officer, and W. W. Byington, Mark A. Ward, and George B. Jenkinson were selected as Secretaries. Nine or ten gentlemen were put before the convention for the nomination for the County Clerkship. On the fifth ballot, Dr. William A. Smith was nominated. John Hunkell was nominated for Road Board Commissioner. When the convention had adjourned, a mass-meeting to ratify the nominations of Hon. William A. Newell, for Governor, and the nominees of the county ticket, was organized. A large number of prominent gentlemen were upon the platform, and Hon. Thomas N. McCarter was chosen Chairman. Mr. McCarter delivered a short opening address, and then introduced Hon. William A. Newell, the Republican candidate for Governor. Ex-Gov. Newell was received with a perfect storm of enthusiasm, and delivered an exhaustive speech, showing the extravagance of the late Democratic State Administrations. He compared the old-time expenditures with those of the day, and showed how the cost of running the State Government to-day is larger than that of maintaining the Federal Government in the time of the Adamses.

Major Z. K. Pangborn, who was next introduced, made an address of half an hour's duration. He referred to the record which Mr. Newell had made in Congress and the Executive Chair, and extolled it. He brought down the house by a reference to the fact that ex-Gov. Newell had been the family physician and confidential friend of the lamented Lincoln. He closed by urging earnest work for the candidate, and predicting Gov. Newell's triumph.

While Hon. Courtlandt Parker, who was next introduced, was speaking, a party of men in the gallery, who had crawled into the hall with the evident design of creating a row, called for three cheers for McClellan. Half a dozen voices made a loud cheer in response, and Mr. Parker evoked the wildest enthusiasm in the hall by saying, warmly:

"Yes, cheer for McClellan, but while you do it remember that you are following in the wake of the men in the Confederate service who cheered McClellan while Lincoln was trying to save the country. Remember while you cheer that you are pleasing every man who took up arms against the country, and pleasing no patriot who bled to keep it one."

The hall was crowded to suffocation, a large part of the audience being obliged to stand in the hallways, and the platform being crowded to such an extent that the speakers scarce had room to swing their arms.

THE STATE SENATE.

ROSS ACCEPTS THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION IN THE TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

AUBURN, Oct. 16.—The *Morning News* of tomorrow will contain the following letter:

To Messrs. Burnham, Roe, Curtis, and Lounsbury, Committee:

GENTLEMEN: I sincerely and deeply appreciate the honor which the Democratic Senatorial Convention of the Twenty-fifth District has bestowed upon me by placing me in nomination for State Senator, although against my expressed wish. Sacrificing my personal interests to the demands of men of all parties, I accept the responsibility and the nomination. I therefore place myself in the hands of the electors of Cayuga and Wayne, and only promise that, if elected, I shall ever try to do my whole duty diligently, fearlessly, and honestly.

CHARLES N. ROSS.

DECISION IN A RAILROAD CASE.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Oct. 16.—In the Circuit Court of Buchanan County to day in the case of foreign bondholders, represented by Baron Von Well, against Chicago and South-western Railroad, judgment was entered for plaintiff for $1,376,250, with a decree of foreclosure against the Atchison branch.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION

THE TWELFTH DAY'S SESSION.

WORK AMONG THE MASSES—MISSIONARY JURISDICTION—A BOMBSHELL IN THE CAMP—PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 16.—The twelfth day's session of the Episcopal Convention was attended by a crowd of spectators who came to listen to a debate on the question of organizing a constitutional commission. The committee appointed to consider the resolutions of Mr. Welsh, of Philadelphia, presented an extended report on the duty of the Church in its work among the masses. The committee recognized the gravity of the subject, more especially as the work related to Church and society, and the necessity of providing for the spiritual wants of the people. The work was the most important of the Church. It was a mistake to think that the clergy was the only agency that should be employed in the work. With a view of making a more extended and better directed effort in the work, the committee recommended freer use of brotherhoods and sisterhoods in the work of the Church, said organizations to be subject to the Bishop. The report considered that sunday-schools did not accomplish all the work that came within their province, and recommended an agency of litanies and lectures and other literary influences for the elevation of the moral and social welfare of the masses, on whose intelligence and spiritual enlightenment the protection of society and the Church depended. The report alluded to the recent disorders in this country, which were sufficient to remind people that without inculcating the principles above referred to, in educating the masses, property and religion would be at the mercy of communistic bodies, whom it would be difficult to oppose by physical force or law. The committee criticised the general desecration of the Sabbath by capitalists and those employing labor. The report embodied resolutions to the effect that the clergy be instructed to inculcate and act on the suggestion offered in the report, and that the work be carried on more successfully. The parochial clergy should be asked to aid in the work, and that the Bishops should take steps for the appointment of catechists and teachers to engage in the work, and that the churches be thrown open to the people generally at such times as they are not being used for usual and regular services of the congregation. The resolutions were adopted.

Gov. Stevenson, of Kentucky, offered a resolution that the Committee on Expenses consider the question of having the General Convention hold its session henceforth in New-York City, and to consider the propriety of each diocese defraying the expenses of its deputation. The resolution was passed. A resolution was offered by Mr. Hill, of California, and adopted that the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution inquire into what effect the defeat of the bill for the organization of missionary jurisdictions would have on the missionary districts of Northern California and Northern Texas. A message was received from the House of Bishops informing the House of Deputies that the former body had adopted a canon for the organization of a Sisterhood of Deaconesses of the Church, substantially on the principles recommended by the lower house. An exceedingly animated scene was created by Mr. Livermore, of Minnesota, who introduced the following:

Resolved, That the union of the Church and State is prejudicial to the best interests of religion, and the House of Deputies expresses its sympathy with the efforts now being made for the severing of the Church from the State in England.

Upon its being read by the Secretary, 100 at least in unison called upon the Chair to have it laid upon the table, which was done in short order, without affording any opportunity for discussion. In regard to consideration of the right of delegates from missionary jurisdictions to vote in the convention, and that the time of the meeting of the General Convention be changed to the second Wednesday in September, the committees considered the action inexpedient.

The question of the day—the proposed amendment to the constitution for the organization of a Constitutional Commission—came up shortly after noon. Dr. De Koven, of Wisconsin, who presented the memorial from the Diocesan Convention of that State in relation to the matter, made a speech in support of the amendment, as also did Dr. Beers, of California. Hon. Hamilton Fish strenuously opposed the proposed amendment. Dr. De Koven offered as a substitute for the report that a committee, to consist of three Bishops, three Presbyters, and three Laymen, be appointed to consider all matters relating to the amendment of the constitution and report to the next General Convention. Dr. Hall, of Brooklyn, made an effort to have the substitute laid on the table. Dr. De Koven offered to withdraw it if the convention would allow it to come up after action had been taken on the report, and he did so after Mr. Fish had spoken in opposition to the amendment. The report of the committee to whom the matter was originally referred was that any action toward the establishment of a commission was inexpedient. Mr. Burgwin, of Pittsburg, then offered a resolution substantially like that of Dr. De Koven, except that it required the committee to be composed of 21 instead of 9 members. He proposed that his resolution be acted on jointly with the report, whereupon President Burgess decided that he was out of order. Mr. Burgwin appealed, and discussion then ensued on the part of Mr. Montgomery, of Western New-York, and others, and the final result was the withdrawal of the appeal, after a motion had been made to lay it on the table.

The report was then discussed. S. Corning Judd, of Illinois, spoke in favor of the amendment. Hon. James W. Hunter did not consider it revolutionary to amend the constitution. Rev. Dr. Samuel S. Harris, of Illinois, spoke in opposition on the ground that he belonged to the progressive party of the Church. The constitution of the Church was sacred, and to amend it would be unsafe, as elements in the country were constantly changing. He criticised the proposed amendment as to the result of the report of Dr. De Koven, and believed in the wisdom of those who framed the Church constitution. Judge Stevenson, of Kentucky, thought that by the commission proposed amendments never before comprehended would come up. He opposed the amendment as he did all roving commissions. Mr. James Parker, of New-Jersey, thought the commission would subserve the welfare and progress of the Church. The report of the committee was then adopted by acclamation. Dr. De Koven's substitute then came up under suspension of the rules, by a vote of 117 to 17, and the resolutions of Mr. Burgwin were added to it in the form of an amendment. It will recur in the order of unfinished business.

Several messages were received on amendments to canons from the Upper House, and were referred to the Committee on Canons on the part of the House of Deputies. The question of a Constitutional Commission is practically killed by the adoption of the report, and little hope of accomplishing anything during the present convention is entertained by the supporters of the measure.

THE BOARD OF MISSIONS.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 16.—The Episcopal Board of Missions held another adjourned meeting to-night. It indefinitely postponed all action on the resolutions presented by the committee in relation to the constitution and organization of the board. The resolutions were sent last evening to Bishop Doane, of Albany, who presented them when the subject came up, and announced that the committee expected several changes to be made in the resolutions of an unimportant character. The Bishop, with Dr. Schenck, of Brooklyn, and Rev. Dr. Hoffman spoke in their favor. Gov. Baldwin and Marcus Lane, both of Michigan; Rev. Mr. Van Kleeck, of Massachusetts; the Bishop of Arkansas, and Bishop Clarkson spoke in opposition. The latter was particularly pointed in his remarks, saying he did not believe in principles that confined the membership of the board in men of influence, to the exclusion of poor men as active workers. Dr. Burgess, of Massachusetts, was partially in favor of the resolutions which, however, he thought needed amending before they could be put in practical operation. At this juncture it was decided by a strong vote to indefinitely postpone action on the subject. The opponents of the resolutions are of the opinion that they will not be resurrected, at least at the present meeting of the board, but those favoring them think seriously of bringing them before the General Convention for consideration. The resolutions of Bishop Kerfoot, of Pittsburg, propose the passage of an act by the various State and Territorial Legislatures which will confer on the board the same rights now enjoyed by the society in New-York in relation to title of church property in missionary jurisdictions of the church. The resolutions also provide for a Board of Trustees, who shall hold church property in the districts alluded to. Bishop Kerfoot supported the resolutions, and Bishop Clarkson and the Bishop of Arkansas opposed them. The resolutions were, however, adopted.

FRENCH VIEWS OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

One of the most interesting departments in the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia was that allotted to carriages. There were exhibits of vehicles from various countries, but as 107 out of 159 medals awarded in this branch of the Exposition went to American exhibitors, it follows that manufacturers in this country have surpassed the older nations in fine workmanship of this description. M. Guiet, of the great carriage-building firm of Million, Guiet & Co., Paris, France, was a member of the International Jury, and made a full report of his observations to his Government. Mr. L. Bouvier, of this City, who was M. Guiet's private secretary during the sojourn of the latter in this country, has just translated this report into the English language. In his introductory remarks, M. Guiet says: "Whoever has for the past few years followed with interest the development of the manufacture of carriages, harness and their accessories, cannot fail to be struck with the extraordinary progress realized during the last quarter of a century, more particularly perhaps, in the United States." A description is appended to the report of the leading manufactories in this country represented among the exhibitors at Philadelphia, in which the leading house of this City, Brewster & Co., of Broome-street, takes prominence. After noting the number of employes' the value of the annual productions of the firm, and a description of their quality, M. Guiet concludes by saying: "It is a grand organization, of which we can have in France no conception, in this branch of industry."

THE GOMERSALL MURDER CASE.

TRIAL OF JOSEPH KOERNER IN THE ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., COURT—THE CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION CLOSED.

Joseph Koerner,

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Considerable business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, Oct. 16, as will be seen from a review of the proceedings, as follows:

A. H. Muller & Son at an Executors' sale to close the estate of Edward B. Ryer, deceased, sold 44 acres of land and dwelling-house with outbuildings on Central Park and Jerome avs., west side, adjoining the lands of Leonard Jerome and T. S. Sandford, in the City of Yonkers, for $13,326, to B. Fox.

Richard V. Harnett, by order of the Superior Court in foreclosure, William J. Walsh, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 25 by 90, on 4th-av., south-west corner of 120th-st., for $1,400, to Jonas Smith, plaintiff in the legal action. The same auctioneer, at a public auction, sold a two-story and attic frame house and one story and attic stable, with plot of land 298 by 194.5 by 300 by 200, on Eagle-av., north-east corner of 149th-st., for $12,500, to Charles Harft, party in interest. Also, a two-story and basement frame house, with lot 19.9 by 80, on Bobbins-av., east side, 75 feet north of 147th-st., East Morrisania, 23d Ward—sold for $1,350 to same buyer.

A. J. Bleecker & Son, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, sold the two-story and attic basement brick dwelling-house, with lot 20.6 by 50 by — by 10 by 16 by 60, No. 224 Woos'er-st., east side, 120.6 feet south of Amity-st., for $7,500, to Lydia A. Cunneen, a defendant in the legal proceedings. The same auction firm, under the same court order and Referee, sold the five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 41.8 by 25 by 44, No. 326 West 16th-st., south side, between 8th and 9th avs., for $10,000, to John Cunneen, plaintiff in the legal action.

Slevin & McElroy, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, Jefferson M. Levy, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story frame house, with lot 22.6 by 50, Nos. 3 and 5 St. John's-lane, east side, between Beach and York sts., for $4,050, to New-York Fire Insurance Company, plaintiff in the legal action.

James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, Robert P. Hope, Esq., Referee, sold the two-story brick dwelling-house and two-story frame stable, with lot 23.11 by 92, No. 448 West 17th-st., south side, 175 feet east of 10th-av., for $3,991, to Samuel and Lewis Streit, plaintiffs in the legal action.

C. J. Lyon, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, F. L. Vanderveer, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 25 by 217 by 100 by 100 by 75 by 117.1, on 1st-st., north side, 100 feet east of Washington-av., Morrisania, for $325, to J. B. Whitlock.

Wm. Kennelly, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Richard J. Morrison, Referee, sold the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 70, No. 946 2d-av., east side, 20.5 feet north of 50th-st., for $11,000, to John M. Otter, plaintiff. The same auctioneer, under a similar court order, J. Grant Sinclair, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 99.11, on West 133d-st., south side, 150 feet west of 6th-av., for $7,000, to Germania Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in the legal action.

The remaining sales were adjourned as follows: Sale by Scott & Myers of a plot of land on 10th-av. near 136th and 137th sts., to Oct. 24. Sale by James M. Miller, of a plot of land on Franklin-av. north of 169th-st., and one lot on Fulton-av., to Oct. 25; sale by A. H. Muller & Son, of a building with lot on Amity-st., west of South 5th-av., to Oct. 30, and sale by Richard Walter's Sons, of building with lot on 9 Mott-st., north of Hester-st., to same date; and sale by James M. Oakley & Co., of lots on West 57th and 58th sts., east of 7th-av., sine die.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By A. H. Nicolay & Co., Executor's sale, to close the estate of John K. Eccles, deceased, of the following unimproved City real estate: Two lots, each 25.5 by 100, on 2d-av., north-west corner 113th-st.; five lots, each 25 by 100.10, on east 115th-st., south side, 150 feet east of 2d-av.; five lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 134th-st., south side, 225 feet west of 6th-av.; nine lots, together in size 229.10 by 100, on St. Nicholas-av., south-east corner 150th-st., and a plot of land, 61.11 by 147.4 by 173.6 by 150 by 245.1, on Hillside-st., south side, 659.7 feet east of Broadway.

By Winans & Davies, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. Irwin Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick store and dwelling-house, with lease of lot 20 by 72, No. 489 Hudson-st., west side, 103 feet south of Christopher-st., Trinity Church lease, May 1, 1867, term 21 years.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alfred T. Lockett, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick dwelling-house, with lot 12.6 by 98.9, No. 414 West 33d-st., south side, 200 feet west of 9th-av.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Maurice Leyne, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick store and tenement-house, with lot 15 by 98.9, No. 346 West 35th-st., north side, 350 feet east of 9th-av.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 94 by 100.5, on East 58th-st., north side, 256 feet east of 2d-av.

By James M. Oakley & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the two-story frame store and tenement-house, front, and two-story frame house, rear, with lot 25 by 100.5, on West 65th-st., south side, 200 feet east of 11th-av.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of the five-story and basement brown-stone-front house and two-story brick stable, with lot 22.2 by 125, No. 956 5th-av., north-east corner 84th-st., subject of right of way over a strip of land 10 feet wide, in rear of the above lot; also, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Morris A. Tyng, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick dwelling-house, with lot 18.9 by 100.11, No. 116 East 114th-st., south side, 192.6 feet east of 4th-av.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William L. Findley, Esq., Referee, of the two three-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, with lots, each 17.1 by 100.11, Nos. 112 and 114 East 112th-st., south side, 153.9 feet east of 4th-av. Also, similar sale, Emmet R. Olcott, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 17.1 by 100.11, No. 116 East 112th-st.

By Edward Pettinger, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Bassett, Jr., Referee, of a plot of land 120 by 138 by 131 by 112, on Washington-av., west side, adjoining the lands of the late Rev. William Powell, and known as lot No. 119 on a map of Belmont Village.

EXCHANGE SALES—TUESDAY, OCT. 16.

NEW-YORK.

By A. L. Muller & Son.

44 42-100 acres of land, with dwelling-house and out-buildings, on Central Park and Jerome avs., w. s., adjoining lands of Leonard Jerome and T. S. Sandford, in the City of Yonkers.....$13,326

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 lot, 4th-av., s. w. corner of 120th-st., 25x90... $1,400

By A. J. Bleecker & Son.

1 two-story and attic, basement brick dwelling-house, with lot, No. 224 Wooster-st., e. s., 120.6 ft. s. of Amity-st., lot 20.6x50x10x1d x90..... $7,500

1 five-story brick tenement-house, with lot, No. 326 West 16th-st., s. s., between 8th and 9th avs., lot 25x41.8x25x44..... 10,000

By Slevin & McElroy.

1 three-story frame-house, with lot, Nos. 3 and 5 St. John's-lane, e. s., between Beach and York sts., lot 22.6x50..... $4,050

By James M. Miller.

1 two-story brick-house and two-story frame stable, with lot, No. 448 West 17th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 10th-av., lot 23.11x92..... $3,991

By C. J. Lyon.

1 lot, 1st-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Washington-av., Morrisania, 25x217x100x100x75x117.1..... 325

By William Kennelly.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, No. 946 2d-av., e. s., 20.5 ft. n. of 50th-st., lot 20x70..... $11,000

1 similar house, with lot, West 133d-st., s. s. 150 ft. w. of 6th-av., lot 20x99.11..... 7,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Oct. 13.

55th-st., s. s., lot No. 777; John Robertson and wife to B. McMasters..... $15,000

Sylvan-place, w. s., 92 ft. n. of 120th-st., 8.11x 95; H. Noyes to J. W. Andrew..... 5,398

34th-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 10th-av., 75x98.9; John Robertson and wife to B. McMasters.... 15,000

Forsyth-st., 175 ft. s. of Houston-st., 24-11 x100; John Tallowetz to O. Von Hafen..... 16,000

3d-av., e. s., 44.5 ft. s. of 34th-st., 25.3x81.1; John E. Contant and wife to H. A. Silabe.... 17,500

Avenue A, w. s., 80.11 ft. n. of 118th-st., 20x 100; S. A. Fagan to A. J. White..... 10,000

144th-st., n. s., 354.5 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100, 23d Ward; H. H. Holly to E. A. Hawley..... nom.

4th-av., s. w. corner 97th-st., 100x150; Mary A. McCurdy and husband to W. Bronson..... 52,900

37th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x98.9; G. Wolf, Executor, to M. Egner..... 13,000

109th-st., n. s., 70 ft. w. of Madison-av., 50x 100.11; also, 109th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Madison-av., 100.11x80.9; Samuel Cohen and wife to Charles Meyer..... nom.

50th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16x100.5; A. Gaynor and husband to E. Delano..... nom.

Eldridge-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 25x 87.6; J. Heinlin and wife to E. C. F. Gasteyger. 15,000

Eldridge-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 24x 87.6; Elizabeth Herdfelder to J. Heinlin..... 21,000

56th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 5th-av., 24.8x100.5; N. J. Haines and wife to P. Chrystal..... 40,000

116th-st., n. s., 115 ft. w. of 6th-av., 30x92; J. B. Squires and wife to E. B. Phelps..... nom.

10th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 1st-av., 22x92.3; L. G. Rosenblatt, Referee, to B. McCarthy..... 8,000

Grand-st., n. s., lot No. 6; A. H. Joline, Referee, to C. Bachis..... 6,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A MAGNIFICENT NEW FOUR-STORY brown-stone dwelling, 20x80x100, near 5th-av. and West 57th-st. Address UNEQUALED INVESTMENT, Box No. 3115 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

MADISON-AV., MURRAY HILL.—SUPERIOR full-sized corner houses, extremely cheap; also entire large fine house and stable, same locality; fine corner house, 5th-av., Murray Hill, $35,000. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FORTY-THIRD-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—AN exceedingly desirable four-story high-stoop brown-stone medium-size dwelling; a bargain. F. K. STEVENSON, 3d., Offices, 4 Pine, 33 East 17th-st., and 561 5th-av.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE ground on the north-east corner of Broadway and 13th-st.; now partially occupied by Wallack's Theatre; say about 64 feet on Broadway, 250 on 13th-st., and 134 on 4th-av. Apply at No. 55 Prince-st.

SEVERAL EXTRA WIDE AND ELEGANT Houses for sale on Murray Hill, near 5th-av., with and without stables. Particulars and permits can be had upon application to E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 3 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ALREADY SOLD—THREE OF THE THIRteen elegant new houses which are now being offered at very low figures. Houses 16 to 26 feet front, prices $25,000 to $45,000. Mortgages, 6 per cent. Send for pamphlet containing diagrams and prices to the owners, DUGGIN & CROSSMAN, Architects, No. 63 East 41st-st. Two houses to let.

$15,500.—A SUPERBLY BUILT, planned, and located house, No. 941 Madison-av. Medium size four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front will be sold for $15,500.

Dining-room on parlor floor or in basement.

Cabinet trim on parlor floor.

Terms easy; open every day, including Sunday.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON REASONABLE terms, four-story and high basement brown-stone house, No. 10 West 51st-st., 25x55x100; newly painted and in perfect order; all modern conveniences.

FIELD & DEYO, No. 4 Pine-st.

AT GREATEST SACRIFICE.—LARGE AND small furnished and unfurnished houses for sale, lease, or exchange; $300,000 to loan at 6 per cent., 10 years. JACOB V. D. WYCKOFF,

Nos. 30 and 32 Pine-st.

A NEW LIST OF HOUSES FOR SALE NOW ready can be had on application and will be mailed to any address. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A CHOICE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with nearly six acres, all improvements, great quantity of fruit, at FLUSHING, L. I. Diagram and particulars of BLACKWELL & RIKER, No. 117 Broadway, New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY EXECUTORS' SALE.

RAPID TRANSIT NOW CERTAIN.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.

Will sell at auction, without reserve, on

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 17, 1877,

At 12 o'clock noon,

At the EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, No. 111 Broadway, By order of the Executors,

To close the estate of John K. Eccles, deceased,

Twenty-two valuable lots on 2d-av., 115th-st., 134th-st., St. Nicholas-av., and Hillside-st., (formerly of Dyckman estate.)

Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three years if desired. Title indisputable. Maps and full particulars can be obtained at the office of

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

IN FORECLOSURE.—HUGH N. CAMP WILL sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 30, 1877, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Supreme Court, Wm. P. DIXON, Esq., Referee, the valuable property known as Nos. 74, 76, and 78 Crosby and No. 61 Spring-st. Maps at No. 152 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

CHOICE FLATS TO RENT

On the Eastern Boulevard, (Avenue A,) between 58th and 59th sts. Splendid situation, on high ground, overlooking the East River, Blackwell's Island, and Long Island. Each floor complete with every convenience.

For such respectable families of moderate means these flats are among the most desirable in the City. Rent, $20 to $35 per month.

Apply to

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,

or to JOHN D. CRIMMINS, No. 1,037 3d-av.

A PERFECT HOUSE, NEAR THE WINDsor Hotel, to rent, fully furnished, for Winter, or longer; also a full-sized house on 18th-st., near 5th-av., to rent, fully furnished, for the Winter; also a beautifully furnished house on 54th-st., near 5th-av., to rent for the Winter, or years; also a number of choice furnished houses on 5th, Madison, and Lexington avs., and on side streets, to rent for the Winter or year. New lists ready. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st.

THE ROCKINGHAM,

BROADWAY, CORNER 56TH-ST.

Absolutely fire-proof apartments; eight rooms, heated by steam; elevator; bath-rooms; plumbing and ventilation perfect; healthiest location in the City; elevator. Apply on premises.

AT BARGAINS—TWO SUPERB, NEW, FOUR-story brown-stone houses, 25x80x100 each, East 56th-st., near Madison-av. Location unequaled. Rent, $2,500 each.

JACOB V. D. WYCKOFF, No. 30 Pine-st.

N. B.—Others in all locations; reduced rents.

TO RENT—FIVE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone houses, 19x50 feet, north-west corner 83d-st. and Madison-av.; all modern improvements; will be finished Nov. 1 or before. Apply to H. C. FEDDER, at the office of Arnold, Constable & Co., 5th-av. and 19th-st.

A BARGAIN TO ANY PRIVATE FAMILY RENTING.—Very large, beautifully-furnished house, Madison-av. and 30th-st.; never rented before; really low rent. RASINGS & BOYER,

No. 7 Pine-st. and No. 171 5th-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, TO A PRIvate family, the extra wide house, with large two-story extension, situated on University-place, near 10th-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

APARTMENTS.—NO. 265 WEST 25TH-ST., TENterden; new, refined, elegant; janitor; play-ground, Summer-house, ventilation, garden; moderate rents; fine location; oriel windows; all modern improvements.

A BEAUTIFUL THREE-STORY HIGHstoop house near Central Park to rent for the Winter at $125 per month; furnished completely and handsomely. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

THE ALBANY,

Broadway, corner 51st-st.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

HALL & NIXON.

REDUCED RENTS.—NEW LISTS OF FURnished and unfurnished houses published to-day. Offices, 4 Pine, 33 East 17th-st., and 561 5th-av. F. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

WESTMORELAND APARTMENT HOUSE, UNION-SQUARE.—Superb new, large, and medium-size apartments; reasonable rentals.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 33 East 17th-st.

FIRST-CLASS APARTMENTS.—NO. 205 West 56th-st.; eight rooms; none dark; steam heat and all conveniences. Apply to JANITOR.

NO. 1,160 BROADWAY—TO RENT—APARTments for single gentlemen; steam heat, bath, &c. See janitor, on premises.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—UNTIL APRIL 1 NEXT, A NEAT COTtage in the country, one hour from the City; completely and handsomely furnished with every convenience of a City house, except gas; five minutes' walk from the depot; rent, $40 per month. Apply at No. 64 Nassau-st., in the store.

TO LET ON DELANCEY NECK—A COMfortably-furnished cottage for the Winter months; nine bedrooms, bath, &c.; beautiful location and grounds; use of cow; rent nominal. Apply at Long Beach, Mamaroneck, or to L. J., Box No. 1,957 New-York Post Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

AN AMERICAN FAMILY OF THREE adults want a floor of four or five rooms in Ninth Ward; rent must be moderate. Address P., 22 Spruce-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WESTERN LANDS.—WANTED, OLD CLAIMS and titles to lands in the Western States, lands sold for unpaid taxes, or supposed to be outlawed, and where they have not been claimed by parties holding deeds of the same. R. S. WILLIS, Attorney at law, No. 241 Broadway, New-York City.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17, 1877, for enlarging the building occupied by Primary School No. 38, on the corner of Avenue A and 118th-st. The entire work of enlarging will be given out in one contract.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for the new seats, &c., required for the additional rooms.

Plans and specifications may be seen and blanks for proposals obtained at the office of the Superintendent of Public School Buildings, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals will not be considered unless the following provisions are strictly complied with:

The party submitting a proposal and the parties proposing to become sureties must each sign his own name and place of residence on said proposal.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, are required in all cases.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

DAVID H. KNAPP,
ROSEWELL G. HOLSTON,
CHARLES CEARY,
JOHN L. TONNELE,
GERMAIN HAUSCHELL,
Board of School Trustees, Twelfth Ward.

Dated New-York, Oct. 8, 1877.

MARBLE MANTELS.

GRATES AND FENDERS.

The largest manufacturers of low and half-down grates for either hard or soft coal, or wood, with our celebrated dumping and shaking attachments. Old grates altered to low or half-low down. Andirons, gas logs, screens, shovels, tongs, &c., in large variety. Wholesale and retail. Send for catalogue and price list. Liberal discount to the trade.

J. S. CONOVER & CO., No. 368 Canal-st., New-York.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTLES; also, monuments, tintonas, floor tiling, plumbers' and furniture slabs, at greatly reduced prices; turning for the trade. A. KLAEBER, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

AUTUMN RESORTS.

HIGHLAND HOUSE, GARRISON ON THE Hudson.—Open for the Fall and Winter; terms reasonable. G. F. GARRISON, Manager.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of

THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COMPANION.—BY A LADY FOR A YOUNG woman of refinement, who has lived in her family for three and a half years, as companion to an infirm or elderly lady; competent to take charge of housekeeping, or would go as traveling companion; highest testimonials and references. Address for one week Miss King, Post Office, Brooklyn.

CHAMBER-MAID.—HER PRESENT EMPLOYER desires to obtain a place for a respectable girl as first-class chamber-maid and to do fine washing; best references. Call at No. 29 West 14th-st., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEWING.—BY A competent Scotch Protestant girl, or as parlor-maid or chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at stationery store, No. 663 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR C would do chamber-work and washing and ironing; has good City reference; no objections to the country. Call at No. 140 West 26th-st., in the rear.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or waitress alone; good reference. Call at No. 10 West 44th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN American girl as chamber-maid and waitress or to take care of growing children; good City reference. Call at No. 918 8th-av., ring bell No. 3.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do chamber-work and waiting in a private family; City reference. Call at No. 894 2d-av., between 47th and 48th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is willing and obliging; has good City references. Call at No. 145 East 32d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid or first-class laundress in a private family; first-class City reference. Call at No 260 West 35th-st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS. — BY a young Scotch woman; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; very best City references: City or country. Call at No. 237 East 24th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl in a private family; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 798 6th-av., between 45th and 46th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Swedish Protestant girl in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 209 East 40th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., one flight up.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a respectable woman; will go as laundress alone; best City reference. Call at No. 244 1st-av., between 14th and 15th-sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid or parlor-maid in a first-class family; best references. Call at No. 469 6th-av., near 28th-st.; third floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; five years' good City reference. Address M. S., Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTant girl as chamber-maid or waitress in a genteel private family; wages not under $16. Call at No. 225 East 35th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A North-German girl; would assist in washing and ironing in a small family; best City references. Call at No. 248 10th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN AMIABLE, CAPAble, Protestant young girl as chamber-maid, or to assist with children; best references. Call at present employer's, No. 25 East 24th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE WASHING.—By a competent young woman to do chamber-work and sewing. Call for two days at present employer's, No. 29 Irving-place.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A SCOTCH PROTestant as chamber-maid and seamstress or nurse; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 218 West 27th-st., front, room 4.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIous, English Protestant woman; can do all kinds of needle-work; good reference. Address M. F., 388 Bowery.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS thorough chamber-maid or chamber-maid and seamstress; best City reference. Call at No. 158 East 32d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in private family; has good City reference. Call at No. 194 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A first-class chamber-maid and waitress; City reference. Call at No. 308 West 44th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GIRL TO DO CHAMber-work, washing, and ironing; City reference from last place. Call at No. 309 East 21st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—IN A private family; best City reference. Call at No. 425 East 17th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GIRL TO DO CHAMber-work and waiting; City reference from last place. Call at No. 309 East 21st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do chamber-work and sewing; reference. Call early at No. 231 West 27th-st., first floor, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as first-class chamber-maid and seamstress: can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine. Call at 787 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; willing to assist with washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 308 West 44th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A LADY FOR A YOUNG German girl to do up-stairs work. Call at No. 168 West 11th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL IN A private family; first-class reference. Call at No. 923 4th-av., between 55th and 56th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl; will assist with washing; good City reference. Call at 270 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable girl. Call at No. 125 West 49th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS COMPEtent cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit and all kinds of dessert; understands making butter; will assist with washing; no objections in the country; prefers. Address E., Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO SISters, in the habit of living together; one as cook; will assist with washing and ironing; other as chamber-maid and waitress; assist with washing; City reference. Call for two days at No. 207 East 26th-st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two respectable girls, Protestant; one as cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; to go together; good City reference. Call at No. 120 7th-av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two respectable girls, (sisters,) one to cook and the other as chamber-maid and waitress, or would do fine washing for a private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 219 West 32d-st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO RESpectable Protestant girls; one as cook, and will assist with washing and ironing; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; lately landed. Call at No. 137 West 25th-st.

COOK—WAITER.—BY A FRENCH LADY, FROM Paris, as first-class cook, and her husband as good waiter in a private family; good reference. Address C. H., Box No. 313 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL; IS A GOOD cook and baker; will assist in the washing of a small private family; has several years' good City references. None but a good place need keep their help long may apply at No. 240 East 29th-st.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO PERSONS; ONE is a first-class cook; the other as first-class waitress; six years' reference. Call at No. 506 2d-av., third floor.

COOK.—AS AN EXCELLENT PLAIN COOK; would prefer the country, with a nice family; will assist with washing; best reference given. Call at No. 212 East 39th-st., near 2d-av., first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMBER-maid and Waitress.—By two sisters in a private family; both have best City references. Call at No. 436 West 42d-st., for two days.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMAN as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; the best of City references from last employer. Call at No. 419 West 49th-st.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK IN A FIRSTclass private family; no objection to do a little washing; first-class City references. Call at No. 512 2d-av., near 29th-st.

COOK.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT GIRL AS plain cook and to assist with laundry work; good references. Address No. 312 7th-st., Jersey City. No cards answered.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO RESpectable Protestant girls, sisters, lately landed; one as cook and to assist with washing; the other as chamber-maid or waitress. Call at No. 137 West 25th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook; understands all kinds of cooking; will assist with washing if required; has best recommendations. Call at No. 446 3d-av.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls in a private family; one as first-class cook; the other as first-class laundress; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 203 East 44th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; WILL also wash and iron; willing and obliging; can make excellent butter; country preferred; best City reference. Call at No. 329 East 22d-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman; understands cooking in all its branches; good City reference from last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 322 East 39th-st.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook and baker; understands soups and all kinds of game; good City reference. Call at No. 321 East 24th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS FIRSTclass cook in a private family; is careful and trustworthy; first-class references. Call for one day at No. 324 East 48th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook; thoroughly understands French, English, and German cooking; best City reference; only in first-class family. Call or address 211 York-st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; WILL assist with washing; good City reference; will go a short distance in the country. Address D., Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands all kinds of cooking; City or country; will assist in washing; best reference. Call at No. 220 East 47th-st.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS COOK; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country; no postal cards. Call at No. 300 West 30th-st., second floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young girl as cook, washer, and ironer; good City reference. Address M. L., Box No. 272 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable young woman, in a small private family, to cook, wash, and iron; best City reference. Call at No. 119 West 46th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable woman: City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 241 East 28th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., Room No. 11.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman in a small private family; good City reference. Address R. K., Box No. 311 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT AS first-class cook; understands her business in all branches; excellent bread-maker; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 145 West 26th-st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook; understands her business thoroughly; best City references from last employer. Call at No. 67 West 49th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO FIRST-CLASS girls; one as cook; the other as waitress; six years' City reference; no objection to go up the Hudson. Call at No. 506 2d-av., third floor.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of French and American cooking; best of references. Call at No. 796 2d-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN American woman; excellent cook; good washer and ironer in private family; best City reference. Call at No. 239 West 35th-st.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook in a private family. Address Swede, Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK, with or without kitchen-maid, in small family; best City reference. Call at No. 155 Wooster-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; WOULD assist with the washing; good City reference. Call at No. 972 3d-av., near 58th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands game, pastry, &c.; excellent bread baker, and all kinds of soups. Call at No. 217 East 29th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman as cook, washer, and ironer; six years City references; City or country. Call at 237 East 24th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; WILLING TO assist with washing and ironing; good City reference from last employer. Call at 527 1st-av., in the grocery.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; WOULD ASSIST IN coarse washing and ironing; two years and a half reference. Call at No. 110 East 19th-st., present employer.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS GOOD COOK and a good baker; also dessert; has three years' best City reference. Call at No. 44 West 38th-st.

COOK.—BY A COLORED WOMAN; WILL ASSIST with washing; good reference. Call at No. 62 West 10th-st., rear, between 5th and 6th avs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOMAN; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 207 West 18th-st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT young woman as cook; is a good laundress; willing and obliging. Call at No. 329 West 38th-st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK TO ASSIST WITH plain washing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 234 West 30th-st., first floor, front.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands cooking of all kinds; good references. Call at No. 332 West 17th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as cook; has lived in family four years' reference from last place. Call at No. 137 West 25th-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 645 2d-av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business in all branches; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 240 East 40th-st.

COOK—NURSE.—BY TWO COMPETENT GIRLS in a private family; thoroughly understand their business; good City reference. Call at No. 325 East 31st-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN IN A PRIvate family; willing to assist with washing; good City reference. Call at No. 419 3d-av.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good, plain cook; willing to assist at washing and ironing; best City references. Call at 155 East 33d-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK; UNDERstands her business; can be highly recommended; City reference from last place. Call at 337 East 39th-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A GIRL AS GOOD, PLAIN cook and assist with washing and ironing; first-class City recommendations. Call at No. 100 West 50th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON; UNDERstands cooking in all its branches; good baker; good City reference. Call at No. 408 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; NO OBjection to a private boarding-house; City reference. Call at No. 308 West 44th-st., near 8th-av.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS GOOD COOK, washer, and ironer, or house-work for a small family. Call at No. 310 West 46th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH WOMAN as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 851 3d-av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; City references. Call at No. 252 West 28th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL; BEST CITY reference. Call at No. 209 West 19th-st.

COOK.—BY A GIRL; FIRST-CLASS

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
BOTHNIA...WED., Oct. 17|SCOTHIA...WED., Oct. 31
ABYSSINIA.WED., Oct. 24|*RUSSIA.....WED., Nov. 7
*Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP BOTHNIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 1 P. M., on Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1877.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this route take the Lake Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 20, 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 27, 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 3, 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, $90 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday Oct. 18
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Oct. 25
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Nov. 1

First cabin, $60 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Devonia....Oct. 20, 3 P. M. | Bolivia.....Nov. 3, 2 P. M.
Anchoria....Oct. 27, 9 A.M. | California..Nov. 10, 9 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.
Cabins, $55 to $70, according to accommodations.
Second Cabin, $40; Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
Anglia.....Oct. 17, 2 P. M. | Australia...Oct. 24, 4 P. M.
Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

DONAU.....Sat., Oct. 20|AMERICA.....Sat., Nov. 3
HERMANN ...Sat., Oct. 27|WESER.....Sat., Nov. 10

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Oct. 20, 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Oct. 27, 9 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Nov. 3, 2 P. M.

From Pier No. 48 North River.

CABIN, $80, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
WIELAND.....Oct. 18|SUEVIA.....Nov. 1
GELLERT.....Oct. 25|LESSING.....Nov. 8

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUHNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Agents, 61 Broad-st., N. Y. General Passenger Agent, 61 Broadway, N. Y.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.
Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
LABRADOR, SANGLIER.....Wednesday, Oct. 17, 2 P. M.
PEREIRE, DANRE.....Wednesday, Oct. 24, 7 A. M.
FRANCE, TURQUAN.....Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1 P. M.

For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Oct. 23, at 6 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Oct. 30, noon.
IDAHO.....TUESDAY, Nov. 6, 6 A. M.

Cabin passage, $55, 65, or $75, according to state-room; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.

For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM R. GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River. FOOT OF VICTORIA DOCKS.)
Canada. Th., Oct. 18, 2 P.M. | Greece ..Th., Nov. 1, 12 M.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
The Queen, Oct. 20, 2:30 P.M. | Spain, Sat., Oct. 27, 8:30 A.M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHESEMAN, TUESDAY, Oct. 16, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Oct. 20, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

ST. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, TUESDAY, Oct. 23, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

RANCH, Capt. KEMPTON, THURSDAY, Oct. 25, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R. Agent C. R. R. of Ga. No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 17
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 20

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent,
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship COLON.....Wednesday, Oct. 31
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Saturday, Nov. 3
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Wednesday, Nov. 7

For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CLYDE.....
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24

And every fortnight thereafter. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.
Steamers leave Pier No. 8 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, THOMASSAEN, Wed'sday, Oct. 17
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Oct. 27
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, DRAKEN...Wednesday, Oct. 31

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan Tampico,
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Oct. 27
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

8 P. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping-coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping-coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:33 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 A. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 5:15 and 9 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARLEY, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after June 25, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 4, 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 5:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily. 10:10 A. M. and 5:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 2:05, 6:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

I. P. FARMER, Secretary. FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent. General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia, 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 11:45 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sundays, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Sept. 17, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M.—Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester; also to St. Albans.

10:30 A. M.—Special for Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, to Utica, Whitehall, and Montreal.

3:30 P. M., Saturdays only, Troy Special. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, Garrison's, and principal stations north.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 944 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping-coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

INSTRUCTION.

SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES—UNDER THE DIRection of L. SAUVEUR, Ph. D., LL. D., author of "Causeries avec mes élèves," "Entretiens sur la Grammaire," &c. FRENCH, GERMAN, LATIN, AND GREEK—Opens Oct. 9. A pamphlet announcing and describing the reformation in the study of the ancient and modern languages, and containing the programme of sessions in New-York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City, and the names of the teachers, may be had at F. W. Christern's, German bookseller, 64 Fulton, or Dr. L. Sauveur, at Buckingham Hotel, and at No. 1,485 Broadway. See the *Nation*. Dr. BAUALT will take charge of the Spanish and Italian Departments. Interviews with him from 11 to 12 at the School, No. 1,481 Broadway. Interview with the German teacher from 11 to 12, at No. 1,193 Broadway. A FRENCH COURSE is opened for TEACHERS. Lessons every Saturday at 3:30 P. M. Dr. SAUVEUR will LECTURE every Wednesday at 3:30 P. M., commencing Oct. 17, at No. 1,481 Broadway. SUBJECT of the first lecture, "RABELAIS."

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Nos. 21 and 23 West 32d-st.
Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., Rector.
SEPARATE DEPARTMENT FOR YOUNG BOYS.
Autumn Term begins WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

The fifth year of St. John's opens with increased accommodations and greater facilities in every department of work. A Kindergarten in a large sunny room.

A post graduate course in Universal Literature, English Literature, History, Fine Arts, and other higher branches of learning.

THE MODEL KINDERGARTEN

And Seminary for Kindergartners of Prof. JOHN KRAUS and Mrs. KRAUS-BOELTE, removed to No. 9 West 28th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway. Kindergarten and Advanced Classes will begin Oct. 2. Seminary for Kindergartners, Nov. 1. Prof. Kraus is a disciple of the Pestalozzi-Diesterweg-Froebel School, and one of the first propagators of the Kindergarten in this country. Mrs. Kraus-Boelte is a pupil and co-worker of Froebel's widow, with an experience of 19 years in Germany, England, and America.

MLLE. LENZ, NO. 167 MADISON-AV., RESpectfully begs to say that the special courses in modern languages, previously announced, for ladies who wish to perfect themselves in these studies, will commence on Monday, Oct. 22, inst., at 3 o'clock.

Particulars and terms will be given on application at the above address.

MISS SPRING'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 121 East 36th-st., near Park-av., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Lectures during the Winter for the older scholars on Physiology, Natural History, and Physical Geography.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS. Downington, Penn.—Healthy location, careful instruction, home comforts, and charges very low; backward boys have special care. Address P. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

NO. 110 EAST 35TH-ST.—MISS M. A. Clark's English and French School for young ladies and little girls reopens Sept. 27. For circulars and references apply as above.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 4 West 47th-st.; 20th year opens Sept. 27, 1877.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS TO the Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies and children, at No. 1 15th-av., first house from Washington-square, on Wednesday, the 26th September.

THE ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART, FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 49 West 17th-st., New-York,
Will open on the first Monday of September.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER'S English and French Day School for Young Ladies, No. 148 Madison-av. reopens Sept. 24; Post-graduate class, Nov. 1.

THE MISSES PERINE,
No. 34 EAST 74TH-ST., ON CENTRAL PARK,
Reopen their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children Sept. 27.

A SCHOOL FOR A FEW YOUNG BOYS, WITH GOOD Instruction and the influences of a Christian home, at Stratford, Conn. Rev. E. B. EMERSON, Principal.

DREW SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLlege, Carmel, N. Y., for both sexes; superior advantages; low rates. GEORGE C. SMITH, A. M.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.—A. COLIN, 1,267 Broadway. Special advantages for candidates for scientific schools or technical professions.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th-st., re-opens Sept. 19.

MRS. KITTIE BRODHEAD ROEBBELEN'S Home and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 69 East 61st-st.; primary class for boys; English, French, and German. Reopens Sept. 24.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. THOMAS R. ASH, No. 103 West 40th-st.

RYE SEMINARY
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Address Mrs. S. J. LIFE, Rye, N. Y.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' SCHOOLS, No. 12 East 47th-st. and No. 39 West 16th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Kindergarten, Oct. 2.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st.; school year begins Sept. 17; residence No. 54 East 31st-st.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

MRS. M. F. WALTON, A GRADUATE OF MRS. Kraus-Boelte, will open a Kindergarten and Primary School at No. 63 East 52d-st., Oct. 1.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Lyric Hall, 6th-av., opposite Reservoir Park. SPECIALTY, THOROUGHNESS.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 79 WEST 52d-st., corner 6th-av. Dr. H. B. CHAPIN, Principal. Classical, commercial, and primary departments.

MISS S. SEDGWICK, PRIVATE LESSONS. Address No. 12 West 10th-st.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, RUTHERFORD PLACE and East 16th-st. BENJAMIN SMITH, A. M., Prin.

PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY. Opens Sept. 12. Send for Circular.

MISS F. E. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 220 East 19th-st., will re-open MONDAY, Sept. 24.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. LYON'S Collegiate Institute,

NO. 5 EAST 22D-ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY

Steadfast patrons are a fair test of a school.
Well-known names of last year patrons follow.
Prefixed numbers show the years of patronage.
13. HENRY DAY.
10. COUNT DI VITALBA.
10. BENJAMIN CURTIS.
10. CALVIN E. KNOX.
2. ADAM T. BRUCE.
1. JAMES R. GOADBY.
8. ORSON D. MUNN.
7. THOS. LEBOUTILLIER.

Almost all have had sons fitted for college.

Circulars contain annual letter to patrons, unsolicited testimonials, honor roll, and what old pupils have done.

MME. DA SILVA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with Calisthenics, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above. A separate class for boys under thoroughly competent teachers. Lectures by Prof. B. Waterhouse Hawkins and Dr. Labberton.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

O. A. MILES, Principal,
REOPENED SEPT. 10.

For circular apply at No. 252 Madison-av., where Mr. Miles can be seen between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

CLASSICAL & MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, with Commercial and Primary Departments, 39th-st., corner 6th-av.
F. F. WILSON, A. M., and J. M. KELLOGG, A. M., head masters during the last 12 years of the ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. Optional study hours, 8:30 to 9:30 A. M., and 2:30 to 3:30 P. M.

CLASSES IN GERMAN.

NO. 6 EAST 20TH-ST.

PROF. OTTO KUPHAL, OF THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE AT BERLIN, DIR. CLASSES OF THREE, $10. CLASSES OF TWO, $15.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 BROADWAY.—Three boarders taken; Greek and Latin conversationally taught; afternoon and evening classes; out-door classes with English, French, or German teachers for afternoons and Saturdays; botanical and geological excursions; practical chemistry taught without books; use of tools taught on afternoons and Saturdays.

D. S. EVERSON'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, S corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av., opposite Reservoir Park, reopens Sept. 19. "Short lessons thoroughly mastered."

Refers to the following patrons: Rev. Howard Crosby, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, Rev. Charles P. Bush, Rev. Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, Rev. E. N. White, Rev. Prof. Geo. L. Prentiss, Rev. T. Ralston Smith.

THE FIFTH-AV. SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Nos. 539, 541, and 543 5TH-AV., (45th-st.)
This approved School for Boys
of all ages will reopen at 9 A. M., MONDAY, Sept. 17. Callers received after Sept. 1 from 10 to 11 A. M. and from 3 to 4:30 P. M.
E. A. GIBBENS, (Harvard.)
D. BEACH, Jr., (Yale.)

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen Thursday, Sept. 27. Thorough instruction in French and English. German comprised in course of studies.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN., opens September 12: location healthful; grounds ample; buildings commodious; thorough instruction in CIVIL ENGINEERING, the CLASSICS, and ENGLISH; careful supervision of cadets. For circulars apply to C. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 1 Nassau-st., N. Y., or Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.
No. 108 West 59th-st., on Central Park.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For boys and young men from 7 to 20.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MISS COMSTOCK,
Nos. 32 and 34 West 40th-st., opposite Reservoir Park, Murray Hill.—English, French, and German Boarding and Day School: Kindergarten. Miss LEONOWENS, assisted by German graduate of Froebel; private class for boys; lecture classes.

CONFIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE CONducted; advice given in all delicate social and business matters; private lessons given in English branches and music to parties whose early education has been neglected. Miss ELIZABETH HOWELL, No. 232 West 11th-st.

MISS JAUDON'S
YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN,
No. 32 East 31st-st.,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Young ladies prepared for the Harvard examinations.

AT WORK.—PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 805 Broadway, has begun its Fall and Winter work with patronage and new accommodations. Its classes are rapidly filling up, and will soon be at their limit. Now is the time to join the army of workers. "Fall in."
S. S. PACKARD, President.

KINDERGARTEN—THOROUGH TEACHING; TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR; charges moderate.
BENJAMIN MASON'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Fits for College or Business.
Send for circular. Yonkers, N. Y.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL,
NO. 25 WEST 46TH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 20. Circulars and references sent on application.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.
(Founded 1857,) No. 316 West 53th-st. Family and day school for young ladies. College course. Primary Department for little boys and girls. Reopening Sept. 27, 1877. Dr. and Madame VAN NORMAN, principals.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPEtent masters, reopened her Boarding and Day School for boys under 15, at No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

MRS. WILLIAMS, NO. 26 W. 39TH-ST., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Increased accommodations and advantages secured to the preparatory department.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL has removed to No. 1,481 Broadway, near 42d-st. The forty-first year begins Sept. 17. Primary, commercial, classical departments. M. M. HOBBY, W. L. AKIN, A. M., Principals.

MRS. M. RODGERS GRIFFITTS, NO. 23 West 46th-st., will reopen her English, French, and German Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

BINGHAMTON COLLEGE AND CONSERVAtory of Music for Young Ladies doubled its number last year; $300; no extras; Bible College free. Rev. E. A. PATERSON, A. M., President, Binghamton, N. Y.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st-st.

LENOX, 5TH-AV. AND 13TH-ST.—PARTIALly furnished suite; parlor, bedroom, bath, and dressing-room.

PHONIC SHORT-HAND.—THOROUGH INstruction by Mrs. E. B. BURNS, at Dolbear's College, No. 1,193 Broadway, 28th-st.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE.
FOR 25 BOYS.
O. W. STARR, A. M., Port Chester, N. Y.

MISS HASTINGS, PRIVATE LESSONS. Also, classes in Literature, History and Art. Address Shrewsbury House.

LAW SCHOOLS.

ANNUAL SESSION (19TH) OF THE LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Washington-square, begins Oct. 1 next, and ends June 17, 1878.

For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, Secretary of Council, No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Professor and Secretary of Faculty, No. 291 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND MATHematical teacher, classical gold medallist of foreign university, desires private pupils; City reference as to preparing for an English university, Harvard, Columbia, Yale Scientific School. Address TEACHER, Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,258 BROADWAY.

A TEACHER DESIRES TO STUDY FRENCH, and for this advantage and her board and lodging will give her full services during hours; will furnish City references. Address TEACHER, Box No. 174 *Times* office.

A LADY WHO SPEAKS FRENCH, AND IS now teaching part of the day, wishes to give lessons in music, the English branches, German, or French in exchange for board. Address M. E. F., Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,258 BROADWAY.

A GRADUATE OF AN ENGLISH UNIVERsity, high in classics and mathematics, and possessing long and varied experience, desires private pupils. VERITAS, Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,258 BROADWAY.

A COMPLISHED RESIDENT OR VISITING governess, tuition, and governesses obtained through Teacher's Bureau; information given of good schools. Mrs. MITCHELL, 67 West 35th-st., N. Y.; Mademoiselle PRUDHOMME, 1,014 12th-st., Washington, D. C.

AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS DESIRES a visiting or resident position to teach English, French, German, and music; first-class testimonials. Address EARNEST, No. 67 West 35th-st.

A PARISIAN LADY, GOOD TEACHER, desires new engagements for the Fall; conversation a specialty. Address D. S., Post Office Box No. 2,450, New-York.

A GRADUATE OF YALE, WITH HIGHEST City reference, desires private pupils: fitting for college a specialty. Address YALE, Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

MRS. KATHERINE SEDGWICK WASHburn will give lessons in elocution and station: also hall and parlor recitations. Address No. 101 West 48th-st., New-York.

RELIABLE TEACHERS—IN EVERY DEPARTment instruction, high and low, for private pupils, families, schools, colleges, promptly obtained through SCHERMERHORN, Secretary, No. 30 East 14th-st.

TEACHER WANTED.—CLASSICS AND ENGlish, at $10 per week. Address J., Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 1,285 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A FINE EIGHT-SPRING WOOD BROTHers' clarence; very handsome; for sale at a great bargain. GRAY, HOAKES & CO., Broadway and 29th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Alcove room, second floor; front, and two rooms on fourth floor, well furnished, with good board; reference. Address A. A., Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

THIRTY-SIXTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th ave.—First-class table board for families or gentlemen; $6 per week. Address THIRTY-SIXTH-ST., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

MRS. E. J. BEACH, NO. 87 MADISON-AV., having entirely renovated her house, offers an elegantly-furnished parlor suite; private table, if desired; also other handsome rooms; table and appointments first class; highest reference.

TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 210 WEST.—Nicely-furnished second and third story large rooms, with first-class board, at greatly reduced pr

A GREAT WEST SIDE FIRE.

FURNITURE BUILDINGS BURNED.

LARGE FIRE EARLY THIS MORNING ON SEVENTH AVENUE AND WEST EIGHTEENTH AND NINETEENTH STREETS—THREE VERY LARGE BUILDINGS AND OTHER SMALLER ONES DESTROYED—LOSS PROBABLY HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.

At 2:30 o'clock this morning a fire was discovered midway between Nos. 163 and 165 West Eighteenth-street and Nos. 154 and 156 West Nineteenth-street. Alarms were immediately sounded, and the Fire Department was promptly on hand. But the flames had been so long under way before their discovery that it was found immediately to be almost useless to attempt to save the burning buildings. Besides, the water supply was found to be so miserably short that it was practically useless, even for the purpose of protecting the neighboring buildings. Nos. 163 and 165, on West Eighteenth-street, are occupied by the large five-story brick fancy furniture manufactory of Roux & Brothers. This building is about 50 by 100, and running back meets the six-story brick furniture manufactory of Hardy & Co, at Nos. 154 and 156 West Nineteenth-street, 50 by 100. These two buildings are met midway by the five story brick chair manufactory of George Huntzinger, at Nos. 141 and 143 Seventh-avenue, also 50 by 100. These three buildings, with their contents, were soon one entire mass of flame, and burned with great fury, shooting up their immense blaze and scattering burning fagots for squares around. The heat was intense, and kept the most daring at a very safe distance. Between Roux Brothers' establishment and Seventh-avenue were five small three-story buildings; between the corner of West Eighteenth-street and Seventh-avenue and Huntzinger's place were four buildings of similar character; and between Huntzsinger's and West Eighteenth-street, and that and Hardy & Co. were nine more of the same kind. All these buildings were set afire, and were hopelessly ablaze at the time of going to press. The wind blowing to the south-east, the residences on the south-east corner of Seventh-avenue and West Eighteenth-street, were in much danger, and some of them were severely scorched. Owing to the shortness of the water supply the firemen were powerless to give much assistance in saving any property adjoining the burning factories. The excitement in the neighborhood was very great, the people residing in the neighboring houses all being warned out, and flying with their children and whatever of property they could carry.

The buildings burned were George Huntzinger's chair and furniture factory and warehouse, at Nos. 143 and 145 Seventh-avenue; Harding & Root's furniture factory, in which the fire originated, in Eighteenth-street, east of Seventh-avenue; and Roux & Co.'s furniture and chair factory, at Nos. 165, 167, and 169 West Eighteenth-street. These three furniture factories formed a T, the lower part of the latter being Huntzinger's building, facing Seventh-avenue. They were all connected with iron bridges. Valentine Fink's provision store, at No. 147 Seventh-avenue, was badly damaged in the upper stories. Samuel Smith's store, a frame building, at No. 152 West Nineteenth-street, was damaged. Bradley's express office, at 161 West Eighteenth street, was nearly destroyed, and completely burned out. It was a two-story brick building.

No accurate estimate of the loss could be obtained, but it will aggregate nearly $500,000. Roux & Co.'s building was a five-story brick, filled with large quantities of fine furniture partly made up, and seasoned lumber, besides valuable machinery. The building had a frontage of 75 feet on Eighteenth-street and was 100 feet in depth. The rear building was a five-story brick, occupied by Hardy & Co. as a chair factory, and was totally destroyed. George Huntzinger's chair factory on Seventh-avenue, partially destroyed, was five stories high, and has a frontage of 50 feet. Several of the adjoining buildings are badly damaged.

TWO RUNAWAY GIRLS.

Information was received yesterday at Police Central Office in relation to two young girls who ran away from their home in Morrisania on Monday afternoon. The names of the girls are Lulu Jones and Emma Parker, and their parents, who are very respectable people, live on Fulton-avenue, Morrisania. Lulu is 13 years of age, has dark hair, light eyes, and light complexion. Emma is but 11 years of age, has light hair, blue eyes, light complexion, and wore a dark sacque, brown and white plaid dress, and straw sailor hat. The girls, who are both tall and well-developed for their age, ran away from home with $20 belonging to their parents, and took the 4:30 o'clock train from the Melrose Station to this City, arriving at the Grand Central Depot soon after 5 o'clock. At the depot they hired a carriage, and were driven to a barber's shop at Nineteenth-street and Broadway, where they both had their hair cut short. Their movements while in the barber shop attracted the attention of the proprietor of the establishment and aroused his suspicions. Believing that they were runaways, he sent for a policeman, with a view of giving them into custody, but before the policeman arrived the girls became alarmed and fled, one of them leaving her sacque behind in her flight. The sacque is now in possession of the Police, together with the hair the girls had removed from their heads. The parents of the girls, on discovering their flight, notified Capt. Killalea, of the Thirty-third Precinct, and a general alarm was sent to all the Police stations in this City directing the Police to make diligent search for the missing girls. Up to late hour last night no information of the girls had been received at Police Head-quarters.

SINGULAR RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 16.—Last night, as the through train for Boston, which leaves New-York at 10 o'clock and this city at 12:42 o'clock, was passing over the draw-bridge at the Connecticut River, an accident occurred which fortunately was not serious. As the cars were on the draw, moving very slowly, as usual, something about the fastenings of the draw gave way, and the rails of the draw were swerved two or three inches where they joined the east side. The track not being continuous the cars ran off, the wheels running on the string pieces which support the rails. The train was at once stopped, only the engine, baggage, and one passenger car having left the rails. Two sleepers remained on the rails of the draw. No one was hurt, and the passengers were hardly disturbed. As the bridge is covered it was very difficult to replace the cars, and at last accounts this had not been fully done. A train from Guilford went out and brought back the two sleeping cars. The passengers were transferred to a Western bound train, which came to the river and returned. There is but little interruption, as transfers are quickly made.

THE RAILROAD PRESIDENTS.

The railroad Presidents met again yesterday morning at the Windsor Hotel—President Vanderbilt, of New-York Central; President Everett, of the Baltimore and Ohio; Col. Scott, of the Pennsylvania, and Receiver Jewett, of the Erie Railway, being present. The meeting adjourned early, without having reached any conclusion which could be communicated for publication. It is understood, however, that the subject of in the advance in the rates of freight was discussed, but that no decision was reached. The claim of Baltimore and Ohio for a larger percentage of the freight moved by the combination was discussed, but no decision was reached, and the convention adjourned. New-York Central and Erie remaining firm in their desire to retain the 33 per cent. allowed to them in the apportionment scheme. The proposition to advance rates 5 per cent. was also, it is understood, talked about, but the advance was not ordered. The Presidents separated early in the afternoon, to meet again on a day to be designated.

PURROY NOT A CANDIDATE.

At a meeting of the Tammany Hall Committee on Organization yesterday the final preparations for the County Convention to-morrow afternoon were made and tickets of admission distributed. Alderman Henry D. Purroy made use of the occasion to endeavor to palliate his conduct at the recent Ninth Senatorial Democratic Convention. He stated that he would under no circumstances be a candidate this year for Alderman at large or any other office. Alderman Sheil offered a resolution that Purroy should remain a candidate for Alderman at large, and this brought Purroy to his feet again with a vigorous protest against its passage, and the resolution was tabled.

CITY HALL NOTES.

The Board of Apportionment yesterday authorized the Controller to issue the following stock: $25,000 of consolidated City stock and $25,000 of City Park improvement Fund stock for the Park Department, and also $50,000 of additional Croton Water Main stock, to pay for work on the Putnam County Reservoir.

A few weeks since Alderman Morris submitted an ordinance to the Common Council providing for regulating the use of pistols in this City, and it was referred to Corporation Counsel Whitney for his opinion as to the power of the Board of Aldermen to pass such a measure. Mr. Whitney's opinion was presented at the meeting of the board yesterday. He says, that "in view of the very frequent use of pistols in this City, it seems to me that such an ordinance would be as eminently proper one for the preserving of peace and good order in the City." Mr. Whitney then submitted a draft of an ordinance, which was laid over.

A "FIRE-BUG" ARRESTED.

END OF THE CAREER OF A GENTLEMAN WHO WAS ALWAYS "FIRST AT A FIRE."

A fire broke out at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 23d ult. in William Simpson's livery stable, at No. 150 East Thirty-ninth-street, and before the flames were extinguished two horses were burned to death, and a number of carriages and a quantity of harness were destroyed involving a loss of between $4,000 and $5,000. In the course of his investigation Fire Marshal Sheldon discovered that the fire had originated on the third floor of the stable in some mysterious manner, as there were neither lights nor fire allowed in that part of the building, and none of the employes of Mr. Simpson had been on the third floor after dark. During the examination Fire Marshal Sheldon learned that one Thomas G. Bennett had been employed for a short time by Mr. Simpson as an extra driver, and from the knowledge gained in regard to this man's suspicious connection with other fires, he was at once suspected of having set fire to the stable. After a great deal of patient labor the Fire Marshal succeeded in weaving about the suspected incendiary a chain of evidence which warranted the initiation of a criminal prosecution. The evidence was placed in the hands of District Attorney Phelps, who after carefully reviewing it presented the testimony to the Grand Jury. On Friday last an indictment for arson in the third degree was found against Bennett, and Recorder Hackett issued a bench warrant for his arrest. Officer Miller found the accused at his residence yesterday, and on being informed by the officer that he had a warrant for his arrest, Bennett blurted out, "Oh! I suppose it's for that Simpson's fire." He was arraigned before the Recorder and committed to the Tombs for trial in default of $3,000 bail.

The Fire Marshal says that Bennett is well known to him and to the officers of the Fire Department for his connection with a number of fires which have occurred in the City during the past four years. His relation to these fires was always suspicious, although no evidence could be obtained to warrant a criminal prosecution. The records of the Fire Marshal's office would seem to indicate that he has a mania for discovering fires, having carried the alarm to engine-houses in a number of instances, and has taken occasion to become very prominent in assisting to extinguish the fire and save property. In such cases he has invariably demanded rewards for the zeal displayed by him. This occurred so often as to lead the Fire Marshal to suspect that Bennett himself kindled the fires. He was present at two fires, at the piano factory of Messrs. Kranich & Bach, No. 218 East Twenty-sixth-street, one of which occurred on Oct. 31, 1873, and the other on Nov. 19 following. Both these fires were evidently of incendiary origin, and on the occurrence of the second fire Mr. Bach, one of the proprietors, was arrested on suspicion of having set fire to the factory, but was honorably discharged after the examination by the Fire Marshal. Bennett was likewise connected with a fire at the tenement-house No. 693 Third-avenue on Jan. 15, 1874, and discovered two fires in a tenement, No. 300 East Forty-second-street, on May 10, 1874, and also a fire in the tenement-house No. 753 Second-avenue, on the 2d of July last. Mr. Sheldon is of the opinion that the prisoner is a dangerous "fire-bug," and hopes that he will be able to convict him.

FRAUDS UPON THE REVENUE.

Extensive and glaring frauds on the revenue in the importation of unset diamonds have been unearthed at the Custom-house within the past few days. Their discovery has been studiously concealed for some reason by the revenue officials. The frauds involve the firm of M. Fox & Co., lapidaries and importers of precious stones, of No. 1 Maiden-lane. The charge against them is that in the latter part of 1875 they imported $10,000 worth of unset diamonds, on which they defrauded the Government of a considerable amount of duty by entering them at the Custom-house at 40 per cent. below their value. They are accused of doing this in collusion with one Marsh, who was an examiner in the Appraiser's Department, at $2,500 a year, and who was discharged about a year ago because of charges preferred against his official integrity. Fox & Co. are charged with having presented false invoices of the diamonds and sworn to the correctness of the values given in them, which Marsh passed as correct. The triplicate copies of the true invoices were recently traced in the Custom-house, and on comparison with those on which the duties had been paid the fraud became transparent. The first information of the methods pursued by the firm is said to have come indirectly from Marsh. Collector Arthur reported the facts to the United States District Attorney on Thursday last, and a suit was began against the firm for $10,000. On Friday the case was compromised by James Graves, one of the firm, paying $5,228. Under the law the firm could have been prosecuted for perjury in making out false invoices. When Graves was questioned yesterday about the case he said that it was all a mistake, and on being asked for an explanation he added, "I have nothing to reveal."

ARREST OF A BANK TELLER.

Moses A. Snyder, third receiving teller of the Merchant's Exchange National Bank of this City, was arrested at his home, No. 207 Fourth-street, Jersey City, at 11 o'clock, on Monday night, charged with embezzlement. Snyder entered the bank 13 years ago, when quite a boy, and has gradually risen to his present position, the officers of the bank having reposed the most implicit confidence in his honesty. On Monday morning he appeared at the bank as usual, but he soon complained of being ill and asked permission to go home for the day. It was granted, and one of the clerks was put in his place. While looking over Snyder's books he noticed an error, and hastily running over the page he found there was a deficiency in Snyder's accounts. He at once called the attention of Mr. A. S. Apgar, the Cashier of the bank, to the matter, and a brief examination revealed an embezzlement of $5,800. Mr. Apgar then went to Jersey City, leaving the bank officers engaged on Snyder's books while he went to his house. Mrs. Snyder informed him that her husband had not been home since he went to the bank in the morning. Mr. Apgar returned to the bank, where he found the defalcation to be steadily growing, Snyder having concealed his thefts by raised figures and fraudulent entries, the total being in the neighborhood of $10,000. At the conclusion of the investigation he returned to Jersey City, and, obtaining the services of Police Inspector Murphy, again went to Snyder's house, this time finding him at home. He was conveyed to the First Police Precinct Station-house, where he was locked up. Yesterday, by advice of his father-in-law, Mr. John E. Cronham, an old and highly respected citizen, and Snyder's principal bondsman, Snyder went to New-York without a requisition and made a clean breast of the affair. He was placed under $10 000 bail by United States Commissioner Osborne. Young Snyder's fall is attributed in the first instance to politics, which led him into bad companionship, and from that to drink and gambling.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

There is considerable anxiety in the wholesale butcher business over the numerous large failures and the anticipation that more are to follow. At a meeting of the creditors of Lewis Samuels, slaughterer, of Forty-fourth-street, near First-avenue, held at the office of their attorney, Mr. Otto Horwitz, at No. 293 Broadway, a statement was submitted showing liabilities of about $100,000 and real assets $28,000. An offer from Samuels was accepted by the meeting to settle at 25 cents on the dollar, 15 cents cash and 10 cents in notes.

The liabilities of Joseph Loewell, wholesale butcher, of No. 411 East Forty-fifth-street, amount to nearly $50,000. His failure was caused mainly by bad debts contracted during the past few years. He has been in business 20 years, and 10 years ago he was worth $50,000, principally invested in real estate.

Charles Kaufman, wholesale butcher, of No. 616 West Fortieth-street, who has made an assignment to Jacob Metzgar, has liabilities amounting to upward of $50,000 and very small assets.

George Strause, wholesale butcher, of No. 820 First-avenue, who failed recently owing $170,000, has settled with his creditors at 30 cents on the dollar, two-thirds cash and the balance on time. He pays the banks, to which he owed $60,000, in full.

The schedules were filed yesterday in the matter of the assignment of Benjamin W. Fay, a dealer in hats, to Emmor K. Adams. The liabilities are set down at $28,123 50, the nominal assets at $19,050 32, and the real assets at $2,460 99. Fay has only eight creditors.

Frederick Evers, a clerk, of No. 53 East Thirtieth-street, has assigned his property for the benefit of his creditors. The schedules filed with the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday show the assignor's liabilities to be $15,155 52, his nominal assets $2,522 28, and his real assets $934 50.

The creditors of Brown & Gorham, importers of foreign fruits at Nos. 16 and 18 Coenties-slip, met yesterday and received a statement from the firm showing liabilities of $214,459, and assets $138,947, composed of accounts due, $67,672; merchandise, $65,871; cash, $3,524, and bills receivable, $1,880. The real estate of the firm is not included in the above assets. It is located in this City and Chicago, cost $145,000, but is mortgaged for $50,000. It was decided that a committee should investigate the firm's affairs and report upon a basis of settlement, and the following gentlemen were appointed: Frank Phelps, H. K. Thurber, and William W. Wiley.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF COAL.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company has issued a circular announcing an immediate reduction in the price of Lackawanna coal. Their schedule of prices is arranged as follows:

	At Rondout.	New-York.
Furnace lump	$2 70	$2 85
Steamer lump	2 70	2 85
Grate	2 70	2 85
Egg	2 80	2 95
Stove	2 80	2 95
Chestnut	2 80	2 95

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

A THREE MONTHS' DEATH RECORD.

OVER SIX THOUSAND GONE THE WAY OF ALL THE EARTH—A SHOWING OF THE IMMEDIATE CAUSES—OTHER PARTICULARS OF LOCALITY AND CONDITION.

The following report of the Bureau of Vital Statistics for the past three months was presented to the Board of Health yesterday: The number of deaths that occurred in this City during the three months ending Sept. 30, 1877, was 2,165—4,247 males, and 3,918 females, including 118 colored—65 males, and 53 females. The mortality for this quarter was 2,118 greater then in the preceding three months, and the 8 most fatal causes which contributed to this excess were the following: Diarrheal diseases, 2,657, of which 2,420 were children under 5 years of age; phthisis pulmonalis, 979; diseases of the brain and nervous system, 673; pneumonia, 322; Bright's disease, 272; enteritis gastritis, and peritonitis, 235, and marasmus and scrofula, 221. The most fatal zymotic diseases during these three months were diphtheria, 194; remittent, intermittent, and typho-malarial fevers, 99; croup, 76, and measles, 48. A noticeable feature of this quarter was the decline in the number of deaths from small-pox, but one death having occurred from this disease, against an average mortality of 105 for the corresponding quarter of the past six years. The principal increase in the deaths during this quarter over the preceding was from diarrheal diseases and of children under 5 years of age. The number of deaths from these diseases was 2,193 in excess of those in the previous quarter, but was 407 less than the number who died from these diseases during the corresponding quarter of 1876, and 422 less than the number of deaths for the corresponding three months of the past five years, showing that, with this exception, the mortality from all other causes was lower than in the preceding quarter. The age of 3,265 of those who died in this quarter was under 1 year; 4,243 under 2 years; 3,928 under 5 years, and 361 70 years and over; being an increase in the mortality of children under 5 years of 2,242 compared with that of the preceding quarter, and a decrease of 36 in the mortality of persons 70 years old and upward. The mortality for the third quarter of this year was 1,006 less than the average for the corresponding quarter of the past five years, was 833 less than in 1876, 1,091 less than in 1875, 460 less than in 1874, 853 less than 1873, and 1,793 less than in 1872. The localities where this mortality occurred, excluding those who died in the institutions, are as follows, viz.: First Ward, 134; Second, 5; Third, 158; Fourth, 15; Fifth, 115; Sixth, 134; Seventh, 385; Eighth, 297; Ninth, 336; Tenth, 347; Eleventh, 452; Twelfth, 413; Thirteenth, 251; Fourteenth, 196; Fifteenth, 128; Sixteenth, 272; Seventeenth, 570; Eighteenth, 319; Nineteenth, 757; Twentieth, 576; Twenty-first, 314; Twenty-second, 641; Twenty-third, 162; Twenty-fourth, 77, showing an annual death rate per 1,000 of their population (State census of 1875,) of 37.72 for the First Ward; 19.74, Second; 25.01, Third; 30.32, Fourth; 28.81, Fifth; 26.96, Sixth; 33.73 Seventh; 36.56, Eighth; 27.19, Ninth; 33.32, Tenth; 28.30, Eleventh; 27.98, Twelfth; 29.50, Thirteenth; 29.61, Fourteenth; 22.04, Fifteenth; 22.54, Sixteenth; 22.55, Seventeenth; 20.84, Eighteenth; 25.69, Nineteenth; 28.91, Twentieth; 21.33, Twenty-first; 30.69, Twenty-second; 26.63, Twenty-third; 25.94, Twenty-fourth. The figures showing the places where the reported deaths for the quarter occurred will give an accurate idea in what class of dwellings the increase of the mortality in the Summer quarter is to be found, viz: The number of deaths reported in tenements was 4,601; in houses containing three families and less, including shanties, 2,306; in institutions, 1,106; in hotels and boarding-houses, 48, and in rivers, streets, boats, &c., 124, showing an increase, compared with the preceding quarter, of 1,498 deaths in tenement-houses, 623 in houses containing three families and less, and 111 in the rivers, streets, &c., and a decrease of 18 deaths in hotels and boarding-houses, and one death in institutions; 127 of the deaths were reported to have occurred on the basement floor, 811 on the first, 2,392 on the second, 1,605 on the third, 778 on the fourth, 206 on the fifth, and 12 on the sixth. The social condition of 692 was reported as single, 3,400 married, 566 widowed, and 3,446 were not stated, being children who had not attained a marriageable age.

THE CIGAR-MAKERS' STRIKE.

A LARGE NUMBER ADDED TO THE ROLL OF STRIKERS—COMPLETING A CENTRAL ORGANIZATION—VIEWS OF THE MANUFACTURERS.

The strike of the cigar-makers showed no signs of abatement yesterday, but, on the contrary, the number already "locked out" was augmented by several hundreds. So long as the strikers have money to meet their daily necessities they will probably adhere to their present course; but, like other poorly-paid branches of trade, very few of them have any individual store of money put by, and so soon as the first excitement is over and the donations of unions and associations in other cities become onerous they will be compelled to yield to the demands of their employers, when their chances of obtaining living wages will be proportionately lessened. These are the views of the majority of the manufacturers. Mr. Edward A. Smith, President of the National Cigar Manufacturers' Association, said yesterday that, so far as he was personally concerned, he should benefit by the strike, as there was not sufficient work at the present time to employ a large number of men with profit, and such was the case, he said, in most of the leading houses. The "strippers" and "bunchers" in his employ generally worked at "piece work," although some of them were paid salaries.

Mr. S. Jacoby, Vice-President of the National Cigar-makers' Association, said that the men who were out on strike had the opportunity of making from $12 to $13 50 per week. The strike had originated among the people who are employed in tenement-houses, and the men and women working in factories had been induced to join them. His firm proposed to do without them, and had already employed several outsiders, some of them from Philadelphia. A detective would be stationed at the door of the factory to prevent the new men from being molested by the strikers.

The employes of M. Weigner, Rivington-street, comprising eight families in tenement-houses, struck yesterday morning for $1 advance on 1,000, and to their surprise their demand was at once granted. The employes of M. Brock, Thirteenth-street, also comprising eight families, struck for $1 per 1,000 advance, and likewise obtained it. The Cuban cigar-makers in the employ of Martine, in Attorney-street, who have been on a strike for several weeks, were granted the amount asked for by them—from 50 to 75 cents per 1,000—and returned to work yesterday. The workmen in the employ of Myer, Levy & Faust, East Third-street, struck yesterday morning. When a workman who had been delegated called to inform Mr. Faust of the fact the latter struck him. The workman was about to return the blow, when Mr. Faust drew his revolver. Other workmen interfered, and the belligerent employer was fined at Essex Market Police Court. Out of 140 workmen recently employed by Wangler & Hahn, 10 have obtained work elsewhere, and have volunteered to contribute $1 each per week toward the support of the outside men. Among this party are four Chinamen, who are also members of the union.

The Central Organization of Cigar-makers resumed its session at Concordia Hall yesterday afternoon. Delegates from the employes of the following houses who had struck presented credentials: M. Zacharias, 20; Wolf & Stein, 20; H. Jansen, 12 families; Foster, Hillson & Co., 100 hands; Mandel Brothers, 90 families; Sickel & Cohn, 12; Kerbs & Spiess', tenement-houses, 90 families; and Kaufman Brothers, 60 hands. At this point in the proceedings it was discovered that some of the unfortunate "scabs" were in the hall, and a committee of three was appointed to remove them, which was unceremoniously done. A communication was received from the employes of Hirsch & Co., Chambers-street, who are not on strike, announcing that they had pledged themselves severally to pay 50 cents weekly into the treasury of the central organization to aid the cause, and the sum of $4 25 was acknowledged from a shop in Brooklyn, for the same purpose. The delegations from the several manufactories then made their "morning reports." They were generally the same: 50 cents or $1 advance demanded by the employes, and denied by their employers. The exceptional cases were as follows: Mr. Joseph Kohn, it was reported, had offered to compromise with his men by paying an advance of 50 cents per 1,000 "all round," while Mr. Leopold Cohn would accede to the demands of all but the laborers on "hand-work." Mr. Isaac Heichman had offered to "split the difference" and pay 50 cents where $1 was demanded. The firm of Deutsch & Fuchs had taken "time by the forelock," and when they found that a strike was impending among their workmen, discharged them all and closed their manufactory. After all the delegations had reported, the following executive committee was chosen: P. Busch, John Swobora, John Schwandlik, F. De Barry, Max Salamon, Anton Prosbek, Anton Porina, H. Rosenbaum, A. Nosvoting, Jacob Ulrich, and A. Regenney. This committee will be in session daily at Concordia Hall from 8 A. M. until 5 P. M., and will report each afternoon to the Central Committee the condition of the strike, the attitude of the employers toward their men, &c.

A LADY UTTERING A FORGED CHECK.

On Monday evening a neatly-attired woman entered the dry goods store of Mr. Joseph Hecht, No. 767 Eighth-avenue, and asked to be shown some dresses. She selected a suit and sacque worth $35, and, in payment, tendered a check for $300, dated Aug. 25, purporting to be signed by Allen & Stevens, lumber dealers, of West Forty-seventh-street, and drawn on the West Side Bank. The signature on the check was written in such a scrawling and clumsy manner that Mr. Hecht suspected it was a forgery. Under the pretext of getting change he detained the lady in the store, and in the meantime went to the office of Allen & Stevens and ascertained that the check was not genuine. Mrs. Maria L. Courtland, as the lady's name turned out afterward to be, was immediately arrested and was arraigned before Justice Wandell yesterday, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court. When the prisoner was asked how she came in possession of the check, she replied that it was sent inclosed in a letter to her from a friend in Newburg, and said as a reason for not using the check before, that she was not in need of ready money. Mrs. Courtland informed Justice Wandell that she was a tailoress and resided at No. 416 West Forty-fourth-street. She also mentioned the fact that she was a widow, and formerly lived over the office of Allen & Stevens, to whom she was known as Louisa Wilson. Mrs. Courtland was very indignant at being brought into court, and, to show that she was not penniless, as she said, displayed a check for $4,000 signed by a J. S. Snowdon. Justice Wandell, coming to the conclusion that the prisoner was not of sound mind, made no disposition of the case pending a medical examination.

THE INDEPENDENT DEMOCRACY.

CONFERENCE BETWEEN THE INDEPENDENTS AND THE ANTI-TAMMANY PARTY AND ITS RESULT—THE DEFEAT OF TAMMANY HALL ANTICIPATED.

The conference of Anti-Tammany organizations, which was set down for yesterday afternoon, was held at the Head-quarters of the Independent Democracy, No. 7 East Twenty-third-street. There were present, on the part of the Independent Democracy, Messrs. Rufus F. Andrews, William Arrowsmith, Andrew Wagner, William Cashman, Charles H. Swan, and L. M. Doscher; and on the part of Anti-Tammany, Senator Bixby, William P. Mitchell, and Judge Murray. These were the only organizations represented, but the co-operation of the German Democratic Organization is assured. The conference was private and informal, and it was determined to postpone final action until the several nominating conventions shall have met and indicated their wishes regarding the campaign. The renomination of Judge John R. Brady to the Supreme Bench was discussed at some length and it was the opinion of those present that such nomination was demanded by the people and by the press, as representing public opinion. The conference determined, therefore, to nominate Judge Brady, and will also probably nominate for Aldermen at Large Messrs. Andrew H. Green and Oswald Ottendorfer. The entire situation, as touching the Anti-Tammany movement, was discussed, and the opinion prevailed that the prospects of success were very encouraging. Senator Bixby said that he was meeting with but little opposition in his district, and felt confident of renomination and election. The conference was adjourned subject to the call of the committee of the Independent Democracy.

In the evening the Executive Committee of the Independent Democracy held a meeting and designated the times and places of holding the Senatorial, Aldermanic, and County conventions, each to be composed of one delegate from each election district. The Assembly conventions will meet in their respective district head-quarters on Tuesday, Oct. 23, at 8 o'clock P. M. The Senatorial district conventions will meet on the 20th of October as follows: Fourth District at the Standard House, in East Broadway; the Fifth District in Bleecker Building, in Bleecker-street; the Sixth District at No. 7 East Twenty-third-street, and the Eighth in the club-room, corner of Fifty-sixth-street and Eighth-avenue. The Aldermanic conventions will meet on Wednesday, Oct. 24, at 8 P. M. in the same place as the Senatorial conventions. The County conventions will meet under call of the Executive committee at the head-quarters, Nos. 6 and 7 East Twenty-third-street, notice to be given to the Chairman of each Assembly district. Mr. Andrew H. Green was in an adjoinining room, and a committee was appointed to invite him to attend the meeting. Mr. Green was warmly received by the committee. He said he was not present to interrupt the meeting, for the business in hand was work and not talk. Everything looked promising, he said, and success awaited their efforts.

Mr. Andrews then rose to present a resolution. He recognized the fact, he said, that to win success in politics, public sentiment must be deferred to. Even in New-York, so unanimous is the corrupting public sentiment, when it had a chance to express itself, was almost always right and almost always successful. The campaign of 1875 succeeded, he said, because public sentiment and the press, which pronounced John Kelly's one-man power wrong, and demanded the re-nomination of Recorder Hackett and District Attorney Phelps, was deferred to. In the approaching contest the people of New-York had something to do with local if not with State affairs, for John Kelly were more absolutely than ever a dictator, nothwithstanding his defeat in 1875. He dictated to conventions who should be named for each office, and exercised to-day a power which MacMahon would not dare assume in France. He wanted to say to the people that he could nominate a jaw-breaker or a thief, or whoever he chose. Mr. Andrews concluded by offering the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Executive Committee of the Independent Democracy are of the opinion that judicial positions should be independent of politics, and that good and able judges should be continued in office so long as their honesty and capability are not justly assailed, and that Hon. John R. Brady, who has been a Justice of the Supreme Court of this State for the last eight years, has so ably and impartially discharged the duties of this office that it is incumbent upon all good citizens, and we look to the courts for the honest administration of justic to support him; that we recommend to all conventions opposed to the arbitrary rule of Tammany Hall the nomination of John R. Brady for Judge of the supreme Court, and that they make all reasonable effort to secure his election.

Upon the recommendation of a committee appointed to present nominations, Messrs. Andrew H. Green, Morris K. Jesup, Oswald Ottendorfer, Harmon Hendricks, Richard Berry, George W. Lauer, L. C. Tillotson, C. Godfrey Gunther, William F. Dodge, Jr., and George Law, Jr., were elected members at large of the Executive Committee. The committee then adjourned to meet this evening, and will, it is expected, continue to meet every evening during the campaign.

The Executive Committee of the New-York County Anti-Tammany Democracy met last evening at the head-quarters in Fourth-avenue, near Seventeenth-street, Emanuel B. Hart presiding. There was a full attendance of members. The result of the conference with the Independent Democracy in the afternoon was made known, as was also the fact that the leading Republicans were in favor of a combination of their party with the elements opposed to the Tammany Hall Party. It was decided that the Executive Committee should meet at the Cooper Institute at 7 o'clock this evening—which will be one hour before the assembling, at the same place, of the County Convention of the organization—to hear a report of the Conference Committee with the other organization. It is understood that the action of the convention will depend upon the Conference Committee's final report. Besides the fixing of the time for the next meeting of the committee, the only business transacted was the distribution of tickets of admission to the floor of the convention.

A ROW AT A DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY.

The Democratic primary held on Walker-avenue, Jersey City, on Monday evening, was the scene of a serious affray between a colored man named John Moss and a white man named John M. Irwin. The trouble commenced in the loss of Irwin's handkerchief, he accusing Moss of stealing it. Several other white men joined in and took Moss' part, urging him to fight Irwin, and the latter, finding himself hard pressed, drew a large pen-knife, the blade of which he plunged into the colored man's neck, inflicting a severe but not dangerous cut. Moss, who was terribly frightened, ran to the Library Hall Police Station, shouting that his throat was cut, and an officer was sent to arrest Irwin, who was subsequently admitted to bail. At another primary, held on Pavonia-avenue, Garret Healey, an ex-Alderman, became involved in a row with John Whelan. Healey knocked Whelan down, and the latter jumped up and returned the compliment. Healey ran into his butcher's shop and seized a cleaver, with which he made an attack on Michael Sheehan, whom he accused of striking the blow, and had not Sheehan dodged and run, McClellan's vote in the "Horse-shoe" would have been one less. Healey chased Sheehan several blocks without any interruption from the Police, who do not care to bring Democratic rows into prominence by making arrests, but Sheehan finally outran his pursuer and escaped. Justice Carr yesterday issued a warrant for Healey's arrest.

A MIDDLE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Democratic Assembly Convention for the district in which White Plains, Westchester County, is situated, was held yesterday in that village. The delegates first assembled in a hotel near the Court-house, but they became so turbulent in their utterances and actions as they discussed the business before them that it was deemed advisable by the more clear-headed members of the convention to adjourn to Lafayette Hall, in the vicinity. There, however, the noise and confusion increased, rendering it almost impossible for the convention to effect an organization. After some time, and when the mêlée was at its height, several constables were called in and a number of the pugnaciously-inclined individuals, who had spent the morning imbibing Westchester County "apple-jack," were ejected. After the hall had been cleared of the semi-intoxicated "heelers," something like order prevailed, and business was proceeded with. Ex-Congressman N. Holmes Odell was elected chairman. William F. Moller, of Greenburg, was renominated for the Assembly on the first ballot by a vote of 34 to 24, his opponent being Charles M. Schieffelin.

REGISTER TO-DAY.

The registration of voters preliminary to the coming election will be resumed throughout the City to-day. The places of registry will be open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., and the Board of Registry is required by law to be in continuous session during those hours. No person can vote at the election unless he is a citizen, either native or naturalized, 21 years of age or over, and has been a resident of the State for one year, of the county four months, and of the election district for 30 days prior to the election. The registration will also be continued on Friday, 26th inst., and will be finished on Saturday, 27th inst.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The steamer Acapulco took out yesterday 4,156 letters, 11 registered letters, and 13 bags of newspapers.

The Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, England, has subscribed $500 to the Seventh Regiment new armory fund.

The third annual Fall games of the Scottish-American Athletic Club will be held on the New-York Athletic Club Grounds, Mott-avenue and One Hundred and Fiftieth-street, Mott Haven, on Saturday next, commencing at 2 P. M.

A lecture was delivered last evening at the Presbyterian Memorial Church, corner of Madison-avenue and Fifty-third-street, by the Pastor, Rev. Charles S. Robinson, D. D., upon the temples, palaces, and shrines of the Kingdom of Italy.

Lewis Smodell, a tailor, 19 years of age, fell out of a third-story window at No. 2 Doyer-street yesterday morning, and was instantly killed. The young man was in the habit of sleeping on a table in front of the window, and is supposed to have rolled off the table and out of the window while asleep.

Almore W. Griswold, a lawyer, who gave bail in $5,700 recently in the Sheriff's office, in suits instituted against him by Frederick Vogel and James Brown for alleged illegal conversion of collected moneys, has been committed to Ludlow-Street Jail by the Sheriff, as his surety has failed to justify.

George Williams, of No. 156 Perry-street, an oysterman, and Edward Eagan, a bar-tender, of No. 640 Hudson street, were committed for trial, in default of $2,000 bail each, by Justice Bixby yesterday, for breaking into the saloon of the Grand Central Hotel at 4 o'clock Monday morning, and stealing from the money drawer $14 in money and two gold rings.

Mrs. Elizabeth Lingeman, aged 38, of No. 660 East Eleventh-street, while temporarily insane, from sickness and domestic troubles, yesterday morning jumped into the East River from the foot of Nineteenth-street. She was pulled out of the water by the Harbor Police, and sent in an exhausted condition to Bellevue Hospital, where she died three hours after admission.

Alexander Harley, who is boarding at the Continental Hotel, and describes himself as an English merchant, yesterday had Josephine Townsend arraigned before Justice Bixby, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, for stealing $45 from his person while he was in her company at No. 150 West Thirty-second-street, Monday night. The prisoner was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

The first annual regatta of the Metropolitan Association of Amateur Oarsmen will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock on the new course on the Kill von Kull. The programme consists of a single-scull match, a race of pair-oared shells, of four-oared shells, four-oared gigs, single sculls, (seniors,) and six-oared gigs. William Blaikie is the umpire, and Charles Gray judge. The prizes will be presented by Gen. Shaler.

Patrick Hughes, a newsboy, aged 13, of No. 815 Second-avenue; John Darby, aged 12, of No. 592 Third-avenue, and James Holligan, aged 9, of No. 163 East Forty-second-street, were each committed for trial, in default of $500 bail, by Justice Bixby yesterday for breaking into the basement of No. 209 Madison-avenue on Monday afternoon, and stealing a cloth jacket worth $2, three silk neckties worth $1, a pocket-book containing 80 cents, a cashmere shawl worth $6, and a woolen robe worth $10.

BROOKLYN.

There is a balance in the City Treasury of $170,407 73.

During the past week Register Whitney collected $17,415 16 for arrears of taxes.

The annual Commencement exercises of the Tabernacle Lay College took place last evening at the Tabernacle, on Schermerhorn-street. The attendance was large, and addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Duryea, Rev. Dr. Talmage, and others.

The Republican primaries to elect delegates to the City, County, Senatorial, and Assembly District Conventions were held last evening in the different wards of the city and county towns. There were very few contests, and the primaries passed off quietly.

Charles Beardsley fell from a building in course of erection at the corner of Greenpoint and Manhattan avenues yesterday, and was killed almost instantly.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8143. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

THE DEFEAT OF THE TURKS IN ASIA.

MUKHTAR PASHA'S ARMY SAID TO BE DESTROYED AS A FIGHTING FORCE—CAPTURE OF ONE WING AND FLIGHT OF THE OTHER TO KARS—THE RUSSIAN LOSSES SLIGHT.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—According to the Russian official bulletins, not only was Mukhtar Pasha decisively defeated on Monday, but the Turkish Army was utterly destroyed as a fighting force. As made out from these dispatches, the following was the position of the forces, and the course of the action: The Russians occupied the positions—as described in a dispatch of the 15th inst.—of the Yagni Hills, Garbartan, and Kizil Tepe, except that the Turks retained Little Yagni, which is southeast of Great Yagni. On the 14th inst., therefore, the Turkish left rested on Little Yagni, the centre on Awlis—(or Olya)—Tepe, and the right on Aladja-Dagh, where three divisions were strongly fortified. Olya-Tepe is a spur or hill midway between Yagni and Aladja, about 15 miles east by south from Kars. Besides these positions, the Turks occupied several strong places, such as Orlok and Vezinkoi, in the rear of their line, for the protection of their army and Kars from a flank attack. On Sunday, the Russian left having been extended to the banks of Arpachai, beyond Ani, a division under Gen. Lazareff moved south of Aladja-Dagh, drove the Turks from Orlok upon Vezinkoi and Kars, and occupied Orlok, thus completely turning Mukhtar's right. On the morning of Monday, the 15th, a heavy cannonade was directed against Olya-Tepe, which was the key to the Turkish positions. In the afternoon Gen. Heymann, with about 10,000 infantry, carried Olya-Tepe by assault, cutting the Turkish Army in two. The centre and left wing under Mukhtar himself retreated upon Kars, pursued by Gen. Heymann and harassed in the flank by Gen. Lazareff, but succeeded in gaining the cover of the fortifications of Kars after a fearful rout during which he lost a great number in killed and wounded, several thousand prisoners and four guns. The three divisions constituting the Turkish right had meantime been surrounded and attacked and driven from their fortified camp with great loss. Finally at 8 o'clock on Monday night the remnant of this portion of Mukhtar's army surrendered with 32 guns and a great quantity of material. Among the persons captured are seven Pashas. Mukhtar Pasha is in Kars. The Russian losses are stated to be relatively slight.

An official dispatch from Mukhtar Pasha, dated Kars, Monday, Oct. 15, says: "Our centre, after being exposed for four hours to an overwhelming cannonade and incessant assaults, was compelled to retreat, leaving Olya-Tepe in the hands of the enemy. The Russians then occupied all the strategical points in the direction of Kars, to which place we withdraw with one division to prepare our revenge. Another division, including the corps commanded by Rashid, Omar, Kiazim, Moussa, and Chevket Pashas, continues to hold its positions on Kara-Dagh." Mukhtar Pasha says his loss is only 800 *hors de combat*, which is obviously untrue. He claims a regiment and a half of Russian cavalry and four battalions of infantry were totally destroyed. Mukhtar attributes his defeat to Russian reinforcements, and the fact that they were able to place in position 200 guns served by skilled artillerists.

WEST OF THE BLACK SEA.

BOMBARDMENT OF PLEVNA RENEWED—REPORTED CUTTING OF OSMAN PASHA'S COMMUNICATIONS—A BATTLE ON THE LOM IMMINENT.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—A Turnu-Magurelli telegram, dated to-day, received at Bucharest, states that the bombardment of Plevna has recommenced along the whole line, and that a decisive action is imminent. Russian advices report that large numbers of Turks are deserting from Plevna. It is stated that Osman Pasha's communication with Sophia have been cut.

Suleiman Pasha is concentrating all his forces at Kadikio. A Reuter telegram from Constantinople says Suleiman Pasha on Tuesday made a reconnoissance in person as far as Tirstenik. A battle with the Czarewitch is momentarily expected. The snow in the Schipka Pass is one metre deep, and operations there are impossible.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The *Daily News'* correspondent, who has just inspected the Russian route of communication from Giurgevo to Simnitza, telegraphs from Simnitza that the road for the whole distance is almost impassable. The mud varies from two to four feet in depth, and wagons of arms, munitions, and provisions are hopelessly stuck at frequent intervals. The sides of the road are literally lined with skeletons of horses and cattle. The state of affairs in Simnitza is indescribable; the mud renders walking in the town impossible. Half of the inhabitants and a large portion of the military have the Danube fever, typhus, or dysentery. The bridge across the Danube is very shaky, and does not look as if it would last many days. The Giurgevo and Simnitza Railway is progressing very slowly, and there is not much prospect of its being ready this Winter. Works connected with the barracks and hospitals also move very slowly.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.

LOSS OF THE OBELISK OFF CAPE FINISTERE—A HEAVY GALE IN WHICH THE STEAMER LOST SIX MEN IN RESCUING THE CREW FROM THE CRAFT.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The steamer Olga has arrived at Falmouth, and reports that she was compelled to abandon the Cleopatra obelisk off Cape Finistere, on Sunday night, during a tremendous gale. The crew on the craft which contained the Obelisk were transferred to the Olga, but not until the Olga had lost her second mate and five hands in her endeavors to rescue them.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

GEN. GRANT IN BIRMINGHAM—THE REPORTED DANGER OF WAR BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND AFGHANS DENIED — THE UNITED STATES DUTY ON SPANISH SHIPPING.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Gen. Grant was entertained at a banquet in Birmingham this evening. The Mayor presided. Mr. John Bright sent a letter regretting his absence, but expressing confidence that Gen. Grant would meet with a reception which would show him how much Birmingham was in sympathy with himself and his country. After the health of the Queen was drank, the Mayor proposed that of the President of the United States as a potentate whom all should honor. This was received with due honor by the company. Mr. Chamberlain, member of Parliament for Birmingham, then proposed the health of ex-President Grant in a happy speech, complimentary to the distinguished guest and his countrymen. Gen. Grant, in response, referring to the last speaker's allusion to the prompt disbandment of the Army after the civil war, said: "We Americans claim so much personal independence and general intelligence that I do not believe it possible for one man to assume any more authority than the Constitution and laws give him." As to the remarks which had been made as to the benefits which would accrue to America by the establishment of free trade, the General said he had a kind of recollection that England herself had a protective tariff until her manufactures were established. American manufactures were rapidly progressing, and America was thus becoming a great free trade nation. [Laughter.] The General then warmly thanked the company for the reception they had given him.

A Reuter telegram from Simla denies the report contained in a Calcutta telegram to the *Times* of the 15th inst., stating that war was believed to be imminent between the British and the Ameer of Afghanistan and the Khan of Kelat. It states that British relations with Kelat were never better, and that there is no danger of a frontier war.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Madrid says the Spanish Government intends to remonstrate with the United States against the duty of 50 cents per ton on Spanish shipping entering United States ports.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The iron-workers in the Clyde ship-building yards have demanded an increase of wages. The masters have resolved on a lock-out, which will involve 2,000 men.

FASHIONABLE NEWPORT WEDDING.

MISS MARY R. HUNTER AND WALTER L. KANE—DISTINGUISHED GUESTS PRESENT —OFF FOR EUROPE SOON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 17.—For a long time the Kane-Hunter wedding has been one of the principal topics of conversation in fashionable circles. The bride, Miss Mary Roach Hunter, is a daughter of the late Capt. Charles Hunter, of the United States Navy, a distinguished officer, who, by causing the destruction of a blockade-runner in 1863, in Spanish waters, came very near getting this country into trouble. Spain was indignant, and Capt. Hunter was accordingly court-martialed, and being found guilty of an infringement of international law was dismissed from the Navy. His case was subsequently brought to the attention of Congress, who not only reinstated him, but also dated his commission back to the date of his dismissal. The Hunter family is one of the leading ones of the State. The bridegroom, Mr. Walter Langdon Kane, is a son of the late De Lancey Kane, of New-York, two of his brothers being Col. De Lancey Kane and S. N. Kane, Commodore of the New-York Yacht Squadron. Over 600 invitations were issued. The hour announced for the wedding was 12 o'clock, but soon after 11 a hundred people or more had gained admittance to Trinity Church, and by noon elegant equipages, the property of those of the Summer residents who have not given up their villas, lined all the adjacent streets, and it is thought that no wedding in this city has ever been so numerously attended. The floral display in and about the chancel was very pretty. There were no bridesmaids or groomsmen. The bride was escorted to the altar by Hon. William Hunter, Third Assistant Secretary of State of the United States, who is her uncle. This gentleman also gave away the bride. The ushers were S. N. Kane, John I. Kane, and Woodbury Kane, brothers of the bridegroom, and W. R. Hunter. The ceremony was performed by Rev. G. J. Magill, the service being read in a very clear and distinct manner, as were also the responses on the part of the happy pair.

The bride was attired in a white satin dress, with long white tulle veil, and she wore a wreath of orange blossoms on her head, and a streamer of the same fell gracefully down her back. She wore no jewelry, but carried a bouquet composed entirely of white roses, and it was the general opinion that a more graceful bride has not been seen here for many years. After the wedding the immediate friends of the newly-married couple proceeded to the residence of the bride on Kay-street, where a reception was held. The principal rooms were handsomely decorated with flowers, vines, &c., and the mantel-pieces were transformed into flower beds. There was music, dancing, and refreshments, and a general good time. Among the guests, outside of the families, were George P. Wetmore, Fairman Rogers, George F. Jones, Sidney Brooks, John Jacob Astor and wife, Mrs. John Carey, Jr., Mrs. A. G. Stout, Mrs. August L. Whiting and family, Hamilton Hoppin and wife, Walter Langdon, Augustus Jay, George Tiffany and wife, Mrs. George H. Pendleton, William Edgar and wife, Charles H. Russell, and F. W. Stevens and wife. The presents were many and expensive, but were not publicly exhibited. Mr. and Mrs. Kane left town this afternoon for Boston, and will sail for Europe in a short time. The bride and her sister were among those who were rescued from the wreck of the Ville du Havre a few years ago, at which time their father, mother, and eldest sister were lost.

TRYING TO STEAL A BANK.

THE UNION BANKING COMPANY OF BALTIMORE —WHAT THE RECEIVER SAYS OF CERTAIN NEW-YORKERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 17.—A meeting of the depositors in the bankrupt Union Banking Company was held to-day, at which the Receiver, Mr. Preston, stated that the creditors have a very small chance of getting anything, and that the stockholders will be obliged to pay all outstanding liabilities. There were present about 40 depositors, who represented only about $11,000 of the vanished deposits. The report of the Receiver states that W. B. Buckmaster, B. W. Warner, and others, of New-York, came to Baltimore evidently with a view of stealing a bank. Their enterprise did not make a greater return than $30,000, mostly in time certificates of deposit which were afterward forced on the New-York market. The acting parties from New-York were Marcus D. Savin, President of the Peerless Patent Paper Company, who is a brother of F. A. Savin, Cashier of the Union Banking Company, and the Buckmaster party. The books show that M. D. Savin, without depositing, had checked out $5,000. When the New-York party took charge of the bank they drew $1,000, charging it to current expenses, and spent it in various illegitimate ways. They then carried the unissued certificates of deposit to New-York, and used them to make purchases, to what extent the Receiver is still unable to say. The actual assets were $12 cash, a mortgaged lot of land, the office furniture, and bills receivable amounting to $1,500. The liabilities are $58,000. At a meeting of depositors it was resolved to proceed against the Buckmaster party by law, and to institute criminal proceedings against the former officers of the bank. The depositors are poor people who cannot stand the loss.

THE HERMIT OF LEHMAN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DINGMAN'S FERRY, Penn., Oct. 17.—Austin Sheldon, known as "The Hermit of Lehman," who for a period of over 40 years has made his abode in a deep and dismal cave in the mountains of Lehman Township, Pike County, Penn., living chiefly upon berries, fruit, and game, and whose strange and peculiar life was last Spring made public, has met with an accident which may result in his death. Upon the two acres of wild and rocky land which the hermit owns is an orchard of large chestnut trees. Early in the morning Sheldon went to thrash the trees and gather the chestnuts. Though nearly 80 years of age, he succeeded in climbing one of the largest trees. When nearly at the top, and while reaching out for a branch, he lost his hold and fell to the ground, a distance of about 50 feet, striking on his side, breaking several ribs, and sustaining internal injury which may result in his death. Being unable to get to his cave, he was compelled to remain under the tree until late in the day, when he was discovered by two hunters who were passing nearby, and who heard his cries. They carried him to his cave, and immediately summoned a physician from Milford, 15 miles distant. Sheldon realizes his situation, and says that if his life is spared he will abandon his cave and return to Connecticut, where he has a brother and sister residing, and where he lived, surrounded with every comfort, prior to his coming to Pike County and pursuing his hermit life.

JUDICIAL ELECTION IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 17.—Owing to the Judicial election having been held to-day, there was no session of the stock boards. The chief interest centres on the election of the Police Judge. Louderback, the Tax-payers' nominee, is probably elected over Bradford, Democrat. Ferral, Democrat, is probably elected City Criminal Judge. For Judge of the Fifteenth District Dwinelle had no opposition.

THE CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL.

TRIENNIAL SESSION AT DETROIT—ELECTION OF OFFICERS—STATISTICAL REPORT—THE BIBLE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 17.—The third meeting of the Triennial Congregational Council opened in the Woodward-Avenue Congregational Church this morning, being called to order by Hon. Charles Demond, of Boston. About 200 delegates were in attendance, representing all parts of the country. The first business of the day was the election of Moderator. Ex-Gov. W. B. Washburn, of Massachussetts, was chosen on the second ballot, receiving 145 votes out of 205 cast. President Chapin, of Beloit College, and Col. C. G. Hammond, of Chicago, were elected First and Second Assistant Moderators. Rev. George Huntington, of Illinois, Rev. James Deane, of New-York, and Rev. Charles H. Richards, of Wisconsin, were elected Assistant Registers. The following committees were appointed:

On Credentials—Rev. George M. Boynton, of New-Jersey; Rev. C. C. Salter, of Colorado; Charles A. Willard, of Wisconsin.

On Business—Charles Demond, of Boston; Rev. George B. Spalding, of New-Hampshire; Hon. Nelson Dingly, of Maine; Rev. A. F. Beard, D. D., of New-York; Rev. J. W. Andrews, D. D., of Ohio; E. W. Blatchford, of Illinois; Rev. Peter McVicar, D. D., of Kansas.

On Nominations—Rev. John O. Fisk, D. D., of Maine; Rev. E. T. Atwood, of Massachusetts; C. H. Sheldon, of Vermont; Rev. D. L. Leonard, of Minnesota; Rev. C. W. Camp, of Wisconsin; Joseph E. Knapp, of Iowa; Rev. J. H. Howard, of Missouri.

The business of organization done with, Moderator Washburn made a few preliminary remarks, and President Chapin then offered the opening prayer. Rev. Dr. Sprole, Pastor of the church in which the Council meets, then formally welcomed the assembly to Detroit, and Dr. Eddy, of the First Congregational Church, followed with a brief address in support of it. recess was then taken until 3 o'clock, when the Council reassembled, and a recommendation of the Provisional Committee that the next council be called for the latter part of one week, with the understanding that it may last through the next, was referred to a special committee. The statistical report was read, and shows that there are 3,325 Congregational churches in the Union, a gain of 184 since 1874, and of these 1,465 are in New-England. These have 350,658 members, a gain in three years of 26,979, and 405,092 Sunday-school scholars; pastors in charge of churches, 2,713; annual church expenses about $4,000,000. The following officers were elected: Secretary, A. H. Quint, New-Bedford, Mass.; Register, Rev. William H. Moore, Hartford, Conn.; Auditor, Langdon S. Edward, Boston; Treasurer, Charles Demond, Boston. Reports were received from delegates to corresponding bodies, and then Dr. E. H. Richardson, of Hartford, read the paper written by Vice-President Woolsey, of New-Haven, on "The Bible in the Public Schools." It strongly advocates the reading of the Scriptures as a moral instructor. This evening a sermon was preached before the Council by Rev. Dr. Z. Eddy, of this city.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 17.—The Episcopal Convention continued the triennial session to-day, with Dr. Burgess in the Chair. Rev. E. M. Peck and others, recommended as Trustees on the part of the convention on the Board of the General Theological Seminary, were elected as such for three years. The Committee on Amendments to the Constitution reported that it was inexpedient to take action that would change the rules of representation of dioceses in the convention. The matter was placed on the calendar. A report was adopted by which the convention declined to exercise the power conferred on it to select a part of the Board of Trustees of the Church School for Girls in the District of Columbia. The Committee on Prayer-book presented reports considering it inexpedient to recommend a special collect or prayer to be used at special thanksgiving and in time of danger and adversity, and that it was inexpedient to embody Canon 13, title 2, as a rubric to precede the solemnization of matrimony, as such action would be inconsistent with church legislation. The reports were adopted. Rev. Dr. Rudder, of Pennsylvania, presented a resolution for the appointment of three Bishops, three Presbyters, and three laymen to consider the functions of rectors, wardens, and vestrymen in control and in the administration of their parishes, and rights and authority of each, and report to the next convention as to the best methods of making the principles governing them effective. The resolution was adopted after a little discussion.

At noon the substitute of Dr. De Koven, of Wisconsin, which was offered by him in place of the adverse report on the Constitutional Commission yesterday, was taken up. The substitute provided for the appointment of a committee to consider matters appertaining to amendments to and ambiguities in the constitution. Rev. Dr. Huntington, of Massachusetts, and Dr. Leeds, of Maryland, strenuously opposed the appointment of such committee. A motion was made by a deputy from Ohio to lay the matter on the table, and the same was lost by a viva voce vote. The discussion was then resumed by Dr. Vinton, of Massachusetts, in support of the proposed committee.

At the afternoon session discussion was resumed on the resolution of Mr. Burgevin, of Pittsburg, for the appointment of a joint committee to consider the matter relating to a revision of the constitution and the removal of the ambiguities now existing, and report at the next General Convention. Mr. Scheetz, of Missouri, spoke in its favor. Rev. Dr. Goodwin, of Maryland, objected because he thought by the committee proposed the constitution would be subjected to general supervision. Rev. Dr. Crick, of Kentucky, thought the only way to remove existing ambiguities would be by practical operation of the law. Mr. Garrison, of New-Jersey, charged the friends of the resolution as designing to change the fundamental principles of the Church. Gen. Sampson, of Missouri, regarded the resolution as disrespectful to the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, and Hon. Edwin McCrady, of South Carolina, thought it was more with the design of keeping the subject of the constitutional amendments out of the hands of the present committee. Rev. Dr. Schenck, of Brooklyn, thought that the object of the resolution, like that of all the memorials that had been presented, was to make provision for a proposed change of the name of the Church. The adoption of the resolution was practically with the view of accomplishing what the proposed commission intended. Mr. Burgevin and Dr. Adams objected to the latter remark of the speaker. A vote was then taken, the result being an overwhelming defeat for the friends of the resolution. The result of the vote was: Clerical Deputations—Dioceses represented, 44—yeas, 10; nays, 22; divided, 12. Lay Deputations—Dioceses represented, 39—yeas, 6; nays, 29; divided, 4.

Messages were received from the House of Bishops notifying the convention that that body had nonconcurred in the proposed change in the Hymnal, and that it had accepted the resignation of Bishop Adams, of Arizona. The Joint Committee appointed to consider a shortened form of services in the prayer-book reported in favor of a shortened form to be used on days except Sundays, fast, and feast days, and at the same time recommended an amendment for that purpose of section 1, canon 22, title 1. Referred to the Committee on Canons. The convention then adjourned.

FOUND DROWNED IN CENTRAL PARK.

Yesterday afternoon a boatman named Fitzgerald, while rowing in the Central Park Lake, just below the new boat-house, struck an object in the water, and upon examining it found it to be the dead body of a beautiful young woman, elegantly dressed. An alarm was immediately raised, and the body was taken out of the water and transferred first to the Arsenal and a later hour to the Morgue. By appearances the body had been in the water, which is 10 feet deep where it was found, about 48 hours. The deceased was dressed in a heavy black silk dress, straw hat, finely trimmed with costly feathers, kid gaiters, and had in her pocket an empty pocket-book and a handkerchief marked "L." In her ears were fine ear-rings, with gold pendant balls. The place where the body was found is quite near to the terrace walk, and in one of the most public places in the Park. Over her right eye was a plainly marked contusion, and upon her face several bruises which must have been received some time ago. Great excitement was created in the Park upon the discovery of the unknown dead, and the "dead-wagon" was followed by crowds of curious people during its entire passage through the Park. Speculations about the solution of the mystery sprung up in all directions and shapes. It was said that at some time during Sunday night a man and woman (the latter answering the description of the deceased) were seen entering the Park, talking in an angry manner; and one pretty well founded rumor says that at about 1:30 o'clock the same night a woman answering the description of the one found drowned was seen hurrying at a very rapid pace and in an excited manner through Washington-square, followed at a distance by a young man. The case was reported by Lieut. Corcoran, of the Park Police, to the City Police last night, and measures were immediately taken to unravel the mystery.

WASHINGTON.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIP.

A PARLIAMENTARY QUESTION OF INTEREST RAISED IN THE SENATE—MR. SPOFFORD'S CREDENTIALS READ—MR. KELLOGG'S CREDENTIALS RETAKEN FROM THE COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS—THE SEATING OF MEMBERS AS A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—A very interesting and important question of parliamentary law arose in the Senate to-day with respect to the credentials of Judge Spofford, of Louisiana. This is the first occasion since Vice-President Wheeler took his seat that he has been called upon to rule upon so intricate a matter. The credentials of Judge Spofford were presented by Mr. Thurman, who moved that he be sworn in as a member of the Senate. Mr. Edmunds proposed, if possible, to prevent the consummation of that motion, and having asked Judge Thurman to reduce the motion to writing, Mr. Edmunds raised the objection that it was a resolution which, under the rules, should lie over until to-morrow upon the request of one Senator. There is a rule, which, in general terms, requires every resolution presented in the Senate to lie over one day if objected to, but rule seven imperatively requires that when the credentials of a Senator are presented, the questions pertaining to them shall be proceeded with at once until the subject is disposed of. Mr. Wheeler would probably have ruled, even in the absence of the rule, that this was a question of the highest privilege, and being proposed to the Senate it could only be disposed of by some formal motion passed by a majority of the Senate, and could not be laid aside by the action of a single member. There was a good deal of discussion upon this ruling, both publicly and privately, and the result was that parliamentarians generally sustain the Vice-President. Mr. Edmunds' point would reduce every motion made in the Senate to a resolution, so that even on the objection of a single Senator a resolution to adjourn made to-day could not be put to the Senate until to-morrow. On the other hand, if the Senate was sitting on March 3, lacking one of having a quorum, and the Senator should appear with regular credentials from the Governor of a State and which had been presented to the Senate, a single member, under Mr. Edmunds' point of order, would be able to prevent the majority of the Senate from securing a quorum until the end of the session had arrived. Of course, this ought to be, and by fair construction of the rule is, lodged with a majority of the Senate, who could say whether the credentials could be accepted or not.

Another question was raised in regard to the credentials of Mr. Kellogg, which presented a point still more technical, but hardly less clear. Mr. Edmunds called for the reading of Kellogg's credentials, in order to have the Vice-President rule whether they were in possession of the Senate. Of course, Mr. Wheeler had to depend upon the statement of Clerk McDonald, who said the credentials and papers were not placed in his hands at the end of the last session, and he did not have them. This, of course, prevented them from being read, but raised another question—namely, why the papers were not in the Clerk's office. There is a rule which requires that at the end of every session of Congress all subjects before a committee which have not been reported to the Senate shall be gathered up and deposited with the Secretary of the Senate, who is to return them, without further action of the Senate at the beginning of the succeeding session, to the committee which had them in charge. Now, it is stated as a matter of fact that all the other papers before committees at the last session of the Senate were returned to the Secretary's desk in regular manner, and it is further stated that the credentials of Kellogg are in possession of Senator Mitchell. This leads to a complication which is hard to unravel, and if it is true that Mitchell has retained them in his possession, he has violated a rule of the Senate and subjected himself to severe censure. And yet there is a technical point raised in respect to this, for it is said that last session was a session of the Senate and not a session of Congress, therefore the rule relating to the disposition of papers before committees was inoperative. This is a nice distinction, which directly in the face of the rule, which is to preserve the papers during the recess, and to prevent their loss or destruction. In this respect a session of the Senate has been treated always as a session of Congress, and the papers have been accordingly taken to the Secretary. Of course, all matters reported from the committees are on the calendar of the Senate, and in their regular order are before it for consideration at the opening of the new session of the same Congress. On the rule being construed so as to cover the extra session of the Senate, Mr. Wheeler would probably have to rule, if the question were distinctly presented, that the credentials were not now in the possession of the Senate, and were with the Committee on Elections since the Secretary of the Senate is required to return them to the same committee which reported them, in order to bring them into the Senate. They seem never, technically, to have left the possession of that committee, which, of course, is a permanent committee, although its members may change, or the list be entirely vacant. Mr. Edmunds accomplished his purpose of getting the Kellogg case before the Senate, together with the case of Judge Spofford, by offering a resolution that the Committee on Elections be relieved from further consideration of Mr. Kellogg's credentials. There is a prospect of an extended debate, and the result is somewhat in doubt. The Democrats are said to claim two Republican votes for the admission of Spofford, without reference to those of Senators Matthews and Patterson. There was a rumor that two other Republican Senators had purposely gone away, and it was claimed this would lead to a tie vote if the question had been taken to-day. These Senators are, however, in town, and the accusation may be unwarranted. In case of a tie in the Senate, there can be very little doubt that Vice-President Wheeler would decide the question by voting for reference to the committee, although no one is authorized to make any such announcement. The general opinion is that all the papers on the subject will be referred.

THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

NO APPOINTMENTS YET MADE—MR. SHERMAN'S OPPOSITION TO MR. BENEDICT FOR COLLECTOR—THE OTHER OFFICES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The nominations of the New-York Custom-house officers is again deferred, and it was remarked by the President this morning that the selection was still open. It is nevertheless, true that, to-day, the President's purpose was to nominate Mr. Prince for one of the places, although the President's own wish was decidedly in favor of Mr. Benedict. He has allowed himself to be overruled in the matter by Mr. Sherman, who has taken a very decided stand against the appointment of Mr. Benedict, giving various reasons, which are no doubt satisfactory to himself. Some of his reputed reasons are of such a nature that they should not be stated unless directly announced by him. The appointment of Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Merritt is regarded as fully settled. The only question seems to be in regard to Mr. Prince, it being almost certainly decided that Mr. Benedict will not be appointed, owing to the opposition of the Secretary of the Treasury. It is uncertain whether the nominations will be sent in to-morrow, or whether they will be retained until after the next Cabinet meeting, in which case they will not be announced until next week. It is reasonably certain that Mr. French has been selected to succeed Mr. Freeland, of the Brooklyn internal revenue district, and his name will probably be sent to the Senate this week. The deputy inspectors against whom charges were made some time ago for extorting illegal fees will undoubtedly be removed, and it is probable that there will be a general reorganization of the Brooklyn district under Mr. French.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

LIST OF NAMES SENT TO THE SENATE YESTERDAY—GEN. HARLAN FOR JUDGE OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT—THE NOMINATIONS REFERRED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

John M. Harlan to be Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

To be Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary of the United States: Edward F. Noyes, of Ohio, to France; James Russell Lowell, of Massachusetts, to Spain; John A. Kasson, of Iowa, to Austria; Thomas A. Osborn, of Kansas, to Chili; Henry W. Williard, of Georgia, to Brazil.

Minister Residents of the United States: John L. Stevens, of Maine, to Sweden and Norway; James M. Comly, of Ohio, to Hawaiian Islands; John M. Langston, of the District of Columbia, to the Republic of Hayti.

Alfred E. Lee, of Ohio, to be Consul-General of the United States at Frankfort.

To be United States Consuls: Alfred V. Dockey, of North Carolina, at Leeds; Charles O. Shepard, of New-York, at Bradford; Thomas B. Reed, of Wisconsin, at Funchal; Allen Francis, of Oregon, at Victoria, Vancouvers Island; Owen N. Denny, of Oregon, at Tien-Tsein; Robert H. Knox, of Alabama, at Hamilton, Canada; William Morey, (citizen of the United States,) at Ceylon; George C. Tanner, of South Carolina, at Verviers and Liege; Joseph G. Wilson, of Iowa, at Jerusalem; Joseph W. Merriam, (citizen of the United States,) at Iquique; J. Ellington Montgomery, of New-York, at Geneva; John F. Winter, of Illinois, at Rotterdam; Robert F. Clayton, of Georgia, at Callao; Joseph E. Jackson, of Michigan, at St. Paul de Loanda; John F. Quarles, of Georgia, at Malaga.

Nicholas Fish, of New-York, to be Chargé d'Affaires of the United States to the Swiss Confederation.

To be Secretaries of Legations of the United States: Wickham Hoffman, of New-York, Russia; Dwight T. Reed, of New-York, Spain; Henry Sydney Everett, of Massachusetts, Germany.

Alonzo Bell, of New-York, to be Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

E. A. Hoy, of New-York, to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Henry H. Bates to be Examiner in Chief of the Patent Office.

B. Lang, to be Secretary to the President to sign land warrants.

John H. Hammond, to be Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Dakota Superintendency.

P. J. Stroback, of Alabama, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Montgomery, Ala.

For Pension Agents—Daniel T. Boynton, of Tennessee, at Knoxville, Tenn.; Rufus Campion, of Missouri, at St. Louis, Mo.; Samuel Post, of Michigan, at Detroit, Mich.; Frederick Knefeler, of Indiana, at Indianapolis, Ind.

J. W. Ames, of California, to to Surveyor-General of California District.

H. B. Sheldon, of California, to be Indian Agent at Round Valley Agency, Cal.

For Registers of Land Office: M. W. Gibbs, of Arkansas, at Little Rock, Ark.; Louis Dugal, of Colorado, Lake City, Col.; Mrs. G. Town, of Wyoming, Evanston, Wyoming Territory; A. S. Stewart, of Nebraska, Sheridan, Dakota; E. McB. Timony, of District of Columbia, Boise City, Idaho.

For Receivers of Public Moneys—C. B. Hickman, of Colorado, at Lake City, Col.; John Taffee, of Nebraska, North Platte, Neb.; C. N. Baird, of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.; William Amgan, of Nebraska, Grand Island, Neb.

John B. Hoyt, of Michigan, to be Governor of the Territory of Arizona.

H. L. Hart, of Ohio, to be Indian Agent at San Carlos Agency, Arizona.

John J. Gasper, of Nebraska, Secretary of the Territory of Arizona.

Edwin L. Crocker, of Wyoming, Receiver of Public Moneys at Evanston, Ky.

James S. Patten, of New-York, Indian Agent at the Shoshone Agency.

J. F. McKenna, of Dakota, Receiver of Public Moneys at Sheridan, Dakota.

J. H. Mills, of Montana, Secretary of the Territory of Montana.

For Assistant Attorneys-General—Edgar M. Marble, Department of the Interior; A. A. Freeman, Post Office Department.

To be United States Attorneys—R. S. Anderson, of Montana; S. M. Cutcheon, Eastern District of Michigan; E. R. Johnson, Territory of Wyoming; J. T. Lane, District of Iowa; B. T. Tifield, District of Vermont; S. C. Northrop, District of South Carolina; R. C. Badger, Eastern District of North Carolina; G. B. Patterson, Southern District of Florida; J. A. Warder, Middle District of Tennessee; M. C. Burch, Western District of Michigan.

For United States Marshals: Jack Wharton, District of Louisiana: Robert H. Crittenden, District of Kentucky; J. L. Morphis, Northern District of Mississippi; T. W. Hunt, Southern District of Mississippi; S. S. Matthews, Eastern District of Michigan; R. L. Hutchinson, Eastern District of New-Jersey; P. P. Wilcox, District of Colorado; J. B. Raymond, Territory of Dakota.

Kenneth Rayner, to be Solicitor of the United States Treasury.

Peter C. Shannon, to be Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Dakota.

W. W. Peck, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Wyoming.

Samuel B. McLinn, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New-Mexico.

J. S. Boreman, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah.

Abraham D. Hazen, of Pennsylvania, to be Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

William G. LeDuc, of Minnesota, to be Commissioner of Agriculture.

Thomas B. Bryan, of the District of Columbia, to be Commissioner of the District of Columbia.

Richard C. McCormick to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

James Gilfillan to be Treasurer of the United States.

William Upton to be Second Controller of the Treasury.

Albert W. Wyman to be Assistant Treasurer of the United States.

Frank Gilbert to be Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Chicago.

For Collectors of Customs.—Henry Charles D'Almar, District of Alaska; Charles Y. Osborn, District of Superior, Michigan; George W. Howe, District of Cuyahoga, Ohio; Frederick C. Humphreys, District of Pensacola, Florida; John A. Tibbitts, District of New-London, Connecticut; Cheney R. Prouty, District of Selma, Texas; Antoine J. Murat, District of Apalacicola, Florida; Frederick A. Pratt, District of Newport, Rhode Island; Henry E. Hirst, District of Georgetown, South Carolina.

To be Surveyors of Customs.—Joseph C. Jewell, Evansville, Ind.; I. O. Shackleford, Louisville, Ky.; James Gilchrist, Wheeling, West Va.; David Porter, Savannah, Ga.

To be Surveyors of Ports.—William C. King, at Greenport, N. Y.; George Fisher at Cairo, Ill.

Daniel Hall to be Naval Officer, District of Boston, Mass.

Sidney Perham, to be Appraiser of Merchandise of the Port of Portland, Me.

To be Collectors of Internal Revenue.—A. M. Swope, Seventh District of Kentucky; W. W. Woodcock, Fifth District of Tennessee; Clark Waggoner, Tenth District of Ohio; J. C. Cartwright, —— District of Oregon: T. A. Wilev, Ninth District of Pennsylvania; O. A. Russell, Third District of Virginia; E. M. Brayton, —— District of South Carolina; W. H. Wheeler, Fifth District of North Carolina.

Assayers of Mints.—W. P. Prescott, at Carson, Nev.; Herman Silver, at Denver, Col.

Joseph Cook to be Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels, Eighth United States District.

United States Revenue Service.—W. S. Simmons, Captain; L. G. Shepard, Captain; Daniel A. Brook, First Lieutenant; W. D. Rooth, First Lieutenant; John Morrissey, Jr., Second Lieutenant; S. M. Crosby, Second Lieutenant; A. E. Bateman, Second Lieutenant.

R. B. Warden to be member of the Board of Health, District of Columbia.

Postmasters.—L. D. Davis, Wellsville, N. Y.; William J. Kline, Amsterdam, N. Y.; Benjamin F. Judson, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; William M. Halsey, Sag Harbor, N. Y.; Daniel F. Pickering, Elmira, N. Y.; Charles C. Miller, Penn Yan, N. Y.; David C. Casey, Hot Springs, Ark.; Ozra A. Hadley, Little Rock, Ark.; Henry F. Best, Texarkania, Ark.; Gustavus A. Pfrangle, Aurora, Ill.; E. D. Richardson, Cambridge, Ill.; E. S. Smith, Batavia, Ill.; Henry A. Nillitzer, Belleville, Ill.; William M. Lowdermilk, Auburn, Ill.; Rufus H. Mallon, Avhow, Ill.; Homer A. Kenyon, Dwight, Ill.; Jefferson L. Woofford, Corinth, Miss.; W. H. Green, Jackson, Miss.; William E. Weddell, Ockolono, Miss.; Edward R. Shipley, Springfield Mo.; Albert Parker, Sedalia, Mo.; Oscar G. Burch, Jefferson City, Mo.; Theodore S. Case, Kansas City, Mo.; Alden Carter, Memphis, Mo.; Mrs. Jennie C. Prater, North Springfield, Mo.; Francis D. Phillips, Platsburg, Mo.; William Firth, Moberly, Mo.; Matthew W. Stafford, Joplin, Mo.

The Senate, in executive session this afternoon, referred the nominations received to-day to the appropriate committees, without taking up any of them for other action. An additional list of appointments made during the recess of the Senate, will be sent to that body by the President to-morrow. Those transmitted to-day are only about one-half of the total number.

THE CONTESTED SEATS IN THE HOUSE

THE DEMOCRATS ADMITTED FROM LOUISIANA AND THE REPUBLICAN FROM CALIFORNIA —THE COLORADO CASE NOT ACTED ON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGT

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

SPECIAL SESSION—OCT. 17.

SUMMARY.

In the Senate bills were introduced authorizing citizens of Colorado, Nevada, and the Territories to fell timber for mining and domestic purposes, and to prevent abuses in the sale of postage stamps. Mr. Edmunds offered a resolution for a committee of seven to examine the laws relating to the ascertaining and declaring of the Electoral vote, with power to report by bill or otherwise. It was laid over till to-morrow. The credentials of Henry M. Spofford, claiming to be United States Senator from Louisiana, were presented, and having, at the request of Mr. Edmunds, been put in the form of a resolution, that Senator asked that they be laid over under the thirty-third rule. It was urged on the Democratic side that as a question of privilege, under the seventh rule, the matter could not be laid aside, and the Vice-President so decided. A substitute, directing that the credentials be referred, was offered. The whole matter was laid over with the consent of Mr. Thurman.

In the House the case of the disputed representation of the Fourth Louisiana District was taken up, and after discussion, Mr. Elam, the Democrat, was admitted to a seat by 144 to 119. Mr. Frye moved to remove from the roll the name of E. W. Robertson, who had a certificate from Gov. Nicholls, and place on it that of Charles E. Nash, who presented a certificate from Gov. Kellogg, who was Governor when the election was held. Robertson was admitted to the seat. Mr. Springer, who objected to the swearing of Mr. Pacheco, Republican, of California, withdrew his objection, but the Speaker ruled that the objection must be acted on. A brief debate ensued, and Mr. Pacheco was admitted without a division. The Colorado case was taken up but not acted on, and the House adjourned till Saturday.

SENATE.

In the Senate, Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, presented a petition of the Mayor and citizens of Providence, R. I., in favor of increasing the compensation of letter-carriers. Similar petitions from various parts of the country were presented by Messrs. Ferry, of Michigan; Cameron, of Pennsylvania; Conkling, of New-York; Wallace, of Pennsylvania; Sargent, of California; McDonald, of Indiana, and others; all of which were referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. Conkling, of New-York, presented the petition of the Commissioners appointed by the State of New-York for the purpose of having erected a monument to the memory of David Williams, one of the captors of Major André during the Revolutionary War, asking that Congress make an appropriation of $10,000 to be used in connection with the $2,000 appropriated by the State of New-York in erecting a monument or suitable work of art to his memory. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A large number of petitions were presented and referred to the appropriate committees, among them one from citizens of Iowa asking for the passage of a law making silver a legal tender for all sums, and from citizens of Mattoon, N. Y., asking the remonetization of silver; also another, from the Legislature of Michigan, asking Congressional aid for the construction of a tunnel under the Detroit River at or near Detroit, Mich.

THE BOOKS AND FILES IN THE LOFTS OF THE CAPITOL.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported a concurrent resolution for the removal of the books and files in the lofts of the old portion of the Capitol building to the basement of that structure. Agreed to.

NEW BILLS.

Among the bills introduced and referred were the following: Authorizing the citizens of Colorado, Nevada, and the Territories to fell and remove timber on the public domain for mining and domestic purposes; for the relief of Brig.-Gen. Alexander S. Webb, late of the United States Army; to authorize the payment of 50 per cent. of Internal Revenue duties in legal-tender notes; to prevent abuses in the sale of postage stamps and stamped envelopes. A number of bills of a private nature were introduced.

THE MODE OF COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That a select committee of seven Senators be appointed, whose duty it shall be to take into consideration the state of the laws respecting the ascertaining and declaration of the electoral votes for the Presidents and Vice-President of the United States, and that said committee have power to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, said he thought it would be well to have a joint committee of the two houses. He had no objection to the resolution. The completion of the two hundredth Congress now insured a proper consideration of the subject, which should be divested of any political or party advantage.

Mr. Edmunds said experience had convinced him that there was more likelihood of success in having separate committees. If the Senator from Delaware [Mr. Bayard] had any special views on the subject, however, he would not object to the resolution lying over until to-morrow. So ordered.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIP.

Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, presented the credentials of Henry M. Spofford as United States Senator from the State of Louisiana for six years from March 4, 1877, and moved that they be read and that Mr. Spofford be now sworn in.

The credentials having been read by the Secretary, Mr. Edmunds requested the Senator—[Mr. Thurman]—to reduce his motion to writing.

Mr. Thurman then submitted the following:

Resolved, That Henry M. Spofford, whose credentials as a Senator from the State of Louisiana have been this day read, be now sworn, and admitted as a Senator.

Mr. Edmunds said he did not expect this matter would be presented to-day, and he moved that it lie over until to-morrow, under the thirty-third rule, which he read as follows:

"All resolutions shall lie over one day for consideration, unless, by unanimous consent, the Senate shall otherwise direct."

Mr. Thurman—Does that rule apply to this case?

Mr. Edmunds—It says all resolutions.

Mr. Thurman—I wish the Chair to decide if that rule applies to this case.

Mr. Withers, of Virginia, read the seventh rule, which provides that the presentation of the credentials of Senators-elect, and other questions of privilege, shall always be in order, and argued that these credentials were governed by the above rule.

The Vice-President [Mr. Wheeler] said the Chair was of the opinion that the seventh rule of the Senate governed this case, and that it was a question of the highest privilege.

Mr. Edmunds argued that the seventh rule and the thirty-third rule were in perfect harmony, and the thirty-third rule was to protect a minority against the majority.

The Vice-President said he was still of the opinion that the seventh rule controlled this case, and the resolution of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. Thurman] was before the Senate.

Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, submitted as a substitute for the resolution of Mr. Thurman, the following: That the credentials of Henry M. Spofford, claiming to be a Senator from Louisiana, be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The question being on the substitute of Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Thurman said it was not his purpose to press a decision upon the question involved in this resolution, unless those who were opposed to it opened the door for discussion. He wanted to see discussion about Louisiana at an end. That State now had a Legislature and a Governor acknowledged by all her people and all her courts. Mr. Spofford had been duly chosen Senator by the Legislature, and brought with him the credentials required by law, in due form. Everything was as regular as it possibly could be to make a prima facie case, and it did seem to him [Mr. Thurman] that the gentleman was entitled to be sworn in.

Mr. Conkling, of New-York, argued that the credentials of William P. Kellogg, claiming a seat in the Senate from Louisiana, were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections at the last session. Mr. Kellogg came here with papers claiming that he had been elected Senator from that State, and papers to attest his claim were referred to the committee. If they did attest his claim, then the present claimant had no footing whatever. He argued that the credentials of Mr. Kellogg had not failen because the Senate had taken a recess, since they were presented and referred.

Mr. Edmunds quoted from the rules, and argued that if the construction placed upon the seventh rule by the Vice-President was correct, any Senator, at any time, would be at the mercy of a committee with an arbitrary majority at its back.

The Vice-President called the attention of the Senator [Mr. Edmunds] to the words in the seventh rule, "and all questions and motions arising or made upon the presentation of such credentials shall be proceeded with until disposed of by the Senate."

Mr. Edmunds appealed to the Senator from Ohio [Mr. Thurman] to let the matter go over until to-morrow. He [Mr. Edmunds] was not present at the special session of the Senate last Spring on account of illness, and therefore, had no knowledge of Louisiana affairs gained by the Senate at that session.

Mr. Blaine said that if the Senator from Vermont [Mr. Edmunds] was correct, the objection of a single Senator could prevent a Senator-elect from being sworn in. He [Mr. Blaine] said he did not agree with the Senator, but thought the Vice-President was correct, and that the Senate was bound to proceed with motions arising upon the present credentials. The Senate had the right to dispose of the matter, but a single Senator's objection could not carry it over.

Mr. Thurman said, after he had said a word or two in regard to the rules, he would accede to the request of the Senator from Vermont that this matter lie over until to-morrow. Mr. Kellogg, on the 4th of March last, did present himself in the Senate to be sworn in. Mr. Thurman then argued that the credentials of Mr. Kellogg were not now before the Committee on Privileges and Elections. They were referred to that committee at a special session of the Senate, and at the expiration of that session the credentials of Mr. Kellogg went back to the Secretary's desk.

The resolution of Mr. Thurman, that Mr. Spofford be sworn, &c., was then laid over until to-morrow.

Some discussion then followed on the position of the credentials of Mr. Kellogg.

Mr. Edmunds submitted a resolution that the Committee on Privileges and Elections be discharged from the further consideration of the credentials of William P. Kellogg as a Senator from the State of Louisiana now under its consideration.

At the request of Mr. Thurman the subject was laid over until to-morrow.

THE COMMITTEES.

On motion of Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, a resolution filling vacancies on committees as follows was agreed to:

Messrs. Matthews, of Ohio, and Wallace, of Pennsylvania, on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, on Military Affairs and Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. Armstrong, of Missouri, on Railroads.

Mr. Grover, of Oregon, on Public Land Claims.

Mr. Armstrong, of Missouri, on Enrolled Bills.

Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, was made Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, in place of Mr. Hamlin, who retains a place on that committee as a member, and Mr. Hamlin was made Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, in place of Mr. Morton, who retains his old place as Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Morrill stated it was the wish of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. Morton] that this latter change be made.

THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

Mr. McCreery, of Kentucky, introduced a bill to repeal the Bankruptcy law, and all acts amendatory or in explanation thereof.

The Senate then, at 2 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Thurman, went into executive session, and when the doors were opened at 2:30, adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE LOUISIANA CONTESTS.

After the reading of the Journal the House proceeded to the consideration of the disputed election case from the Fourth District of Louisiana, the question being upon the resolution offered by Mr. Leonard, of Louisiana, referring the claims of Messrs. Elam and Smith, the contestants, to the Committee on Elections to decide who has the prima facie right to the seat.

Mr. Gibson, of Louisiana, offered as a substitute a resolution providing for the immediate swearing in of J. B. Elam as a member of the House. After debate the substitute was adopted—yeas 114, nays 119—and Mr. Elam appeared at the bar of the House and took the modified oath.

Mr. Frye, of Maine, then offered a resolution reciting that Charles E. Nash had presented a certificate of election signed by Gov. Kellogg, the then duly recognized and acting Governor of Louisiana, but that the Clerk of the House had declined to place Mr. Nash's name on the roll of members, but had substituted that of E. W. Robertson on the authority of a paper signed by Gov. Nicholls, and directing that the name of Robertson be struck off the roll and that Nash be sworn in. After debate a substitute offered by Mr. Ellis, of Louisiana, to the effect that Robertson be now sworn in, was agreed to, and the oath of office (modified form) was administered to Mr. Robertson.

THE PACHECO CASE FROM CALIFORNIA.

The case of Mr. Pacheco, of California, was then called up, when Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, moved that the oath of office be administered to Mr. Pacheco.

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, who had made the objection on Monday, offered to withdraw it, but the Speaker ruled that as the objection was on record it could not be withdrawn, but must be acted on.

Mr. Garfield stated that the question of the election had been carried into the courts, and that on an appeal to the Supreme Court of the State, that court—a majority of whose members are Democrats—had found that Mr. Pacheco had been legally elected, and under that finding the Governor had given him the legal certificate, so that the right of Mr. Pacheco to be sworn in was not only prima facie but was absolutely unquestioned.

Mr. Luttrell, of California, denied the accuracy of Mr. Garfield's statement as to a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court being Democrats.

Mr. Garfield—Did not a majority of Judges who acted on the question belong to your party at that time?

Mr. Luttrell—A majority of the Judges were elected in opposition to the Democratic majority.

Mr. Garfield—That does not answer my question.

Mr. Cox, of New-York, read a written statement embracing the facts in the case, claiming that by the alteration of one vote fraudulently the election had been given to Mr. Pacheco. In conclusion he said it was as big a sin to steal a vote as to steal a railroad or the Presidency.

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, remarked that he had objected to the swearing in of Mr. Pacheco, but that on examination of the papers presented to the Clerk he did not see how the Clerk could have done otherwise than put Mr. Pacheco's name on the list. Still, he would call attention to the fact that although the certificate was regular on its face, it was based on a forged election return from the County of Monterey. In that connection he sent to the Clerk's desk and had read an extract from Mr. Black's article on the Electoral Commission, to show that fraud vitiates everything.

Mr. Garfield—While it is true that fraud vitiates everything, it is not true that the allegation of fraud vitiates everything.

Mr. Garfield's motion was agreed to without division, and the oath of office (iron-clad) was thereupon administered to Mr. Pacheco.

Mr. Pacheco then desired to make some statements, but he was informed by the Speaker that the question had been disposed of.

THE COLORADO CASE.

The House then took up the Colorado case, which, after a short debate, went over without action.

The House then, at 4 o'clock, adjourned until Saturday next, with the understanding that no business would be done on that day.

LEATHER MAKERS IN COUNCIL.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION IN THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB THEATRE—ADDRESSES BY MR. PETER COOPER AND OTHERS—THE COST OF TANNING A POUND OF LEATHER.

The second session of the National Hide and Leather Association was held yesterday in the Union League Club Theatre. The convention was called to order at 10:30 o'clock by the Chairman, ex-Gov. Marshall Jewell, and the Secretary, Mr. D. P. Lee, read the minutes of the meeting of Tuesday. Mr. Jackson S. Schultz, Chairman of the Executive Committee, then said that half a century ago, when he first came to this City, he made the acquaintance of Mr. Peter Cooper, then the principal contractor for the refuse of tanneries. Mr. Cooper then occupied a very prominent place, not far from his present residence, and then far out in the country. "He did not know it then," said Mr. Schultz, "but he set me up in business. He gave me the order to purchase glue stock and kindly gave me also a commission, and that income gave me my first stock in trade." As hide and leather merchants they felt very proud of Mr. Cooper, whom he now introduced. Mr. Cooper was received with warm applause. He began his address standing, but as his health has been feeble and he has only been able to be out for a few days, he soon sat down, and read the remainder of his address in a sitting position. Although not a tanner or a butcher, he said he felt very much at home among friends with whom he had had the pleasantest business relations for more than 50 years, during which time he had been buying from the tanners the roundings, skivings, and trimmings of hides, and the trimmings of the deer, goat, and sheep, and from the butchers the cattle and calves' feet and pates. His pleasant course of dealing with them he ascribed to his habit of always holding himself in readiness to pay the tanners and butchers whenever they called for their money. When it so happened that any of them failed to call for what was due before the close of the year, he believed he never failed to go in person on the Saturday before Christmas with money or checks to pay whatever balance might be found due. After giving them some practical hints as to the manufacture of buckskin leather, Mr. Cooper dwelt at considerable length on his financial theory.

Mr. Schultz then introduced Mr. Elijah Upton, of Salem, Mass., as a person who bore about the same business relation to the tanners of New-England that Mr. Cooper did to those of New-York. Mr. Upton made a brief address, alluding to the changes that had taken place in the tanning business in his time, and particularly pointed out the increased economy of the manufacture of leather. Ex-Gov. Jewell then introduced Mr. James E. McLean, of Shippensburg, Penn., who spoke on the subject: "What will it Cost to Tan a Pound of Leather?" He said that the great difficulty in the way of ascertaining the exact cost was the incompleteness of tanners' accounts. The cost should be charged under the heads of Bark, labor, interest or rent, and incidental expenses. It is common to ascertain the cost of bark by the number of cords to 100 hides. The true plan should be to ascertain the amount of bark to the pound of hide. Mr. McLean went into a minute calculation of expense in producing a leather, which is summarized: Bark costs from $3 50 to $20 per cord. The great body of tanners pay from $5 to $10 for it. The cost of tanning a pound of leather with bark at the following prices would be:

	Slaughter.	Spanish.
Bark at $5 per ton	.06 2-3	.06 1-5
Bark at $8 per ton	.06¼	.07¼
Bark at $7 per ton	.08⅓	.07⅓
Bark at $8 per ton	.07 1-3	.08 1-5

Mr. E. S. Estv, of Ithaca, then read a paper on "The Feeling and Curing of Bark, and its Merchantable Delivery," in which he fully described his plan of treating it, and offered some suggestions. At the close of his address he offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That good policy requires and duty demands of all interested in the products of our forest lands that the utmost care should be taken to secure in good condition and entire all that is available from the territory annually cut over.

Resolved, That we, the tanners, will, so far as practicable, give our personal attention to the and that the bark used in our business shall be secured in good condition and quantity, and we will use our utmost endeavors to put a stop to waste of all kinds in the rapidly diminishing forests of this country.

Resolved, That it is the judgment of this convention, that the standard of weight for a cord of either oak or hemlock bark should be a ton of 2,000 pounds, but in order to constitute a merchantable delivery the bark must be of prime quality, as well as in prime condition.

Following Mr. Esty's paper there was a long discussion on the subject of the paper, in which Mr. H. J. Bottsford, of Lewis County, N. Y.; Mr. James E. Mooney of Louisville, Mr. Child of Ellenville, and Mr. McLean participated. At 1 o'clock a recess was taken for lunch, which was served in an adjoining room. At 1:30 o'clock the President called the meeting to order, when an invitation from Commissioner Isaac H. Bailey, on behalf of the Mayor, was received and accepted to visit the City institutions on Friday at 12 o'clock.

Mr. J. L. Hotchkin, of Watertown, read a paper on "The Amount of Bark required and the Cost of Tanning Calf-skins." He gave an exhibit of what the cost had been for tanning 200 skins, for which 5,468 pounds of bark had been used, summarized as follows:

Amount of bark for 200 skins, 3½ cords	$17 25
Cost per skin	08⅝
Cost of labor	09
Cost of light coat of oil	02
Amount of bark used for one skin, 27¼ pounds; amount for one pound of leather, 10 pounds.	

Further discussion then took place as to the best methods of curing for bark, and the expediency of demanding its purchase and sale by weight instead of measure, Mr. Callery, of Pittsburg, Mr. Bottsford, Mr. Schultz, and Mr. Esty participating. A vast difference of opinion prevailed, it seemed, as to the tanning property of bark in different parts of the country. J. H. Walker, of Worcester, did not think it possible to determine the amount of bark necessary to tan a pound of leather. Mr. Allen, of Milwaukee, called for Mr. Esty's resolutions, the first and second of which were adopted as introduced. The last was amended and adopted as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that it is better to buy bark by the pound instead of by measure; and we would recommend the tanners of the entire country, as far as practicable, to buy by the pound.

Mr. M. Spencer Thomas, of Elmira, read a paper on the "Comparative Economy in the use of Bark and Bark Extracts in Tanning." On motion of Mr. James E. Mooney, a resolution of thanks to Mr. Peter Cooper was adopted. Mr. Hotchkin, on behalf of the hide and leather merchants of Northern and Central New-York, presented Mr. Jackson S. Schultz with a handsome cane made of sole leather. Mr. Schultz expressed his intention of acknowledging the present at some future time in fitting terms. The convention then adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock this morning, when the following papers will be read:

E. W. Phillips, of Waverly, N. Y.—"Cure and Condition of Hides, Foreign and Domestic."

George W. Allen, Milwaukee—"Present National Bankrupt Law."

James E. Mooney, Louisville, Ky.—"Commercial Credits."

S. McVitty, Philadelphia, Penn., and T. S. Norvell, Boston—"Improvements in Tanning."

Jackson S. Schultz—"Reciprocal Trade in Leather."

ROWING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

REGATTA OF THE METROPOLITAN ASSOCIATION OF AMATEUR OARSMEN—UNSUITABILITY OF THE NEW KILL VON KULL COURSE — INCONVENIENCES, OBSTRUCTIONS, AND ACCIDENTS.

The first annual regatta of the Metropolitan Association of Amateur Oarsmen was held yesterday over the new course on the Kill von Kull. The result of it is not altogether free from the unpleasant afterthought that the first regatta of the association may possibly be its last, but at all events it points very emphatically to the fact that the new course on the Kill von Kull is utterly unfit for a regatta. The course in question is a mile and a half straight away from Elm Park dock in the direction of Elizabethport. It is, in part of it, absolutely crowded with traffic, schooners, barges, tows of interminable length, and other obstructions being there in such abundance as Elizabethport, Brunswick, and the canal system connecting with Philadelphia can furnish. The finish is between Staten Island and a low breakwater which is covered at high tide, and here the water is so shallow that the steam-boats cannot follow the competing oarsmen. They have, instead, to round a cautionary buoy and pass through an outer channel carrying the spectators to a provoking distance from the point where the interest and excitement of the struggle culminate. Yesterday's regatta was but ill managed, and the best-natured apologist for crude beginnings could hardly find anything to excuse in so conspicuous a failure. The material for a good regatta so far as the supply of oarsmen was concerned was as good as need be, but there the elements of success ended. The Nelson K. Hopkins had been chosen for the referee's boat, but she was unequal to the delicate functions required in this service, and the referee transferred himself and some other officials to a steam launch. The Hopkins, having been thus shorn of her official importance, conducted herself shamefully, giving the boats engaged in the four-oared gig race her back-wash for about a quarter of a mile. Then she returned to New-York before the races were ended, transferring such of her passengers as desired to remain to the Northfield, which was the general regatta boat. The Northfield did not follow the senior scull race at all, and at the conclusion of the races landed the great bulk of her passengers at Bergen Point (each one receiving a return check) to witness the distribution of prizes. They had not been long ashore, however, when she steamed away without them, leaving them to get back to the City as best they might. The regatta was, in fact, a chapter of inconveniences, obstructions, and misadventures, and of accidents, in which life came very near being sacrificed. In one of these the tug-boat Clara Bell, with several members of the Eureka Club, of Newark, on board, touched bottom near the head of the breakwater. Her way was at once stopped, and she was run into and turned over on her side by the tug David C. Cox, her fires being immediately quenched and her passengers ducked in the water. The Cox in her turn was struck by the steam-yacht the Pleasant Valley and had her guard shattered. Then the Peter Crary ran down Messrs. Downs and Eustis, of the Atalanta Club, as they were returning from the pair-oared shell race; but fortunately, although they passed under the revolving paddle-wheel of the steamer, they sustained no injury beyond a few slight bruises. Altogether the affair was very badly managed, and had a pretty large complement of risks and hazards.

The race for single sculls (juniors) were first rowed, the competitors being W. T. Taylor, (Argonautas,) F. L. Rodewald, (Neptune,) Joseph P. Earle, (Wyoming,) Wm. Childs, (Nautilus,) and Walter Wilson, (Nassau.) The race was a very pretty one until it was broken up by a tow of barges, when the oarsmen had to divide into two sections and go round it. Rodewald, who showed very good form, took a long lead, to which, however, he was greatly helped by the fact that Taylor, his most formidable antagonist, was put at a great disadvantage by the wash from a steam-launch. The latter spurted splendidly in the last 300 yards, and came within a few feet of Rodewald at the finish. Childs took third place and Wilson fourth. The time of the race was 10:45. In the race for pair-oared shells, the competitors were Downs and Eustis, of the Atalanta, and Walsh and Levein, of the Nautilus. The Nautilus were first away, and had taken a very clear and decisive lead when the inevitable tow came in the way. The Atalantas held on, with the view of passing under the rope connecting the tug-boat and the barges, but it was slacked down, and they went over instead of under it. They had a narrow escape, however, from being hoisted in air, for they were barely over when the rope was made taut again. The Nautilus pair went round under the stern of the barge, a thus losing many lengths, which in spite of their plucky rowing they could not again recover. The Atalantas accordingly won, in 10:42¾. For the four-oared shell race the following contested: Argonauta Walter Man, bow; Edward Smith, 2; W. V. R. Schuyler, 3; E. Duncan, stroke. Columbia, No. 4, E. Sage, bow; C. Edson, 2; P. T. Timpson, 3; J. T. Goodwin, stroke. The Argonautas were quickest away but were passed by the Columbia who did not again fall into second place, and finished about a length and ahalf ahead. A schooner intervening inopportunely compelled the time being taken with accuracy on board the Hopkins.

The following crews started for the four-oared gig race, (juniors:)

Nereid, (Brooklyn.)—J. C. Bergen, No. 1; E. T. Nichols, No. 2; W. Fehr, No. 3; Joseph P. Earle, stroke; J. G. Egerton, coxswain.

Hesper, (Staten Island.)—H. S. Pratt, No. 1; L. O. Henderson, No. 2; T. H. Pratt, No. 3; C. G. Dedrickson, stroke; J. W. Edwards, coxswain.

Carman, (New-York.)—V. G. Audubon, No. 1; D. De Long, No. 2; A. B. Wilson, No. 3; I. Mangam, stroke; E. A. S. Marsh, coxswain.

There was a foul after the first 150 yards between the Hesper and Carman, which was, however, soon righted. Then about a quarter of a mile of the race was rowed in the back-wash of the N. K. Hopkins. Presently the Carman crew took the lead, with the Hesper second. These positions were held to the finish, the Carman being then five lengths ahead, and the Hesper two lengths in front of the Nereid. The time was 9:44⅘. George W. Lee, of the Triton, Newark, was the favorite for the senior sculls, which he won, beating Thomas Fearon, of the Vesper, Yonkers.

The six-oared gig race was then rowed (in the dark) with the following crews:

Dauntless—F. Gillelan, bow; C. E. Knapp, No. 2; H. W. Walter, No. 3; H. W. Peckwell, No. 4; W. G. Demorest, No. 5; David Roche, stroke; William Andrus, coxswain.

Argonauts—C. B. Greene, bow; W. T. Taylor, No. 2; E. V. R. Schuyler, No. 3; C. E. Dunbar, No. 4; Edward Smith, No. 5; Walter Man, stroke; E. M. Benton, coxswain.

The Dauntless took the lead and held it to the end, both coxswains steering very erratic courses. The time was 10:01⅘. The distribution of prizes subsequently took place at the hotel at Bergen Point.

LIQUOR-DEALERS PLEADING GUILTY.

The cases of six of the liquor-dealers indicted on complaint of the Eighth Ward Branch of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, were on the calendar of Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday. After a consultation between Recorder Hackett, Assistant District Attorney Lyon, and counsel for four of the accused, the latter said that, in view of the interpretation of the Liquor law, as laid down fully by the Court on the trial of Martin Gill, he had advised his clients to plead guilty, and would at the proper time submit such considerations as he thought should influence the court in the matter of punishment. Patrick Skally and Thomas Loran, of No. 305 Spring-street, and Richard Eustace and Michael Fagan, of No. 66 Thompson-street, then pleaded guilty and were remanded until Friday for sentence. The cases of Holland & O'Brien, Henry J. Welsh, and Edward Drake were postponed until Friday.

THE TWEED INVESTIGATION

HIS EXAMINATION RESUMED.

THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE SHIELDING TAMMANY HALL—TWEED SUBMITS A LIST OF PAYMENTS MADE SINCE 1871—WHAT IT COST FOR COUNSEL FEES AND TO ESCAPE FROM LUDLOW-STREET JAIL — EXONERATING JUDGES OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

The Tweed investigation was resumed yesterday before the Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen, but very little interest was manifested in the proceedings. In the course of his testimony Tweed gave a certificate of good character to every member of the present Tammany Hall General Committee, a list of which was handed to him—remarking that they were not implicated in the Ring frauds. When he was asked, however, to say whether any of them were associated with him in running the City Government during the time when he was in power, the question was objected to by his counsel, Mr. Townsend, and by Mr. Cole, of the Law Department, who was conducting the examination, and was finally ruled out by the two Tammany members of the committee, Messrs. Lewis and Slevin. Tweed next submitted a statement of his real estate, and also of his receipts and disbursements in past years. In one portion of it he makes the remarkable announcement that the sum of $5,000 could not be realized on all the property now in his possession or under his control. He also says that he paid about $400,000 for counsel fees and legal expenses generally.

Tweed also exonerates the Judges of the Court of Appeals from any knowledge of illegal practices connected with their election. A report of the proceedings is given below.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

When the committee was called to order yesterday morning, Assistant Corporation Attorney Cole rose and said: "At the close of the last session of this committee at which I was present, I notified the witness (Mr. Tweed) that I would ask him at the next meeting to examine the entire list of the Democratic organization known as Tammany Hall, the Republican General Committee, and the Anti-Tammany organization, and to state who, if any, upon these lists were in any wise connected with the Ring frauds, or with any fraudulent or illegal practices in connection with the government or affairs of the City or County of New-York. I further stated that I would charge myself with getting a list of the Tammany Hall General Committee, and that I should be obliged to rely upon Alderman Cowing, who is the only Republican on the committee, to furnish a list of the Republican General Committee. I thought then, and I still think, that no one list of names connected with a political organization should be submitted to this witness for the purpose indicated, unless all of them were. I had not, nor I have not, the slightest objection, nor has any of the Democratic members of the committee any objection, to furnishing the list of the Tammany Hall organization. If, therefore, the list of the Republican organization has been provided, I shall now go into that matter, handing Mr. Tweed both lists at once, and asking him the same questions with regard to both. Here is the Democratic list; if the Republican list is here, we will proceed with that matter."

Alderman Cowing—I presume these remarks are addressed to me; if they are, I will answer them by saying that the clerical matters connected with the business of this committee are not performed by the committee itself; the information which the counsel seeks is accessible to everybody, and so far as the names on it are concerned, I will agree now and here that I will not object to any single name being put to Mr. Tweed, and I will not undertake to exonerate or exculpate one single man, no matter what may be his political affiliations. If any Republican has been guilty of a dirty or a mean trick, I will not raise any frivolous objections to sustain him, but will aid the committee in exposing him. So much for so far as the list spoken of is concerned, I think it is exclusively the duty of the Clerk of the committee to obtain it; and it would seem, therefore, that to ask this question of me in the way it was asked, is in some way to impugn my motives, and make me look as if I meant to screen somebody. Such is not the case, and whatever you think proper to put to me I will ask, no matter whom they hurt. That is my purpose, and so far as any committee of Tammany Hall, Anti-Tammany, or the Republican organization is concerned, I desire to say that the members of the Republican and Anti-Tammany organizations have been very careful of them. Republicans have not been spared, and I am glad of it. I am glad that they are exposed, but it seemed to me that when the first question was put by me which in any way interfered with the Tammany Hall organization I was met by the combined opposition of my two Democratic associates and their counsel. It is not my province to furnish questions or Mr. Cole or evidence upon which they may be based. I will state here that if he will place a list of the Republican committee in Mr. Tweed's hands, I don't care how extensive it is, I will give him my word that I will not raise any single objection to exposing such Republicans as may be exposed. The only reason I asked the question of Mr. Tweed was not to show that the names on the list had committed fraud, but to show that they were prominently associated with him during the time they were committed, and if they were not shrewd enough to guess what was going on, they were guilty of acts of omission which renders them as incompetent to rule the City to-day as they were at that time.

Mr. Townsend—I think you will agree with me, that I withdrew any objection that I made.

Mr. Cowing—I think you did, but at the start you objected. I have no objection to the list of the Republican Committee being brought here, and let Mr. Tweed go over the whole list. I don't think it is a disgrace to belong to any political organization.

Mr. Lewis—This committee has nothing to do with politics; all it is concerned in is these Ring frauds; I will ask Mr. Tweed a question. There is a list of the Tammany Hall General Committee—[handing it to witness]—for 1877; will you look at that list and see if there are any names there of persons who were connected with the Ring frauds?

Mr. Cole—A list similar to that was furnished Mr. Tweed several days ago. I will also say that I was not able to get a list of the Republican General Committee, though I tried to do so.

Mr. Tweed—I had a similar list to this placed in my hands several days ago, and I examined it carefully, and found no names there in any way connected with the Ring frauds or with any illegal practices.

Mr. Townsend, in behalf of Tweed, read the following statement, and placed in the hands of Mr. Cole a schedule of his real estate:

TWEED'S REAL ESTATE.

"I herewith place in the hands of this committee a statement of the real estate which came into my possession during the year 1870-1 and since that time, and of all that was owned by me in 1871. It is impossible for me, having to date to guide me, to detail the exchanges of property prior to that time. I can only say that the proceeds of most of the real estate which passed from my hands prior to 1870 became merged in the property which I at that time was possessed of. I think I can fairly say, and am willing, to the best of my knowledge and belief, to testify, that in the year 1871 the cost of the real estate I owned, together with my personal estate, was worth about $2,500,000; at no time in my life was I worth more than from that amount to $3,000,000. In the Fall of 1871 an action was begun against me by The People, &c., for $1,000,000, and I was arrested thereon, and $1,000,000 bail required. There were difficulties in procuring bail, and by advice of counsel I transferred all my real estate to my son, Richard Tweed, with the exception of some few pieces, among which were the Putnam and Greene County property, which, as I stated to the Attorney-General, is in addition to be transferred to the City authorities, and the others are accounted for by me in the schedule hereto annexed. The cost of real estate so transferred to my son Richard M., to enable him to justify as one of my bondsmen, was over and above an estimate, $650,000. Upon this he did so justify. I never again came in possession of that property. All of it was sold by my son or by his direction or by foreclosure, and the proceeds paid over to me from the time of my arrest and proceedings against me by indictment and otherwise. All of the property, from these and many other causes, shrunk immensely in value, and, as is shown by the schedule, I realized from what I considered in the Fall of 1871 worth $2,000,000 less than $700,000, which does not include, however, the $150,000 paid to James O'Brien out of my real estate, nor the consideration for the two Washington property or $150,000, which was paid by me to Pottier & Stymus on account of furnishing the Metropolitan Hotel. It is impossible for me now to state what personal property I was at one time possessed of; I speculated largely in stocks with Fisk, Gould, and others, sometimes being a winner, more often a loser. I bought and sold as investments different kinds of stocks, a good deal of which I now have in my hands, valueless, and I have stockboard paper with a good deal of money. Outside of the property in Putnam and Greene Counties I own no real estate, nor have any interest in any. I now affirm, and am willing to submit to the closest investigation in regard to it, that I am not to-day the owner of any property of any kind whatever from which $5,000 could be realized. The statement which has been published that I have large interests abroad and have purchased or created at home, is utterly untrue. In my statement to the Attorney-General I courted the broadest investigation on these points, but no examination was accorded me on this matter. I now again express my willingness to give up every particle of property I have in the world, to furnish evidence on any subject which may be considered beneficial to the people of the City or State, and, in fact, to place myself at the disposal of the proper officials, to enable them to undo through me, as far as possible, the wrong that I have committed."

Mr. Townsend—On the next page are his total receipts since January, 1871, set forth as the receipts of the property more fully detailed in the schedule annexed, amounting to $806,000; and he says:

"The above is, as near as I can ascertain or remember, the amount received on the proceeds of sales of real estate owned by me in the Fall of 1871. This, however, does not include the sale of the Boulevard block at Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh streets, because the mortgages for $128,000 given for the most of the purchase money were transferred to James O'Brien in the Fall of 1871 for purchase of half his claim against the City; nor does it include the consideration received for the Fort Washington property of $150,000, which was applied by Pottier & Stymus on account of furnishing the Metropolitan Hotel.

Net proceeds from all stocks, personal property of every name and nature, including mortgages, jewelry, &c., about	$650,000
Amount from real estate	806,500
Total receipts	$1,456,500

"The Putnam County property, which has cost nearly $50,000, is still controlled by me, and offered to the City in my statement to the Attorney-General; also, the 92 (I thought there were more) or more lots in Lexington, which, as near as I can recollect or know anything about, seemed to for every piece of property owned by me or sold for my benefit since my trouble."

He then gives his payments since the Fall of 1871, which amount (and which I suppose it is unnecessary to read in detail) to $1,490,500. Then he sets forth his losses since 1871, which are losses mainly from depreciation in the value of real estate, at $1,206,150; and to that he attaches a schedule of every piece of property, together with its cost, from whom it was purchased, and to whom it was sold.

TWEED'S EXAMINATION.

Tweed was then examined as follows:

By Alderman Cowing—Was there an organization in existence at the time you were in power known as Tammany Hall? A.—There was.

Q.—And you knew all the members intimately? A.—No, Sir, not at all; there were men in the Tammany Society who were members before I was born, and some of them are Republicans.

Q.—Look at the list placed in your hands to-day; carefully examine it and state the name or names of all the persons on that list, if there are any, who were connected with that organization at the time you were in power, and were prominent in the organization.

Alderman Lewis—I object to that, unless they were connected with the Ring frauds or with any illegal practices.

The objection was supported by Alderman Slevin, the other Democratic member of the committee.

Alderman Lewis—This is not a political investigation, but an investigation to find out who were connected with the Ring frauds.

Alderman Cowing—I press the question and ask for an answer.

Mr. Tweed—You see my position; the Chairman directs me not to answer.

Alderman Lewis—The committee has decided that it is not to be answered.

Alderman Cowing—Not the committee, I beg your pardon.

Alderman Lewis—The majority of the committee, which I suppose is the committee.

By Alderman Cowing—The City Government at the time you were in power was wronged through the instrumentality of Tammany Hall, was it not? A.—In a measure, yes, Sir.

Q.—Tammany Hall therefore furnished you, your confreres, and associates with such power as you had, did it not? A.

Skaneateles Savings Bank; Williams vs. Gillies; De Vries vs. De Vries; Sloane vs. Livermore; in the matter of Assand; matter of Hooper; Hielly vs. Corwin; Wilson vs. Simpson; Blodgett vs. Angell; Hahn vs. Eberhard; matter of Kimic.

Weeks vs. Eyers.—Matter of complaint must be referred.

Skaneateles Savings Bank vs. Weeks.—Must be proof of responsibility.

Wagoner vs. Cooper.—Plaintiff is not competent to make service.

Whitney vs. Welch.—Service not sufficient.

McGrath vs. Manhattan Gas-light Company.—No reason for order.

Motions Denied.—Weiner vs. Knoblock; Reed vs. Lockhart.

Orders Granted.—Joseph vs. Oberle; Walker vs. Lang.

Motions Granted.—Percy vs. Southworth; Wagner vs. Gribling; Wagner vs. Gribling; Wrightman vs. Montgomery.

Buttershall vs. Salesmorr.—Motion granted on payment of $10, and defendant stipulating to take short notice.

Ludlow vs. Ludlow.—Reference ordered.

Palm vs. Palm.—Must be proof of marriage.

Fineberg vs. Congregation Fifereti Israel. Neusladt Haevrinil.—President or Treasurer should be served.

Bragg vs. Bragg.—Refused.

By Judge Barrett.

Hunter vs. Briggs.—The plaintiff may nominate some proper person to act.

Lord, Jr., vs. Fuck.—The motion is granted, but the time must be limited to 15 days after the entry, and service of the order to be enforced on this decision.

Sheridan vs. Bissell.—Even upon the defendant's own showing he has the benefit of all that the plaintiff put into the business, and has paid the plaintiff but $50. Upon the original papers a plain case of fraud is made out, the defendant's moving papers present but a feble and lame explanation of the facts charged, and this explanation is shown to be untrue by the opposing papers. Upon the whole the motion should be denied, with $10 costs.

Leas vs. Leas.—Give notice of settlement of order. If the testimony should affect my decision I should be inclined to grant them a stay for that purpose.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Kent, &c., vs. Kinbach et al.—Findings and decree signed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sanford.

Fuller vs. Ballard.—Judgment ordered.

Jones vs. Kent.—Findings settled and signed.

Fowler vs. Butterby.—Proposed case exceptions settled. See amendments.

By Judge Freedman.

Adams vs. Mulford.—Motion denied.

Van Cleve vs. Van Cleve et al. Attachment.—Motion granted, and order resecrled by adding "leave to defendant to answer on payment of costs, but without prejudice to the notice of trial already given."

Reference Ordered.—Coe vs. Society of the New-York Hospital; First National Bank of Hartford vs. Matthews.

Dana vs. Speis.—Motion for leave to discontinue granted on payment of costs; no allowance.

Levy vs. Smith.—Allowance of $50 granted.

Patterson vs. Mulford.—Motion granted. Memorandum.

Crocker vs. Crocker.—Motion denied. Memorandum.

Carr vs. The Mayor, &c.—Case ordered on file.

Dreis vs. Meikhor.—Order granting motion.

Adams vs. Mulford.—Order denying motion.

Reference Ordered.—Kavanach vs. Farley; Wright vs. Equitable Life Assurance Company; Kaufman vs. Hansen et al.

Meyer vs. Ross.—Commission ordered.

Baxter vs Holdridge.—Bond approved.

Orders Granted.—Daton vs. Johnson; Solomon vs. Moore; Beebe et al. vs. Starin; Starin vs. Kelly; Judd vs. Hoffman; Hodges vs. Thompson; Smith vs Smith; Dana vs. Spies; Miller vs. Levy; Levy vs. Harris.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Warden vs. Quinlan.—Reference ordered.

Master of Andrews.—Bond ordered in $2,500.

Applications Granted.—In the matter of Beck; Same vs. Same; Same vs. Same.

Courtors vs Rinieles.—Motion granted.

Putzel vs. Tuska.—Proceedings dismissed against Morris Tuska, with $20 costs.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Opinions.—Finnegan vs. Hannan; Hughes vs. Eastman; Hillemeyer vs. Haff.

Steinfelder vs. Leak.—Order settled and filed.

Lowenherius vs. Bormasky.—Motion granted for Nov. 9.

Rosenstein vs. Brown.—Motion granted for Oct. 26.

Young vs. Fritzcraft.—Default of third person noted.

Smith vs. Johnson.—Complaint dismissed.

Cohen vs. Wemberger.—Proceedings dismissed.

Defaults.—Pierson vs. Long Island Railroad Company, (seven cases;) Hendrick vs. Herick.

Sullivan vs. Clarke.—Complaint dismissed.

Connolly vs. Peterkin.—Referred to Frederick Hutchings.

White vs. Fairchild.—Order to pay over money granted.

Orders Granted.—Mayer vs. Bender; Crosby vs. Parsons vs. Mackey; Trist vs. Willis; Osborn vs. Marschner; Conlon vs. Meade; Landsberger vs. Bernstein; Curley vs. Haven; Rutherford vs. Otterson; Seaman vs. Subzer; Dalton vs. Berdean; Mayer vs. Phillips; Finkenauer vs. Livermore; Reimer vs. De Wolf; Tomlinson vs. Solomon; Lipner vs. Hunin; Thumm vs. Grote; Rosenthal vs. Andrews.

Rogers vs. Arcularius.—Bond approved.

Vaughan vs. Crolin.—Judgment for plaintiff $100.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
60	Dalley, Jr., vs. Brock.	158	Lyons vs. Murat.
64	Underhill vs. Spicer.	168	Matter of Spear.
68	Robinson vs. Robinson.	169	Lee vs. Hogan.
77	Matter of Hecht.	183	The People, &c., vs. Twenty-third-Street R. R. Co.
80	Matter of Marks.	188	Hurd vs. Kearney.
82	Lord vs. Fink.	190	Hollister vs. Brisbane.
88	Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Clow.	205	Gano vs. McCunn.
105	Noe vs. Noe.	240	Healy vs. Lynch.
107	Gerraty vs. Ancient O. of Hibernians.	241	Morris vs. Mansfield.
109	Beecke vs. Ancient O. of Hibernians.	242	Same vs. Same.
110	Doonan vs. Ancient O. of Hibernians.	254	Simmons vs. Anderson.
111	Furey vs. Ancient O. of Hibernians.	259	Dobson vs. Bland.
118	Herlitz vs. Gerhardt.	261	Dunning vs. Virginia Oil, &c., Co.
119	Same vs. Lockwood.	270	Pickhard vs. Bernheimer.
120	Commission Rubber Co. vs. Blair.	292	Finn vs. Caton.
126	Graham vs. King.	293	Ritter vs. Thorn.
129	Powell vs. Bothbell.	304	Matter of Bastiel.
132	Hitchcock vs. McPyke.	306	Calrow vs. Watson.
133	Barnett vs. Barnett.	312	Dress vs. Neyer.
133	Mahoney vs. Society of N. Y. Hospital.	313	Seligman vs. Loft.
155	Remier vs. Maguire Brosh Co.		The assessment calendar" will also be called.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.		Nos.	
120	Bigler et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	184	Graham vs. The Fire Commissioners.
145	Guidet vs. The Mayor, &c.	137	ThePeople ex rel. Cummings vs. The Fire Commissioners.
176	Hagar et al. vs. Clark et al.	146	Matter of &c., of Schafer et al.
179	Triest vs. The Woodburn S. M.Co. of Nevada.	188	Grossmuck et al. vs. Brown.
180	Bayer vs. Leppert et al.	189	Hetzmann vs. Taylor.
181	Herrick vs. Smith, Jr.	190	The First Nat. B'k of Springfield vs. Dana.
182	Freund et al. vs. Imp. & Traders' Nat. B'k.	191	Jerup et al vs. Smith
185	Seelenbach vs. The Relief Fire Ins. Co.	192	Richardson et al. vs. O'Brien, &c.
186	Salomon vs. Wilbur et al.	193	The Germania Bank vs. Schafer, &c.
91	The People ex rel. Munday vs. The Fire Commissioners.	194	McStee vs. Matthews et al.
		195	Vose v. Coudrey et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
590	Law and Fact. The Mayor, &c., vs. Union Ferry Co.	623	Same vs. Same.
561	Devlin vs. Murphy.	627	Callaghan vs. Mulvaney.
578	Watts, &c., vs. Duncan et al.	639	Manhattan Life Ins. Co. vs. Simpson.
586	Jackson vs. Jamieson.	636	McShane vs. Kearney, &c.
556	Barnett, &c., vs. Mt. Sinai Hospital.	637	Robitcher vs. Steinne.
580	McIntyre, &c., versus Kalman.	659	Jenkins vs. Adams.
595	Balkhelmer vs. Reichardt.	631	Lord vs. Ryer et al.
606	Marshall versus The Mayor, &c.	190	McGuire vs. Watson, &c.
573	Manhattan Life Ins. Co. vs. Cash.	353	Van Loon vs. Squires et al.
605	Smith vs. Sullivan etal.	518	Campbell vs. Shoards et al.
318	Taft vs. Hartman.	600	Frohman vs. Schapp.
619	Tenney vs. David.	601	Enoch Morgan's Son's Co. vs. Schwachhoffer.
622	Thompson, &c., vs. Owens, &c.		

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Donohue, J.

No. 1—Case on—Latourette vs. Clark. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Lawrence, J.

No. 1,531—Case on—Dummer vs. Frost. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Von Brunt, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
884	Young et al. vs. St. L. Steam-ship Co.	913	Tefft et al. vs. Smith et al.
840	Egan vs. Tucker.	1712	Green vs. Republic Fire Insurance Co.
1114	Newlin vs. Boston and A. R. R. Co.	775	Cobbins vs. Ferris.
1119	Ackley vs. Westervelt.	844	Sherman vs. Solomon et al.
1123	Bock vs. Murphy.	1716	Conover vs. Connor, &c.
904	Allen et al. versus Smith et al.	969	Stockwell vs. Richardson.
905	Brinkerhoff et al. vs. Smith et al.	442	Sapportas vs. Vanderbilt.
906	Fisher et al. versus Smith et al.	406	Pool et al. vs. Boemer.
907	Ives et al. vs. Smith et al.	2471	Hasslacher vs. Hasslacher.
908	Farrel et al. vs. Smith et al.	990	Patterson vs. President &c. Del. H. C. Co.
909	McLean et al. versus Smith et al.	263	Chase vs. Lord et al.
910	Argal vs. Smith et al.	761	Leavitt et al. versus Heilbronn.
911	Bates et al. vs. Smith et al.	163	Jaffray et al. versus Hyde, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
270	Torrey vs. Grant Locomotive Works.	99	Townsend vs. Fitzpatrick.
389	Scott et al. vs. Conner, &c.	221	Green vs. Lee.
504	Durand vs. Cunningham.	222	Same vs. Same.
942	Architectural Iron-Works vs. Paine, &c.	237	Burns vs. Central Park N. & E. R. R. Co.
650	Hang vs. Koch.	307	Fleishauer vs. Meister.
492	Stephenson vs. Rosenthal et al.	420½	DeLamater et al. vs. Day.
27	Alexander vs. Heyneuga.	594	Hamilton vs. Hass.
		21	Hopkins vs. Barkley.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Curtis, C. J.

Nos.		Nos.	
233	Morgan vs. McVicker et al.	365	North, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
754	Sullivan vs. Sullivan.	592	Cox vs. Connor, &c.
757	Schreider vs. Second Avenue Railroad Co.	614	Armitage vs. Welsh.
611	Barker vs. Peerless Paper Pat'n Co.	340	Merrill vs. Connor, &c.
625	Cooper et al. vs. Smith et al.	610	Stewart vs. Orvis, &c.
278	Fredericks vs. Klein et al.	687	Leidem et al. versus Lyons, &c.
464	Schmidt vs. Heitner.	689	Conway vs. Vandercook.
668	McMiner vs. Partridge.	612	Dyke vs. Snyder.
678	Bones et al. vs. Julian.	726	Masters vs. Steinway.
710	Wallach vs. Wallenstein.	761	Burbanch vs. Secondarvenue R. R. Co.
756	Gouldy vs. Stevens.	784	Perrine vs. Prabold.
		471	Judd vs. Hoffman.
		217	Miller vs. Lynch.
		800	Cowper vs. Bacon.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
702	St. Nicholas Nat. B'k vs. Savary et al.	1317	Parker vs. Conner, &c.
620	Berwick vs. Welch et al.	554	Egan vs. Decker.
304	Bauer et al. vs. Goldman et al.	148	Hagan vs. Dillon.
305	Cohn et al. vs. Goldman et al.	257	Volkening vs. Brennan, &c.
306	Barrett et al. versus Goldman et al.	263	Wehner vs. Muller.
307	Hirsch et al. vs. Goldman et al.	300	Bentz et al. vs. Talmadge et al.
308	Spingam et al. versus Goldman et al.	432	Westerman vs. Boyington et al.
292	Eppetsheimer versus Douglas.	459	McDonald vs. The B. R. & R. Co.
267	Recknagel et al. vs. Dickerson et al.	87	Windeholz vs. O'Brien, &c.
		729	Lawson vs. Manhattan Gas-light Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
1953	Ryan vs. Jewett.	2036	Runk vs. Fay et al.
1871	Mullig et al. vs. Garrison.	2087	Beard et al. vs. Wagner.
1917	Nickel vs. Haupl.	2089	Ottiwell vs. The Mayor, &c.
1957	Klocke vs. Schwabe	2090	Lerpziger vs. Solomon.
1898	Tone vs. Nelson.	2091	Douglas vs. Vilar et al.
2002	Schappert et al. vs. Wheaton.	2092	Hume et al vs. Cochrane.
2017	Finch vs. McEvoy.	2093	Sheridan et al. versus Steele.
2041	Fernald vs. Gould.		
1630	Scheidler vs. Bimbaum.		

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
982	Guire vs. Coe.	1985	Gordon vs. Jones et al
1856	Fimpelman vs. Magelhaun.	1910	Stocks vs. Peyton.
2065	Oatman vs. Bockborn.	2093	Gantz et al. vs. Boese et al.
1440	Gardner et al. vs. Reardon et al.	2099	Codroone vs. Reynolds.
1964	Jaeger vs. Gilbert Elevated Railroad.	2100	Hill vs. Maher.
1950	Winterbottom et al. vs. Kinzey.	2102	Middlebrook versus Bannon.
		2103	Perkins vs. Miller.
		2104	Gilroy et al. vs. Kerwin.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

William Starke, felonious assault and battery.
Patrick McMahon and Matthew Cunningham, burglary.
Matthew Mahoney, burglary
Patrick Foley, burglary.
Mary Callaghan, burglary.
Robert Docket, grand larceny.
John Schuz, grand larceny.

Albert Tlewellin, grand larceny.
Charles Wehner, grand larceny.
John Nolan, petit larceny.
Thomas Muldroon, petit larceny.
Anthony Leacha, petit larceny.
Joseph Graham, larceny from person.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Charles F. Clark and Charles Wingasson, robbery.
James Hill, felonious assault and battery.
John Quinn, felonious assault and battery.
James Keely, rape.

Teresa Donovan, grand larceny.
James Fitzpatrick, grand larceny.
Frank Schelta, assault and battery.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Flour quiet but steady. Wheat dull, weak, and lower: No. 1 Chicago Spring, $1 10; No. 2 do., $1 09, cash: $1 08⅞ October; $1 08⅛@$1 08¼, November: $1 05⅞ all the year: No. 3 do., $1 04: Rejected, 95c. Corn quiet but steady; 42½c. cash; 42½c. @42⅝c. November: Rejected, 41c. Oats dull and a shade lower: 22⅝c. cash; 21¼c. November; 23⅝c. December. Rye firmer at 52½c. Barley firmer at 59c. Pork dull and lower at $7 75@$8 00. Lard dull, weak, and lower; $8 50, cash; $8 17½ all the year. Bulk-meats easier: Shoulders, 6½c.; Short Ribs, 9c.; Short Clear, 9¾c. Whisky, $1 08. Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 4½c.; Wheat, 5c. Receipts—Flour, 16,000 bbls.; Wheat, 178,000bushels; Corn, 141,000 bushels; Oats, 47,000 bush-ls; Rye, 10,000 bushels; Barley, 53,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; Wheat, 120,000 bushsels; Corn, 60,000 bushels; Oats, 61,000 bushels; Rye, 1,200 bushels; Barley, 27,000 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board: Wheat active but lower; $1 08, October; $1 05⅞@$1 05⅞, November. Corn dull and a shade lower: 42¾c., October and November. Oats quiet and unchanged. Pork dull and lower; $14 25, October; $12 50, all the year Lard easier; $8 15@$8 17½, all the year.

OSWEGO, N. Y. Oct. 17.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,700 bbls. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 34; White State, $1 43@$1 44. Corn steady; High Mixed, 54c.; No. 2, 55c.; Rejected, 54c. Barley quiet; No. 2 Canada held at 74c.; No. 1 do., 83c.; Extra do., 87c. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed, 29½; unsold, 29½@29½. Mill-feed—Shorts, $15@16; Shipstuffs, $17@18. Middlings, @22@23. Canal Freights—Wheat and Peas, 10c.; Corn and Rye, 9c.; Barley, 8c. to New-York; Barley, 7c. to Albany. Lumber, $2 to Albany, $2 75 to New-York. Lake Receipts—600 bbls. Flour, 7,200 bushels Wheat, 58,000 bushels Barley, 865,900 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—23,000 bushels Wheat, 49,000 bushels Barley, 8,300 bushels Rye, 486,000 feet Lumber. Flour shipped by rail, 1,700 bbls. Grain on canal from Buffalo and Oswego for tide-water—2,535,000 bushels Wheat, 574,000 bushels Corn, 571,000 bushels Oats, 62,000 bushels Barley, 199,000 bushels Rye.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 17.—Flour steady, in fair demand; sales, 1,200 bbls. at unchanged quotations. Wheat unsettled, neglected, and entirely nominal. Corn dull and lower: sales, 5,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at 50½c.@55c.; No. 2 Toledo at 51c.@51¾c. Oats nestled; nominally at 30c. for No. 2 Chicago. Rye inactive. Barley neglected. Malt quiet and unchanged. Provisions quiet and steady. High wines dull at $1 09@$1 10. Canal Freights firm; Wheat, 12c.; Corn, 10c. to New-York. Receipts, Lake—6,000 bbls. Flour, 394,000 bushels Wheat, 52,000 bushels Corn, 112,000 bushels Barley; Railroad—4,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 bushels Rye. Shipments, Canal to Tide-water—234,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 59,000 bushels Oats; from elevators —104,000 bushels Wheat, 35,000 bushels Corn.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 17.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat opened higher; closed weak, lower: No. 2 Red Fall, $1 35½ bid, cash; No. 3 do., $1 28¼@$1 28¼ bid, cash; $1 27¾@$1 28¼, November; $1 26¾@$1 27¾, December. Corn dull; No. 2 Mixed, 41½c.@41¾c. cash. Oats firmer; No. 2, 25½c.@25¾c., cash; 26¼c.@ 26¾c., November. Rye dull; lower to sell at 55¼c. bid, cash; 55c. bid, November. Barley dull; choice to fancy Minnesota and Wisconsin, 75c.@86c. Whisky steady and firm at $1 08. Pork dull; round lots, $13 75, bid. Lard nominally unchanged. Bulk-meats —Only a jobbing trade in packed lots. Bacon easier at 7¾c., 9¾c.@9¾c. and 9¾c. for Shoulders, Clear Rib, and Clear Sides. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 44,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 14,000 bushels Barley.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 17.—Flour firmer but not quotably higher. Wheat steady: Red, $1 20@$1 30. Corn in fair demand at 45c.@46c. Oats stronger at 27c.@ 32c. Rye easier at 57½c.@59c. Barley dull; lower to sell; good to prime Western Spring, 50c.@60c. Pork dull and lower at $13 75@$14. Lard quiet but steady: Steam, 8½c.; Kettle, 8½@8¾c. Bulk-meats nominally unchanged. Bacon quiet but steady; Shoulders, 7¾c.; Clear Rib, 9c.; Clear Sides, 9½c. Whisky firmer, but not quotably higher at $1 07. Butter easier; fancy Creamery, 35c.; prime to choice Western Reserve, 25c.@26c.; Central Ohio, 21c.@23c. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Hogs in improved demand: common, $4 25@$4 75; light, $4 85@$5 10; packing, $4 80@$5 15; Receipts, 30,000; sh'p'm'ts, 2,000; sold, 20,000 head; shipments, 2,457 head.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm: White, $1 35; Amber, $1 33@$1 35; Red, $1 23@$1 30. Corn firmer; White, 54c.; Mixed, 51c. Oats quiet; White, 33c.; Mixed, 30c. Rye quiet at 65c. Pork quiet at $14 50@$14 75. Bulk-meats—Shoulders nominal; Clear Ribs, $8 45; Clear Sides, $8 75. Bacon firmer; Shoulders, 7¾c.; Clear Ribs, 9c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c.@9¾c. Sugar-cured Hams steady, with a fair demand at 14c. Lard steady and unchanged. Whisky quiet at $1 08. Bagging dull at 12½c. Tobacco nominally unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 17.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 32c. Resin firm at $1 40 for Strained. Crude Turpentine firm at $1 45 for Hard; $2 45 for Yellow Dip; $2 45 for Virgin. Tar firm at $1 75.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 17.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$19,000 L. & W.B.con.	35	100 St. L., K. C. & N..	5½
4,000 Ft. Wayne 1st.	117⅜	50 Hap. & St. Jo....	11¾
300 Quicksilver pf.	36½	200 Mich. Central....	88
100 do.	36⅛	300 do.	87⅞
50 do.	35⅞	100 do.	87½
300 do.	35¾	1700 do.	87
100 do.	35½	100 do.	86
100 do.	35¾	100 do.	85⅝
300 do.	s3. 35¾	100 do.	85⅝
100 Del. & Hud....	42⅞	320 do.	86
100 N. Y. C. & H....	108¼	200 do.	86½
100 do.	108⅜	200 do.	86¾
100 do.	108⅛	100 do.	86¾
200 do.	108¼	100 do.	86¾
100 do.	108⅜	100 do.	s3. 86⅝
100 do.	108⅛	200 do.	86⅜
1,000 M. & E. 7s, '71.c.	96½	500 do.	86¾
5,000 Erie 4th.....	101	500 L. S. & M. S.b.c.	70⅝
5,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s..	107	1000 do.	70¾
10,000 N.Y.Cen.1st.C.	117⅛	1200 do.	s3. 69⅝
6,000 do.	117⅝	700 do.	69¾
1,000 H. & St. J. 8s, con'v.....	82	200 do.	70
1,000 do.	81½	200 do.	70⅛
1,000 do.	81¼	100 do.	c. 70⅛
2,000 do.	81	1400 do.	70¾
2,000 do.	80⅞	100 do.	70¾
4,000 L. s.con.cp.2d.	98	3000 do.	70½
8,000 L. S. c. Reg.2d.	96½	5000 do.	70½
1,000 O. & M. con...	94⅛	1300 do.	s3. 70¾
1,000 Cent. Pac. 1st, San Jo. Br..	85⅜	150 Ill. Cen.....b.c.	77¾
1,000 West. Pac....	101	100 C. & P. g'd...b.c.	81½
7,000 Un. P. 7s, l. g.	103	300 C. & N.W.....b.c.	89½
5,000 do.	103⅛	200 do.	89¾
3,000 Un. Pac. a. f.	94⅜	100 Chi. & N. West. pf.....	86⅝
10,000 Tol. & W. 1st, con'v.....	94⅛	100 do.	65¼
3,000 Tol. & W. con.		200 do.	65½
conv.	53	100 do.	65⅝
1,000 do.	53	300 do.	65⅞
8,000 do.	53½	100 C., C. & I..b.c.	42
2,000 Gt. West. 2d.	69	500 do.	42¼
2,000 So. Pac. 1st.	76	100 do.	42¾
1,000 N. & D. 1st.	91	100 do.	43
4,000 Long Dock....	101½	114 do.	43¼
1,000 Can. Sou. 1st.b.c.	106¾	200 C. & R.....b.c.	103
4,000 do.	106	800 C., M. & St. P....	38½
10 Am. Ex. Bank....	107⅜	100 do.	38⅜
33 Phenix Bank.....	102	200 C., M. & St. Paul pf. Rec.....b.c.	69¼
6 Adams Ex.....	99	100 Wab. Pac. Com.	
100 Amer. Ex.....b.c.	54⅜	Rec.....b.c.	16⅝
100 At. & P. T.....b.c.	19	700 D., L. & W.....b.c.	80⅜
1000 West. Un.....b.c.	85⅛	100 do.	80⅝
100 do.	85¼	400 do.	80⅞
700 do.	85⅜	1000 do.	80⅝
400 do.	85⅝	1200 do.	80⅞
1200 do.	85¾	400 do.	80⅝
1700 do.	85⅞	400 do.	80⅞
100 do.	86	400 do.	80⅝
100 do.	85⅞	400 do.	80⅞
200 do.	85⅝	100 Mor. & Es.....b.c.	75¼
300 do.	85¼	1900 do.	75⅛
1700 do.	85	100 Chi. & Alton...b.s.	81
400 do.	84⅞	200 C. & A. pf.....s3.	103
1100 do.	85⅛	20 do.....b.c.	103¼
100 Quick. pf...b.c.	35¼	22 do.....b.c.	103¼
100 do.	35⅜	12 P., Ft. W. & Chi. g'd.....s3.	91½
100 Del. & Hud.....b.c.	42⅜	10 do.....b.c.	91
320 do.	42¼	100 St. L., K. C. & N.b.c.	5⅜
600 do.	42	100 do.	5⅝
100 Pacific M.b.c.	21⅛	100 H. & St. J...b.c.	11¼
100 do.	24¼	100 do.	11¾
100 do.....b3.	24¼	100 do.	11¼
100 do.	24⅛	100 do.	11⅞
200 do.	24¼	200 H. & S. J. pf...b.c.	25
300 do.	24⅜	100 do.	24½
200 do.	107⅞	200 do.	24
200 do.	107⅞	200 do.	25
300 do.	108	100 Ohio & M.....b.c.	101½
300 do.	108⅛	1100 do.	101¾
300 do.....b3.	108⅛	400 do.	102
200 do.	80½	200 do.	103⅛
1400 do.	80⅜	200 do.	103⅜
100 do.	80⅛	200 do.....s3.	43¾
100 do.	80⅛	100 Chi., Mil. & St. P.	43⅜
100 do.....c.	80⅛	b.c.....u.r.c.	83½
400 do.	80½	100 do.	83¼
1500 do.	80⅛	300 do.	83⅜
1500 do.	80⅜	125 do.	65
1500 do.	79⅞	200 C., C. & I..b.c.	43¾
1500 do.	79⅝	100 do.	44
500 do.	79⅞	200 do.	43⅞
80 Adams Ex.....b.c.	98½	100 do.	43⅝
1000 Erie Rail.....b3.	13⅝	100 St. L., I. M. & S.	8
500 do.	13½	41 N. Y., N. H. & H.....b.c.	154
400 do.	13⅝	100 D., L. & W.....b.c.	80¾
500 do.	13⅝	100 do.	80⅞
500 do.	13⅝	100 do.	80¾
300 do.	13⅝	100 do.	80⅞
1500 L. S. & M. S.b.c.	70⅛	100 do.	80¾
300 do.	70⅛	300 do.	80⅞
300 do.	s3. 70⅛	100 do.	80¾
300 do.	70⅜	100 do.	80⅞
100 Pan. a. f.....b.c.	63½	100 do.	80¾
100 Mich. Central.....b.c.	66⅛	100 do.	80⅞
100 do.	66⅜	100 do.	80¾
100 do.	66⅝	100 do.	80⅞
100 do.	66⅞	100 do.	80¾
100 do.	67	100 do.	80⅞
100 do.	67⅛	100 do.	80¾
100 do.	67⅜	100 do.	80⅞
100 do.	67⅝	100 do.	80¾
100 do.	67⅞	100 do.	80⅞
100 do.	68	100 do.	80¾
100 do.	68⅛	100 do.	80⅞
100 do.	68⅜	100 do.	80¾
100 do.	68⅝	100 do.	80⅞
100 do.	68⅞	100 do.	80¾
100 do.	69	100 do.	80⅞
100 do.	69⅛	100 do.	80¾
100 do.	69⅜	100 do.	80⅞
100 do.	69⅝	100 do.	80¾
100 do.	69⅞	100 do.	80⅞
100 do.	70	100 do.	80¾
100 do.	70⅛	100 do.	80⅞
100 do.	70⅜	100 do.	80¾
100 do.	70⅝	100 do.	80⅞
100 do.	70⅞	100 do.	80¾
100 do.	71	100 do.	80⅞
100 do.	71⅛	100 do.	80¾
100 do.	71⅜	100 do.	80⅞
100 do.	71⅝	100 do.	80¾
100 do.	71⅞	100 do.	80⅞
100 do.	72	100 do.	80¾
100 do.	72⅛	100 do.	80⅞
100 do.	72⅜	100 do.	80¾
100 do.	72⅝	100 do.	80⅞
100 do.	72⅞	100 do.	80¾
100 do.	73	100 do.	80⅞
100 do.	73⅛	100 do.	80¾
100 do.	73⅜	100 do.	80⅞
100 do.	73⅝	100 do.	80¾
100 do.	73⅞	100 do.	80⅞
100 do.	74	100 do.	80¾
100 do.	74⅛	100 do.	80⅞
100 do.	74⅜	100 do.	80¾
100 do.	74⅝	100 do.	80⅞
100 do.	74⅞	100 do.	80¾
100 do.	75	100 do.	80⅞
100 do.	75⅛	100 do.	80¾
100 do.	75⅜	100 do.	80⅞
100 do.	75⅝	100 do.	80¾
100 do.	75⅞	100 do.	80⅞
100 do.	76	100 do.	80¾
100 do.	76⅛	100 do.	80⅞
100 do.	76⅜	100 do.	80¾
100 do.	76⅝	100 do.	80⅞
100 do.	76⅞	100 do.	80¾
100 do.	77	100 do.	80⅞
100 do.	77⅛	100 do.	80¾
100 do.	77⅜	100 do.	80⅞
100 do.	77⅝	100 do.	80¾
100 do.	77⅞	100 do.	80⅞
100 do.	78	100 do.	80¾
100 do.	78⅛	100 do.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 18, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MARRIAGE—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. H. Beckett, Miss Effie Germon.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—A SUMMERNIGHT'S DREAM—Miss E. Melville, Mr. W. Castle.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—STRUCK OIL—Miss Maggie Moore, Mr. J. C. Williamson.

PARK THEATRE—THE CRUSHED TRAGEDIAN—Mr. E. A. Sothern.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE JIBBENAINOSAW—Mr. F. B. Warde.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—BURLESQUE, MINSTRELSY, &c.—Messrs. Cool White, Dave Reed.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—BURLESQUE AND NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, AND COMICALITIES.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH, MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and Evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—FAIR AND EXHIBITION OF PRODUCTS AND MECHANISM.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day for the Middle Atlantic States, warmer, partly cloudy weather, followed by increasing cloudiness and rain areas, southerly winds, and falling barometer.

The nomination of Gen. JOHN M. HARLAN to the Bench of the Supreme Court is a proposition to put a very excellent gentleman in a place of great importance and prominence, for which his fitness is by no means generally known. Within the rather narrow limits of Kentucky Gen. HARLAN may enjoy—we believe he does—the reputation of a good lawyer, of the Kentucky school. Outside of that State he is admired as a devoted Unionist, who was faithful in trying times, as an upright man, and a very gifted orator. But if he has the qualities which ought to belong to a Supreme Court Judge—legal learning, a trained and well-balanced mind, and the judicial temper, qualities which are not easily developed without experience on the bench—the country is not informed of them. And it is not to be forgotten that the general recognition of a Judge's fitness is second in importance only to the fitness itself. While all who know Gen. HARLAN will regard any proper acknowledgment of his services and his ability with cordial pleasure, it will be difficult to see how his nomination to the Supreme Court can strengthen that high tribunal, or increase the popular confidence in Mr. HAYES' capacity for choosing the right man for the right place.

According to the London *Times*, the next move of the MacMahon Ministry in France will be to manage the election of the Conseils-Generaux and Conseils d'Arrondissements in such a way as to retain their power or to secure a stronger hold on the Senate. This is undoubtedly true; but the prospects of the Ministry are not bright. The electors have just rejected the candidates of the Ministry for the Chamber of Deputies by a very heavy majority. In the elections for the Conseils, the Conservative alliance will not be as strong as in those just closed. It has been weakened by the recent defeat. While they were struggling to overthrow the Republic, the Bonapartists, Legitimists, and Orleanists could work together. But the Republic is not, and apparently cannot be, overthrown, and with no common foe to fight, the reactionists will begin to look out each section for its own interest. The only possible alternative to the Republic now is the Empire, and the Empire is quite as much dreaded by the Orleanists as the Republic, and nearly as much by the Legitimists. Considering this fact, and the further fact that if the MacMahon party lose only eleven of the Senators who will be chosen by the Conseils to be elected next month, they will lose control of the Senate, we repeat that their prospects are not bright, which is so much the better for the Republic, for France, and for Europe.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, opened the ball for the inflationists yesterday by the introduction of a bill providing for the payment of one-half the Customs dues in legal-tender notes. This is a favorite scheme with the paper-money men, and is of exactly the same kind as that for the payment of the bonds in greenbacks. The payment of Customs in gold is a part of the legislation intended to strengthen the public credit, for the gold got in this way is set apart for the payment of the interest and principal of the bonds. The repeal of this requirement in whole or in part would be a distinct breach of faith, since the law is, indirectly, a part of the contract with the public creditor. It is true that with the premium on gold at only two and three-quarters cents to the dollar, the measure would not be as bad as it would have been when the premium was 40 per cent.; but the difference is in degree, not in principle. It is also true that this measure is sometimes defended on the ground that the use of the legal tenders for Customs dues would raise their value. If it were meant to do this, it would be easy to require that the notes thus received by the Government shall be canceled, say to the extent of $5,000,000 a month. Let this test be applied, and we shall soon see whether Mr. BECK and his party are acting in good faith in the pretension to which we have alluded.

The nomination of Judge BRADY last night by both the Republican and Anti-Tammany Conventions was a well-deserved compliment to a man whose name has become the synonym for vigor, purity, and ability on the Bench. It is to be presumed that Tammany Hall will follow the lead of its opponents in this nomination, and that Judge BRADY—albeit not entirely acceptable to JOHN KELLY—will have the unusual compliment of being nominated and elected by the unanimous consent of all parties. The two conventions of last night also agreed in the matter of appointing Committees of Conference, so as to secure harmonious action on the remaining candidates on the County ticket. The prospects never were brighter for the union of all the elements opposed to Tammany Hall, and for the consequent defeat of that organization for public plunder. It is to be hoped that personal ambitions and partisan prejudices will, on both sides, give way to the vital considerations of public interest involved in a union against the common enemy.

A very convincing proof of the demoralization which exists within Tammany Hall is afforded in the resignations of Messrs. EDWARD COOPER, HUBERT O. THOMPSON, JAMES DALY, and ex-Senator MOORE from an organization whose methods are equally destructive of personal independence and of self-respect. The wonder is that a man like EDWARD COOPER has so long submitted to the arrogant dictation of KELLY, not that he has at last found it too much to bear. Tammany Hall, as at present organized, is held together by the mere *prestige* of success which KELLY has contrived to obtain by buying off opposition. Let that *prestige* be rudely shaken, as it can be, in November, and the rule of KELLY and his gang will be much nearer its end than it was after the defeat of 1875, of which the victors made so poor a use.

The latest accounts of MUKHTAR Pasha's defeat at Aladja-Dagh, make it even more crushing than was at first supposed. The capture of a strong position and three Krupp guns, the Turkish commander's abandonment of his camp by a retreat which may almost be called a flight, the surrender of five, or according to others, seven Generals, with thirty-two guns and several thousand prisoners, are facts that speak for themselves. In following up the blows of Oct. 3 and 10, the Russians have shown unwonted vigor. The rapid flank movement by which Gen. LAZAREFF threw himself upon the Awliass Hill, the key of MUKHTAR'S position, has done more than the mere winning of a battle; it has cut off the Turks from Kars, and left the great stronghold open to a second "Winter siege." Skilled as the Russians are in Winter campaigning, it is not impossible that the triumph of November, 1853, should repeat itself, though the Turks are evidently prepared to offer a stubborn resistance. This success appears to have roused the flagging energies of the Army of Plevna, which, encouraged by flying rumors of OSMAN Pasha's straitened condition, is preparing vigorously for another attack. The railway from Frateshti to Simnitza is rapidly approaching completion, and the sudden return of fine weather has considerably lightened the difficulties of the besiegers.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE PARTY.

From a party point of view, the general tenor of the published information from Washington is satisfactory. It is evident that among Republicans of all shades, in either branch of Congress, the prevailing disposition is to leave in abeyance causes of difference, and to cultivate the conditions favorable to unity. The apprehension that this or that Senator or Representative would assail the *personnel* or the policy of the Administration seems, for the time at least, to be groundless. There is no surrender of convictions cherished by those who have been unable heartily to approve of the President's action in Southern matters, and there is no sacrifice of consistency on the part of those who have sustained that action as just and expedient. The two sections recognize the fact that the only effect of a controversy respecting measures which are consummated and irreversible would be to foster dissensions within the Republican ranks, and so to play into the hands of the common enemy. They do not propose to engage in a conflict among themselves as regards issues which are no longer practical; nor are they willing to be tempted or driven into quarrels that would render impossible the party's success in impending elections and seriously impair its strength and usefulness everywhere.

Such is understood to be the controlling spirit manifested by the Republicans in Washington. How long it may predominate, and what considerations contribute to its influence, are questions which we are not required to discuss. Whatever be its source, and whatever the contingencies on which its duration depends, there can be no doubt that in this respect the Republicans in the Senate and the House faithfully reflect the will of the party out-of-doors. The great body of its members are in no mood to tolerate strife originating in individual ambition or disappointment, or to look on patiently while great interests are wantonly endangered. They do not pretend to be agreed in regard to the President or his policy, but they remember that this is a Republican Administration, and that the party ought not for personal reasons, or because of a single difference of opinion, to withhold support from what is in reality its own creation. Apathy may have manifested itself here and there, but of pronounced hostility, as between the rank and file of the party and the Administration, we see not a sign. This state of things among the people appears to have its counterpart among the Republican lawgivers at the capital. They are credited with a willingness to waive personal considerations for the sake of the party, and, as a means of preserving party unity, to sustain the Administration irrespective of particular measures with which it is identified. It is not to be supposed that the idea thus generally conveyed in dispatches emanating from various quarters can be accepted without some qualification. We must not look for more of the divine nature among politicians, however lofty their station, than among the ordinary mortals by whom greatness is made and unmade. But after making allowance for exceptional cases, both as to feeling and purpose, we are justified in crediting Senators and Representatives with a desire to find some common ground of action, as well with reference to the future of the party as with reference to the relations of the party toward the Administration.

The circumstance cannot be correctly described as an overture, because that would imply a more positive form of alienation than has anywhere been manifested. But it is equivalent to a declaration that the party intends to remain intact, and that the support given to the Administration proceeds on the understanding that the Administration will in turn contribute to the harmony and efficiency of the party. So far as the House is concerned, the risk of any misunderstanding upon this point is not great. The Democratic majority is narrow, but it is sufficient to prevent legislation embodying any distinctive feature of the Republican policy. The party supporters of the Administration are the minority, and though, as in the South Carolina cases on Tuesday, there are Democrats whose sense of justice sometimes impels them to vote against their own party, it were unsafe to assume that this moderation and fairness will be always available. There would be real danger if the exercise of these qualities in unimportant instances were made a pretext for any sort of bargaining by, or in behalf of, the Administration, on one hand, and of the South on the other. Public morality and the welfare of the Republican Party are in this matter linked together. Both forbid everything resembling a bargain with the view of converting a Republican minority into an Administration majority, and of enabling the promoters of Southern schemes to profit by the influence of the Administration.

The contingency is, perhaps, more deserving of attention in connection with the Senate. A few days will probably enable us to judge more precisely of the relations to be formed between the President and the majority of that body. The presentation of the Louisiana and South Carolina cases is imminent, and only a lucky accident, or an extraordinary degree of self-restraint, can keep them from becoming the occasion of fierce partisan discussion. If wise, the President will stand aloof. The question is not one which properly concerns him, and we can imagine nothing more unfortunate than any word or act which may seem to connect his policy of pacification with the admission of the Democratic claimants to the Senatorial seats. Especially as against SPOFFORD, the Republican judgment is decided, and any recognition of his pretensions will virtually falsify the Republican record. The Republican Party has a right to demand a just judgment in all these cases, regardless of the effect upon the attitude of Democratic Senators toward the Administration. But they may have the power of embarrassing the Administration in regard to appointments? The possibility is not one that can enter into the calculations of the party or that should sway the conduct of the President. The alternative before him is too clear to be mistaken. He must act independently of Democratic Senators or disregard party obligations altogether, and with them the conditions involved in the attitude now assumed by the Republicans in Congress. He cannot negotiate terms with Democrats without becoming their bondman. One concession will necessitate another, and the honorable purpose manifested by the leaders of his own party will be frustrated. The contingency should not be allowed to remain among the possibilities. A Republican Administration must rely upon the Republican Party, or the outlook will not be pleasant.

ANOTHER REPUBLICAN FUNERAL.

The announcement that the Republican State Central Committee of Georgia had disbanded and that the party organization was at an end in that State has given unqualified pleasure to Democratic journals in all parts of the country. Why this should be so is not very clear, as for all practical purposes the Republican Party has long been dead in Georgia. It succumbed to the White League and the "Cracker last ditchers" years ago. Now that it is officially dead, however, and apparently buried beyond all hope of resurrection, the Kuklux organs of the South cannot refrain from giving vent to their feelings of exultation. This is perhaps only natural, and of course cannot be objected to by those who desire that reconciliation of the sections, that universal fraternization and general commingling of all parties, about which the country has recently heard so much and seen so little. It is not quite in accord with "the new era of good feeling," however, for representative Democratic journals to vilify and traduce the now lifeless remains of their once mighty enemy, or to misrepresent the causes which led to the rise and fall of Republicanism in Georgia.

There was a time when the Empire State of the South was as true to the party of human liberty as is Iowa or Vermont. It was so, not because of "a judicious distribution of Federal troops or a universal application of carpet-bag methods," as is now claimed by the St. Louis *Republican*; it was not so because of fraud and corruption or of the intimidation of white voters, as is now jocosely asserted by Georgia papers; it was not so because of what is called the reconstruction machine; but because of the very simple fact that there was, and has been ever since the enfranchisement of the negro, a large majority of the voters of that State who ardently desired the success of the Republican Party and the triumph of the principles represented by that party. Republicanism died in Georgia, not because of the downfall of the reconstruction machine, as is now claimed by our amiable Democratic contemporaries, not because of the removal of Federal bayonets, for it is a well-known fact that Atlanta has always been the largest and most strongly-garrisoned military depot in the South; not because of "the bleaching process that has been going on among the darkies," but for the very simple reason that the Republican majority was obliged to yield to the superior power of an armed, drilled, and thoroughly-organized minority; because the negroes—the freedmen—who went to make up that majority were prevented by force from exercising their constitutional rights, and by the perpetration of cruelties without number or name, by every known species of persecution, and by the enactment of unjust laws, were driven from the polls and compelled to relinquish the ballot-box entirely into the hands of the White League.

But were we to rest content with these simple assertions, it might be claimed that the Republican case was no better than that of the Democracy. Fortunately, there are figures at hand and easy of access to any who will seek them, which prove conclusively the truth of every statement made, and demonstrate beyond question the falsity of the White League claim that "the Republican Party in Georgia went to pieces in a natural and legitimate way." At the last election in that State the Democratic majority for Presidential Electors was 79,642. How was that majority obtained? We will turn to Democratic figures for the answer. According to a census made by officers in the employ of that party, there are now in Georgia 110,000 colored voters, nearly every one of whom would vote the Republican ticket if they were permitted to act freely and according to their own will. But at the last election, and again we refer to Democratic statistics, there were only 44,000 black men in all Georgia who dared to vote any ticket. If there was no violence, no intimidation, no fraud, what became of the 76,000 voters who did not go to the polls? The white Democrats voted to a man, indeed, in one or two counties on the South Carolina line the Democratic vote was greater than the total male population. On the other hand, there were at least five thousand white Republicans who for prudential reasons did not go near the polls, and in the seven populous counties of Bullock, Columbia, Elbert, Irwin, Lincoln, Madison, and Rabun not one Republican vote was cast. They were all suppressed by Democratic fraud and Democratic violence. It was for these reasons that a State which is naturally Republican gave Mr. TILDEN a majority of nearly eighty thousand votes, it is for these reasons and because of recent occurrences regarding which no mention need now be made, that the Republican Party of Georgia has been officially disbanded.

A few months ago, when the so-called reconciliation policy was inaugurated, it was confidently predicted by some of the well-meaning Conservative gentlemen who favored it that the result would be the almost immediate disruption of the Democratic Party in the South. The immense White League majorities, obtained by the means referred to, were to fall asunder of their own weight, and then the black man was to be protected in all his political rights, and his vote to be sought after by the very men who had formerly united to drive him from the polls. It may be that the official disorganization of the Republican Party in Mississippi and Georgia is the first step toward this much-desired end, but, unfortunately or otherwise, there are faithful, earnest, honest, Republicans in all parts of the country who cannot be convinced that such is the case.

THE EXIT OF PURROY.

Of Alderman PURROY it must soon be said that he is ex-Alderman PURROY. The end of his term draws near, and PURROY has said, with that calm and statesmanlike manner which is all his own, that he cannot consent to be a candidate for re-election. It was a moving scene at the meeting of the Tammany General Committee when PURROY announced his inflexible resolution. Pressing a bandana handkerchief to his eyes, the hero of the Nyack fight, between his sobs, murmured, "I s'pose I could be elected if I chose to run. I s'pose I could be elected if I saw fit to run for any office in the gift of this free and happy people." Then burying his face in his bandana, with more sobs, he emerged again and added: "But I won't; I won't run for no office, none whatsomever." The Tammany General Committee rose up as one man and cried, "Don't leave us, PURROY! Don't say that we must be bereft of the only man in the board who can break a man's jaw when the man won't hold it." But PURROY was adamant. He had made up his mind. And when PURROY has made up his mind, nothing short of KELLY can make him change it; and KELLY did not interpose.

But it cannot be said that Alderman PURROY retires to private life unwept. That stainless patriot and highly-influential citizen, JOHN B. HASKIN, has celebrated the manly virtues of the retiring jaw-breaker. In a published letter, Mr. HASKIN, whose opinions are of great weight, and whose purity of character is unquestioned, speaks handsomely of the affair at Nyack. The reader knows that Alderman PURROY, acting as a substitute and agent for Mr. KELLY, had a discussion with Mr. CHARLES JONES, of Nyack. Mr. JONES had the worst of the argument, Alderman PURROY'S fist being heavy and JONES' jaw weak. But JONES has since, in a published card, evinced his desire to "bury the past, and unite with all parties in favor of the ticket." This magnanimous conduct inspires the virtuous HASKIN to justify the original assault. "Does a man," asks HASKIN, "forget his manhood and sink his individuality of character when he becomes the recipient of or holds an elective position?" Certainly not; therefore it is argued that when a delegate in a nominating convention "jaws back" at a man who is tenacious of his individuality of character, the recipient of the aforesaid official position must break his jaw. A sickly, sentimental press comments on this heroic proceeding as an outrage on decency; but the virtuous and indignant HASKIN protests "in the name of justice and American manhood." He smooths away the difficulty by saying that "in the mêlée JONES was hurt." Shall a licentious and unbridled press therefore denounce this athletic debater as a rowdy and a ruffian? Certainly not, says HASKIN. He is only vindicating his honor, which had been assailed by JONES, of Nyack. Why should JONES, of Nyack, go into the convention, anyhow, unless he was, beforehand, ready and willing to do what PURROY said should be done? Being there, and hostile to the plans of PURROY, it was his own fault if his jaw was broken by the fist of one who is now defended in the name of justice and American manhood. This is Democratic practice. It is exemplified in the life and conduct of the eminent person who now enters a plea in abatement for Alderman PURROY.

This admirable advocate, by way of illustration, tells us that an editor, once, being in reach of his [HASKIN'S] fist, was knocked down, and "taken away considerably hurt." There is a flavor of self-enjoyment in this statement which will commend itself to the fighting reader. "Considerably hurt" is good. It denotes prowess somewhere. And the editor, we are told, was given $100 as a salve for his wounds, and so healing was the salve that he and HASKIN were ever after warm friends. Did PURROY give JONES, of Nyack, a like sum by way of plaster for his broken jaw? And did the jaw-breaker and the jaw-broken straightway fall into each other's arms with hysterical allusions to a strawberry mark and a long-lost brother? If not, the unities of the drama have not been preserved.

But the defender of PURROY is especially grieved that the *World* should stigmatize the Alderman at Large as a rowdy. It is thought a grievous wrong that a man who went to Nyack to nominate the *World's* candidate, the illustrious LATHERS, should be assailed in the columns of the paper whose interests he was serving when he broke the jaw of JONES, of Nyack. And the sarcastic HASKIN thinks that the assault is due to the fact that PURROY is "one of the most faithful, energetic, and able supporters of Mr. JOHN KELLY." Therefore that bold leader should interpose, and, seizing the retiring coat-tails of the much-injured PURROY, drag him back to fame and public life. But PURROY'S heart is broken. He has been criticised for sportively cracking the jawbone of a Nyacker. The last refuge of American manliness is destroyed. The age of chivalry is gone. But as the hero of a thousand fights moves sadly away into his voluntary retirement, doing private penance for that which he knows was no offense, he is followed by an admiring chorus. Tammany cries after him, "Don't go, PURROY!" and the highly-respected and much-misunderstood HASKIN flings after him "the approval of one who despises unjust and ephemeral public clamor."

TOTTEN AGAINST SNOW.

ÆSOP informs us that there was once a small boy who was accustomed to go out into the back yard and alarm the family by calling for assistance to rescue him from an imaginary wolf. His father ran to help him some three hundred times, and was always welcomed with the irreverent announcement that he was "sold." The monotony of the thing ultimately wearied the affectionate parent, and when the small boy for the three hundred and first time yelled "wolf," his father turned his newspaper inside out, in order to get at a powerful review of SAPPHO'S last poem, and remarked that in course of half an hour he would take a club into the back yard and convince that boy of the impropriety of "selling" his own father. What was that parent's surprise and delight to find at the expiration of the half hour that a real wolf had actually eaten nearly the whole of this mendacious small boy, and was in the act of carrying away the remnants of the feast. This teaches, as ÆSOP remarks, that the boy who tells three hundred lies about a supposititious wolf may finally be devoured, to the great joy of all who know him.

So many falsehoods have been told concerning imaginary girls who fancied themselves attacked by snakes, and after undergoing acute mental agony, discovered that the supposed snakes were merely bits of wire or sections of discarded crinolines, that whenever a story of this general character appears in a rural newspaper it is received with as much incredulity as was the three hundred and first yell of ÆSOP'S small boy. Undoubtedly, the story of Miss TOTTEN, of Guilford, Ohio, will be classed by most persons among apocryphal snake stories, but the fact that it led to a lawsuit—"TOTTEN against SNOW"—which is still pending, ought to be sufficient evidence of its truth. Moreover, aside from all question as to how the public will receive the story, there seems to be no doubt in the mind of the earnest journalist that it is of too great importance to be passed without comment. Wherefore, the Muse will please to come to order and relate the woes of Miss TOTTEN without further delay.

One August afternoon, when the sun was about to take off his golden garments and strew them along the Western horizon, preparatory to diving into the Pacific,—in short, just before sunset,—Miss TOTTEN and Mr. SNOW, a theological student whom she had promised to marry, were walking sweetly through a new-mown meadow, exchanging vows of affection and discussing the comparative merits of different patterns of cook-stoves. All at once Miss TOTTEN shrieked loudly and began to dance in a way that filled Mr. SNOW'S mind with the conviction that she had suddenly gone mad and with regret that he had not a tract in his pocket on the sin of dancing. Her conduct was, however, soon explained by her frenzied shriek, "There's a snake! O! Take it off! Take it off!" an entreaty which instantly brought a cold perspiration out upon the expansive brow of her theological lover.

Mr. SNOW was well aware that the neighborhood was not entirely free from rattlesnakes, and he had often heard that in the construction of feminine garments nature has placed opportunities within the reach of lurking serpents, of which rattlesnakes may occasionally be bold enough to avail themselves. While he would, in a good cause, have fearlessly faced the deadliest snake in existence, the peculiar circumstances of the case filled him with horror. Either he must leave the object of his affections in the folds of a rattlesnake while he ran to summon female aid, or he must himself endeavor to capture the snake and drag it from its hiding-place. Appalling as the alternative necessarily was to a conscientious theological student, he nerved himself to beg Miss TOTTEN to pause in her wild dance and permit him to help her. But to all her offers of assistance she cried, "Go away," and in the same breath added, without the slightest apparent perception of her inconsistency, "Don't stand there grinning, but do help me." It need hardly be said that nothing was further from Mr. SNOW'S thoughts than "grinning;" but he could not see his way clear to help Miss TOTTEN and at the same time to go away. From this painful state of mind he was finally relieved by the ingenuity of the young lady herself, who implored him to get a club and strike the invisible snake, no matter how heavily the blow might fall upon her.

The only available substitute for a club was a fence-rail which lay near at hand. This Mr. SNOW instantly seized and poised with both hands, while he awaited further instructions. "Aim here," cried the suffering, but cool-headed girl, pointing to the region of the pocket, and Mr. SNOW, with a strength born of his great excitement, swung the fence-rail and hit the snake with the accuracy and efficiency of an accomplished army mule.

The effect of the blow was startling. Miss TOTTEN was whirled before it, and landed in a confused lump at some distance from the striker. For a moment he fancied that the snake was a boa-constrictor ornamented with transverse red and white stripes, but the sight of a dead snake of the agile though harmless species known as the black racer convinced him of his error. Mr. SNOW'S attention was speedily withdrawn from the snake by a feeble announcement on the part of Miss TOTTEN that he had killed her. This was an exaggeration. His mighty blow had broken her leg and otherwise impaired her efficiency; but she was still alive, and is to appear at an early day in court to accuse Mr. SNOW of assault and battery, and to exact from him such damages as an intelligent jury may assess.

While the practice of knocking down young ladies with fence-rails cannot be indiscriminately advocated, it must be conceded that Mr. SNOW is entitled to sympathy. His situation was one of exceptional difficulty, and before the jurymen decide to give a verdict against him, they should ask themselves whether, had they been in his place, they would have acquitted themselves with as much delicacy and consideration for Miss TOTTEN'S feelings as Mr. SNOW displayed.

GENERAL NOTES.

A West Virginia newspaper prints a double-leaded editorial on the election in France.

A North Carolina man has been five times married, and has just obtained his fourth divorce. One wife considerately died.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* wants the loud indignation of a still struggling people to drown the first voice that is raised to advocate the division of the Southern vote.

The three candidates on the Pennsylvania Democratic State ticket are hobnobbing in Pittsburg, and making disinterested visits to the large manufacturing establishments.

The Columbus *Journal* of Tuesday says that in 27 counties in Ohio, officially reported at the Secretary of State's office, there is a falling off of about 30,000 in the vote for Governor, in a total of about 110,000.

Sixteen couples have been divorced at the present term of the Superior Court at Hartford, Conn. One couple had lived together 21½ years; another couple only two years and four months. The average duration of wedded bliss, or the opposite, was nearly nine years.

The Rutland *Herald* says that the suit for breach of promise of marriage brought by Sarah A. Thayer, of Waitsfield, Vt., against Thomas T. Prentis, the United States Consul at Seychelle Islands, has been settled, the plaintiff receiving about $1,000, or $4,000 less than she demanded.

The Greenback State Committee of Pennsylvania has issued "a bugle call," telling what great things the Greenbackers have done in Ohio and Iowa. They say: "The large Greenback-Labor vote is the more gratifying taken in connection with the fact that the Democratic Party in Ohio has itself revolted from the doctrines contained in the St. Louis platform, and under able leadership achieved success."

A Maine man went out the other morning and cut down his apple trees, and the Lewiston *Journal* asserts that when his friends expostulated he said that he had indulged in so much profanity at seeing his apples stolen from time to time, that he found every Sunday morning that he was unfit to go to church. If Eve could not withstand a single apple, perhaps even a Maine man ought not to be expected to withstand the loss of a whole orchard full.

Pennsylvania papers make mention of a wonderful meteor seen between 11 and 12 o'clock last Saturday morning. The Philadelphia *Telegraph* says that the light from it was so great as to cause its shape, size, and motion to be entirely clear, even in the broad glare of day. It had a comet-like appearance, a nucleus of apparently solid matter, with a long streaming tail. It burst suddenly from the zenith at a height of about 45° and fell in a monstrous curve slowly to the horizon.

Ex-Gov. Elisha Baxter, of Arkansas, is writing to his familiar friends, especially to those having political influence, that he is "formally and unequivocally" a candidate to succeed Mr. Dorsey in the United States Senate. He says he asks for only one term, and that politically he has been in harmony with the hopes and aspirations of the Democratic Party since 1874, having voted for ex-Gov. Garland and the entire ticket elected with him, and also for Gov. Miller and the ticket elected with him.

Gen. James A. Walker, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, and Col. Robert A. Richardson, the "debt-readjustment" candidate, held a joint discussion at Harrisonburg on Monday, and a telegram to the Richmond *Whig* says of it: "Col. Richardson was received by the people of this part of the Tenth Legion with great enthusiasm. He made a fine impression, and the people will sustain him very cordially. If other parts of Virginia do as well as Rockingham will for the readjustment candidates in the pending canvass, Col. Richardson will be the next Lieutenant-Governor by a triumphant majority."

STATE POLITICAL NOTES.

The Democrats of Chenango County have nominated Frederick L. Newkirk for the Assembly.

Edwin B. Miller has been nominated for the Assembly by the Democrats of the Fourth District of Erie County.

The Democrats of the Second District of Delaware County have nominated Robert Cormack for the Assembly.

The Democrats of the Twenty-first District have nominated Hon. Charles Rhodes, of Oswego County, for Senator.

Mr. William R. Sheffield, of Saugerties, has been nominated for the Senate by the Republicans of the Fourteenth District.

Cicero C. Peck, whom the Democrats of Greene County have nominated for the Assembly, is a nephew of Gov. Robinson.

The Democratic Senatorial Convention for the First District was held in Jamaica yesterday, and nominated Hon. James M. Oakley.

The Erie County Republican Committee has nominated Dr. Ray F. Pierce for Senator, in place of Hon. E. Carleton Sprague, who declined a re-election.

Hon. Samuel D. Halliday was again nominated yesterday for the Assembly by the Democrats of Tompkins County. Last year he was beaten by 500 majority.

The Democrats of Albany County yesterday made nominations for the Assembly as follows: Second District, Charles G. Cook; Third District, George R. Thomas; Fourth District, Edward Curran. Messrs. Thomas and Curran had previously been nominated by the Labor Reformers.

The Republicans of the Third District of Erie County have nominated Edward Gallagher for re-election to the Assembly. He had 600 majority last year.

Senator William B. Woodin yesterday withdrew as a candidate for re-election from the Twenty-fifth District. The Republican Convention will be probably a candidate will be selected from Wayne County.

The Republicans of Columbia County held their convention in Hudson on Tuesday, and made their nominations as follows: For County Judge, John T. Hogeboom; Surrogate, Herman V. Esselstyn; District Attorney, Aaron B. Gardinier; Justice for Sessions, Philip Rockefeller; Coroners, Joseph T. Lamb and Samuel Moore.

The Republican Convention for the Twenty-third Senatorial District was held at Sidney Plains on Friday last, and unanimously nominated Hon. James H. Graham, of Delhi, for Senator. Subsequently a telegram was received from Mr. Graham declining the nomination. The convention reconvened on Monday, and the nomination was again tendered Mr. Graham, and he then accepted it.

Hon. Lee R. Sanborn, of Sanborn, Niagara County, has been nominated for the Senate by the Republicans of the Twenty-ninth District. The Senatorial Convention was held at Albion on Tuesday last, and the nomination was made by acclamation. Mr. Sanborn has already had legislative experience, and there is no doubt that in him the people of Niagara, Genesee, and Orleans Counties will find a fitting representative.

Hon. Charles Daniels was on Tuesday nominated by the Republican Convention at Buffalo for re-election as Judge of the Supreme Court of the State for the Eighth Judicial District. He accepted in a telegram which said: "In its unanimity it is a testimonial beyond anything I had any reason to expect, and I can assure the convention and the people represented by it that in accepting the nomination my energies and efforts will be pledged to a faithful performance of the pressing and arduous duties of the office."

A meeting is to be held in Albany to-night of those who, as the call reads, "cordially approve of the course and policy of the Administration of President Hayes, and who are willing to express an 'opinion' of the 'methods and attendant proceedings employed' by it in relation to the Southern States; who are in favor of the reform of the civil service, and believe that the President is right in attempting to effect such reform in practice as well as in theory; who supported the President upon the promises contained in his letter of acceptance, and do not now propose to repudiate him because he is endeavoring in good faith to perform such promises; who do not think the harmony of the Republican Party or the good of the country is to be promoted by denunciation or ridicule of the constitutional advisers and conspicuous supporters of the President, in their efforts to carry out the principles laid down in the Cincinnati platform; and who disapprove of the failure on the part of the recent State Convention at Rochester to represent the sentiments of the great majority of the Republican Party on these subjects." Among the speakers expected to address the meeting are Hon. James Emott, of this City; Henry Smith, Matthew Hale, E. Countryman, and Bradford R. Wood, of Albany. The Albany *Express* says that the call is signed by several of the most respected citizens of the capital, "some of whom voted for Mr. Hayes last year."

THE SAN FRANCISCO COMMISSION.

REPORT ON THE CUSTOM-HOUSE AND MINT ADMINISTRATION—THE PINNEY CHARGES EXAMINED—POLITICAL INFLUENCE IN THE OFFICES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The report of Messrs. H. R. Linderman, F. F. Low, and H. L. Dodge, the commission appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to investigate the operations and conduct of the San Francisco Mint and Custom-house, is to-day made public. The commission unanimously report as to the result of their investigation, that "the Customs service at the Port of San Francisco is intelligently and efficiently performed; that no further reduction in force is practicable without impairing its efficiency, and that, on the whole, the revenue is honestly and economically collected." They furthermore declare that the evidence in support of the charges made against the officers employed there "did not tend in any degree to impress the commission that the officials accused had been neglectful of their duties or unfaithful to their trusts." The commission report in regard to the Mint that its bullion and coining operations are faithfully and efficiently conducted, and that "in bringing them into their present high state of efficiency Superintendent Lagrange has performed his full share of duty, and is entitled to credit therefor." The commission report at great length the results of their investigation of the charges made by George M. Pinney against Superintendent Lagrange, concerning alleged frauds on the Government in the sale of old materials, &c. They say that Pinney was, by his own testimony, an accomplice in crime, if any were committed; that he received the money, and that no portion of it has been traced by any evidence except Pinney's into the hands of Gen. Lagrange. They report, however, in regard to these alleged transactions, and concerning certain others in which it is proved that Government money was misappropriated, that "it was the duty of the Superintendent to protect the interests of the Government, and to exercise the utmost vigilance over his subordinates, especially in respect to the disbursements of public funds. This, it appears plainly, he did not do, and he is therefore morally responsible for these frauds upon the Treasury, and legally responsible for such sums as the testimony establishes as having been paid by the sellers to Pinney for undelivered supplies, and for the sales of old materials not accounted for." They state, in this connection, that "at the time of these irregularities Superintendent Lagrange was ill, and more or less absent from the Mint for his health; and in his absence Chief Clerk Lands was Acting Superintendent." The commission report that the charges against Lagrange preferred by ex-Melter and Refiner Cochran were not only unsustained by the evidence, but were untrue in fact.

The following is the portion of the report which treats of political appointments in the Mint: "With the exception of a few experts, it is believed that the appointments, as a general rule, have been made from political considerations, but in the operative departments the commission believes that due regard has generally been had to efficiency, as is shown by the manner in which the Mint operations have been conducted. In regard to the general department, which is understood to embrace all employes other than those in the Assayers', Melters', Refiners', and Coiners' Departments, while the clerks have generally been found competent and efficient, and particularly those in the most responsible positions, it is believed that a number of incompetent and inefficient persons have received appointments and have been retained through political or other considerations, but not of a pecuniary nature. It appears that in some instances appointments have been made upon the recommendation and request of officials occupying high positions at the seat of Government. The commission regards such requests as tending to embarrass the Superintendent, who is likely in such cases to unduly increase the number of employes, thus rendering subsequent discharges necessary. The chief officer and the employes of the Mint, as a general rule, have, no doubt, actively participated in politics and in controlling political conventions, which, together with the influence exercised by politicians in respect to the appointments, has subjected the Mint to severe criticism. The commission is of opinion that while the chief executive officers of the Government may in some degree correct the evils arising from these causes, no permanent system of civil service can be established unless a well-considered law upon the subject be enacted. It is quite clear that experienced and faithful officers and employes of the Mint should be retained during good behavior, but this can, however, hardly be expected if such employes actively participate in political struggles. The right of citizens to express their views upon all questions affecting the public weal and to cast their votes in all elections according to their own convictions should not and cannot be abridged; but when connected with a service of such delicate functions as the Mint, they should at least not be conspicuous in politics and political struggles. The habits and attention to duty of the Mint employes, as a general rule, seem to have been good, and there does not appear any serious cause for complaint in respect to the payment of employes for services not actually performed."

OBITUARY.

PROF. JOHN G. ANTHONY.

John G. Anthony, the venerable Professor of Zoology at Cambridge, Mass., died at his home on last Tuesday afternoon. The deceased was born in

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

JUDGE BRADY RENOMINATED FOR THE SUPREME COURT—A COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE WITH OUTSIDE ORGANIZATIONS APPOINTED.

The Republican County Convention met last night at Trenor Hall, No. 1,266 Broadway—a place much too small, and very inconvenient for such a gathering; but Republican Hall being previously engaged for the evening, there was no help for it. The convention was called to order by Mr. Benjamin K. Phelps, and on motion of Mr. Charles Spencer, Mr. Pierre C. Van Wyck was elected Chairman. Mr. Van Wyck, on taking the chair, briefly returned his thanks, and asked the pleasure of the convention. On motion of Gen. Pinckney, Solon Smith, Volney King and Theodorus McLeod were elected Secretaries. There being room on the little platform which had been temporarily rigged up for only one Secretary to sit, Mr. Solon Smith discharged the office. The roll was called, and when the Fifth District was reached both contesting delegations were called. A number of substitutions being made for absentees, a discussion ensued on a motion to admit Mr. George Foster as a delegate from the Town of King's Bridge, to which the Chairman of the Executive Committee objected as being out of order. The difficulty was settled by substituting Mr. Foster for an absent delegate from the Twenty-fourth Ward. On motion of Mr. Darling it was agreed to admit to the convention both delegations from the Fifth District, and give each half a vote. A delegate from that district objected, but the convention would not listen to him, and he was ruled out of order, which he was, as he did not raise an objection until after the question had been voted upon.

It was generally known that all the convention would do would be to nominate Judge Brady and appoint a committee of conference with outside organizations, and Mr. Phelps rose to make the nomination. Addressing the convention, he said it was their first duty as Republicans to show that they were in favor of a good and staple Government, and the first element of this was an honest, independent, and fearless Judiciary. To him it seemed that they were called upon to renominate an officer who had long and ably served this county in a judicial capacity—one who, when he should name him, would be recognized as a man well deserving their heartiest support. Once before in the history of the Republican Party they had found it good to go outside of its ranks for their candidate, for when Judge Brady [applause] had so honorably discharged his duties as Judge of the Common Pleas, all parties united upon him and he was elected unanimously. Following the example set us in other parts of the State where the party has gone outside its lines in nominations of candidates for judicial offices, he would renominate John R. Brady for Judge of the Supreme Court. [Prolonged applause.]

The nomination was briefly seconded by Mr. Charles S. Spencer and Judge Dittenhoefer, the latter remarking that it was abundantly evident that Judge Brady's nomination was favored by many parties. A rising vote was taken, and Judge Brady was unanimously nominated by the convention amid much cheering. Mr. Joel Mason, Chairman of the Executive Committee, then rose to carry out the second part of the programme, by moving that a committee of conference, consisting of one from each Assembly district, be appointed by the Chair to confer with outside organizations. Hereupon arose a breezy debate, wherein the speakers spoke their minds with the healthful freedom and vigor which usually characterize Republican conventions. The point in dispute was simply whether the Conference Committee should be appointed by the Chair, or whether the separate delegations should each appoint their representative, an amendment to this effect having been immediately offered to Mr. Mason's motion by Mr. John C. Gridley. Upon this the debate was long and earnest, though perfectly good humored. The friends of the amendment insisted that to give the Chairman the power of appointment was practically giving up their own rights as delegates to one man, and that it practically reduced their powers to ratifying the work of a single person. The opponents of it, Mr. Mason being the chief speaker, insisted that it was in the line of unbroken precedent to accord to the Chair the right of appointing committees; that it would be disrespectful to him to refuse that power now, and that, in fact, no person would be appointed on the committee except such as the delegations recommended. Finally the roll was called on the amendment, and it was lost by a vote of 25 yeas to 116 nays. The original motion was then adopted without opposition. Subsequently, on motion of a delegate, the Chairman of the Convention, Mr. Van Wyck, was added to the committee, though there was some little confusion in the way this motion was put, and it seemed uncertain whether or not the three Secretaries and Mr. Phelps had not also been added. It was decided by the Chair that they had not.

On motion of Mr. Thomas Murphy a committee of five was appointed by the Chair to wait upon Judge Brady and inform him of the action of the convention. The committee was appointed as follows: Thomas Murphy, Charles S. Spencer, Gilbert J. Hunter, William A. Darling, and Rufus D. Cowing.

Mr. Murphy wished the convention to take a short recess until the committee could come back and report. He got Mr. Isaac Dayton to make that motion, but the delegates wanted to go home. They knew Judge Brady would accept, and so, after a lively little debate, Mr. Dayton's motion was voted upon and negatived. Inquiries were then made about the Conference Committee, when it was to be appointed, when and where it should meet, &c. Gen. Pinckney suggested that the Chair should announce the committee in THE TIMES, with the time and place of meeting. This suggestion was received with favor, and was adopted. The convention then adjourned at the call of the chair. After the adjournment, the following Conference Committee was agreed upon, and requested to meet at No. 453 Fourth-avenue to-day at 5 o'clock P. M.:

Dist.	Dist.
1. Samuel H. Everett.	12. Victor Heimburger.
2. Morris Friedsam.	13. Charles S. Spencer.
3. John Shillougbby.	14. John Brady.
4. E. S. Newins.	15. William Montgomery.
6. John T. Knight.	16. Elias E. Disney.
7. Cornelius Van Cott.	17. Joel W. Mason.
8. Robert G. McCord.	18. Bernard Biglin.
9. Gilbert J. Hunter.	19 William B. Mallamy.
10. William H. Lockwood.	20. A. J. Dittenhoefer.
11. George W. Wilson.	21. Rufus B. Cowing.

Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Ward, James R. Marvin and Pierre C. Van Wyck.

The committee appointed to wait upon Judge Brady went to his house as soon as the convention adjourned. The proceedings occupied but a minute or two, and were quite informal. Mr. Murphy announced that the Republican Convention had nominated him; and the Judge as briefly, but with evident feeling, returned his thanks, and said that this union of all par ties in his nomination was to him the crowning event of his life.

THE ANTI-TAMMANY CONVENTION.

JUDGE JOHN R. BRADY RENOMINATED FOR THE SUPREME COURT—A COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO CONFER WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

The County Convention of the New-York County Democracy (Anti-Tammany organization) assembled last evening at the Cooper Institute. Nearly all the delegates elected were present, great good humor prevailed, and unanimity of sentiment was very evident in every stage of the proceedings. It may be safely said that a more orderly convention was never held in this City. Emanuel B. Hart called the meeting to order, and Ira Shafer was selected for temporary Chairman, and John D. Coughlin, William P. Mitchell, and Adolph Sanger for temporary Secretaries. Mr. Shafer, on taking the chair, made a speech remarkable for its brevity but to the point. "Now was the time," he said, "*for* action, and not for speeches. The New-York County Democracy should see to it that none of Tammany's candidates are elected." Mr. Shafer's brief speech was received with prolonged applause, and the business of the convention was proceeded with. The presentation of the credentials of delegates was the first thing in order, and the names of Democrats well known as opponents of John Kelly and his political machine, when they were called out by the Secretary pro tem. were loudly applauded. The only contest for seats which was raised was between rival parties from the Fourth Assembly District. This was finally settled by the admission of the delegation headed by Rhody S. Brassell. On motion of Judge Henry Murray, the temporary officers were made permanent officers. Ex-Judge Samuel B. Garvin then offered, amid applause, a resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Hon. John R. Brady be and he is hereby nominated by acclamation for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court for this judicial district.

Judge Garvin, in offering this resolution, said that he could see by the manner in which it was received that it was appreciated as it should be. The honor of a nomination was eminently due to Judge Brady. The resolution was adopted by acclamation, and a committee of seven was appointed to notify Judge Brady of the action of the convention. This committee consisted of Judge Garvin, Judge Murray, Ambrose O'Neil, George Y. Whitson, Emanuel B. Hart, Col. Michael C. Murphy, and Dennis McMahon.

Mr. Emanuel B. Hart then offered the following resolution, which was carried:

Resolved, That a committee of one from each Assembly district and one from the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, to be selected by the delegates of the respective Assembly districts, be appointed for the purpose of conferring with all organizations opposed to Tammany Hall with reference to the selection of candidates for the County ticket.

A recess of half an hour was then taken, and on its conclusion Judge Garvin appeared on the platform and stated that Judge Brady had accepted the nomination, and wished him to express his thanks to the convention for the honor conferred upon him.

The Committee of Conference as appointed is as follows: First District—Michael C. Murphy; Second—Denis Burns; Third—Joseph Shannon; Fourth—Rhody S. Brassell; Fifth—Gershon Cohen; Sixth—Michael Healy; Seventh—J. H. Whitmore; Eighth—Oscar H. Bogart; Ninth—Timothy Shea; Tenth—William P. Mitchell; Eleventh—Thomas Costigan; Twelfth—Joseph Koch; Thirteenth—J. Graham Hyatt; Fourteenth—M. C. Dannenbaum; Fifteenth—Robert Power; Sixteenth—George Y. Whitson; Seventeenth—Henry Murray; Eighteenth—William J. Shields; Nineteenth—M. F. Cummings; Twentieth—E. B. Kerr; Twenty-first—Thomas McKeller; Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards—John Rogge, (ex officio,) Ira Shafer, William P. Mitchell, John D. Coughlin, and Adolp Sanger.

Mr. Timothy Shea offered a resolution positively divorcing the Anti-Tammany Party from any connection with Tammany Hall in the Senatorial and Assembly contests. A substitute to his resolution, as follows, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention, it is inadvisable that any candidates nominated by Tammany Hall shall be indorsed by the representatives of the Anti-Tammany organization, whose very name expresses its purpose, present, past, and future, and undying opposition to that most un-Democratic of so-called Democratic associations.

The convention then adjourned to Monday evening next at 8 o'clock.

On the adjournment of the convention the Committee on Conference met and organized by the selection of Ira Shafer as Chairman. A committee of one member from each Senatorial District, and two at large, was then appointed to act for the general body. The committee is as follows: Fourth District—Michael Healey; Fifth, Gershon Cohen; Sixth—William P. Mitchell; Seventh—Thomas Costigan; Eighth—Emanuel B. Hart, Members at large—Ira Shafer and Henry Murray.

The Executive Committee of the Independent Democracy met last evening at their head-quarters, in Twenty-third-street, near Broadway, and received the news of the action of the Republican and Anti-Tammany Conventions in regard to the nomination of Judge Brady with great pleasure.

DESERTING TAMMANY HALL.

Messrs. Hubert O. Thompson, Deputy Commissioner of Public Works; Edward Cooper, ex-Assemblyman James T. Daly, and ex-Senator Moore last night sent in their resignations as members of the Tammany Hall General Committee. This, it is stated, will make antagonism between the Department of Public Works and the Controller's office, and will make trouble in the Seventh Senatorial District, from which Cooper was admitted in the last State Convention. It is also said to indicate a combination against Tammany Hall.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In view of the unfairness manifested toward the independent members of the Tammany General Committee, who have the interests of the people at heart, by the sycophantic members of the same organization, who have only selfish ends to serve, I hereby publicly announce my resignation as a member of the above-named body, believing that further connection with it would be inconsistent with my honor as a respectable and life-long resident of the Fifteenth Assembly District.

Yours, THOMAS McMANUS,
No. 501 West Twenty-seventh-street.
FRIDAY, Oct. 12, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS.

THOMAS' POPULAR CONCERTS.

The first of Mr. Thomas' three popular concerts occurred at Steinway Hall, yesterday evening. During the recess this favorite place of resort has been refreshed and improved, and its aspect, at present, is unusually brilliant. The safety of the spectators has been looked to as well as their comfort, and two additional "safety exits," one from each of the balconies, have been added to the means of egress already existing in a resort considered months ago as one of the best constructed music halls in the world. From last night's audience it may be predicted that the entrances and exits of Steinway Hall will be severely tested this Winter. Mr. Thomas' season was entered upon in presence of a great throng of music-lovers, and the applause bestowed upon the performances was an earnest that appreciation of talent has not yet departed from the Metropolis. The concert was eminently successful in all respects. Master Lichtenberg, especially, produced a decided impression. A brief biographical sketch of this young virtuoso appeared in THE TIMES a day or two since, and his history, therefore, need not now be rehearsed. The writer of this notice heard Master Lichtenberg before his departure for Europe, and listened to him again, in London, a twelvemonth since. Steady progress, already so close upon its culmination that no fear need be felt of the lad's future, has been apparent at every stage of his career. At this date, the little violinist is only wanting in that indefinable sentiment, and in the *maestria* which is felt rather than discerned, both of which come with manhood. Whatever can be learned of technique, whatever can be accomplished through the exquisite musical instinct which distinguishes the soloist from the rank and file of orchestral players, has been acquired and achieved by M. Wieniawski's pupil. His tone is delightfully limpid, his stopping true, and his command of the several styles of bowing thorough, while his style is characterized by breadth and repose worthy of a veteran player. The allegro constituting the first movement of Viotti's violin-concerto in A minor revealed the performer's clear understanding of classic music and the variety of his execution, and he was summoned upon the platform again and again at its termination. The air from Bach, executed on the G string, was the medium for an admirable exhibition of the volume and roundness of his tone and the faultlessness of his intonation, and Wieniawski's D major polonaise supplied evidence that he was no more deficient in dash than in simplicity and expressiveness. Master Lichtenberg's physical strength, however, is as yet hardly developed enough to justify too frequent recourse to bravura music of the type of the last-named piece, which, to be as effective as possible, requires great power in the rapid passages. Another notable incident of the concert was the début of the original "Swedish Ladies' Vocal Quartet," who were welcomed with quite as much enthusiasm as Master Lichtenberg. The four songstresses possess voices of infinite sweetness, but the perfect art with which they are blended prevents comparison between them. Their singing reminds one of those Russian concerts in which three score musicians, each supplied with an instrument giving forth a single soft tone, attain harmonic results not to be secured by any other method. No less remarkable than the harmonious combination of their tones is the precision of their attack, the wondrous unity in time, and their shading. The quartet never aim at noise, but their opening *pianos* are soon proved to be *fortissimos* when they allow the notes to die away upon their lips until a sound is reached "so fine," in the language of the poet, "that nothing lives 'twixt it and silence." The Swedish ladies sang, last evening, numbers by Lindblad, Olsen, and Söderman—all national airs, and quaint and melodious. The singers are young and, in their native land, can no doubt lay claims to comeliness. But they have come nither to be heard rather than seen, and yesterday's concert showed that it will be some time before the public tires of them. We have left a reference to Mr. Thomas' orchestra for the concluding lines of this hasty review, firstly because the excellences of this body's work are not a fresh theme, and, secondly, because Mr. Thomas evidently intends challenging criticism more defiantly still when his symphony concerts begin. Yesterday's performance, however, offered proof that his band, though it includes many new faces, is as proficient as in the past. His men played Goldmark's highly-colored "Queen of Sheba" music with splendid resonance, while Boccherini's "Minuet"—which had to be repeated—contributed irrefutable testimony in behalf of the brilliancy of tone, lightness of style, and capital discipline of his string-forces. A suite by Saint-Saëns, in five brief movements, rich and sensuous, and scored with infinite taste and skill, was the first piece on the programme, and the only one unknown to the *habitués* of Mr. Thomas' concerts. To-morrow night the second entertainment of the series may be attended.

GENERAL MENTION.

A telegram from San Francisco announces the production of "Aida" in that city last night. The opera is represented to have made a great impression, Miss Kellogg bearing off the honors in the titular rôle.

The last performance of "A Summer Night's Dream" at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre is set down for to-night, and, to-morrow, "The Bohemian Girl," with Miss Melville as *Arline*, may be witnessed there. "The Chimes of Normandy" is announced for production on Monday evening next.

On Saturday evening, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Williamson will appear in "The Chinese Question," a farce with which the performance of "Struck Oil" will be supplemented. Mr. and Mrs. Williamson are not only much-liked artists, but they are comedians who bring to their work study and uncommon imitative power. Their delineations of native and foreign character, as seen in San Francisco, are sure to have more than ordinary interest.

Among the 60 or 70 plays written by M. Théodore Barrière, whose death occurred in Paris Tuesday, many were known to English audiences. He was the author of "Un Monsieur qui suit les Femmes," ("An Impudent Puppy;") of "Les Filles de Marbre," ("The Marble Heart;") of "La Vie de Bohème," ("Mimi,") of "La Vie d'une Comédienne," ("The Life of an Actress;") of "L' Ange de Minuit," ("The Angel of Midnight,") and of "Une Cornelle qui abat des Noix," ("A Bull in a China Shop.")

BURGOYNE'S SURRENDER.

THE SARATOGA MONUMENT.

LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE WITH MASONIC CEREMONIES—SPEECHES BY HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR AND GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS—OTHER EXERCISES.

SCHUYLERVILLE, N. Y., Oct. 17.—The attendance at the laying of the corner-stone of the Saratoga monument to celebrate the centennial of the surrender of Burgoyne to Gen. Gates and the Continentals, which occurred to-day, was very large. Flags were flying in all parts of the village, and private residences and business houses were gaily decorated. Battery B arrived from Troy yesterday and fired a salute of 100 guns at sunrise this morning. An answering gun was heard from Willard's Mountain, whence General Gates' scouts signaled to him the movements of Burgoyne's Army during the days of the campaign. As early as daylight this morning vehicles of every description, crowded with visitors, commenced coming in from all directions. The Park Guards, of Bennington, arrived from Greenwich at 9 o'clock, at which hour the streets were crowded. The military present were the Governor's Foot Guard, of Hartford, Conn.; the Park Guard, of Bennington; one company each of the Tenth and Twenty-fifth Regiments, of Albany; the Hughes Guard, of Glen's Falls, and the Burleigh Guards, of Whitehall. The Knights Templar commanderies were represented as follows: The Washington, of Saratoga; the Apollo, of Troy; the Temple, of Albany; the St. George, of Schenectady; the De Sota, of Plattsburg, and the Holy Cross, of Gloversville. The Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of New-York was represented by the following officers: M. W. Joseph J. Couch, Grand Master; R. W. Edward L. Judson, Deputy Grand Master; M. W. James Gibson, as Senior Grand Warden; R. W. Benjamin Flagler, Junior Warden; R. W. G. Satterly, Grand Treasurer; R. W. W. T. Woodruff, as Grand Secretary; R. W. and Rev. John G. Webster, Grand Chaplain; R. W. John C. Boak, Grand Marshal; R. W. W. E. Fitch, as Grand Standard-bearer; R. W. Edwin Gates, Grand Sword-bearer; R. W. A. Parker, R. W. William Scott, R. W. A. Yeoman, and R. W. J. G. Barber, Stewards; R. W. S. Stillman, Senior Grand Deacon; R. W. J. M. Riley, Junior Grand Deacon; W. J. A. Dermont, as Grand Pursuivant, and W. John Hoole, Grand Tiler.

At 2 o'clock the corner-stone was laid by Grand Master Mason Couch, and then duly tested by the several Grand Lodge officers, and at 2:15 o'clock the ceremonies were completed and the work formally delivered by the Grand Master to J. C. Markham, architect in charge. Grand Master Couch used a gavel made from wood of the Charter Oak in the services. At 2 o'clock speaking began at stand No. 1. After prayer by Rev. Dr. Clark, of Albany, Charles S. Lester, President of the day, addressed the assemblage, and was followed by Hon. Horatio Seymour, whose address referred mostly to the influence of the topography of our country, our Indian allies, the effect of Burgoyne's surgender, and the Saratoga monument. In conclusion he said: "A monument upon this spot will not merely minister to local pride; it will tell foster sectional prejudices; every citizen of every State of this Union will feel as he looks upon it that he has a right to stand upon this ground. It will tell of the common sacrifices and common trials of the fathers of the Republic. Men from all parts of our Union will here be reminded that our independence as a people was wrought out by the sufferings and sacrifices of those who came from every quarter of our country to share in this valley in the perils of battle and in the hardships of victory. All sectional passions will fade away, and the glorious memories and the fraternal feelings of the past will be revived. We are told that during more than 20 centuries of war and bloodshed only 15 battles have been decisive of lasting results. The contest of Saratoga is one of them. From the battle of Marathon to the field of Waterloo—a period of more than 2,000 years—there was no martial event which had a greater influence upon human affairs than that which took place on these grounds. Shall not some suitable structure recall this fact to the public mind? Monuments make as well as mark the civilization of a people. Neither France, nor Holland, nor Germany could spare the statues or works of art which keep alive in the minds of their citizens the memories of patriotic sacrifices or of personal virtues. Such silent teachers of all that ennobles men have taught their lessons through the darkest ages, and have done much to save society from sinking into utter decay and degradation. If Greece or Rome has left no memorials of private virtues or public greatness, the progress of civilization would have lost a powerful stimulus. If their crumbling remains should be swept away the world would mourn the loss, not only to learning and arts, but to virtue and patriotism. It concerns the honor and welfare of the American people that this spot should be marked by some structure which shall recall its history, and animate all who look upon it by its grand teachings. No people ever held lasting power or greatness who did not reverence the virtues of their fathers, or who did not show forth this reverence by material and striking testimonials. Let us, then, here erect a lasting monument, which shall tell of our gratitude to those who, through suffering and sacrifice, wrought out the independence of our country."

George William Curtis, Esq., next spoke, closing as follows: "It is the story of a hundred years ago. It has been ceaselessly told by sire to son, along this valley and through this land. The last attempt of the same foe and the bright day of victory at Plattsburg on the lake renewed and confirmed the old hostility. Alienation of feeling between the parent country and the child became traditional, and on both sides of the sea a narrow prejudice survives, and still sometimes seeks to kindle the embers of that wasted fire. But here and now we stand upon the grave of old enmities. Hostile breastwork and redoubt are softly hidden under grass and grain; shot and shell and every deadly missile are long since buried deep beneath our feet, and from the moldering dust of mingled foemen springs all the varied verdure that makes this scene so fair. While nature tenderly and swiftly repairs the ravages of war, we suffer no hostility to linger in our hearts. Two months ago the British Governor-General of Canada was invited to meet the President of the United States at Bennington, in happy commemoration, not of a British defeat, but of a triumph of English liberty. So, upon this famous and decisive field, let every unworthy feeling perish! Here, to the England that we fought, let us now, grown great and strong with a hundred years, hold out the hand of fellowship and peace! Here, where the English flag, in the very moment of his bitter humiliation, generously pledged George Washington, let us, in our high hour of triumph, of power, and of hope, pledge the Queen! Here, in the grave of brave and unknown foemen, may mutual jealousies and doubts and animosities be buried forever! Hereafter, revering their common glorious traditions, may England and America press always forward, side by side, in noble and inspiring rivalry to promote the welfare of man!

"Fellow-citizens, with the story of Burgoyne's surrender—the Revolutionary glory of the State of New-York—still fresh in our memories, amid these thousands of her sons and daughters, whose hearts glow with lofty pride, I am glad that the hallowed spot on which we stand compels us to remember not only the imperial State, but the national Commonwealth whose young hands here together struck the blow, and on whose older head descends the ample benediction of the victory. On yonder height, 100 years ago, Virginia lay encamped. Beyond, and further to the north, watched New-Hampshire and Vermont. Here, in the wooded uplands at the south, stood New-Jersey and New-York, while across the river to the east, Connecticut and Massachusetts closed the triumphant line. Here was the symbol of the Revolution, a common cause, a common strife, a common triumph; the cause not of a class, but of human nature—the triumph not of a colony, but of united America. And we who stand here proudly remembering—we who have seen Virginia and New-York—the North and the South—more bitterly hostile than the armies whose battles shook this ground—we who have mutually proved in deadlier conflict the constancy and the courage of all the States, which, proud to be peers, yet own no master but their united selves—we renew our heart's imperishable devotion to the common American faith, the common American pride, the common American glory! Here Americans stood and triumphed. Here Americans stand and bless their memory. And here, for a thousand years, may grateful generations of Americans come to rehearse the glorious story, and to rejoice in a supreme and benignant American Nationality!"

The exercises closed with a poem by Alfred R. Street. At this stand were also Rev. J. Ketchum King, Chaplain, and Canal Auditor George W. Schuyler, besides whom addresses were made by William L. Stone, B. W. Throckmorton, of New-Jersey; Judge A. A. Yates, of Schenectady, and H. L. Gladding, of Albany. Gen. J. H. Wilson read Halleck's poem, "Field of Grounded Arms." A letter was read from Benson J. Lossing. An ode by Gen. J. Watts De Peyster was read, also a new version of the "Star-Spangled Banner" rendered for the occasion. At 5 o'clock the troops had a dress parade. A company of 75 horsemen from Saratoga, in Continental uniform, added much to the parade. Gov. Robinson was represented by Gen. J. B. Stonehouse and Gen. A. H. Taylor, of his staff.

REV. DR. BAIRD ACQUITTED.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 17.—Rev. E. T. Baird, late Secretary of the Presbyterian Committee on Publication of the Southern General Assembly, indicted in the Hustings Court, in this city, for embezzlement of funds of the committee, was put upon trial to-day. After examination of the three principal witnesses, Judge Guigon stated that he saw no necessity for further proceedings, and this opinion was coincided with by the prosecuting attorney. The jury, thereupon, without leaving their seats, rendered a verdict of "not guilty," and the accused was immediately discharged.

REVOLT AT RUTGERS COLLEGE.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 17.—Upon receiving a resolution yesterday of the Class of '79, Rutgers College, declining to enter the recitation-rooms unless the four suspended members be reinstated, President Campbell sent a telegram to the parents of the students, notifying them of the difficulty, which had the effect of bringing many of the parents here to interpose their authority and compel their sons to obey the rules of the college and return to their rooms. The class to-day again refused to return to their rooms, which would make four admonitions they are charged with, and, according to the rules, suspend the whole class. One of the class stated that if they would return to their rooms the morrow their absences of yesterday and to-day would not be counted. The class held another meeting this morning, at which a heated discussion took place between those influenced by their parents who wanted to return and those that were anxious to hold out, the latter apparently being in the majority. The meeting adjourned without coming to any definite understanding. Those opposed to returning scout the idea of the class as a body being suspended, and contend that all will be relieved of their marks when they return to their rooms.

THE PASSAIC COUNTY BANK SCANDAL

A JUDGE OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF THE COUNTY INDICTED BY THE GRAND JURY FOR CONSPIRACY—THE VOTING IN THE JURY-ROOM—A SOCIAL SCANDAL CONNECTED WITH THE INSOLVENCY OF THE BANK.

The Passaic County Grand Jury came into court for the last time last evening about 5 o'clock, and, after handing in 19 bills of indictment and a presentment, were discharged with the thanks of the court. Two of the bills were reserved for trial in Oyer and Terminer, the others were handed down to the Sessions. The court then adjourned until Tuesday next, and no defendants were arraigned. It soon leaked out, however, that one of the indictments, and only one, related to the already much-indicted officers of the defunct Merchants' Loan and Trust Company. This charges Judge John R. Daggers, one of the Common Pleas Judges, and a Director of the company, with conspiracy with John Frederick Preston, Treasurer of the company, to defraud the institution. A day or two after the bank failed, Preston took Daggers' stock—about $2,000—in the institution, and gave him in exchange a bond and mortgage which belonged to the bank. The assignment was made July 9, 1877—the day a Receiver was appointed. Daggers' has since returned the mortgage, it is said, and this led to a strenuous and all but successful effort in the Grand Jury to reconsider the vote by which the indictment was found. It would have succeeded to-day but for the absence of Messrs. B. S. Schermerhorn, of Warraque, and Amos Chamberlain, of Newfoundland. Now that the Grand Jury have adjourned sine die, their secrets have become public property. It is learned that the vote on this Merchants' Loan and Trust Company investigation was 12 to 11 at almost every stage—12 favoring the indictment and 11 opposing. In the least way connected with the distribution of the assets on the night of July 7 and subsequently, and 11 opposing any indictments of the kind. The jury came within one vote of indicting 20 different persons who had received such assets, and in one case a lady in high social position was within one vote of being indicted, because Treasurer Preston had merely offered her some securities to make good her loss, although she refused the offer. *Per contra* complaint was made before the jury that Robert McCulloch, a Director in the bank who had $15,000 on deposit, employed "Doctor" Burtnett, alias Three Fingered Jack, to propose to Preston, through Sylvanus Decker or Brown, to visit the White Mountains during the session of the Grand Jury, if Preston would secure him [McCulloch] against the loss of his $15,000. The Grand Jury voted, 12 to 11, not to indict in this case. On the part of the prosecution it is intimated that the "true inwardness" of the Woodruff note business will reveal some sorry scandals that will wreck the peace of several Paterson families. It is hinted—nobody dares to make the charge positively—that a charming young lady of this city who was to have been wedded on Feb. 22 last, in anticipation of which $12,000 in all was loaned from the bank, although not yet married, is the mother of a daughter, of which a gentleman more or less directly connected with the bank is the putative father; and it is alleged that many of those "loans" was advanced to persuade some one to marry her. Treasurer Preston, however, still insists that these loans were, as far as he was concerned, made in perfect good faith, and he believes they will be repaid. Mr. Preston has secured as counsel John Hopper Son, of Paterson, and Hon. Cortlandt Parker, of Newark; ex-Assemblyman David Henry has Eugene Stevenson, of Paterson, and Director Rose has Albert Comstock and Gen. Hoxsey. The trials are to begin next Tuesday.

THE CIGAR-MAKERS' STRIKE.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN SAID TO BE OUT OF EMPLOYMENT — PROFFERS OF AID TO THE STRIKERS FROM CHICAGO AND BOSTON.

It is estimated that there are now 15,000 persons in this City voluntarily out of work, who have hitherto supported themselves by labor in the various branches into which cigar-making is divided. Yet the strike of the cigar-makers continues to spread. Promises of monetary assistance to the strikers have been received from Chicago. The Central Organization of Cigar-makers met again yesterday afternoon in Concordia Hall, in Avenue A. About 1,000 persons were present altogether during the session. It was reported that 21 persons yesterday left the shop of Siecke & Wannack, No. 6 Rivington-street. The employes of John Harthkorn yesterday asked him for an increase of wages, and were told they might leave his shop. The tenement-house workers employed by M. M. Schmidt, of No. 198 Eldridge-street, were, until yesterday, unwilling to strike, although the people employed by Schmidt in his factory on Vesey-street had set them the example. Yesterday morning Schmidt sent up from the Vesey-street factory a large quantity of tobacco that had been "bunched" or molded there before the strike, and desired them to roll it into cigars. They held a meeting, decided not to work against their fellow-laborers, and then struck because Schmidt would not pay the "rollers" an increase of $1 or 50 cents per 1,000, according to the grade of the cigars, and the "bunchers" 50 cents, 75 cents, or $1, also according to the grade. Sixty hands employed by Bernard Wittige, and residing in his tenement-house, No. 54 Sheriff-street, decided to strike unless their pay was increased and better light was given them in their rooms. Wittige heard of their intention in advance, and sent law officers to take from them whatever property belonging to him they had in their possession. When their committee waited upon him he told them they could have neither more money nor better light. On Tuesday night the employes of Krebs and Speirs, of Fourteenth-street, met in Harmonia Hall on Essex-street, and subscribed $20 to help on the strike. Yesterday they struck because their employers would not increase their pay. A delegate from the 20 cigar-makers employed by J. Seeger, of Houston and Allen streets, reported that he and his comrades wanted advice from the organization. He said they were getting $9 per 1,000 for Havana or hand-made cigars, and $5 for seed or form cigars, and were satisfied. Yesterday morning a committee called at their shop, and told them that the Central Organization had decided that the regular rates should be $6 for form cigars and $8 for Havanas. Mr. Seeger heard the statement, and immediately said he would accept the rates, which were more favorable to him than to his employes. The latter stopped work in order to consult the organization. The Chairman said that the Central Organization had not appointed a committee to induce men to leave their work, and that if a committee had called at Seeger's shop, its members had done wrong. The request for the men for advice as to the course they should pursue, was referred to the Executive Committee of the Central Organization. A delegate reported that 16 men employed by J. Stern, of No. 85 Orchard-street, had struck, the rollers for $4 per 1,000, and the bunchers for $2 per 1,000. They had been receiving the lowest wages paid in the City—the rollers $2 per 1,000, and the bunchers $1 30. Twenty-eight men employed by Charles Salomon, of No. 403 Houston-street, were also reported to have struck.

The strike, although an endeavor is made by most of the men to conduct it quietly, is marked by a few slight outbreaks of violence. Two occurred yesterday. Leopold Cohen, a manufacturer, whose men have struck, engaged a party of "scabs" to fill their places. These men, numbering 18, led by John Nachtmann, were going to work yesterday morning when they were met by some "pickets" placed on watch by the strikers. Nachtmann was remonstrated with, but replied that he could not be prevented from working wherever and for whatever sum he chose. He then led his men up to Cohen's shop. While going up stairs he pushed against one of the strikers, and was struck. A general fight ensued, during which some of the "scabs" were roughly handled. The Police stopped the fight and arrested one of the strikers named William Haffner, who was taken to the Essex Market Police Court, and there bailed in the sum of $500. Some of the men formerly in the employ of Messrs. Belcher, Park & Co., of No. 28 College-place, were loitering in the vicinity of the workshop yesterday, when they met some of the men who had taken their places. Joseph Foss and Otto Hoffman spoke warmly to the "scabs," and the Police, to prevent a fight, arrested both men, who were each fined $10 in the Tombs Police Court. Mr. Isaac Teichmann yesterday warned the strikers recently in his employ, and who now post themselves in "pickets" near his shop, that he will have them arrested for disorderly conduct if they do not cease to annoy him. Messrs. Deutsch & Fuchs have informed the strikers that on Saturday afternoon they will meet a committee with a view to compromise.

A meeting of the Cigar-makers' Union was held last night in the Germania Assembly Rooms. It was secret in character, and was attended by about 500 cigar-makers. The session continued until near midnight. The only statements of its attendants were that a dispatch had been received from the cigar-makers of Boston proffering aid to the strikers, and that some of the strikers are in favor of increasing their demands for pay 25 cents for each week they are compelled to be idle.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 17.—The steamer J. B. Walker, with nearly $2,000,000 worth of ammunition and arms for the Turks, left this port to-day for Constantinople.

MR. GARRETT'S BOLD STROKE

DISCOMFITURE OF NEW-YORKERS.

THE DEVICES BY WHICH THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI ROAD WAS CAPTURED—THE STOCKHOLDERS PLEDGE THEMSELVES TO RESIST THE OUTRAGE—SOME VERY PLAIN TALK.

Stock and bonds to the amount of $17,872,400 were represented at the adjourned meeting of Ohio and Mississippi stockholders that convened yesterday afternoon in Robert L. Cutting & Co.'s office, No. 13 William-street. Mr. O. D. Ashley, Chairman of the stockholders' committee, called the meeting to order, and made a brief statement of its object. The minutes of the "bolting" annual meeting at Cincinnati were read by Mr. W. A. F. Manice and approved. Mr. Henry M. Day, Chairman of the sub-committee appointed to go to Cincinnati and represent the stockholders, then presented a long report of the action of that body. The committee, consisting of Messrs. Day and Manice, reached Cincinnati on Wednesday, the 10th inst. They found the Board of Directors in session, it being their first meeting since Nov. 17, 1876, the day when proceedings were taken to place the road in the hands of a Receiver. The Directors present were W. W. Scarborough, Theodore S. Meier, Charles A. Beecher, W. T. McClintock, Robert Garrett, M. H. Bloodgood, Lewis B. Parsons, and Frank W. Tracy. The board appointed as inspectors of the next day's election James Sloan, Jr., and Outerbridge Horsey, of Baltimore, and William J. Mack, of Cincinnati. A proposition was made to fill the vacancy in the Board existing since Nov. 17, 1876, in consequence of the resignation of Daniel Torrance. Two of the members earnestly opposed such action on the ground that the stockholders only had the right to elect, and because the terms of office of Messrs. Scarborough and Meier would expire next day. The majority consequently let Torrance alone for the time being, but filled the vacancy in the term of John King, Jr., of which one day remained, by the election of an attorney in their employ named Johnson, a resident of Cincinnati. They then adjourned to meet next morning at 9 o'clock an hour earlier than that set down for the stockholders' annual meeting. When they reassembled McClintock was absent, but Johnson was present. Their first work, despite renewed protests, was to elect Governor-elect Bishop, of Ohio, in place of Mr. Torrance. Mr. Bishop was in waiting, and was immediately sworn in and took his seat. This gave the board a quorum, Messrs. Scarborough and Meier's terms having expired. The resignation of Sir Alexander G. Galt was produced and accepted, and Mr. K. Garrard, of Cincinnati, elected to fill the vacancy. A vote was passed directing the Inspectors of Election to count only such votes as should be accompanied by certificates of stock or bonds. The stockholders' committee go on to say that they were at the appointed place of meeting before 10 o'clock. At 10 they and other stockholders who were present went up stairs to the meeting-room and found the doors closed. They were informed that the Board of Directors were still in session. They retired and in few minutes returned, when, to their astonishment, they found the meeting already organized, with W. W. Scarborough as Chairman, and F. W. Tracy as Secretary, and the election for Directors in progress. They protested against this unseemly haste, but without avail. On a table in front of the inspectors were several large packages, said to contain bonds and stock transferred in blank, upon which Mr. Garrett was offering to vote in person and by proxy. Mr. Scarborough had voted on a proxy from the town of Northampton, Mass., on bonds held by it, and he was a candidate for re-election. The New-York stockholders' committee protested against Inspectors Sloan and Horsey, on the ground that under the charter and the laws of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, inspectors can only be appointed by stockholders at an annual meeting. The Chairman ruled that the app

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, Oct. 17:

Winans & Davies, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, G. Irwin Whitehead, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick store and dwelling-house, with lot 20 by 72, No. 489 Hudson-st., west side, 103 feet south of Christopher-st., for $1,000, to Thomas Denny, as Administrator and plaintiff in the legal action; Trinity Church lease, May 1, 1867; term, 21 years.

Richard V. Harnett, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Alfred T. Ackert, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick dwelling-house, with lot 12.6 by 98.9, No. 414 West 33d-st., south side, 200 feet west of 9th-av., for $4,500, to George W. Zemer.

A. J. Bleecker & Son, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Maurice Leyns, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick store and dwelling-house, with lot 15 by 98.9, No. 346 West 35th-st., north side, 350 feet east of 9th-av., for $5,000, to German Savings Bank, plaintiff.

James M. Oakley & Co., under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story frame house, front, and two-story frame house, rear, with lot 25 by 100.5, on West 65th-st., south side, 200 feet east of 11th-av., for $2,100, to R. M. Bent.

Hugh N. Camp, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story and basement brown-stone-front house and two-story brick stable, with lot 22.2 by 125, No. 956 5th-av., north-east corner 84th-st., subject to right of way over a strip of land 10 feet wide, in rear of the above lot, for $20,000, to Mutual Life Insurance Company. The same auctioneer, by order of the Superior Court, in foreclosure, Morris A. Tyng, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick dwelling-house, with lot 18.9 by 100.11, No. 116 East 114th-st., south side, 192.6 feet east of 4th-av., for $6,400, to A. H. Wagner.

James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, William L. Findley, Esq., Referee, disposed of three three-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, with lots, each 17.1 by 100.11, Nos. 112, 114, and 116 East 112th-st., south side, 153.9 feet east of 4th-av., for $22,500, to T. G. Gorman.

A. H. Nicolay & Co., as an Executor's sale of the estate of John K. Eccles, deceased, offered one lot on St. Nicholas-av., south-east corner of 150th-st., which was knocked down to Mr. Odell for $1,750. The price not being satisfactory to the Executors, the balance of the property was withdrawn.

The following sales were advertised: Sale by Edward Pettinger of plot on Washington-av., to Oct. 24.; sale by L. J. Phillips of the house, with lot, No. 95 9th-av., north of 16th-st., to Oct. 31; and sale by William Kennelly of a plot of land on East 58th-st., east of 2d-av., to Nov. 7.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows: By Louis Mesier, public auction sale of the following choice unimproved City real estate: Two lots, together in size 55.4 by 113, on 1st-av., south-east corner 68th-st; two lots, together in size 55.4 by 100, on Avenue A, south-west corner 68th-st.; 16 lots, each 25 by 55.4, on East 68th-st., south side, 100 feet west of Avenue A; three lots, together in size 77.4 by 100, on 1st-av., south-west corner 69th-st.; three lots, together in size 77.4 by 100, on 2d-av., south-east corner 69th-st.; 18 lots, each 25 by 77.4, on East 69th-st., south side, 100 feet west of 1st-av.; four lots, together in size 100.4 by 100, on 1st-av., north-west corner 70th-st., and nine lots, each 25 by 100.4, on East 70th-st., north side, 100 feet west of 1st-av. Also, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of the two four-story brick stores and three-story frame dwelling, with plot of land 100 by 152.2, Nos. 1,322, 1,324, and 1,326 4th-av., north-east corner 86th-st., and six two-story frame dwellings, Nos. 103 to 111 East 86th-st.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alexander F. Kerchies, Esq., Referee, of the two-story brick house, front, and one three-story brick building, rear, with lot 21.2 by 73, No. 282 Henry-st., south side, between Gouverneur and Scammel sts. Also, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Louis M. Doscher, Esq., Referee, of the three-story frame dwelling-house, with lot 37.6 by 100.11, No. 27 West 124th-st., north side, 310 feet west of 5th-av.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Buggles, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 100.5 by 100, on 5th-av., south-east corner of 67th-st.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James P. Ledwith, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West 115th-st., south side, 194.4 feet east of Riverside-av.

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Jefferson M. Levy, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 150 by 160, on Sherman-av., south side, 100 feet east of Academy-st., a portion of the Isaac Dyckman estate.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, L. Napoleon Levy, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 228 by 295 by 77 by 291, on Washington-av., south-east corner of the road to Westchester; also, a plot of land on Railroad-av., east side, Morrisania, 23d Ward.

By Howard W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John A. Wright, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 150 by 150, on Vermilyea-av., south side, 100 feet east of Academy-st., a portion of the Dyckman estate.

EXCHANGE SALES—WEDNESDAY, OCT. 17.

NEW-YORK.

By Winans & Davies.

1 three-story brick store and dwelling-house, with lease of lot, No. 489 Hudson-st., w. s., 130 ft. s. of Christopher-st., lot 20x72; Trinity Church lease, May 1, 1867; term, 21 years... $1,000

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 four-story brick store and tenement-house, with lot, No. 414 West 33d-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 9th-av, lot 12.6x98.9..... $4,500

By James M. Oakley & Co.

1 three-story frame house, front, and two-story frame house, rear, with lot, West 65th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 11th-av, lot 25x100.5..... $2,100

By A. J. Bleecker & Son.

1 four-story brick store and tenement-house, with lot, No. 346 West 35th-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 9th-av., lot 15x98.9..... $5,000

By Hugh N. Camp.

1 five-story and basement brown-stone-front house and two-story brick stable, with lot, No. 956 5th-av., n. e. corner of 84th-st., lot 22.3x125..... $20,000

1 three-story brick dwelling-house, with lot, No. 116 East 114th-st., s. s., 192.6 ft. e. of 4th-av., lot 18.9x100.11..... 6,400

By James M. Miller.

3 three-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, with lots, Nos. 112, 114, and 116 East 112th-st., s. s., 153.9 ft. e. of 4th-av., each lot 17.1x100.11..... $20,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Oct. 16.

53d-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x50.2; J. Martin and wife to P. Donohoe..... $12,315

71st-st., s. s., 193 ft. w. of Avenue B., 25x100.5; Charles H. A. Cuny to John Hiester..... 2,300

22d-av., s. corner 22d-st., 24.8x78; T. J. McCahill to H. G. Peters..... nom.

41st-st., n. s., 240.4 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x98.9; J. S. S. Hinshelwood to Robert Hinshelwood.. nom.

Washington-av., e. s., 44x137, 23d Ward; George C. Armstrong to S. Perkins..... 25,000

Grand-av., 40x132, 24th Ward; B. Amend and wife to A. Von Schoening..... nom.

1st-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 59th-st., 25x100; James Martin and wife to P. Donohoe..... 16,700

Lispenard-st., n. s., No. 39; M. L. Wolf to Conr. J. Angel..... nom.

Lexington-av., n. w. corner 44th-st., 135x100.5; C. O'Reilly and wife to P. Pearsall..... nom.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ALREADY SOLD — THREE OF THE THIRteen elegant new houses which are now being offered at very low figures. Houses 16 to 26 feet front, prices $25,000 to $45,000. Mortgages 6 per cent. Send for pamphlet containing diagrams and prices to the owners, DUGGIN & CROSSMAN, Architects, No. 63 East 41st-st. Two houses to let.

$15,500.—A SUPERBLY BUILT, planned, and located house, No. 941 Madison-av. Medium size four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front will be sold for $15,500.

Dining-room on parlor floor or in basement.

Cabinet trim on parlor floor.

Terms easy; open every day, including Sunday.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON REASONABLE terms, four-story and high basement brown-stone house, No. 10 West 51st-st., 25x65x100; newly painted and in perfect order; all modern conveniences.

FIELD & DEYO, No. 4 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT THREE-QUARTER HOUSE for sale on Murray Hill, close to 5th-av.; substantially built; has every convenience, and is in perfect order. For permits and further particulars apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A VERY ATTRACTIVE 25-FOOT EXTENsion residence on Murray Hill; price low; also others, $15,000 to $65,000. V. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine, 33 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

A SMALL THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT new brown-stone house for sale cheap; situated on 63d-st., just east of Lexington-av.; a gem; see it.

RICHARD HENNESSY, owner, on premises.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AT VERY LOW FIGURES; other houses (bargains) wanted immediately by JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCE in East Brooklyn, within 10 minutes of ferry; high ground; perfect drainage; double lot; 10 rooms; airy and pleasant; all modern conveniences. Apply to GEO. BIDGOOD, office of Mann & Parsons, No. 59 Pine-st., New-York.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FULLY AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHed to a private family only, the first-class four-story English basement brown-stone house, No. 26 West 10th-st., very near 5th-av. Can only be seen by permit from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, TO A PRIvate family, an extra-wide house, with large two-story extension, situated on University-place, near 10th-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A VERY DESIRABLE FULL-SIZE FOUR-story high-stoop house on 5th-av., near 45th-st., to rent unfurnished.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FLATTENTS.—NO. 265 WEST 25TH-ST. TENaceren; new, refined, elegant; janitor; play-ground; Summer-house, ventilation, garden; moderate rents; fine location; quiet windows; all modern improvements.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

CHOICE FLATS TO RENT

On the Eastern Boulevard, (Avenue A.) between 58th and 59th sts. Splendid situation, on high ground, overlooking the East River, Blackwell's Island, and Long Island. Each floor complete with every convenience.

For well respectable families of moderate means these flats are among the most desirable in the City. Rent, $20 to $35 per month.

Apply to PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,
Nos. 11 and 13 Old-st.,
or to JOHN D. CRIMMINS, No. 1,037 3d-av.

THE HOUSE OF THE FUTURE.

Parties wanting to rent a handsomely-furnished English basement house, and who can afford the luxury of breathing in all seasons air undergoing constant change, without crossing the door-sill may apply to CROKESHANK & CO. or to HOMER MORGAN for further particulars.

THE ROCKINGHAM,
BROADWAY, CORNER 56TH-ST.

Absolutely fire-proof apartments; eight rooms, heated by steam; cabinet finish; plumbing and ventilation perfect; healthiest location in the City; elevator. Apply on premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES.

West 36th-st., near 5th-av..... $250
West 55th-st., near 8th-av..... 150
East 56th-st., near 4th-av..... 200
Also, others at different rentals.
HALL & NIXON, Broadway, corner 51st-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—IN EAST 12TH-ST., near 3d-av., a four-story brown-stone high stoop house, 22x60, and dining-room extension; rent, $125 per month.
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

FRENCH FLATS.—ALL IMPROVEMENTS; water-closets, bath-rooms, ranges, chandeliers, &c., $12 to $18 monthly. W. A. MORRELL, Agent, No. 1,902 3d-av.

REDUCED RENTS.—NEW LISTS OF FURnished and unfurnished houses published to-day. Offices, 4 Pine, 33 East 17th st., and 661 5th-av.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

WESTMORELAND APARTMENT HOUSE, UNION-SQUARE.—Superb new, large, and medium-size apartments; reasonable rentals.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 33 East 17th-st.

NO. 1,160 BROADWAY—TO RENT—APARTments for single gentlemen; steam heat, bath, &c. See janitor, on premises.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR, FOUR ROOMS, NO. 37 East 23th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., to small family, $35 per month. Apply to Owner.

ROOMS EN SUITE, PRIVATE TABLE IF desired. W. E. ALLIS, 7 East 15th-st., corner 5th-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY AND POSITIVE SALE
OF
CHOICE PROPERTY
ON
1ST and 2D AVS., and AVENUE A; also 68TH, 69TH, and 70TH STS.
THURSDAY, OCT. 18, 1877,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

SIXTY-EIGHTH-ST.

The 20 choice lots on the south side of 68th-st., between Avenue A. and 1st-av.

SIXTY-NINTH-ST.

The 24 desirable lots on the south side of 69th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

SEVENTIETH-ST.

The 13 valuable lots on the north-west corner of 1st-av.

TERMS:

One-third cash and balance on mortgage for five years, at 6 per cent. interest.; title perfect.

Every lot offered will be sold, regardless of value, to the highest bidder.

For map and particulars apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 74 Cedar-st.

SCOTT & MYERS, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of WM. P. DIXON, Referee, the valuable property consisting of 102 LOTS OF LAND on 102d-av., 136th, and 137th sts. Map, circulars, &c., of Auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st.

HUGH N. CAMP WILL SELL AT AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable house, 22x60, and dining-room extension, No. 17 Waverley-place; house 28.4 by about 60 and extension; lot 28.4x132.11. Maps at No. 152 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—UNTIL APRIL 1 NEXT, A NEAT COTtage in the country, one hour from the City; completely and handsomely furnished with every convenience of a City house, except gas; five minutes' walk from the depot; rent, $40 per month. Apply at No. 64 Nassau-st., in the store.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED APARTMENT WANTED.—TWO ladies want for the Winter a small first-class furnished apartment, with or without kitchen; location between 4th and 9th sts., not higher than 35th-st. Address WESTMINSTER HOTEL.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WESTERN LANDS.—WANTED, OLD CLAIMS and titles to lands in the Western States, lands sold for unpaid taxes, or supposed to be outlawed, and where they have been occupied by parties holding deeds of the same. E. S. WILLIS, Attorney at law, No. 241 Broadway, New-York City.

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, will sell, on Friday, Oct. 19, at No. 19 Union-square, at 10 o'clock A. M., by order of Messrs. TIFFANY & CO., who desire to make room for Holiday Goods, 1,500 lots of fine Pottery and Glass, comprising Royal Worcester Porcelain, Menton, Copeland, Gien and Nancy Ware, Majolica, Terra Cotta, &c., &c.

A great variety of Webb & Sons' celebrated Glass Ware, Table Services, &c.

Goods may be examined by catalogue Oct. 12.

MORTGAGE SALE.—RICHARD WALTERS SONS, Auctioneers, will sell
THIS DAY, (Thursday,) AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT
NO. 115 6TH-AV.,
Between 37th and 38th sts.,
MAGNIFICENT FURNITURE
of
FOUR-STORY MANSION,
Embracing the richest and most magnificent parlor suites in satin, brocatel, bronze, and gold; elegant massive highly-carved pier and mantel mirrors, velvet, Wilton, and Axminster carpets; Roman mosaic tables, cabinets in bronze and gold, bronze and gold Sevres clocks and vases, oil paintings by Casilear, Tait, &c.; bronzes, rosewood 7¼ octave piano-forte, buffets in bronze, ebony, and gold; elegant rosewood and walnut bedroom furniture, rich library, dining-room, and billiard-room furniture; rosewood billiard table, complete; bronze chandeliers, and brackets, mattresses, bedding, &c. Sale positive and peremptory.
PETER F. GREENE,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

By JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell
125,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL,
at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

MISCELLANEOUS.

KNOW A NEW MEDICAL TREATISE, "THE THYSELF. SCIENCE OF LIFE; OR, SELF PRESERVATION," a book for everybody; price $1, sent by mail; 50 original prescriptions, either one of which is worth ten times the price of the book. Gold Medal awarded the author. The Boston *Herald* says: "'The Science of Life' is, beyond all comparison, the most extraordinary work on Physiology ever published." An Illustrated Pamphlet sent free. Address Dr. W. H. PARKER, No. 4 Bulfinch-st., Boston, HEAL THYSELF, Mass.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTing: each packet is labelled: JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, No. 48 Threadneedle-st. and No. 170 Piccadilly, London, England. New-York Depot, SMITH & VANDERBEEK, Park-place.

H. K. & F. B. THURBER & CO., WHOLEsale agents for the Glenn mineral water of Waukesha, Wis. The only specific known for the hitherto intractable diseases of diabetes, Bright's, and all kidney affections.

FOR SALE—THE BARGE ATTENTIVE. SAID barge is 105 feet keel, 30 feet beam, and 7-foot hold. Will be sold cheap. Apply to J. C. FARR, Fifth-Street Dock, Hoboken, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—A MOST ELIGIBLY situated pew in St. Bartholomew's Church. Apply to F. C. T. BECK, No. 40 West 42d-st.

FURNITURE.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING,
at BAUMANN BROS.' Great West-side Instalment House, Nos. 228 and 230 Hudson-st., corner Bayonne.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,238 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of
THE TIMES for sale,
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COMPANION.—BY A LADY FOR A YOUNG woman of refinement, who has lived in her family for three and a half years, as companion to an infirm or elderly lady; competent to take charge of housekeeping, or would go as traveling companion; highest testimonials and references. Address for one week Miss King, Post Office, Brooklyn.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class chamber-maid in a private family; is willing to assist in any light work; understands her business thoroughly; has excellent City references. Address M. E., Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—HER PRESENT EMPLOYER desires to obtain a place for a respectable girl as first-class chamber-maid and to do fine washing; best references. Call at No. 29 West 14th-st., between 10 and 3 o'clock.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; willing and obliging; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., third floor, in the rear.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class chamber-maid in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; excellent City references from last employer. Call at No. 469 2d-av., second floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl, or chamber-maid and seamstress; has own machine; brother is in the country. Call at No. 701 7th-av., between 51st and 52d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamber-work, or to take care of children; best City reference. Call at No. 141 West 38th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE.—BY A RESpectable young Protestant girl as chamber-maid or nurse and sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 120 East 32d-st.; fourth bell.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A POLITE, HONest, and attentive girl in a private family as chamber-maid and nurse; City reference. Call at No. 102 East 40th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl in a small private family; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 606 2d-av., between 33d and 34th sts., bakery.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl; is fully competent; seven years' best City reference from last employer's. Call at No. 206 East 29th-st.; 2d bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant girl; City or country; good City or country reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 183 West 28th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS first-class chamber-maid and waitress; willing to assist in washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 117 West 46th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT PROTestant to do chamber-work and sewing or to wait on an invalid or child. Call for two days at No. 10 West 35th-st., present employers.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE WASHING Or Laundry Work Alone.—By a competent girl; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 288 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN girl as chamber-maid and waitress; willing to assist in washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 157 Eldridge-st., top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as first-class chamber-maid and fine washer; good references. Can be seen at No. 29 West 14th-st., from 10 to 2 o'clock.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTant girl as chamber-maid or waitress in a small private family; wages not under $16. Call at No. 225 East 35th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant girl in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 32 East 40th-st., near Madison-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A young girl; best of references from her last place. Call at No. 155 West 27th-st., first floor, back.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid; good recommendations from her last place. Call at No. 26 West 9th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chamber-maid or laundress in a private family. Call at No. 429 West 19th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, OR as chamber-maid and waitress. Apply at present employer's, No. 83 Park-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO do up-stairs work in a private family; good references. Apply at No. 165 East 59th-st., corner 3d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do washing and take care of children; no objection to country. Call at No. 317 East 24th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—HAS seven years' reference from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 268 West 33d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A first-class, in a nice family. Call at No. 125 West 49th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 427 East 17th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL TO do chamber-work; willing to assist with washing and ironing; City reference. Call or address 676 8th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS Chamber-maid and waitress. Call at No. 563 3d-av.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A respectable woman to cook, wash, and iron, and daughter, 16 years, to do chamber-work and waiting; City or country; would go to Colorado; good references. Address A. L., Box No. 276 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two respectable girls, one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress, and do a little plain sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 165 West 31st-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH PROTestant; understands all kinds of soups, fancy dishes, pastry, and desserts; good City reference. Address J., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN Experienced cook; al-o washing and ironing; and her daughter, aged 14, to do chamber-work and waiting; willing and obliging; City references. Call at No. 336 West 36th-st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, WILL ALSO wash and iron; in a small family; no objection to a short distance in the country; City reference. Address R. G., Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK; THOROughly understands her business; willing and obliging; best nine years' City references from last places. Call at No. 140 West 17th st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands her business in all kinds of cooking, French and English; also a good bread baker; no objection to go to the country; best of reference. Can be seen all the week at No. 221 East 21st-st., first floor.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO SISters, in the habit of living together; one as cook, will assist with washing and ironing; other as chamber-maid and waitress; assist with washing; City reference. Call for two days at No. 307 East 20th-st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two respectable girls. Protestant; one as cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; to go together; good City reference. Call at No. 120 7th-av.

COOK—WAITER.—BY A FRENCH LADY, FROM Paris, as first-class cook, and her husband as good waiter in a private family; good reference. Address C. H., Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls in a private family; one as first-class cook; the other as first-class laundress; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 203 East 44th-st.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook and baker; understands soups and all kinds of game; good City reference. Call at No. 321 East 24th-st.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS COOK; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country; no postal cards. Call at No. 300 West 30th-st., second floor.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO RESpectable girls, one as good cook and baker, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference from their last place. Call for two days at No. 783 7th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL; WILLING to assist with washing if required; five years' reference from last place. Call at No. 60 East 41st-st., between Madison and Park avs.

COOK.—BY A GIRL AS COOK AND ASSIST WITH washing and ironing, in a small private family; has eight years' City recommendation. Call at No. 347 West 39th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable woman in a small private family as plain cook and good washer; can furnish good reference. Call at No. 410 3d-av., in store.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, game, boning, larding, desserts, &c.; best City reference; first-class family only. Apply at No. 254 West 35th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; EXCELlent cook; understands soups, meats, poultry, and game; good baker; City reference from last place. Call at No. 312 East 32d-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD COOK and do coarse washing if required in a small private family; best reference. Call at present employer's, No. 679 Madison-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COMpetent cook; good baker; thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference. Call at No. 102 West 39th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as good plain cook; will assist with washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 407 West 54th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; UNDERstands all kinds of soups, game, and fancy deserts; best City references from last employer. Call at No. 311 East 54th-st., top floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN A PRIvate family; is a good cook; understands her business thoroughly; highest reference. Call at No. 3 West 45th-st., private stable.

COOK—NURSE.—BY TWO COMPETENT GIRLS in a private family; thoroughly understand their business; good City reference. Call at No. 325 East 31st-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK. CALL Thursday at No. 17 Park-av., present employer's.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH WASHING AND Ironing.—By a young woman; best of City reference. Address A., Box No. 288 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COOK AND TO ASSIST IN WASHING.—BY A competent woman; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 511 2d-av., between 29th and 30th sts., third floor, front room.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable woman in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; best City reference. Call at No. 239 West 46th-st., in rear.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; THOROUGHLY understands her business; can take entire charge of kitchen; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 230 West 41st-st., ring second bell.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO SISters, together or separate, one as first-class cook, other as chamber-maid or sewing, or waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 747½ 6th-av., fancy store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD Cook; is a first-class laundress in a private family; long City reference. Address V. D., Box No. 255 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT COOK; UNDERstands all kinds of meats and soups, bread and biscuit; also pastry; willing to assist in washing and ironing; City or country. Apply at No. 336 East 49th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK; UNDERstands her business. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 247 5th-av.

COOK.—BY A STEADY, COMPETENT WOMAN; will also wash and iron; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 234 West 20th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; willing and obliging; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 228 East 45th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIvate family; understands English and French dishes; best City reference. Call at No. 104 West 31st-st.

COOK.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT FIRST-class cook. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 217 East 114th-st., from 10 till 2.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; BEST OF City reference can be given. Call or address No. 457 3d-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD Cook; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 49 West 18th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-class cook, washer, and ironer; first-class City reference. Call for two days at No. 442 West 19th-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND Ironer; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 333 East 36th-st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK; NO OBjection to City or country; understands dairy work; best references. Call at No. 220 East 47th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK, washer, and ironer; best City reference. Call at No. 309 East 24th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK, who understands her business; has good City references. Apply for two days at No. 157 West 33d-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN; will do the coarse washing; good reference. Call for two days at No. 308 East 24th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; the best City references. Call at No. 116 Park-av., corner of 41st-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL; IS WILLING to assist with the washing; best City reference. Call at No. 165 West 31st-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK, with good City reference. Call at No. 116 West 35th-st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as first-class cook in private family; understands her business; best of City reference. Call at No. 489 8th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS cook and good baker; also desserts; three years' best City reference. Call at No. 44 West 38th-st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK; SEVEN years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 248 West 41st-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN BOARDing-house or private family, or general house-work. Call or address Agnes, 134 West 33d-st., second floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DAY COOK; THOROughly understands cooking; references. Call or address No. 208 West 28th-st.

COOK.—BY A COLORED WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook. Call or address, for two days, No. 343 West 44th-st., top floor.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family. Call for two days, at No. 230 West 41st-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker by the day, or will take work in the house; will clip and make over; terms very low. Call or address No. 324 6th-av., corner 19th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—FIRST CLASS; ENGAGEments by the day only; very best work done; entire trousseaus made; also dress-making done at house. No. 217 East 40th-st., Mrs. James.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT FIRSTclass cutter and stylish trimmer, a few more engagements by the day. Call or address No. 305 East 37th-st.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS middle-aged lady of refinement and experience, capable to take the entire charge and superintend the duties of keeping house in all its branches; City reference. Address for one week Mrs. H. Preston, Brooklyn Post Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY WHO IS THOROughly competent as housekeeper; City or country; references given and required. Address, with full particulars, Miss Ward, Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN LADY as housekeeper in a private family, or as assistant in a boarding-house; a first-class home in either place. Address by letter, Mrs. M. Clark, No. 139 West 12th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—IN A SMALL FAMILY, OR chamber-work and waiting; good City reference; City or country. Call at No. 1 Patchen-place, west 10th-st., near 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, to do general house-work; good washer and ironer; not afraid of work; the best City reference. Call at No. 117 West 24th-st., room No. 11.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL to do general house-work in a small family; City reference. Call at No. 857 7th-av., near 56th-st.; ring fourth bell.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL; can cook, wash, and iron in a small family; six years' reference; City or country. Call for two days at No. 328 West 36th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO SISTERS TO DO the work of a small family; both willing and obliging; one lately landed, the other several years in the country. Call at No. 1,098 3d-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; is a good washer and ironer; City or country; City reference from last place. Call at 129 West 19th-st., rear.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general house-work; good plain cook; good reference. Call at No. 311 East 24th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO DO house-work in a small family; good references. Apply at Miss Johnson's, 165 East 59th-st., corner 3d-av.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR Lady's Maid and Chamber-maid.—By a young woman. Can be seen at present employer's for one day, No. 141 East 17th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A Swedish young girl; operates on several machines; best City reference. Address D. W., Box 323 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS lady's maid and seamstress

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 20, 2 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 27, 9 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 3, 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

B. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ABYSSINIA, WED.. Oct. 24 | *RUSSIA.....WED., Nov. 7
SCOTTHIA..WED., Oct. 31 | ALGERIA...WED., Nov. 14

*Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.*

Cabin passage $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Oct. 18
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Nov. 1
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Nov. 1

First cabin, $60 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

DONAU.....Sat., Oct. 20 | AMERICA.....Sat., Nov. 3
GERMANN.....Sat., Oct. 27 | WESER.....Sat., Nov. 10

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Devonia....Oct. 20, 3 P. M. | Bolivia....Nov. 3, 2 P. M.
Anchoria....Oct. 27, 9 A.M. | California..Nov. 10, 9 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins, $35 to $70, according to accommodations.
Second Cabin, $40; Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

Australia...Oct. 24, 4 P. M. | Utopia.....Oct. 31, noon.

Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN.....Oct. 20, 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Oct. 27, 9 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Nov. 3, 2 P. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

WIELAND.....Oct. 18 | SUEVIA.....Nov. 1
GELLERT.....Oct. 25 | LESSING.....Nov. 8

Rate of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England. First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency. KUHNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Agents. General Passenger Agents, 61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:

MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Oct. 23, at 6 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Oct. 30, noon.
IDAHO.....TUESDAY, Nov. 6, 6 A. M.

Cabin passage, $55, 65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River. FOR LONDON. (VICTORIA DOCKS.)

Canada, Fri., Oct. 12, 2 P.M. | Greece, Wed., Nov. 1, 12 M.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

The Queen, Oct. 20, 2:30 P.M. | Spain, Sat., Oct. 27, 8:30 A.M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.

Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

PEREIRE, Dazincourt, U.S.N.....Wednesday, Oct. 24, 7 A. M.
FRANCE, Trudelle.....Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1 P. M.
CANADA, Frangeul.....Wednesday, Nov. 7, 7 A. M.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. Cheesman, TUESDAY, Oct. 16, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. Hazard, SATURDAY, Oct. 20, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. Mallory, TUESDAY, Oct. 23, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

RAPIDAN, Capt. Kempton, THURSDAY, Oct. 25, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 20
GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 24

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green, Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT

STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON, &c. Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Steam-ship COLON.....Wednesday, Oct. 31

connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.

Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Saturday, Nov. 3

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Wednesday, Nov. 7

For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CLYDE.....
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA, Reynolds.....Saturday, Oct. 27
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Dearing.....Wednesday, Oct. 31
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Timmermann.....Wed., Nov. 7

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.

Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico,
CITY OF MERIDA, Reynolds.....Saturday, Oct. 27
P. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia, 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sundays, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place. I. P. FARMER, General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, reaching at 4:13 and 9 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after June 26, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 8 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Bordentown, Florence, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 2:05, 6:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place. I. P. FARMER, General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Sept. 17, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester; also to St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, to Utica, Whitehall, and Rutland.

3:30 P. M., Saturdays only, Troy Special. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, Garrison's, and principal stations north.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st., see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Rochester. Sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping-coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 A. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping-coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

MONTCLAIR AND GREENWOOD LAKE RAILROAD.

Train leaves daily from Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 4:30 P. M., connecting at Cooper with steam-boats on the Lake. Hunting and fishing were never better.

G. BURT, Manager.

INSTRUCTION.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.

Nos. 21 and 23 West 32d-st.

Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., Rector.

SEPARATE DEPARTMENT FOR YOUNG BOYS.

Autumn Term begins WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

The 24th year of St. John's opens with increased accommodations and greater facilities in every department of work. A Kindergarten in a large sunny room.

A post graduate course in Universal Literature, English Literature, History, Fine Arts, and other higher branches of learning.

D. S. EVERSON'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av., opposite Reservoir Park, reopens Sept. 19. "Short lessons thoroughly mastered."

Refers to the following patrons: Rev. Howard Crosby, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, Rev. Charles P. Bush, Rev. Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, Rev. E. N. White, Rev. Prof. Geo. L. Prentiss, Rev. T. Ralston Smith.

THE FIFTH-AV. SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

Nos. 539, 541, and 543 5TH-AV., (45th-st.)

This approved School for Boys of all ages will reopen at 9 A. M. MONDAY, Sept. 17. Callers received after Sept. 1, from 9 till 11 A. M. and from 3 to 4:30 P. M. E. A. GIBBENS, (Harvard.) D. BEACH, Jr., (Yale.)

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S

French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen Thursday, Sept. 27. Thorough instruction in French and English. German comprised in course of studies.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d-st., New-York. Fourteenth year begins Oct. 1, 1877. French the language of the school. Collegiate course of four years. Careful training in primary and preparatory classes.

MRS. WILLIAMS, NO. 26 W. 39TH-ST., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Collegiate course pursued. Best advantages secured to the preparatory department.

MISS SPRING'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 121 East 36th-st., near Park-av., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Lectures during the Winter for the older scholars on Physiology, Natural History, and Physical Geography.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPETENT masters, reopened her Boarding and Day School for boys under 15, at No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, Downington, Penn.—Healthy location, careful instruction, home comforts, and charges very low; backward boys have special care. Address F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

NO. 110 EAST 35TH-ST.—MISS M. A. Clark's English and French School for young ladies and little girls reopens Sept. 27. For circulars and references apply as above.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 4 West 47th-st., 20th year opens Sept. 27, 1877.

Rev. D. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS TO the Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies and children, at No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, on Wednesday, the 26th September.

THE ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART, FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 49 West 17th-st., New-York.
Will open on the first Monday of September.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER'S English and French Day School for Young Ladies, No. 148 Madison-av. reopens Sept. 24; Post-graduate class, Nov. 1.

STAMFORD, CONN.

Mrs. RICHARDSON'S English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 24.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING, water color, and oil painting. 67 University-place, between 12th and 13th sts., N. Y. Society Library Building.

MISS E. HENDERSON WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, Sept. 10.

FRENCH LESSONS BY A PARISIAN LADY, with pure pronunciation, in private families or at residence: terms moderate. No. 438 6th-av.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.—A. COLIN, 1,267 Broadway. Special advantages for candidates for scientific schools or technical professions.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th-st., re-opens Sept. 19.

MRS. KITTIE BRODHEAD ROEBBELEN'S Home and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 69 East 61st-st.; primary class for boys; English, French, and German. Reopens Sept. 24.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. THOMAS B. ASH, No. 103 West 40th-st.

RYE SEMINARY
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Address Mrs. S. J. LIFE, Rye, N. Y.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' SCHOOLS,
No. 12 East 47th-st. and No. 39 West 16th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Kindergarten, Oct. 2.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st.; school year begins Sept. 17; residence No. 54 East 81st-st.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

MRS. M. F. WALTON, A GRADUATE OF MRS. Kraus-Boelte, will open a Kindergarten and Primary School at No. 63 East 52d-st., Oct. 1.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Lyric Hall, 6th-av., opposite Reservoir Park. SPECIALTY, THOROUGHNESS.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 79 WEST 52d-st., corner 6th-av. Dr. H. B. CHAPIN, Principal. Classical, commercial, and primary departments.

MISS S. SEDGWICK, PRIVATE LESSONS. Address No. 12 West 10th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. LYON'S
Collegiate Institute,

NO. 5 EAST 22D-ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY

Steadfast patrons are a fair test of a school.
Well-known names of last year patrons follow.
Prefixed numbers show the years of patronage:

13. HENRY DAY. 8. ADAM T. BRUCE.
10. JOSIAH H. BURTON. 8. JAMES B. GOADBY.
10. BENJAMIN CURTIS. 8. ORSON D. MUNN.
10. CALVIN E. KNOX. 7. THOS. LEMOUTILLIER

Almost all have had sons fitted for college.

Circulars contain annual letter to patrons, unsolicited testimonials, honor roll, and what old pupils have done.

MME. DA SILVA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with Calisthenics, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above. A separate class for boys under thoroughly competent teachers. Lectures by Prof. B. Waterhouse Hawkins and Dr. Labberton.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
C. A. MILES, Principal,
REOPENED SEPT. 10.

For circular apply at No. 252 Madison-av., where Mr. Miles can be seen between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

CLASSICAL & MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, with Commercial and Primary Departments, 393d-st. corner 9th-av.

F. F. WILSON, A. M., and J. M. KELLOGG, A. M., head masters during the last 12 years of the ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. Optional study hours, 8:30 to 9:30 A. M., and 2:30 to 3:30 P. M.

CLASSES IN GERMAN.
NO. 6 EAST 20TH-ST.

PROF. OTTO KUPHAL, OF THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE AT BERLIN, DIR. CLASSES OF THREE, $10. CLASSES OF TWO, $15.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,924 BROADWAY.—Three boarders taken; Greek and Latin conversationally taught; afternoon and evening classes; out-door classes, with English, French, or German teachers for afternoons and Saturdays; botanical and geological excursions; practical chemistry taught without books; use of tools taught on afternoons and Saturdays.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN., opens September 12: location healthful; grounds ample; buildings commodious: thorough instruction in CIVIL ENGINEERING, the CLASSICS, and ENGLISH; military supervision of cadets. For circulars apply to O. M. ROGART, Esq., No. 1 Nassau-st., N. Y., or Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.
No. 108 West 59th-st., on Central Park.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For boys and young men from 7 to 20.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MISS COMSTOCK,
Nos. 32 and 34 West 40th-st., opposite Reservoir Park, Murray Hill.—English, French, and German Boarding and Day School; Kindergarten. Miss LEONOWENS, assisted by German graduate of Froebel; private class for boys: lecture classes.

CONFIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE conducted; advice given in all delicate social and business matters; private lessons given in English branches and music to parties whose early education has been neglected. Miss ELIZABETH HOWELL, No. 232 West 11th-st.

MISS JAUDON'S
YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN,
No. 32 East 31st-st.,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Young ladies prepared for the Harvard examinations.

AT WORK.—PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 805 Broadway, has begun its Fall and Winter work with a patronage and rest unprecedented. Its classes are rapidly filling and will soon be at their limit. Now is the time to join the army of workers. "Fall in." S. S. PACKARD, President.

KIND CARE—THOROUGH TEACHING; TWENTY-SIXTH year; charges moderate.
BENJAMIN MASON'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS
Fits for College or Business.
Send for circular. Yonkers, N. Y.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL has removed to No. 1,431 Broadway, near 42d-st. The Forty-Second Year begins Sept. 17. Primary, commercial, classical departments. M. M. HOBBY, W. L. AKIN, A. M., Principals.

MRS. M. RODGERS GRIFFITTS, NO. 23 West 45th-st., will reopen her English, French, and German Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

MISS HASTINGS, PRIVATE LESSONS. Lessons, classes in Literature, History and Art. Address Sturtevant House.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 East 19th-st., will re-open MONDAY, Sept. 24.

LAW SCHOOLS.

ANNUAL SESSION (19TH) OF THE LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Washington-square, begins Oct. 1 next, and ends June 17, 1878.

For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, Secretary of Council, No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Professor and Secretary of Faculty, No. 291 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

CITY SCHOOL WANTS CLASSICAL Assistant. City finishing school—resident French lady. Southern seminary—lady for French, drawing, and painting. Results college—lady for Art Department. Successful teachers constantly demanded. Application form free personally; mailed for stamp. SCHERMERHORN, No. 30 East 14th-st.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND MATHematical teacher, classical gold medalist of foreign university, desires private pupils; City reference as to preparing for an English university, Harvard, Columbia, Yale Scientific School. Address TEACHER, Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

EXPERIENCED ENGLISH TEACHER DEsires an engagement as visiting or resident governess, to teach all English branches, French, and music; highest references for capability, &c.; terms reasonable. Address E., Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN teaching the English branches; good home and $300 per annum, with gradual increase to $450; unexceptionable references required. Address INSTITUTION, Box No. 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

AN ENGLISH VISITING GOVERNESS, successful and experienced, requires pupils: English, including modern literature; French, Latin, music, and drawing. Address OXFORD, Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

AN ENGLISH LADY WHO CONDUCTS PRIvate classes at her residence requires additional pupils; discipline maintained with gentle firmness; progress certain. Address LONDON, Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

ACCOMPLISHED RESIDENT OR VISITING Professors, tutors, and governesses obtained through Teacher's Bureau; information given of good schools. Mrs. SCHUYLER, 27 West 30th-st., N. Y.; Madame Isabelle PRUD'HOMME, 1,014 12th-st., Washington, D. C.

AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS DESIRES as visiting or resident position to teach English, French, German, and music; highest testimonials. Address EARNEST, No. 67 West 35th-st.

A PARISIAN LADY, GOOD TEACHER, desires new engagements for the Fall; conversation a specialty. Address D. S., Post Office Box No. 2,450, New-York.

A GRADUATE OF YALE, WITH HIGHEST City reference, desires private pupils: fitting for college a specialty. Address YALE, Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

GERMAN, LATIN, &c.—AN EXPERIENCED tutor desires pupils; references. Address HANOVERIAN, Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

GOVERNESS.—BY A YOUNG LADY AS GOVerness or companion; is willing to travel; highest references given and required. For particulars call upon or address Mrs. Fanny Barrow, No. 30 East 35th-st.

HARVARD, YALE, AND OTHER COLLEGES.—Special and private instruction, in connection with Charlier Institute, for young men of 16 and over. Apply to EDWARD BURKE, 147 West 43d-st.

MRS. KATHERINE SEDGWICK WASHBURN will give lessons in elocution and station: also hall and parlor recitations. Address No. 101 West 48th-st., New-York.

RELIABLE TEACHERS—IN EVERY DEPARTment instruction, high and low, for private pupils, families, schools, colleges, promptly obtained through SCHERMERHORN, Secretary, No. 30 East 14th-st.

INSURANCE.

THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEWARK, N. J.

Capital stock	$400,000 00
Reserve for reinsurance	232,176 41
Reserve for other liabilities, including unpaid losses	68,902 88
Net surplus	305,255 61
Total	$1,006,334 90

W. B. OGDEN, Agent,
NO. 139 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

DIVIDENDS.

SEVENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 7 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1877.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual quarterly dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 1st day of November next. Transfer-books will close on the afternoon of the 20th inst. and be reopened on the morning of Nov. 2, 1877.

W. J. EMMET, Secretary.

THE NOVEMBER COUPONS OF THE REAL Estate First Mortgage Bonds guaranteed by the Mercantile Trust Company will be paid at the office of the company, Equitable Building, No. 120 Broadway, on the first day of November next.

E. L. MONTGOMERY, Treasurer.

OCEAN NATIONAL BANK.—A DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. will be paid to depositors, at the office of Theodore M. Davis, Receiver, No. 21 Nassau-st., on the 18th day of October, 1877.

JOHN J. KNOX, Controller of Currency.

DRY GOODS.

PARIS AND LONDON STYLE
SUITINGS
and Trouserings,

PLAID-LINED OVERCOATINGS
ENGLISH DIAGONALS,
ELASTICS AND MELTONS.

LIVERY AND HUNTING CLOTHS,

FOR LADIES' SUITINGS.
GENUINE SHETLAND HOMESPUNS.
SCOTCH ANGOLAS, FOR ULSTERS.
MATELASSE AND REVERSIBLE CLOAKINGS.
PLAIN AND PLAID WATERPROOFS,
FANCY CLOAKINGS FOR CHILDREN.

Arnold, Constable & Co.,
Broadway, corner 19th-st.

Our Fall stock of Goods for Infants' and Children's wear is now ready. Complete wardrobes for $65, and single articles equally low.

BABY

Baskets furnished complete, $9, and unfurnished for $5. Fine Nainsook Dresses from $2 25 upward. Suits and Sacques made of the best materials and well put together. Baby's Lace Bonnets and Caps a specialty. Ladies' own materials made up

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

E. A. MORRISON,
No. 893 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts.

FINANCIAL.

CITY AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT, CLEVELAND, OHIO, Oct. 11, 1877.

SALE OF CLEVELAND BONDS.—OPEN BIDS will be received at the office of the City Auditor, City Hall Building, Cleveland, Ohio, until 12 o'clock, on Thursday, Oct. 25, for the purchase of one hundred thousand ($100,000) dollars of Cleveland Viaduct Bonds, dated Nov. 1, 1877.

Fifty thousand ($50,000) dollars maturing in 30 years from the date thereof, bearing interest at the rate of five (5) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. Fifty thousand ($50,000) dollars maturing in 20 years, bearing interest at the rate or six (6) per centum per annum, also payable semi-annually. These bonds are in each of the denomination of one thousand ($1,000) dollars and are payable, both principal and interest, at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York. Proposals for the six per cent. bonds, must include an equal amount of the five per cent. bonds, and ta

THE FIRE ON THE WEST SIDE

THREE FACTORIES DESTROYED.

A NUMBER OF SURROUNDING BUILDINGS DAMAGED—DESCRIPTION OF THE BURNED STRUCTURES—THE LOSSES AND INSURANCES — INCIDENTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE FIRE—INVESTIGATION BY THE FIRE MARSHAL.

The fire which broke out at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning in Roux's furniture factory in West Eighteenth-street, near Seventh-avenue, and which extended to P. J. Hardy's furniture factory in West Nineteenth-street and Huntzinger's chair factory on Seventh-avenue, as reported in THE TIMES of yesterday, was not brought under control by the firemen until 5 o'clock, and the flames were extinguished by daylight. Before this was accomplished, however, the three buildings indicated, with their valuable contents, were destroyed, and a number of the surrounding buildings badly damaged. The fire was discovered at 2:30 A. M. by Gottfried Schrenck, one of the watchmen who slept in Roux's building, and when first seen by him was burning in a stack of lumber in the small yard dividing Roux's building on West Eighteenth-street from Hardy's factory on Nineteenth-street, and also from the rear of Huntzinger's chair factory on Seventh-avenue. In this yard was a shed in which were situated the boiler and engine which supplied steam power to the factories, and the lumber was stacked close to this shed. Schrenck awakened his companion, and rushing into the street startled the neighborhood with the cry of "Fire!" Patrolman Connor, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, on duty on Eighteenth-street, hastened to the alarm box at Eighteenth-street and Sixth-avenue and sent out the fire alarm. Chief of Battalion Gicquel quickly arrived, with Engines Nos. 14, 18, 3, and 1, and Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 12 and 3. By the time the first engine arrived and got to work the entire building was wrapped in flames. Chief Gicquel sent out a second and a third alarm, and quickly followed them by the signal known to the department as "three sixes." These repeated signals brought to the scene Chief Bates, Assistant Chief Shay, and Chiefs of Battalion Wilhelm, King, Fisher, Miller, Rowe, and Bouner, and the 14 companies, and six Hook and Ladder trucks. The first companies to arrive raised ladders to the front of the building, with the intention of carrying leading-lines of hose up to the roof of the structure but the flames burst forth from the many windows with such fury that they were compelled to abandon the ladders, and these were destroyed when the walls fell. Through the unprotected windows of Hardy's factory, on Nineteenth-street, the fire soon made its way, and in a very short time both the structures were completely enveloped by the flames, and all attempts to save these buildings from destruction were abandoned. The next building to take fire was Huntzinger's factory, on Seventh-avenue, and as the brisk breeze blowing from the north sent the mass of flames whirling through these tall structures it seemed as though the whole block was doomed to destruction. The heat from the burning buildings was so intense that the firemen were driven from the front of the fire, and, dragging their hose to the roofs of the adjoining buildings, kept the terrible flames at bay. The roaring flames crossed the street and fired the tenement-houses on the south side of Eighteenth-street and the north side of Nineteenth-street several times, but these fires were quickly extinguished.

Meanwhile, Capt. Williams, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, with his reserve, had arrived, and were soon strengthened by the arrival of the reserve platoons of the Ninth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Twentieth Precincts. Inspector Dilks and his aids were also on the spot. The efforts of the Police were chiefly directed to the removal of the inmates of the tenement-houses threatened with destruction.

The front wall of Roux's building fell into Eighteenth-street a few minutes before 3 o'clock, and a number of firemen had a narrow escape from being crushed to death beneath the débris. Two ladders belonging to No. 12 Truck were broken by the falling wall. The easterly side wall fell outward and demolished the stables Nos. 159 and 157 West Eighteenth-street, and three horses in one of the stables were so surrounded by the falling débris that they could not be extricated. The westerly wall fortunately fell inward. The walls of Hardy's factory fell soon after, crushing in three frame buildings on Nineteenth-street. The fall of the walls, which occurred within 20 minutes after the fire broke out, gave the firemen an opportunity to approach nearer to the ruins, and proved the salvation of the surrounding property.

Although the fire was extinguished by daybreak, a large body of firemen were employed yesterday, under direction of Chief Gicquel, in keeping several streams of water on the moldering ruins, and demolishing such portions of the side walls of the burned building as were in a dangerous condition. Roux's building had a frontage of 75 feet on Eighteenth-street and a depth of 70 feet. It was five stories in height, and was filled with inflammable material. This was also the case with Hardy's factory, which was 40 feet in length and 100 feet deep, and six stories in height. Huntzinger's factory was a five-story building, 50 by 100 feet, and was divided into a front and rear building connected by iron bridges. No other buildings were destroyed, but a number of the surrounding structures were badly damaged.

THE LOSSES AND INSURANCES.

The following is a complete list of losses and insurances: The loss of Roux & Co., at Nos. 161, 163, and 165 West Eighteenth-street, on stock, machinery, and building, is estimated at $55,000, and they are insured as follows: On stock: United States, $1,000; Pennsylvania, $1,500; Lancaster, Penn., $1,500; Standard, $1,500; Reliance, Penn., $1,000; Citizens', $1,500; Manufacturers' of Newark, $1,000, and Western of Toronto, $1,500. Total, $10,500. On machinery: Royal, of Liverpool, $1,000; New-York and Boston, $500; Mobile Fire Department, $1,500, and Buffalo German, $1,500. Total, $4,000. On building: Commercial, $1,000; Meriden, $1,000; Star, $2,500; Metropolitan, $2,500; London Assurance, $1,500; Providence, of Washington, $1,250; Security, of New-Haven, $1,000; Royal, of Liverpool, $1,500; Adriatic, $1,000; Northern, of Watertown, $1,500; Reliance, of Newark, and Boston, $500; Lancashire, $1,250; Safeguard, $2,500; Royal Canadian, $2,560; Hope, $1,500; New-York City, $1,000; First National, of Woocester, Mass., $1,250, and Hartford, $1,250. Total, $26,500. The building No. 154 and 156 West Nineteenth-street was owned by Pierre J. Hardy, who also occupied the first, second, and sixth floors as a furniture factory. His loss on building is estimated at $30,000, on which there is an insurance of $14,000. The stock and machinery, which were not insured, were valued at $20,000. The third and fourth floors of this building were occupied by Herts Bros., manufacturers of fine furniture, whose loss on stock is $10,000, which is fully covered by insurance. The fifth floor was occupied by Ferdinand Zogbaum, manufacturer of accordeons; loss on stock and machinery, $5,000; insured for $1,000 in the Hoffman Insurance Company. The buildings Nos. 143 and 145 Seventh-avenue, both front and rear, are also owned by Mr. Hardy, and were damaged to the extent of $30,000. They are insured for $18,000. The entire premises were occupied by George Huntzinger, manufacturer of chair and fancy furniture; loss on stock and machinery, $50,000; insured for $20,000 in the following companies: Fire Association of Philadelphia, $1,500; Firemen's Fund, $1,000; Williamsburg City, $2,500; Hoffman, $2,000; Royal Canadian, $2,000; Star, $1,500; Commercial Union, of London, $1,000; Amazon, $2,500; Lancaster, Penn., $1,000; Germania, $1,000; La Caisse Generalé, $1,000; Franklin, $1,000, and Northern, of Watertown, $2,000. No. 157 West Eighteenth-street, a two-story brick stable and dwelling, owned and occupied by James Bradley, expressman; loss $6,000; insured for $2,500 in the Merchants' Company, and $1,000 on furniture in the Firemen's Fund. No. 159 West Eighteenth-street, a two-story brick stable, owned and occupied by E. B. Lansing; loss on carriages, harness, &c., $10,000; insured for $5,000. No. 167 West Eighteenth-street, a three-story brick dwelling, owned by Mrs. Maria Pinner, who also occupied the first and second floor as a dwelling; loss on building $1,000, and on furniture $500; insured for $3,000 in the Royal and $3,000 in the Etna. The occupant of the third floor, Mrs. Greenlaw, sustained a loss of $500 on furniture. No. 141 Seventh-avenue, owned by J. Stady; loss on building, $1,500; fully insured. John Malloy occupied the building as a harness shop and dwelling; loss, $2,000; insured for $1,500. No. 147 Seventh-avenue, a one-story brick rear building, owned and occupied by Valentine Fink, as a packing-house; damage, $5,000; insured for $19,500 in the following companies: Franklin, $8,000; Niagara, $2,000; North British Mercantile, $4,000; German-American, $3,000, and Hamilton, $2,500. No. 148 West Nineteenth-street, (rear,) a three-story frame building, owned and occupied by William Walton; loss, $1,000; insured for $1,000 in the Hamilton Company. No. 150 West Nineteenth-street, a three-story frame building, owned by the Livingston estate, and occupied by Peter Murray, manufacturer of iron railings; loss, $1,000. John Lewis, who occupied the second floor sustains a loss of $300, and the family of ——Tobias, a colored man, on the third floor lose $300. The building was damaged to the extent of $1,500. No. 152 West Nineteenth-street, a three-story frame building, owned by Mrs. Schmidt, and occupied by her as a dwelling and fish-smoking establishment; loss, $5,000; no insurance. Nos. 158 and 160 West Nineteenth-street, three-story dwellings, owned by A. Schultz; damage, $500; insured for $5,000 in the Safeguard Company. No. 169 West Eighteenth-street, a two-story building, owned by James Dowd, and occupied by him as an undertaker's shop; damage, $500; insured in the Peter Cooper Company. No. 162 West Eighteenth-street, a three-story "flat," also owned by James Dowd, was damaged to the extent of $500; insured in the Peter Cooper Company. Several other tenements were slightly damaged, the loss aggregating $1,000.

SUMMARY OF LOSSES.

Roux & Co.	$55,000	Valentine Fink	5,000
Pierre J. Hardy	80,000	William Walton	1,000
Herts Brothers	10,000	Peter Murray	1,000
Ferdinand Zogbaum	5,000	John Lewis	300
George Huntzinger	50,000	—— Tobias	300
James Bradley	6,000	The Livingston es-	
E. B. Lansing	10,000	tate	1,500
Maria Pinner	1,500	Mrs. Schmidt	5,000
Mrs. Greenlaw	500	A. Schultz	1,000
J. Stady	1,500	James Dowd	1,000
John Maloy	2,000	Miscellaneous	1,000
Total estimated loss			$238,100

THE FIRE MARSHAL'S INVESTIGATION.

Fire Marshal Sheldon commenced an investigation yesterday, and took the testimony of Henry Koch and Gottfried Schrenck, who were asleep in the building when the fire broke out. Koch testified that he had been in the employ of the firm as a porter and watchman for the past six months. He worked as a porter during the day and slept in the building every night, together with Schrenck. Mr. Roux had always warned him to be particularly careful in case of fire. He took charge of the building at 6:30 P. M. on Tuesday and went down to the boiler-room. There was a pressure of 40 pounds of steam on and not much fire. The furnace door was open. He went down there several times during the night. At 11:30 P. M. Schrenck went down with him, as he thought there was not enough water in the boiler, and they endeavored to fill it, but the pump would not work. He went down the last time at 1 A. M. There was then 35 pounds of steam on. He saw no smoke, and, as everything appeared right, he went to bed. He was awakened by Schrenck, who had discovered the lumber in the yard on fire. He ran out and gave the alarm, and then went to rescue his family, who live in Seventh-avenue, adjoining Huntzinger's factory. There was no key to the alarm-box in the building. No person was allowed to smoke in the building, and there were no shavings about, as they had all been burned up on Monday. Gottfried Schrenck testified that he had been employed as foreman in the building for 11 years; he entered the building at 8 P. M., and went to bed early; he saw the fire in the yard in rear of the building, the boiler and furnace were in the yard in a shed where the fire was discovered; there was one fire-extinguisher in the building, and there was hose attached to the pump in the engine-room; the rubbish and oily rags were burned every night after the workmen stopped work.

The investigation will be resumed to-day.

Chief Gicquel, in whose district the burned buildings are situated, visited the structures at noon on Tuesday, and inspected them. In Roux's building he found one fire-extinguisher as the only appliance for the extinguishment of fire in the building. He took this extinguisher into the yard, and on examining the apparatus he found that it was out of order and was, therefore, useless. In regard to the supply of water, Chief Gicquel said that when the fire broke out the supply was reasonably good, but when he found that the fire would be one of great dimensions he sent the agreed-upon signal to the reservoir at Central Park, and the person in charge opened the gates of the west mains which gave them an excellent supply.

During the excitement caused by the fire, Margaret Darling, a colored woman, 60 years of age, died suddenly in her apartments, at No. 136 West Seventeenth-street, and it is supposed that the death of the woman, who was quite feeble, was accelerated by fright growing out of the proximity of the fire.

STOCK BROKERS' COMMISSIONS.

DEFEAT OF THE MOVEMENT TO RAISE ONE RATE AND LOWER ANOTHER—THE ARGUMENTS THAT WERE USED—NO OBJECTIONS TO THE ADMISSION OF GOULD—A NEW EXCHANGE BUILDING PROJECTED.

Recently a petition bearing upward of 500 signatures of Stock Exchange brokers was presented to the Governing Committee of that body, requesting that the rates of commission on margins to outside speculators be increased from 1-16 to ⅛, and the rates between brokers be reduced from 1-16 to 1-32. Several meetings have been held on the subject without coming to any conclusion. The arguments in favor of the change were various. It was alleged that a general dissatisfaction exists with the low rates at present in force to outsiders. The increase of business which it was expected these would bring has proved illusory, and the majority of those who advocated the reduction have been converted to the opposite view. On a small business a commission of 1-16 does not compensate for the trouble taken, and small speculators do not object to give the larger rate, which would pay. In regard to large speculators the proposed new rates would be an inducement to them to purchase seats in the Exchange. This would make them a menable to the rules of the Exchange. The prejudice which has long existed against such men as Gould, Mitchell, and others of their class, has become greatly modified and no objection would now be made to their becoming members. Such objection would be absurd in view of the fact that hundreds of brokers stand ready to execute their orders at any time. Once admitted they would be careful to do nothing to merit the stigma of expulsion. As to Gould, he is no more decried now as a broker than Vanderbilt once was, and the admission of the latter before his death would have been considered an honor. These large speculators would be compelled to buy seats from the small brokers, who, in the parlance of the street, do nothing but "chase sixteenths over the rail" and who would be the only class injured. Even this latter would be a decided advantage. The present membership of the Exchange is much too large, and it would benefit hundreds who are half starving to drive them into some other business while at the same time securing them good prices for their seats. The new members, residing as they do, all over the Union, would reduce the active membership greatly, and by their wealth would add much to the solidity of the Exchange. It is proposed to erect a new building soon, and they could be counted on to subscribe largely to the bonds to be issued. It was not believed that the material exists for the formation of another opposition Exchange or that Gould would organize another. The reason he did so before was that he understood he would not be allowed to become a member of the Stock Exchange. If assurance were given him that he would not be rejected, it was thought he would join at once. Despite these arguments, much opposition was manifested. The subject was referred to the Exchange for a vote, and was returned without action to the Governing Committee. Yesterday afternoon the committee held a special meeting to end the matter. A long debate followed. Numerous amendments until no part of the original resolution remained, and finally the whole business was defeated by a large majority.

THE FLIGHT OF OGDEN.

ARRIVAL OF MR. HARKINS AND THE DESERTED DRAMATIC COMPANY IN NEW-YORK—HOW MR. OGDEN BID HIMSELF OF AN INCUMBRANCE.

Mr. D. H. Harkins arrived in this City yesterday morning from Savannah, Ga., along with the dramatic company which Mr. R. D'Orsay Ogden deserted in that town a week ago. The company was known on the bills as the "R. D'Orsay Ogden Confederation," and left New-York three weeks ago for Charleston. Its mission was to support stars on what is known to theatrical people as the Southern circuit, extending from Charleston to Galveston. Mr. Harkins received its support during a week's performances in Charleston, and afterward the company went with the star to Savannah, where performances were given to paying houses on Monday and Tuesday evenings of last week. On Wednesday night, before the performance at the theatre, Ogden, with the assistance of a friend named Walker, contrived to remove his baggage from the hotel at which he was boarding, and, after attending to the opening of the theatre, he left the city. When the evening's performance was half finished a number of creditors of Ogden presented bills at the stage door. Mr. Harkins and his business agent, who did not know of Ogden's departure, informed the creditors that the manager would return and the play proceeded. Upon arriving at his hotel that night Mr. Harkins found awaiting him the note from Ogden briefly alluding to the writer's head and heart which has already been published in THE TIMES, and inclosed with it he also found the following ingenious document:

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 10, 1877.

For value received I have this day sold to D. H. Harkins my interest, without debt or incumbrance, in the R. D'Orsay Ogden Confederation.

R. D'ORSAY OGDEN.

I leave you this so they cannot attach for my debts.

There were also inclosed four checks on the Sixpenny Savings Bank in this City, which were discovered to be valueless; for although it was learned, by telegraphing, that Ogden, as Trustee, had $300 deposited in that institution, yet, as the word "Trustee" did not appear on the checks, they could not be cashed. The creditors took possession of all Ogden's stage costumes, and the members of his company, who had not been paid since they started from New-York, were most of them left absolutely penniless. On Friday night Mr. Harkins played "Richard III." for their benefit, Masonic Hall having been tendered free of charge for that purpose. Enough money was obtained to pay the hotel bills and bring everybody back to New-York. Mr. Harkins' agent, Mr. J. C. Schofield, said yesterday that the company had good business, but that Ogden seemed to be crazed. The company was engaged to support Mr. John T. Raymond, Mr. J. E. Owens, Miss Rose Eytinge, and Miss Fanny Davenport during the season. Mr. Harkins will lose four weeks through the vagaries of this manager, as his Southern performances were to continue a month.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF BEE-KEEPERS.

The second day's session of the National Convention of American Bee-keepers was held yesterday at Cooper Institute, Mr. J. H. Nellis presiding. Prof. A. J. Cook, of the Agricultural College of Lansing, Mich., read and essay on "Marketing Honey," and was followed by J. Hetherington, who read a paper on "Use of the Comb Formation." In the afternoon Mr. F. B. Thurber presented the Thurber Gold Medal for the best exhibit of honey to Mr. G. W. Doolittle, of New-York. Papers were read by T. J. Newman on "Advantageous Disposition of Honey" and L. R. Metcalf on "Rearing of Italian Bees." Capt. Hetherington also discussed the topic "Foundations for Honey-combs." The newly-elected officers of the association are: President, J. H. Nellis, of Cansajoharie, N. Y.; Vice-President, W. J. Andrews, of Columbia, Tenn.; Secretary, T. G. Newman, of Chicago, Ill.; Treasurer, A. J. King, of New-York.

GEORGE T. PLUME'S FAILURE

ANNOUNCED IN THE EXCHANGE.

HE IS REMOVED FROM HIS POSITION OF EXECUTOR OF THE LAMONT ESTATE—MRS. LAMONT'S PETITION—SYNOPSIS OF MR. LAMONT'S WILL—THE LAW UNDER WHICH A DEFAULTER MAY INCUR A SEVERE PENALTY—MR. PLUME HAS NO FEAR OF THE LAW.

There were many visitors at Mr. George T. Plume's office, in Exchange-place, yesterday, but every one met with the answer that Mr. Plume was not there. The clerks said that he was expected down late in the day, but he did not arrive. In the morning Mr. Plume sent a message to the Stock Exchange, of which he is a member, saying that he was insolvent. He did this, he says, not because he owed anything to any member of the Exchange, but as a precautionary measure. Mr. F. F. Marbury, of No. 3 Broad-street, counsel for the Lamont estate, says that he has no professional knowledge of the way in which Mr. Lamont's money was invested, but that as far as he knows, from casual remarks or otherwise, he thinks that only a small part of it was in real estate, the larger proportion being in stocks and bonds. Mr. Marbury also says that much injustice was done to him in some of the reports of the case published yesterday morning. He did not, he says, advise any of the measures taken by Mr. Plume, legal or otherwise, but did not say that he was entirely uninformed of the crash. Mr. Lamont's will, as recorded in the Surrogate's office, is substantially as was stated in THE TIMES yesterday. He bequeathed his life insurance to his wife, as well as one-half of all the remainder of his estate, the other half to be divided equally among his children as soon as the youngest reached the age of 21 years; the net income, meanwhile, or such part of it as was necessary and proper, to be used for their support, as long as they were minors, and $2,500 a year each after their majority was reached. In case of the death of any of his children before the principal was divided, leaving lawful issue, the share was to be paid to the child. It was left to the discretion of the Executors, however, whether the money should be paid over to any or all of the children at their majority, or whether they should retain control of the principal and pay over only the interest, or such part of it as seemed to them necessary and proper. Mrs. Lamont was appointed guardian of the persons and estates of the children. Mrs. Anna M. Lamont was appointed Executrix and Francis Skiddy and George T. Plume Executors, the will being dated May 20, 1872. F. F. Marbury and F. F. Marbury, Jr., were the witnesses. The will was admitted to probate by Surrogate Hutchings on the 23d of September, 1873, there being no contest. The children named were Mary E., Lansing, and Anna L. The value of the estate is not named.

A petition and complaint were presented in the Surrogate's office on Tuesday by Mrs. Anna M. Lamont, accompanied by an affidavit made by Mr. Plume, bearing upon the latter's Executorship. Surrogate Calvin did not at that time make them public, not knowing that Mr. Plume was accused of any improper practices, but believing that he was in ordinary financial difficulties. Mrs. Lamont's petition sets forth that Charles A. Lamont died on the 6th of September, 1873, leaving a will dated May 20, 1872; that George T. Plume was appointed Executor, Mrs. Lamont being Executrix; that the will was proved on the 23d of September, 1873; that thereafter Mr. Plume and the petitioner qualified as Executor and Executrix; that letters testamentary were issued to them on the 25th of September, 1873, and have never been revoked; that the circumstances of Mr. Plume have since become, and are now, so precarious as not to afford adequate security for his due administration of the estate of the deceased. She therefore asked the Surrogate to issue an order, superceding the letters testamentary, that Mr. Plume's authority may be revoked, and that he cease. Mr. Plume's affidavit, accompanying the petition, was to the effect that he had read Mrs. Lamont's petition and complaint; that he is the George T. Plume therein named; that the petition is true, and that his circumstances are so precarious as not to afford adequate security for his due administration of the estate; that the letters testamentary should be suspended, and an order made accordingly; that he waives the issuing of any citation, and agrees to the entry of the order, at any time, without notice. Surrogate Calvin granted the petition, making Mrs. Lamont sole Executrix.

Mr. Plume's constant plea that his defalcation is entirely a family matter, and, as such, of no interest to the public, is based upon Mrs. Lamont's determination not to prosecute him under any circumstances, going so far, it is said, as to assert that she would not prosecute him if she lost every dollar she had in the world. He has felt perfectly safe, and still retains his comfortable quarters in the Clarendon Hotel. But under the law of the State his security is not so certain. An act was passed by the last Legislature providing for the punishment of persons who appropriate to their own use trust funds in their possession. No case has yet been brought to trial under this new law, but its language is plain, and under it proceedings for embezzlement can be instituted by the Grand Jury or the District Attorney. The law was passed on the 2d of last May, and is in chapter 208 of the Laws of 1877. It is entitled "An act to define and punish embezzlement by Executors, Administrators, Guardians, and Trustees." Section 1 provides that if any person acting as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, or Guardian, appointed by any will, deed, or other written instrument, or by the judgment or order of any court or judicial officer in this State, shall convert to his own use, or take away with, or secrete, with intent to convert to his own use, or shall fraudulently withhold any money, goods, property, rights in action, or other valuable security or effects whatever belonging to the estate or persons for whose benefit or in whose behalf such Executor, Administrator, Trustee, or Guardian may have been appointed, and which shall have come into his possession or under his care or control by virtue of such trust, he shall be adjudged guilty of embezzlement, and shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine not less than the amount shown on the trial to the satisfaction of the court, and be embezzled, with interest, and 20 per cent. in addition, and be imprisoned in the State Prison until such fine be paid, but not longer than five years. Another section of the law provides that, in case of the payment of the amount embezzled and interest and 20 per cent. by the person convicted, or of the collection of the same by civil action, the court may, in its discretion, upon application by such person and notice to the parties interested in the fund or property embezzled, and to the District Attorney of the county, remit the fine imposed, except the additional percentage. This law has since this time stood inoperative, but it clearly applies to such cases as Mr. Plume's, should the charges against him be proved to the satisfaction of a court.

Mr. Plume does not show any fear of the operation of this law. It would be impossible for him to restore the money that he has lost, but he has confident of the friendship of his kinsmen. He seems relieved that the expose is made and over, and says he hopes that nothing further need be said about it.

$10,000 DAMAGES AGAINST THE HERALD.

A verdict was rendered by the jury in Part I. of the Superior Court, yesterday, against James Gordon Bennett, in the suit brought by Mrs. Phœbe Robertson. The latter, who is the keeper of a boarding-house in this City, sued to recover $10,000 damages which she alleged she had been subjected to by reason of the publication of a "Personal" advertisement in the *Herald* cautioning persons to beware of black-mailers who were alleged to be at her house. She showed that, after the advertisement had appeared, she went to Mr. Townshend, Mr. Bennett's lawyer, with a retraction which she desired should be printed in the *Herald*. Mr. Townshend had referred her to Mr. Bennett, and the latter refused to print the retraction. In defense, Mr. Bennett denied all malice, and denied that Mrs. Robertson had been injured as she claimed to have been. The jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for $10,000, to which Judge Speir added $500 as an extra allowance to her counsel. An appeal will be taken from the judgment.

Mrs. Robertson last evening received many congratulations from her friends upon the successful issue of her suit, and the vindication of the character of her house. She also received a very complimentary letter from United States District Attorney Tenney, of Brooklyn, in which he says: "The vindication of yourself, your family, and your house is complete, and the victory most triumphant. * * * I have never seen a case where lawyer and witnesses ever did better, and I propose 'three cheers and a tiger' for all concerned."

INJUNCTION AGAINST MR. SHOOK.

Patrick S. Gilmore has brought suit in the Court of Common Pleas against Sheridan Shook. In his complaint Mr. Gilmore recites that he engaged the Hippodrome, for the week ending on the 14th inst., for the purpose of giving concerts. Mr. Gilmore then goes on to say that Mr. Shook acted, through the cashier, as his agent and trustee to collect the receipts. The rent of the Hippodrome was to be $1,600, including light, &c. Mr. Gilmore says that during the week $8,788 50 were collected and received by Mr. Shook. Of this amount $3,254 87 is due to the latter for rent and other expenses. The remaining $5,533 63 is claimed by Mr. Gilmore, who says that Mr. Shook has deposited that amount in his own name, in the Brewers' and Grocers' Bank, and that Mr. Shook is using the money as his own and has refused to turn it over to Mr. Gilmore. On the complaint in the case and an affidavit by Mr Gilmore presented by ex-Judge Joachimsen, the latter's counsel, Judge Joseph F. Daly in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday granted a temporary injunction restraining Mr. Shook from using or drawing the money from the bank.

THE NORTH AMERICA LIFE.

Yesterday, Henry J. Furber, President of the Universal Life Insurance Company; Mr. Montague, and Mr. Morgan, the late President of the North America Life, were summoned to appear in the Court of Common Pleas, to-day, in the case of Bedell against the North America Life Insurance Company. This suit is brought at the instance of many policyholders of the company, and is conducted by ex-Superintendent William Barnes. These policy-holders claim that the North America Life has sufficient assets of its own to proceed with its business. The reserve for the registered policies at Albany is intact. The object of summoning Furber is to show, if possible, what has become of the money realized by the changing of the policies of the North America to the Universal.

THE RAILROAD STRIKE RIOTS.

A GENERAL MOVEMENT OF CLAIMANTS FOR DAMAGES TO BE BEGUN AGAINST THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY—REPORT OF THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE COMMITTEE—THE COMPANY DENOUNCED.

In accordance with the invitation published in Tuesday's TIMES, there was a large attendance of claimants for damages arising out of the recent railroad strikes in the Managers' room of the Produce Exchange at noon yesterday, to hear the report of the special committee who have been conducting the negotiations with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The report is a very voluminous document. It commences by reciting in detail the various steps taken by the committee, together with the letters that they wrote, the answers that they received, and the interview they had with Superintendent Gossler prior to the date of the last meeting. All this was gone over at that time, and was reported in the following day's edition of THE TIMES. Gossler's propositions, it is necessary to repeat, were: First, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company acknowledged its responsibility for all total damages; second, the company was not decided as to what it should do in cases of partial damage or deterioration arising out of detention, &c.; third, the company guaranteed payment of losses within two years. The report goes on to state that under date of Oct. 3 the committee received a letter from Vice-President Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, ignoring Superintendent Gossler's propositions and presenting a new set, diametrically opposed to them, the substance of which they give further on. Mr. Gossler, on being written to in regard to the matter, took his time before answering, and then repudiated all that he had previously said. Additional letters were sent to President Scott and Vice-President Cassatt, but only the former answered, merely referring to what the latter had already written. A letter was also received from the Philadelphia claimants stating that they had resolved not to accept the propositions of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. After soundly berating the officials of the company for their deceit, the report continues:

"As the question now stands the only recognized propositions of settlement made to you by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, are as follows:

"First.—Neither the claimants nor the company shall be considered as waiving any legal right.

"Second.—The claimants who may elect to avail themselves of this proposition, shall commence the prosecution of their claims against the County of Allegheny before Dec. 1, 1877, placing them in the hands of counsel to be employed and paid by the company in accordance with the circular of Aug. 7, 1877, signed by S. B. Kingston, General Freight Agent, and if by Oct. 1, 1878, before which time suit is not to be entered against this company, such claims have not been realized from or adjudicated by the County of Allegheny, the claimants, then the claimants to employ counsel by themselves and at their own expense, with whom the counsel of the company will state as many cases as may be necessary to cover each class of claims and determine the liability of the company therefor, the actual amount of each claim to be properly verified. Such cases shall be prosecuted without unnecessary delay, and for all claims in any class for which the company shall be adjudged to be liable payment shall be made by the company, within two years from the date of the losses, of the amounts ascertained to be due, with legal interest thereon; and such claims shall thereupon be assigned to the company.

"Third.—The claimants shall designate a committee of three members of the Board of Directors of the company in supervising the prosecution of all such claims as may be presented under this arrangement.

"Stripped of all verbiage, these propositions simply mean, in the opinion of this committee, that the creditor [the claimant] shall become subservient to the debtor [the railroad company] for the space of at least one year, and as a reward for such a course of humiliation on the part of the creditor, the debtor renders him the right of suit, (a right which he now possesses,) without unnecessary delay, (a very vague term in legal parlance,) after the expiration of the year aforesaid.

"That these propositions should be rejected this committee maintain for the following reasons:

"First—The railroad company has no motive for its offer to prosecute on behalf of the claimants, except self-interest.

"Second—The railroad company is not the proper agent to collect these claims, because its interests are adverse to those of the claimants.

"Third—A recovery of a verdict against the County of Allegheny, however inadequate, would establish the amount of damages, and be a bar to recovery against the railroad company.

"Fourth—Claimants have no contract with the County of Allegheny, but must prove that the property was destroyed by a mob of citizens, (not railroad employes,) to recover, and a verdict against the county might prejudice recovery against the railroad company.

"Fifth—The claimants have good cases against the railroad company on its contracts as insurers and common carriers, and doubtful cases against the County of Allegheny.

"In obedience to the resolution adopted at your last meeting, that this committee should suggest a plan of procedure, they respectfully recommend the following for your consideration.

"First—That the proposition of settlement of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company be rejected.

"Second—That suits be instituted against the railroad company and the County of Allegheny with as little delay as possible.

"Third—That the venue of those suits be laid in the State of New-York if counsel approve.

"Fourth—That all claimants are requested to make common cause in their prosecution, paying, pro rata to the amount involved, the expenses incurred. That they shall appoint from their number a committee of three who shall have general supervision over the same, and report from time to time the progress attained, but in case claimants desire to do so, they can employ associate counsel at their own expense.

"Fifth—That the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has not inspired us with confidence by its treatment of obligations arising out of the unfortunate strike riots at Pittsburg in July last, and by its vacillating course has wearied our patience and forfeited our forbearance and sympathy."

Mr. Foster, counsel to the Produce Exchange, spoke briefly, to the effect that in his opinion those who suffered losses, either direct or indirect, have good cause of action against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He did not think the venue be laid in New-York State, on the ground that it was improbable that a fair trial can be had in Pennsylvania. The United States courts, he thought, would be the best place to institute suits, as they can be reached more quickly there than in the State courts. The report was unanimously accepted, and the following committee, as advised in the report, was appointed: A. E. Orr, Chairman; S. D. Harrison and James F. Joyce. The committee will at once issue blank authorizations which can be had by all persons having claims, whether they be members of the Produce Exchange or not, and when a sufficient number of these are filled up and returned, suit will be brought against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

A NEW STORE ON UNION SQUARE.

The Meriden Britannia Company have just opened a commodious new store on Union-square, No. 46 East Fourteenth-street, with a front of 35 feet, and a depth of 206 feet. At the rear of the show-room stand the elaborate cabinets used by the company for the display of their wares in the Philadelphia Exhibition, which for a year past have had a place in their Broadway warerooms. The show-cases are filled with the productions of the company's artisans, whose skill and taste appear to increase with time. The elaborately ornamented épergnes, centre-pieces, and flower-holders displayed in the windows of the Meriden Company's new store are quite as handsome as the production of workers in solid silver, while their cost is about ten times less. Many new designs have recently been made by the company's artists and executed in the workshops. There is a novel assortment of articles made of colored glass and metal, including biscuit-jars, wine-casters, and pickle-jars, and the designers continue to increase the varieties of ice-pitchers, which have ever been favorite articles with silversmiths. The unique arrangement of the windows and the glittering interior attract many visitors to the Meriden Company's new store. Business will be carried on as usual at the old establishment, No. 550 Broadway.

HEAVY MOVEMENT OF GRAIN.

The very heavy movement of grain from the interior is now making itself felt very decidedly at the sea-board, in the accumulation of supplies, particularly of flour and wheat, resulting in a depression in values, in the absence of any favorable advices from abroad to sustain the market. The business transacted in the market here yesterday was unusually large, especially in Spring wheat for prompt and forward delivery, and also in grades of flour suited to the English trade. Free dealings were reported at the ruling prices, which were all under those of the preceding days, wheat being 1 to 2 cents per bushel and flour 10 to 15 cents per barrel lower. The grain engaged on berth and charter yesterday exceeded 600,000 bushels, the bulk of which was for the English market, and of flour the engagements reported reached 10,000 barrels. Of the grain engaged, 130,000 bushels were for Liverpool, 40,000 for London, 80,000 for Bristol, 44,000 for Hull, 25,000 for Havre, and on charters 80,000 bushels, mostly Cork for orders, but including 51,000 bushels of corn for Mediterranean ports.

CRICKET TEAMS CONTESTING.

A game of cricket was begun yesterday on the grounds of the St. George's Cricket Club, Hoboken, between English and American teams selected from the clubs of this City and Philadelphia. The clubs represented in the contest were the St. George's, the Staten Island, and the Manhattan, of New-York, and the Young America, the Merion, and the Germantown, of Philadelphia. The game was for the benefit of George Giles, Sr. It began at 1:45 o'clock, with the Englishmen at the wickets and Messrs. Smith and Crockett acting as umpires. The game was closed before the end of the first inning, owing to the lateness of the hour, and will be concluded to-day, the score standing, English team, 54; American team, 60—the former having played a complete inning, the latter playing for three wickets only.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A second "publick rehearsale" of Aunt Polly Basset's amusing "Singin' Skewl" took place last evening, at Chickering Hall, and was enjoyed by a large and appreciative audience.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children received yesterday from the estate of the late Mrs. Solomon Zickel, through Mr. Henry Bergh, a check for $1,000 as a donation.

Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn, Pastor of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, arrived in this City yesterday from his visit to the Pope as the representative from Cardinal McCloskey.

An adjourned meeting of the citizens who favor the participation of the United States in the Paris Exposition will be held at the Underwriters' Hall, No. 156 Broadway, at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon.

The Aquarium yesterday added to its collection a number of fresh water varieties of fish and a number of New-Guinea crowned pigeons. African Sultan chickens, and a boa-constrictor measuring 15 feet in length.

A grand concert will be given this evening under the direction of Prof. Buorngiorno, at the Sixty-first-Street Methodist Episcopal Church, on Sixty-first-street, between Second and Third avennes, for the benefit of the church.

Messrs. John H. Draper & Co. had an auction sale of unclaimed Custom-house goods yesterday. Twenty-seven cases of "wax figures, skeletons, and anatomical preparations" realized $1,000. Thirty-five "paintings" sold for $165. These were the only notable features of the sale.

The Park Commissioners yesterday sent a communication to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, requesting that the estimate for 1878 for the maintenance of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the American Museum of Natural History be increased from $20,000 to $30,000.

Mayor Ely yesterday received a delegation of officials from Boston, who called upon him for information in relation to the present plan of lighting this City. The delegation consisted of Aldermen Robinson, Thompson, Dunbar, Brock, and Graham, and also Mr. Allen, the Superintendent of Lamps and Gas in Boston.

The first quarterly meeting of the Civil Service Reform Association will be held this evening at Association Hall. Dr. Bellows will deliver the inaugural address on "The Aspects and Needs of Civil Service Reforms." Addresses will also be delivered by Prof. Dwight, Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer, Rev. Dr. Roswell D. Hitchcock, and others.

A delegation, consisting of Messrs.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8144. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIPS.

THE ACTION OF THE SENATE ON THE CREDENTIALS OF MESSRS. KELLOGG, SPOFFORD, AND EUSTIS—REFERENCE TO THE COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS—PROSPECTS FOR THE ADMISSION OF MR. KELLOGG—A UNITED REPUBLICAN VOTE ON ALL THE MOTIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The Senate to-day referred the credentials of Judge Spofford to the Committee on Elections, and Mr. Edmunds withdrew his motion to bring up the credentials of Mr. Kellogg, so that the whole subject of the Louisiana disputed elections now rests with the committee. Mr. Thurman made the absurd proposition that Eustis, who has been a more than doubtful claimant for Pinchback's succession for a very long time, should be at once sworn in. It turned out, however, that his credentials, like the others, were with the committee, so that that project will have to be abandoned. The reference of Spofford's credentials was, of course, anticipated, but still the vote was watched with considerable anxiety. It appeared that the two Republican Senators, Matthews and Conover, whose votes had been claimed for Spofford's immediate admission, were given for the resolution for reference, and Spencer and Patterson, who it was stated would be conveniently absent, were both in the Senate and voted to refer. Senator Davis, of Illinois, voted against the reference, but every Republican in the Senate voted to refer except Mr. Windom, who was paired with Mr. Johnson, of Virginia. Every Senator was present except Mr. Morton, who is sick, Mr. Sharon, who is not sick, and Mr. Johnson, who, as before stated, was paired. There is scarcely ever a roll-call in the Senate which shows so complete an attendance of Senators, and perhaps none similar could be found in several years of only three Senators being away from their places. The vote on the proposition to instruct the committee to report in two weeks was defeated by the same vote, except that one more pair was announced. This proposition was, of course, in effect the same as the motion for immediate admittance. It is not at all probable that the committee will report at this session, though a meeting for organization will be held to-morrow. The Democrats make the charge that the reference to the committee is designed to get rid of the subject and prevent debate or action, and after what they may be pleased to consider a sufficient time to determine the case has passed, they intend to call the attention of the country to the delay. It is not admitted by Republicans that any unnecessary delay will be had, but they think that the matter ought in justice to wait until the committee has had a fair chance to consider all questions involved. The disposition of this case promises that the South Carolina contest will be also referred to the committee, so that these two subjects will be out of the way for the remainder of this session.

As to the final action on the admission of Kellogg or Spofford there can be no correct conclusion. It is not at all certain but several Senators on the Republican side who voted to-day for the reference of the credentials may vote for the admission of Spofford when the case is finally presented, and still the prevailing opinion seems to be that Kellogg will get the seat. The union of the Republican vote in the Senate to-day shows that there is a strong desire to harmonize differences and act together, and there will no doubt be that disposition in respect to the vote on the final settlement of these cases. It does not seem at all likely that personal feelings or personal purposes of any kind will lead any Republican Senator to votes for Spofford. If he receives any Republican vote they are likely to come from the most conscientious men on the Republican side, who would be led by the strong belief in the legality or equity of Spofford's claim. So far as can be seen division of the Republican ranks in the Senate will arise, if at all, upon questions of appointments to the civil service, rather than from any matter of public policy.

DAVIS AND THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

THE WEST VIRGINIA SENATOR'S NIGHTMARE—VAST IMAGINARY FRAUDS IN THE UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT DISTURBING HIS REPOSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Senator Davis, of West Virginia, has one idea which adheres to him with remarkably persistency. Everybody knows and has known for a long time that owing to the necessarily complicated system of bookkeeping used in the different bureaus of the Treasury Department, there are at the end of each year large differences in the exhibition of results as to the moneys expended and collected. The annual reports of the Register of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Treasurer do not agree in the statement of the income and expenditures and the public debt of the Government. The condensation of the monthly debt statements are said to give a still different statement of the results from either of the above. Senator Davis sees in these discrepancies a vast fraud upon the Treasury. It is his idea that he is charged with the mission of unearthing this great fraud. Last year and previous years he has investigated and made speeches and called for committees, and the discrepancies which he points out have been explained over and over again. But still he persists in believing there is something wrong which needs still further investigation, and he has brought up the same old thing again, and asks for a new committee. The differences arise mainly from the different systems of accounts in the different bureaus, and partly from the fact that transactions of one date in the Treasurer's Department appear as transactions of another date in the Register's Department, so that at any particular date the sum of transactions in each will be different from the others. There is strong reason for the assertion that the Treasury accounts are kept in a most unscientific and cumbersome manner, and it is said that only one set of double-entry books are used in the department. Probably the easiest way to settle the whole matter is for Secretary Sherman to appoint a commission of the most expert accountants in the United States to examine and revise the method of keeping Government accounts, and it is probable that such a commission, applying strictly scientific methods, would devise a system by which the accounts of the different bureaus would agree and be a constant check upon each other. If the Secretary has no authority for the appointment of such a commission, Congress might well take notice of that fact and provide for its appointment, and if Mr. Davis really wishes to do the Government a service he might expend a portion of his energies in getting an examination of that character, which would be altogether more advantageous than the taking of a large volume of testimony before a committee of Senators, not one of whom would probably be able to tell the difference between sets of books kept by double and single entry.

THE CAPTURED NEZ PERCE INDIANS.

DISPOSITION TO TREAT THEM LENIENTLY—TEMPORARY LOCATION TO BE AT YANKTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The disposition to be made of Chief Joseph and his band of captured Nez Percés is a problem that is troubling the Administration to solve. Several consultations have been had in the Cabinet upon this subject, and it has been finally determined to quarter them near the white settlements and maintain a military guard over them during the Winter. In the Spring the final disposition to be made of them will be determined. The Secretary of War favors treating them with leniency because of the treatment they received prior to hostilities, and because of their good behavior toward the wounded and prisoners that fell into their hands. To-day Secretary McCrary telegraphed Gen. Sheridan to have these Indians removed from the cantonment on Tongue River, where they are now under military guard, to Bismark or Yankton, at either of which places the necessary supplies can be furnished at comparatively low prices. Sheridan favors locating them at Yankton, and as their temporary location is left to his discretion, it is probable that place will be decided upon.

THE CABINET AND APPOINTMENTS.

THE VACANCY IN THE SIXTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—MR. BAXTER, OF TENNESSEE, TO BE APPOINTED—THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE CHANGES—MR. PRINCE'S POSITION—THE PROVISION FOR GEN. ARTHUR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—At the last Cabinet meeting it was decided to appoint John Baxter, of Tennessee, to the vacancy in the Sixth Judicial Circuit, caused by the death of Judge Emmons, and it was understood that Baxter's nomination would be sent to the Senate with the nomination of Gen. Harlan for the Supreme Bench. The choice for the circuit appointment rested between Mr. Baxter and Judge Cooley, of Michigan, and the nomination of Baxter was withheld upon the solicitation of the friends of Judge Cooley, and in order to give them an opportunity to present additional reasons why he should be appointed. It is understood, however, that the name of Mr. Baxter will be sent to the Senate for this vacancy. The Sixth Circuit is composed of Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, and Tennessee. In making this appointment, in addition to the general qualifications of the men, geographical considerations were brought into the question, and finally determined the matter in favor of Mr. Baxter. Justice Swayne, who presides in the Sixth Circuit, is from Ohio; Harlan, who has just been nominated for the Supreme Bench, is from Kentucky; Judge Emmons, the former Judge of the circuit was from Michigan, and it was thought but fair that Tennessee should now furnish the man to fill the vacancy. Mr. Baxter has never been on the bench, but is spoken of as a lawyer of eminent ability, and in every way qualified for the place.

It seems to be generally understood that L. Bradford Prince has been decided upon either for Surveyor or Naval Officer at New-York, which of the two, if determined, cannot be ascertained. It is not likely the names will be sent to the Senate until next week. While it cannot be stated definitely, there are reasons for believing that Collector Arthur will be appointed Consul-General to Paris, and that he will be nominated for that place at the same time that the name of his successor in the office of Collector is sent to the Senate. It is probable the New-York appointments will be definitely decided upon to-morrow at the Cabinet meeting.

CONDITION OF THE COTTON CROP.

THE AVERAGE NEARLY AS HIGH AS IN 1876—REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The cotton report of the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture for October makes the average condition nearly as high as in 1876. It is 81.1 against 82.7 last, and 88 the year before. The decline in condition during September is less this year than last. Georgia and Tennessee make the same average as in September of last year, North Carolina higher, and and all other States lower, though Arkansas declines but 1 per cent. The State percentages are as follows: North Carolina, 85; South Carolina, 79; Georgia, 77; Florida, 88; Alabama, 88; Mississippi, 80; Louisiana, 77; Texas, 64; Arkansas, 98; Tennessee, 100. The weather has been favorable generally up to the middle of September, except upon soils liable to suffer from drought. In portions of Arkansas, and in more limited areas in Texas, heavy rains prevailed in the early part of that month, and from the 16th to the 20th a storm of great violence swept through the cotton belt to the borders of Texas, doing great damage by beating out the fibre, rotting the bolls, breaking down the plant, and overflowing low lands. A loss of at least 20,000 bales is reported from overflows of the Black Warrior and Tombigbee. In Alabama, between the 20th and 30th of September, rains were frequent and in some localities nearly continuous, retarding or discontinuing picking. Rust is reported throughout the Gulf States more in the East than in the West, but in few places causing serious damage. The caterpillar has done less damage than was feared. the most serious losses being in Texas and Louisiana. In the more Northern States they will cause quite as much benefit as injury by reducing redundant growth of foliage and hastening maturity of fruitage. Picking has progressed rapidly in the more Western States, but has been retarded upon the Atlantic coast since the middle of September by unfavorable weather.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18, 1877.

A telegram to the War Department from Gen. Williams, dated Omaha to-day, mentions that Gen. Sherman had passed through that place en route to St. Louis, and would reach Washington on Monday next.

Speaker Randall has been subjected to severe pressure regarding the appointment of the Standing Committees, some members wishing to choose their own positions on them, and outside parties have made ineffectual efforts to influence him on the same subject. Hence he will at his home in Philadelphia form the committees, free from interruption and unsolicited advice.

Commander Richard L. Law is ordered to examination for promotion. Lieut.-Commander Henry Clay Taylor is ordered to the Hydrographic Office. Lieut. Charles A. Adams is ordered to the Asiatic Station. Chaplain D. H. Tribon is ordered to the receiving-ship Wabash. Master Charles E. Vreeland is detached from the Ashuelot and ordered to return home. Chaplain W. H. Stewart is detached from the receiving-ship Wabash and ordered to the Boston Navy-yard.

Col. Polk, the new Doorkeeper of the House, is overwhelmed with personal applications for positions under him. At least 1,000 persons are importuning for a place. Members of Congress of both houses are also besought for their influence in that direction. It is probable he will divide his patronage among the several Congressional delegations. Speaker Randall has called the attention of Col. Polk to the rule requiring all appointments made by the Doorkeeper to be confirmed by the Speaker, and has informed that gentleman that only one nomination from each Congressional district will be considered.

THE POSTAGE STAMP SALES FRAUDS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The bill introduced by Senator Edmunds, to prevent abuses in the sale of postage stamps and stamped envelopes, provides that no Postmaster or Deputy Postmaster, or other person intrusted by the United States, the Post Office Department or the Postmaster-General with postage stamps or stamped envelopes, shall sell or dispose of the same otherwise than in the regular course of official business, at their face value, and for cash on delivery. It also provides that any Postmaster or other person who shall violate the provisions of the preceding section shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both said punishments, in the discretion of the court. In conclusion, the bill requires the following affidavit to be subscribed and attached by Postmasters and Deputy Postmasters to each of their regular quarterly returns: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have not, since making my last quarterly return, disposed of any of the postage-stamps or stamped envelopes in my charge for sale, otherwise than in pursuance of law."

THE MEXICAN BORDER TROUBLES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—A telegram was received at the War Department this evening from Gen. Sheridan as follows:

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 18, 1877.

Gen. Townsend, Washington:

Gen. Pope reports that Lieut. Rucker telegraphs from El Paso on the 12th inst.: "Everything quiet at San Elizaro and at this place. Do not anticipate further trouble until the civil authorities attempt to arrest the persons engaged in the last riot."

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant-General.

AFFAIRS IN THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

PROPOSED MEETING IN PARIS OF ALL REPUBLICAN DEPUTIES-ELECT FOR PARTY ACTION—POSSIBLE RESIGNATION OF THE CABINET—PROSECUTION OF RADICALS NOT TO BE RELAXED.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—The *Dix Neuvième Siècle* announces that all the Republican Deputies-elect will be invited to come to the capital to hold a meeting to consider the policy of the party.

The *Temps* says: "There is reason to believe the Cabinet has resolved to resign, and that the notification of its resignation will appear Nov. 5, the day after the elections for Councils-General." The *Français* (semi-official) publishes a note announcing that it is the intention of the Government to prosecute and punish energetically all radicals charged with culpable manœuvres on election day. The same paper also announces that the Government has ordered the prosecution of several journals for articles published on Monday. It says the elections have in no way altered the resolution of the Government not to leave any illegal action of the Radicals unpunished.

LONDON, Oct. 19—The *Times'* Paris correspondent telegraphs as follows: "On the part of the Left there is a determination to be more self-restrained than ever. The idea of the invalidation of elections by wholesale has been given up, and only elections palpably initiated will be annulled, particularly those of the main authors of the act of May 16." But it is even doubtful if this will be attempted. The correspondent says: "Ilearn that the commission which was discussing the Spanish tariffs has been warned that it ought to finish its labors before Nov. 6, which indicates a possible retirement of the Cabinet on the eve of the meeting of the Chambers. I know that the Duke de Broglie has expressed himself clearly on this point, and he is the very Minister whose resignation would be called for in case of resistance. But alarming rumors are also current. All who approach official spheres exclaim: 'They are mad!' 'They have lost their heads!' 'They are dreaming of a state of siege, of a fresh dissolution, of a dictatorship, of a plebiscite, of more energetically managed elections, and of the so-called safety of the country at any price.'" The correspondent summarizes the views current at the Elysée, which he derived from conversation with a person intimate there. According to this information the elections are not regarded as necessitating a retirement of the Cabinet. The Marshal will wait to see what will be the attitude of the Chamber. If it shows an aggressive temper, a disposition to thwart the Cabinet, or force on the Marshal a dishonorable policy, consisting of the abandonment of his functionaries and the violation of his solemnly contracted pledges, he will dissolve it again, and in the unlikely event of the Senate refusing its assent to dissolution, the Marshal will, if necessary, persist in dissolving the Deputies, being guided only by the public interests. He considers the elections show that France demands the Republic coupled with order, and believes that he alone can give her both in conjunction. He thinks also that at the elections on Sunday last, the country did not fully appreciate the interests at stake.

THE DERELICT OBLLISK.

RECOVERY OF THE CAST-OFF CAISSON CONTAINING CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE OFF THE SPANISH COAST.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The English steamer Fitzmaurice, from Middleborough, for Valencia, recovered the Cleopatra caisson 90 miles north of Ferrol, Spain. Mr. Dixon, the engineer who designed the caisson in which the obelisk was being towed to England, did not think that the craft was necessarily lost. Before it was picked up by the Fitzmaurice he expressed the opinion that the caisson would drift seaward and be discovered by some passing vessel. The Captain of the Olga, however, was apprehensive that it was in a hopeless condition when abandoned.

MISCELLANEOUS CABLE NOTES.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—It was the mate of the American ship New World, hence for New-York, who killed one of the mutinous crew off the Nore, not the Captain, as erroneously reported. Marines from Her Majesty's guardship Duncan, at Sheerness, arrested the other mutineers.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says news has been received of the death of Cardinal Annibal Capalti, at Rome, in the sixty-sixth year of his age.

News has been received that the steamer Knapton Hall, of this port, has been sunk at sea by collision with a vessel whose name is unknown, and 12 lives were lost.

MORTON ARRESTED FOR PERJURY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18.—John S. Morton, the defaulting President of the Market-Street Railroad, was arrested to-day and held in $5,000 bail, charged with perjury in swearing to false reports of the condition of the company, which were submitted annually to the Auditor-General of the State. The prosecutor is George M. Vickers, who was formerly Morton's private secretary, and now revenges himself because Morton caused his arrest as one of the principals in the conspiracy to rob the company. Morton looks 10 years older than he did a few weeks ago, his troubles telling severely upon him. Stokes, the ex-Secretary, still remains in the insane asylum, and Huhn, the ex-Treasurer, is in prison. It is expected the case for conspiracy will be called for trial in two weeks.

YET ANOTHER SAVINGS BANK GONE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—The Home Savings Bank, of Elgin, Ill., stopped payment this forenoon, and will go into voluntary liquidation. The bank was a peculiar institution, the stock being owned by one man, O. Davidson, the President. W. Hentze was Cashier. These gentlemen were also President and Cashier respectively of the Home National Bank, of Elgin. The liabilities of the savings bank are $75,000, the assets about $30,000. It is supposed the depositors will receive about 30 per cent. on their claims.

AN IMPORTANT LAW CASE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—For the past two days an important case has been on trial in the United States District Court here before Judge Drummond, involving, it is said, some $20,000,000. It is entitled "The United States against The Beef Slough Log-Driving, Transportation, Booming, and Manufacturing Company, the Mississippi Logging Company, and the Chippewa River Improvement Company." A bill was filed at Madison last June, to enjoin defendants from floating logs down the Chippewa River, over which the Federal Government claims jurisdiction. A demurrer to the bill brought the case before Judge Drummond, who to-day decided that navigation over the Chippewa River was free under the Enabling act of Congress admitting Wisconsin as a State; that the Mississippi and its tributaries were, under the Enabling act, forever free public navigable highways, free from tax or impost, and should so remain. As to whether the companies above named may dam the river, construct boats, &c., to the injury of navigation, the decision is reserved.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 18.—Reports from Fernandina are less favorable to-day than yesterday. There were nine new cases last night and one death.

LOCAL POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

ARRANGING THE COMBINATION.

MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN CONFERENCE COMMITTEE—APPOINTMENT OF A SUB-COMMITTEE OF NINE TO CONFER WITH OTHER BODIES.

The Republican Conference Committee appointed in the convention on Wednesday evening to make arrangements for entering into a combination to defeat Tammany Hall in the coming election met yesterday afternoon at No. 453 Fourth-avenue. At 5 o'clock Col. Charles S. Spencer called the committee to order and nominated Col. Joel W. Mason, of the Seventeenth Assembly District, as Chairman. He was elected, and Solon Smith appointed Secretary. Mr. Benjamin K. Phelps stated that the object of the meeting was to appoint a sub-committee of conference, and he moved that the Chair be authorized to appoint a sub-committee of seven to confer with any other body ready to make nominations. The motion was adopted. While the Chairman was selecting the sub-committee the Secretary read the following communication which had been received:

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1877.

To the members of the Republican Conference Committee:

GENTLEMEN: I am requested to inform you that the New-York County Democracy have appointed a sub-committee, consisting of one from each Assembly district, who have assigned the duty of conferring with you with reference to nominating candidates for the ensuing election, to a special committee of seven. When it suits your convenience to meet them, please communicate to yours very truly, IRA SHAPER, Chairman.

No. 50 Exchange-place, Room No. 22.

Col. Mason appointed as the sub-committee of conference Benjamin K. Phelps, Charles S. Spencer, Gilbert J. Hunter, William H. Lockwood, Bernard Biglin, Robert G. McCord, and John H. Brady. On motion of Mr. Biglin the Chairman and the Secretary, Solon Smith, were added to the committee. Mr. Phelps asked if there were any further communications in the hands of the committee, or if anybody present had any information to give concerning the objects of the meeting. Col. Spencer objected to a motion to talk over the business for which the meeting was called, as he considered it proper only for an executive session. Mr. Phelps suggested that the sub-committee should stay after the adjournment of the committee and consider what should be done. Mr. Morris Friedsam asked if a place and time could not be appointed for the committee to meet again, but it was decided, as the time for the next meeting was a matter of some uncertainty, that the Chair be authorized to call it, and to name time and place through THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and that notices should also be sent to the members personally by the Secretary. Mr. James R. Marvin then moved that all persons not members of the committee be requested to leave the room. Mr. Phelps and Col. Mason asked if this was meant to apply to members of the press. As there were no other outsiders present, that was understood to be the obvious intention of the maker of the motion, although it was considered an unnecessary precaution by several of the committee. Col. Spencer insisted that the reporters should withdraw, as they would check and obstruct the discussion of the merits of candidates who might be mentioned. The reporters withdrew, and an executive session of half an hour was spent in informal exchange of opinions upon several possible candidates for place on the county ticket. No time was agreed upon for the conference or next meeting.

EX-SENATOR MOORE'S SECESSION FROM TAMMANY HALL.

Ex-Senator Hugh H. Moore, of the Eighth Senatorial District, was until recently the Tammany leader in that district. He had become popular on account of his support of rapid transit measures, but had incurred the enmity of John Kelly because of his independent management of district matters and his friendship for Mr. Tilden. On Wednesday evening the Tammany Assembly District Committee indorsed the action of Mr. Moore, indicated their preference for him as a candidate for Senator, and resolved to act with the Independent Democracy in a combination against Tammany Hall. It is claimed by the friends of Mr. Moore that a majority of the delegation from the Assembly district to the Tammany General Committee will secede and act with him. It is also claimed that this Senatorial district can easily be carried against Tammany Hall. John Kelly got frightened at the action of Mr. Moore, and attempted to get ex-Mayor Daniel F. Tieman to become a candidate for Senator, but he was shrewd enough to refuse, although he was the strongest candidate that Tammany could put in the field, and now Mr. Kelly has selected T. C. E. Ecclesine as the man to be defeated either by Mr. Moore or Mr. Bixby, the nomination of the former being favored by the Independent Democratic organization, and of the latter by the Anti-Tammany Party.

THE GERMAN CONVENTION.

JUDGE BRADY NOMINATED FOR THE SUPREME COURT—RESOLUTIONS DENOUNCING TAMMANY HALL—A CONFERENCE COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

The County Convention of the German-American Independent Citizens' Association met last evening at Beethoven Hall, in Fifth-street, and was called to order by Justice Marcus Otterbourg. Mr. Samuel H. Sewards was made temporary Chairman, and Dr. H. Goercke, temporary Secretary. Mr. Sewards, on taking the chair, said that hitherto "Germans of New-York City were never found ready in time to materially affect the result of elections. He hoped that this year would be an exception, and that the convention would act in such a manner and its members be imbued with such a spirit as will bring out the full German vote on election day, and make its force felt as it never was before."

Justice Otterbourg then presented the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The German-American Independent Citizens' Association have instructed their Executive Committee to make such combinations with other political organizations as will tend to secure the success of the principles of that organization at the next election;

Resolved, That each delegate of this convention considers it his duty and pledges himself to support all measures and nominations decided upon by the majority of the convention, and that he will use every personal endeavor to insure the success of the candidates of this convention.

Justice Otterbourg in offering the preamble and resolution, said that the coming election would be followed by very important results. He hoped every one would sink personal preferences and unite for one determined effort to conquer the corrupt element in opposition.

The permanent officers reported upon and elected were as follows: Herman Uhl, Chairman; Theodore G. Glaubenskiee, Carl Goepp, and Henry Autenrieth, Vice Presidents; Charles E. Wendt and Dr. H. Goercke, Secretaries.

Counsel Moritz Ellinger, from the Committee on Resolutions, read the following:

Whereas, Tammany Hall, by pretension the representative of the Democratic Party of the City of New-York, in reality the mouthpiece of a number of political leaders, strain every nerve in order to get the Government of the City of New-York into their hands for the furtherance of selfish and reprehensible purposes; and

Whereas, This faction has proved by its strenuous opposition to the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden that it has but one object to rule or ruin, regardless of the interests of good government; and

Whereas, The same men have joined hands with the representatives of the Canal Ring in order to drive out of office every reformer and to bring back to power the old and corrupt elements; therefore be it

Resolved, That we deem it the duty of all honest and patriotic citizens of our City and State to continue the fight against Tammany Hall, as a victory of that faction on the political battle-field would be equivalent to a victory of corruption against honesty; of ring rule against popular government; of the subjection against true Democratic self-government; of the worst demerits of society against the best interests of the Commonwealth.

Resolved, That we make every effort to induce our fellow-citizens to unite with us in this fight to sink all self-consideration and party differences in order to rout the common enemy.

Resolved, That we confer with all well-minded organizations in order to oppose nominations by the people to the nominations of the Ring.

The preamble and resolution were adopted.

Judge John R. Brady was then nominated by acclamation for Judge of the Supreme Court. A committee of five to wait on Judge Brady was then appointed, as follows: Oswald Ottendorfer, H. G. Aultenreith, G. L. Petschaw, Marcus Otterbourg, Henry Wehley. A Committee of Conference with other organizations, to consist of one delegate from each Assembly district, was appointed, as follows:

First District—Jacob Schoenhoff; Second—H. G. Aultenrieth; Third—L. Duhlbenden; Fourth—Isaac Wolf; Fifth—Henry Sauer; Sixth—Jacob Cendé; Seventh—T. Loenig; Eighth—Paul Bauman; Ninth—C. Meining; Tenth—Oswald Otetndorfer; Twelfth—Christian Sutter; Thirteenth—H. Goercke; Fourteenth—M. Otterbourg; Fifteenth—S. D. Sewards; Sixteenth—T. G. Glaubenskiee; Seventeenth—Moritz Ellinger; Eighteenth—H. F. Moller; Nineteenth—Julius Bien; Twentieth—Charles M. Wendt; Twenty-first—G. L. Petschaw.

After the adjournment the Committee on Conference organized by the election of Oswald Ottendorfer as Chairman, and it was decided that a sub-committee of five should be appointed to-day, Justice Otterbourg, Prof. Glaubenskiee, and Mr. Ottendorfer to be ex officio members.

LOCAL POLITICAL NOTES.

At a meeting of the Ninth Assembly District Republican Association last evening, Mr. William Merrill presiding, resolutions were adopted approving the platform adopted by the Rochester Convention, indorsing the nominations, and pledging to them the support of the Republicans of the district. Speeches were delivered by Gen T. N. Hight and others.

A meeting of the German Republican Central Committee was held last night, Judge Dittenhoefer in the chair, and a committee of five was appointed to confer with the regular Republican organization with reference to nominations.

THE TAMMANY HALL CONVENTION.

JOHN KELLY NOMINATING THE COUNTY TICKET—SPEECHES BY AMBROSE H. PURDY AND OTHERS DENOUNCING THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS—RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The Tammany Democratic County Convention was held yesterday afternoon in Tammany Hall. There were 1,128 delegates present. The array of Municipal office-holders was remarkable. Every department and bureau of the City Government was represented by official delegates of high or low degree. The convention was called to order by Augustus Schell, who nominated ex-Assemblymen Ambrose H. Purdy for temporary Chairman. Mr. Purdy, before taking the chair, made a long speech, during which he declared that the verdict that placed Mr. Hayes in the Presidential chair was obtained by bribery. He charged the Republican members of the Legislature with having proved false to their oaths of office by refusing to reapportion the State in a way to suit Tammany Hall. Then he talked a great deal of sentimental rubbish about poor men's rights, and declared it was the duty of Democrats to oppose the constitutional amendments now pending in the Legislature, for the reason that they were subversive of the rights of young men just entering upon their careers, and of poor men. He declared that men having no monetary interests at stake should be intrusted with the right to vote in municipal elections as well as in State and national, and elicited a great deal of applause from the crowd and a dismal smile from John Kelly by saying that they were not poor men, but millionaires, who examined Richard B. Connolly's books when his honesty was impugned, and who gave him a certificate of good character. He denounced Oswald Ottendorfer without stint, and made the very remarkable charge against him that he supported the constitutional amendments because he could send word to Germans who are ready to invade this country to become his servitors, that they do not need education, but only $500 each, in order to become citizens here and agents to affect the progress of the country. During these remarks, ex-Justice Quinn, who sat upon the platform, and who "views with alarum the spread of the German illiment in this country," looked very joyful. Having finally arrived at the Boss, he eulogized him as a financier, and said unblushingly that John Kelly's conduct of the Controller's Department is the theme of admiring financiers in Europe.

At the conclusion of Purdy's speech Augustus Schell moved the appointment of E. D. Gale, of Jamaica; William H. Quincy, and Gunther K. Ackerman as Secretaries. The credentials of the various delegations were then presented. When Alderman Purroy handed in the credentials of the Twenty-fourth Ward delegation he was greeted with applause, which the effective jaw-breaker accepted gracefully and as of right his. The roll of delegates was called, and two committees were appointed, one on Permanent Organization, and the other on Resolutions. Subsequently Menzo Diefendorf, Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported in favor of continuing the temporary officers in their places, and adding to them a large list of Vice-Presidents. The report was adopted. Henry L. Clinton reported a long series of resolutions, of which the following is a summary:

They eulogized the Democratic Party for pretended reforms, National, State, and Municipal; flattered Gov. Robinson in order to heal the wounds inflicted upon him in the Albany Convention; indorsed the platform and ticket of that convention, and felicitated Tammany Hall and the City upon the possession of John Kelly's eminent services and mighty brain. Then the Republican Party was denounced as corrupt and unscrupulous, though, very strangely, this denunciation was preceded by a resolution conceding the honesty and intelligence of the masses constituting the party. The old story of Sammy Tilden's defeat was recited, and an astonishing number of adjectives used to characterize the action of the National Republican Party. In succeeding paragraphs the Republican majority in the State Legislature was declared to have disfranchised over half a million of Democrats, so far as voting for legislators is concerned, by refusing to reapportion the State. By doing this the Republican Party was declared to have committed greater election frauds than were committed by the Tweed-Sweeny-Tammany Ring. Issue was next taken with the reputable citizens who have declared in favor of the constitutional amendments now pending, and those amendments were declared to be supported by the Republican Party only for the purpose of disfranchising 200,000 voters in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn. In conclusion the resolutions read out of the Democratic Party every person who opposes Tammany Hall in the approaching election.

Mr. Clinton next made a long speech in denunciation of the constitutional amendments. He laid stress on what he said was the fact that if the constitutional amendments were adopted from two-thirds to three-fourths of the voters of New-York and Brooklyn would be disfranchised. He denounced the Republican legislators for their advocacy of the amendments, and declared that the Republican Party was endeavoring to make working men become the instruments of their own disfranchisement.

Amendatory resolutions presented by John A. Foley were then read and adopted. They are as follows:

Resolved, That Rutherford B. Hayes holds the office of President of the United States only by force of fraudulent returns of votes and the decision of an unconstitutional Electoral Commission; and that since fraud vitiates everything, fraud vitiates Mr. Hayes' title to the office of President.

Resolved, That no administration of the office by Mr. Hayes can condone his fraudulent accession to and his unlawful retention of the same.

Resolved, That Mr. Hayes' order to officeholders, prohibiting the fullest exercise by them of certain rights of citizenship is unconstitutional and oppressive, and if adhered to and enforced should lead to his impeachment and removal from office.

The resolutions reported by the committee through Henry L. Clinton were then adopted. Augustus Scheli moved that the convention begin the work of nominating county officers. Upon the adoption of the motion he went upon the platform, and after reviewing the career and eulogizing the character of Judge John R. Brady, and referring to the gratifying fact that he had previously been nominated by the organizations opposed to Tammany Hall, he nominated that gentleman for the post of Justice of the Supreme Court, and the nomination was carried by acclamation. A delegate named Fallon next nominated George Shea and James P. Sinnott for Justices of the Marine Court, which positions they now hold, and their nomination was also made by acclamation.

John Kelly next arose, for the purpose, he said, of nominating a gentleman for the position of Register. Referring to Tammany's failure to elect Registers in the past, he said that the cause of the particular failure of three years ago was that men within Tammany Hall preferred to vote for a person presented by an outside organization. He then nominated for Register Mr. Frederick W. Loew, lately a Judge of the Court of common Pleas, and moved that his nomination be made by the convention by acclamation, and the motion was carried, notwithstanding a few shouts of dissent came from the rear of the hall. Frederick Smythe presented the following ticket of candidates for the positions of Alderman-at-Large: Samuel A. Lewis, Patrick Keenan, William R. Roberts, and Louis C. Waehner. As it was known to have come originally from Boss Kelly, who sat two seats distant from Smythe, it was unanimously accepted by the convention. This concluded the nominations.

Menzo Diefendorf next presented a resolution for the appointment of a committee of one delegate from each district, and each of the two Westchester wards, to make arrangements for a mass-meeting to indorse the State and local nominees, to be held in Tammany Hall on Oct. 29. As the delegates were rushing out of the hall after adjournment, one of them, apparently a dissatisfied native, remarked of the Aldermanic ticket that Samuel A. Lewis was a sop to the Israelites. Louis C. Waehner was a concession to the Germans, and Patrick Keenan and William R. Roberts were two bids for the entire Irish vote. "But," he added, "where is the man to please the voters born and reared in New-York?"

A DEMOCRATIC STILL-HUNT.

The Democratic campaign in this State seems to be conducted on the still-hunt plan. A letter received from Little Falls, Herkimer County, says that on Monday last the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee spent the day at that village in active, though exceedingly quiet, work. There were with them Allen C. Beach, Horatio Seymour, Jr., James F. Davenport, (Democratic candidate for the Senate from the district,) Judge Earl, Chester S. Lord, all the Democratic county nominees, and the active local politicians from every town in Herkimer County. The political magnates seemed to consider that secrecy was important, for their consultations were carried on in a remote back room in the hotel, and visitors were escorted in and out one at a time in the slyest possible manner. It was said that the committee intended to visit the doubtful Senatorial districts in the same manner as they did the Herkimer District, (Twentieth Senatorial District.) Leading local Democrats there, the writer of the letter states, are mysteriously reticent, but give out among themselves that canal work, coporation work, &c., is to be lively from this on; that money is to be plentiful, and that every Democrat is to be brought to the polls.

FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

A FIRST-CLASS REPUBLICAN NOMINATION—JAMES OTIS, OF SUFFOLK, THE CANDIDATE.

The Republican Senatorial Convention for the First District—comprising Queens, Suffolk, and Richmond Counties—was held at Jamaica yesterday afternoon. William S. Cogswell, of Jamaica, was Chairman; William R. Duvall, of Suffolk, and George L. Scofield, of Richmond, were Secretaries. The following letter from Mr. L. Bradford Prince, received by Mr. Isaac H. Cocks, Chairman of the Queens County Republican Central Committee, just before the meeting, set at rest all idea of his candidature:

BOSTON, Oct. 16, 1877.

MY DEAR SIR: From intimations received I fear that there may be an attempt made in the Senatorial Convention to nominate me, notwithstanding my oft-repeated declination. Of course I appreciate the kindness and the compliment implied in this, but I beg that you will say, if necessary, that I cannot possibly accept.

I have reconsidered the matter carefully, in view of the earnest request of many, both within and without the district, and representing every shade of politics, but when I recollect the necessities of my private business I find it is impossible. Briefly stated, as I said in the letter to Mr. Hawkins, published months ago, I cannot afford it. I do not think I am selfish in this. I have given the last seven years of my life to this kind of service, and have always been in laborious positions. In whatever I have failed, no one, I think, will accuse me of neglect or of sparing time or work.

I rejoice to believe that our candidate can, at any rate, be elected without great difficulty this year. In my opinion, the Democratic majority in our district on the State ticket will not be nearly so heavy as two years ago. The conduct of Tammany Hall in destroying every measure of reform and retrenchment proposed last Spring, and in endeavoring to prevent the people from having an opportunity to vote on the constitutional amendments, must assuredly unite all good citizens in the election of legislative candidates not under the control of that organization. Under these circumstances we certainly have a rare chance of success. If all work vigorously to that end; and to achieve it none will labor more heartily than yours very truly, L. BRADFORD PRINCE.

The above letter being read, and a resolution thanking Senator Prince for his course during his Senatorial term being unanimously adopted by the convention, the nomination of candidates was in order. Only two names were presented, John S. Marcy and James Otis, both of Suffolk County, and, after an informal ballot, Mr. Otis was nominated by acclamation. Mr. Otis acknowledged the honor in a brief speech, in which he said that he wished it to be distinctly understood that he was in cordial sympathy with President Hayes and the Administration, and that if hard work and earnest effort would elect him he

THE CONFLICT IN THE EAST.

AT THE RUSSIAN HEAD-QUARTERS.

ARRIVAL OF OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT AT GORNY-STUDEN—A DISMAL RIDE THROUGH NORTHERN BULGARIA—WAITING FOR A BATTLE TO TAKE PLACE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GORNY-STUDEN, Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1877.

When and in what manner this letter will reach its destination is yet a mystery to me. If it were to be trusted to the Russian post it would be certain to miscarry, and private means of conveyance are irregular, so that I have but one course open to me, and that is to write as connected a narrative of my personal experiences as I can and send off my copy to Bucharest whenever the opportunity is offered. I am here since yesterday, after annoyances and delays of all kinds, arising as much from absolute ignorance of everything on the part of everybody as from ill-nature and unwillingness to do a service among a few. My last day's sojourn in Wallachia capped the climax of my *ennuis*. It came on to rain heavily toward 2 in the afternoon; there was not a chamber in the hole called Simnitza, and my tent stood in the middle of a pond at the end of an hour. Neither prayers nor bribes could get me a lodging, and I was forced to drive to the nearest village, a place called Baguerelu, just 16 miles away, where, by great good luck, I obtained a space between four bare walls in the only inn, for which and three boiled eggs and a piece of Gruyère cheese I paid 10 francs. If traveling is not luxurious in Roumania, it is at least expensive. Here, however, I had my first personal experience of the character of the Russian soldier, and as I have since proceeded on my way the conviction then acquired has been strengthened, that he is the drunkenest warrior in existence. We had some fine specimens in that line among our volunteers, but these people are miles and miles ahead of even the wildest Irishmen in their love of strong liquor and in their capacity for its absorption. Our officers used to try to check the vice. Here they appear to take no notice of it whatever. All through the night intoxicated Muscovites were bellowing for more rum; occasionally my window, conveniently situated on the ground floor, was tapped at roughly and I was bidden to come out and serve them, and by 5 in the morning a crowd of 50 or more filled the porch, each man bearing a jug or a bottle or a canteen, in quest of his early toddy—and with all this never did an epaulet show itself. No one can call into question the courage of the Russian soldiers or their steadiness under fire, but no one who knows what an army should be can augur any great success for masses so utterly demoralized by intoxication as are those who fight under the banners of the Czar. The roads leading to and from Simnitza, like those upon this side, are mere quagmires, with mud always above the horses' fetlocks, often up to the hubs of the wheels. Occasionally it is liquid, more often of a consistency such as I have seen in Western Virginia, but nowhere else. I was down here a month ago, but there has been a change for the worse since then, and the dust, heat, and flies of August have become the flies, mire, and cold of September. All along the roadsides lie carcasses of horses and oxen, with dogs and carrion crows disputing with each other over their loathsome banquet. Trains of carts of all kinds, laden with provisions or ammunition, crawl along without escort, in charge of some loutish native, who, when the vehicles stick in the mud, as they do every 15 minutes, first utters a series of curious howls, then flogs the animals, and then makes the sign of the cross, after which, if he is not out of his difficulty, he sits down and weeps.

I was stopped at the first bridge of Simnitza, although I had been assured that my pass was quite in order, by a Doroban, for the Roumanians occupy the town now, and the Russians are only pilgrims. The Corporal was called, but he too had received an imperfect education and could not decipher the Cyrillian letters of the Russian document, and it was only upon a verbal order from the Roumanian Commandant de Place that I was finally allowed to proceed. The second bridge, nearly opposite the town, has at last been completed and thrown open to traffic. It is a solid structure upon rafts anchored on both sides, with breakwaters of logs above, but the flooring is already giving way, and it will certainly not last through the Winter. I am speaking now of the bridge across the main arm of the Danube, as in reality there are three built from the main land on either side to islands in midstream. These last, with the flats of Bulgaria and Wallachia, are nothing but sloughs of despond now, and will be entirely under water in the course of a month. At present they are occupied by Russian camps of infantry and cavalry, whose poor horses stand knee deep in mud and water. At no point, however, did I see a single commissioned officer, except at the entrance to the main bridge, where my pass was again examined. I did remark, nevertheless, that the men on duty with the ammunition train smoked steadily all the time, even when an artilleryman, not 50 yards off, was taking cartridges out of an open caisson—it was quite encouraging, indeed, to see such contempt of danger. No attempt has been made to fortify the approaches to the bridge, with the exception of two mud walls, with ditches three feet deep, at right angles to the river, but for what purpose no one but those who designed them can possibly tell, as they command nothing along the shore, and are open from the cliffs above where alone an enemy would be likely to present himself. An engineer officer assures me that they were intended to check a disorderly rush, should a retreat across the bridge become necessary; if so, their execution has been a failure, for a good hunter would take either of them in his stride, and it is no petty obstacle like these which will stop the panic when the general stampede of the Russian Army begins.

I have already written about Sistova, and except that it is more crowded with Jews and Bulgarians—the former dirtier, the latter more bestial than before—there is no change to remark. The Restaurant du Jardin is a thing of the past, and not a copy of any paper of any country is obtainable. Still, I shall retain pleasant souvenirs of its filthy precincts redolent with pestilential odors, for it was here that I met with an intelligent, civilized being who spoke French, and who told me that Nicolas Nicolaevitsh was at Gorny-Studen, only 25 versts distant. This means simply that unless the Osmanli attack, there will be no fighting for some time to come at Plevna, where, as I had anticipated, prudential counsels have prevailed, and regular siege operations will be undertaken. At the same time the removal of the head-quarters of the Emperor and of the Commander-in-Chief to the immediate vicinity of the Czarewitch proves at least a fear of a serious movement of Mehemet Ali against Bjela or Tirnova. While awaiting an interview with the officer who furnished me this welcome information that the long journey to Poradin would be unnecessary, I had an opportunity of witnessing the muster into service of 100 recruits for the Bulgarian legion. They were, indeed, a motley crew, of all sizes and ages, and uniformed only in their filth and squalor; but, from boys of 14 to decrepid old men of 60, every one looked supremely uncomfortable and unhappy. No amount of cuffing or kicking could get them to hold up their heads like men, and if they are ever useful in the field, it will only be to drive wagons or murder defenseless women and children. Not even the genius of a Napoleon could make them into soldiers, although those already enrolled wear very smart uniforms, and are extremely proud of their black fur kolpacks, surmounted, in order to pander to their hatred for the Turks, by a green bag, all of which is calculated to foster a kindly feeling between the races who are supposed under the new administration to live together in amity. From Sistova to Biela is a regularly metaled road, which I followed for about two hours, when the path to the imperial head-quarters branches off to the south and becomes a labyrinth, for there is this peculiarity about Bulgarian traveling: You can go anywhere you please, with no one to say you nay, and are always sorry when you have made your choice of a road, as you feel that there was a bare possibility that the ending of another one might have been a trifle less disagreeable. With a little experience, however, this feeling wears off, and is succeeded by one of resignation, for there is never really a question which is the best, and, as to the worst, it is a mere toss-up. As the road winds through the steep, ill-paved streets, every soldier must be struck with astonishment at the easy success of the Russian coup de main last June. Why Sistova was not defended is a matter known only to Abdul Kerim. The whole Muscovite Army would not have forced the passage of the Danube in the face of three batteries posted on the cliffs, and not even Plevna can be a stronger defensive position, against any movement on the land side, than are the heights in the rear of the town. Here, if the Russian Army be obliged to retire for the Winter, is space sufficient for an intrenched camp of 100,000 men, and no amount of strategy or strength of force can interrupt its communication with Roumania; but for this there must be earthworks, and of these as yet there is not an indication. All along the road I passed troops of different arms, sometimes marching by battalions, quite as often by squads; even with the magnificent regiments of the Guard the straggling was phenomenal, but to the front, never to the rear, the men walking deliberately out of rank and taking short cuts in the supposed direction of the column. There were a good many breakdowns in the equipage trains, and we had not gone more than half a dozen miles before the same fate overtook mine. The four half-starved "plugs" which pulled my cart lost footing on a slippery hill, and came down in a heap, pulling over my riding horses, hitched behind, and snapping the pole and traces to pieces. The driver at once burst into tears, and utterly declined to exert himself until he was soundly beaten by my interpreter, when he patched up his carriage as best he could, and we proceeded on our way, after an hour's halt in the midst of a pitiless storm of rain and wind such as I have rarely seen. There are symptoms of cultivation as you go more inland, but the little villages, where you can only distinguish the dwellings from the hay-stacks by the strings of onions and red peppers hanging outside to dry, are hidden away in the valleys, as though to escape observation. Unlike the inhabitants of other countries, the Bulgarian peasant always shuns the vicinity of the main thoroughfares, for centuries of oppression have taught him that it is safer to keep out of the way of his greedy tyrants, who would have based fresh exactions upon their observation of their serf's prosperity. Animal life was indeed a feature almost totally absent from the picture, save a few wretched horses turned out to die by the wayside, and watched over by troops of mangy Pariah dogs, waiting with longing eyes until the poor brutes should be no longer able to offer any resistance to their hungry onslaught. Of course, there were buffaloes, but these were generally harnessed to some sort of vehicle, and were always sleek and fat; for, as the pig is to the Servian, so is the buffalo to the Bulgarian. In each case the animal is the object of his master's fondest solicitude. Either nationality may neglect its wives and its children, but never its swine nor its horned cattle, and no sacrifice is considered too great to insure their well-being and comfort. In the few score villages which I passed fully half of the houses are in ruins. They had been inhabited by Musselmans, and when these retired from before the advancing invaders, or were put of the way by the Christian population, we shall never know which, the remaining citizens pulled them down, thereby giving another proof of their capacity for independence, as the Turkish dwellings are always better built and more comfortable than those occupied by the Rayahs. An Anglo-Saxon would have squatted on the property, these idiots preferred its destruction. Inland from the Danube the country presents a series of hills, rising in ridges, one above the other, as you approach the Balkans, offering, at every 200 or 300 yards, admirable defensive positions to an enemy marching southward; but this particular feature of the country will render a retreat toward the north extremely dangerous, if followed up closely. About five miles before reaching Gorny-Studen a brigade of infantry is encamped to the west of a little village, where both wood and water is obtainable, and on the crest and slope of the hill in front are echeloned rows of rifle-pits, with an epaulement for artillery, commanding the main road to the front, which here makes a dip into the bottom. This looks like an intention to make a stand in case of a disaster, and, as a position, would be well chosen if it were not in its turn commanded by the opposite ridge, about 500 yards off. Still, as this objection will apply to any line taken up, no fault can be found with this particular selection, which is probably the best one possible under the circumstances.

At the end of a six-hours' journey I got into Gorny-Studen, a dilapidated little village, where every one, including his Majesty the Emperor and the Commander-in-Chief, is under canvas. Col. Hassenkampt, to whom is intrusted the surveillance of all foreigners, received me very courteously, and after examining my credentials proceeded to write my pass on the back of my photograph, which, he remarked, he should never have recognized, thereby making the comforting impression on my mind that some less intelligent person may some day seize me as being the bearer of somebody else's portrait. Then I was turned over to Gen. Stein, the commander of the camp, who was just civil, evidently not being partial to quill-drivers. From this moment I became "No. 74," just like a convict, and must wear a brassard in black, yellow, and white silk, with "correspondent" embroidered thereon in Russian, and my number and a stamp, without which I may at any time be taken up and treated as an intruder, not to use a stronger term. My investiture with the badge of servitude took about an hour, when I was free to pitch my tent and look about for victuals, which are furnished of inferior quality, and at Fifth-Avenue Hotel prices, by a firm of enterprising Israelites, who are doing their best to spoil the Egyptians, and succeeding admirably in their efforts. I am writing at present in a small tent, with an inch depth of mud beneath my feet, and the prospect of an uncommonly wet night before me; and I am thankful that it is no worse, for one unfortunate, who had come all the way from Agram, in Croatia, provided with proper credentials, was turned back and refused a night's resting-place in the camp, because he had neglected to bring with him the regulation brassard. He was wandering about disconsolately, in charge of a guard, when I last saw him, looking for a conveyance of some kind to take him back to Bucharest. In my interview with Col. Hassenkampt I was informed of the conditions to which every correspondent must subscribe. Among them is one of a nature to curb all desire to distinguish one's self by any military vaticinations. It is expressly forbidden to give any indication of the number or distribution of the troops, or to hazard any observations on favorable movements of the Army. Of the results of all operations we have full liberty to speak, and no criticism, however unfavorable it may be, will be interfered with.

One of the bands of the guard has just been playing before the Czar's Head-quarters. As its strains have died away, they may be taken as a *fait accompli*, and I presume may be spoken of, so I will remark that what I took at first for barbaric music I suddenly recognized by an attempt to do "*Sul campo della gloria*" to be only barbarous. But the soldiers seemed to like it, and as it was got up to please them and not me, the concert can be said to be entirely successful. I have just been informed by Gen. Stein that Mr. Boyle, of the *Standard*, has been sent under armed escort to the frontier; even permission to remain in Roumania is withdrawn from him. All this for disrespectful language against the plans of campaign.

EGYPTIAN TROOPS AND THE WAR.

SEVERAL THOUSAND SOLDIERS DELAYED—THE KHEDIVE AND THE SULTAN—SUCCESSION TO THE FORMER'S THRONE.

A correspondent, writing to us from Cairo, Sept. 8, says: "In my last letter you were informed that the 7,000 or 8,000 additional Egyptian troops which had been ready for some days to depart for the seat of war were here, and here they are still, with no immediate prospect of going. This delay is ascribed to both diplo matic and financial embarrassments. It is currently and quite reliably reported that his Highness, considering perhaps the moment opportune, has earnestly solicited another firman from the Sultan fixing the succession to the Egyptian throne in the Khédive's elder son, (Tewfick,) and thence to descend, not in a direct line, as described in Abdul Aziz's firman, but (as a sort of compromise with the present Sultan) to the elder branch of the Khédive's male progeny—from brother to brother; and, in the matter of the finances, has gone so far as even to lay before the Sultan the alternative of relieving him (the Khédive) from the embarrassments of the Goschen contract, (by disapproval of the same,) wherein he signs away railroad and Customs revenues, &c., or from the Sultan's annual tribute, ($3,500,000,) as he is unable to fulfill both obligations. Although the Khédive is authorized by firman to exercise, with certain restrictions as to the Navy, quite all the powers of an independent sovereign, yet it is conceded that these powers shall not be exercised in such manner as to prejudice the Sultan's interests. Whether this alternative is presented to the Sultan by the Khédive with any hope of annuling a contract, onerous as he finds it, is questionable, when his act can be justified in the importuning of bondholders, with powerful Governments at their back, who, so long as Turkey seems able to cope with her burly antagonist, will, perhaps, insist that their financial interests shall not be further impaired by the dispatching of more Egyptian troops to the seat of war."

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 18.—In the case of Emma J. Berringer against the Hudson River Railroad Company, the plaintiff's husband having been run over and killed by a locomotive at Sherrybown, the jury gave a verdict of $4,000 for the life of the [illegible] and $175 for the horse and wagon.

ANNUAL CHURCH MEETINGS.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

FOURTEENTH DAY'S SESSION—A PECULIAR RESOLUTION OF INQUIRY—GENERAL BUSINESS OF THE DAY.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—In the General Episcopal Convention to-day, (fourteenth day's session,) Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, offered a resolution that the convention should call upon certain members to explain their action during the recess of the convention in making political speeches among their political friends in the city. Mr. Harris said that the gentlemen guilty of this "gross offense" were of high character. Among those to whom the resolution applied were Hon. Montgomery Blair, of Maryland, and ex-Gov. Stevenson, of Kentucky, who spoke at the Democratic rally last night. Upon the resolution being read the general cry was made to lay it on the table, and by others that it be voted upon. It was finally declared to be out of order.

The subject of awarding a special form of service to be used on the Fourth of July as long as it remained a legal holiday was got rid of by being laid on the table.

The report of the Committee on Canons to amend section two, canon eight, title one, so as to make the candidateship for the priesthood absolutely three years, proved a subject for considerable discussion, which was continued up to the afternoon recess at 1:30 P. M.

At the afternoon session the following messages were received from the House of Bishops, and were taken up for consideration: Message No. 36—Informing the convention that the Upper House had concurred in the adoption of the following resolutions on the godly discipline of the laity:

Resolved, That it is expedient to so amend the law of the Church touching the godly discipline of its members as to make it more explicit in its provisions and more readily applicable to particular cases.

Resolved, That the joint committee heretofore in charge of the matter be continued, and reconstituted with reference to convenience of assembling, and that a Committee of Conference be appointed by the two houses to nominate members of the said Committee on Godly Discipline of the Laity.

The message was passed in concurrence, and the committee on the part of the House of Deputies consists of Dr. Goodwin, of Maryland; Dr. Cody, of New-York, and Dr. Hunter, of Long Island. The committee on the part of the House of Bishops, consists of the Bishops of Eastern Delaware and Pittsburg.

Message No. 38 gave notice that the Upper House had resolved on the appointment of a committee to consider what steps should be taken on the subject of making Indians amenable to the civil laws of a civil country, and that Bishops of Maine, Pittsburg, and Niobrara had been appointed on the committee. This message received the concurrent action of the House of Deputies.

Mr. Judd, of Illinois, offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Committee on the Book of Common Prayer take into consideration and report to the convention on the expediency of an alteration or addition to the prayer for Congress, so that it might be made applicable to the Legislatures of every State and Territory.

A report on the subject of amending the form of prayer so as to have it apply to the President of the United States, for Jews, for Indians, and for the youth of the church, and which considered any change as proposed unnecessary, was adopted.

The motion of Rev. Dr. Harris, of Tennessee, introduced in the convention this forenoon, criticising the action of Gov. Stevenson, of Kentucky, in addressing a political meeting of Democrats, on Wednesday evening, as unbecoming to the dignity of a delegate to the convention, excited no little comment. The general sentiment is in favor of the Governor.

EPISCOPAL BOARD OF MISSIONS.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 18.—The Episcopal Board of Missions held another session to-night, and took important action looking to its probable reorganization. Bishop Vail, of Kansas, presided. Plans for raising funds for missions were discussed. Rev. Dr. McKnight offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to consider the report of the Domestic Committee and report to the next board. The resolution, after being slightly amended, was adopted, and the committee was appointed, to consist of Bishop Huntington, Dr. Colt, Dr. Autice, Dr. Weston, Hon. H. P. Baldwin, of Michigan; Hon. Hugh W. Sheffey, of Virginia, and G. W. Lowe, of Connecticut.

Rev. Dr. Morgan offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Domestic Committee of this board be requested to take counsel with the Bishops of the Southern dioceses, and, if deemed expedient, recommend the appointment of evangelists for the missionary work of this Church among the colored people of the South.

THE PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.

ENCOURAGING REPORT ON THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY—STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR—ADJOURNMENT OF THE SYNOD.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Oct. 18.—At to-day's session of the Presbyterian Synod the report of the Union Theological Seminary was read, which represents that institution to be in a better condition than ever. The presbyteries were requested to appoint each a historian, to present the result of their labors at the next meeting. The Fourth-Avenue Church in New-York was designated as the place for the next meeting. Standing committees were appointed to report at the next meeting. The Synod then adjourned to the third Tuesday in October, 1878.

During the session a narrative of the state of religion within the bounds of the Presbyterian Synod of New-York was read at the session here. It states that the contributions of 127 churches are $993,220, which was $52,875 less than in 1876. The contributions for congregational purposes were $609,481. There are now in the Synod 316 ministers, 31 licentiates, 38 candidates, 165 churches, and 35,488 church members. There has been a loss of 3 ministers, 2 licentiates, 1 church, and 660 church members, and a gain of 17 candidates since 1876. The number of members added on examination during the year is 2,472, being 539 less than in 1876, but 711 more than in 1875. There have been added by letter 1,144 members, being 268 less than in 1876.

TRIENNIAL CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 18.—At the second day's session of the Triennial Congregational Council, the morning proceedings were chiefly confined to receiving the reports of various societies, all of which were referred to special committees. A protest was received from the New-Jersey Conference against stated meetings of the Council, as a subversion of Congregationalism, and expressing the belief that such councils should be called only upon invitation of the State associations. The Business Committee presented a resolution expressing regret that the facts show that so many churches are supplied by Pastors not formally installed, and urgently recommending the pastoral relation. The resolution was referred to a special committee. The afternoon session was devoted to addresses by representatives of various societies, and to the consideration of a paper by Rev. Dr. H. M. Dexter, of Boston, on "Unemployed Ministers and Vacant Churches," and of an account of the Moody revival prepared by Rev. Dr. S. E. Herrick, of Boston. At the evening session papers were read by Rev. Dr. Goodell, of St. Louis, on "Woman's Work;" Rev. C. C. Salter on "Fellowship and Union Meetings;" and Henry Clay Trumbull on "Sunday-schools."

DIED OF JOY.

The Fall River (Mass.) *News* of the 17th inst. says: "Last week a Mrs. Clinton, an Irish woman, about 50 years of age, arrived in this city from England, intending to pass her remaining years with her daughter, a married woman, living at Globe Village. She had another daughter living in a neighboring State, and the two had made up a purse to pay their mother's passage to this country. Mrs. Clinton arrived here the first of the week and went directly to her daughter's house. A few days after her arrival, the second daughter came to visit her, bringing two grandchildren, whom the old lady had never seen. Going to the door to meet them, the grandmother lifted the children from the carriage, and when the daughter alighted, embraced her with, 'Oh dear, I have so longed to see you for the last time, and it is the last,' saying which she sank into a chair and expired before any aid could be given her. She was buried on Sunday last."

ANOTHER LETTER FROM MRS. CUSTER.

The following letter has been received by Gov. Potts, of Montana, from the widow of the lamented and heroic Gen. Custer:

No. 122 MADISON-AVENUE,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1877.

Gov. Potts:

DEAR SIR: I was very much touched and sincerely grateful for the resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Montana. I regret that my hoarse illness left me unfit to answer letters, and that I must so tardily acknowledge a kindness I so keenly appreciate. Will you thank the people of Montana for their testimonial of praise to Gen. Custer. He dearly loved the West, and counted it no sacrifice to spend nine years out of his young life in defending her borders and protecting the frontiersman's home. I shall always cherish the tribute Montana has paid the heroic dead, and the new name of the river will serve to remind me while I live of grateful Western people.

Very respectfully, ELIZABETH B. CUSTER.

NEW SORT OF GATLING GUN.

A London paper says that while there is mention of a French revolving cannon, designed for attacking torpedo-boats with a continuous stream of shot or shell, the select committee have brought forward for modification a weapon of the same species which has been some considerable time in their possession, but not regarded as of any particular value until the demand for a special antidote for torpedo craft became manifest. The gun, which is constructed on the Gatling principle, has 10 rifled barrels, each of 1-inch calibre, revolving round a centre fed with cartridges through a hopper at the top, and capable of firing at the rate of 600 rounds per minute. Special steel bullets, in shape resembling Palliser projectiles, but seated with lead to take the rifling, after the manner of the original Armstrong shot, are being made in the Royal Laboratory, and the gun is being rechambered for experiment. It is believed that it may be relied upon to destroy a boat's crew at a mile range, or penetrate at the same distance a 9-inch iron plate.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Miss Alcott's works are understood to have sold in England to the number of 500,000 copies.

Prof. Francis Bowen's recent work on *Modern Philosophy* has been adopted as a text-book at Harvard University.

—The next number of the *Theological Review* will contain an article by Frances Power Cobbe on "Magnanimous Atheism."

—*The Capel Girls* is the title of Edward Garrett's new book, which Dodd, Mead & Co. announce on this side of the Atlantic.

—The Tinsley Brothers, London, are to make the venture of a new humorous magazine, to be called *Mirth*, with Henry J. Byron for editor.

—The next volume in the "Leisure Hour Series," which has already reached 92 volumes, will be *Pauline*, by the author of *Mr. Smith*.

—President John Bascom's book this year will be devoted to *Comparative Psychology*, a setting forth of the growth and grades of intelligence.

—Mr. C. Vosmaer, the biographer of Rembrandt, is the latest translator of the *Iliad*, and proposes to adhere to the metre of the original.

—Mr. Joseph Cowen, member of Parliament, a newspaper editor and proprietor, is preparing a *History of Radicalism*, to cover the last 30 years.

—Mr. Gladstone has at last joined the vast army of literary condensers, and will prepare a *Primer of Homer* for Macmillan & Co.'s series of "Literature Primers."

—Mr. Whittaker announces *What Marriages are Lawful*, an address to the members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, by Rev. W. F. Brand, of Maryland. It is strongly recommended by the venerable Bishop Whittingham.

—*Poetry for Children*, by Charles and Mary Lamb, will shortly appear from the press of Scribner, Armstrong & Co. in a pretty little volume. The poems are 84 in number, and have a quaintness which is genuine and charming.

—Victor Hugo's new work—*The History of a Great Crime*—is about to appear serially in *Harper's Weekly*. In it Hugo follows up his savage attacks on "Napoleon the Little," and makes of the history of France, or rather of Paris, a thrilling novel.

—The popular drift is seen in the titles of G. W. Carleton & Co.'s latest books, *All for Him*, by the author of *All for Her*; *A Bitter Atonement*, by Bertha Clay; *Tom's Wife, and How He Managed Her*, and *He and I, or Was it He?* by the author of *Annals of a Baby*.

—Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co. have issued two more installments of the *History of the City of New-York*, which is in course of writing by Mrs. Martha J. Lamb. The date reached is July 7, 1773, and a map of New-York City for 1767 gives an idea of the importance of the town at that time.

—The editor of *St. Nicholas*, the popular magazine for children, has compiled a selection of songs, stories, and pictures for very little people. It is called *Baby Days*, and forms a large and very handsome octave, printed on heavy tinted paper, and bound in beveled boards. It is published by Scribner & Co.

—Muller's *Life of Trust*, a book which has been much quoted for illustrations of the power of prayer in recent discussions of this subject, has been enlarged by the sketcher's five years' of additional experience, and Prof. Thwing, of Brooklyn, at the instance of Sheldon & Co., has prepared an account of the author's work in Europe and of his visit to America. It will be published during the Autumn.

—The new volume by that industrious writer, Richard A. Proctor, will treat of astrology, the religion of the Great Pyramid, the mystery of the Pyramids, Swedenborg's visions of other worlds, suns in flames, comets as portents, the lunar hoax, astronomical paradoxes, astronomical myths, the origin of the constellations, figures in the constellations, and other similar subjects.

—Pott, Young & Co. have issued an American edition of Rev. S. Baring-Gould's Lent lectures on *The Mystery of Suffering*. They are six in number—"The Mystery of Suffering." "The Occasion of Suffering." "The Capacity for Suffering," "Suffering Educative," "Suffering Evidential." "Suffering Sacrificial." Mr. Baring-Gould is a racy writer, and these lectures have been aptly called "the very poetry of theology."

—Dr. Robert Flint, Professor of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh, whose work on *The Philosophy of History in Europe* has given him a high reputation as a philosophical thinker, is about to publish the complementary volume to his *Theism*, under the title *Anti-Theistic Theories*. These volumes constitute the Baird Lectures for 1876-7, and that on *Theism* treats the subject with constant reference to the difficulties in modern thought.

—F. Godet, D. D., Professor of Theology at Neuchatel, has the reputation of being "one of the first, if not the very first, of contemporary commentators on the Scriptures." His writings have the clearness, order, and polish of the French, with the learning and profundity of the German scholar. They have been admirably translated into English by the wife of Canon Lyttleton, and E. P. Dutton & Co. have become the American publishers of his *Studies on the New Testament*.

—A new and cheap edition of Jules Verne's amusing *From the Earth to the Moon* has been issued by Scribner, Armstrong & Co. Verne has not only hit on one of the salient features of the age in his descriptions of the hurry and variety of modern travel. His stories of adventure by flood and field are like those of Munchausen, and sometimes look like cleverly-veiled satire. He has also known how to make his adventurous novels so palatable that they are being served up on the stage as well. Of this kind is *The Voyage to the Moon* now republished.

—There is no part of this country more densely peopled or more renowned for its traditions of colonial and revolutionary life than Essex County, Mass. It has witchcraft traditions, memories of distinguished men, like Choate and Mason, and anecdotes of stage-coach days. The rise, growth, and progress of its religious, educational, manufacturing, and agricultural interests give it a peculiar interest. Dr. Henry Wheatland, of the Essex Institute, Salem, Mass., is engaged in the preparation of a history of the county, and is aided by the local historians in each town. It is expected to make an illustrated book of 400 pages, quarto size.

—J. R. Osgood & Co. have recently published comparatively few original works, but their adaptations of old books to new times have been remarkable. The choice autobiographies edited by Mr. Howells have already met with favor. The projection of a series of artist biographies, one or two a month, at the low price of 50 cents a volume, in the "Little Classic" style, under the editorship of Mr. M. F. Sweetser, whose *Hand-books of Travel* are well known, is an enterprise which commends itself at once to the public. Mr. Sweetser combines thoroughness of research and fidelity of statement in a remarkable degree, and has excellent taste in matters of art. That on Titian is just out, and among the artists who are to receive similar treatment are Murillo, Guido, Reynolds, Wilkie, Copley, Allston, Landseer, Turner, Gainsborough, Delaroche, Rembrandt, Claude, and Salvator Rosa.

HOW THEY BUY VOTES IN GEORGIA.

Replying to a suggestion in a local contemporary, the Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* of the 13th inst. says: "If the editors desire it, we can furnish them with a long list embracing the best citizens of Columbus—large real estate owners, editors, merchants, deacons in our churches—who have bought votes. If more ballots had thus been secured the city would not now be paying interest on $300,000 of bonds on the North and South Railroad, and receiving no return therefor. The gentlemen who are charged generally with buying votes are the very ones who have striven hardest and been most influential in checking extravagance and promoting economy, and the time has been when their purchase was absolutely necessary to prevent Columbus from being ruined, and keep the Radicals out of power."

MILITARY SCIENCE IN GERMANY.

One particular German institution is decidedly unpopular among the German people. There are 1,055,000 men inscribed on the military lists of the German Empire. Of these, as many as 398,000 have their names set down in a black list as having failed to observe the law of compulsory military service, and 190,000 of these have gone out of the way of it by emigrating. One in eight able-bodied Germans has resolved to quit his fatherland rather than stop at home and share the prevailing poverty and enforced military service which his nation has to endure. In this manner Germany loses much of the muscle and brain of her young men.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

SPECIAL SESSION—OCT. 15.

SUMMARY.

In the Senate, Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, introduced his resolution of last year regarding the Treasury accounts, and gave notice that he would speak on the subject at a future time. He said he believed there were forced balances made. The Louisiana Senatorship case came up, the question being on referring the credentials of Mr. Spofford, the Democrat, to the Committee on Elections, which, after some discussion, was done by a vote of 36 to 33. An amendment to the resolution to refer instructing the committee to report before Nov. 1 was offered by Mr. Whyte, of Maryland. The unusual character of this amendment gave rise to debate, at the close of which it was rejected by 31 yeas to 35 nays. Mr. Conkling offered an amendment recognizing the fact that Mr. Kellogg's credentials were before the committee, which also was discussed, and then modified so as to direct the committee to report on the Kellogg case also, which was agreed to. Mr. Thurman then moved that J. B. Eustis, of Louisiana, be sworn for the term beginning March 4, 1873. It was decided that the resolution to disharge the Committee on Elections from further consideration of Mr. Kellogg's credentials introduced yesterday had precedence as unfinished business. This was withdrawn, however, and Mr. Thurman renewed his motion, when the point was made that the credentials of Mr. Eustis were before the Election Committee and not before the Senate, and Mr. Thurman therefore not in order. The latter then moved to discharge the committee from further consideration of the credentials, to which objection was made, and the matter went over, and the Senate adjourned.

SENATE.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a Message from the President of the United States transmitting the report of the board appointed by the Secretary of the Interior to examine into the causes of the recent fire at the Patent Office Building. Referred. Also, a Message from the President, inclosing a report of the Secretary of the Navy, setting forth the particulars in reference to existing deficiencies in the appropriations for the Navy Department. Referred.

MR. DAVIS AND THE TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia, submitted a resolution stating that there appeared to be material differences, alterations, and discrepancies in the financial reports of the Treasury Department, and authorizing the appointment of a special committee by the Senate to investigate such financial reports, and the books and accounts of the Treasury Department, particularly in regard to discrepancies and alterations; that the said committee have power to send for persons and papers, and to take testimony, &c. In explanation of the resolution, Mr. Davis said it was similar to that offered by him at previous sessions.

THE LOUISIANA CASES.

The morning hour having expired, the CHAIR laid before the Senate the resolution of Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, which came over from yesterday, "That Henry M. Spofford, whose credentials as a Senator from the State of Louisiana have been this day read, be now sworn and admitted as such Senator," the pending question being on the substitute of Mr. Mitchell, "That the credentials of Henry M. Spofford, claiming to be a Senator from the State of Louisiana, be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections."

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, the yeas and nays were ordered on the substitute.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he would like to hear his friend from Ohio (Mr. Thurman) state the difference between these credentials and those of Mr. Kellogg, referred at the last session to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, said that the Senator from Vermont [Mr. Edmunds] had as much information on the subject as any one else. He then reviewed the history of Louisiana affairs, and argued that the Legislature which elected Mr. Spofford had been recognized as the legal Legislature of the State by all her courts and all her people. Mr. Spofford received the votes of all the members of that Legislature except 13. He was elected, not by Democratic votes alone, but received the votes of an immense majority of the Republican members of that Assembly. The right of Mr. Spofford to be admitted to his seat was too clear to need further argument.

Mr. EDMUNDS referred to the action of the Senate in March last in referring the credentials of Mr. Kellogg to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and said he was not sure that voting to seat Mr. Spofford now was not equivalent to voting that Mr. Kellogg was not entitled to his seat. If it was right in March last that this subject should be inquired into, he failed to see why it was right now to decide it without inquiry. Senators were asked to say by their votes against the substitute of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. Mitchell] that Mr. Kellogg's credentials were altogether wrong and should have been rejected on the spot. Mr. Kellogg's credentials on their face certainly bore some evidence of being valid. The Senators on one side of the chamber said last Spring the matter needed inquiry; now these same Senators said the Louisiana Senatorship ought to be decided without inquiry at all.

Mr. MITCHELL, of Oregon, spoke in regard to the requisites for a prima facie case, and quoted from previous arguments of Senators on the Louisiana case. He argued that Mr. Spofford's credentials did not constitute a prima facie case upon which he should be sworn in. The record of the Senate contested that view. That record showed that credentials in due form had been presented by another person from Louisiana prior to Mr. Spofford. The Senate, sitting as a judicial body, had determined that these credentials first presented should go to the Committee on Privileges and Elections to be investigated. These facts destroyed the prima facie case so far as Mr. Spofford was concerned.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, said there was to-day, and there was when Mr. Spofford was elected Senator, but one body in Louisiana having the right to elect a Senator, and but one Governor who had the right to certify to his election. He argued that Mr. Spofford had a prima facie case. There was no need of further argument. There was no need of further evidence in this Louisiana case. Senators could not turn their backs to facts which no one denied.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, favored the reference of the credentials of Mr. Spofford to the committee for investigation.

Mr. CHRISTIANCY, of Michigan, said he intended to be governed by the law in this case and by nothing else; and, in coming to a conclusion, he proposed to disregard entirely the existence of parties in this country. He did not understand all the facts in this Louisiana matter, and was not sufficiently posted to give an intelligent vote upon the merits of the question. He did not wish to be driven to a vote until he had had the opportunity of ascertaining all the facts.

The question being on the substitute of Mr. Mitchell to refer the credentials of Mr. Spofford to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. It was agreed to—yeas 36, nays 33—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Blaine, Booth, Bruce, Burnside, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Cameron of Wisconsin, Chaffee, Christiancy, Conkling, Conover, Dawes, Dorsey, Edmunds, Ferry, Hamlin, Hoar, Howe, Ingalls, Jones of Nevada, Kirkwood, McMillan, Matthews, Mitchell, Morrill, Oglesby, Paddock, Patterson, Plumb, Rollins, Sargent, Saunders, Spencer, Teller, Wadleigh—36.

NAYS—Messrs. Armstrong, Bailey, Barnum, Bayard, Beck, Cockrell, Coke, Davis of Illinois, Davis of West Virginia, Dennis, Eaton, Garland, Gordon, Grover, Harris, Hereford, Hill, Jones of Florida, Kernan, Lamar, McCreery, McDonald, McPherson, Maxey, Merrimon, Morgan, Randolph, Ransom, Saulsbury, Thurman, Wallace, Whyte, Withers—33.

Mr. CONKLING said there had been some doubt expressed as to whether the credentials of Mr. Kellogg were still before the committee, and he therefore proposed to add to the resolution the following: "The credentials of William P. Kellogg, claiming the seat in the Senate, having been heretofore referred to said committee, and now being before it." He said he offered this amendment so as to make it clearly manifest to the committee that it should report on the case of Mr. Kellogg as well as that of Mr. Spofford.

Mr. THURMAN said that the amendment virtually declared that the fifty-ninth rule applied to the executive session of the Senate alone. He argued that that rule was only for a session of Congress. It provided that papers before a committee at the end of the first session of Congress should be returned

LAW REPORTS.

COURT NOTES.

Isaac Hirschfeld and Henry Tag were fined $10 each in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday for selling adulterated milk.

A nolle prosequi was entered yesterday in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court in the case of Emanuel Elsing, one of the defendants in the "crooked" whisky cases.

O'Donovan Rossa was charged at the Tombs Police Court yesterday with selling passage tickets of the National, Inman, and Guion Steam-ship Lines without a license, at No. 263 Broadway. Justice Flammer permitted him to go on parole.

In Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Mathew Mahoney, a junk-dealer, of No. 100 Tenth-avenue, who broke into the basement of the premises No. 95 Tenth-avenue on the 8th inst. and stole a quantity of lead-pipe, pleaded guilty. Recorded Hackett sent him to State Prison for four years.

On complaints of agents of the Society for the Suppression of Crime, James Fidgeon, of No. 153 Chatham-street; John Murphy, of No. 114 Roosevelt-street, and Charles Miller, of No. 13 Oliver-street, were held by Justice Flammer at the Tombs Police Court yesterday in $100 bail each, for selling liquors without a license.

Philip Fischer and George Gehe are the defendants in a suit brought against them in the Superior Court by Henry Lange, and petitioned Judge Freedman to allow them to substitute another attorney in the place of Theodore Von Bremsen, who is at present acting in that capacity for them. Judge Freedman denied the application for Von Bremsen's removal.

James G. Cornwall sued Mills & Ambrose, contractors, to recover $5,000 damages on account of the loss of his wife, who was killed by falling into a trench cut by the defendants in the ground at Fifth-avenue and Twenty-third-street. The case was brought to trial before Judge Speir and a jury in the Superior Court yesterday, and a verdict was given the plaintiff for the full amount claimed.

Ferdinand Shack and Edward Russ, Jr., were admitted to practice yesterday as attorneys and counselors at law by the Supreme Court, General Term. Both had been students at the Columbia College Law School on April 1, 1876, and so did not come within the purview of the recent rules of the Court of Appeals on the subject of the admission to practice of counselors as distinguished from attorneys.

William Bernstein, a young man under age, was in May, 1875, employed as a clerk by James S. Jackson. He says that his employer kept a number of ferocious dogs which were allowed to roam at large. One day three of the dogs attacked Bernstein and lacerated his leg. He brought a suit against Jackson, in the Court of Common Pleas, to recover $3,000 damages for his injuries, and the case was brought to trial before Chief-Justice Daly and a jury, yesterday. Jackson denies that he knew the dogs to be vicious.

Alexander Hamilton and others, as Trustees, recently brought a suit in the Supreme Court for the foreclosure of a mortgage on some real estate in this City and for the sale of the mortgaged premises. Sidney De Kay was appointed Referee. By the advice of the counsel for Mr. Hamilton and the other plaintiffs, De Kay divided the property into seven parcels, which were sold separately. De Kay put in a bill for $350 as fees, charging $50 on each parcel. Judge Donohue yesterday cut down the bill to $50.

Before the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, was argued the appeal in the suit of James Bigler and others against the Mayor, &c., which is brought to recover $266,127, alleged to be due as a balance of over $120,000 for lumber furnished to the Dock Department in 1874. The case has been tried three times. On the third and second trials verdicts were obtained against the City. On the third trial the complaint was dismissed. The plaintiffs appeal from the order of dismissal. Decision was reserved.

On June 4, last, James O'Donnell, of No. 47 Christopher-street, purchased a horse from Albert Flewellen, a farmer of Montgomery, Orange County, and left the animal in charge of the seller. On calling some weeks afterward, he found that Flewellen had sold him to another purchaser, whereupon he had him arrested for larceny. When the case was called by Assistant District Attorney Lyon yesterday, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, Flewellen pleaded guilty. Recorder Hackett sent him to State Prison for three years and six months.

John Schulz, a baker, of No. 116 Clinton-street, achieved somewhat of a notoriety among the members of his trade by hiring himself out and disappearing a few days after with whatever property he could lay hands on. On the 7th inst. he entered the employment of John Betz, of No. 429 West Forty-first-street, and soon disappeared with clothing and other property valued at $63. In Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday the thief pleaded guilty, and Recorder Hackett sent him to State Prison for four years and six months.

The suit of Charles Guidet against the Mayor, &c., was argued on appeal before the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday. The plaintiff sues to recover $18,232 50, a balance alleged to be due on a contract for $31,432 50 for repairing the pavement in West-street. The City, in its answer, denies that it agreed to pay more than the $13,200 which Guidet has already received for the work, and which was all that the Board of Audit allowed. It also sets up that the Commissioner of Public Works had no authority to enter into the contract. The City appeals from a judgment had against it. Decision was reserved.

SUING HER MOTHER AND BROTHER.

The two suits brought by Mrs. Sarah Lyons—one against her mother, Magdalena Mürat, and the other against her brother, Albert J. Mürat—were before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a motion by the plaintiff for the appointment of a Receiver of the rents of five houses in Rivington and Sheriff streets, which are the subjects of the action. The plaintiff is the daughter of the late Jacob Mürat, who committed suicide some years ago. Jacob Mürat died, as she claims, intestate, but just prior to his death he deeded the houses to the defendants, who are respectively his widow and son. Mrs. Lyons charges that the property was obtained by her mother and brother in consequence of undue influence exercised over her father. She alleges that the defendants are unfit to manage the property because of their constant intoxication and their quarrels with tenants. She seeks to obtain the property, subject to her mother's dower right, and asked for a Receiver during the pendency of the action to prevent the wasting of the estate. In opposition, the defendants insisted that they had received the property by deed and by will, and that the plaintiff is only seeking to compel a settlement. She had been left no property by her father, according to defendants, because she had married against his will, was addicted to the immoderate use of liquor, and had disgraced the family by her conduct. The Court took the papers, reserving its decision. F. S. Hahn appeared for the plaintiff, and George F. and J. C. Julius Langbein for the defendants.

THE WARRING CROSS-TOWN ROADS.

The suit of the People, &c., against the Twenty-third-Street Railway Company, the Christopher and Tenth Street Railroad Company and the Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company was before Judge Donohue in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The action is brought by Simon Sterne, representing the Attorney-General, to restrain the defendants from building a road across Fourteenth-street at Union-square. The Twenty-third-Street Company, which puts in the defense, alleges in its answer among other things that the action is only colorably brought in the name of the people of the State and that the real plaintiff is the Central Cross-Town Railroad Company, a rival corporation of the defendants. Mr. Sterne moved yesterday to strike out that allegation of the answer. The motion was resisted by Messrs. Flanagan and Bright, the counsel for the Twenty-third-Street Company. Decision was reserved.

A PARTNER OF TWO FIRMS.

The suit brought by the St. Nicholas National Bank against the firm of John Savery's Sons & Co. was tried before Judge Sedgwick and a jury in the Superior Court yesterday. It seems that one Alexander Low was one of the members of the defendants' firm and was also a member of a Boston firm. The latter was in an embarrassed condition, and Low endeavored to help it out of its difficulties. With this object in view he had a lot of the Boston firm's notes indorsed over to him. He then put on them his own indorsement and after it the indorsement of the firm of John Savery's Sons & Co. The latter, discovering this, refused to pay the notes. One of the notes for $3,400 came into the possession of the St. Nicholas National Bank, and, payment being refused, suit was brought to recover the amount. In defense, the firm claimed that the note had been indorsed by Low for his own and not for the firm's business, and that the bank must have been aware of that fact. The jury gave a verdict in favor of the defendants.

DUTIES OF LABORERS AND EMPLOYERS.

A suit, whose decision will be read with interest by laborers and their employers, was tried before Judge Van Brunt and a jury, in Part III. of the Court, yesterday. The action was brought by James Egan against John J. Tucker, and in it the plaintiff, who is a laborer, sought damages for personal injuries received while employed by the defendant, in 1873, in making repairs and alterations at the New-York Orphan Asylum building. Egan proved that he had been required by Tucker's Superintendent to remove a heavy pier by digging away the earth from beneath it instead of tearing down the pier from the top. When he had undermined the pier it fell, killing one of the laborers and causing a permanent injury to Egan's spinal column. Judge Van Brunt dismissed the complaint, on the ground that Tucker was not responsible for the negligence of his Superintendent so long as it did not appear that he had reason to know that the Superintendent was a careless or unskilful workman, and also on the ground that the service required of Egan was a visibly dangerous one, in which Egan voluntarily took the risks of accident. Matthew Daly appeared for the plaintiff and Flanagan & Bright represented the defendant.

A BANKER'S DISHONORED SON.

Sergt. Oates, of the First Precinct, arraigned a fashionably-attired young man named E. N. Stewart before Justice Flammer, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday. Stewart is a son of Mr. E. N. Stewart, Sr., a Philadelphia banker, and the charge preferred against him was forging his father's name to drafts for various small sums on banking firms in this City. In this way he recently obtained $70 from Messrs. Sterett & Colbron, bankers, doing business at No. 17 New-street, and by a similar device received $40 from Messrs. F. M. Lockwood & Co., of No. 7 Exchange-court. The latter firm, discovering the forgery, informed the First Precinct Police, and young Stewart was arrested on Wednesday by Sergt. Oates. On his person were found four other forged drafts for amounts varying from $25 to $80, signed with the name of his father. He admitted his guilt, and informed his captors that he had gambled unsuccessfully with the proceeds of the forgeries. Friends of Mr. Stewart, Sr., who appeared in court yesterday afternoon while the prisoner stood at the bar, intimated that the drafts would be duly honored by the father. In consideration of that promise, and the respectability of the prisoner's family, the complainants declined to prosecute. After promising his friends that he would immediately enlist in the United States Navy, the young man was discharged.

A SUIT FOR OVER A MILLION.

The suit of the Union Consolidated Mining Company of Tennessee against Julius E. Raht, Charles Raht, and John Thomas was before Judge Donohue in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The defendant Charles Raht made affidavit that the action is brought by the company to recover over $1,000,000 on allegations of fraud committed by Julius E. Raht, and allegations that the other two defendants aided and abetted the latter and are responsible for the fraud. The defendants, excepting Julius E. Raht, he says, have put in an answer denying all fraud and also all liability on their part. He then alleges that Julius E. Raht recently sued the company in Tennessee to foreclose a lien against its property. In answer to his suit the company made allegations of fraud similar to those it now makes. The Tennessee suit was recently tried, and judgment was given in Julius E. Raht's favor. This, Charles Raht claims, virtually disposes of the allegations of fraud made in the present suit, and he asked leave to set up the adjudication in the Tennessee court in a supplemental answer to the present suit. Judge Donohue granted the application on payment of 10 costs.

REMOVALS IN THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Michael F. Cummings, David Graham, and Joseph H. Munday, three clerks in the Fire Department, were served with notice by the Commissioners on Aug. 14, 1877, asking them to show cause on the following day why they should not be removed. After giving their explanations they were discharged, but the Commissioners, fearing trouble, sent them another notice, on Aug. 31, telling them they would be removed because others could better fill their places. That intention was carried out. The three men claim that their removal was illegal, as being in violation of the charter of 1873, and have appealed by certiorari to the Supreme Court, General Term, where the matter was argued yesterday, the decision being reserved. The Commissioners claim that their right to remove clerks is absolutely uncontrollable, and, that in case the first removal was not legal the second one was, and should be considered by the court even though it took place after the dismissed clerks began their legal proceedings.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The following business was done in the court to-day:

No. 821.—*Eugene Elias Malbec di Montjoe et al., appellants, vs. James L. Sperry.*—This cause was submitted on printed arguments by Mr. E. J. Pringle and Mr. R. L. Goold, of counsel for appellants, and Mr. Milton Andras for appellee, under the twentieth rule.

No. 931.—*William Dennison et al., appellants, vs. Columbus Alexander.*—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—On motion of Mr. James J. Stewart the appeal was docketed and dismissed with costs.

No. 5, (Original.)—*The South and North Alabama Railroad, petitioners.*—The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. D. S. Troy. The court declined to hear further argument.

No. 27.—*Samuel G. Reed, appellant, vs. The Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company of Baltimore.*—This cause was argued by Mr. H. E. Bryant and Mr. C. B. Goodrich, of counsel for appellants, and by Mr. J. B. Thomas for appellee.

No. 30.—*John L. Van Reynegan et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. James C. Bolton.*—This cause was submitted on printed arguments by the plaintiffs in error, and by Mr. B. S. Brooks for defendant in error.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Bigelow vs. Sheldon.—A very plain case of misconduct is made out against the defendant. His whole course is inequitable in the extreme, and his present objects are quite evident. The court should exercise all proper and equitable powers to prevent the injustice which the plaintiff's objections completely comprehend. The injunction should therefore be continued pendente lite, and the plaintiff should be appointed Receiver upon furnishing proper security, and with authority to collect the rents, pay the debts, and complete the contracts. A Referee may also be appointed to settle the accounts since the releases were exchanged. Ten dollars to plaintiff of the motion to make the injunction perpetual; $10 costs of the motion for Receiver, to abide the event.

Hunter vs. Briggs.—Order settled.

By Judge Donohue.

Motion Denied.—Lowenstein vs. Robert; Bradley vs. Winterbottom; Cox vs. Halloran.

Dudley vs. Donnelly.—I know of no such practice.

Ward vs. Young; O'Reilly vs. Woodward.—I desire to hear counsel.

Devlin vs. Knapp; Smithers vs. Shafer.—Granted. Memorandum.

Memorandum.—Matter of Skidmore; Benschelmer vs. Illig; Schiffer vs. Thiel.

Kenney vs. Cohn.—I think the defendant should not be prejudiced by his lawyer's mistake. Motion granted on payments of $10 costs in each case.

Gorman vs. Devlin vs. Devlin vs. Brown; Whitney vs. Welsh et al.; Wade vs. Wade; Moody vs. Cutter; Unger vs. Williams; Buisse vs. Wood; Donnelly vs. Howe.

Union Consolidated Mining Company vs. Raht.—Granted on payment of $10 costs of motion.

Norris vs. Archer.—Fees allowed. Memorandum.

Zuckerman vs. Elsback.—Order granted.

Republic Fire Insurance Company vs. The Mayor, &c.—All the defendants may have $50 in the aggregate as allowance.

Pickett vs. Owens.—Motion granted. Memorandum.

Hamilton vs. Atward.—The exception must be sustained and but one $50 allowed.

Motions Denied—Memorandum.—Whiton vs. Hunt; The People ex rel. McGrath vs. The Young Men's St. James' R. C. T. A. B. Society.

Albert vs. Lamrier.—Motion granted, costs to abide the event.

Merritt vs. Held.—Motion denied. I think the plaintiff's sureties are fully denied, and that the injunction must be dissolved.

Smith vs. McNamara.—Motion granted.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Tyng vs. Scovell.—Motion granted, and cause set down for Oct. 22; $10 costs of this motion to the defendant to abide event.

Bech vs. Van Wagenen.—Case settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Reference Ordered.—Sulzberger et al. vs. Frank et al.

Motion by Metzger.—Provisional bond ordered in $1,000.

Matter of Sickel.—Decree signed.

Matter of Neander.—Order to advertise granted.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Campbell vs. McEwen.—Application denied, with $10 costs. See opinion.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Opinions.—Taylor vs. Reed; McCallum vs. Sachs.

See Indorsements on Papers.—McFarran vs. Parker; Mange vs. Austin; Quackenbos vs. Smith; Lindner vs. Boylan.

Decisions Filed.—Ackerman vs. Brehn; Stutz vs. Youmans.

Judgments.—Robinson vs. Geoghan; Israel vs. Joseph; Kellog vs. Jennings.

Motions Granted.—National Park Bank vs. Bowman; Tamson vs. Marshall.

Motions Denied.—McCue vs. Walker; Clement vs. Ferenbach.

Kehoe vs. Nilmar.—Bailable attachment ordered.

Brown vs. Block.—E. Jacobs appointed Receiver.

Harlig vs. Cohen.—Proceedings dismissed.

Kilpatrick vs. Cantraple.—Complaint dismissed.

Valerino vs. Schenck.—Order settled.

Hart vs. Faulding.—Motion to dismiss denied and action declared discontinued for the reasons assigned in Ford vs. Beal. (Opinion filed Oct. 15, 1877.)

By Judge Sinnott.

Cases Settled and Filed.—Ackerman vs. Delmonico; Lichtenstein vs. Gilkenson; Stern vs. Smith.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.	Short Causes.	Nos.	Short Causes.
2224	Torrens vs. Sherman et al.	2314	Coxe et al. vs. Manning et al.
2297	Todd vs. Smith et al.	2213	Blunt vs. Comstock.
1751	Glines vs. Mackey.	2472	Rouse vs. Dreyer.
1925	Murray Hill Bank vs. Smith et al.	2473	Hallin et al. vs. Hess.
2263	Cleveland vs. Lockwood.	2442	Winn et al. vs. Clark et al.
		2275	Styles vs. Willis.
		2354	Masterton vs. Shaw.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	Short Causes.	Nos.	Short Causes.
1068	Mills vs. Lupton et al.	2278	Campbell vs. Quinn.
972	Griffith, &c., vs. Darby.	2304	Caldwell vs. Silver et al.
1868	Sutton vs. Codman et al.	2310	Beckman vs. Levy.
1850	Cohen vs. Bellinger.	2441	Brooks et al. versus Remington & Sons.
2195	Elizabethtown Sav. Inst. vs. Ahearn.	1241	Pamerbetter vs. Waydell et al.
		2137	Blodget vs. Angell.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.	Short causes.	Nos.	
2358	Smith et al. vs. Goodwin.	7410	Ryan vs. Baldwin et al.
2458	Miller vs. Flesh et al.	2005	Levensen et al. vs. Spiers.
2161	Wood, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.	2038	Moses vs. The Mayor, &c.
2335	The N.Y. Cement Co. vs. Murphy et al.	2347	Mack vs. Fitzsimmons et al.
2095	Campbell vs. Loaycraft.	1752	Taurber et al. vs. Pyatt, &c.
2339	Keller vs. Porter, &c.		
2455	Kellmeyer vs. Ackmann.		

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 18.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$1,000	H. & St. J. 8s, conv	79	100	New-Jersey So	⅝
1,000	do	76	100	Wab. R. Rec.	16⅜
11,000	do	74½	100	C., C., C. & I.	41⅝
2,000	do	74½	100	do	41⅝
3,000	do	74	100	do	42⅜
1,000	C., R. I. & P. 6s, 1917	106	35	Union Pacific	103
300	At. & Pac. Tel	20	27	do	66⅞
100	N. Y. C. & H.	107¼	200	do	66⅝
100	do	107⅛	1300	North-west.	39
100	do	107⅝	500	do	38⅞
50	do	107⅝	200	do	38⅞
200	do	107⅜	400	North-west. pf.	64⅜
200	do	107	200	do	64⅝
100	Del. & Hud.	41⅛	100	St. L. & San F.	4⅜
50	do	41⅜	200	St. Paul	37¼
1000	Western Un.	78½	200	do	37⅜
1300	do	78⅛	1300	St. Paul pf.	68⅜
1700	do	79	300	do	68¼
500	do	79⅛	200	do	68⅜
400	do	79⅛	100	do	68⅛
500	do	79⅛	100	do	68¾
600	do	79	600	Rock Island	102
200	do	79	300	do	102⅛
100	do	79⅛	100	H. & St. Jo.	9⅝
2300	do	79⅛	100	do	10
800	do	79⅜	100	do	9⅜
6	do	79½	800	do	10
1200	do	79⅛	100	do	9⅞
300	do	79	300	do	10¼
500	Erie Railway	13⅛	600	Han. & St. J. pf.	20
500	do	13⅜	100	do	20½
600	do	13½	100	do	21¼
2300	do	13⅜	300	do	21¼
600	do	13⅛	100	do	21¼
800	do	13⅛	400	do	21½
1500	do	13	400	do	21
600	do	12⅞	100	do	20¾
200	Mich. Central	66	200	C. & I.	94
200	do	64¾	200	do	93
500	do	64½	700	do	93½
200	do	64⅝	900	do	93⅝
10	do	65	100	do	93⅝
100	do	64½	200	do	93⅝
100	do	64½	100	do	93⅝
200	do	64	800	D., L. & W.	49½
200	Lake Shore	69⅜	300	do	49⅜
700	do	68⅞	300	do	49⅝
7200	do	69	400	do	49¾
100	do	69	300	do	49⅞
2200	do	69⅛	200	do	49⅞
100	do	69¼	400	do	49¾
800	do	69¼	200	do	49¾
200	do	69⅜	100	do	49¾
700	do	69⅜	100	do	50¼
900	do	69⅜	400	do	50¼
100	do	69	200	do	50
1200	do	68⅞	200	do	49⅞
2000	do	68⅞	200	do	49⅞
700	do	68⅝	100	do	49⅞
1300	do	68⅝	100	C., C. & I. O.	4⅝
200	do	68⅜	300	do	4¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$4,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	109⅝	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '68
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C.	105½	5,500 U. S. 5s, '81, R.
40,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67	107⅞	10,000 U. S. 4s, 1907, R.
5,000	do	107⅞	50,000 U. S. 4½s, '91, R.
3,000	M. & St. P. I. & M. D.	94	
3,000	M. & St. P., C. & M. Div.	99½	
17,000	M. & St. Paul, c. s. f.	92	
1,000	do	92½	
1,000	Ala. & S. 2d	93½	
1,000	do	93	
7,000	N. W. C. C. G.	93	
1,000	do	92⅞	
2,000	C. & N. W. con.	107	
1,000	Del. & Hud.	102	
1,000	Gal. & C. 1st	106½	
3,000	Mor. & E. 1st	117	
6,000	M. & E. 7s, '71	96	
1,000	Erie 4th	101	
3,000	L. S. & M. S. 2d, con. cp.	98	
9,000	Mich. Cen. 7s	106	
10,000	Har. 1st, 7s, C.	118	
1,000	No. Mo. 1st	102	
2,000	C. Pac. gold	105¼	
3,000	Cent. Pac. 1st, San Jo. Br	85¼	
3,000	Un. Pac. 1st	105	
4,000	do	101⅞	
5,000	Un. Pac. s. f.	94⅜	
1,000	Tol. & W. 1st, gold	90	
10,000	Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. Div. x mat. cp.	73	
2,000	C., R. & Q. 7s, con.	110⅜	
8,000	do	110¾	
40	Bank of N. Y.	115⅛	
100	Del. & Hud.	42	
100	do	41⅛	
300	West. Un.	78⅝	
2500	do	78⅜	
800	do	78⅜	
9150	do	78⅜	
200	do	78⅜	
200	do	78⅝	
300	do	78⅝	
1200	do	78	
700	do	77⅞	
1500	do	77⅝	
1500	do	77⅝	
1100	do	77⅜	
1100	do	77⅛	
1300	do	77	
1400	do	76⅞	
2200	do	77	
1800	do	77⅛	
500	do	77⅛	
23	Adams Ex.	93¾	
12	do	94	
10	do	93	
25	Wells-Fargo	85	
100	Quicksilver pf.	34	
400	Pacific Mail	23½	
300	N. Y. C. & H.	107⅜	
300	do	107	
200	do	107⅛	
200	do	107⅜	
100	Erie Rail.	12⅞	
2100	do	13	
400	do	12⅞	
2000	do	12⅞	
200	Mich. Central	65	
100	do	65½	
600	do	65	
100	do	64⅞	
100	do	64⅝	
100	do	64⅜	
100	do	64⅜	
1400	do	64	
100	do	64⅛	
100	do	64⅛	
100	do	64	
100	do	64	
100	do	64	
1700	do	64	
200	do	64	
2000	do	64	
1200	do	64	
1700	do	64	
700	Erie Rail	12⅞	
1200	do	13	
100	do	12⅞	
1600	do	13	
600	do	13¼	
1000	do	13⅜	
700	do	13⅜	
200	do	13¼	
100	Mor. & Es.	75	
100	do	74⅞	
100	do	74⅝	
100	do	74⅝	
1500	Lake Shore	68	
400	do	68⅛	
500	do	68¼	
1500	do	68⅛	
100	do	68⅜	
100	do	68⅜	
110	do	67⅞	
2200	do	68	
500	do	68⅛	
1400	do	68¼	
1100	do	68⅝	
100	do	68¼	
1300	do	68½	
700	do	68⅝	
400	do	68⅜	
100	do	68⅜	
100	do	68⅝	
900	do	68⅜	
200	do	68⅜	
1000	do	68¾	
200	do	68¾	
700	do	68⅝	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$8,000	Canada So. 1st, coupon	88⅞	100	North-west. pf.	63⅛
2,000	H. & St. J. 8s, conv	78	200	do	64⅞
10,000	A. & Sus. 1st	103	100	do	64⅞
100	Ontario Silver	23	100	do	65
50	Del. & Hud.	42½	100	do	65¼
100	do	42⅜	100	do	65
200	do	42½	200	do	65⅛
400	do	43	100	do	65
17	Amer. Ex.	93	100	do	64⅞
15	Pacific Mail	23¾	100	do	65
600	West. Un.	78½	220	do	65⅛
500	do	78⅝	100	do	65¼
1100	do	78⅝	300	do	65¼
1200	do	78⅞	200	do	65¾
2500	do	78¾	200	do	65⅞
1400	do	78⅝	500	North-west.	39¾
200	do	78⅝	100	do	39⅜
700	do	78⅞	300	do	39⅜
200	do	79	500	do	39⅝
200	N. Y. C. & H.	107⅜	200	do	39¾
200	do	107⅜	100	St. Paul	37
500	do	108	200	do	37⅜
200	do	108⅛	100	do	37¼
1000	do	108	100	do	37⅜
500	Erie Rail.	13⅛	200	do	37⅜
500	do	13⅝	100	do	37⅜
500	do	13⅜	200	do	37⅜
500	do	13⅜	200	do	37⅞
500	do	13⅜	1200	do	38
100	Mich. Central	64⅜	100	Ohio & M.	9⅞
400	do	65	200	do	10
100	do	65⅛	700	do	10¼
500	do	65⅛	100	do	10¼
100	do	66	500	do	10⅜
200	Ill. Central	77⅜	100	Ohio & M. pf.	17½
200	C., C., C. & I.	42⅜	100	Hab. & St. Jo.	10⅜
100	do	42¾	100	San. & St. J. pf.	22½
300	Lake Shore	69	300	Morris & Es.	75¼
1300	do	69⅛	200	do	75½
700	do	69⅛	100	D., L. & W.	50⅜
500	do	69¼	300	do	50¾
200	do	69¼	300	do	51
500	do	69⅛	100	do	51
800	do	69	100	do	51⅛
400	do	69	1100	do	51⅜
1500	do	69⅜	800	do	51⅜
100	do	69⅜	400	do	51⅜
800	do	69⅜	200	do	51⅜
2400	do	69⅜	200	do	51⅜
100	do	69⅝	800	do	50⅞
100	do	69⅝	200	do	51⅜
100	Wab. R. Rec.	16⅛	200	do	51⅜
100	do	16⅜	800	do	51⅜
100	do	16⅜	200	do	51⅜
100	St. Paul pf.	68⅛	100	do	51⅜
200	do	68¾	700	do	51¼

THURSDAY, Oct. 18—P. M.

On the Stock Exchange to-day the selling movement was renewed in the early dealings, and speculation was characterized by marked depression. The decline in prices ranged from ½ to 4 ₱ cent., the latter in Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred, which was adversely affected by the intelligence that the company had passed into the hands of a Receiver. The chief interest, however, centred in Lake Shore and Western Union, in which the dealings were on a large scale and attended with much excitement. Large blocks of these shares were thrown on the market, and the effect was witnessed in a break of 2½ ₱ cent. in Western Union and 1½ ₱ cent. in Lake Shore, while the general list in sympathy rapidly fell off ½ to 2 ₱ cent. Toward midday there was a marked change in the temper of speculation, and under purchases to realize the handsome profits accruing from the recent sharp decline the market exhibited a firmer tone and prices recovered ½ to 3¼ ₱ cent., the best figures of the day being generally current at the close.

The total transactions reached 264,227 shares, which embraced 74,500 Lake Shore, 69,270 Western Union, 23,780 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 22,200 Erie, 15,725 North-western, 15,400 St. Paul, 9,375 Ohio and Mississippi, 6,284 Michigan Central, 6,050 New-York Central, 5,400 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 4,200 Wabash, 3,070 Rock Island, 1,415 Pacific Mail, 1,300 C., C., C. and I., 1,300 Morris and Essex, and 1,200 Delaware and Hudson.

Lake Shore advanced from 68¾ to 69½, fell off to 67¾, and rose to 69⅝. Western Union advanced from 78¾ to 79⅜, declined to 76⅞, and recovered to 79. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western rose from 49½ to 50¼, declined to 49, advanced to 51¼, and finally sold at 51¼. Erie fell off from 13½ to 12¾, and subsequently sold up to 13¾. Northwestern declined from 39 to 38¼ for the common, and from 64¾ to 63½ for the preferred, but later advanced to 39⅝ for the former, and to 65⅞ for the latter. St. Paul common dropped from 37½ to 36⅛, and the preferred from 68½ to 67, with a subsequent advance to 38 and 68¾ respectively. Ohio and Mississippi rose from 9¼ to 10⅜. The preferred sold at 17½. Michigan Central declined from 65 to 63, and rose to 66¼. New-York Central fell off from 107⅜ to 106¾, and advanced to 108⅛. Hannibal and St. Joseph opened at 9½, against 11⅜ at the close yesterday, and recovered to 10⅜. The preferred opened at 20, against 23¾ at the close yesterday, and recovered to 22¼. Wabash dropped from 16½ to 15½, and rallied to 16⅜. Rock Island fell off from 102½ to 101⅜ and rose to 102¼. Pacific Mail ranged between 23½ and 23¾. C., C., C. and I. opened 1 ₱ cent. lower, at 41½, and afterward rose to 44. Morris and Essex advanced from 74½ to 75½, and Delaware and Hudson from 41¼ to 43. Union Pacific sold at 66⅝@67⅜, and Pittsburg at 81¼@81⅜. Illinois Central declined from 77 to 76½, and rose to 77¾. Express shares were dull.

The Money market worked even closer than yesterday, most of the business on call on pledge of stock collaterals having been at 7 ₱ cent., with frequent transactions at 1-64@1-32 of 1 ₱ cent. per diem and interest. The increased activity in the market is the natural result of the shifting of loans incidental to the sharp fluctuations in stocks during the past few days, especially as the speculative shares which have until recently been concentrated in comparatively few hands have been distributed among smaller street operators with less means to carry their stocks. The movement of currency to the South, of course, has an important influence on the Money market. Prime mercantile paper is quoted at 7 to 8½ ₱ cent. The national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day were $652,000; Customs receipts, $482,000, and internal revenue receipts, $395,000. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying ⅜, selling ¼; St. Louis, ⅛ discount; Cincinnati, buying 50 discount to par, selling 50@100 premium; Chicago, par to 25 discount; Charleston, easier, ⅜@5-16 discount, ⅛@¼ discount; New-Orleans, commercial, ⅜@7-16; bank, ¼ discount, and Milwaukee, 50 cents discount.

The foreign advices reported the London market for securities firm and a fraction higher for Consols and United States bonds, and slightly lower for American railway shares. The Bank of England Directors, at their regular weekly meeting this morning, allowed the rate of discount to remain at 5

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 19, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Marriage.—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. H. Beckett, Miss Effie Germon.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Struck Oil.—Miss Maggie Moore, Mr. J. C. Williamson.

PARK THEATRE.—The Crushed Tragedian.—Mr. E. A. Sothern.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—The Bohemian Girl, (English Opera)—Miss Melville, Mrs. Zelda Seguin, Mr. Henry Peakes.

STEINWAY HALL.—Theodore Thomas' Popular Concert.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Jibbenainosay.—Mr. F. B. Warde.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—Burlesque, Minstrelsy, &c.—Messrs. Cool White, Dave Reed.

CHICKERING HALL.—Old Folks' Concert.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Burlesque and Negro Comicalities.—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy, Burlesque, and Comicalities.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—Lecture.—By Mr. Wallace Bruce. "Washington Irving."

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and Evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—Fair and Exhibition of Products and Mechanism.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service report indicates for to-day in the Middle Atlantic States warmer southerly winds; at North stations, cloudy weather and rain areas; at South stations, clear or partly cloudy weather, stationary or falling barometer.

The vote on the reference of the credentials of Judge Spofford, of Louisiana, furnished a test of the cohesion of the Republican members of the Senate. Every Republican voted in favor of the reference, in spite of the confident predictions made in advance as to the abstention or desertion of votes enough to secure immediate admission. It is presumed that the South Carolina contest will be similarly disposed of, so that two burning questions, likely to lead to endless debate and much personal recrimination have been for the present shelved. It is obvious that by a reasonable amount of tact and forbearance, the unity of the Republican majority in the Senate can be preserved unimpaired.

Tammany Hall stands squarely on the platform of that leading Democratic organ, the *Sun*. It has solemnly resolved that the President holds his office by the force of frudulent returns and the decision of an unconstitutional Commission, and that no administration of the office "can condone his fradulent accession to, and his unlawful retention of, the same." It has further dedeclared that the President's order abridging "certain rights of citizenship" heretofore exercised by office-holders is "unconstitutional and oppressive, and if adhered to and enforced should lead to his impeachment and removal from office." This is at least an intelligible statement of Democratic principle, though somewhat in conflict with the Albany platform. It shows, among other things, that the Tammany Democrat and the Conkling Republican have pretty nearly the same conception of civil service reform, and it suggests that in some other respects the "machine" politicians of both parties have at least as much in common as Independent Democrats have with progressive Republicans.

Tammany denounced the constitutional amendments as a matter of course, and the eloquent Mr. Purdy gave some very remarkable reasons for the share taken in advocating them by Mr. Ottendorfer, and other leading German-Americans. The gentlemen who have undertaken the task of pushing these amendments will probably perceive by the aid of the Tammany resolutions the folly of expecting from any Democrat who obeys the orders of John Kelly other than bitter opposition to the adoption of any such plan of Municipal reform. The County ticket nominated at the Tammany Convention is, with the exception of the Aldermen at Large, respectable, thanks partly to the very decided manifestation of public sentiment in favor of the renomination of Judge Brady. The candidates for Aldermen comprise two members of the present board, Messrs. Lewis and Keenan, who can be trusted under all circumstances to do the bidding of Kelly, and with them are joined ex-Congressman Roberts, of Fenian fame, and ex-Assemblyman Waehner, a young man who contrived to make himself very ridiculous at Albany, and whose ability is believed to be in inverse ratio to his vanity.

Senator Davis, of West Virginia, has broken loose again with his charge that the discrepancies in the Treasury balances imply dishonesty. Senator Davis resembles in pertinacity another person, evidently of unsound mind, who is frequently captured in Nebraska, New-Mexico, or Texas, and is brought to Washington to prove that the canceled currency is reissued. This latter lunatic has disappointed Democratic investigators so often that only the provincial party papers pay the slightest attention to him. But Mr. Davis goes right on, and his latest resolution of inquiry is similar to one which he introduced nearly two years ago. The system of bookkeeping which is maintained in the Treasury Department is undoubtedly cumbrous and complicated; so much so, in fact, that during Buchanan's time an apparent discrepancy of $116,000,000 was apparent, yet it was not charged that a cent had been lost. Mr. Davis demands that the accounts of the Register and those of the Treasurer shall agree. Under the present system this is impossible, if one officer is to be a check on the other. For example, when money is paid to agents on account of pensions, the Treasurer's books show the expenditure of that amount; but the Register's books cannot show it until the agent's accounts of disbursements are returned. Mr. Davis, whose density of perception seems to be invulnerable to all explanation, insists that all the books of the various branches of the Treasury service shall show corresponding balances at any day when an exhibit is demanded.

There is not enough in the brief extract from the Silver Commission's report sent by the Associated Press to enable the reader to judge of its scope, or of the way in which the Commission has employed the evidence taken by it. But there is quite enough to show the spirit in which the report is conceived. The majority of the Commissioners are evidently ready to go to all lengths in support of the silver dollar. They start out with the assertion that the "automatic metallic system," as they call it, must either be left to work out all its effects undisturbed, or else it must be totally abandoned, by which we suppose they would have the United States make an unlimited legal tender of silver, or refuse to use silver at all. The logic of this conclusion is not so obvious as is the motive which leads the Commissioners to take such extreme ground. The Commissioners also declare the odious doctrine that the power and right of the United States to pay their debts in the cheapest currency have never been abandoned, and are not even open to question, and they are pleased to characterize all opposition to this amazing theory as the product of sentimental emotion. On the whole, the report appears to be a valuable document, since it brings into clear relief the pretensions and purposes of the leaders of the silver party. It is certainly much better that the country should be allowed to see these first, as they are without concealment or qualification, than that it should be led by more cautious guidance into paths which in the end would lead to the worst possible results.

Certain clerks discharged from the Fire Department for purely political reasons have brought a suit for the purpose of reviewing the illegal method of their dismissal. The points made on behalf of the Commissioners are amusing, if not instructive. The law provides that no clerk in the City employ shall be discharged until he has been informed of the cause of his removal, and until he has been allowed an opportunity of making an explanation, and that in every case the true grounds of such removal shall be entered on the records of the department. The obvious intention is to prevent just such arbitrary removals at the dictation of political committees as took place in the present instance. The Commissioners allege that on Aug. 14 they served notices on the clerks in question, asking them severally to show cause why they should not be removed. This very characteristic inversion of the plain meaning of the law was followed by the removal of the clerks in default of "satisfactory reasons why they should not be removed." Action was meanwhile brought and a writ of *certiorari* issued, directing the return of evidence and proceedings. Thereupon it dawned upon the Commissioners that the law laid on them the onus of finding substantial causes for removal, and they proceeded at another meeting to make an attempt to cure the irregularities of their first proceeding. They then resolved in the case of each of the three clerks that the duties of his position "can be more efficiently performed by another person." From all of which it may be guessed how very empty a form the civil service provisions of the charter are in the eyes of the appointees of John Kelly.

PRACTICAL REFORM.

Commenting recently on the Conference of Free Traders at Saratoga, we pointed out the inexpediency of identifying the cause of revenue reform with an extreme and to a large extent impracticable theory. The same objection to the movement then inaugurated is now urged by Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, a gentleman whose business knowledge and experience have enabled him to contribute effectively to the discussion of fiscal questions and the education of the public mind in relation to the evils and absurdities of our revenue system. Mr. Atkinson, who in his absence was designated a member of the Council of the National Free Trade Association, declines the position for reasons that will commend themselves to reformers who care little for the free-trade dogma, and who see in it a stumbling-block in the way of actual improvement. A large part of the influence wielded by the protectionists has been derived from the injudicious nature of the opposition to their plans. Instead of attempting to adapt the tariff to the needs of the National Treasury, and to reconcile the interests of struggling industries with the general welfare of the people, free traders have advocated their pet theory in season and out of season, with an utter indifference to consequences. Not only have their efforts been wasted, but one of their most obvious results has been to strengthen the forces which sustain the present system. The choice being narrowed to the toleration of protection, with all its abuses, or the enactment of free trade, with direct taxation substituted for Customs duties, or with a revenue system borrowed from a country whose circumstances differ essentially from our own, it is not surprising that practical reform has made little headway. Plain as the lesson is, by the free trade *doctrinaire* it is unheeded. He goes on, as the Saratoga conference has shown, affecting anxiety for reform, but retarding its progress by associating it everywhere with free trade, its theories and organizations.

Mr. Atkinson reflects the convictions and feelings of a large class when he refuses thus to jeopardize substantial interests to gratify the conceit of a particular school of economists. Nothing can be gained, while much may be lost, by talking of free trade as the remedy for our industrial and commercial ills. The philosophers who assembled at Saratoga were not ashamed to sanction the notion that the general depression under which this country suffers "has been caused mainly by the erroneous financial and commercial policy pursued by the Federal Government since the war;" the truth being that the depression is shared to the fullest extent by free-trade England and other countries whose fiscal policy differs radically from that which has been acted upon here. Mr. Atkinson may well refuse to ally himself with agitators who thus ignore palpable facts. "The present depression of trade," he remarks, "affects the whole world, and must be traced to causes more subtle and potent than tariffs alone." It is not surprising that men who allow their hobbies to control their judgment in tracing the nature of the malady fail to comprehend the methods to be relied upon for effecting a cure. The professed desire to co-operate with revenue reformers generally does not improve the free traders' position. The pertinacity with which they present their theory, as an explanation of admitted evils and as embodying the only true remedy, repels moderate men, who would gladly work for a modification of the tariff, and for a more liberal commercial policy generally, and also unites on the common ground of self interest all engaged in pursuits which the tariff has been supposed to protect. The constant thrusting forward of free trade as a distinct issue therefore serves directly to weaken the influences favorable to reform, and indirectly to strengthen the influences which sustain the present system.

The country must look elsewhere than to the National Free Trade Association for the encouragement and guidance of any judicious movement toward revenue reform. A certain degree of organization there must be, or the diffusion of the requisite information, and the exercise of the requisite pressure at Washington, will be impossible. The basis, however, must be sufficiently broad to bring together moderate and intelligent men, and to insure the deliverance of the movement from the hands of theorists, whose pretensions are intolerable, and whose plans partake too much of their individual characteristics to have the remotest chance of success. The accession of sagacious and thoughtful reformers like Mr. Atkinson to a movement of this nature, is a hopeful sign of the times. The trip to Europe from which he has just returned has evidently tended to confirm his skepticism as to the saving efficacy of absolute free trade. When Mr. John Bright finds himself constrained to doubt the continuance of the manufacturing supremacy which British free trade was designed to build up, and when more than one of Britain's industries calls for Governmental intervention to ward off competition with foreign skill, so clear-headed an observer as Mr. Atkinson could scarcely misapprehend the moral of the facts. He is, after all, but the type of the business multitude, who realize the mischief wrought by the existing tariff, but who nevertheless desire so to conduct the reforming process as not to interfere needlessly with important interests. By proceeding in this spirit we may mitigate the hostility of powerful combinations, and impart a strength to the movement for tariff revision which shall render it irresistible. The considerations favorable to such a result only need to be kept steadily before the people. The Treasury can offer no objection, for the revenue will profit by reform. Our manufacturers will have no rational excuse for opposition, for the changes which open our ports to foreign products will give us freer access to foreign markets. What reciprocity with Canada would effect for various industries and trades, and for vast masses of the people, the negotiation of liberal commercial treaties with other nations would also do, perhaps on a yet larger scale. A good beginning is the essential thing, and of this we have a promise in the growing disposition to discard extreme measures, and to concentrate popular efforts upon the moderate and practical.

CONGRESS AND THE FRENCH EXPOSITION.

It is to be hoped that Congress will give early and earnest attention to the question of the representation of this country at the Paris Exposition next year. We cannot imagine any reasonable ground of opposition to the appropriation of a moderate amount to secure such a representation, and it seems to us that such objections as have been made have arisen from ignorance or from prejudice, and show an unfortunate want of appreciation of the occasion. We have seen it urged that there is no power in Congress to make such an appropriation, and that, if there were, it could only be inferred from a strained application of the Constitution. A Government which has for years been spending money to improve its harbors and to deepen the channels of its rivers, under the general grant of power to "regulate commerce," and which, this very year, is paying from the Treasury sums in the nature of subsidies to railways and steam-ship lines, cannot plead *non possumus* when there is a question of expending a very small amount to directly and obviously promote the interests of the whole country. Moreover, the powers of Congress are not so distinctly limited but that a great deal is left to discretion in such matters, and after having appropriated money for Vienna in 1873, and for Philadelphia in 1876, it is absurd to say that it cannot be done for Paris in 1878.

It has also been suggested that the country has no real, direct, and substantial advantage to gain from taking part in the exposition next year, and that money spent on it will be thrown away. We suspect that those who indulge in this sort of talk are not at heart very desirous of foreign trade on any terms. They belong to the class, happily limited, who think that the people of the United States should live upon each other, buying and selling only the products of our own land, with the possible exception of sending our surplus grain abroad. Without any clear conception of their own views, or even of their own desires, this class have imbibed all the prejudices of the ultra-protectionist school without any of the good sense or practical knowledge which business men, with any degree of experience are pretty sure to develop, whatever their theories may be. But nothing is more clear than that, if the protectionist theory is correct, we ought now to be in a position to profit greatly by international competition. That theory is that protective duties tend ultimately to build up native manufactures until they can compete with foreign manufactures. Of course, as soon as we have reached the point where we can manufacture more cheaply than can be done abroad, and just as well, then it is for the interest of American manufacturers to push their goods in every market which they can open. It is now claimed that we have reached this point in many branches of business, and we have no doubt that the claim is just. Whether we have reached it or not can easily be determined by each manufacturer for himself. Meantime, it is to the last degree important that those who can compete with foreign manufacturers should be able to prove it. That can be more easily done, and in some respects be better done, at an exposition such as that of Paris, than in any other way.

But it seems ridiculous at this day to be discussing seriously with competent business men the question whether it will pay us to seek customers. That is the substance of the matter, and every man who knows enough about business to earn a decent living ought to be able to see it. It is not simply a question of whether we can make certain things cheaper than they can be made abroad. There are many things which we make that are not made at all elsewhere; there are others that we make differently and in some regards better; there are still others which we need and do not make, or do not make as well as they are made elsewhere. All trade is built on the fact that each man can generally produce what some one else wants, and wants what some one else produces. Nations base their intercourse on this same principle. Expositions are simply fairs at which wants and products may be readily compared. They have been of immense benefit to those who have taken part in them in the past, and the one at Paris next year, though not so promising as it might have been in a promising as it might have been had the political condition of the country been different, is sure to repay those who avail themselves of it with energy, skill, and liberality.

The action required of Congress is very simple. It is only to appropriate a moderate sum of money, to be expended by a commission to be selected by the President, as far as possible on the nomination of the representative bodies of the various trades. The character of the commission will thus depend on the discretion of the President and the co-operation of our business men—conditions which would undoubtedly secure proper officers. The details of their duties cannot be properly defined by law, and can very well be left to the general direction of the President and the State Department. The French Government has throughout acted in the most cordial and friendly manner in this business, and it is evidently desirous that the United States should be fully and fairly represented—a desire which it is the duty as well as the interest of our own Government to reciprocate. The work of preparing the grounds and buildings for the exposition is well advanced. The English Commissioners are already on hand with their architect, making a beginning of the special buildings to be erected for the British Government. The Commissioners of China and Japan have also raised their flags in the Champ-de-Mars, and Italy will begin by the 1st of November, having just applied for and received a grant for more room for her art display. The American Government has not as yet even accepted the invitation to participate, and, with the kindliest relations with France, occupies a position almost as ungracious as that of Germany.

THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

The approaching election in the State of New-York is not to determine the success or failure of the administration of President Hayes, not to decide whether the Republican Party supports or disapproves the so-called new Southern policy, not to determine the degree of favor in which the civil service order is held by the political organization that placed the present national Administration in power. For the time, at least, the Southern question must be regarded as settled; for a fulfillment of the President's civil service promises the country must still wait patiently. In the meantime, however, the Republicans of this State, and all the fair-minded non-partisan men who believe in honest government and desire to promote the interests of the Commonwealth, have a plain duty before them. They have to decide whether honest men shall be elected to office in New-York, or whether Tammany Hall and the Canal Ring shall enter upon an indefinite period of undisputed power. This is the one issue that now presents itself, the sole question to be decided. All other issues can for the moment be forgotten, but no honest citizen, who has the interests of the country at heart, can, in justice to himself, ignore the question, Shall John Kelly rule?

The old Democratic Party has thrown off its mask of reform, it is once more controlled by John Kelly and Jarvis Lord, and under the figure-head leadership of a man who stands charged with serious misdemeanors, and the openly expressed sympathy of the greatest thief the world ever knew, it seeks to perpetuate itself in power. At such a time, and in such an emergency, it ill becomes the Republican organization, the party of progress and of honest purpose, to be splitting hairs over issues that are not before it. The time for dissension, discussion, and debate has passed; the time for action and for hard, earnest work has come. If the people of New-York care anything for an honest and economical administration of public affairs, if they sincerely desire the defeat and overthrow of the corrupt Rings that seek to perpetuate themselves in power, it is time for them to be up and doing.

They must not for one moment lose sight of the issue that is before them. The coming election must decide questions of the highest possible consequence to the State, questions in which every citizen has a direct personal interest. Should Kelly, Lord & Co., by the aid of the corrupt hordes of Tammany Hall and the Canal Ring, succeed in carrying the State and electing a majority in the next Legislature, there can be no doubt that they would make the governing elements in the State the allies, if not the tools, of the Rings that have robbed it, and give undisputed power to men who have always been at war with the party that desired an honest and economical administration of public affairs. Nor would this condition last simply for a year or two, or till the next election. It must always be borne in mind that the Legislature to be chosen this year will be called upon to reapportion the Senate and Assembly districts of the State. Should the Democrats secure a majority, they would so rearrange those districts that Tammany Hall could remain at the head of the State Government for years to come. The political power so obtained would be concentrated within the Metropolis, the tax-payers would be compelled to bear still greater burdens, the recent efforts at Municipal reform would be at an end, the constitutional amendments would be defeated, the Registration law repealed, and all the old methods of the Tweed Ring once more put into active operation.

The Republican Party can avert these and the many other evils that would follow in the wake of a victory for Kelly and Company. In 1871, under very nearly similar circumstances, when the prospect was most doubtful, the honest men of the State united, and the power of the Ring was broken. Again, in 1875, even when Tilden was at the height of his power, and the people were, for the moment, blinded by his glittering promises, the party of real reform came very near winning the fight. Now, with Tilden overthrown, with all the respectable men in the Democratic Party disgusted and ashamed of their leaders, with an avowed friend of the Canal Ring at the head of the Kelly ticket, there should be no doubt of Republican success. Hard, earnest work on the part of the leaders in the country and a proper combination of honest men in the City ought to make the victory an overwhelming one.

EXTRAVAGANCE IN LIVING.

It used to be said, when a man suddenly came to grief in financial affairs that he had been speculating in stocks. Wall-street is such a maelstrom, such an insatiate swallower of fortunes, that it was taken for granted when a man ran away, leaving behind him a default, a breach of trust, or a downright fraud, that he had been losing money in "the Street." Even now, when the curious public seeks for the explanation of somebody's dishonesty and failure, it begins to ask what he has been speculating in, and is disappointed if no trace of his operations is found. The reproach against stock-gambling yet holds good. Men dabble in stocks just as they tempt "the tiger" in his lair; and as the field is unlimited, the losses are sometimes ruinous. Men who gamble with the various chances which allure the unwary in the dens of professional gamesters, know beforehand the limit of their possible losses. They who play with the chances of the stock-market venture upon a boundless and bottomless sea. Nevertheless, as the false and feverish excitements which once drew so many victims into the stock market have passed away, we are pressed to find other explanation for financial collapses than the old one of "losses in Wall-street." There was a time when men with a few thousand dollars in cash would implicitly take the word of some chance acquaintance and risk it all on a stock about which they knew absolutely nothing. It has been common for people of small means to stake their savings on the uncertainties of Wall-street with an unquestioning confidence in common report. It is a good thing for Wall-street, and for legitimate business, that this state of things exists no longer.

But it will take some time, apparently, for our people to come back to a temperate and prudent style of living. The false prosperity, the material intoxication, which followed the war, are still casting up their wrecks on the shore. It is no longer possible to make fortunes as rapidly as it was, or seemed to be, when the air was full of bubbles, and the business of the nation was conducted with reckless prodigality. During the period of inflation which began in the second year of the war, men grew suddenly rich by ventures which were grotesque in their commonness of appearance. There were fortunes in whisky, in woolen or cotton goods, in bees-wax, in quinine, in brimstone, and in all sorts of unexpected ways and things. Contracts for the Army, Navy, Indian Department, and the light-house service, were accounted mines of wealth. The oil excitement in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and the newer gold and silver discoveries of Utah and Nevada, served to inflame the popular imagination. It required a Spartan firmness to resist the alluring speculations which sprang up on every side. Unhappily, more than Spartan firmness was needed to prevent men from seeming to share in the golden shower. Such extravagance in living as that which has characterized our people during these fifteen years past is unprecedented in our social history. It would seem as if the world had been ransacked for objects of luxury. Costly dress, costly wares, costly things to decorate costly houses, and costly things to eat and drink, have been brought from afar. There are doubtless many people who, loosely speaking, can afford all this. But it was impossible that so much lavishness of outlay should not beget extravagance somewhere. It is not in human nature to withstand the temptation to keep up with one's neighbors. The profuseness of the vulgar rich was like an evil contagion. The standard of living was changed, and false ideas of life became so common that sensible and honest folks lost their moral bearings. In certain circles, it was necessary to keep one's own equipage; a little lower down, it was considered equally vital to social happiness to spend the Summer in Europe or at a fashionable watering-place; and the necessity of keeping up appearances was shaded down in the various social degrees until it reached a point where the wife of an humble mechanic was above "doing her own work," and the mechanic found the plain fare of other times too coarse for his dainty palate. Here and there are notable examples of prudence and frugality. But the general tendency of the times has been toward extravagance. Young men are brought up in elegant idleness, as if "born with a silver spoon in their mouth," and manual labor is looked upon as something to be shunned and abhorred.

It is easy to see where all this delusion has led us. Æsthetic homes, artistic furniture, rare books, fine works of art, and much social glitter, cost money. And when the fool who makes these his life has once created about him a false atmosphere of refinement, he is lost. He must have more valuable pictures, more showy equipages, because his neighbors constantly incite him to emulation. In 1873 began a period of shrinkage in values which has pinched even rich people. Those whose bubbles were most inflated suffered first. The picture galleries, yachts, libraries, and fine equipages that have come under the auctioneer's hammer these five years past have told where the pressure has been felt. But many men, though they have held none of these costly properties, have been weakly ashamed to retrench their expenses and sacrifice their glitter. They have "walked in a vain show." They have kept up appearances. Some, no doubt have stinted themselves within doors that they might shine to their neighbors. And some, rather than give up an expensive house or hotel, have wrongfully borrowed from trust funds, from the deposits of customers, or from the till of their employers. In all the recent developments of man's weakness, none are so deplorable as those which show that he is too weak to be honest, but bold enough to steal from the widow, the orphan, the trusting friend and neighbor. The commonest vice of the time is extravagant living. Keeping up appearances on borrowed or stolen capital, maintaining a style of life which is beyond one's means, trusting to the morrow to redeem the deficiencies of to-day—these are the things which undermine society and shake our confidence in each other.

M'SORLEY'S MULE.

Much has been written of the mule and his vicious and intractable nature, but all writers are unanimous in asserting that he is insensible to kindness. Mr. McSorley's mule is no exception to this rule. As may not be generally known, Mr. McSorley resides in the northern part of Kentucky, and possesses a mule that is the terror of the entire county. It was this identical mule that in April, 1860, kicked a colored man entirely across the Ohio River, and was thereupon denounced by the local Kentucky press as a hypocritical abolitionist and a hireling of the Federal tyrant. During the last sixteen years McSorley's mule has kicked more than three gross of assorted citizens, of all ages and of every kind of sex, including three advocates of women's rights and an Old Line Whig. He has killed thirty-two victims outright by kicking them in the head, besides inflicting scalp wounds upon eighteen colored men. If we classify the legs that he has broken according to their religious belief, we find that he has broken seventy Methodist, sixty-three Baptist, fourteen Episcopalian, and three Presbyterian legs, and has, moreover, splintered one free-thinking leg that was made of the best hickory wood. So vicious was this eminent animal that Mr. McSorley rarely ventured to take him from the stable. He was kept securely fastened with a chain-halter, and his legs were tied together with short pieces of rope. Even when thus restrained he succeeded in kicking every person who came within short range of his heels, and scarcely a day passed without the maiming of at least one of McSorley's numerous and faithful dogs. The groom was the only man who could keep the mule decently quiet. This groom was a man of few words, and placed little dependence upon the efficacy of blasphemy; but when the mule managed to lure a dog within reach of his heels and began to bang the poor animal against the side of the stable, hitting him again and again as he rebounded from the boards, the groom would take a ten-foot ash pole and lay it over the mule until the latter became temporarily too discouraged to kick at the most eligible fat man.

Not very long ago Mr. McSorley discharged his groom, for reasons that are not pertinent to this narrative. There was a number of applicants for the vacant situation. Among them was one fellow who made himself conspicuous by asserting that all the mule needed was kind treatment, and that if he were placed in charge of the animal he would speedily render him tractable and trustworthy. It need hardly be said that Mr. McSorley did not receive this man's application with any favor, for he had not kept a mule for sixteen years without learning something of the character of the animal. Like a wise man, he selected a modest but athletic applicant, who undertook to keep the mule in order, and who had won Mr. McSorley's respect by remarking, when it was falsely rumored that the advocate of kindness to mules had been engaged, that "his heart bled for the poor dogs."

The new groom entered upon his duties on Monday morning—the mule having killed a favorite Newfoundland dog, and broken a colored clergyman's whitewash pail all to pieces, on the previous Sunday afternoon. His first act was to feed the animal a double allowance of oats, and then taking advantage of the temporary quiet due to repletion, he untied the mule's fastenings and opened the stable door. The mule promptly improved the opportunity to rush at McSorley's entire collection of dogs, which happened to be assembled in the stable-yard, and with a few well-directed kicks hurled them into a disused well, where they, doubtless, perished miserably, since not one of them has yet reappeared. He then brayed triumphantly and fled to the best of the neighboring pastures, where he has since roamed at large in a most contented frame of mind.

This conduct on the part of the groom was so totally unexpected that Mr. McSorley was greatly astonished, and asked for an explanation. The new groom listened calmly to his employer's excited remarks, and then quietly asked if the mule had hurt any man or dog since his release? As Mr. McSorley was forced to admit that no mule casualties had occurred since Monday noon, the groom remarked that this was due to his new system of management. "So long," said he, "as the mule has the freedom of the pasture, and so long as no one attempts to make him do anything that does not meet his views, he will give no trouble. For sixteen years that mule has been subjected to the restraints of the harness and the stable, and he has naturally expressed his indignation by kicks. He is now freed from all restraints, and unless somebody ventures to enter his particular pasture, he will remain quiet. Moreover, whether that mule is or is not conciliated, it is very certain that he will stay in the pasture, since neither you nor I can coax him to enter the stable again." This speech was so convincing and unanswerable that Mr. McSorley simply referred in general terms to the Calvinistic doctrine of future punishment, and ended the conversation. The once dreaded mule is now turning joyful somersaults in the pasture, and the new groom intends to travel through Kentucky delivering public lectures upon the duty of conciliating mules.

This story is not true, and it has no moral whatever.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Salt Lake *Herald* asserts that there is "no place like Utah." Granted.

An Iowa paper suggests that, if it's all the same to Ohio, the Buckeye State shall skip the "off years" henceforth.

The Milwaukee *Times* says that the report of the mysterious disappearance of Hon. John M. Binckley was a cruel and senseless hoax.

Congressman Killinger, of Pennsylvania, writes that he withheld his vote from Gen. Garfield for Speaker because the latter failed to be in accord with the people of his [Killinger's] district on the question of protection, "the greatest before the country."

The St. Louis *Times* prides itself upon its list of members of the Forty-fifth Congress, "the only accurate list that has yet been published in St. Louis," but it neglects to inform its favored readers that the "official sources" from which it "extracted" it were these columns.

Col. Holliday's refusal to take the stump in Virginia is exciting the disapprobation of some of the Democratic papers of the State, and the Norfolk *Virginian* tells him bluntly that a standard bearer who waits in his tent while the battle is being fought may share the victory, but has no part in the glory of the fight.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* has a story that Jefferson Davis, by active interposition, saved Andy Johnson from being lynched on his return from Washington to Tennessee in 1861, and it intimates that it was the knowledge of this fact, obtained in April, 1866, that caused him to weaken in his desire to make this particular traitor's treason peculiarly odious.

A rural correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch* grows facetious over the proposed re-establishment of the whipping-post in Virginia, and says scores of old farmers would ride 20 miles to beg the pleasure of giving a "nigger a good nine-and-thirty," while "to revel in the rare luxury of whaling a lank, lean New-England Yankee, redolent of cod-fish and cant, they would fight."

There are not many papers, North or South, that would care to equal in brutality the Petersburg (Va.) *Index-Appeal*, which, on the 17th inst., said: "Senator Morton, it is announced, is on his way to Indianapolis. We predict that the extraordinary effort and excitement will kill him. That is to say, such an effort would kill any human being, but it remains to be proved that Morton is altogether of the human breed. If the trip kills him, we shall claim that our prediction was verified. Otherwise, we will ask note to be taken of the proof that Morton is not wholly human, as we said all the time."

A Missouri paper thus explains the "loss" of the Insurance bill passed by the last Legislature of that State: "A pot of $750 was put in an attorney's hands, and he went up to Jefferson City. The bill passed both houses in spite of him, however, but was lost somewhere between the office of the Chief Clerk of the House and the Executive office. The story is that the Clerk was on his way to the mansion with a bundle of bills prepared for the Governor, when he met a man who asked permission to glance over them. In the shuffle the insurance bill was slipped under the lappel of a coat and the bundle was handed back, the Clerk going on none the wiser to the Executive mansion."

STATE POLITICAL NOTES.

The Democrats of Wyoming County have nominated Carlos Stebbins for Assembly.

The Prohibitionists of the Eleventh District have nominated George Potter for State Senator.

The Democrats of Sullivan County have nominated Thornton A. Niven for re-election to the Assembly.

Aaron C. Broughton is the Democratic candidate for Assembly in the Second District of Washington County.

Mr. Benjamin Turner, Jr., has been nominated for Assembly by the Republicans of the Third District of Ulster County.

The Republican Convention for the Twelfth Senatorial District was held at Sandy Hill on Thursday, and nominated William Lape, of Troy, for the State Senate.

With characteristic inconsistency, the Greenbackers of the First District of Chautauqua County nominated Theodore S. Moss, a banker, for Assembly, and the Democrats have indorsed him.

A. De Verne Townsley is the way the man whom the Democrats of the Second District of Oneida County have nominated for Assembly writes his name. "We are a plain, matter-of-fact party."

It took four ballots in the Democratic Convention to nominate Daniel B. St. John for re-election as Senator from the Tenth District. On the first ballot he was in a minority of 12 in a total of 74.

The Republicans of the First District of Albany County have nominated ex-Supervisor Hiram Griggs for Assembly. The Albany *Express* says that this is a thoroughly admirable nomination and makes sure of the district.

The Watertown *Times* says that what is already known of the canvass of Jefferson County shows very plainly that, if the Republican vote is polled next month, the Republican majority in the county will equal or exceed the handsome figures of 1876.

The Kingston *Freeman* says that Mr. William B. Sheffield, whom the Republicans of the Fourteenth District have nominated for Senator, is a business man of spotless integrity and great ability, and personally is a genial, generous, courteous gentleman.

The Democrats of the Thirty-second Senatorial District held their convention in Jamestown on Tuesday, and nominated Flint Blanchard, of Ellicott, for State Senator. The Dunkirk *Journal* dismisses him with the remark that Mr. Blanchard "is used to being nominated, and it will not hurt him any."

Mr. C. C. Severance, the Republican candidate for Assembly in the Fifth District of Erie County, says he is unwilling to make a personal canvass of the district, doubting its propriety. He promises, in case of his election, to carry out, to the extent of his abilities, the wishes of his constituents in all matters of legislation.

At the Ontario County Republican Convention in Canandaigua John H. Benham, the present efficient Superintendent of the Poor, was nominated by acclamation for re-election, and Samuel B. Dorrance, of Bristol, was chosen as the candidate for Justice of Sessions. The Geneva *Courier* says that both are nominations eminently fit to be made, and there should be no doubt of the triumphant result.

The Republicans of Schoharie County have made their nominations as follows: For Assembly, Daniel Feathers; District Attorney, John I. Jackson; Superintendent of the Poor, John Winne; Coroners, Lemuel Cross and C. Best; Justice of Sessions, J. O. Smith. The convention voted unanimously not to nominate a candidate for County Judge and Surrogate against Judge Charles Holmes.

The Republicans of the Second District of Madison County have nominated Mr. Willard A. Crandall, of Cazenovia, for member of Assembly. The Oneida *Dispatch* says: "That he has several times been elected Supervisor of that town attests the confidence of his neighbors in his good judgment and unceasing watchfulness of their interests, while the regard tendered him by his fellow-members of the board may be alike cited in proof of ability and faithfulness."

GENERAL ENGLISH NOTES.

LITERATURE AND THE DRAMA.

AMERICAN HUMOR APPRECIATED IN LONDON —THE ADMISSION OF FICTION IN FREE LIBRARIES—GILBERT'S NEW PLAY—MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 6, 1877.

Although the English newspapers do not devote from day to day as much space to the consideration of American affairs as they ought, there is a general current of Transatlantic questions, incidents, facts, and opinions running through the British chronicles of the time. The national life of the two nations is assimilating more and more every year, and the influences of our increased international intercourse are widening and broadening on both sides. It is not necessary to step outside the immediate news of the day to illustrate what I mean. The examples are not only worthy of note from an international point of view, but they are interesting in themselves. Here, to begin with, is an adaptation of THE NEW-YORK TIMES' humor concerning the inventive person who is constructing a raft to shoot Niagara. Now the *Standard* suggests that in such a daring enterprise England ought to have a hand. If the Americans provide the raft your English contemporary thinks that Albion should find the man who is to be on board when the rapids are shot. With sympathetic "tears of silent joy" the English editor then declares his willingness to part with Dr. Kenealy. It occurs to him, however, the next moment, that perhaps Mr. Edward Jenkins, the member for Dundee, would consider he had a prior claim. Powell and Biggar then suggest themselves to the editorial mind as worthy objects for the American experiment; and thus the subject gradually drifts into national importance. Sir John Bennett does not present himself as a claimant, though his city feud is beginning to be one of the popular nuisances of the day. In the eyes of some people he is regarded as fighting a great battle for English liberties. Perhaps he is. It would only be fair if the Aldermanic Board would come forward and honestly explain why Sir John is not in their eyes a fit and proper person to aspire to the dignity of the chief magisterial seat. Once more he has been elected to the Aldermanic chair; once again the board, acting upon their ancient prerogative have refused to accept him. The fight must end somewhere. It is not unlikely that the finish of it will be the beginning of a great movement to "reform" the corporation altogether, and bring London more under the immediate control of Parliament. One of the reasons why the Aldermen stand out against Sir John Bennett is that he is an extreme Radical, even in his opinions about the civic Government of which he aspires to be the head.

Turning back to the point at which I started, there are no more popular similes at popular meetings than those which are taken from American anecdotes. At an agricultural dinner at Frome the other day, Sir Henry Hoare, in proposing the health of the Duke of Somerset, who presided on the occasion, said his Grace would have been the best man the country could have sent to the conference at Constantinople:

"He would have been fair, far-sighted, just, and fearless. He would have been in the position of the American sportsman who found himself face to face with a bear, and who said that, being a man who loved fair play, he prayed to Providence at the moment of the supreme struggle not to help him, but by no means to help the "bar." (Loud laughter.) He felt convinced that his Grace the Duke of Somerset would never have helped the Russian Bear. He would have remembered that justice in the settlement of that question was not a matter of creed or race, or of religion or color, and that, again according to an American saying, 'one man was as good as another, and sometimes a great deal better.'" [Cheers and laughter.]

Even in the old days, before English people had begun to properly understand the American character, they always gave Brother Jonathan credit for his smartness, his humor, and his downright native wit. Backed to-day by the works of Oliver Wendell Holmes, Artemus Ward, Mark Twain, and others, there is no prospect of America not retaining her position in that respect; but there has come upon us a new developement of American character. Brother Jonathan is a factor in the markets of England in competition with John Bull himself, pushing his wares in the very streets of the old country. American pianos and American watches are not only finding a large sale in England, but what is more, they are beginning to be accepted for their excellence. They are advertised in the newspapers, taking their places no longer as novelties but as established facts. Yesterday, in the Marylebone Road, I noticed boldly printed over a new shop "Grocery Store," and a tailor in the Strand announces that he "fixes up" clothes in the American fashion. American beef has ceased to be talked about; it is received as an English commodity; and we have also two American bars in the metropolis, where all kinds of drinks invented in the United States are sold at double the price paid for them in New-York, Chicago, or San Francisco. But what do you say to a dairy show at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, in which the novelty of the exhibition is not the outcome of pleasant English homestead nestling among trees and surrounded by green pastures, but, to quote one of the English reporters, "a department where the American system in all its regularity and perfection of method, in all its spotless cleanliness and undeviating mechanism of order may be seen at work"? This is the exhibition of the Aylesbury Dairy Company, whose manager, Mr. Allender, has taken an American dairy for his model, and it would have done a citizen of the United States good to have stood by my side and heard the complimentary things said by English dairy farmers about American inventions and American method. It is not generally known, but one-half the cheese sold in England as Cheshire and Cheddar cheese is imported from America, while tons upon tons of the bacon which we eat comes from Chicago.

I mentioned in my last that the idea of a conference of librarians was American. It is a remarkable fact that at the meeting on Wednesday it was left to Mr. Poole, of Chicago, to be the first there to uphold the claims of fiction to the consideration and gratitude of the intellectual and cultured citizens of the world. Prof. Justice Winsor, of Harvard University, presided, and the proceedings of the day commenced by Mr. P. Cowell, Librarian of the Free Library of Liverpool, reading a paper "On the Admission of Fiction in Free Libraries." In this title he should have used the word "exclusion" instead of "admission," for he only devoted himself to the consideration of one side of the question. He denounced fiction as injurious to the mind of the general reader, but he condemned it more especially on the ground that the young who commenced their acquaintance with novels even through the medium of Dickens or Thackeray, gradually became debased in their appetites and descended to Ainsworth and "the penny dreadfuls" of the cheap and nasty press. Mr. Cowell must have an exceptional experience of novel-reading and novel-readers, for his deductions did not agree with the opinions of his colleagues. Mr. Poole took up the cudgel for Fiction, and it cannot but strike the looker-on that there is something eminently characteristic of American progress in the fact that a conference of librarians, in London is presided over by an American, and that English imaginative literature has to be defended by an American, hailing from the new and far-distant City of Chicago. It is a none the less notable sign of the times that Baron de Watteville, a Frenchman of rank officially and socially, should have felt constrained to come forward and defend the morality, literary strength, and wholesome lessons of English novels. The Baron intimated that one of his great desires was to see English novels in French libraries. He was too polite to say that the exhibition of a countryman of Scott, Brontë, Thackeray, Dickens, Evans finding fault with novels, and wishing to exclude them from public libraries, only confirmed him in the opinion that the English are the most eccentric people under the sun. When one is called upon to contemplate such acts of folly as that committed by Mr. Cowel in the presence of the librarians of the Old and New World, it is not a matter of surprise that French inventions of English eccentricities should be so readily accepted on the other side of the Channel. It is almost impossible to imagine the condition of a mind which would exclude from the young and the needy (for whom free libraries are formed) those glimpses of a human paradise which are found in the pages of romance, to say nothing of the noble lessons which are taught by the heroism of ideal men and women. Fancy a boyhood that has no knowledge of Robinson Crusoe and Tiny Tim; a manhood ignorant of Esmond and Adam Bede! While it must be gratifying to the average Englishman to see France and America, in standing up for fiction in literature, quoting the English classics as models for all people, it must be mortifying to thinking men to have an English librarian fouling his own nest, as Mr. Cowell has done, in an attack on fiction worthy of those Puritan fathers so graphically depicted by an American novelist, whose *Scarlet Letter* is an everlasting rebuke to men who raise their puny voices against the literature of fiction.

If Mr. Cowell would clear the library shelves of fiction, what would he do with our theatres? Close them except to dramatic versions of biblical lessons, or moral plays founded upon such works as *Self-Help*? If he went to the Haymarket Theatre on Monday night he might, at all events, have been furnished with a better argument against theatres than that which he advanced against novels. Mr. W. S. Gilbert has written several funny and pretty pieces, all, however, more or less extensions of his *Bab Ballads*, which are full of graceful form and mild satirical humor. Hitherto his genius has centered upon a peculiar phase in which it is his delight to look at human nature upside-down, to turn the heart inside out, to reverse the impulses of mankind. He exemplified this peculiar aspect of his mind in a physical way when he produced a piece in which the characters were supposed to be walking on the ceiling of the room in which they were presented. Everything was upside-down. The carpet was overhead. There were tables on the ceiling, and the characters literally stood on their heads when they wanted to wipe their feet. The extravaganza did not succeed. I mention it now to point out that what Mr. Gilbert did then with material things he is now doing in connection with human action and with human motives. His latest work is "Engaged," a "farcical comedy" in three acts. It is, practically, a burlesque on Wilkie Collins' *Man and Wife*, and if it had been announced as such, and played in one act, everybody would have been satisfied. But "Engaged" is neither a farce, a comedy, nor a burlesque. It partakes of all three. It recalls "Brighton," (or "Saratoga," as you call Bronson Howard's piece;) it suggests the "Pink Dominos," but all through you know it is Gilbert. The mistake of this undoubtedly clever man in all his dramatic work lies in that one special individuality. All his characters talk like Gilbert, none of them like themselves. In "Engaged," a "Lowland lassie," (whose humor should be Scotch in thought and local in color,) makes a worldly joke about the legal technicalities of joint stock companies. This latest dramatic story is founded upon the idea that a man (Mr. George Honey) vows he is the husband of a woman (Miss Terry) to save her from the tyranny of a union which she abhors. Honey and Terry part immediately; but when they begin to have serious matrimonial intentions in other directions, it is discovered that they have declared themselves man and wife on Scotch ground, in the presence of two witnesses, which constitutes a Scotch marriage. This leads to a variety of comical complications, strong enough and laughable enough for one act, but equally weak and ineffective when dragged through three, and forming the staple of an evening's entertainment. There was a brilliant house on the first night, and the audience was considerably tickled. The houses have been large during the week, but last night I thought there was something suspicious about the enthusiasm of a pit and gallery that broke out at points which were funny enough to laugh at, but which were altogether outside the pale of dramatic incident which excite loud applause. It is hard to say whether the piece will prove a financial success. If Mr. Charles Wyndham had played the hero—a wild, harum-scarum, universal lover—the chances of success would have been greater than they are. Mr. George Honey's peculiar humor hardly suits the part, though some of his dramatic asides are full of suggestiveness. "Engaged" will not enhance Mr. Gilbert's reputation.

It is rumored that "England in the Days of Charles II." is to be withdrawn in spite of its supposed success and the enormous sum of money which has been expended upon it. Mr. Wills has written a defense of his work, which simply amounts to this, that the critics are wrong because the drama is applauded every night by large and delighted audiences. Mr. Chatterton, however, does not look cheerful, and I know that he is seriously thinking of reviving "Amy Robsart."

"The Pink Dominos" promises to be as successful as "Our Boys." Yesterday I found the sale of reserved seats at the Criterion Theatre running ahead for weeks to come. The comedy is so well established that even the absence of Wyndham from the leading part did not affect the business. Mr. Byron wrote a piece called "Our Girls" to succeed "Our Boys," but he is revising the work, and directing his inventive faculties into a new channel. He has been informed by Messrs. James & Thorne that they may call upon him at almost any moment for his new piece. Meanwhile, this busy man is starting a new magazine. It is to be called *Mirth*. The whole of the contributions are to be of a humorous character. Mr. James Albery is working out a whimsical idea for the first number. I am committing no breach of confidence when I tell you that his paper will be called "King Bibs," whose adventures from a throne to an alms-house, "all through that liberal government," ought to be full of genuine fun. Albery has a keen sense of humor, and, if Byron can get him to settle down to work, *Mirth* will be the jollier for his pen. Mr. Byron ought to do well as the editor of a periodical of this description. He was the first editor of *Fun*, and he is the author of the brightest and merriest burlesques which have been produced since that form of entertainment first became popular. Byron is the merry gentleman who makes all kinds of malaprop sayings, and puts them upon Mrs. Swanborough, a dear, comical old lady, who is the responsible manageress of the Strand Theatre. "Don't speak to me now," Byron says she said to a friend the other day, who found her on a first night in a back seat of the dress circle, "I am here in embryo." It was Mrs. Swanborough who said: "Christ leaving the Criterion; I should think so; who wouldn't I'd like to know." This was in reply to a remark about Doré's splendid picture of "Christ Leaving the Prætorium." By the way, this notable work is still on exhition at the Doré Gallery in Bond-street. It has during the last two years been supplemented by "The Dream of Pilate's Wife" and "Christ Entering Jerusalem." The financial success of a gallery devoted to one artist, and that artist a Frenchman, says something for the cosmopolitan feeling for art in London. The Doré Exhibition has long since become a metropolitan institution.

The book season is just opening. Many new and important works are talked of. Some are already announced in the *Athenæum*. I interviewed a leading publisher yesterday. He informed me that the "signs and tokens" of the time are favorable. "We have all felt the general depression," he said, "but a change for the better is observable on all hands. Things are decidedly looking up." If Mr. Edward Jenkins had not been fortunate enough to get into Parliament, he might have made a respectable name as an author. Although his *Devil's Chain* was a failure, his *Ginx's Baby* has still a good current sale. He is now writing a social romance on the lines of "the Baby," and is also engaged on some literary work in collaboration with Mr. William Gilbert. At last we are to have a new and cheaper illustrated edition of Thackeray's works. *Five Years' Penal Servitude, by One Who Endured It*, is a novelty; but of more promising material from an intellectual point of view will be Dr. Doran's *London in the Jacobite Times*.

OBITUARY.

REV. WILLIAM HUNTER.

Rev. William Hunter, Presiding Elder of the Cleveland District of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died yesterday morning at his residence in Cleveland. The deceased gentleman had occupied very important positions in the Church, was 12 years Professor of Hebrew and Biblical Literature in Allegheny College, and was editor of the Pittsburg *Christian Advocate* for about the same period. He had an extended reputation as a writer of sacred songs, and many of his sweet hymns have been sung throughout the world. At the late session of the Ohio Conference, held in Cleveland, Dr. Hunter was appointed to the charge which he occupied at his death. The body will probably be taken to Pittsburg for interment.

WATER FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 18.—The Board of Water Commissioners to-day formally accepted the proposition of the Blue Lake Water Company to bring water to this city for $13,500,000. As soon as the necessary preliminaries have been accomplished the question will be submitted to the people.

THE MONETARY QUESTION.

REPORT OF MR. JONES' COMMISSION.

THE RIGHT TO PAY BONDS IN GOLD OR SILVER, AT THE OPTION OF THE GOVERNMENT, CONTENDED FOR—THE OBLIGATION TO PAY BASED ON VAGUE AND SHADOWY GROUNDS—STATISTICS OF THE PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The Congressional Monetary Commission's report, presented to-day in the Senate, makes a volume of 200 pages. In the elaborate discussion of the question they say:

"The world has expended a vast amount of labor in the production of the precious metals, and has made great sacrifices in upholding the automatic metallic system of money, and has a right to insist it shall be consistently let alone to work out its own conclusions, or that it be abandoned. The legal right of the United States to pay its bonds in gold or silver at its option is so clear that no serious denial of it is made. The claim that they should be paid only in gold is placed on vague and shadowy grounds: There is no dispute about the facts of the case or the law. A contract has been entered into between the Government and its creditors, involving contingencies which may favor either party, and both parties must abide the issue, whatever it may be. It would be beneath the dignity of the Government to demand any advantages which the law and the contract made under it do not confer. It would be a violation of justice and a betrayal of the great interests confided to its charge to accept anything less. The Government is an agent, and not a principal. It is the Trustee of the nation; and must find the charter and guide for the administration of the affairs intrusted to it in the law and not in sentimental emotions. The attempt to frighten the Government from exercising its undoubted right to pay its bonds in the cheaper metal by proclaiming that if it does so its honor will be tarnished and its credit impaired at home and abroad, is unworthy of consideration. The punctual fulfillment to the letter of all obligations is the surest and best support of the credit of any country. Its honor can rest permanently in peace and war only on the patriotism of its people, which is sure to be weakened if their substance is taxed to pay premiums for the applause of its creditors. The United States is the only nation that has never made a default in its promises. It has never failed to meet punctually and fully all its obligations. We are largely the debtors of a country debating society. Its outcry toward any other quarter of the globe. The aggregate of our indebtedness, public and corporate, held there is estimated to exceed $2,000.000.000, and is, on any computation, an immense sum. If it is taken at $2,000,000,000, the annual interest must be fully $100,000,000. This is the minimum of the current estimates. It is not a tribute in the odious sense of a contribution exacted by a sovereign or imposed by a conqueror, but in its present financial effects it does not differ from either, and there has never been any parallel to it in history, ancient or modern. So far as it is true, as it doubtless is to some extent, that our indebtedness to Europe is paid for in the sale of commodities elsewhere, the United States as a debtor country is interested against such a diminution of the world's measure of values as would result from demonetizing silver, and ought to throw the weight of its example and influence against it. The investigation shows that the product of the Big Bonanza thus far has not exceeded $52,000,000 during the four years that it has been worked, making an annual average of about $18,.000,000, of which 45 per cent. was gold, leaving for the average annual product of silver from this ore body a fraction over $7,000,000. Taking all the mines of the Comstock Lode together during 16 years of unprecedented activity in mining, assisted by the most perfect and powerful mechanical appliances, there have been found some 12 or 13 ore bodies, which have yielded altogether about $240,.000,000, or an annual average of $15,000,000, of which about 47½ per cent. or $7,125,000 was gold, leaving $7,875,000 as the average annual production of silver. The silver product of the State of Nevada has been collated only for the six years ending Dec. 31, 1876. During this period the average annual product was $19,000,000, and for the year 1876 by itself only $28,000,000, instead of $100,.000,000 so confidently stated by the Reichsanzeiger. The silver product of the United States during the same period was $155,600,000, making an annual average of $26,000,000, the product for 1876 by itself was $38,200,000. When these returns are contrasted with the computations which have hitherto obtained currency, it will be seen that the latter have uniformly and greatly exaggerated the production of silver in this country. It is one of the common estimates that in 1848, the date of the California discoveries, the bullion value of the world's stock of plate, coin, and bars was $2,.800,000,000 in gold, and $4,000.000,000 in silver; but of coin and bars alone $1,200,000,000 in gold, and $2,200,000,000 in silver. The total production of gold and silver in the five years ending with 1856 was $950.000,000, being an addition of only 14 per cent to the total stock, inclusive of plate, or of 28 per cent. to the stock in coin and bars. The total production of gold alone in the same years was $752,000,000, which was an addition of 62½ per cent. to the entire stock of gold, including plate, and the still greater addition of 62½ per cent. to the stock of gold in coin and bars. In the 28 years ending with 1875 the aggregate production of gold and silver was $4,582,000,000, which was an addition of 67 per cent. to the stock in 1848 of coin, bars, and plate, and of 135 per cent. to the stock of coin and bars. But in the same 28 years the production of gold alone was $3,215,000,000. This was an addition to the gold stock in 1848 in coin, bars, and plate of 115 per cent., and to the stock in coin and bars of 268 per cent. Estimates of the amount of the world's stock of the precious metals in 1848, or in any year, vary considerably, but on any estimate the two facts are illustrated, that annual supplies affect stocks of the precious metals slowly, and that the stock of either one of the metals is more exposed to eccentric enlargement than is the aggregate stock of the two."

GRAND ARMY DAY.

CELEBRATING THE ELEVENTH ANNIVERSARY AT PHILADELPHIA—A GRAND TURN-OUT —DISTINGUISHED MILITARY OFFICERS PRESENT—PARADE, REVIEW AND CAMP-FIRE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18.—The eleventh anniversary of the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic was celebrated here to-day by a grand review and camp-fire of the posts in this city and comrades from other places. The exercises took place at the Permanent Exhibition Building, and were very successful, the turnout being excellent. Among the prominent gentlemen present were Gen. J. C. Robinson, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic; Gov. John F. Hartranft, of Pensylvania; Gen. George B. McClellan. Gen. Heintzelman, Gen. Gillmore, Gen. Gregg, Col. J. F. Farley, of New-York, Adjut.-Gen. Latta, and Commissary-General Cox, of Gov. Hantranft's Staff; ex-Gov. James Pollock, Gen. Sullivan, Assistant Adjutant General Grand Army of the Republic, Department of New-Jersey; Quartermaster-General Lovering, Gen. Carse, and Gen. Ward, of Camden; William V. McKean, Esq., Joel J. Bailey, Esq., and others. At noon there was an exhibition drill by the soldiers' orphans from the institutions around Philadelphia, and at 2:30 a grand review of all the posts under command of Col. Irwin S. Givin, Department Commander of the State of Pennsylvania. The comrades marched through the exhibition building, and passed the grand stand, where the distinguished gentlemen noted above reviewed them. In addition to the posts from this city, there was a detachment of over 200 from New-York City, Posts Nos. 2 and 8 of Trenton, Post No. 5 of Camden, and a number from various points in the State, including Gowen Post, of Pottsville; C. R. McLean Post, of Reading; Wilde Post, of Chester; Joe Hooker Post, of Ashland, Gen. McCall Post, of West Chester; Burnside Post, of Mount Carmel; Lieut. Ely Post, of Wilkesbarre; Graham Post, of Pottstown, and others. There was one post composed of colored veterans—the J. W. Jackson, of Philadelphia—which halted in front of the reviewing stand and saluted the eminent Commanders. Altogether there were about 6,000 comrades in line, making a handsome display. At the conclusion of the parade the Color-Sergeants took position on the large platform in front of the great organ, making a beautiful sight from the auditorium, the bright colors of the new flags contrasting strongly with the bullet-torn insignias which were generously sprinkled through the great throng. Letters regretting their inability to be present were received from President Hayes and the members of his Cabinet, Gens. Burnside, Hancock, Slocum, Ricketts, and Sharpe.

The camp-fire was opened by Department Commander S. Irwin Givin, of Pennsylvania, who introduced Gen. John F. Hartranft, Governor of Pennsylvania, who presided, and in turn presented Hon. Henry D. Moore, President of the Permanent Exhibition, who addressed the meeting, and welcomed the members of the Grand Army of the Republic to the Exhibition Building. Speeches followed by Gen. McClellan, Gen. Robinson, of New-York, Gen. Heintzelman, Gen. David M. Gregg, Gen. W. B. Carse, and ex-Gov. James Pollock. At the conclusion of the speaking, Gen. Robinson presented a gold watch and chain to Col. Robert B. Beath, the retiring Adjutant-General of the Grand Army. At 5:30 o'clock the distinguished guests partook of a banquet, given by the Philadelphia posts, and in the evening Gen. McClellan presented a handsome banner, containing a portrait of Gen. Meade, to George G. Meade Post No. 1, of this City. Grand Army day was a grand success.

CRICKET.

The two days' match at cricket between English and American teams, for the benefit of George Giles, Sr., was concluded yesterday. The game was played upon the grounds of the St. George's Cricket Club, at Hoboken, and resulted in a draw, but it was practically a defeat of the English team in one inning, for they made but 110 points in their two days' playing, while the Americans scored 213 in their first inning.

THE PARIS EXHIBITORS.

DISSENSIONS IN THE RANKS OF THE ASSOCIATION—A DISGRACEFUL WRANGLE—AN ORGANIZATION FINALLY EFFECTED—THE OFFICERS WHO HAVE ACCEPTED.

An adjourned meeting of persons interested in securing a satisfactory representation of American products and manufactures at the forthcoming Paris Exposition was held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Board of Fire Underwriters. Chairman Coudert announced that he had found it impossible to secure a committee to go to Washington and urge upon Congress the propriety of making an appropriation, but that President Hayes had recommended the appointment of a commission and an appropriation of $200,000. Secretary Olcott reported that he had written and telegraphed to the Secretary of State for information, but had received no answer. He also reported the receipt of letters from the following gentlemen accepting the nominations made at the last meeting:

Second Vice-President—R. A. Chesebrough.
Treasurer—August Belmont.
Corresponding Secretary—Henry S. Olcott.
Recording Secretary—Maxwell Woodhull.
National Executive Committee—Hon. Edwin D. Morgan, Messrs. Samuel D. Babcock, Henry Hilton, Charles Storrs, William L. Strong, Charles L. Tiffany, William H. Guion, Walter A. Wood, of New-York; Hon. J. A. Garfield, of Ohio; Major-Gen. W. B. Franklin, of Connecticut; John B. Anthony, of Rhode Island; John Wanamaker and Hon. F. Carroll Brewster, of Pennsylvania; Samuel H. Kennedy, of Louisiana; C. P. Kimball, of Illinois.

The following have declined in consequence of business engagements: Messrs. A. A. Low, B. B. Sherman, Robert Hoe, of New-York; Coleman Sellers, of Pennsylvania; Hon. John P. Jones, of Nevada; Edward Atkinson, of Massachusetts.

The next hour and a half was mainly devoted to a disgraceful wrangle between what appeared to be two cliques. One, composed of a few wealthy manufacturers, seemed determined to break the association up, evidently for the purpose of hindering competition at the Exposition. The other, consisting of the majority of those present, wished to go on and perfect the organization. Motions made by one party or the other were instantly amended out of shape by their opponents, and long and tiresome arguments were had on the most trivial questions, until the Chairman and several other gentlemen present denounced the proceedings as on a par with those of a country debating society. In more than one occasion the speakers descended to personalities, charging each other with interested motives and with putting up jobs, and Mr. Coudert was continually occupied in calling somebody to order. Once, when the recriminations were unusually warm, he threatened to adjourn the meeting unless his commands were obeyed. Out of it all the only matter of importance evolved was the information tendered by Mr. Stukely that a space 90 feet by 437 has been reserved for American exhibitors and that in the agricultural implement annex as large a space can be had as required; also that no limit to the time for receiving American exhibits has been set, and as the rule stands at present they can be forwarded up to March 1, 1878. The Committee on Resolutions, to whom the remodeling of the plan of organization was referred at the last meeting, was on motion discharged, and the majority resolutions as then presented were formally adopted. A motion that the Chairman appoint a committee of six from those who have signified their acceptance of positions on the National Committee, to carry out the objects of the organization, was carried, as was also a motion for the appointment of a committee of three to complete the National Committee so as to represent the entire country, it having been stated that but two persons had been chosen from the region west of the Mississippi. The Secretary was instructed to collect all the statistics possible in regard to intending exhibitors, space required, &c., several gentlemen guaranteeing to pay the expense. The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the committee of seven.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

FIRE AT THE STANDARD OIL WORKS.

About 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while some of the hands of the Standard Oil-works, at Tenth-street and West-avenue, Hunter's Point, were pumping oil into one of the tanks, used for the storage of refined oil, and containing some 500 barrels of oil, the fluid suddenly exploded. The top of the tank was thrown 20 feet in the air, and great columns of flame leaped from the interior as the oil became ignited and burned fiercely. Streams of water were thrown upon the surrounding tanks to prevent them from becoming heated by the burning oil, and the hands began to pump the oil from the blazing tank to save it from consumption. They succeeded in withdrawing about 300 barrels, the remainder being entirely consumed. The burning oil bent and melted the circular structure, rendering it completely useless, and at one time threatened to ignite the contents of a naphtha tank in the near vicinity. The fire ceased about 7 o'clock, having caused a damage of between $7,000 and $8,000, which is covered by insurance.

OTHER FIRES.

A fire at Kincardine, Ontario, yesterday destroyed the buildings occupied by T. A. Johnson, general store; Madden & Rutledge, pork packers; Mrs. Bowman fancy goods, and John Williams, boots and shoes. The loss is estimated at $20,000.

A fire at Princeton, Me., Wednesday night, destroyed two saw mills and eight shingle-machines, with a quantity of shingles. Loss, $15,000. Deming & Son, of Calais; P. Rolfe & Son and F. Mercier, of Princeton, are the principal losers.

THE BALTIMORE BANK.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Our attention has been called to a dispatch which appeared in THE TIMES of to-day with reference to the Union Banking Company of Baltimore. We simply desire to say, with reference to the alleged statements of the Receiver reflecting upon the undersigned, that they are in all respects untrue. And further, that any statements which have been or may hereafter be made by any person in any manner tending to impugn the perfect honesty and good faith of the undersigned in connection with their transactions with the Union Banking Company are utterly false. That the bank was as rotten as a bank could possibly be long before we had any connection with it we now know well to our sorrow. As the matter referred to will probably come up for determination in the courts, it would be manifestly improper for us to argue the matter in a communication to a newspaper. At the proper time the public will see by the evidence we can produce that we are perfectly innocent of all wrong in the matter—in fact, are more sinned against than sinning—and also where the fault really lies.

WILLIAM P. BUCKMASTER,
B. W. WARNER,
MARCUS D. SAVIN, and others.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 18, 1877.

TROTTING AT FLEETWOOD.

There was a very large number of spectators at Fleetwood Park yesterday to witness the great stallion trot for the purse of $5,000 and the championship of 1877. There was much interest manifested in the result, for a close contest was anticipated. The initial event of the day, however, was the race for foals of 1873, which brought out five competitors, including J. D. Willis' b. g. Tommy Norwood, by Norwood; W. Sargent's b. s. Norwood Chief, by Norwood; Isaiah Rynder's ch. s. Sir Walter, by Aberdeen, and W. A. Skinner's b. s. Col. Peabody, by Daniel Lambert. The race was finished in short order by Sir Walter, who was the favorite, Col. Peabody taking the second money, as he was second in both heats, while the third and fourth money was divided between the two Norwood colts, as they stood equal in the race. The time was 2:33½ and 2:34¾.

The stallion race had five starters, and the struggle was so close that it was prolonged into night, and after five heats was postponed until to-day. The first two heats were captured by Edwin Thorne's b. s. Thornedale, by Alexander's Abdallah, in 2:26¾ and 2:27¾. The third heat was taken by Richard Peddam's b. s. Nil Desperandum, by Belmont, in 2:28, and the fourth and fifth heats by A. J. McKimmin's blk. s. Blackwood, Jr., by Blackwood, in 2:29½ and 2:31½. The other two starters were J. Hart Welsh's blk. s. Thomas Jefferson, by Toronto Chief, who was third in the two first heats, second in the third, and fourth in the other two. P. Day's b. s. Young Sentinel, by Thom's Sentinel, was fifth in the two first heats and was withdrawn in the third.

THE BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.

Several interesting games of billiards were played last evening at Gleason's Rooms, No. 161 Bowery, Messrs. Garnier, Sexton, Slosson, Rudolphe, Cyrille Dion, and other experts being the contestants. Messrs. Sexton and Garnier opened the series with a 150-points carom game, in which some brilliant shots were made by both contestants, Garnier winning by 40 points. The next event was a three-handed game of 100 points, French caroms, between Rudolphe, Cyrille Dion, and Slosson. It resulted in Dion going out first, and Slosson second.

During the evening a match was arranged between Sexton and Cyrille Dion under the following remarkable contract:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 18.

William Sexton wagers Cyrille Dion $100 that he [Dion] will not play him for the Delaney Medal and $500 a side, according to the rules governing the championship of America, the match to be played at Tammany Hall within three weeks from the above date.

WILLIAM SEXTON.
CYRILLE DION.

After the signing of the document, Mr. Sexton offered to bet $100 that the betting on the game would be two to one in his favor.

STORM RAILROAD MEETING

THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH.

PRESIDENT RICHARDSON CALLED SHARPLY TO ACCOUNT IN RELATION TO THE APPOINTMENT OF A RECEIVER—AN INVESTIGATION OF THE LOAN HE OBTAINED FROM JAY GOULD—SOME RICH DISCLOSURES—MR. RICHARDSON ASKED TO RESIGN.

The exclusive announcement in yesterday's TIMES that the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad had been placed in the hands of a Receiver was made the basis of a call for an impromptu meeting of stockholders to be held at the company's New-York office, No. 78 Broadway, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The rooms were filled to suffocation by an angry and excited assemblage. W. R. Leonard was chosen Chairman and Albert A. Drake Secretary. Col. Eaton, counsel for the road, attempted to give an explanation of the trouble, but a dozen persons interrupted him saying they did not want to listen to a paid lawyer, and calls were made for President Richardson. That gentleman began to state that he had employed as counsel ex-Gov. Hall, of Missouri, and Col. Eaton. Mr. Dejonge stopped him with a demand to know whether the company is solvent or not. Mr. Richardson answered that it is. Mr. Dejonge asked: "Didn't you tell me two or three days ago that you couldn't meet some outstanding paper?" Mr. Richardson answered: "Yes, I told you about a draft of $14,800; I tried every means to raise the money through the Directors and the Bank of North America, and finally had to pay it myself." A desultory conversation followed, in the course of which it was intimated that Jay Gould was connected with the draft in some manner. This drew out a volley of questions, and Mr. Meyer said that no representative of the road had the right, under any circumstances, to borrow from Jay Gould. Mr. Richardson retorted that Gould was ready to receive the money back. Mr. Hartshorne said that Gould had been taking the stockholders' money for 15 years. Mr. Richardson at this became excited, and shouted: "I ask no favors of any of you. You are all ready to talk now, and you talk pretty loud, but were you ready, as I was, to put your hands in your pockets and help the company out of its trouble? No!" A gentleman whose name could not be learned appealed to the meeting whether the President should be allowed to speak in this manner to the stockholders. A row was imminent, when several of the more cool-headed interposed and suggested that Col. Eaton be allowed to explain the matters that had led to the suit. This course was adopted after discussion. Col. Eaton said that the road is not in default a single penny for interest. The suit is simply a black-mail scheme. The complainant is L. W. Morss, a former employe of the road. He claims to own one share of preferred stock and 100 of common. He bought the latter six days before beginning suit. The former was given him to enable him to act as an inspector at an annual election. The company has since demanded it back, but he has failed to return it. The first alleged complaint is that Benjamin F. Carver, an ex-Director, four years ago bought the Missouri Legislature for $35,000 to extend certain bonds. Carver was associated with one Singleton in building a branch line from Atchison to St. Joseph, and the petition alleges they divided $50,000 of stealings between them. There is not one word in the petition against the present Directors or managers. Some time ago Morss offered to settle for $5,000, and last Monday the company received an offer to compromise for $400, but the President refused both. Col. Eaton read a dispatch just received from Hannibal, Mo., saying that McWilliams had been appointed Receiver with full power, and went on to say that counsel intend to appeal to the Supreme Court, now in session. Heavy bonds would have to be given—about $1,000,000—and President Richardson would have to go on. Up to the day of trial counsel were of the opinion that the suit was purely black-mail, but it cropped out then that the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy interest was at work. The managers of that road knew that the through business of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road was to be given in future to the Toledo and Wabash Road, and to frustrate this they had attempted to join in the suit. Col. Eaton was of the opinion that the decision of the lower court would be easily reversed, and that at all events the Receiver could not take possession pending the appeal. A stockholder said he had heard that a dispatch had been received by President Richardson from Director Bishop advising him to get Jay Gould to go on his bond. Mr. Richardson admitted that this was so. The following were appointed a committee to advise with the Directors upon the road out of the hands of the Receiver: W. F. Weld, W. E. Bliss, L. Dejonge, J. M. Hartshorne, Julius Hallgarten, and W. B. Leonard. After some more discussion Mr. Smith asked that some of the officers give a statement of the present condition of the road. Secretary Hilton said that two months ago the Auditor, at the request of the President, gave a statement showing the floating debt to be $250,000. Since then $160,000 have been borrowed to pay the September interest. There are unpaid taxes amounting to between $19,000 and $20,000. Next December additional taxes amounting to about $40,000 will be due. The receipts during the past two months have been about $75.000 in excess of the expenditures. This leaves the floating debt a trifle over $300,000. The company's land grant bonds are in the hands of Mr. Lathrop, of Hannibal, a very honest man, except $500,000, which were placed on deposit with the Union Trust Company to raise money to pay the September interest. They were afterward pledged to Frank Work as collateral for $160,000. Mr. Dejonge asked what was the face of the note given by the company for that loan. Secretary Hilton answered $250,000. The note was signed by the President. Mr. Hilton was asked whether the money had ever been called for. He answered in the affirmative. Mr. Richardson said that the call was made because all the securities had not been put up as agreed. There was a deficiency of $200,000. He was asked what amount he had agreed to deposit. He answered $1,450,000 of the bonds of the company that had never been issued, and $500,000 of land grant bonds. This answer was received with derisive laughter. Mr. Richardson retorted: "You may laugh, but there is not a man in the directory who would lend the company a dollar. The board gave me power to make the loan. I had to take what I could get."

In response to numerous calls, President Dowd, of the latter bank, who is also a Director of 10 days' standing in the company, stepped forward and said that the company owns $2,700,000 of land contracts not es, paying from 6 to 10 percent., and returning from $20,000 to $25,000 per month. He thought these first-rate collaterals, but the legal troubles have naturally impaired their value as such. In his opinion the road is as solvent as the New-York Central. Mr. Dejonge asked whether Mr. Richardson had paid himself the $14,800 he advanced on the draft. That gentleman replied that he had, and suggested sarcastically that the stockholders pay the other note at once. This proposition was received with derisive laughter. Mr. Meyer thought it strange that Jay Gould should lend the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad money when he was interested in competing roads on all sides of it. Mr. Hartshorne offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the stockholders of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, their President, Joseph Richardson, has shown his inability to protect their interests, and therefore, that we request him to resign as President and Director, and the Board of Directors are also requested to appoint a President until one is elected at the regular meeting in November.

He said he would subscribe $10,000 to pay what the road owed to President Richardson and $10,000 more to help the company out of its trouble. He added, "I own 3,000 shares of stock and $100,000 of bonds, and I have lost $60,000 during the past three weeks by ——— rascally management." The resolution was carried unanimously. Mr. Hartshorne waved his hat excitedly, and shouted, "By ——, there's some honest men left yet. Jay Gould can't rule the country." Another resolution was passed ordering the Directors to take immediate steps to appeal. Mr. Hartshorne wound up the proceedings in a speech in which he berated the management, and proclaimed Jay Gould the "champion thief of America."

THE WEATH

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 18, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

B. W. Flour, pks.	417	Spirits Turp., bbls.	126
Beans, bbls.	69	Resin, bbls.	1,309
Broom-corn, bales.	55	Oil, bbls.	34
Bullion, bars	255	Oil-cake, pks.	962
Cotton, bales	946	Pork, pks.	203
Copper, cakes	177	Beef, pks.	772
Eggs, pks.	368	Cut-meats, pks.	5,289
Flour, bbls.	15,943	Lard, tcs.	2,438
Corn-meal, bbls.	400	Lard, kegs	1,110
Wheat, bushels	334,759	Butter, pkgs.	1,980
Corn, bushels	95,820	Cheese, pks.	12,685
Oats, bushels	63,100	Dressed Hogs, No.	33
Rye, bushels	400	Quicksilver, flasks	125
Malt, bushels	5,804	Spelter, pcs.	647
Barley, bushels	36,597	Skins, bales	13
Peas, bushels	1,200	Starch, pks.	50
Oat-meal, bbls.	200	Shooks, pks.	50
Flax-seed, bags	3,493	Tallow, pkgs.	6
Grease, pks.	16	Tea, pks.	8
Grass-seed, bags	389	Tobacco, hhds.	55
Hides, bales	229	Tobacco, pks.	212
Hops, bales	1,281	Whisky, bbls.	473
Lead, pigs	1,091	Wool, bales	88
Leather, sides	9,768		

COFFEE—Rio very dull and weak; quoted as before: sale of 350 bags per Rekin, on private terms. Other kinds quiet and irregular. Sales by auction 2,500 mats damaged Java at 10½c.@20½c., gold, net.

COTTON—Has been moderately sought after for early delivery, at firm rates....Sales were officially reported for options of delivery of 548 bales, of which 105 bales were on last evening,) all to spinners....and for forward delivery business has been somewhat brisker at stronger rates.....Sales have been reported since our last of 31,900 bales, of which 6,900 bales were on last evening and 21,300 bales to-day.) with 3,700 bales on the calls on the basis of Middling, October closing at 11.32c. @11.34c.; November, 11.09c.@11.10c.; December, 11.03c. @11.04c.; January, 11.09c.; February, 11.22c.@11.23c.; March, 11.34c.@11.35c.; April, 11.48c.@11.49c.; May, 11.61c. @11.63c.; June, 11.75c.@11.77c., showing an advance of 2@4 points, closing weak....The receipts at this port for the week were 946 bales, and the shipping ports 21,359 bales, against 18,899 bales same day last week, and thus far this week, 113,272 bales, against 88,038 bales same time last week....The receipts at all the ports since September 1, 1877, were 374,319 bales, against 568,080 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (five days) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 15,081 bales; to the Continent, 4,940 bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 27,416 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 267,661 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9 7-16	9 15-16	10 7-16	10 1-16
Strict Ordinary	10 5-16	10 5-16	10 7-16	10 7-16
Good Ordinary	10 9-16	10 9-16	10 11-16	10 11-16
Strict Good Ord.	10¾	10¾	10⅞	10⅞
Low Middling	11	11	11⅛	11⅛
Strict Low Mid.	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜	11⅜
Middling	11 5-16	11 5-16	11 7-16	11 7-16
Good Middling	11⅝	11⅝	11⅞	11⅞
Strict Good Mid.	11 13-16	11 13-16	11 13-16	11 13-16
Middling Fair	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
Fair	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9 11-16	Low Middling	10 9-16
Strict Good Ord.	10 5-16	Middling	10 15-16

FISH—A comparatively slow movement has been noted in the leading kinds, prices of which have varied little.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Dealings in State and Western Flour were to a fair degree active, chiefly on home trade account, but, under free offerings and quite general pressure to realize, prices further declined 10c.@15c., in some instances as much as 25c. @ bbl., leaving off heavily, influenced in part by the further sharp fall in Wheat values. .....Sales have been reported since our last of 16,700 bbls. of all grades, including unsound Flour of all classes, very dull, with choice Western, in lots, quoted at $6 90@$7 50 tcs. sold on private terms.

SUGARS—Raw have been lightly dealt in on the basis of 8⅜c.@8⅝c. for fair to good Refining Cuba....Sales reported of 550 hhds. Molasses Sugar, part at 6¾c.@7c., and 350 hhds. Porto Rico at 7¾c., with old sales of 1,900 hhds., 100 tcs., and 800 bags at market rates.....Refined as last quoted.

TEAS—More active and fairly steady; sales of 2,000 half-chests Oolong and 1,100 pks. Green on private terms.

WHISKY—Dull; quoted at $1 12. No sales reported.

FREIGHTS—The remarkably brisk Grain movement of yesterday in the ocean freight line reduced the available supply of room on berth and charter, suited to the Grain, within very narrow limits, strengthening the views of ship-owners materially and thus impeding negotiations to-day, though an active inquiry was noted for accommodation, chiefly for West and Corn, (the latter in good part for Mediterranean ports,) though in part for Barley. In other lines the business was slow but indicative of steadiness as to rates....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been by steam, 9,000 bushels Grain, at 10d. ₱ bushel; and, recently 1,000 bbls. Resin and 350 pks. Tobacco on private terms.....For London, by sail, 200 tons Cedar at 15s. ₱ measurement ton, and 40 tons Tallow Scraps at 30s. ₱ ton, and, by steam, 112,000 bushels Wheat (of which 80,000 bushels at 8¾d., 8,000 bushels at 9d., and 24,000 bushels at 8¾d. ₱ bushel; 350 bbls. Apples at 4s. ₱ bbl.; 150 pks. Seed, and, recently, 1,700 slabs Spelter on private terms.....For Bristol, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour reported on private terms, quoted at 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 200 tons Oil-cake on private terms, quoted at 30s. salted.....For Hull, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain, at 9½d. ₱ bushel....For Belfast, an American brig, 410 tons, hence, with about 8,000 quarters Grain, at 8s. 10½d. ₱ quarter.....For Cork and orders, a British bark, 348 tons, hence, with about 6,000 quarters Corn, at 7s. 6d.; an Italian bark, 497 tons, hence, with about 3,900 quarters do., at 7s. 3d.; another, 450 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters do., at 7s. 6d. ₱ quarter; also, a bark, hence, with about 3,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, (chartered some time since,) at 5s. ₱ bbl....For Antwerp, a British bark, 368 tons, hence, with about 2,300 bbls. Naphtha, at 5s. 7½d. ₱ bbl....For Bremen, a German ship, 1,087 tons, hence the 1725 day of January, at 6s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, of recent shipments, 6,500 bushels Grain, 4,000 pks. Seed, (nearly all Timothy,) 1,300 pks. Lard, 500 pks. Butter, 350 pkgs. Cheese, 1,078 bags Coffee, 700 pks. Tobacco, 1,000 bxs. Extract, 900 pks. Sewing-machines, and sundry odd lots of general cargo, taken at rates current at time of contract—now quoted 7d. Grain at 1.65 reichsmarks; Provisions and Tobacco, 2.50 do.; Naphtha, 2.50 do.; Clover-seed at 2.25 do.; Grass-seed at 6.50 do.; Tobacco, hhds. at 50 do. and cases at 90 do.; Leather at 4.04.50 do.; and Measurement Goods at 90@100 do....For a Mediterranean port, direct, an Italian bark, 362 tons, hence with about 2,500 quarters Corn at 6s. 3d. ₱ quarter....For Gibraltar, by sail, 150 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco, at 40s. ₱ hhd....For Marseilles, Cette, or Naples, an Italian bark, 488 tons, hence, with about 3,200 quarters Grain, at 7s.@7s. 1½d. ₱ quarter.....For Naples or Castlemare, an Italian brig, 293 tons, hence, with about 2,100 quarters grain, at 6s. 10½d. ₱ quarter.....For Trieste, a Norwegian bark, hence, with equal to about 2,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum, in bbls., at 6s., in cases at 32½c.....For Smyrna, an American schooner, with about 30,000 cases Petroleum, reported at 32½c. in case....For Havana, by steam, of recent shipments, 3,900 bbls. Potatoes, 200 bbls. Onions, 600 bbls. Apples, 400 bbls. Beans, 300 bbls. Flour, 1,200 pks. Lard, 400 bxs. Bacon, 50,000 feet of Lumber, and sundry lots of general cargo at market rates....For Barbadoes, an American schooner, 167 tons, with Lumber, from Orange Bluff, (St. Mary's River,) at $9, with option of Barbadoes, and a market at $9 50.....For New-York, a schooner, 250 tons, with Lumber, from King's Ferry, at $8 50.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 18—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 13-16 for money, 95 15-16 for the account. United States bonds, 4½s, 104⅝; 1867s, 107¾; new 5s, 106¼. Erie Railway shares, 13½. Illinois Central, 77. New-Jersey Central, 17⅜. Reading Railroad shares, 16⅜.

2 P. M.—Consols, 95 15-16 for both money and the account. United States bonds, 4½s, 104¾. Erie Railway shares, 13¾; do. preferred, 24. Illinois Central, 77¼. The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market is 4⅛@4⅛ ₱ cent., which is ⅞@⅝ ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Paris advises quote 5 ₱ cent Rente at 107f. 25c. for the account.

3:30 P. M.—Silver is quoted at 54¾d. ₱ ounce.

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase of 5,100,000 marks.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—The specie in the Bank of France has decreased 17,300,000f. during the past week.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 18—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—A fair business doing at previous prices; Middling Uplands, 6¾d.; Middling Orleans, 6⅝d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts of the day, 20,000 bales, of American; futures, 1-32d. better; Uplands, Low Middling clause, November delivery, 6¾d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, December delivery, 6 11-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, October and November delivery, 6⅝d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, November delivery and December delivery, 6 11-32d.; also, 6 11-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, December and January delivery, 6 5-16d.; also, 6 11-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, February and March delivery, 6 11-32d.; Uplands, Middling clause, shipped February and March, sail, 6 13-32d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Middling Uplands, 6¾d.; Middling Orleans, 6⅝d.; Low Middling Uplands, 6⅝d.; Good Ordinary Uplands, 6 3-16d.; Ordinary Uplands, Ordinary Uplands, Low Middling clause, November and December delivery, 6 5-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, December and January delivery, 6 5-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, February and March delivery, 6 5-16d. Provisions—Lard, 46s. ₱ cwt. for American.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Uplands, Low Middling clause, January and February delivery, 6 5-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped December and January, sail, 6 5-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped January and February, sail, 6⅜d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the day include 8,450 bales American. Futures closed steady: Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped November and December, sail, 6 5-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped January and February, sail, 6 13-32d.

LONDON, Oct. 18—5:30 P. M.—Produce—Tallow, 40s. 6d.@41s. 9d. ₱ cwt. Sprits of Turpentine, 25s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 18.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 32c. Resin unsettled. Crude Turpentine firm at $1 45 for Hard; $2 45 for Yellow Dip; $2 45 for Virgin. Tar quiet at $1 75.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The Exchange was largely attended yesterday, (Thursday,) Oct. 18, and the business transacted was of a more important character than usual. The first sale was by Louis Mesier of an extensive list of unimproved City real estate, belonging to the "Jones Estate," situated on 1st and 2d avs., Avenue A, 68th, 69th, and 70th sts. The property was all sold at better prices than anticipated. The total amount realised was $64,750. Full details, with the names of purchasers, are annexed, and the result of the transaction may be termed a success.

The following sales were also made by other auctioneers:

Richard V. Harnett, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, Alexander F. Kerchies, Esq., Referee, sold the brick houses, front, and a three-story brick building, rear, with lot 21.2 by 73, No. 282 Henry-st., south side, between Gouverneur and Scammel sts., for $5,400, to Christian Erfurt. The same auctioneer, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Louis M. Dosher, Esq., Referee, disposed of the three-story frame dwelling-house, with plot of land 37.6 by 100.11, No. 27 West 124th-st., north side, 310 feet west of 5th-av., for $10,000, to Clarence Warden, plaintiff in the legal action.

A. H. Muller & Son, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, James P. Ledwith, Esq., Referee, sold three lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West 115th-st., south side, 194.4 feet east of Riverside-av., for $1,800, to Thomas H. Conner, Executor and plaintiff in the legal action.

Scott & Myers, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Supreme Court, Jefferson M. Levy, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land 150 by 160, on Sherman-av., south side, 100 feet east of Academy-st., a portion of the Isaac Dyckman estate, for $1,000, to Jane Foster, Executrix and plaintiff.

Howard W. Coates, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, John A. Wright, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land 150 by 150, on Vermilyea-av., south side, 100 feet east of Academy-st., a portion of the Dyckman estate, for $1,500, to William D. Smith, plaintiff in the legal action.

The following sales were adjourned: Sale by A. J. Bleecker of a plot of land on 5th-av., south-east corner of 67th-st., to Oct. 25, and sale by William Kennelly of a plot of land on Washington and Railroad avs., Morrisania, 23d Ward, to same date.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By Winans & Davies, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of the brick factory buildings, with two lots, each 25 by 87.6, Nos. 16 and 18 Jay-st., south side, 125 feet east of Greenwich-st.

By Benjamin P. Fairchild, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Morgan A. Dayton, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick tenement-house, with lease of lot 25 by 103.3, No. 424 East 16th-st., south side, 344 feet east of 1st-av. Astor lease, dated April 7, 1869.

By James M. Oakley & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brick house, with lot 16.8 by 98.9, on West 22d-st., north side, 158 feet west of 6th-av.

By W. O. Hoffman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 16.8 by 100.11, on East 104th-st., north side, 250 feet east of 4th-av. Also, one lot, 16.8 by 100.11, on East 104th-st., north side, 300 feet east of 4th-av.

By C. J. Lyon, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Maurice Leyne, Esq., Referee, of one lot 25 by 100.11, on West 106th-st., north side, 125 feet west of 9th-av.

By Howard W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 99.11, No. 31 West 125th-st., north side, 350 feet west of 5th-av.

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 127th-st., south side, 175 feet west of 6th-av.

EXCHANGE SALES—THURSDAY, OCT. 18.

NEW-YORK.

By Louis Mesier.

2 lots, 1st-av., s. e. corner 68th-st., together in size 55.4x113; Timothy Donovan	$4,425
16 lots, East 68th-st., s. s., 113 ft. e. of 1st-av., each 25x55.4; E. F. Knowlton, W. C. Boyd, John Beseld, John Vesey, Mr. Bell, Charles S. Snyder, F. Butler, and W. R. Lydon	7,815
3 lots, 1st-av., s. e. corner 69th-st., together in size 77.4x100; J. D. Cummins	3,020
18 lots, East 69th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., each 25x77.4; same buyer	16,200
3 lots, 2d-av., s. e. corner 69th-st., together in size 77.4x100; same buyer	6,675
2 lots, Avenue A, s. w. corner 68th-st., together in size 55.4x100; Robert Irwin	3,325
4 lots, 1st-av., n. w. corner 70th-st., together in size 100.4x100; James Cunnion	9,500
1 lot, East 70th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25 x100.4; Thomas Maloney	1,300
2 lots, East 70th-st., n. s., adjoining above, each 25x100.4; William M. Haggerty	2,400
6 lots, East 70th-st., n. s., adjoining above, each 26x100.4; J. D. Crimmins	5,600

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 two-story brick house, front, and three-story brick building rear, with lot, No. 282 Henry-st., s. s., between Gouverneur and Scammel sts., lot 21.2x73	$5,400
1 three-story frame house, with plot of land, No. 27 West 124th-st., n. s., 310 ft. w. of 5th-av., plot 37.6x100.11	10,000

By A. H. Muller & Son.

3 lots, West 115th-st., s. s., 194.4 ft. e. of Riverside-av., each 25x100.11	$1,800

By Scott & Myers.

1 plot of land, Sherman-av., s. s., 100 ft. s. of Academy-st., a portion of Dyckman estate, 150 x160	$1,000

By Howard W. Coates.

1 plot of land, Vermilyea-av., s. s., 100 ft. s. of Academy-st., a portion of Dyckman estate, 150 x150	$1,500

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Oct. 17.

10th-st., No. 271, John Rabenstein and wife to George B. Christman	$13,000
Sullivan-st., s. s., 243.6 ft. n. of Prince-st., 24.8x 100; same to same	11,000
Madison-av, 40.5 ft. s. of 68th-st., 17x95; R. W. Buckley to H. McCafferty	nom.
11th-st., s. s., 239.1 ft. e. of Avenue B, 24x96.2; J. W. Drago and wife to A. Dupre	600
22d-st., s. s., 230 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x98.9; T. S. Kelly to James Kelly	8,380
105th-st., n. s., 162.11 ft. e. of 3d-av., 17.1x 100.10; R. Manning to Peter Avery	nom.
136th-st., s. s., 82 ft. e. of Willis-av., 18x79.6; M. Malherbe and husband to J. W. Dinsmore	1,000
57th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20x100; also, 7th-av., s. e. corner 57th-st., 20x100.2; also, 129.11x50.7x irregular; also 57th-st., n. s., also 10th-av., s. e. corner 76th-st., 200x102.2; also 93d-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th-av., 80.2x 150.6; also 74th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 9th-av., 250x100, and part of also 57th-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 6th-av., 125x200.10, ⅛ part of; Isaias Mayer and wife to Isaac Meyer	100,000
75; M. J. Myers to A. Kuhner	nom.
26th-st., s. s., 267.1 ft. w. of 8th-av., 21.5x98.9; H. Oberndorfer and wife to	nom.
123d-st., n. s., 425 ft. e. of 4th-av., 150.11; Joseph Peter and wife to Daniel R. Kendall	39,500
2d-av., w. s., 98.9 ft. s. of 42d-st., 24.8x80; Elias A. Gormley to Edward Oppenheimer	7,000
4th-st., s. s., 108 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18x102.2; A. T. Ackert, Referee, to F. R. Hegeman	10,000
104th-st., s. w. corner of Madison-av., 70x100; N. Jarvis, Jr., Referee, to Dry Dock Savings Institution	5,500
10th-av., n. e. corner of 66th-st., 125x100.5; C. M. Murphy, Referee, to James Flanagan	16,500
67th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 4th-av., 50x100.5; J. G. Sinclair, Referee, to W. Bronson	18,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

$15,500.—A SUPERBLY BUILT, planned, and located house, No. 941 Madison-av, medium stoop, high-stoop brown-stone-front, will be sold for $15,500.
Dining-room on parlor floor or in basement.
Cabinet trim on parlor floor.
Terms easy; open every day, including Sunday.

ALREADY SOLD—THREE OF THE TRIBeen elegant new houses which are now being offered at very low figures. Houses 16 to 26 feet front, prices $25,000 to $45,000. Mortgages, 6 per cent. Send for pamphlet containing diagrams and prices to the owners, DUGGAN & CROSSLEY, Architects, No. 63 East 41st-st. Two houses to let.

FOR SALE.—MAGNIFICENT DOUBLE HOUSE, built by day's work for owner's occupancy, replete with every modern convenience; cabinet work by Marcotte; perfect order; newly decorated; immediate possession; on 100 foot street, below the Park and close to 5th-av.; for sale with or without furniture; price low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON REASONABLE terms, four-story and high basement brown-stone house, No. 10 West 51st-st., 25x65x100; newly painted and in perfect order; all modern conveniences.
FIELD & DEYO, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED, AT A very low figure, in 16th-st., just west of 5th-av., a four-story brick house, 33 feet front, well arranged and in good order; possession immediate. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FIFTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV.—Superb medium-size house. "A GREAT BARGAIN." A. STEVENSON, 661 5th-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AT VERY LOW FIGURES; other homes (bargains) wanted immediately by JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—A HOUSE AND FOUR ACRES OF land, one hour by Erie Railway; 20 minutes from depot. Call or address E. MESSER, No. 10 Cottage-place, City.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PUBLIC SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC sale, on TUESDAY, Oct. 30, 1877, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, about two miles from the City of Wilmington, Del., on the Hare's Corner Road, a valuable and beautiful farm in good order, containing 213 acres, more or less, and all the buildings thereon, consisting of modern frame cottage, five tenant-houses, large barn, carriage-house, spring-house, and ice-house; the Delaware Railroad runs through it, and the Christiana River bounds it on one side; it is a healthy locality, and is composed of both high land and meadow. For further information apply to M. M. CHILD, Real Estate Agent, No. 4 West 7th-st., Wilmington, Del.

IN FORECLOSURE.—HUGH N. CAMP WILL sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 30, 1877, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, by virtue of a decree, by order Supreme Court, WM. P. DIXON, Esq., Referee, the valuable property known as Nos. 74, 76, and 78 Crosby and No. 81 Spring-st. Maps at No. 152 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

CHOICE FLATS TO RENT

On the Eastern Boulevard, (Avenue A,) between 58th and 59th sts. Splendid situation, on high ground, overlooking the East River, Blackwell's Island, and Long Island. Each floor complete with every convenience.

For small respectable families of moderate means these flats are among the most desirable in the City. Rent, $20 to $35 per month.

Apply to PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,
Nos. 11 and 13 Chff-st.,
or to JOHN D. CRIMMINS, No. 1,037 34-av.

THE ROCKINGHAM,

BROADWAY, CORNER 56TH-ST.

Absolutely fire-proof apartments; eight rooms, heated by steam; cabinet finish; plumbing and ventilation perfect; healthiest location in the City; elevator. Apply on premises.

TO LET

FOR THE WINTER!

Large and small furnished houses. Permits at 4 Pine-st., 33 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av., from

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

ONLY $125 A MONTH FOR THE WINTER.—Fully furnished four-story 20 feet East 50th-st. dwelling; neighborhood first-class. Particulars at 4 Pine, 33 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

A COMPLETE, HANDSOMELY furnished four-story high-stoop house on 31st., near 5th-av., to rent for the Winter.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

APARTMENTS.—NO. 265 WEST 25TH-ST., TENterden; new, refined, elegant; janitor; play-ground, Summer-house, ventilation, garden; moderate rents; fine location; oriel windows; all modern improvements.

NEW COMPLETE LISTS OF FURNISHED and unfurnished large and small dwellings, for Winter or longer. Offices, 4 Pine, 33 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

OWNER OF HOUSE, BELOW 36TH-ST., near 5th-av., will rent part, handsomely furnished, for $1,200. Address DOUGLAS, Box No. 289 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

WESTMORELAND APARTMENT HOUSE, UNION SQUARE.—Superb new, large, and medium-size apartments; reasonable rentals.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 33 East 17th-st.

A SECOND FLAT, NO. 107 EAST 70TH-ST.—Eight rooms, every improvement; handsomely finished; near Park-av.

NO. 25 EAST 44TH-ST.—ELEGANTLY FURnished, now ready; in fine order; small family. Apply to C. A. COLBY, No. 22 Nassau-st.

NO. 1,160 BROADWAY—TO RENT—APARTments for single gentlemen; steam heat, bath, &c. See janitor, on premises.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—UNTIL APRIL 1 NEXT, A NEAT COTtage in the country, one hour from the City; completely and handsomely furnished with every convenience of a City house, except gas; five minutes' walk from the depot; rent, $40 per month. Apply at No. 64 Nassau-st., in the store.

TO LET ON DELANCEY NECK.—A COMfortably-furnished cottage for the Winter months; nine bedrooms, bath, &c.; beautiful location and grounds; use of cow; rent nominal. Apply at Long Beach, Mamaroneck, or to L. J., Box No. 1,957 New-York Post Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED APARTMENT WANTED.—Two ladies want for the Winter a small first-class furnished apartment, with or without kitchen; location between 4th and 6th avs.; not higher than 35th-st. Address WESTMINSTER HOTEL.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

A POTTERY AT CORONA TO LET—BUILDing 30 by 70, and good kiln suitable for porcelain. C. G. RANDERS, No. 13 Chambers-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WESTERN LANDS.—WANTED, OLD CLAIMS and titles to lands in the Western States, lands sold for unpaid taxes, or supposed to be outlawed, and where they have not been claimed by parties holding deeds of the same. R. S. WILLIS, Attorney at law, No. 241 Broadway, New-York City.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HORSE, WAGONS, plow, and farming utensils, on FRIDAY, Oct. 19, at 12 o'clock M., at 104th-st. and 11th-av. By order of the Mortgagee. JOHN H. McCARTY,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME TWO-SEATED Stivers depot wagon; been run only three months in the country; price $250. Bradley's Stable, No. 8 East 31st-st.

FOR SALE.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO DISpose of a double carriage-harness made by Campbell. Will be sold cheap. No. 100 West 31st-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DANIEL BLAKE BONNETT, John W. Schenck, and James M. Earle, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that by an indenture, bearing date the 17th day of March, A. D. 1877, the said Daniel Blake Bonnett, John W. Schenck, and James M. Earle, copartners under the firm name of Bonnett, Schenck and Earle, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, have conveyed and assigned all their estate and effects, real and personal, to the undersigned, James Havemeyer, as Trustee, upon trust for the benefit of all the creditors of said Daniel Blake Bonnett, John W. Schenck, and James M. Earle, and that said conveyance was duly executed according to the provisions of section 5,103 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy." And further, that the committee chosen by the creditors of said bankrupts, under whose direction the said Trustee shall act, are William Eggert, Morris Woodruff, and John F. Pupke, all of the said City of New-York.

JAMES HAVEMEYER,
175 Pearl-street New-York City.
T. H. BAROWSKY, Attorney for Trustee, 14 Wall-street, New-York City. o19-1aw3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York. In the matter of NATHANIEL BERRY and BENJ'A A. HEISER, Bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that petitions have been filed in said court by Nathaniel Berry and Benjamin A. Heiser, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, both joint and individual, and other claims provable under said Revised Statutes, and that the second day of November, 1877, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of October, 1877. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk. o19-1aw3wF*

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE seventh day of October, A. D. 1877, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HIRAM H. DURKEE, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of James F. Dwight, Register, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Esq., Register, on the first day of November, A. D. 1877, at 12 o'clock M.

LOUIS F. PAYN,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BERNHARD M. COHEN and JULIUS FRANKENFIELD, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: The said bankrupts having applied to the court for a discharge from their debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the eighth day of November, A. D. 1877, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be held at the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, number 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room number 6, and show cause why the prayer of the said petitioners for the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts.—Dated New-York, 9th October, 1877.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
o12-1aw3wF*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE E. WHITE, of the City of New-York, Bankrupt.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of George E. White, of the City of New-York, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the twenty-third day of November, A. D. 1877, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esquire, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

LOUIS F. PAYN, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN JAKOB PETER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of John Jakob Peter, of the City of New-York, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 14th day of November, A. D. 1877, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esquire, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

LOUIS F. PAYN, Marshal—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE thirteenth day of October, A. D. 1877, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM J. BLAKE of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the second day of November, A. D. 1877, at two o'clock, P. M.

LOUIS F. PAYN, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMPSON BLAKELEE, bankrupt.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the seventeenth day of September, 1877.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate and effects of Theodore Miller, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was, on the first day of August, A. D. 1877, adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York. EDWIN W. CONKLIN, Assignee,
No. 101 Murray-st., N. Y.
T. H. BAROWSKY, Attorney for Assignee, No. 14 Wall-st. o19-1aw3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES R. PHILIPS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assign

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 20, 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 27, 9 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 3, 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ABYSSINIA..WED., Oct. 24 | RUSSIA.....WED., Nov. 7
SCOTIA.....WED., Oct. 31 | ALGERIA.....WED., Nov. 14

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Oct. 25
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Nov. 1
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday Nov. 15
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Nov. 22

First cabin, $80 and $100, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26.

Apply to AUSTEN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL LINE.

The only Transatlantic Line sailing under the American flag. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia and Wednesday from Liverpool.

THE RED STAR LINE.

Carrying the Belgian and United States Mails. Sailing semi-monthly alternately from Philadelphia and New-York. Direct and only

TO ANTWERP.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, and No. 52 Broadway, New-York.

JNO. McDONALD, Agt., No. 8 Battery-place.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 24-st., Hoboken.

DONAU.....Sat., Oct. 20 | AMERICA.....Sat., Nov. 3
HERMANN.....Sat., Oct. 27 | WESER.....Sat., Nov. 10

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Devonia.....Oct. 20, 3 P. M. | Bolivia.....Nov. 3, 2 P. M.
Anchoria.....Oct. 27, 9 A.M. | California.....Nov. 10, 9 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins, $75 to $70, according to accommodations. Second Cabin, $40; Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

Australia...Oct. 24, 4 P. M. | Utopia.....Oct. 31, noon.

Cabins, $75 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN.....Oct. 20, 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Oct. 27, 9 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Nov. 3, 2 P. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

GELLERT.....Oct. 25 | LESSING.....Nov. 8
SUEVIA.....Nov. 1 | FRISIA.....Nov. 15

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England, First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUHNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, 61 Broad-st., N. Y. General Passenger Agents, 61 Broad-st., N. Y.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:

MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Oct. 23, at 6 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Oct. 30, noon.
IDAHO.....TUESDAY, Nov. 6, 6 A. M.

Cabin passage, $75, $65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.

FOR LONDON, (VICTORIA DOCKS.)

Greece...Th., Nov. 1, 12 M. | Italy...Th., Nov. 8, 7 A. M.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

The Queen, Oct. 20, 2:30 P. M. | Spain, Sat., Oct. 27, 4:30 A.M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.

Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

PEREIRE, DARRE.....Wednesday, Oct. 24, 7 A. M.
CH. LE TESSIER.....Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1 P. M.
CANADA, FRANGEUL.....Wednesday, Nov. 7, 7 A. M.

For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, TUESDAY, Oct. 16, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Oct. 20, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, TUESDAY, Oct. 23, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

RAPIDAN, Capt. KEMPTON, THURSDAY, Oct. 25, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R. No. 315 Broadway. GEORGE WOOD, Agent C. R. R. of Ga. No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 20
GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 24

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY & HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON, &c. Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Steam-ship COLON.....Wednesday, Oct. 31
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.

Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....on or about Nov. 3
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Wednesday, Nov. 7

For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CLYDE.....
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. MORLAIX, LUDING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Oct. 27
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, DRAKE.....Wednesday, Oct. 31
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (new,) TIMMERMANN.....Nov. 7

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

Via Havana. Progreso. Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Oct. 27
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A FIRST-CLASS PASSAGE to Antwerp and return by the way of Liverpool, Red Star Line. Good until used.

H. A. CHITTENDEN, No. 328 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping-coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping-coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after June 25, 1877.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M. daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sundays, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 2:05, 6:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
L. P. FARMER, General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia, 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 3, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sundays, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Sept. 17, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester; also to St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

11:30 A. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 A. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 6 P. M. For Shepang Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping-coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

MONTCLAIR AND GREENWOOD LAKE RAILROAD.

Train leaves daily from Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 4:30 P. M., connecting at Cooper with steam-boats on the Lake. Hunting and fishing were never better.

G. BURT, Manager.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

INSTRUCTION.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.

Nos. 21 and 23 West 32d-st.

Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., Rector.

SEPARATE DEPARTMENT FOR YOUNG BOYS.

Autumn Term begins WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

The fifth year of St. John's opens with increased accommodations and greater facilities in every department of work. A Kindergarten in a large sunny room.

A two years' graduate course in Universal Literature, English Literature, History, Fine Arts, and other higher branches of learning.

D. S. EVERSON'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av., opposite Reservoir Park, reopens Sept. 19. "Short lessons thoroughly mastered."

Refers to the following patrons: Rev. Howard Crosby, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, Rev. Thomas Gallandet, Rev. Charles P. Bush, Rev. Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, Rev. E. N. White, Rev. Prof. Geo. L. Prentiss, Rev. T. Kelston Smith.

THE FIFTH-AV. SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

Nos. 539, 541, and 543 5TH-AV., (45th-st.)

This improved School for Boys of all ages will reopen at 9 A. M. MONDAY, Sept. 17. Callers received after Sept. 1, from 9 till 11 A. M. and from 3 to 4:30 P. M.

E. A. GIBBENS, (Harvard.)
D. BEACH, Jr., (Yale.)

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S

French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen Thursday, Sept. 27. Thorough instruction in French and English. German comprised in course of studies.

MRS. WILLIAMS, NO. 26 W. 39TH-ST., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Collegiate course pursued. Best advantages secured to the preparatory department.

MISS SPRING'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 121 East 36th-st., near Park-av., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Lectures during the Winter for the older scholars on Physiology, Natural History, and Physical Geography.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPETENT masters, reopened her Boarding and Day School for boys under 15, at No. 102 West 20th-st., one door from 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, Downington, Penn.—Healthy location, careful instruction, home comforts, and charges very low; backward boys have special care. Address F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

MISS SPRING'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 121 East 36th-st., near Park-av., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Lectures during the Winter for the older scholars on Physiology, Natural History, and Physical Geography.

THE MISSES PERINE,

No. 34 EAST 74TH-ST., ON CENTRAL PARK,
Reopen their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children Sept. 27.

NO. 110 EAST 35TH-ST.—MISS M. A. Clark's English and French School for young ladies and little girls reopens Sept. 27. For circulars and references apply as above.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 4 West 47th-st., 20th year opens Sept. 27, 1877.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS TO the Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies and children, at No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, on Wednesday, the 26th September.

THE ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART, FOR YOUNG LADIES.

No. 49 West 17th-st., New-York,
Will open on the first Monday of September.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER'S English and French Day School for Young Ladies, No. 143 Madison-av. reopens Sept. 24; Post-graduate class, Nov. 1.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.—A limited number of boys. Special advantages for candidates for scientific schools or technical professions.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th-st., re-opens Sept. 19.

MRS. KITTIE BRODHEAD ROEBBELEN'S Home and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 69 East 61st-st.; primary class for boys; English, French, and German. Reopens Sept. 24.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. THOMAS E. ASH, No. 103 West 40th-st.

RYE SEMINARY
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Address Mrs. S. J. LIFE, Rye, N. Y.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' SCHOOLS,

No. 12 East 47th-st. and No. 39 West 16th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Kindergarten, Oct. 2.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,314 Broadway, one door below 30th-st.; school year begins Sept. 17; residence No. 54 East 81st-st.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. LYON'S
Collegiate Institute,

NO. 5 EAST 22D-ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY

Steadfast patrons are a fair test of a school.
Well-known names of last year patrons follow.
Prefixed numbers show the years of patronage:

13. HENRY DAY.
10. JOSIAH H. BURTON.
19. BENJAMIN CURTIS.
10. CALVIN E. KNOX.
4. ADAM T. BRUCE.
9. JAMES H. GOADBY.
8. ORSON D. MUNN.
7. THOS. LEBOUTILLIER.

Almost all have had sons fitted for college.

Circulars contain annual letter to patrons, unsolicited testimonials, honor roll, and what old pupils have done.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON'S

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 10 Gramercy Park, New-York. Boys' Class and Kindergarten, Oct. 1.

THE MODEL KINDERGARTEN

And Seminary for Kindergarteners of Prof. JOHN KRAUS and Mrs. KRAUS-BOELTE, removed to No. 9 West 28th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway. Kindergarten and Advanced Classes will begin Oct. 2. Seminary for Kindergarteners, Nov. 1. Prof. Kraus is a disciple of the Pestalozzi-Diesterweg-Froebel School, and one of the first propagators of the Kindergarten in this country. Mrs. Kraus-Boelte is a pupil and co-worker of Froebel's widow, with an experience of 19 years in Germany, England, and America.

MME. DA SILVA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with Calisthenics, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above. A separate class for boys under thoroughly competent teachers. Lectures by Prof. B. Waterhouse Hawkins and Dr. Labberton.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

C. A. MILES, Principal,
REOPENED SEPT. 10.

For circular apply at No. 252 Madison-av., where Mr. Miles can be seen between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

CLASSICAL & MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, with Commercial and Primary Departments, 59th-st., corner 6th-av.

F. F. WILSON, A. M., and J. M. KELLOGG, A. M., head masters during the last 12 years of the ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. Optional study hours, 2:30 to 3:30 A. M., and 2:30 to 3:30 P. M.

CLASSES IN GERMAN.

NO. 6 EAST 20TH-ST.

PROF. OTTO KUPHAL, OF THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE AT BERLIN, DIR.

CLASSES OF THREE, $10. CLASSES OF TWO, $15.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,314 BROADWAY.—Three boarders taken. Greek and Latin conversationally taught; afternoon and evening classes; out-door classes, with English, French, or German teachers for afternoons and Saturdays; botanical and geological excursions; practical chemistry taught without books; use of tools taught on afternoons and Saturdays.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.

No. 108 West 59th-st., on Central Park.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For boys and young men from 7 to 20.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MISS COMSTOCK,

Nos. 32 and 34 West 40th-st., opposite Reservoir Park, Murray Hill.—English, French, and German Boarding and Day School: Kindergarten. Miss LEONOWENS, assisted by German graduate of Froebel; private class for boys: lecture classes.

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C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 A. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 6 P. M. For Shepang Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

MISS JAUDON'S

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN,
No. 32 East 31st-st.,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Young ladies prepared for the Harvard examinations.

AT WORK.—PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 805 Broadway, has begun its Fall and Winter work with a patronage and zest unprecedented. Its classes are rapidly filling, and will soon be at their limit. Now is the time to join the army of workers. "Fall in."

S. S. PACKARD, President.

KINDERGARTEN—THOROUGH TEACHING; TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR; charges moderate.
BENJAMIN MASON'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS
Fits for College or Business.
Send for circular. Yonkers, N. Y.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.

(Founded 1857.) No. 316 West 58th-st. Family and day school for young ladies. College course. Primary Department for little boys and girls. Reopening Sept. 27, 1877. Dr. and Madame VAN NORMAN, principals.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL has removed to No. 1,481 Broadway, near 42d-st. The forty-first year begins Sept. 17. Primary, commercial, classical departments. M. M. HOBBY, W. L. AKIN, A. M., Principals.

MRS. M. RODGERS GRIFFITTS, NO. 23 West 43th-st., will reopen her English, French, and German Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

BINGHAMTON COLLEGE AND CONSERVAtory of Music for Young Ladies doubled its number last year; now offers 3 Bible College free. Rev. E. PATERSON, A. M., President, Binghamton, N. Y.

SOCIETY OF DECORATIVE ART.—CLASSES in Art and Mediæval Needlework, Lacework, and Decoration of China and Pottery, will commence on Oct. 15, at No. 4 East 20th-st.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. No. 13 East 31st-st.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE.

FOR 25 BOYS.
O. W. STARR, A. M., Port Chester, N. Y.

MISS HASTINGS, PRIVATE LESSONS. Also, classes in Literature, History and Art. Address Sturtevant House.

A SCHOOL FOR A FEW YOUNG BOYS, WITH GOOD instruction and the influences of a Christian home, at Stratford, Conn. Rev. E. B. EMERSON, Principal.

DREW SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLlege, Carmel, N. Y., for both sexes: superior advantages; low rates. GEORGE C. SMITH, A. M.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,—Lyric Hall, 6th-av., opposite Reservoir Park. SPECIALITY, THOROUGHNESS.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 79 WEST 45d-st., corner 6th-av. Dr. H. B. CHAPIN, Principal. Classical, commercial, and primary departments.

MRS. M. E. WALTON, A GRADUATE OF MRS. Kraus-Boelte, will open a Kindergarten and Primary School at No. 63 East 52d-st., Oct. 1.

DR. A. CALLISEN'S DAY SCHOOL for boys, 131 West 43d-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS S. SEDGWICK, PRIVATE LESSONS. Address No. 12 West 10th-st.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, RUTHERFORD-PLACE and East 16th-st. BENJAMIN SMITH, A. M., Prin.

PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY. Opens Sept. 12. Send for Circular.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 East 19th-st., will re-open MONDAY, Sept. 24.

LAW SCHOOLS.

ANNUAL SESSION (197TH) OF THE LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Washington-square, begins Oct. 1 next, and ends June 17, 1878.

For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, Secretary of Council, or to 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Professor and Secretary of Faculty, No. 291 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND MATHematical teacher, classical gold medalist of foreign university, desires private pupils; City reference as to preparing for an English university, Harvard, Columbia, Yale Scientific School. Address TEACHER, Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

ACCOMPLISHED RESIDENT OR VISITING Professors, tutors, and governesses obtained through Teacher's Bureau; information given of good schools. Mrs. MITCHELL, 67 West 35th-st., N. Y. Mademoiselle PRUD'HOMME, 1,014 12th-st., Washington, D. C.

WANTED—A TUTOR FOR A GIRL AND BOY, 16 and 14 years of age, three or four hours daily; must instruct in Latin, German, English branches, and drawing. Address, with terms, J. S. W., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS DESIRES a visiting or resident position to teach English, French, German, and music; highest testimonials. Address EARNEST, No. 67 West 35th-st.

A PARISIAN LADY, GOOD TEACHER, desires new engagements for the Fall; conversation a specialty. Address D. S., Post Office Box No. 2,450, New-York.

A GRADUATE OF YALE, WITH HIGHEST City reference, desires private pupils; fitting for college a specialty. Address YALE, Box No. 905 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

GERMAN, LATIN, &c.—AN EXPERIENCED Graduate desires pupils; references. Address HANOVERIAN, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

MRS. KATHERINE SEDGWICK WASHburn will give lessons in elocution and station; also hall and parlor recitations. Address No. 101 West 43d-st., New-York.

RELIABLE TEACHERS—IN EVERY DEPARTment instruction, high and low, for private pupils, families, schools, colleges, promptly obtained through SCHERMERHORN, Secretary, No. 30 East 14th-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORner 14th-st.—Interest commencing from the 1st of each month. Assets, $3,856,883 31; surplus, $508,239 76. S. H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—THREE BANK BOOKS, Nos. 21,787, 29,128, 40,544: issued by the Manhattan Savings Institution, and the payment of the same has been stopped. The finder will oblige the owner by returning the same to the bank, No. 644 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

DRY GOODS.

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FANCY POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS,
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FINANCIAL.

The Central Trust Company

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NO. 14 NASSAU-ST., CORNER OF PINE-ST.

Capital, $1,000,000 in U. S. Bonds.

Allows interest on deposits, returnable on demand, or at specified dates.

Is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Receiver, or Trustee. Likewise, as a legal depositary for money paid into court, or by order

SUICIDE IN CENTRAL PARK.

MRS. CAROLINE LEROY'S SAD DEATH.

THE LIFE OF A WIFE AND MOTHER ENDED BY A LEAP INTO THE LAKE IN THE PARK—FIVE DAYS OF INCOHERENT WANDERING ABOUT THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

One of the boatmen on the Central Park Lake, while rowing toward the shore near the new boat-house, early on Wednesday afternoon, saw something floating in the water. When he drew up to it he found that it was a human body. From the long flowing hair and full, though limp, drapery, there was no doubt that it was the body of a woman. The boatman rowed up to the float, procured assistance, and the body was soon landed. It was that of a refined-looking, handsomely-dressed, and evidently once beautiful woman. A heavy black silk dress, mud-bedraggled, a straw hat trimmed with the costliest of feathers, and fine kid gaiters, betokened that she could not have ended her existence for want of the necessities of life. An empty pocket-book was in the pocket of her dress, and a fine linen pocket-handkerchief, on one corner of which was tastefully embroidered the letter "L." In the ears were fine gold earrings, with pendent golden balls. Over the right eye, and in several places on the face, were slight bruises. Such a discovery, in one of the most frequented parts of the Park soon drew an immense crowd, a large part of which followed the dead-wagon, which soon arrived, to the Park Police Station in the arsenal. The Park Police immediately reported the case to the City Police, and within an hour after its receipt at the arsenal the body was on its way to the Morgue.

Before it was quite dark Wednesday evening two gentlemen drove in a handsome carriage to the Twenty-sixth-street entrance of the dead-house, and asked to be allowed to see the body that had been found in the Central Park Lake. It was then encased in one of the rough Morgue coffins, but, notwithstanding the surroundings, one of the gentlemen at once recognized it as the body of his wife. He left some directions with the attendants, and the two then drove away. Soon afterward a hearse arrived, and the body was taken to an undertaker's office at Twenty-sixth-street and Fourth-avenue, where it remained until yesterday morning. The gentleman who recognized the body and said that it was that of his wife, was Mr. Thomas Otis Leroy, of No. 42 East Thirty-first-street, General Manager of the Colwell Lead Company of No. 63 Centre-street. His wife was Mrs. Caroline Leroy, formerly Miss Caroline Clark, daughter of Mr. Richard S. Clark, of No. 450 Fifth-avenue. Mrs. Leroy had for some time been suffering, not only from sickness, but from great mental depression, arising, it is believed, from business difficulties in which her husband was involved, and which resulted, without any domestic troubles, in the separation, for a time, of herself and her children from Mr. Leroy. The latter has for many years been in the lead business, and, up to within a few years, had always been highly successful. He was the senior partner in the late firm of Thomas Otis Leroy & Co., and was the original founder and proprietor of the patent shot and lead work made by the firm. He was a wealthy man, and his style of living was such as his circumstances warranted. Without being in any way fast or extravagant, he was surrounded by all the conveniences and luxuries that a man of means in New-York usually enjoys; his home was a happy one, and as his three daughters grew up to maturer years he took pride in making their home a pleasant and suitable one. But 18 months ago business embarrassments came. He lost money heavily at a time when to lose money in business ventures was the rule, and not the exception. In the worst of his troubles, his father-in-law, Mr. Clark, came to his assistance, and advanced large amounts of money. It is said that the money loaned by Mr. Clark was not less than $200,000, which was secured by real estate, the value of which has since depreciated so much that Mr. Clark, too, will be a heavy loser. Even this sum did not save Mr. Leroy from suffering great losses. Nevertheless, he continued to occupy the same handsome house, probably reducing his indoor expenses, greatly to the discomfort, as it seems, of his wife and daughters. He was not so much reduced as to be unable to live comfortably or to deprive his family of the valuable jewels that in better days he had bought for them; and at the beginning of the warm weather Mrs. Leroy and her three daughters, the eldest of whom is 19, the second 16, and the youngest 9, went into the country to spend the Summer. When they returned, a few weeks ago, they yielded to the solicitation of Mrs. Leroy's father, and instead of going to their former home went to Mr. Clark's Fifth-avenue house, where they might still enjoy the luxuries amid which they had been reared. This arrangement seems to have been sanctioned by Mr. Leroy, who was distressed at being compelled to deprive them of anything to which they had been accustomed; but he declined to leave his home and go with them to his father-in-law's house. It is said by friends of the family that this was on account of a slight misunderstanding between Mr. Leroy and Mr. Clark, arising, probably, out of the loan of the large sum of money by the latter. At any rate, Mr. Leroy continued to keep bachelor's quarters in his house in Thirty-first-street.

It was believed in the family that Mrs. Leroy's mind was sometimes unsettled, and that she was subject to periods of strange behavior, but after her return there was no mystery in the matter. And if this, seeming to be in better spirits than before, and acting naturally and affectionately toward all in the house. She was in the habit of walking alone, and her frequent walks for exercise attracted no attention in the family. On the afternoon of Oct. 10, she went out, handsomely dressed, and wearing some of her valuable jewelry, and after the lapse of about the usual time she returned to the house and went to her room. Soon afterward she went down stairs again, greeted her relatives, kissed one or two of her daughters, and went out. This excited no suspicion, and she had been gone for some time before one of the daughters, happening to go to her mother's room, found there the jewelry that her mother had worn earlier in the day, and laid away in a very unusual manner. Other things in the room, the unaccustomed arrangement of clothes and valuables, aroused the daughter's fears, indicating, as she thought, something strange in her mother's conduct. The household was alarmed, and word was at once sent to Mr. Leroy of his wife's strange behavior. Mr. Leroy was greatly alarmed, and, as his wife did not return to her father's house, he went to Police Head-quarters, and gave notice of her disappearance. There he was advised to keep the matter quiet, and not let it get to the newspapers, as the Police could find her, if anybody could. Mr. Leroy followed this advice, and the case was concealed from the Police reporters. None of her friends again saw Mrs. Leroy till her husband found her disfigured body in the Morgue on Wednesday evening. This was not the first time that Mrs. Leroy had wandered away from home while her mind was unsettled. Some time ago she went to Rockaway alone, but did not stay long. On her return she said that she intended never to come back, but that she had changed her mind. She is described on all hands as a beautiful and accomplished lady, a faithful and affectionate wife, and a tender, loving mother. She was 41 years old.

It is said by other members of the family, that Mrs. Leroy's imaginary troubles arose from a sort of religious mania, with which she was possessed. She became morbidly religious, and reproached herself for all the family misfortunes. She could always point out some Christian duty that she imagined she had neglected in her past life, which she thought deserved the severest punishment; and she could always see, satisfactorily to herself, that her "sins of omission," as she called them, had deserved this or that reverse.

Yesterday morning the body was taken from the undertaker's to Calvary Episcopal Church, at Twenty-first-street and Fourth-avenue, of which she had long been a member. Dr. Cushman had previously made an autopsy, but there were no marks of violence, and no abrasions, except those on the face, which, it was concluded, were without doubt caused by contact with the bottom of the lake. When the body was first found these marks were taken for bruises made by a blunt instrument, and it was believed by some that she had first been murdered, and then thrown into the lake. But there were no wounds sufficient to cause death, and it is certain that she died by drowning. It is a matter of much speculation how Mrs. Leroy passed the first part of the eight days that she was away from home. The body, judging from its appearance, could not possibly have been in the water that length of time, and she had no money with her, nor any jewelry of value. It was the opinion of the officials that she had been in the water about three days. This leaves five days of wandering and suffering unaccounted for. The case revives the often-discussed question of how long a body will remain sunk in the water. It is known that a drowned man will stay on the bottom much longer than a drowned woman, 10 days being the average time. A drowned woman almost always reaches the surface before five days elapse, and sometimes does not sink at all. Even if sunk, any unusual disturbance of the surface of the water will bring a drowned woman to the top when she will not be likely to sink again; so that it is almost certain that Mrs. Leroy must have undergone much deprivation and suffering before she met her death. That Mrs. Leroy's life was despaired of when she wandered away from home, is made evident by the fact that her husband made an arrangement with one of the attendants at the Morgue, to telegraph for him should a body answering the description he gave of Mrs. Leroy be brought in. In accordance with this arrangement, the young man known as "Joe," telegraphed for Mr. Leroy on Wednesday evening, and it was in this way that he learned immediately of his wife's death. Coroner Woltman has granted a burial permit, and the interment is to be in Woodlawn Cemetery. The funeral services will take place in Calvary Church, at 1 o'clock, this afternoon.

TWO BODIES BENEATH THE RUINS.

TWO DRIVERS CRUSHED TO DEATH IN BRADLEY'S STABLES—THE FIRE MARSHAL'S INVESTIGATION.

The rumor which gained currency on Wednesday that two men had been crushed to death in the ruins of Bradley's stable at No. 157 West Eighteenth-street, and which could not be traced to a trustworthy source at that time, proves to have been true. Yesterday the mangled and burned bodies of the missing men were dug out from beneath the ruins. On Wednesday, when the Police were informed that the men were missing and of the supposition that their bodies were beneath the mass of bricks and rubbish which marks the site of the stable, they refused to give it any credence, and denounced it as a "ghost story." No search was therefore made for the missing men until yesterday, when, as they did not appear at their usual haunts, Mr. Bradley, the proprietor of the stable, requested Chief Gioquel to institute search for their bodies. A detail from Engine Company No. 3 and Hook and Ladder Company No. 11 were set to work, and at 10 o'clock the firemen unearthed the burned and charred remains of Thomas Stapleton, aged 30, a driver in the employ of James Bradley, the expressman. The feet, legs, and arms were burned off, but the trunk and head were in a fair state of preservation. The remains were removed to the Morgue, after which the search was resumed, and at 3 o'clock the remains of Owen Healey, the other missing man, were found within three feet of the spot where Stapleton's body had been discovered. The body of Healey was not so much burned as that of his companion, but it was fearfully crushed. The feet were, however, burned off. The body of Healey was also taken to the Morgue.

Stapleton and Healey, both single men, were employed as drivers by Bradley, and slept in a loft over the stable. When the fire broke out they were aroused, and worked heroically to save the property of their employer. Before they could get the horses out of the rear stable, they were compelled to leave the building and abandon the animals to their fate. Although warned of their danger, both Stapleton and Healey rushed into the building again, the former to save his military uniform, as he was a member of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, and the latter to rescue from the flames some of his effects. While they were in the building, the easterly wall of Roux's factory fell on the building, and crushed it into a shapeless mass of bricks and rubbish. The men were crushed to death and their bodies were then burned. There was no less than seven feet of bricks and rubbish above the bodies. Coroner Woltman will hold an inquest.

Fire Marshal Sheldon yesterday resumed the investigation into the origin of the fire, but no facts of importance were elicited.

INSURANCE MATTERS.

JUSTICE FOR DEFRAUDED POLICY-HOLDERS—THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S APPRAISERS.

The Receiver of the American Popular Life Insurance Company discovered that a great many policy-holders in that institution were induced to change their policies on various pretenses of profit to them. Now that a distribution of the funds is to be made, the new policy-holders find there is no reserve value to the policies. Receiver Lawrence made application to Judge Donohue for the appointment of a Referee to examine into the matter and to restore the policies which were changed through fraudulent representations. Some testimony has been taken showing that the officers were not particular as to the arguments used to induce the policy-holders to make the change. President Lambert was to have been examined yesterday, but his examination was postponed until to-morrow. The true inwardness of the Popular Life will then be shown.

The announcement from Albany that the Appraisers of the Insurance Department, Messrs. Lacy and Strickland, had been removed for making false representations in regard to the real estate of the Universal Life is a surprise to these gentlemen. They have as yet received no official notification of removal, and Superintendent Smyth says he "did not authorize the publication of the statement." He does not say it is untrue. If they are removed it is threatened they will make some interesting developments.

RETIREMENT OF A FIRE COMPANY.

The Guaranty Fire Insurance Company, of this City, has concluded to stop business, and has reinsured all its risks in the Royal Insurance Company, of London. The officers of the company state that the Guaranty will not retire from the underwriting field, but will simply wait until rates improve and they can continue business with profit. The real meaning of the movement is to circumvent the Insurance Superintendent and avoid a report of impaired capital by reinsuring risks, and thus avoiding an examination. In July last the Superintendent of Insurance of the State of Missouri examined the affairs of the company, and reported a deficiency of $10,500. The present assets of the company aggregate $280,000, and the liabilities, except capital stock, $69,000. The particulars of the arrangement with the Royal have not been made public. The officers of the Guaranty are W. H. Bridgeman, President, and Charles D. Hartshorne, Secretary.

THE EDWIN ADAMS BENEFIT.

A meeting of the Edwin Adams Benefit Committee was held yesterday at Harry Wall's office, Union-square. Mr. Sothern was in the chair, and Mr. William Winter acted as Secretary. The Treasurer's report is yet incomplete, and for that reason was not presented. The publication of the complete returns is delayed for a few days until the arrival of official figures from Pittsburg, Buffalo, and Albany. The total amount now in the hands of the Treasurer, clear of all expenses, is $8,553. This sum will be increased to $9,700 when the money from the above-named cities is received. A resolution of thanks was passed by the committee to all those who participated and helped in the late benefit performance. The benefit performance at Pittsburg netted $803. Mr. Sothern intends giving additional matinée performances in Philadelphia and Boston during the next two weeks. He will leave this City with his entire troupe for Philadelphia on Wednesday morning next, give a performance of the "Crushed Tragedian" at 12 o'clock, and return to this City in the evening. On the following Wednesday he will give a performance at 12 o'clock A. M. in Boston. To accomplish this the company will take a special train after the performance at the Park Theatre on Tuesday night. They will go in their costumes, and after playing at the Hub will return by the express that reaches this City at 7:45 o'clock on Wednesday night. It is expected that an additional $2,000 will be realized by this undertaking. Messrs. J. H. McVicker, of Chicago, and W. G. Fargo, of Buffalo, have been asked to accept the office of Trustees of the fund, and to invest it for the benefit of Mrs. Adams.

THE LAMONT ESTATE.

George T. Plume, the Executor of the estate of Charles A. Lamont, filed in the Surrogate's Office, on the 11th of February, 1874, an inventory of the personal estate of the deceased, the inventory reciting that it consisted of the following stocks, securities, &c., aggregating in value $234,863 63: New-York Central, Commerce Fire Insurance Company, Jerome Park Villa Site Improvement Company, Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad Company, Third National Bank Company of New-York City, Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, preferred; Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, Adams Express Company, Alton and Terre Haute, preferred; Missouri and Kansas Railroad, New-Orleans and Mobile and Texas, common stock; American Fork Railroad, Miller and Mines Smelting Company, Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, Atlantic Avenue Railroad, (Brooklyn;) Grahamite Asphalte Pavement Company, Bartlett Road Company, Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, first mortgage; Virginia State, deferred; Morris and Essex Railroad, construction mortgage; North Carolina, State, old; New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad; New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad, second mortgage; seat in New-York Stock Exchange, seat in New-York Gold Exchange, brokers' accounts due, sundry notes, puts, &c. due, cash loans due from sundry parties, Stock Exchange insurance on the life of the testator, bonds secured by mortgage, &c.

STOLEN UNITED STATES BONDS.

A circular was received at Police Central Office yesterday from George H. Copeland, Chief of Police of Cambridge, Mass., giving a description of the bonds stolen from Cambridgeport last month, and for the recovery of which a reward of $4,500 is offered. The following is a list of the missing securities:

Twenty-six United States Bonds, to wit: Of 1881s, four of $1,000 each, Nos. 11,334, 11,335, payable to John A. Stevens, Nos. 39,550, 39,551, payable to A. T. Frothingham, Cashier, and three of $500 each, No. 2,397, payable to C. H. Rogers, No. 19,919, payable to Lucius E. Paige, and No. 39,366; of 1867s, five of $1,000 each, Nos. 42,881, 42,882, 42,883, letter G, Nos. 8,536, 8,537, letter I, one of $500, No. 1,482, letter J, and 13 of $100 each, Nos. 17,798, 54,353, 145,003, letter A, Nos. 29,154, 91,962, 91,963, letter B, No. 35,239, letter C, No. 201, 060, letter D, No. 22,142, letter E, No. 76,592, letter F, No. 171,848, letter H, No. 243,008, letter I, and No. 117,839. Also other bonds, to wit: One, Town of St. Johnsbury, Vt., No. 35, for $1,000; five of $1,000 each, Connecticut and Passumpsic Railroad, Nos. 389, 390, 391, 392, 393; three Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad, two of $500 each, Nos. 1,078, 1,079, and one of $100, No. 1,640. Also, certificates of stocks, to wit: Ten shares Connecticut and Passumpsic Railroad, 10 shares Chelsea National Bank, 13 Nicholson Fire Company, 50 McKay & Bigelow Heeling Association, 29 Cambridgeport National Bank, 15 Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad, 6 Washington Fire and Marine Insurance Company, 70 Cambridge Gas-light Company, together with sundry deeds, mortgage notes, insurance policies, life insurance policy, and savings bank books, standing in the names of Luther Slater, S. B. Snow, Oliver J. Rand and Lucius E. Paige.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

LEATHER-MAKERS IN COUNCIL.

THIRD DAY'S MEETING OF THE NATIONAL HIDE AND LEATHER ASSOCIATION—A MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS—THE PARIS EXPOSITION AND THE TRADE—DISCUSSION ON VARIOUS TOPICS.

The National Hide and Leather Association met again yesterday in the Union League Club Theatre. Mr. J. S. Schultz announced that the Executive Committee had called upon him to submit a letter to Hon. William M. Evarts, Secretary of State, in which the hide and leather dealers of the United States, in convention assembled, representing the second industry of the country, ask that letters of instruction be sent to Consulates of the Government to transmit all the information bearing upon the leather trade and the wants of foreign nations not inconsistent with the policy of the Government. The letter was adopted, when Mr. Schultz, calling attention to the fact that the Government had taken no steps to represent the country in the Paris Exhibition, offered a resolution, which was adopted, appointing Mr. James E. Mooney, of Louisville, to represent the tanners of the United States in securing a full exhibition of all classes of leather manufacture.

Mr. John Fishback, of Indianapolis, Ind., read a paper on the "Tanning and Finishing of Calf-skins." He described at length the means of securing strength, elasticity, and durability. In the discussion which followed Mr. E. W. Upton maintained that the grease which was needed in American calf-skins was elbow grease. Mr. Schultz said that a great change had taken place since 1860. The tanners were now trying to get something between American and French calf-skin, which was in demand for the shoes now almost universally worn. Mr. J. W. Oakley, of Chicago, Mr. Walker, and Mr. Allen spoke on the same subject, and referred to the fact that hemlock leather had taken the premium over all competitors at Vienna, and the stock had not been selected for exhibition.

Mr. A. B. Phillips, of Waverly, N. Y., read a paper on "The Care and Condition of Hides," in which he opened a warm and protracted discussion on the practice of loading hides with water, dirt, sand, and other substances. Mr. James E. Mooney read a short paper on the subject, in which he stated that so long as tanners prefer to purchase their hides loaded with water, salt, and other substances they will find dealers ready to sell them in that way, and so long as this vicious system prevails the market quotations of value convey an uncertain meaning. Mr. Schultz proposed that two committees should be appointed to frame resolutions relative to the regulation of the trade in dry and salt hides. The committees having been ordered, Mr. Esty, the chairman, appointed the following: On green-hides—Messrs. James E. Mooney, J. B. Hoyt, and J. W. Oakley. Dry-hides—Messrs. George W. Allen, W. H. Osterhout, and J. T. Botsford. The committees were instructed to report to-day, at the morning session.

Mr. George W. Allen read several resolutions regarding the "Present Bankrupt Law," expressing the opinion that it is unjust in its operations and essential features, and that while a general and uniform law should be provided for unfortunate debtors, simple and inexpensive, the present law should be repealed. The resolutions were adopted.

Mr. D. McVitty, of Saltillo, Penn.; Mr. T. S. Norwell, of Boston, and Mr. J. L. Hotchkin, of Watertown, spoke on improvements in tanning. Mr. H. J. Botsford read a paper on "The Plumping of Hides." Mr. James E. Mooney, of Louisville, offered a resolution embodying his views on commercial credits. He was of opinion that the credits on leather should be uniform, and should not exceed 60 days or its equivalent.

On motion of Mr. Allen a committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Walker, Hoyt, and Esty, on the "merchantable delivery of leather when sold by weight" to report to-day. Mr. Jackson S. Schultz, in speaking on "Reciprocal Trade in Leather," thought an effort should be made to secure a reciprocal arrangement with France. He spoke at length of the importance of manufacturing leather especially to meet the wants of the foreign markets. After a long reply in opposition to Mr. Schultz by Mr. J. H. Walker, the ladies were invited to join the excursion to-day, and the convention adjourned to meet this morning at 10 o'clock.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

The Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association held a special meeting yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of exchanging views with Sir Henry Halford, late Captain of the British rifle team, upon the question of shooting the next international match for the Centennial trophy. Judge Stanton presided, and invited Sir Henry Halford to take the floor. Sir Henry said he could not undertake to bring a British team to this country another year, unless the conditions governing the match were altered so as to exclude all teams representing any single country in Great Britain, and accepting but one team, which should be selected by the National Rifle Association of Great Britain. This point granted, he favored, as a side issue, the increase of the distances shot over by substituting 1,100 yards for the range at 800 yards. He also thought that the match should be shot on neutral ground. Wimbledon, he said, was not used as a practice range in England, as Creedmoor is in this country, and matches shot there gave neither side any unfair advantage. Unfortunately, he said, the countries of Great Britain would not always pull together, and on this condition was not changed, Scotland and Ireland would continue to send distinct teams to this country. The Scottish Rifle Association was, however, in an unsettled state, owing to the controversy on this very question, and its President and several influential Directors had severed their connection with that body. Gen. Dakin, Gen. Shaler, Col Gildersleeve, Col. Sanford, and Major Fulton all spoke earnestly against any alteration of the conditions already established, and a resolution offered by Gen Shaler, with an appended amendment to the same effect by Col. Wingate, was adopted. Judges Van Hoesen, Van Vorst, Lawrence, and Donohue, Hitchings were elected life members.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Amateur Rifle Club was held at the rendezvous last evening, Col. Sanford, the President, in the chair. It was decided to shoot for the bronze medal of the National Rifle Association on Saturday, the 27th inst. The conditions are as follows: Distances, 500, 600, and 1,000 yards; 15 scoring without sighting shots, or previous practice on the day of the match; entrance fee, $1.

WHAT THE TELEGRAPH MEN FORGOT.

Judge Green, Vice-President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and one of the two members of the sub-committee appointed to arrange the details of the contract of amalgamation with the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, said, yesterday, that the original contract for pooling the receipts of the two companies, and giving 87½ per cent. of the gross amount to the Western Union, and 12½ per cent. to the Atlantic and Pacific, had been ratified some ago, as a contract, by both Boards of Directors, but, subsequently, when the details were submitted by Judge Green and Gen. Eckert to the committees appointed by the two companies, the question arose that no provision had been made in the contract for the respective percentage of expenses each company should bear. It was agreed that the spirit of the contract as embodied in the words "maintaining their lines and apparatus in an efficient working order" was that each company should do all in its power to increase the joint gross earnings, but as that was not sufficiently specified in the contract the committees, in order to avoid any future conflict of interests in the cutting of expenses and the closing of offices and the consequent reduction of the efficiency of the companies to earn money, devoted several sessions to settling the question. Judge Green said that no result has yet been reached. On the contrary, each member of the committees has his own opinion as to the percentage of expenses that should be exacted, and the last meeting, held on Wednesday, was extremely informal. Judge Green said: "We all left feeling very uncomfortable." In relation to the threatened suit of the Dominion Telegraph Company against the Atlantic and Pacific for alleged violation of contract, Judge Green said that the latter company has more offices connected with the Dominion Company now than when the contract was made, and that it is turning over to it all the business of all those offices.

MR. GILMORE'S SUIT AGAINST MR. SHOOK.

In regard to the announcement in yesterday's TIMES that Patrick S. Gilmore had brought an action in the Court of Common Pleas against Sheridan Shook in a suit arising out of certain transactions connected with the renting of the Hippodrome, Mr. Shook's counsel said, yesterday, that it was true that Mr. Gilmore had brought the action in question to obtain certain moneys which he claims are due him, and that Mr. Shook's answer was simply this: That Mr. Gilmore will receive every dollar to which he is entitled; that he was a partner in the Gilmore Concert Garden; that there has been no settlement of accounts among the partners; that Mr. Gilmore has drawn largely from the partnership funds, and it is simply proposed to Mr. Gilmore that he shall wait until the books are balanced and the accounts of each member of the firm are made up, and that when this is done, whatever is found to be due to him, if anything, he will then receive. Instead of doing this, however, he has commenced this action. "And that," said the attorney, "is all there is about the matter. It is simply a demand for a settlement of accounts and adjustment of partnership affairs. If Mr. Shook owes Mr. Gilmore anything he is perfectly willing and abundantly able to pay it."

TWO BURGLARS ARRESTED.

At an early hour yesterday morning Officer McGraw, of the Eighteenth Precinct, observing two youths, whose names are John Barrett and Edward Costelloe, acting in a suspicious manner, arrested them. On the prisoners being searched at the station-house a large number of silk handkerchiefs and scarfs were found in their possession. Barrett, who apparently was well-equipped for the work, carried a sling-shot. It was afterward ascertained that the property had been stolen from Louis Lese, who keeps a store at No. 676 Third-avenue. The thieves had gained admittance to the store by entering through the fanlight. They were arraigned before Justice Wandell yesterday, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, and were each held to answer in default of $2,000 bail. Barrett was held in $1,000 bail additional for carrying a concealed weapon. The prisoner Costelloe, according to his own statement, is only three months out of prison.

THE STRIKING CIGAR-MAKERS.

No material change occurred in the situation of affairs yesterday in respect to the great strike of cigar-makers. There were indications, however, that the movements toward organization among the strikers were likely to ultimately secure a favorable consideration of their demands. The employes of Leopold & Lindheim, 80 in number, and those of Adler & Landauer, 32 in number, yesterday joined the ranks of the strikers, demanding an increase of $1 per 1,000. The central organization met in the afternoon at Concordia Hall to hear reports of the progress of the strike. The Chairman read a letter from the cigar-makers of Boston stating that they had resolved to extend a helping hand to the New-York strikers. A telegram of sympathy was also received from New-Haven. The Executive Committee reported that Sieck & Wanneck had acceded to the demands of their employes, and that the latter wished to return to work to-day. It was voted that the workmen be allowed to return. Reports from the delegates from the firms on strike were next received and generally indicated that all strikers were completely organized and determined to "stand out" until their employers would increase their rates of wages. The Chairman read a letter from the tobacco-leaf dealers of Water-street, expressing sympathy with the strikers, and stating that the only way to obtain their demands was to break up the present "tenement-house" system. The Relief Committee was instructed to wait upon the Water-street dealers and solicit subscriptions from them. A number of "shop" meetings were held in the evening in various parts of the City to consider the situation and report the condition of affairs to the Central Organization to-day.

COTTON EXCHANGE MUTUAL INSURANCE.

There was a largely attended meeting of the Cotton Exchange yesterday afternoon to listen to the report of the special committee appointed to prepare a plan of mutual life insurance. The report reviews at some length the facts and figures from which the committee drew their conclusions. They found by an examination of the books of the Exchange that in the seven years of its existence up to June 5, 1877, 22 members had died, or an average of three per year, and the membership was over 375, except during two years. Tables were given to show that at $10 per death on an average of four per annum the annual saving per member, as compared with the payment of premiums to first-class life insurance companies, would range from $19 25 to $127 93, according to age. The report recommended the Board of Managers to take steps to have the charter of the Exchange amended so as to permit the proposed mutual insurance plan to be adopted. Mr. Walter T. Miller moved that the report be rejected on the ground that a large number of members did not like the idea of compulsory insurance, and that such a matter did not come within the scope of the Exchange. Mr. D. G. Watts offered an amendment that the Board of Managers be instructed to have the charter amended, and in case of failure to abandon the mutual insurance plan. This was carried. The report was then referred to the Board of Managers for immediate action and a vote of thanks passed to the committee.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Henry Pike has gone into voluntary bankruptcy, with liabilities of $37,000, and assets about $15,000. The principal creditors are: C. H. Christmas, $10,000; Estate of S. N. Pike, $9,192; W. S. Pike, $5,000; Fayette Bank, of Cincinnati, $2,000; City of Brooklyn for taxes, $2,000.

Nathaniel Cheney, who secured a controlling interest in the Architectural Iron Works on Fourteenth-street and Avenue C, after its failure about a year ago, and who undertook to run the concern, has failed, and has gone into voluntary bankruptcy before Register Dwight. His nominal liabilities are $206,000, principally due on the composition of 50 cents on the dollar, on which the old concern settled with their creditors, but which has never been paid off. The principal claims on the schedule are the following: Mutual Life Insurance Company, $67,632, secured by a lien on the property of the iron works and on Mr. Cheney's real estate; New-York Life Insurance Company, $48,000, secured by a mortgage on the iron works; F. N. Ducios, $15,000; J. H. Briggs, $12,500; Alonzo Follett, $7,274; Eleventh Ward Bank, $7,157; Importers' and Traders' Bank, $4,014; Brooklyn Bank, $3,401; Hudson Iron Company, $5,047. The assets, which include 12 lots on which the iron works are located, the buildings, machinery, &c., and real estate in Fifty-first and One hundred and Eighteenth streets, are nominally about $200,000, but they are covered for their full value by mortgages and liens to secure creditors.

STOCK BROKERS' COMMISSIONS.

The announcement in yesterday's TIMES of the result of the Governing Committee's action in relation to the proposed changes of rates of commission aroused considerable indignation among the members of the Stock Exchange. A call was issued for a general meeting to be held in the Exchange at 3 o'clock this afternoon, to demand that the Governing Committee shall take up the question again. It now appears that the committee merely dropped the matter. A majority were in favor of the changes, but some insisted on a modification excluding from the increase to ⅛ bankers and persons in cities which have Stock Exchanges of their own. This resulted in numerous amendment to which neither faction of those in favor had power to carry, the opposition, who held the balance of power, ranging themselves on either side alternately. Some of the more fiery members of the Exchange have drafted resolutions, which they threaten to present, charging the Governing Committee with incompetency, and calling on them to resign. A hot time is anticipated.

THE BRITISH MAILS FOR NOVEMBER.

The dispatch of mails from London to New-York during the month of November next will be as follows:

Day of Week.	Date.	Embarkation.	Line of Steam's.
Thursday, P. M.	Nov. 1.	Queenstown..	White Star.
Saturday, P. M.	Nov. 3.	Queenstown..	Cunard.
Tuesday, A. M.	Nov. 6.	Southampton.	N. Ger. Lloyd.
Thursday, P. M.	Nov. 8.	Queenstown..	Inman.
Saturday, P. M.	Nov. 10.	Queenstown..	Cunard.
Tuesday, A. M.	Nov. 13.	Southampton.	N. Ger. Lloyd.
Thursday, P. M.	Nov. 15.	Queenstown..	Inman.
Saturday, P. M.	Nov. 17.	Queenstown..	Cunard.
Tuesday, A. M.	Nov. 20.	Southampton.	N. Ger. Lloyd.
Thursday, P. M.	Nov. 22.	Queenstown..	White Star.
Saturday, P. M.	Nov. 24.	Queenstown..	Cunard.
Tuesday, A. M.	Nov. 27.	Southampton.	N. Ger. Lloyd.
Thursday, P. M.	Nov. 29.	Queenstown..	Inman.

Mails for Australia and New-Zealand, intended for transmission via San Francisco, will be dispatched from London on the evening of Thursday, the 15th of November next.

EXTORTING MONEY FROM SEA-CAPTAINS.

In the latter part of September a vessel arrived at Sandy Hook, from Galway, with a fresh crew shipped in Liverpool for the round voyage. Early on the following morning several boarding-house owners boarded the ship and induced a number of men to desert. Two or three days later the Captain received a note from a lawyer in reference to a charge of assault and battery. Subsequently a complaint was served, but no attention was paid to the matter and nothing further was heard of it. Early in this month another man deserted, and yesterday—the Captain having prepared to sail to-day—the same lawyer, accompanied by a Deputy Sheriff, called upon him with a complaint from the last deserter. The Captain was arrested, but the lawyer, after trying to extort $50, settled for $30. The Captain says he had no trouble whatever with any of his men on the voyage. Such cases, he says, are made up by boarding-house keepers, in order to get pay for the sailors' board.

THE CLAIRMONT BANK.

Mr. Sibley, the accountant who has been investigating the affairs of the Clairmont Bank, is preparing a preliminary statement, which will probably be put into the Receiver's hands to-day or to-morrow. Mr. Broadwell, the President of the bank, has been sued by the Receiver, in whose complaint it is alleged that Broadwell misappropriated the sum of $54,000 of the bank's funds during the years from 1874 to 1877. Not many new statements are made in the Receiver's complaint, which was filed on Wednesday, when a warrant of attachment was given to the Sheriff, one of whose deputies took possession of Broadwell's safe in the Park Bank deposit vaults. The contents of the safe comprise town and railroad bonds, bank stock, and insurance scrip, as well as some deeds of houses and lands and indentures of leases.

A MODEL DEMOCRATIC JUSTICE.

On Tuesday last, as reported in THE TIMES, a disgraceful row occurred at the Democratic Convention of the Second Assembly District of Westchester, held at White Plains. Among the delegates was Justice of the Peace William Pinckney, of New-Rochelle. Late in the evening he returned to New-Rochelle, and feeling rather exuberant, entered the Huguenot Hotel, of which Robert S. Spurre is proprietor. A party of gentlemen were enjoying themselves at a social dinner, and as their pleasure was somewhat interfered with by Mr. Pinckney, Mr. Spurge requested him to retire. Some words followed, and after a short time the gentlemen began to vigorously pummel each other on the face and body. Bottles and glasses were freely used as missiles, and at the close of the combat Mr. Spurge was minus a portion of his whiskers, and the "Justice of the Peace" was the unhappy possessor of a beautiful black eye. No arrests were made, and it is understood that the matter has been amicably settled between the parties.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The opportunity to purchase "Tiffany's" goods at auction will be afforded to-day at their clearing sale.

The steamers Wieland, Claribel, and Saratoga took out yesterday 24,353 letters, 351 registered letters, and 59 bags of newspapers.

The assessment rolls for taxes on real estate for the present year will be opened for payment at the Tax Office on Tuesday morning, the 23d inst.

Frederick Greucling, aged 59, fell down stairs at his residence, No. 61 Avenue A, on Wednesday night, and was almost instantly killed.

William H. Jackson, a colored lad, 8 years of age, found a package of Paris green in a closet in the apartments of his parents, at No. 585 Seventh-avenue, on Tuesday, and swallowed so much of the poison that he died yesterday from the effects of it.

The Hudson County (N. J.) Democratic Convention met at McPherson's Hall yesterday afternoon. Rudolph F. Rabe was nominated for Senator by acclamation, and Mr. Edward F. McDonald was nominated for Director at large of the Board of Freeholders.

The assignment made by the forger William C. Gilman was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday. The instrument is made out in the usual form in which assignments for the benefit of creditors are required to be made. It bears date Oct. 5, 1877. Oliver Drake Smith, a lawyer, of No. 54 Cedar-street, is made the Assignee of Gilman's property. Gilman's signature is written in a coarse hand, and bears marks of tremulousness.

The second crew in the four-oared gig race of the Metropolitan Rowing Association yesterday was from the Nereid Club, of Brooklyn, and not from the Hesper Club, of Staten Island, as generally understood, and the Carman Club boat which won the race led the Nereids by only a length and a half at the finish, and the Hespers were fully five lengths behind. The Nereid is a strictly amateur organization, and this is their first race with outside clubs.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a stranger, while crossing the Harlem Railroad track at One hundred and Sixty-second-street, was struck by a New-Haven train going south, and instantly killed. The deceased was about 32 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches in height, had brown hair, light mustache, blue eyes, and wore a black coat, black vest, light plaid pantaloons, black Derby hat, and low shoes. There were no papers on his person by which his identity could be established, but a silver watch and gold chain, to which an Odd-fellows' emblem was attached, were found on the body. The remains were removed to the Morgue for identification.

The members of the Produce Exchange met in large numbers after business hours yesterday to take action respecting the death of Duncan R. Mackenzie. Resolutions were adopted and speeches were made by President Cole, Archibald Harris, David Bingham, and Samuel Dally. The following committee were appointed to attend the funeral, which takes place at 10 A. M. to-morrow from Trinity Church: John G. Dale, Charles G. Francklyn, Richard J. Cortis, Francis MacDonald, Herbert Taylor, David Bingham, Samuel Dally, Benjamin Logan, Stephen W. Carey, Alexander Munn, James Haughton, Edward Phillips, Jacob B. Smull, John E. I. Grainger, Andrew Underhill, Archibald Harris, and Arthur Sinclair.

BROOKLYN.

The two hundredth anniversary of the organization of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, of New-Utrecht, was celebrated yesterday.

A workman, whose name could not be ascertained, fell from the roof of Mr. Hurlburt's house, at No. 82 Remsen-street, yesterday afternoon, and was instantly killed. He was engaged in repairing the roof when he fell.

Mrs. Delia Hackett, aged 55, hanged herself yesterday morning in a room in her son's house, at No. 178 Graham-street. Mrs. Hackett was recently discharged from an asylum for the insane. She had repeatedly threatened to take her life.

The funeral of Otto

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8145. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

THE DISPUTED SENATORSHIPS.

THE CONTROVERSY IN THE SENATE ON LOUISIANA—MR. THURMAN DRIVEN FROM HIS POSITION BY JUDGE DAVIS—THE COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS TO MAKE NO DELAY IN THEIR INQUIRY—PINCHBACK COMING TO THE FRONT AGAIN—HE IS STILL A CLAIMANT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Senator Thurman persisted in trying to get a vote of the Senate on his resolution to withdraw the credentials of Eustis from the Committee on Privileges and Elections and admit him to the Senate. It was perfectly clear from the vote of yesterday that this motion could not prevail, since the determination of the Senate to have the reports of the committees on all the disputed elections was apparent. Mr. Thurman repeats his old argument that somebody must have been elected, and as the Senate has declared that Pinchback was not elected, therefore Eustis must have been, because he makes application and shows some papers, calling them credentials. After considerable discussion, of the usual style, Mr. Davis, of Illinois, forced Mr. Thurman to retreat immediately for the purpose of establishing some new line of attack, or renewing the present effort at some future day. Judge Davis said the matter was entirely new to him, and he was not prepared to vote upon the resolution to-day. This rather astonished the Democrats, who seemed to have inferred from his vote respecting the credentials of Spofford, that he would continue to vote for their propositions. Possibly he may, after examination, decide to vote for the admission of Eustis, but he at least intends to understand the case first, and Mr. Thurman, of course, instantly abandoned his resolution, and moved himself to lay it upon the table.

One step further in the disputed elections is to be taken, and it now remains to be seen whether further debate will be had in the case of South Carolina. It appears from the disposition of this resolution that Senator Davis is to be a power in the Senate, at least when he opposes any Democratic proposition. He will not be lectured or scolded, but if it should become known that he would vote against the admission of Spofford or Eustis, and that the Republicans would hold together in voting to seat Mr. Kellogg, the Democrats would be glad to have the committee delay the report for the next six years, instead of bringing it in on the 1st of November, as they had first desired.

The action of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day in directing Messrs Kellogg and Spofford to appear before them on Monday and make a statement of their respective cases, is taken as an indication that the committee propose to proceed with the investigation without unnecessary delay. After Messrs. Kellogg and Spofford have been heard, the committee will determine the character and method of the investigation.

Senator Mitchell denies that he has, or ever had, the credentials of Senator Kellogg in his possession. It was frequently spoken of, privately, by Senators during the debate on the Spofford credentials, when the whereabouts of the Kellogg credentials was under discussion, that he had personally retained them, having come into their possession as acting Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections. In point of fact he never received them and knows nothing of their disposition. It is very probable that these papers were retained by the committee officials through some inadvertency or misunderstanding of the rule which requires their return to the Secretary of the Senate to be kept by him during the recess, and there is no charge that the papers have been lost. It is true that some one is censurable for not returning them to the Secretary's office in accordance with the rule and practice, but the censure does not in the slightest degree fall upon Senator Mitchell.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 19.—Ex-Gov. Pinchback has written a letter to Hon. John H. Mitchell, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, renewing his claims to the Senatorship. Referring to the statement of Senator Thurman that there was no contest in the case of Mr. Eustis, Mr. Pinchback says: "I would call your attention to my credentials of Jan. 13, 1875, which were duly presented to the Senate by Senator West, read, and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and which have never been acted upon by said committee. I called Senator Morton's attention to this matter in the early part of last session, and he promised to investigate it. These credentials present as valid a claim to a seat in the Senate of the United States as those presented by either Mr. Kellogg or Mr. Eustis, and I beg respectfully to submit that they are entitled to and should receive the careful consideration of the Committee on Privileges and Elections."

THE NOMINATION OF GEN. HARLAN.

THE ELEMENTS OF DISCONTENT WITH HIS NOMINATION TO THE SUPREME COURT BENCH—MR. BRISTOW'S CLAIMS TO RECOGNITION—POSITION OF THE PRESIDENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The Committee on the Judiciary has not yet met to consider the nomination of Judge Harlan to be Associate Justice. It cannot be said that there is any decided or active opposition to the confirmation, although the nomination is not quite satisfactory either to the Bristow or anti-Bristow people. Of course, the friends of Mr. Bristow think he should have had the appointment if that element of the party was to receive marked recognition. Those who favor the appointment of neither Bristow nor Harlan generally assume the same strain of expression and complaint. It is well understood that the enemies of ex-Secretary Bristow have been very busy during the Summer in conveying impressions and making insinuations wherever they were likely to have any effect, and especially before people who were unacquainted with the two men, that Gen. Harlan was really the abler man of the two, and that he had done all the work of the Bristow party, so called, while Mr. Bristow had heretofore received all the appointments. These efforts to belittle Secretary Bristow may not have come to the attention of the President, but have certainly been made in order that they might influence him. Personally, Judge Harlan is much liked by almost all leading Republicans, but there are certainly many expressions of doubt as to whether he has shown sufficient ability in any position to warrant his selection for the Supreme Bench. The President's position on these subjects—that he makes such nominations as seem to him to be most fitting and leaves to the Senate to fulfill their constitutional duties of revising and examining the appointments—leaves him entirely free from personal anxiety in regard to the action of that body. No opposition has yet occurred which would be sufficient to endanger the confirmation of Judge Harlan.

THE MISSISSIPPI APPOINTMENTS.

CONGRESSMAN MANNING'S CHARGES AGAINST MR. WELLS, CONSUL-GENERAL TO CHINA —MR. LAMAR DISPOSED TO CONFIRM ALL MR. HAYES' NOMINATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Congressman Manning, a Democrat, from Mississippi, has a list of charges against G. Wiley Wells, his predecessor in Congress, who has been sent as Consul-General to China, the purpose of these charges being to prevent the confirmation of Mr. Wells. The report concerning this affair is that Mr. Manning showed the charges to Senator Lamar, who refused to have anything to do with them, and replied in pretty strong terms to the purport that he intended to support for confirmation every nomination made by President Hayes to the Senate. This report seems to be entirely trustworthy, and yet it should be accepted with some allowance until further heard from, since it might happen that the nominations which might be made in Mississippi would very seriously disturb such a purpose on the part of Senator Lamar. The charges relate to Mr. Wells' action as District Attorney of Mississippi several years ago. If Mr. Lamar refuses to present them, Mr. Manning may become discouraged, and conclude that he has a case much better to abandon than to prosecute.

THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

SLOW PROGRESS OF THE CABINET IN COMPLETING THE LIST—PRINCE ADDED TO THE NUMBER TO-DAY—MR. SHERMAN'S INJUNCTION OF SILENCE TOO LATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The New-York Custom-house appointments seem to worry the President and Cabinet to such a degree that great difficulty is being experienced in completing the list. Roosevelt and Merritt were determined upon some time ago, and the selection of the third man was virtually made three times, and twice abandoned. At the Cabinet meeting to-day it was definitely determined to appoint L. Bradford Prince to be Naval Officer, and the fact was announced this afternoon by different members of the Cabinet immediately after the Cabinet meeting was adjourned. Later in the afternoon Secretary Sherman sent notes to the members of the Cabinet marked important and confidential, requesting that nothing be given to the public to-day with reference to the New-York appointments. Secretary Sherman's admonition, however, was at least one hour too late, as the decision to appoint Prince had already been telegraphed over the country. It cannot be ascertained whether the purpose of Secretary Sherman's warning to his colleagues was simply to prevent the announcement from being made to the newspapers, or whether he desires to have the list of appointments reconsidered and revised. The determination to appoint Prince was so emphatic, and has been announced so authoritatively, that it is not at all probable that any further change will be made.

MR. RANDALL AND THE COMMITTEES.

NOTHING DONE YET—THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE COMMITTEES DEPENDENT ON THE DURATION OF THE SESSION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Speaker Randall returned to-night from Philadelphia. He says his visit to Philadelphia was to attend to private business, and was not for the purpose of constructing the committees as reported. He says he has done nothing about the committees, and whether all of them will be announced during the extra session will depend upon the determination to be reached with reference to the duration of the present session. It is probable the Committees on Appropriations, Elections, and Accounts will be named early next week. With these three committees the business for which the present session was called can be readily transacted.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19, 1877.

The commission investigating the affairs of the secret service division of the Treasury will complete their work in a very few days. Two or three witnesses yet remain to be examined.

The President has ordered a pardon to be issued to James White, of Cincinnati, now undergoing sentence in the Ohio Penitentiary for complicity in the election frauds in Cincinnati in 1876.

Congressman Haskell, of Kansas, is lying very dangerously ill in this city of Bright's disease of the kidneys, complicated with an affection of the liver. His condition has suddenly become so critical that his relatives were to-day telegraphed for.

Postmaster Filley, of St. Louis, telegraphs to the Post Office Department an emphatic and sweeping denial of the various charges recently made against his official conduct, and says he courts the fullest investigation to prove their utter falsity.

The committees of the State Fair at Richmond, Va., have arranged with President Hayes to visit it on the 30th of October. He will be accompanied by Secretaries Thompson and Evarts and Postmaster-General Key, and will remain two days.

Sixth Auditor McGrew has received a telegram from Mr. Lilley, his chief clerk, who was sent West on business connected with the overpayment of the contractors through the connivance of O'Brien, stating that every dollar of overpayment had been refunded, with interest, by the parties to whom it was paid.

The Spanish, Portuguese, and Dutch Navies have signified their intention to co-operate with the chief signal officer in extending his system of international meteorological reports, and the Portuguese Minister of War has directed that these observations be taken during the Government exploration of the Congo in Central Africa.

The following balances were in the United States Treasury to-day at the closing hour: Currency, $17,752,307; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, $8,835,468; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $46,335,000; coin, (including $35,534,000 in coin certificates,) $122,736,047; outstanding legal tenders, $356,914,932.

A suit was filed to-day by Messrs. Carpenter & Coleman under the title of United States *ex relations* of James K. Pompelly and Edwin C. Gray against George W. McCrary, Secretary of War, for a mandamus to compel the latter to pay a judgment in their favor for $10,000 damages awarded them for the overflow of a certain dam in Wisconsin, by which their lands were damaged. The court ordered a rule to show cause on the 26th inst.

The appointment of Col. O. P. Fitzsimons as United States Marshal of the State of Georgia, vice Major Smyth, has been made. The commission of Major Smyth expired a few months ago after eight years' service, and he has been acting *ad interim* under a special appointment from Judge Bradley, of the Supreme Court of the United States and the Circuit Judge of the Georgia districts. Col. Fitzsimons is a resident of Augusta and a Democrat in politics.

An examination of the statutes now in force on the subject of the compensation of members of Congress shows that they are allowed mileage for two sessions only in each Congress, and that it cannot be paid to them before the first day of each "regular session." A decision of the First Controller has determined that a called session is not a "regular session" within the meaning of the act of Aug. 16, 1856, and that therefore a member is not entitled to mileage at such session, whether he be an old or a new member. In the cases of the extra session of Congress in 1871, and the special session of the Senate to consider the Treaty of Washington, &c., mileage was provided for by special enactment. But unless some special provision of law be made hereafter, there will be no mileage paid to Representatives or Senators for attendance at the present extra session. In this connection it may be stated also that the proviso to the first section of the act of March 3, 1859, declares that "in no case shall constructive mileage be computed or paid."

NAVY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The Bureau of Navigation will soon put in use on board the naval vessels the new night signal invented by Lieut. Very, of the Navy. This plan is based on the Roman candle system, and colored stars are projected from a pistol from 200 to 300 feet into the air, by means of which the Commander-in-Chief of a fleet can readily communicate with any or all vessels in any crowded harbor notwithstanding intervening vessels, which is of itself a valuable improvement. By firing single red or green stars, or a combination of them, the numbers from 1 to 10 can be made, and all the sentences of the Navy Signal Code be readily communicated. The stars projected from the pistol are brilliantly red and green, and can be seen at a distance of from 10 to 12 miles, as has been ascertained by practical tests. This invention of a new means of nocturnal communication will, it is believed in high naval circles, be of incalculable service to the Navy.

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution, President of the National Academy of Sciences, has issued a call for a meeting of the society at Columbia College, New-York, on Tuesday next.

IMPORTATION OF HORNED CATTLE.

QUEBEC, Oct. 19.—The steamer Lake Megantic, from Liverpool Oct. 6, with a general cargo for Quebec and Montreal, and also 11 cows, 1 calf, and 20 sheep, is detained at Grosse Isle awaiting the action of the Dominion Government, as the importation of horned cattle from any prohibited country is contrary to a recent law passed by the Dominion Parliament.

THE RUSSIAN INVASION.

THE CZAR AND THE DANUBE ARMY.

THE WORKS ABOUT PLEVNA—THE RUSSIANS REINFORCED BY 10,000—ADDRESS OF THE EMPEROR TO THE SOLDIERS—DISCONTENT OF THE EGYPTIAN CONTINGENT OF THE TURKISH ARMY.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—A special dispatch from Berlin to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "Russian semi-official journals report that 59,434 Russian troops have been killed and wounded to Oct. 11."

A Reuter telegram from Bucharest says the Roumanians have approached within 20 metres of the second Grivitza redoubt, which, however, is believed to have been evacuated by the Turks during the last five days. The Russians before Plevna have received a reinforcement of 10,000 infantry.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The *Standard* has the following from Poredin: "The Czar, addressing the general staff on Wednesday, declared that he and all the members of the Imperial family would remain with the Army to share in the labor and fortunes of war and witness the deeds of the soldiers. He concluded: 'I myself will care for the wants of the Army, and, if necessary, all Russia will, as once before, take up arms.'"

The *Standard's* Vienna correspondent says it is announced from Varna that Prince Hassan threatens to withdraw the Egyptians in consequence of their ignominious relegation to garrison duty.

THE OPERATIONS IN ARMENIA.

WITHDRAWAL OF ISMAIL PASHA FROM RUSSIAN TERRITORY—PREPARATIONS FOR THE SIEGE OF KARS—A GENERAL RUSSIAN ADVANCE—REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE TURKS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 19.—The *Golos* publishes a special from Igdyr, dated Oct 17, which says: "On receiving information of Mukhtar Pasha's defeat, Ismail Pasha withdrew from the neighborhood of Igdyr to the heights of Zor, near the frontier. It is believed he is on the point of completely evacuating our territory."

LONDON, Oct. 19.—A Reuter dispatch from Erzeroum, dated to-day, contains the following: "Kars is said to be already partially blockaded. It is also rumored that the Russians have occupied Peneck."

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The *Standard* has received the following dispatch, dated Tiflis, Thursday: "The Russians moved on Kars yesterday. Siege material has left Alexandropol for Kars. Ismail Pasha's army has retired into Turkish territory followed by Gen. Tergukassoff. The Russian garrison of Ardahan and the Rion Corps have been ordered to co-operate in the general advance."

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent telegraphs as follows: "It is calculated that within the last five or six weeks the Russians in Asia have received about 40,000 fresh troops. The Turkish force opposed to them on Monday is estimated at about 30,000 men, which is probably correct."

The *Daily News'* correspondent at Vienna says a telegram from Tiflis states that a column has been sent southward to keep the road from Kars to Erzeroum.

The *Daily Telegraph* has a special from Erzeroum announcing that large reinforcements left there last night to join Mukhtar Pasha. It is also stated that reinforcements have started from Batoum.

THE TURKISH PROVINCES.

SUFFERINGS OF BOSNIAN REFUGEES IN HUNGARY—THE DEMAND ON SERVIA TO DISARM.

AGRAM, Oct. 19.—The Hungarian Government has ordered the stoppage of money relief hitherto granted to able-bodied Bosnian fugitives. The greatest distress and mortality prevail among them.

RAGUSA, Oct. 19.—Some Bosnian insurgents have proclaimed a provisional Government, with Yonin, a brother of the Russian Consul at Cettinje, as President.

BELGRADE, Oct. 19.—M. Ristics, the Servian Premier, has sent a dispatch to M. Christics, Servian Agent at Constantinople, stating that a demand from the Porte for Servia to disarm would produce serious complications in that Principality.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

THE FRENCH CABINET NOT TO RESIGN BEFORE THE COUNCIL'S ELECTION—THE COTTON SPINNERS' AND RAILROAD MEN'S STRIKE IN ENGLAND CLOSING—THE TEMPORAL POWER OF THE POPE.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—A Paris dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says the political situation is unchanged. The Cabinet is resolved to remain in office and preside over the elections for Councils-General.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says 7,793,000 persons voted on Sunday last. This is the largest number known since 1848, when 7,893,000 voted. The Left polled 43,000 votes less than in 1876, while the Right gained 680,000 from the ranks of those who in 1876 remained neutral.

The strike in the cotton mills of Bolton is approaching a close. The self-actor minders have decided to resume work upon the masters' terms, which are mainly that the operatives accept the reduction in their wages, but that the masters will undertake to revise the list of prices paid for various kinds of work. The meeting of the hand-mule spinners adjourned without arriving at a decision.

The strike on the Great Southern and Western Railway in Ireland, which has slightly interfered with the American mails, shows signs of a collapse, the men on the Killarney and Tralee branches having resumed work.

The correspondent of the *Times* at Rome says: "The Vatican is reported to be plotting a proclamation of the temporal power of the Church." The correspondent adds that this is incredible, but with the Vatican nothing is impossible. The Paris correspondent of the *Times* states that the Pope's health remains good. Five or six Cardinals are to be appointed in the Consistory to be held about Christmas.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF OHIO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 19.—Only four counties remain to be heard from officially in Ohio. Allowing the first figures telegraphed from those counties to be correct, Bishop's plurality will be 22,700. The total vote on all the candidates in the State is about 535,000, or nearly 125,000 less than the total vote for President in 1876. The two working men's factions polled nearly an equal number of votes. Bond, the regular candidate, received 12,480, and Johnson, the Greenback and labor candidate, 16,890. The Prohibition candidate, Thompson, polled 4,868 votes. The statement telegraphed from here last night that Bishop's majority over West would be 38,125 was based upon inaccurate footings in one of the daily papers.

THE READING RIOTERS ACQUITTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

READING, Penn., Oct. 19.—After a harassing trial of 11 days, William Weber, John Weber, Albert Grith, Levi Phillips, Hezekiah Wooten, Harry Harwick, William Rush, George Brettman, Levi Bechtel, Henry Reiner, and Thomas Kendall, all charged with rioting and inciting to riot, received a verdict of not guilty. The jury were out from noon yesterday to 6 o'clock this morning. The court restricted the jurors to a cold-water diet during their deliberations, and, having missed their dinner, they were without food for 24 hours. The verdict was variously commented upon to-day. Business men and property-holders generally made very positive expressions in denunciation of it. Besides the unbroken chain of evidence, the charge of Judge Sassaman left no doubt in the minds of the people that the law would be vindicated and every one of the rioters punished. The foregoing batch of defendants were those alleged to have been concerned in burning cabooses and destroying railroad property on Sunday night, July 22. On next Monday will commence the trial of the 40 alleged rioters who figured in the bloody collision with the soldiers in the deep railroad cut on the Monday evening following. The sessions will probably continue three weeks.

A startling rumor prevails to-night that the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company intends shutting down all its immense shops in this city for a year. Upward of 3,000 workmen are employed in these shops with a payroll of upward of $75,000 per month.

THE CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

EX-SECRETARY CHANDLER ON POLITICAL SUBJECTS—THE WORLD GROWING BETTER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Oct. 19.—Ex-Secretary Chandler, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, made his first public utterance on political subjects yesterday in a short address at a "Harvest Home reception," extended to the farmers of Ingham County, at his large farm near Lansing. In the course of a talk describing his experiments in stock raising and in drainage, he said, as reported in this morning's *Post and Tribune*: "There were no patent, strictly defined rules for civil service; there were no patent rules in any kind of business. What his hearers wanted, what the country wanted, what the citizens of all Governments wanted was common sense and plenty of it. What did men do in the management of their own business? If they found an incompetent man they discharged him and put a competent man in his place; if they found a lazy man they discharged him and put an industrious man in his place; if they found a dishonest man they discharged him and put an honest man in his place, and when they found a good man, when they had a competent man, in their employ, they promoted him, whether he was in a Government office or on a farm. What was wanted was business capacity. Take that great apostle of civil service reform, George William Curtis, Esq., and although he could write good editorials, put him in charge of Harper's publishing house, and he would bankrupt it in a year. He could not manage an important business with his impracticable ideas, but he did not know it. This was the great trouble with all civil service admirers. They were full of theories that were impracticable. It was not true, as was being constantly said, that the world was worse now than it was a hundred years ago. It was not worse than it was 50 years ago, nor worse than it was 10 years ago. It was growing better each year."

THE SOUTH CAROLINA MILITIA.

THE "NATIONAL" VERSUS THE "STATE" GUARD—HOW THE NEGRO REGIMENTS WERE DISBANDED BY WADE HAMPTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREENVILLE, S. C., Tuesday, Oct. 16, 1877.

The Militia law of South Carolina was taken almost verbatim from that of New-York, even to the name "National Guard." Under Republican rule there were, of course, negro officers, both in the line and staff, especially as four-sevenths of those subject to military duty were colored citizens. Colorphobia, therefore, if nothing else, prevented the organization of white companies. Such white military companies as did exist were outside of law, if not in defiance of it. To some of them State arms were loaned, but many purchased their own arms. The colored regiments were armed by the State, Gov. Scott having received from the United States 10,000 Springfield rifles, which were subsequently altered into breech-loaders. This legal and natural action has always figured as chief among the outrages perpetrated upon "our people." The South Carolina Democrat will assert defiantly that "a nigger" won't fight, and yet the drilling of a colored Militia company was usually enough to throw a whole neighborhood into a fit of real or simulated terror. From the age of 16 to 60 every white man in the State carries deadly weapons habitually, and every house has its rifle. It would be safe to assert that the 350,000 white inhabitants of this State own more private arms—rifles, revolvers, and bowie-knives—than do the 6,000,000 of people who inhabit New-York and Pennsylvania. Nevertheless, the existence of 10,000 muskets in the hands of negro militiamen called for instant action as soon as the surrender of April 10 put power into Wade Hampton's hands. He addressed himself to the work of calling in all State arms without one week's delay. Agents were appointed in every county with orders to hunt out every one and forward them to Columbia. The work has been thoroughly done. The arms have been collected, repaired, and reissued, but not to colored men. As fast as they are put in complete order they have been handed over to white rifle clubs, and at last the South Carolina Democracy feel safe. The only real "National Guard" has disappeared. By order of Wade Hampton the blue uniform gives place to a gray one, and the name "National" is to be superseded by "State" Guard. The time has not yet come to change the flag, however.

The President says there will be no Hamburg massacres under Wade Hampton's rule. He is right. A negro Militia company will never again exasperate Gen. M. C. Butler and his friends to the murder of unresisting prisoners by parading as "National Guards" on the Fourth of July. So far "the policy" is a marked success.

MARINE DISASTERS.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 19.—The sloop W. T. Sherman, with barley, from Cape Vincent for this port, sunk this morning in deep water off Four-mile Point. The crew were saved.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 19.—A bark showing Maryratt's numbers, third pendant numbers 0 3 2 1, was signaled from Highland Light, Cape Cod, which numbers correspond with those of the bark George T. Kemp, which sailed from New-York Oct. 12, for Gibraltar.

FALMOUTH, Oct. 18.—The German bark Anna, Capt. Samme, from New-York Sept. 21, for Hamburg, was thrown on her beam ends off the Western Islands on the 5th inst., during a heavy gale. The crew were compelled to take refuge in the rigging, where they remained 42 hours, during which one man died and two were washed overboard. The remainder, consisting of Capt. Samme, the mate, and nine men were taken off by the Norwegian bark Amerika, Capt. Neilson, from Baltimore, for Elsinore, and landed here. The British bark Craig Ewan, arrived here to-day. She has lost sails, had upper works damaged, cargo shifted, and is leaky. [Note—The Craig Ewan is last reported to have arrived at Salonica Aug. 8, from New-York June 11.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The Signal Service Observer at Cape May reports to the Chief Signal Officer as follows: "the schooner H. A. Hunt, reported ashore on Cape May Point since the 16th, got off at 5 P. M. to-day without material damage. Part of her cargo of coal was thrown overboard."

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The Russian bark Impi, from Hull Oct. 1, for Philadelphia, has put into Queenstown with her pumps choked and her ballast shifted.

SOUTH-WEST PASS, La., Oct. 19.—The steam-ship Teutonia, drawing 20 feet 9 inches of water, went to sea through this pass to-day without detention. Capt. Pendleton, of the tug-boat Harry Wright, reports having passed the brig George Gilchrist about 70 miles east south-east of the pass, dismasted and abandoned. The cabin and deck were all right, but the sea was breaking over her amidships. Rough weather prevented Capt. Pendleton from doing anything with her.

ST. JOHN, Newfoundland, Oct. 19.—Brig Mabel, from Richibucto for Liverpool, has put into Point du Chene, full of water.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE UNION.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 19.—The National Christian Temperance Union met in convention for the third day's session this forenoon, and elected Charles Dunn, of Columbus, to be Corresponding Secretary for the ensuing year; J. D. Litton, of Kentucky, Recording Secretary; and John McClymonde, of Cleveland, Treasurer. The proper committee reported in favor of the *Temperance Ensign*, of Pittsburg, for the official organ of the Union. The report was adopted. A committee was appointed to form constitutions for local organizations. The convention then adjourned, to meet in Lexington, Ky., the third Tuesday in October, 1878.

RELIGIOUS CONFERENCES.

GENERAL EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

THE FIFTEENTH DAY'S SESSION AT BOSTON—REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EXPENSES.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 19.—This was the fifteenth day's session of the Episcopal General Convention. The Committee on Expenses reported that the accounts of Nathan Mathews, Treasurer, were found properly audited; that the collections amounted to $11,138 and the expenses to $10,437, leaving a balance on hand of $701. The report was adopted, and Mr. Mathews declining a re-election, Mr. Lloyd Wells, of New-York, was elected in his place on recommendation of the Joint Committee of the Church. Dr. Schenck, of Brooklyn, presented a report from the Joint Committee on the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, recommending the reorganization of the Board of Missions, and proposing amendments to the canons for a change. The report proposes that the membership of the board shall embrace all members of the Church; that the powers now enjoyed by the board be vested in the General Convention, who shall appoint a committee of thirty managers, the latter to have charge of the missions and make all appropriations. The report makes special provision for auxiliary assistance. It was referred to the Committee on Canons, and will be discussed on Monday night by the convention, which has decided to hold evening sessions, beginning on that day. Mr. Minnegerode, of Virginia, thought the present form of examination of the candidates for the ministry was inconsistent with the needs and duty of the Church, as it could not be known whether candidates were Romanists or not. He offered a resolution for the amendment of title 1, section 3, sub-section 1, in order that the form of examination in the future may be more strict. Referred to the Committee on Canons. The Chair announced the following as members of the joint committee on the part of the House of Deputies to memoralize Congress in relation to legislation with reference to the Indians: Hon. Montgomery Blair, of Maryland; Judge Smith, of Western New-York, and Rev. Dr. Dix, of New-York. The last named was appointed in place of Hon. Hamilton Fish, who declined to serve on the ground that his former connection with the Government might serve to embarrass him in the performance of duty in the matter. The calendar was then taken up. The report of the Committee on Canons in favor of the separation of morning and evening prayers and the communion service, and the use of the same, was considered. After discussion, in which Messrs. Adams, Hare, of Pennsylvania; Greer, of Rhode Island, and Simpson, of Missouri, took part, no action being taken, the convention adjourned at noon.

Delegates and Bishops attending the convention, with their ladies, to the number of 400, visited the charitable and reformatory institution on Deer Island this afternoon. The company was provided with an elegant dinner, at which speeches were made by Dr. Burgess, of Massachusetts, President of the House of Deputies, Bishop Lay, of Easton, and Mayor Prince. The exercises by children in the chapel were highly appreciated, and the company, before leaving, witnessed a dress parade and drill by a battalion of boys of the institution, who were reviewed by Gov. Rice, Gen. Simpson, of Missouri, Gen. Martin, of North Carolina, and the Mayor. Bishop Talbot, of Indiana, addressed the boys.

THE CONGREGATIONALISTS.

DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS AGAINST STATE UNIVERSITIES—THE PARISH SYSTEM—A GENERAL LAW OF INCORPORATION SUGGESTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 19.—At the third day's session of the National Congregational Association to-day, the committee on the support of denominational schools and the matter of aiding State institutions reported, through Rev. Charles Ray Palmer, of Connecticut, in favor of extending such aid as might be necessary to denominational schools in preference to any others, which was accepted and made the special order for this afternoon. A paper was then read by Rev. Dr. Wolcott, of Ohio, on the subject of "The Parish System." The paper treated in a pleasant style of the Church and its membership, from the early colonial days until the present time, and closed with the recommendations that each Church should have an ecclesiastical society to represent it, and that where modifications in legislation are necessary to effect this, they be secured as soon as practicable, or that the individual churches seek incorporation under a general act, rather than by special legislation.

Reports from the various theological colleges were presented. Andover College was represented by Prof. Smythe, who spoke in a very encouraging way of his institution, while the other seminaries were represented as follows: Hartford, by Prof. Childs; Oberlin, by Prof. Barrows; Chicago, by Rev. Dr. Savage. In the afternoon a large number of committees to whom benevolent society reports had been referred yesterday, made their reports, in general indorsing these reports and making practical suggestions. A spirited discussion arose over the question of supporting denominational colleges as against State universities, and the former were thoroughly indorsed, while the latter were evidently looked upon with not a little distrust and uneasiness. The Chinese question was also briefly discussed, and the efforts to evangelize this people in our land indorsed.

THE NEW-JERSEY SYNOD.

DECISION IN THE CASE OF REV. DR. SEE—HIS APPEALS NOT SUSTAINED—THE ACTION OF THE PRESBYTERY CONFIRMED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 19.—The New-Jersey Synod, after 10 days' discussion, reached a vote at midnight on the appeals from the finding of the Newark Presbytery in the case of Mr. See, who was arraigned for having allowed two women of another denomination to preach in his pulpit at the regular Sunday services. The Presbytery's finding was in four paragraphs. The first declares, that "While we admit that a different interpretation of the Scriptures may be honestly held, we think that the action of Brother See in inviting women to preach in his pulpit at the regular public service on the Sabbath day was unwise and irregular." The third refused to express an opinion as to the Scriptural view of women's right to speak and pray in the social prayer-meetings. The fourth censures him for expressions used while defending himself on the floor of the Presbytery. Dr. Craven, the prosecutor, appealed from the first deliverance because he contended there could be no two interpretations of the Scripture, and from the third because it is not definite and unambiguous enough. Dr. See appealed from the first for its censure and from the fourth because he had been convicted without a trial. The vote was taken on each appeal separately. The Synod refused to sustain either appeal, and decided to sustain the action of the Presbytery, two-thirds of the members voting to sustain.

EPISCOPAL BOARD OF MISSIONS.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 19.—At the meeting of the Episcopal Board of Missions this evening the resolutions relating to the taking of means for the payment of the debt of the Foreign Committee, amounting to $18,484 12, were discussed. It was resolved that the subject be left to the consideration of a committee consisting of the Bishop of Pennsylvania, Rev. Henry C. Potter, and Mr. H. E. Pierpont. Rev. Mr. Scott urged the necessity of establishing model farms in African missions, so that the native converts might be instructed in habits of industry.

Rev. John Cotton Smith favored the project, and it was decided that the subject be left to the consideration of the Foreign Committee. Dr. Hopkins stated that the amount contributed in aid of foreign missions by dioceses from which no reports had been received was $102,020, and that the whole amount of contributions for the same purpose last year, including $34,000 raised by the Church Missionary Society, was $783,637. The board then adjourned until Monday evening.

MRS. VAN COTT'S RIVAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DINGMAN'S FERRY, Penn., Oct. 19.—Rev. Mrs. J. E. Irvine, an evangelist of considerable merit, is at present holding a series of revival meetings in the north-eastern counties of Pennsylvania, with marked results. Mrs. Irvine has but recently returned from Europe, where she was actively engaged in the revival movement for over two years. There thousands were converted through her instrumentality. Closing her labors there, she a few months ago returned to the United States. For the past two weeks Mrs. Irvine has been earnestly engaged it the saving of souls here. Scores already have been converted, and the altar continues to be filled with penitents nightly. Mrs. Irvine has a cunning way about her, and her words rarely fail to draw upon the tenderest chords of the most stubborn sinners. Through her earnest pleadings some of the worst drunkards, gamblers, men once wealthy and influential citizens, but who have been brought to poverty and degradation by strong drink, have been led to the altar and saved. The meetings continue to grow in interest, and nightly the church is filled to overflowing. The surrounding country is quite thinly populated, and many come 15 to 20 miles to attend the meetings. Mrs. Irvine possesses superior oratorical power, and never fails to draw a large congregation.

FREIGHT RATES FROM THE WEST.

MEETING OF GENERAL MANAGERS IN CHICAGO —ADVANCE ON EAST-BOUND FREIGHTS TO SEABOARD POINTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 19.—At a meeting of general managers and freight agents of the railroads leading East from Chicago and St. Louis to New-York and other seaboard points, held in this city to-day, advances were made on east-bound freights. The meeting also indorsed the advance in grain rates which took effect on Monday last. The new tariff made to-day, which will be in force on and after the 22d inst., contemplates an increase of 5 cents per 100 pounds on those articles heretofore embraced in the fourth class, such as boxed meats, dressed beef, hogs, and mutton, and unmanufactured tobacco; also, a like advance per 100 pounds on live stock and on bulk-meats, 10 cents over the fourth class. These figures are all from this city. The rates are:

	New-York. Cents.	Boston. Cents.	Philadelphia. Cents.	Baltimore. Cents.
On boxed meats	45	50	43	42
Bulk-meats	50	55	48	47
Dressed beef, hogs, and mutton	75	80	73	72
Unmanufactured tobacco	50	55	48	47
Live stock	60	65	58	57

Among the railroads represented were the Michigan Cental, Lake Shore, Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, Wabash, Baltimore and Ohio, Vandalia, Indianapolis and St. Louis, Chicago and Alton, and the Ohio and Mississippi.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20—1 A. M.—In the trough of low pressure extending yesterday from Lake Michigan to the West Gulf, a storm has developed, central in Illinois. At the north of this depression the barometer is unusually high and rising. Heavy rain has fallen, except in the Middle and South Atlantic States. Northerly winds, with lower temperature, prevail west of the Mississippi River and in the lake region; elsewhere the winds are southerly, with nearly stationary temperature. The Arkansas River has risen 69 inches at Little Rock, the Red River 13 inches at Shreveport, and the Mississippi and Missouri have risen slightly.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England, cloudy and rainy weather, colder north-westerly winds, stationary or higher pressure.

For the Middle Atlantic States, increasing cloudiness and rainy weather, southerly winds, shifting to easterly, stationary temperature, stationary or lower pressure.

For the South Atlantic States, cloudy weather and rain areas, southerly winds, stationary temperature and pressure.

For the East Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, cloudy and rainy weather, warm southerly winds, stationary pressure, followed by rising barometer and colder north-west winds.

For the West Gulf States, clear or partly cloudy weather, north-westerly winds, rising barometer, and stationary temperature.

For the lower lake region, cloudy and rainy weather, north-east backing to colder north-west winds, and stationary followed by rising barometer.

For the upper lake region, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, cloudy and rainy weather, northerly winds, rising barometer, followed at upper stations in the North-west by clearing weather.

The Arkansas, Red, Mississippi, and Missouri Rivers will rise.

Cautionary signals continue at Indian

THE EASTERN CONFLICT.

AT THE RUSSIAN HEAD-QUARTERS.

AN INTERVIEW WITH GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS —THE DIVISION OF THE GUARD—CARE OF SICK AND WOUNDED—THE CAMPAIGN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GORNY-STUDEN, Friday, Sept. 28, 1877.

Whether his Highness Grand Duke Nicholas be morose and disagreeable, as certain newspapers have represented, or the contrary, depends, I should suppose, very much on the character and position of the individual whom he admits to his presence. For my part, my judgment is entirely the other way; I have no peculiar claims to consideration in myself, and I am not especially recommended to any one at head-quarters. I belong to a tribe of scribblers, at no time in great favor with military men, who are not generally received—in that position—by the imperial court, and who are just now particularly disliked on account of the very recent affair of the London *Standard's* correspondent. Yet a simple verbal request made by the American military attaché sufficed to procure me an immediate audience. Certainly this does not look like the hauteur attributed to the Commander-in-chief in his intercourse with foreigners, although I have no doubt that the courtesy of my reception and its promptness must, in a great degree, be ascribed to my nationality and to the strong liking of the Grand Duke and his staff for Lieut. Greene, who represents our Army. *En passant*, let me remark, that the United States War Department could not have made a more judicious selection than this young officer, whose intelligence and gentlemanly demeanor have rendered him a general favorite. The Grand Duke was about riding to a review of a division of the Guard, which was to be passed before the head-quarters of his Majesty the Czar, so that I saw him but for a few minutes. He is above six feet in height, sparely built, with an extremely soldierly air about him, and, according to my notions, a singular charm of manner when he unbends from his reserve. His eye is clear and cold, but intelligent, and the general expression of his sharply-cut but handsome features indicative of much decision of character, while his smile is remarkably agreeable. Like the majority of Russians, he speaks several languages with great fluency and purity, but his knowledge of English exceeds that which I have encountered with any other foreigner, except, perhaps, with Princess Elizabeth of Roumania. A few questions were asked me about my past career, and then, after a short but very pointed allusion to the incident of Mr. Boyle, and to the duties of newspaper correspondents in general, his Highness bowed slightly, mounted and rode away, accompanied by his staff and by the two military attachés of foreign Governments who remain in attendance upon the Commander-in-chief. There are quite a number of these gentlemen, representing Germany, France, Austria, England, and the United States, but, with the exception of Major Von Lignitz, of the Prussian Army, and Lieut. Greene of our own, all are guests of the Emperor, with whom is also a young German, Prince Battenburg, a son of the Empress' brother, and Gen. Werder, Minister Plenipotentiary of the German Empire. The last named is independent of all control or direction of the Ambassador of his Government, and receives his orders and instructions direct from Berlin; the others belong to the legations or consulates at the Imperial court and have accompanied the Czar from St. Petersburg. All of them are officers who have seen much service, and from their reports after the war we shall obtain the only just and impartial history of its various phases and incidents. But with the exception of Lieut.-Col. Wellesley, a nephew of the Duke of Wellington, there is not one name among them which is known to American readers. Col. Wellesley's position was a very delicate one, for it cannot be denied that considerable bitterness of feeling is entertained toward everything English, but the scrupulous delicacy of this officer and his consistently dignified demeanor have disarmed even those who considered him an enemy; although it must be confessed that a distrust of British policy is still predominant in the minds of all. Besides these official military representatives of foreign Governments, there are also a dozen officers who have received permission to follow the movements of the army, and Germany, Austria, Denmark, Sweden, Roumania, Montenegro, and Servia have sent on several very worthy specimens of their staffs, who take part actively in the operations, and several of whom have already received decorations for their service. Even Japan shows a desire to profit by the teachings of this great war. Col. Yenokari, who is delegated by the Mikado to superintend the education of a number of young Japanese admitted to the French Ecole Polytechnique, has left his wards, and is to be seen on every battle-field where the fighting is the hottest. The Colonel was wounded five times during the last rebellion in Japan. He speaks French very imperfectly, but is remarkably intelligent and energetic, and his courage is so great that it has been particularly observed in high quarters. To use the Grand Duke's own expression to me, "He goes to sleep under fire."

The division of the Guard which was reviewed this morning is magnificent. The men, averaging six feet in height, looked well and marched well, although they have been on the road since they left Bucharest, through four days of pelting rain, with no other cover than their little shelter tents. I find a vast difference in the condition and bearing of the troops on this side of the Danube, from that of their fellows during their sojourn in Roumania, where there was apparently a laxity of discipline which looked badly to professional eyes. It certainly is not so here, and I fail to discover any of those symptoms of demoralization signaled by some correspondents, with whom, perhaps, the wish to find them so may have been father to the thought. One gentleman, who is certainly not wanting in sympathy for their cause, and who had passed nearly three weeks with the army between Schipka and Plevna, assured me that he had never known of a roll-call during the entire time, and that, even after an engagement no accurate account was taken of the number of men left fit for duty. I have not yet been with that portion of the Russian forces, and so will not venture to contradict his statement, but, if true, it must be an exception to the general rule, for certainly with all the divisions encamped in the vicinity of Gorny-Studen, the roll-calls, and indeed every other formality customary among the troops of civilized nations, are regularly observed. Nor are the camps in the mere condition they have been described to me. Certain police regulations are neglected, unfortunately, but, as a rule they are well pitched and orderly, and the streets as clean as circumstances will admit, a difficult condition, indeed, after the last six days' down-pour. The medical gentleman from whose notes I quoted in a recent letter spoke of "the rioting and drunkenness among the high officers." I must confess that, although there are some very high ones here, I have seen nothing to warrant the assertion. I have been with the army for only a few days, it is true, but if orgies were as habitual as this writer pretends, some one case, at least, would have come under my observation; whereas, on the contrary, I have been particularly struck by the sobriety of every one. There is no regular mess-table in any regiment in the field, the officers taking their meals at the different restaurants kept by the sutlers. It is very possible that they do drink champagne; but if they choose to adopt the vile concoction sold under that name here as their beverage, I cannot see that it is any one's business but their own, particularly as they pay for it out of their own pockets. It is scarcely fair, also, to tax a Government with parsimony toward its sick and wounded when you consider that on the one hospital at Gorny-Studen, 500,000 rubles have already been expended, and that there are 80 other similar establishments, under the control of the military authorities, in the Empire. That the ambulances at the extreme front are defective there is no doubt, but they were never intended except for the temporary accommodation of the wounded, as they were brought back from the field, and can neither be as complete nor as comfortable as could be desired; but this is pretty much the case with every army, particularly where the means of communication and transportation are as difficult as they are in Bulgaria, where there is not a single resource. Dr. —— gives full justice to the hospital here; there is another equally worthy of praise at Fratesti, under the supervision of a delegate of the Red Cross, and from personal observation I can vouch for the completeness and excellence of all the arrangements made for the transport of patients in the customary trains between Giurgevo and the Russian frontier, as well as for the tenderness of their treatment by the surgeons and hospital attendants.

The soldiers seem to be very jolly fellows, and after dark, and until about 9 P. M., when there is a roll-call, followed by a religious service, they can be heard singing in chorus some one of their national hymns with an accuracy of tone which does great credit to their musical intelligence and their musical education. Their chants are wild, barbarous dirges, not always pleasing to the ear, but they are at least in harmony, and one never hears a false note, or has his nerves shocked by the discordant howls which mark the attempted singing in unison of all other nationalities except the Germans or the Italians. They either do not care for poultry, or they have a natural respect for other people's property, for no amount or severity of punishment could have checked our soldiers, even when not short of provisions, had they seen chickens and ducks and guinea fowls running about loose, as they do here, where the Bulgarian peasants refuse to sell you one at any price. Yet there are very few sentinels in the village, and no particular precautions are taken against marauding. There is nothing, in short, to restrain the men but a knowledge that theft will be surely followed by prompt chastisement, and this is sufficient to keep the old Adam within bounds. A man who is convinced that, if he steals or deserts he will be shot, is not likely so to offend; he becomes a machine, perhaps, but, at the same time, he becomes a disciplined soldier, and where discipline is as inflexible as it is in the Russian Army, demoralization is the least of all dangers to be apprehended by its Generals. There are certain qualities about the Russian soldiers worthy of all praise, and in the Imperial Guard are united the finest physical specimens of their race; but they cannot be compared with the British Guard regiments, and, least of all, with that magnificent but now defunct institution, the Imperial Guard of France, composed not merely of men exceeding six feet in stature, but of the pick of all the regiments in the French Army. There were no conscripts there, every private and every officer had already seen service and had distinguished himself, and therefore was of known value. Here, on the contrary, the rawest recruit puts on its distinctive uniform, provided he be of the right height and comes up to the proper standard of physical excellence. They will certainly fight well, for their drill and discipline have been carried to a high point, and they will be led by gentlemen who are ready to die for their flag; but if they were less tall and more veterans they would be more effective.

The arrival of Gen. Todleben, of the Czarewitch and his staff, and of Gen. Skobeleff this morning looks, to my mind, like a council of war. I have been told nothing, and, therefore, am violating no confidence in giving my opinion and impressions, and these are that for some short while to come, perhaps indeed before the end of October, nothing very important will take place unless the Turks should attack, and this I do not believe, as their object must be to gain time and to have the Winter in their favor, trusting to the interval to some objective foreign intervention or to the action of the inclement weather. The Czarewitch has moved his head-quarters to Monastir, and has drawn in his scattered forces, so that a pretty strong force is concentrated within supporting distance. It is true that this same concentration isolates Tirnova to a certain extent, but a movement against that naturally formidable position would expose the enemy operating on that point to be taken in flank, and, until we know more than we do of the number of troops under the Turkish Commander-in-chief, it is not credible that he would make such a blunder, for a blunder it would be, unless he had force enough to hold the army of the Crown Prince in check, while his columns were acting against the advanced Russian position, whence there is an uninterrupted line of retreat toward Selvi. Had Suleiman Pasha turned the defile of Schipka, instead of wasting his efforts and losing thousands of his best men in his attempt to storm the pass, the position of the Russian Army would have been much more critical than it is, but as matters now stand, I think it less unfavorable than it was a month ago. The faults committed at the commencement of the campaign were due to the dissemination of the forces, whereas now circumstances have forced their concentration, and when an engagement in mass in the field takes place, I think that the chances are about as five to two in favor of a Russian victory. Suleiman Pasha cannot or will not give over his operations against Schipka, and there we must leave him. Osman Pasha cannot assume the offensive at Plevna, which must be eventually besieged, for no assaults will succeed against its well-fortified lines, which are destined to become a Turkish Sebastopol, where the skill of the engineers on both sides will be taxed to the utmost during the coming Winter.

That Mehemet Ali has shown considerable capacity in the field there can be no denying, but he is utterly in the dark as to his plans, and we cannot tell if the first affair of Plevna, which has led to the after-operations, there was not merely an accident, or rather a happy idea of Osman Pasha to stop an advance in the direction of Widdin, where I know there was, at the end of July, a very feeble garrison. Of the Turkish Generalissimo's strategic talent we are entirely ignorant; he may be a genius, as he may be merely a brave *sabreur*; yet the withdrawal without any apparent motive, of all the Turkish forces, from the right bank of the Jantra, looks ominous. He can move, as I have already said, toward Tirnova, or he can try to cut off the line Biela-Sistov, but nothing so far gives the slightest indication of his intentions, and nothing is apparent of the hopes, fears, or plans of the Russian staff. I see officers, of all rank, in this village and at the restaurants, but, although perfectly courteous and affable, they are always taciturn and reserved, not only with me, but among themselves; sober in what they eat and drink, still more so in what they say. They will talk freely of Paris and its attractions, but they will not waste words over a discussion of the war. They are convinced of its justice, and, as *noblesse oblige*, are one and all ready to fight and die like gentlemen. More than this cannot be asked of men who are not politicians, but soldiers by profession.

The expulsion of the London *Standard's* correspondent, not only from the Russian lines but from Roumania, with the prohibition to set foot again within the territories of Muscovy and her allies during the war, will, I fear, be the commencement of a new régime, calculated to place all the gentlemen of the press in a very unpleasant position. Hitherto no direct censorship has been exercised. Men were put upon their honor to reveal nothing which could possibly be of service to the enemy, and, as their parole was deemed a sufficient guarantee for their good faith, no letters were examined before leaving camp. The authorities cared nothing for the coloring of a newspaper, or for its sympathies; they looked merely, to use Col. Hassankampf's own words to me, "at the personality of its representative, not at the policy of the journal." The one condition rigorously exacted was that nothing should be said previous to any operation of the probability of that operation, that no indication should be given of the strength or the disposition of the troops. This was only natural, and no one could complain of vexatious restrictions, since severe, and not always just, criticisms were tolerated where those referred to accomplished facts. The experience of our own war, and still more that of the last campaign in France, showed not unfrequently examples of the mischief wrought by the indiscretion of some over-zealous correspondents anxious to communicate to their own papers exclusive and original information in advance of any contemporary, and thus prove their own energy and their knowledge of the subject. This, I expect, has been the case now, and I regret that I have not seen the article in order to judge, as my readers must, how far the Russian authorities were justified in their action, which, if the matter is as grave as it has been represented to me, has certainly been much milder than it might have been. In no letter of mine has the law been followed. They assert that all the positions, before Plevna as elsewhere, were telegraphed to London in time to be communicated to Constantinople before the last battle. Should this be so—I can neither assert nor deny that it is—Mr. Boyle is very lucky not to have been shot. Of the policy of expulsion I prefer not to speak, but, in any case it is unfortunate for us all. It establishes a precedent and a warning, and while it will increase the severity of the surveillance over us all, will not add to the kind feeling so desirable that we civilians should maintain with the military element in whose midst we are to live. At the best we were only tolerated as intruders; now we may be distrusted as spies.

CHANGES IN THE GRAIN RULES.

The Grain Trade of the Produce Exchange held a meeting yesterday, and after considerable discussion amended rules 5 and 24 to read as follows:

Rule 5.—On sales of graded grain the tender of elevator receipts of the grade sold, having a free delivery affoat, shall constitute a delivery of the grain as between sellers and buyers, (except on the last day of each month on time contracts,) on the same terms which govern the delivery under railroad guaranteed certificates, but in addition to the lay days afloat as provided in Rule 5 of "Rules of the Railroad Companies for Graded Grain at the Port of New-York," buyers shall be entitled to the day of tender, and in addition thereto to any unexpired portion of a term of storage.

Rule 24. Section 3.—Deliveries of cash grain sold on the afternoon call shall be made before 3 P. M. of the same day.

A resolution was adopted that with the approval of the Floor Committee the afternoon call on grain would be held in the Committee-room, on Pearl-street, at 1:45 P. M. on and after Monday next, the 22d inst. The committee have given their consent.

GOLD AND SILVER STANDARD

CHANGES IN THEIR RELATIVE VALUE

CONCLUSIONS OF THE MONETARY COMMISSION OF THE FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS HEADED BY SENATOR JONES, OF NEVADA—THE REMONETIZATION OF SILVER DEEMED NECESSARY TO RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The conclusions reached by the Monetary Commission authorized by the last Congress to inquire into the changes in the relative value of gold and silver, and the effect of the changes on trade, the policy of restoring the double standard, and the best mode of facilitating resumption, are given below:

CHANGED RELATIVE VALUE OF GOLD AND SILVER.

Upon the facts and considerations hereinbefore set forth, and after carefully weighing the views presented to them orally and in writing by various persons, the commission submit the following answers to the questions referred to them by Congress:

1. The first question relates to the causes of the recent change in the relative value of gold and silver, and to the effect of that change upon "trade, commerce, finance, and productive interests of the country."

This commission concur in the following opinion of the British Silver Commission—1876:

"Notwithstanding the late rise in the production of silver as compared with gold, its proportion to gold is still considerably below what it was in 1848, to say nothing of the period when the proportion was three to one, and the conclusion seems justified that a review of the relations of the metals in times past shows that the fall in the price of silver is not due to any excessive production as compared with gold."

If is not now seriously maintained anywhere that any recent fault in the production of silver is among the causes of its decline relatively to gold.

The causes of the recent change in the relative value of gold and silver are mainly the demonetization of silver by Germany, the United States, and the Scandinavian States, and the closure of all the mints in Europe against its coinage. These principal causes were aided by a contemporaneous diminution of the Asiatic demand for silver, and by enormous exaggerations of the actual and prospective yield of the Nevada silver mines. The effect of all these causes, principal and accessory, reached its culminating point in the panic of July, 1876, in the London silver market. Many of these causes are essentially temporary. The Asiatic demand for silver has already recovered its accustomed force, and the delusions in respect to the Nevada mines no longer exist. In the opinion of the commission, if the United States restore the double standard, the spread of the movement in favor of a single standard of gold will be entirely checked. The effects of the demonetizations so far accomplished, and of the resulting disturbance of the relative value of gold and silver, upon trade, commerce, finance, and productive interests in this country and throughout the commercial world, have been signally disastrous, and especially to the countries which have recently demonetized silver, or in which the gold standard was already established. In all commercial countries the same phenomena are simultaneously presented, of falling prices of commodities and real estate, diminishing public revenues, starving, poorly-paid, and unemployed laborers, and rapidly-multiplying bankruptcies. These facts, existing, everywhere, and arising from some cause operating everywhere, and no such cause is or can be pointed out except the decrease of the metallic supplies from the mines, and consequently the decrease of metallic money relatively to population and commerce since about 1865, and the larger and more sudden decrease of metallic money caused by the partial destruction of the money functions of one of the precious metals. This distress dates with the law of the United States of Feb. 12, 1873, and the law of Germany of July, 1873, giving practical effect to a previous decree of that Empire of Dec. 4, 1871, for the establishment of a single gold standard. The stationary or declining production of the metals had already produced a stringency in the metallic money markets of the world, and as money stringency and panic are near neighbors, the demonetization of one of the metals broke down the partition between them. The demonetization of the nature of the mischief seems complete. What the world has witnessed immediately following a concerted movement to demonetize silver is that fall in prices, ruin of productive interests, and increase in the absorbing power of moneyed capital which could not fail to attend a sudden narrowing of the measure of values. Prior to 1873 prices were regulated by the general existence of a measure of values consisting of the two metals, of about equal proportions in the world's stock. To annihilate the monetary function of one must greatly increase the purchasing power of the other and greatly reduce prices. As all debts, public and private, in Europe and America, had been contracted while the double standard was in practical operation, their weight, always burdensome, became crushing when made solvable exclusively in one metal. Silver, to the amount of $3,000,000,000 in coin, the accumulation of 50 centuries, is so worked into the wealth and woof of the world's commerce, that it cannot be discarded without entailing the most serious consequences, social, industrial, political, and commercial. The evil is enormously aggravated by selecting gold as the metal to be retained, and silver as the metal to be rejected.

The supply of gold is diminishing, being now but little more than half what it was in 1852, and is always so fitful and irregular from the method of its production that it is ill suited to be a sole measure of values. Placer washings require little or no capital, and are soon exhausted. Silver, on the other hand, is found in veins which extend to great depths, the development of which can neither be commenced without capital nor abandoned without the loss of heavy investments. Its production is, therefore, comparatively steady and permanent, and it is this steadiness in the production of silver, together with the vast stock in use as money throughout the world, which is the moderator of the fluctuations of gold, and which, during the golden era of enormous additional supplies of gold since 1848, saved the commercial world from ruinous disaster. The California and Australian placers would have inflicted practical confiscation upon the creditor classes if the silver, which many of them now seek to discard, had not protected them.

The exchanges of the world, and especially of this country, are continually and largely increasing, while the supplies of both the precious metals, taken together, if not diminishing are at least stationary, and the supply of gold, taken by itself, is falling off. To submit the vast and increasing exchanges of this country and the world to be measured by a metal never stable in its supply, and now actually diminishing in its supply, would make crisis chronic and business paralysis perpetual.

DOUBLE STANDARD RECOMMENDED.

2. The second question covers the two points of the restoration of the double standard in this country, and of the best legal relation between gold and silver. The commission recommend the restoration of the double standard and the unrestricted coinage of both metals, but are unable to agree upon the legal relation which should be established between them.

3. The third question relates to "the policy of continuing legal-tender notes concurrently with the metallic standards, and the effects thereof upon the labor, industries, and wealth of the country." The commission do not suppose that it is possible to maintain paper in actual concurrent circulation with coin, unless the paper is made equal in market value to coin, by actual convertibility into it, and that the answer to this question is to be governed in the answer to the fourth and last question, which relates to the resumption of specie payments.

RESUMPTION.

4. The fourth question covers "the best means for providing for facilitating the resumption of specie payments." The opinions of the witnesses examined upon this point, and the views upon it which are contained in written communications addressed to the commission, are various and contradictory. The experience of other countries furnishes little aid in reaching conclusions which can command confidence. The fact in regard to paper circulations directly by Governments, and having a forced currency, seems to be that it has seldom been redeemed in coin. To redeem the paper issues of a country and keep the coin in circulation has always been regarded as a very delicate and difficult operation. In the two Empires of the present day, covering the greatest extent of territorial area, Russia and Brazil, such paper money has existed in the first for a century and in the second for about half that time. In Russia there have been large issues and occasional redemptions at a percentage. In Brazil the paper seems to have been maintained at a close and steady approximation to the value of coin. The only conspicuous example of a Government resumption is that of England in 1821. The suspension of coin payments in that case was not in form or fact by the Government, but by the substance it was, from the intimacy of the relations between the Government and the suspending Bank of England. The Government itself gave up coin payments and tendered nothing to the holders of national obligations but depreciated bank-notes. Nothing seems to be certain except that the British resumption of 1821, as it was actually accomplished, was followed by an unexampled commercial and industrial depression, covering nearly the period of a generation. The economical writers and authorities of that country do not agree that the resumption was finally effected in the most judicious mode, and still less do they agree as to what would have been a better mode.

REPEAL OF THE SINGLE STANDARD NEEDED.

It is not possible, therefore, to draw from that historical example much to enlighten us as to the proper policy to be now pursued by the United States. The commission have been able to arrive at only the one single conclusion, that resumption in this country is not practicable under the circumstances until the existing laws making gold the sole metallic legal-tender are repealed. Resumption, while those laws remain in force, is the establishment of an exclusive gold standard in the United States, just as English resumption in 1821 gave effect to the English Gold law of 1816. That the two precious metals together are adequate to maintain existing prices is made at least doubtful by the fact that so many countries have abandoned coin payments within recent years, and have resorted to paper money. The total inadequacy of gold alone is apparent. Germany, Great Britain, and France are the only countries in the world which have any considerable quantity of it, and the maximum estimates of the aggregate amount they have in coin and bars will not exceed $1,300,000,000. It is not suggested that there are any available and disposable quantities elsewhere. In the opinion of the commission the total quantities in the Western World are much exaggerated in the average estimates of statisticians.

Germany commenced its march (not yet completed) to a single gold standard unencumbered by national debt or foreign debt of any kind, and with a bullion granted from France of $1,000,000,000. If the German movement, under these favoring circumstances, has resulted in such great commercial disturbance and such general distress, it can scarcely be estimated what financial disasters will befall this country if it shall persist in a similar movement under the weight of enormous debts, public and private. It is the opinion of the commission, the remonetization of silver is a measure essential to specie payments and may make such payments practicable. Both gold and silver are found in our own territory, and their production is among the most important of our industries, and both are needed, as is the fullest measure to render the resumption of specie payments possible. The problem of resumption is not an easy one under any conditions, but the emergencies of the American people may be found equal to it, if they are not deprived of one-half of their ancient and constitutional money.

The commission believe that the remonetization of silver in this country will have a powerful influence in preventing, and probably will prevent, the demonetization of silver in France and in other European countries in which the double standard is still legally and theoretically maintained. But if, notwithstanding remonetization here, further European demonetization shall take place, the result for us will be an advantageous exchange of commodities which we can spare for money which we need. The silver of Europe, disposable in the event of further demonetizations of it on that Continent, will come to us, if at all, in payment for commodities and in transactions which will be free and voluntary on the part of our citizens, who may be trusted to take care of their own interests.

EFFECT ON COMMERCE.

Such transactions will give a much-needed stimulus to our commerce, and cannot fail to be made on terms which will be advantageous to us. Nations cannot suddenly dispose of a considerable mass of either metal without a loss from the temporary fall in its price, and this loss becomes the profit of the purchasers when the old price is recovered. Being flooded with the silver of Europe—now treated by many persons as an alarming danger—is being flooded with one of the precious metals and with money, if silver is remonetized in this country. Silver is the same thing whether obtained by commerce with Europe or from the mines of America, and those who oppose our receiving it from abroad must wish to see our mines closed at home.

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REPEAL OF THE SINGLE STANDARD NEEDED.

It is not possible, therefore, to draw from that historical example much to enlighten us as to the proper policy to be now pursued by the United States. The commission have been able to arrive at only the one single conclusion, that resumption in this country is not practicable under the circumstances until the existing laws making gold the sole metallic legal-tender are repealed. Resumption, while those laws remain in force, is the establishment of an exclusive gold standard in the United States, just as English resumption in 1821 gave effect to the English Gold law of 1816. That the two precious metals together are adequate to maintain existing prices is made at least doubtful by the fact that so many countries have abandoned coin payments within recent years, and have resorted to paper money. The total inadequacy of gold alone is apparent. Germany, Great Britain, and France are the only countries in the world which have any considerable quantity of it, and the maximum estimates of the aggregate amount they have in coin and bars will not exceed $1,300,000,000. It is not suggested that there are any available and disposable quantities elsewhere. In the opinion of the commission the total quantities in the Western World are much exaggerated in the average estimates of statisticians.

Germany commenced its march (not yet completed) to a single gold standard unencumbered by national debt or foreign debt of any kind, and with a bullion granted from France of $1,000,000,000. If the German movement, under these favoring circumstances, has resulted in such great commercial disturbance and such general distress, it can scarcely be estimated what financial disasters will befall this country if it shall persist in a similar movement under the weight of enormous debts, public and private. It is the opinion of the commission, the remonetization of silver is a measure essential to specie payments and may make such payments practicable. Both gold and silver are found in our own territory, and their production is among the most important of our industries, and both are needed, as is the fullest measure to render the resumption of specie payments possible. The problem of resumption is not an easy one under any conditions, but the emergencies of the American people may be found equal to it, if they are not deprived of one-half of their ancient and constitutional money.

The commission believe that the remonetization of silver in this country will have a powerful influence in preventing, and probably will prevent, the demonetization of silver in France and in other European countries in which the double standard is still legally and theoretically maintained. But if, notwithstanding remonetization here, further European demonetization shall take place, the result for us will be an advantageous exchange of commodities which we can spare for money which we need. The silver of Europe, disposable in the event of further demonetizations of it on that Continent, will come to us, if at all, in payment for commodities and in transactions which will be free and voluntary on the part of our citizens, who may be trusted to take care of their own interests.

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fore Justice Flammer at the Tombs yesterday morning, but was discharged in consideration of his ignorance of the existence of an ordinance prohibiting the posting of bills on telegraph poles.

ON TRIAL FOR ABDUCTION.

Jane McLoughlin, an old woman, whose ostensible occupation is that of peddler, but who is supposed to do a lucrative business by begging, was placed on trial in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, for the abduction of Annie Costello, a child of 6 years. Officer Jacob Lundberg, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, found the child's whole body covered with bruises; her left arm was dislocated and swelled to treble its original size; both her eyes were blodshot and blackened, and her face and head were covered with fresh cuts. The officer arrested Mrs. McLoughlin and placed the poor little ill-used waif in the hands of the society until she was transferred to the care of her father, from whose custody she had been stolen. The accused took the stand in her own defense and said she found the child homeless on Second-avenue; the girl followed her, and at the instigation of several persons, among whom was a Police officer, she took her home, and had, in the language of the counsel, "fed, clothed, and sheltered her;" she denied that she had ever ill-used the child, or sent it out to beg, but admitted that it had been beaten by her daughter-in-law. After the prisoner had left the witness-stand Mr. Lyon called the little girl Annie, in order that the Recorder might interrogate her, and a striking evidence of the terror with which the old hag was regarded by her former prisoner was witnessed. As the little one was being taken toward the witness-stand by one of the court officers, she saw her "protector" approaching, and immediately ran behind the officer for protection, crying piteously and looking terror-stricken. When the cause of her alarm had passed, however, the little one's tears ceased, and she soon brightened up under the influence of some candy handed her by the Recorder. His Honor, after examining the little one as to her knowledge of God, found that she was utterly incapable of being used as a witness, and she was put aside. The case will be concluded on Monday next.

A MAN'S DUTIES TO HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW.

The suit of Charles L. Camman, as Executor, against Henry Y. Wemple, was argued on appeal before the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday. The suit is in the nature of a creditor's bill, and in it judgment for $1,671 14 was had against Wemple. An execution against the latter's property being returned unsatisfied, he was brought up for examination on supplementary proceedings. The examination disclosed some rather strange facts. It appeared that Wemple, who is the Assistant Secretary of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, if in receipt of a salary of $5,000 a year. The plaintiff sought to have Wemple pay the judgment against him out of the salary thus received, but Wemple alleged that all of it is necessary for the support of himself and wife, their four children, and his mother-in-law. The point was taken that a man is not obliged to support his mother-in-law, but the question was apparently one to be gone into, and seems to have been abandoned. Wemple was asked, however, to show how it was that he needs $500 per month for his family, it appearing that his father pays his rent. Wemple, after very elaborate calculations, was able to show that his expenses were $287 per month. The remaining $213 per month he put down for "incidental expenses." On this state of facts the plaintiff obtained an injunction in May last restraining Wemple from drawing over $287 of his salary for June, or from assigning or otherwise transferring in advance his salary for subsequent months. Wemple appeals on the ground that the order as relating to his possible future earnings is void. His defense to the claim is rather bitter. He says that she suit was for rent of a house in Fordham, where he and his family resided. While there he says his family caught the fever and ague, and that a large part of his earnings has since been devoted to paying medical expenses to cure the members of his family of the fever and ague. After listening to a long argument yesterday, the court took the papers, reserving its decision.

A DESPERADO IN CUSTODY.

Three complainants appeared against Joseph Farrell, alias "Red Joe," yesterday in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court. James Gillespie, a sailor on the steamer Norwalk, accused the prisoner of stealing $48 from him, together with a pawn-ticket for a gold watch. Gillespie and the accused had been drinking together, and while the former was in an intoxicated condition the latter committed the theft. Mrs. Stilwell, of No. 403 West Twenty-ninth-street, with whom "Red Joe" boarded, informed Justice Wandell that on Wednesday last, the same day that he had robbed Gillespie, he entered a fellow-boarder's room and coolly appropriated a neat and costly suit of clothes, leaving his own, which were on the "ragged edge," instead. Mr. Brull, who keeps a lager-beer saloon on the corner of Tenth-avenue and Forty-second-street, narrated at length how the prisoner had approached his bar and asked for a glass of beer, and, being refused, when "Red Joe," as a slight token of his disgust and contempt for the proprietor, drew a revolver and fired at him, fortunately missing his aim. "Red Joe" before he departed, left Mrs. Brull a badly bruised head as a souvenir of his regard, having struck her with the revolver. The prisoner was held in default of $1,000 bail on each complaint, making the amount of his bail $3,000 altogether.

MRS. ECCLESTONE'S GRIEVANCES.

The suit of Mrs. Elizabeth Ecclestone against James Fenton Ecclestone was before Judge Donohue in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The action is brought for a limited divorce on the ground of the defendant's alleged cruelty toward her, and from her allegations he does not seem to have been the most desirable kind of husband. The parties were married at Liverpool, England, July 24, 1865, and came to this country several years afterward. Mrs. Ecclestone says her husband abused and beat her until November, 1873, when he left this country and her. She gives instances of his locking her with him in a room and then castigating her. She says he is of intemperate habits and cannot keep a place as a servant in consequence. When he was out of employment he was in the habit, she says, of coming to her for money and beating her till she gave it to him. She says he has never contributed to her support since their marriage, but that she has been obliged to support him and pay his debts. She has learned that he is about coming back to this country again, and fearing further violence on his part, has begun the present suit. Judge Donohue granted a reference in the case.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Granted.—Matter of Derby et al.; Buchanan vs. McDonnell; Baier vs. The New-York Catholic Protectory; Ecclestone vs. Ecclestone; Barlow vs. Watson; Wood vs. Smith; Same vs. Same; London and Hanseatic Bank vs. Chapman et al.; Barnett vs. Barnett; Dress et al. vs. Neice et al.; Fach.—Motion denied; Matter of Collins; Matter of White; Matter of McGay et al.; Matter of Bellont; Matter of Dolan; Matter of Powers; Matter of Austin; Matter of Austin; Matter of Cahill.

Motions Denied.—Lyons vs. Nunez; Dunning vs. West Virginia Oil and Oil Land Company; Lyons vs. Murat; Same vs. Same.

Dunham vs. Henry.—Order granted.

Healy et al. vs. Fach.—Motion denied, without costs.

Motions Granted.—Ward vs. Young; Dobson vs. Blond.

Slawson et al. vs. Slawson et al.—Must be proof of responsibility of guardian.

Lowenstein vs. Roberts.—Motion for stay granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Morgan Sons Company vs. Schwachofer.—Cause set down for the first Monday in November.

By Judge Donohue.

Mann et al. vs. McDowell.—Findings and decree signed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Gardiner vs. Gardiner.—Order settled.

Myers vs. Pellgrino.—Motion granted.

Walker vs. The Springfield Iron Company.—Ordered on day calendar for first Monday of November.

Morewood vs. Snyder et al.—Ordered on day calendar.

Colvin vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company.—Order opening default.

McKelvey vs. Lewis.—Order denying motion, with $10 costs.

Gerth vs. Weber.—Judgment signed.

Holborow vs. Cook et al.—Order denying motion to vacate stay.

Van Dolsen et al. vs. Abendroth.—Order resetting decree in terms.

Lozada vs. Barchardo.—Order appointing Alfred Lozada Guardian ad litem of infant plaintiff.

Kidd et al. vs. Meyer.—Order granted and undertaking approved.

Range vs. Fischer et al.—Order denying application for removal or substitution of attorney.

Berry et al. vs. Gould.—Allowance of $1,000 granted.

Same vs. Same.—Motion granted and issues referred back to Referee, with directions to pass upon the requests of both parties.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Mead vs. Dorland.—Decree signed.

Application Granted.—Prouchtning vs. Goldsenmidt; in the matter of Wilson.

Express Ordered.—Equitable Life Assurance Society vs. Miller et al.; Same vs. Same; Same vs. Same.

Gunard vs. Ripley et al., (four cases.)—Order of publication granted.

Boley vs. Keating.—Motion to continue action granted.

Fareshaw vs. Crowell.—Commission granted and interrogatories settled.

Wise vs. Applebaum.—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied.

In the matter of Crocker.—Application granted.

New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Rice, (three cases.)—Notice should be given to plaintiff's attorney of application.

Barker vs. Simpson.—Leave to sue granted.

Friedman vs. Levy.—Motion granted.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

See Decisions upon papers.—Syrne vs. Burke; Gas vs. Olmsted; Gradeen vs. Kataki; Beck vs. Crosby.

Pierson vs. Long Island Railroad Company.—Order to pay over money granted.

McLean et al. vs. De Forest.—Judgment canceled.

Griffith vs. Lynch.—Henry P. Staats appointed Receiver.

Bender vs. Leberich.—Default opened on terms.

Schenck vs. Rider.—Motion to dismiss with ten costs.

Motions Granted.—Slevin vs. Bussel; Wolf vs. Gray.

Anderson vs. Sparrs.—Edward Jacobs appointed Receiver.

Defaults.—Cahill vs. Oppenheimer; Todd vs. Delevran.

Mathias vs. Muthken.—Default opened on payment within five days of $12 costs, and in case of payment action restored to calendar for first Monday in November.

Fagan vs. Hamilton.—Discontinuance allowed on payment within three days of $25 costs. (Marine Court appendix, page 44.)

By Judge Sinnott.

Smith vs. Stanton.—Motion denied; $10 costs.

By Chief-Justice Shea.

Wallace vs. Sanders.—Case settled.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DEVIL-PUZZLERS AND OTHER STUDIES. By FREDERICK R. PERKINS. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM'S Sons. 1877.

Mr. Perkins' volume recalls most pleasantly the quite vivid effect produced in American magazine literature some few years ago by the publication of two of his stories—the "Devil-Puzzlers" and the "Man-ufactory." It is but justice to declare that not only professional people, such as authors and editors, but the majority of readers, gave to Mr. Perkins the credit of being the best of our short story writers. It is quite indifferent as to whether other of Mr. Perkins' stories were or were not on the same plane of excellence. The "Devil-Puzzlers" and the "Man-ufactory" alone were sufficient to give their author claims to a high degree of originality, with a cleverness of detail and a lightness of touch which but very few writers possessed. If it cannot be said that Mr. Perkins *a fait école*, for he arrogates no such masterlike mien, undoubtedly his influence was felt, and imitators of his manner and method have been as numerous as they have been unsatisfactory.

The question may be asked of the reviewer: "Why this somewhat pointed allusion to the short story, and whence the praises bestowed upon a clever short story writer?" In reply, it may be stated that the short story, in a mercantile way, is the most desirable of all literary wares. There is nothing which the magazine editor searches for more eagerly or is willing to pay a better price for. The demand far exceeds the supply. Whereas, in the pigeon-holes of many a literary sanctum slumber learned essays on the arts and sciences, erudite dissertations on the politics, creeds, and beliefs of men, all good in their way, all accepted and paid for—the receptacle for the short story is mostly empty. This plethora of good, hard, instructive material, and paucity of lighter, brighter, or more amusing matter, does not mean that the latter is not freely offered. Woe to the unfortunate magazine editor! Mails from every portion of the globe bring to him a mass of stuff. It is the sieving of it all which is so trying. Here are no end of short stories, but for a single good one there are a thousand bad ones. The good short story is the *rara avis*, the bird of paradise amid a flock of crows. Your 20, 30, 40 page story is not so hard to find, but it is your eight, ten, or even fifteen page story (about the extreme limits of the short story) which is so troublesome to light upon. If you happen to be a favored contributor, the editor will frankly tell you that "he is not at all surprised, for the short story is so hard to write." The acumen of the editor is not to be disputed. With an intuitive perception he knows exactly what he wants, and is never deceived. As Mr. Perkins says in his very clever preface, "A short story, in short, is to a long one what a diamond is to a mountain." We may differ somewhat from Mr. Perkins in his appreciation of the sketch as compared with the short story. The sketch, we fancy, is much more readily procurable, and must be, therefore, of more easy manufacture than the short story. We think current magzines abound with clever sketches, models of form and diction; but for ten score clever sketches but one really good short story is seen in print.

The ideal description of what is a good short story is not easy to give. We can rather tell what it is not. The short dramatic story, ending in the tragical climax, does not belong to the best variety of short story. Horrors depicted in tan pages incline toward too great intensity, and intensity over-compressed can never be precisely artistic. Such stories, with blood plentifully besprinkling the few pages, no matter how careful be the treatment, verge toward penny-dreadfuls. The lighter comic element perhaps approaches nearer to the standard. But too much hee-haw, too much of the bray and of circus clown mimicry, oftentimes spoil a cleverly-conceived short story. Short stories often commend themselves to public notice by means of that peculiar weird element of grotesqueness which the German Hoffman, the greatest of all short story writers, delighted in. When such hobgoblin material is used the art consists in the opposition of the impossible elements with the commoner events of life. Where the cunning comes in is to blend the two colors properly. We have had, as Mr. Perkins rightly tells us, two illustrious masters in the art of short story writing—Poe and Hawthorne. We scarcely agree with him in regard to N. P. Willis' short stories. Willis had no great depth, and his best short stories are but the lightest skimmings.

In the preface of the book, written with a great deal of force and clearness, addressed rather to writers than readers—which we would advise all young writers to study—Mr. Perkins very rightly claims that this peculiar kind of literature—the short story—deserves an artistic dignity which is not accorded to it. "The prose tale or short story is not the highest order of prose composition any more than the lyric is of poetical; but it is entitled to a high rank. It compares with other compositions as the lyric does with the epic or narrative or dramatic poem, as a melody with an opera or a sonata." Writing about critics in this preface, Mr. Perkins, we think, intimates that the critic's difficult task should be imbued with a certain amount of sympathy, "an important help toward understanding them," [the authors,] and he adds that "the critic cannot be competent unless he is also a producer." This is arriving at the old bone of contention. "I cannot make a three-legged stool, but I can criticise one." We cannot have specialists to review all the different kinds of literary work, nor can we agree to the statement that men become critics who "have failed in literature," though it is perfectly true that "criticism like every mission, to be very good, must be performed in love, and there is no love without sympathy." Your hard, quartz-ose critic, used to hammering flints, can never appreciate the finer filagree work which sometimes unfortunately falls into his callous hand. With his oyster-knife he gashes too much around before he sees the pearl. To return again to the short story and its rarity; of course we only mean the story of distinguished merit. All we can do is to fall back on the editor's dictum, "That it is hard to write." Bubbles though they may seem to be, if the soap and water and the straw are there, the checks soon get tired, and in a short time the wind, the *afflatus*, is spent. It is the nicer trifles which are so hard to make.

Our English friends are blessed with some dozen monthly periodicals. In the lighter ones, (of course "the heavies" are excepted,) the quality of the short stories printed by them, with but some three notable exceptions, are irredeemably bad. Mostly padding of the fluffiest kind distorts the figures. Either the stories are flimsy and trivial, where common-place events are paraded in the most ostentatious way, mawkish sentiments pervading, or they are comic inanities. More than once short stories have been published in conspicuous English magazines where plot and incident have been directly filched from French sources, and wretchedly hacked and mangled in the transplantation. Society stories are often found which flicker with a pale West End light, and are suffused with such a vulgar flare of snobbishness that it can scarcely be possible that intelligent or well-bred English people can like such trash. In the *Cornhill Magazine*, short stories are of rare occurrence. When such stories appear they are mostly strong and vigorous, perhaps a trifle too meaty and deliberate, but still they rank among the best. The stories in *All the Year Round* and *Chambers's Journal* are mostly well selected and readable. Still the major part of them are indolent in soap and go. We may perhaps invoke dissent, and be called to task for it, but we roundly assert that in the six leading American magazines the short story work is eminently better done than in the English ones. The question of taste does not enter into the discussion. The need for such short material at home may have been the stimulant. But we are quite sure that our short story writers have a keener conception of art, their incidents are better chosen, and there is a grace, or a freshness, or a geniality, or a little bit of keen satire in their work which completely distances the English vacuity, twaddle and cadism. Even Mr. Collins' short stories of to-day do not amount to anything. One story, the last published by him, was all pretentiousness and priggishness. Starting with that dictatorial pomposity peculiar to Mr. Collins, what followed shrank into indifferent and tiresome clap-trap.

Of the two leading stories in the book under review, the "Devil Puzzlers" or the "Man-ufactory," it is difficult to decide which is the better. Both have those strange uncanny effects which are so telling. Mr. Apollo Lyon, in the "Devil Puzzlers," is not, as some may suppose, the type of the modern devil. He is rather a personage of the Middle Ages. In the mediæval mystery it is not the devil who plays with cogged dice. We mention it with regret, that it is the Saints who do the cheating. Our Lady, much given in old plays to frequent gambling scenes, where men's souls are pledged, is the dice or card sharp—the thimble-rigger—and has quite enough to always outwit Old Scratch. As a modern writer has expressed it, with the utmost sympathy, "the only wonder is that Satan persisted in the unequal contest instead of retiring in disgust." What chance then had Mephisto when he called for Dr. Hicok's soul? A woman was pitted against him and the impossible question asked of the Great Afrite, "Which was the front or back of Mrs. Hicok's bonnet?" The "Man-ufactory" is, perhaps, the stronger story, even if it be more sketchy. There is a tinge of satire about it which recalls Swift. From something very much akin to hypocrisy, the "Man-ufactory" when first published was not received with all the favor it deserved. With less Philistinism to-day and with a better appreciation of men and things, fuller credit has been given to this sketch, which is as clever a bit of work as has ever been produced of the short story kind. One might study long and laboriously outside of the "Man-ufactory" for the distinction between the noisy, rattling, clacking, palavering Preacher and the simple, God-fearing, and man-loving Pastor. Mr. Perkins' stories were most worthy of preservation, if but to give a permanent place to the short story, and many a reader will be glad that the Messrs. Putnam have placed two of the best American short stories in book form.

THE ENCHANTED MOCCASINS AND OTHER LEGENDS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS. Compiled from original sources. By CORNELIUS MATTHEWS. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 1877.

The researches of Schoolcraft in the mythological and legendary lore of North American Indians are embodied in great folio volumes published by order of Government. They are too large and costly for wide circulation, and the system on which they are arranged is such that the whole series of volumes has to be reviewed in pursuing one particular subject. Schoolcraft also published on his own account various books on kindred subjects, in which his enthusiasm for the Indian took a more concise and definite shape. These latter, however, are out of print, and for that reason a book like the one under review is pretty much alone in the field. The fact that it is a third edition speaks well for the strength of the contingent which the American Indian supplies to the great mass of folk-tales in the world. Mr. Matthews acknowledges in his preface his obligations to Schoolcraft, and states that his purpose is to place the collection side by side with the popular versions of the *Arabian Nights' Entertainment*, *Cinderella*, *Little Red Riding-hood*, and other world-renowned tales of Europe and the East.

It would be useless to dwell on the fascinations of these primitive nursery tales. They are as much above praise as the best of the old stories of Asia and Europe, and possess in addition a wonderful tang of birch bark and cedar branches. The humor is sometimes fine, but oftener of the downright character that pleases children. The commonest beginning of a tale is a scene where children are left alone in the forest without means of support; they bring back vividly the incessant struggle for existence among the Indians, and the exceedingly precarious nature of their hold on life. Giants, sorcerers, and dwellers in the stars play a great part, and "Sheem, the Forsaken Boy," is not only a most touching story with an obvious moral, but contains the idea of the 'wehr-wolf' in a form much more artistic and simple than the similar tale of Europe. Finally, it will hardly be news to remind readers of fairy-tale literature and lovers of poetry that they will find in this book the originals from which Longfellow drew his scenes in *Hiawatha*, not quite the same as Schoolcraft has recorded them, but much nearer than Longfellow's adaptation.

"Manabozho, the Mischief-maker," "The Red Swan," "The Son of the Evening Star," "The Two Jeebi," and "The Father of Indian Corn" have all been incorporated into *Hiawatha*. In respect to style, Mr. Matthews is easy, clear and not diffuse, but we notice with surprise on page 148 the bad grammar of "they both *laid* down to sleep."

THE COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 19.—Cotton dull; Middling, 10¾c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 4,215 bales; gross, 4,233 bales; exports to the Continent, 3,500 bales; to the Channel, 1,730 bales; stock, 46,582 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 25,011 bales; gross, 25,128 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,293 bales; to the Continent, 3,500 bales; coastwise, 7,665 sales, 11,840 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 19.—Cotton in good demand; Middling, 10¾c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅞c.; net receipts, 3,517 bales; gross, 4,132 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,091 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; stock, 63,644. Net—Weekly—Net receipts, 17,792 bales; gross, 40,464 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 10,255 bales; to the Continent, 3,754 bales; coastwise, 6,213 bales; sales, 24,050 bales.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 19.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 10¾c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅜c.; net receipts, 2,706 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,484 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 37,525 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 20,536 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,484 bales; to France, 1,960 bales; to the Channel, 1,025 bales; coastwise, 6,822 bales; sales, 16,100 bales.

MOBILE, Oct. 19.—Cotton quiet and easy; Middling, 10¼c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.@10⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net receipts, 1,647 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,181 bales; stock, 15,443 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 13,689 bales; exports, to the Channel, 955 bales; coastwise, 8,190 bales; sales, 3,000 bales.

GALVESTON Oct. 19.—Cotton firm; Middling, 10¾c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net receipts, 3,661 bales; sales, 2,236 bales; stock, 44,813 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 20,082 bales; gross, 20,183 bales; exports, coastwise, 4,088 bales; sales, 10,658 bales.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19.—Petroleum quiet; nominal; Refined, 14⅞c.; Crude, 11¾c.@11¾c. Coffee steady at 15½c.@19½c. for Rio, 19¼c. for Laguayra, 18¾c. for Maracaibo. Sugar firm at 8¾c.@8¾c. for Cuba; Refined steady; Standard A, 10c. for Cut Loaf, 10¼c. for Crushed, 10⅝c. for Powdered, 10¾c. for Granulated, and 10c. for A. Flour dull and weak; Minnesota Extra Family, good, $6 50; choice and fancy, $6 75@$6 75; 100 bbls. do. Pennsylvania do. on private terms; Pennsylvania do. fair, $6 50; choice, $6 75; 300 bbls do., fancy, sold at $6 87½@$7; Ohio do., choice, $6 75; fancy, $7; Southern do, $6 75. Rye Flour steady at $4 25. Corn-meal unchanged. Buckwheat-meal sells at $2 75@$3 ₱ cwt. Wheat dull; buyers favored; Pennsylvania Red, $1 42; No. 2 Western, in elevator, $1 40; 800 bushels do. sold at $1 41; Ohio and Indiana Red, very choice, $1 44@$1 44½; Western Amber, $1 45@$1 46; Southern do., $1 43; White Michigan, $1 50½. Rye in small supply; range 73c.@75c. for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn dull; Pennsylvania, Southern and Western Yellow, in cars and at Main Depot, 60@60½c.; Western High Mixed, 59½c.@60c.; Low Mixed, 59c. Oats less active; holders firm; White Western, 34c.@36c.; the latter for very choice Western Mixed; Stained White, 33c.@33c. Whisky steady; Western, $1 12. At Marvine's Exchange, open board—Corn firm at 60¾c., spot and October; 61c., November. Red Winter Wheat quiet but steady at $1 40@$1 41, spot and October; $1 40@$1 43, November. Rye steady at 71c. for cargo lots; All sales for delivery in elevator. Wool—The supply is light and the demand moderate; prices are steady and unchanged.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 19.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$1,000	Un. Pac. & f..	94⅛	800	North-west. pf....	65⅝
5,000	H. & St. J. 8s, conv....	78	100	do....	65⅝
200	Del. & Hudson....	43	200	do....	66
800	Pacific Mail....	24	100	do....	65⅝
200	do....	26⅛	100	do....	65⅝
133	Quicksilver pf....	34½	200	do....	65¾
100	do....	35	100	do....	65¾
$1,000	N. Y. C. & H....	107⅞	300	do....	66
100	do....	108	700	do....	66
21	do....	108⅛	100	Rock Island....	102⅜
10	do....	107⅝	100	Wab. & Pac....	18⅜
200	do....	107⅝	100	do....	18¾
100	do....	107¾	100	do....	17
100	do....	107⅝	100	do....	18¾
25	Amer. Ex....	54	200	do....	18⅜
200	West. Un....	79¼	200	do....	18¾
1500	do....	79⅜	100	Mich. Central....	67
800	do....	79	400	do....	67
800	do....	78⅞	200	do....	66⅞
800	do....	78⅞	100	do....	66⅞
800	do....	78⅝	100	do....	66⅞
800	do....	78⅝	100	do....	66⅜
100	do....	78⅝	100	do....	66⅞
200	do....	78⅝	100	do....	67
100	do....	78⅝	100	do....	67⅛
100	do....	78⅝	100	do....	67⅜

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 20, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—The Bohemian Girl. (English Opera.) Miss Melville, Mrs. Seguin, Mr. Henry Peakes. Matinée.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Marriage.—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. H. Beckett, Miss Effie Germon. Matinée.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Struck Oil.—Miss Maggie Moore, Mr. J. C. Williamson. Matinée.

PARK THEATRE.—The Crushed Tragedian.—Mr. E. A. Sothern. Matinée.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Jibbenainosay.—Mr. F. B. Warde. Matinée.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—Burlesque, Minstrelsy, &c.—Messrs. Cool White, Dave Reed. Matinée.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Burlesque and Negro Comicalities.—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart. Matinee.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy, Burlesque, and Comicalities. Matinée.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and Evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—Fair and Exhibition of Products and Mechanism.

STEINWAY HALL.—Matinée at 2. Popular Concert, under the direction of Theodore Thomas.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS.—La Chapeau de Paille d' Italie. Matinée.

CHICKERING HALL.—Old Folks' Concert.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day for the Middle Atlantic States increasing cloudiness and rainy weather, southerly winds, shifting to easterly, stationary temperature, stationary or lower pressure.

As should have been known in advance by the persons who submitted his name to the Rochester Convention, Mr. Sylvester is unable to accept the nomination for Controller on the Republican State ticket. Mr. Clinton V. R. Luddington, of Monticello, was accordingly nominated by the State Committee to fill the vacant place, and has accepted the nomination. Mr. Luddington is a gentleman who served with distinction in the Constitutional Convention of 1866-7, and is eminently qualified to discharge with ability and fidelity the duties of State Controller. His substitution detracts nothing from the high character of the Republican ticket, and will not in the least diminish its chances of success.

The course of the Administration in regard to the appointments in the New-York Custom-house has been from the first one of inexplicable shilly-shally, and is certainly not improved by yesterday's exhibition of irresolution. Had the fate of the country depended on the choice of certain Federal officers for this port, it could hardly have been discussed at a greater number of Cabinet meetings or been made the occasion for so much bewildering hesitation. It is still doubtful whether Senator Prince is the very last choice of the Cabinet for Naval Officer, since the greatest possible anxiety was displayed by Secretary Sherman yesterday to prevent the decision of himself and his colleagues in regard to the nomination from getting out, and since the name of Mr. Charles Forster, of Westchester, has just been mentioned in connection with the office. Either Mr. Prince or Mr. Forster would be a perfectly creditable nomination, though one is tempted to infer that had character and ability been the sole requisites in demand, the selection might have been made much sooner. The delay in arranging the nominations could hardly have been greater had the old bad system of conciliating as many serviceable politicians as possible been still in vogue.

The vote of Senator Davis has never been counted on by the Republicans, but it is apparent from the proceedings of yesterday that it cannot be counted on in all cases by the Democrats. Judge Davis was not ready to vote for the immediate admission of Mr. Eustis from Louisiana, for the very sufficient reason that the legal merits of the case had not been fully determined, and this emphatic reminder that the Senator from Illinois proposed to be Independent in fact as well as in name, seems to have occasioned some surprise to his colleagues. The irrepressible Pinchback has reminded the Senate Committee that the case of Eustis is not quite so simple as the friends of that gentleman have maintained, and that he, Pinchback, possesses credentials which give "as valid a claim to a seat in the Senate of the United States as those presented by either Mr. Kellogg or Mr. Eustis."

Official returns of the vote of Ohio are all but complete. They show a total vote of about 535,000, being 125,000 less than the aggregate of last year's vote for President, and 55,000 less than the vote of 1875. The plurality of the Democratic over the Republican candidate for Governor will be 22,700—somewhat less than at first claimed, and 34,000 votes were thrown away upon the Working Men's, Greenback, and Prohibition candidates. The figures, as now determined, do not affect the correctness of the deductions drawn from the general result of the election, nor do they sensibly modify the conclusions as to the relative strength of the political factions in Ohio, based on the early returns.

The nomination of ex-Judge Loew as the Tammany candidate for Register is so unusually respectable that various theories have been started to account for it. There can be no question that the substitution of the name of Frederick W. Loew for that of his less reputable brother, Charles E. Loew, was made only a few hours before the meeting of the convention, and that its chief cause was the fear of adverse public criticism upon the career of the ex-County Clerk. It is certain that Kelly made the change very unwillingly, that the convention at large had as little to do with it as they had with the original nomination, and that a dicker with the Mayor over certain local appointments was not remotely connected with the transaction. Whatever be the influence to which Judge Loew owes his nomination, the opposition would do well to remember that to defeat him will require the presentation of a name at least equally strong.

THE SILVER PROGRAMME.

The report of the Silver Commission, of which Mr. Senator Jones, the great silver-mine owner of Nevada, is Chairman, is, as we remarked yesterday, a bold statement of the ends toward which the silver movement is tending. It has been prepared with great labor, and is intended to give every possible aid to the legislation sought from Congress. We have no hesitation in saying that the movement, of which it announces the immediate purpose, is the most dangerous which has been made against the interests of the United States in many years, and it will be pushed with the utmost energy, tenacity, and ingenuity.

But though the report is a labored one, and though its tone is confident and aggressive, it is worthy of remark that the Commissioners who sign the report are not agreed on any essential conclusion. They say—and this statement really covers all that there is important or urgent in their report: "The Commission recommend the restoration of the double standard, and the unrestricted coinage of both metals, but"—and this is the significant admission—"are unable to agree upon the legal relation which should be established between them." So far as any substantial argument for the remonetization of silver is concerned, this yields the whole question. A majority of the Commission, after agreeing in the most earnest and enthusiastic defense of silver as a standard of value concurrent with gold; after contending that its use is a right of the people and a duty of the Government; after protesting that we may pay our bonds in silver as well as gold, and that we can never reach resumption except by payment of the legal-tender notes in silver; after arguing that we incur no danger and seize upon great gains by the recoining of silver, and that these will be all the greater if other nations continue to reject that metal; after exhausting, in short, all the assertions and assumptions that can be made to sustain a double standard, end by declaring that they cannot agree as to what the proper double standard should be. We repeat that this is a surrender of everything contended for. Whatever may be the merits of a double standard, they can only be realized by a certain normal relation between the two metals which shall keep both in circulation. Unless that relation can be discovered and maintained, it is useless to waste time in even discussing the questions involved. The double standard becomes, from necessity, a single standard, and all the fine-spun theories of its magical operation are torn and scattered by the simple, irresistible force of that one fact. And the majority of the Commission are compelled to confess that they cannot find that normal relation. If they cannot, who can be expected to do so? If Mr. Jones, with his vast interest in the discovery, knowing that to all intents and purposes his report will be waste paper unless it contains that essential element, cannot guide his companions to an agreement on this prime point, to whom can we look to supply the deficiency.

The advocates of the double standard in Europe, of any authority whatever, led by M. Cernuschi, who took the trouble to appear in this country before Mr. Jones' Commission, are absolutely agreed that it would be folly to restore the double standard except by a general union among important commercial nations upon a distinctly-defined and uniform relation of the value of the two metals in coinage. Our own silver-maniacs are restrained by no such caution. They are quite ready for our country to plunge alone into the vast experiment which is so full of inevitable danger in the eyes of their European friends. But with all their rash courage, with all their infatuation for silver, they cannot take the first and the absolutely necessary step of agreeing on the relation which gold shall bear to silver in our own coinage. Obviously, if they cannot do this, they must stop where they are. Congress may surpass them in temerity, and fix on a ratio at hap-hazard. But it is plain that whatever is done in this way must be done against the convictions and recommendations of a majority of the Commission. In other words, having been employed for fourteen months in hunting for a measure which will restore silver to the coinage, they are obliged to abandon the search, and to confess that they know of no way which will be surely safe and proper.

We suppose that it was hardly to be expected of the Commissioners that they would acknowledge, even if they perceived, that the reason why they cannot agree on "the legal relation which should be established between the two metals" is that there is no relation which could be established with any hope that it would answer the requirements. Yet while they shrink from making so sweeping an admission as this, they practically concede the fact. Messrs. Jones, Bogy, and Willard favor the relation of 15.5 to 1, because it is adopted in the countries of the Latin Union, and they support this by the assertion that if we retain the old ratio of 15.98 to 1, "no silver would be coined in this country, and even if it were coined, could not be kept in circulation, but would be sure to be exported." This is perfectly true—but why would silver be exported? Because it would be worth more as legal tender in France than here. It would be equally exported if it were worth more simply as a commodity, and unless its commercial value can be known beforehand and kept uniform, the result would always be that silver would be running from one country to another, and would always leave the one where it was undervalued in the coinage. Mr. Groesbeck, on the other hand, is in favor of the old ratio, because it is the old ratio, but he adds that if it would not circulate here, that is of no consequence. When it left the country before "it sent back to us in exchange for itself its full value in gold and merchandise." Mr. Groesbeck ought to see that it will always do that, whether we make it legal tender or not. We can command its commercial value at any time without cheating our creditors with it. Mr. Bland, again, objects to a change in the ratio, because it would make the legal tender for debts contracted under the former ratio different from the legal tender for debts contracted after the ratio was changed, which is a gleam of fairness quite surprising in Mr. Bland.

If the silver movement were a rational one, really seeking an improvement of the coinage and a solid basis for the currency of the country, this irreconcilable difference in the Commission would be a complete obstacle to going any further in the direction recommended by the report. But it cannot be called a rational movement. It is an avowed attempt to debase the currency for dishonorable purposes. Men with such an end in view stick at nothing. The country must be prepared to see the attempt persisted in, and to resist it by every available means.

WRECKING RAILROADS.

We cannot accept the saying of the enthusiastic stockholder as to the resources, the credit, or the future of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. It ought not to be mentioned in the same breath with the New-York Central. There are sounder and more hopeful enterprises, and there are worse. Poor's Manual, which is justly credited with indifference to both "bulls" and "bears," does not furnish a rose-colored picture of the road, its condition, or the relation it bears toward the holders of its stocks and bonds. The net revenue in the year, 1875-6, was, in round figures, four hundred and seventy thousand dollars, while the yearly interest on bonds amounts to six hundred and sixty thousand. The company, however, has land assets amounting to $2,800,000, being notes given by purchasers of land, which affords security for their payment; and it also owns about ninety thousand acres of land, the remainder of the grant received from Congress. Altogether, it seems an excellent company to be avoided by prudent investors, while possessing sufficient positive strength to justify those who have money in it in nursing it wisely and well.

One of the features of the policy nowadays pursued by the magnates of the railroad world may be described as the "gobbling" process. Every great railroad is, in the sphere marked out for itself, a sort of Aaron's rod. It swallows everything that stands in its way, or that can minister to its appetite for territorial aggrandizement. Probably some such fate is in store for the Hannibal and St. Joseph. It is, comparatively, a small concern; it is not overprosperous, as Poor's figures ruthlessly show; and to the prophetic vision its chances hereafter seem to be associated with other and greater undertakings. Such an ending of its independent existence need not be inglorious or unprofitable. Probably no other plan would assure dividends on the preferred stock or impart value to the common stock. Unfortunately, there are two modes of bringing about the result, and the straightforward, honest mode is not that which finds favor in the eyes of corporate managers.

So it has come to pass that the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road has, by rather disreputable legerdemain, been put into the hands of a Receiver at the instance of a straw stockholder who is probably but the creature of some corporate power as yet unseen. The explosion which this event occasioned among the bondholders and stockholders revealed the fact that Mr. Jay Gould has got his grip upon the road, and holds the greater part of its land notes—amounting, as we have seen, to millions—and we know not what besides, as security for a loan of $160,000, negotiated by the President under authority derived from the Board of Directors. The resolution under which the President acted exhibits either extraordinary incapacity or something worse, on the part of the board, or a distressing lack of credit on the part of the road. To meet an emergency by no means great, the President was empowered to use all the available assets and unissued bonds; and he actually did use all of them he could at the moment command to obtain the money he wanted from Mr. Gould. The President pleaded that he could obtain the money nowhere else, and that he yielded to Gould's terms. The mere mention of Gould's name, and the fact that he really had got his fingers into the affair, excited the assembled stockholders to a degree bordering upon frenzy. Had they expended half the energy in restraining and guiding their officers which they exhibited in denouncing Gould, the position of the company might have been different. The rumor, however, had for some time been in circulation that Gould's programme for quickening the eastward connections of the Union Pacific involved the acquisition of control over the Hannibal and St. Joseph; and the transaction with the President of the latter was not unnaturally regarded as indicative of a disposition to accomplish by underhand agencies what he had failed otherwise to effect.

The readiness to believe that the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Company is the unseen promoter of the proceedings which led to the appointment of a Receiver by a Missouri court, exemplifies the almost total destruction of faith in corporate integrity. The time was when investors would have sworn by the "C. B. and Q." as by their Bible. Like the rest, however, it has been smitten with the mania for absorbing, leasing, and controlling; and as it has an obvious interest in thwarting Gould's scheme for diverting the Pacific traffic, the credence attached to the story of the Receivership is not inexplicable. We are assured that the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy is in no manner identified with the disreputable proceedings in Missouri: and for the sake of the little that is left of corporate conscience, we trust that the denial will be found to cover all the Western officers of the road in whose behalf Mr. Griswold writes.

We cannot indeed wonder that the charm of great names has vanished when the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad plays the part of a vulgar wrecker to secure its hold upon the embarrassed Ohio and Mississippi Road. Mr. Gould might have resorted to the tricks and devices which enabled the Baltimore and Ohio to secure a temporary advantage at Cincinnati, and men would have said, simply, that the nature of the animal must show itself. Mr. Garrett has stood upon a different plane. He is the custodian of the honor and interests of an enterprise which has been counted among the soundest in the land, and his descent to the Gould level, and his free use of Gould's weapons, marks the degradation to which corporate management has sunk.

LOCALITY IN POLITICS.

There exists in this State a short-sighted and narrow-minded policy of local rotation in nominations for office which has in more than one case resulted disastrously to the Republican Party. One of the first principles of the Democracy in all parts of the country, but particularly in the South, is to keep tried men of known fidelity to the party continually in position. This is in a marked degree true of the Congressional and Legislative nominations in the cotton States. Year after year we find in Washington the same men representing the same districts, and each year, as a matter of course, the men so situated become more familiar with their duties, more conversant with parliamentary law, and consequently of more use to their friends, and more to be feared by their opponents on the floor of the House or Senate. There can be no doubt that the South was indebted to the practice in question for the political supremacy and the wonderful influence in the councils of the nation which it enjoyed before the war. At the North, on the other hand, there has always been a dread of continuing men in office, and in this State particularly it has long been the practice to change Congressional and Legislative representatives as frequently as possible. One result of this system has been a general complaint that the people are only indifferently represented in the State capital and very badly served in Washington, where it is a generally recognized fact that one term at least is absolutely necessary to make a member thoroughly familiar with his duties.

The plea upon which these frequent changes are made is nearly always one of locality. For instance, if there are three counties in a Congressional district, they each expect to be represented in turn, and very frequently where the local claims, so-called, of one portion of the district have been over-looked, the success of the party is imperiled by the ridiculous dissatisfaction of the voters in the locality that has been so ignored. So, in nearly all the Senatorial districts that are strongly Republican it is expected that the nomination will be given first to one county and then to another, and if any other course is pursued, dissatisfaction, if not serious dissension, is only too often the result. Even in the Assembly districts the same childish rule holds good, and if the nominations do not frequently rotate from one part of the district to another, serious difficulty ensues. And in this connection it must be noticed particularly that no plea of superior fitness or extraordinary ability is allowed to stand against local claims. Indeed, in one of the Senatorial districts, where the Republicans are always sure of a majority, there exists a regular understanding that each county composing it shall alternately elect a candidate for two terms, and no matter how great a failure a man may prove during his first term, he is always sent back a second time; no matter how marked his ability or great his purity and power, he is always withdrawn at the end of the time agreed upon between the managers of the two counties. So the Senate and Assembly chambers are continually being filled with new and inexperienced men, who know nothing of the business of legislation, who have no knowledge of even the rudiments of parliamentary law, and who are completely at the mercy of the first Democratic sharper who confronts them with a Blue Book and the rules of the House. All this is wrong and should be remedied as soon as possible. Republicans do themselves and the State great injustice by adhering to so senseless a system of making nominations. When the district has secured a good, faithful, able, and honest representative, he should be retained as long as possible, for each year's fresh experience only adds to his usefulness. When it is discovered that either a Congressman, Senator, or member of Assembly does not possess these qualifications, no plea of local claims should keep him in power. Certainly, there can be no sense in the boast of Tioga and other counties that they never send the same man to Albany twice. Indeed, it is because of their frequent changes that they have so little voice in the councils of the State.

But inferior representation is not the only evil result which follows the system of making nominations to which we refer. On more than one occasion it has given strong Republican districts into the hands of the Democracy. Last year it certainly lost two Congressmen to the Republicans. In the Thirtieth District, composed of the Counties of Monroe and Orleans, Mr. Davy, a well-known gentleman of large Legislative experience—he having already served two terms—received the regular Republican nomination against the wishes of a majority of the delegates from Orleans, who demanded that he should give way to a candidate from that county. He refused, as he was justified in doing. Great and unreasonable dissatisfaction was the result, and the district, which gave President Hayes a majority of 2,699, elected the Democratic candidate for Congress. Again, in the Thirty-first District, made up of the Counties of Niagara, Genesee, and Wyoming, Mr. Hoskins' friends insisted upon nominating him for a third term. The delegates from Niagara resisted, but were outvoted in the nominating convention, and Hoskins was declared to be the regular Republican nominee. The delegates from Niagara declared that the whole proceeding was an outrage, and though repeatedly warned that their unseemly quarrel would end in the defeat of their party, they still persisted in nominating a bolting candidate, and the district, which gave President Hayes a majority of 1,989, sent a Democrat to Congress.

But we need not turn to the last campaign for illustrations of the evils of the local-claim rule. The present canvass furnishes only too many. In the Twenty-ninth Senatorial District for instance, Mr. Cole, "Honest Uncle Dan," who is known all over the State as one of the ablest and best of men, and who has had large Legislative experience, is obliged to retire because he happens to live in Orleans County and Niagara claims the nomination. In the Sixteenth District, strongly Republican though it be, we are assured that no representative of that party from Essex or Clinton can be elected. The third county, Warren, now demands the nomination as a right, and threatens revolution if it is ignored. Again, in the Twenty-fifth District, made up of the Counties of Cayuga and Wayne, William B. Woodin, the ablest and most steadfast advocate of good government and municipal reform, is obliged to retire because his home is in Cayuga, and the ambitious leader of Wayne threatens to bolt if he again stands for re-election. His loss to the State will be most keenly felt when it is too late to remedy it. Certainly, the senseless action of one portion of his district, the forced retirement of Senator Cole, the disloyal threats of Warren County, and the loss of two Congressional districts at the last election, should warn the Republican Party throughout the State that it is high time to abolish the local-claim system of making nominations.

A DERELICT OBELISK.

The nondescript craft containing the obelisk, or Cleopatra's Needle, bound from Alexandria to the Thames, was abandoned off Cape Finistere, Spain, on Sunday, Oct. 14. A fierce gale was blowing at the time, and the convoying craft, in danger from the caisson in which the obelisk was incased, cut the strange tow adrift and made her way to port with a doleful story. It looked as if the obelisk, which had been set up at Heliopolis fifteen hundred years before the Christian era, had gone to the bottom. It was amusing to speculate on the wonder and bewilderment of future archæologists who should find the monolith when the geologic explorations of A. D. 9000 should bring it to light in the débris of an ocean-bed which must eventually be brought to the light of day. One might well wonder what future Rawlinsons would say when they should not only find such a monument in the midst of a submarine deposit, but should observe that the monolith was incased in a metal tube to protect it, apparently, from the action of the elements. More immediately practical, however, were the meditations of G. W. B. and other ancient mariners, who fancied they saw the obelisk, left to its own vagaries, a waif upon the ocean, striking terror into the wooden shells of merchantmen and driving peaceable fishermen and coasters in alarm from its destructive path. A stone monument, without practicable steering apparatus, and driven by winds and currents, would be a fearful apparition in mid-ocean. Like a new Flying Dutchman, the appearance of Cleopatra's Needle, plunging in the sea, would be so alarming to the ordinary skipper that he would immediately square away and show a clean pair of heels.

The best possible solution of the difficulty was actually reached. The obelisk was picked up by the English steamer *Fitzmaurice* off Ferrol, about 200 miles north of the point at which it was abandoned. The pessimist Captain of the convoying steamer *Olga* was certain that the obelisk was at the bottom of the sea. While he was whining about it, the stony record of the greatness of Thothmes III. and other contemporary Egyptian politicians serenely sailed into port, to the confusion of all marine theories. The crew of the *Fitzmaurice* doubtless thought they had a prize. It is quite likely that the English lawyers in Admiralty have one, for the question of salvage must now be adjusted. The crew of the saving steamer, as well as the owners, are to be paid for the rescue of the derelict obelisk. Salvage is a compensation for labor and expenses in saving, or assisting in saving, the whole or any part of a ship, boat, cargo, or things connected with them, and, incidentally, the freight already earned. Now, what is the salvage of Cleopatra's Needle? It was abandoned at sea, is found derelict, even the traditional cat which ancient law required should hold good the claim of the absent crew, not being found on board. Like the obelisk itself, maritime law dates back to very remote times. The Rhodians, who carried on a brisk coasting trade in the olden days, declared that the right of property was not relinquished by committing it to the waves. To him who found and restored it a liberal reward was given. The Romans, who left their sign manual on the obelisk now under consideration, followed Rhodian law, and established tribunals which, in these days, would be called admiralty courts, and in which the complicated questions of flotsam, jetsam, and ligan were adjudicated. The Welsh were notable wreckers, but the kings of Wales, who called the sea their "pack-horse," never claimed what was borne to their shores on the waves until a year and a day had been given to the owner or claimant to appear and prove property. If a Welsh King had found an obelisk on his beach, he would not have set it up in his back yard as a clothes-pole until he had advertised its recovery in the *Times* for a year and a day. In the time of Edward III. of England this righteous provision for recovery was embodied in the law of the realm, and the basis of the rate of compensation was established. The salvors of derelict property were entitled to one-half of the saved property, or to a like proportion of its value. Modern legislators have modified the law as the usages and dangers of the sea have changed with the introduction of steam vessels. But the principle of "personal service" still holds good, as it did in the days when Cleopatra's Needle was new. Every person on the saving craft, from skipper to cabin-boy, is entitled to a share of the value of the recovered property.

The steamer *Amérique*, found derelict not far from the place where the obelisk has been picked up, was towed into port by two salvage crews. The English High Court of Admiralty awarded the salvors $150,000, which was less than one-fourth of the appraised value of the ship. On an appeal by the owners, the Privy Council reduced this amount to $90,000, which was thought by indignant mariners to be very scurvy conduct in the Privy Council. But in determining the value of the monolithic obelisk there are several difficulties. A board of appraisement fixed the value of the *Amérique* at $775,000, which was not dear as steamers go. There is no invoice of the obelisk. The Khédive gave the shaft to the Government of Great Britain, but that power being short of cash, declined it with thanks, as the Khédive had not offered to send it over by mail or express. The cost of transportation was defrayed by private subscription, or, as it is called in London, "personal munificence." The expense of the voyage was set down at about $70,000, and as the freight money does play a considerable part in salvage cases, this sum may serve as a basis in determining the rate of compensation. To bring into port an obelisk abandoned off Cape Finistere, when the voyage is nearly done, is manifestly worth less money than a similar service to a monolith found derelict in the Straits of Gibraltar. But even this consideration fails to conclude the case. It will be necessary to ascertain the current value of obeliaks. It must be admitted that the Khédive, in giving away these interesting articles, has, so to speak, been bearing the obelisk market. It can be set up by the owners of the needle of Cleopatra that the recovered monolith cost nothing but its packing-case and towage. Obelisks are not unique; Egypt is burdened with them, and the Khédive is giving them away, as a farmer gives his wind-fall apples, to anybody who will carry them off the premises. Nor can it be set up that the value of this particular stone is enhanced by the fact, which is sentimentally mentioned by the *Tribune*, that Moses and Aaron looked at it, and that Thothmes III. and Rameses II. let out the contracts for its various transportations. The obelisk has had a long rest. But, after a stormy passage from Alexandria, it casts anchor at last in an English Admiralty court.

A PREHISTORIC GOAT.

It is not every one who is able to discover a really meritorious monster. The majority of persons who engage in this business either discover a great deal too much or not half enough. It is painful to see discoveries that might otherwise be very successful, marred by a lack of self-restraint on the part of the discoverers. Take, for example, the recent monster discovered in the Mississippi. Had the person who first saw this complicated beast been contented to make it an enormous lizard, and to exhibit it as the sole survivor of the megalosaurians, he would have deserved respectful attention; but he was so unwise as to give it the beak of a bird, the head of a bull, and a body composed of half a dozen other animals, thus bringing his monster into incredulous contempt. On the other hand, the poverty of imagination shown by the man who has just discovered a second Cardiff giant is equally discreditable. Originality, combined with judicious self-restraint, is the quality that makes a successful discoverer, and it is humiliating to be obliged to confess that these qualities are extremely rare.

Mr. Henry Woodard, of the Indian Territory, has just discovered a fossil beast which reflects great credit upon him. He was digging in a marshy place, when his spade struck a large bone. Further search proved that this bone was a gigantic skull, and that it belonged to the skeleton of an animal of enormous size. Mr. Woodard excavated thirty feet of this novel animal, and when he ceased digging he had only reached the locality of its stomach, so that its entire length must be at least fifty feet. He found that the beast's teeth were of the kind known among dentists as carnivorous teeth, thus showing that the monster when living was accustomed to eat meat. In the cavity of the stomach he found the entire skeleton of a man, together with one hundred and ten flint arrow points and fifteen flint knives. A more meritorious animal has seldom if ever been exhumed.

It is said of M. Cuvier, the eminent bone expert, that if any one showed him an entire animal he could take it apart and count all the bones without the aid of a slate and pencil. This anecdote proves at once Cuvier's stupendous learning and the wonderful accuracy of science. If we study the bones and other things exhumed by Mr. Woodard in the light of scientific principles we shall be able to form all sorts of conclusions in regard to the nature of the animal. And first, we learn from the great size of the skeleton that the animal was a large one. It had teeth, and hence it was not a bird, and the fact that it had four legs also points to the same conclusion. The pattern of its teeth shows that it was carnivorous, while the presence of flint arrow-points in its stomach show that it was also mineralivorous. Thus we find at an early stage of the investigation that Mr. Woodard's monster was a large meat and flint-eating quadruped.

The contents of the stomach also give us an insight into its habits. There is no animal now living which eats minerals and meats indiscriminately, and we may assume that it is highly improbable that such was the habit of Mr. Woodard's beast. As its stomach contained over three hundred flints and only one human being, it is evident that it greatly preferred flints as a steady diet. In all probability, the beast made its way into the house of a prehistoric man, and was in the act of devouring his entire stock of flint weapons when the man appeared and tried to save his property. In order to avoid an argument, the beast doubtless swallowed the man, and then took a few mouthfuls of flint knives, just by way of a relish. While it thus appears that the animal could eat human beings, it is also plain that its natural diet was arrow-heads and jack-knives; and the fact that its favorite food was manufactured by human hands shows that the beast must have lived in close proximity to man, if not upon terms of intimacy with him. Thus we deduce from the contents of its stomach the proof that it was a domesticated or semi-domesticated animal, living chiefly upon flints.

We are now in a position to decide that Mr. Woodard's animal was a gigantic goat. The modern goat is the only domesticated quadruped that can eat both minerals and meats, and whose favorite food is jack-knives and other hard and manufactured substances. Doubtless Mr. Woodard's fossil goat differed in other respects besides its size from the goats of the present period; but that it was a true goat the presence of three hundred and two flint arrow-heads and fifteen flint jack-knives in its stomach clearly attests. It is highly probable that its great size was, in a large measure, due to a free and abundant diet of flint. It is well known that the more indigestible the food upon which a goat is fed, the more rapidly it grows. Goats which browse upon clothes-lines remain small and thin, while those which are fed upon tomato-cans grow large and vigorous. Flint is much harder than tomato-cans, and hence is better suited to the deep wants of a goat's nature. The goats of the stone age, when flint was abundant, must have been much larger than are the goats of the tomato-can age. Still it is doubtful if a goat of the existing species would grow to the length of fifty feet, even if fattened exclusively upon flints, and we must suppose that Mr. Woodard's fossil goat belonged to a species now wholly extinct.

The self-restraint evinced by Mr. Woodard in the discovery of his gigantic goat must not be permitted to pass without comment. He did not attempt to invade the domain of science and to volunteer an opinion as to the precise nature of the animal, but he simply mentioned certain of its peculiarities, and modestly left science to ascertain that it was a goat. In the enumeration of the contents of its stomach he was thorough and exact. He said it contained three hundred and two flints. A careless man would have said three hundred flints, and an unprincipled man would have thought nothing of adding half a dozen to the number. Mr. Woodard is plainly incapable of telling a lie for the sake of a few flints, and we cannot withhold our confidence from such a man. Moreover, instead of filling the animal's stomach with a dozen different and sensational articles, he filled it exclusively with two kinds of flint weapons and a single human being. A man who can discover so probable an animal, and with so much originality and self-restraint, presents a pleasing contrast to the discoverers of Cardiff duplicate giants and impossibly-intricate Mississippi monsters. With a little judicious encouragement Mr. Woodard will probably discover a collection of fossil animals far surpassing the best efforts of the most imaginative geologists that ever explored the coal-bins or traced the footprints of creation in the old red grindstone rocks.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Rochester *Union* says that Gen. John M. Harlan "invariably enjoys good health." Most men do.

Congressman Swann is reported by the Baltimore *American* as saying in that city that the Maryland delegation is not committed to the Texas Pacific scheme, nor to any other subsidy, but they will very likely support the policy of President Hayes.

A street peddler of tooth-powder has been arrested in Philadelphia for cruelty to children. It is alleged that he applied to the teeth of boot-blacks and other small boys a substance which whitened the teeth but quickly destroyed the enamel.

The Pittsburg (Penn.) *Telegraph* says that one of the most "interesting" cases of cruelty to children, which came before the Humane Society of that city last month, was that of a little girl of 5 years, who was thrown across a room by the hair.

A California paper says that the qualities needed by the new Senator from that State are manhood and mentality, moral force, industry, intellectual energy, stern, stubborn integrity, and physical ability to endure the strain of a Senatorial career. We hope he will have them all.

Mr. Chester T. Lord's greeting to his readers in the Syracuse *Standard* is brief and to the point. He says: "The new editor of the *Standard* is an unflinching Republican. He will try to make this newspaper worthily represent the busy, energetic, and prosperous city in which it is printed."

The Norwich (Conn.) *Bulletin* thinks Judge Lafayette S. Foster had a peculiar right to participate in the Schuylerville celebration of Burgoyne's surrender, because his grandfather, a soldier in the New-London County regiment of Col. Latimer, was in Gates' Army at the time of the event commemorated.

The Providence *Journal* says that the stoppage of the American Print Works at Fall River will not be an unusually long one, and is simply the annual stoppage for changing styles from dark work for the Fall trade to light work for the Spring trade, made a little earlier than usual on account of the limited demand for dark goods.

The Medical Society of South Carolina, at an impromptu meeting in Charleston on Wednesday, refused to send a physician to Port Royal to treat the yellow fever sufferers without pay. The President said that relief committees seem to lose sight entirely of the fact that in their applications for medical services they call upon medical men to do what no other class in the community would undertake, expecting them to leave their business, their homes and their families, and risk their lives without offering them the slightest recompense or remuneration.

STATE POLITICAL NOTES.

Peter A. Alberts is the Democratic candidate for Assembly in Orleans County.

The Prohibitionists of Schuyler County have nominated B. L. Shay for the Assembly.

The Democrats of Montgomery County have nominated Edward Wemple for re-election to the Assembly.

The Democrats of the Second District of Niagara County have nominated Sherburne B. Piper for re-election to the Assembly.

The Working Men of Tioga County have nominated candidates for county officers and Louis P. Legg for Member of Assembly.

An Allegany County paper reports that one man "represented" 20 towns in the convention which nominated the "people's ticket" for that county.

The Democratic Convention for the First District of Oneida County was held in Utica, on Thursday, and nominated James V. H. Scoville for member of Assembly.

The Democrats of the First District of Delaware County have persuaded Beriah L. Bowers to run once more for the Assembly. He was defeated last year by over 200 majority.

The Republicans of the Second District of Niagara County held their convention in Wilson Village, on the 17th inst., and on the first formal ballot nominated Mr. Ralph Stockwell for member of the Assembly.

Mr. Byron L. Smith has declined the Working Men's nomination for District Attorney in Steuben County, saying that his connection with the late Republican Convention, as a candidate for the same office, in honor binds him to the action of that convention, and to support its nominees.

The Republicans of Sullivan County held their convention in Monticello on Thursday, and adopted Benjamin Reynolds, the Independent candidate for District Attorney, and nominated Hon. Charles T. Kilborn for Member of Assembly, Elbery T. Calkins and John Irwin for Coroners, and Benjamin T. Lawrence for Justice of Sessions.

The Democrats of the First District of Steuben County held one of their most uproarious conventions a few days ago, and, after much wrangling, defeated William B. Rogers, who for two years has represented the district in the Assembly, and nominated Thomas Cotton, of Avoca. The final vote stood 17 for Cotton to 16 for Rogers, and the latter's supporters were not disposed to make it unanimous.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

THE STATE TICKET.

A CHANGE IN THE CANDIDATE FOR CONTROLLER—HON. C. V. R. LUDINGTON ACCEPTS THE POSITION.

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 19, 1877.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At a meeting of the Republican State Committee held at these head-quarters to-day, the declination of Hon. Francis Silvester as the Republican candidate for the office of Controller was received and accepted. The nomination was thereupon unanimously tendered to Hon. Clinton V. R. Ludington, of Monticello, Sullivan County, who promptly accepted the same in the following dispatch:

MONTICELLO, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1877.

To Hon. John F. Smyth, Chairman, Fifth-Avenue Hotel, New-York:

For personal reasons I should decline the nomination tendered, but for patriotic considerations I will accept. C. V. R. LUDINGTON.

Please make the proper announcement in the columns of THE TIMES, and oblige.

JOHN F. SMYTH, Chairman Republican State Committee.

COMBINING AGAINST TAMMANY.

THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEES OF THE VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONS OPPOSED TO KELLY'S RULE IN COUNCIL—WHAT THEY PROPOSE TO DO.

The representatives of the Republican Party and of the Democratic organizations opposed to the control of this City by John Kelly and his Tammany Hall political machine met in conference last evening, at No. 458 Fourth-avenue, to consult as to the best means of defeating the common enemy and to agree upon the best candidates to be placed in the field in the coming election. Before this conference was held the various sub-committees of the Committees of Conference appointed at the different conventions, as reported in THE TIMES, met at the head-quarters of their organizations and decided upon the action they deemed necessary to pursue. At 8 o'clock they met promptly at the appointed place, and organized by the election of Oswald Ottendorfer, of the German Democracy, for Chairman, and Solon B. Smith, of the Republican Party, for Secretary. The names of the gentlemen comprising the various committees were as follows:

Republicans—Hon. Benjamin K. Phelps, Col. Charles S. Spencer, Messrs. Gilbert J. Hunter, William H. Lockwood, Bernard Biglin, Robert G. McCord.

German-American Independent Citizens—Hon. Oswald Ottendorfer, Police Justice Otterbourg, Coroner Moritz Ellinger, Messrs. Charles E. Wendt and Edward Lamsen.

New-York County Democracy—Ira Shafer, Mr. Emanuel B. Hart, Judge Henry Murray, Messrs. William P. Mitchell, Thomas Costigan, Gershon Cohen, and Michael Healey.

Independent Democracy—Hon. Rufus F. Andrews, Messrs. Charles H. Swan, William Arrowsmith, William Wagner, William Cashman, and Louis M. Doscher.

The meeting was private, and the Secretary informed the representatives of the press that nothing further had been done than to agree upon a basis of representation of the various parties in the making up of a ticket and the agreement as to the time for the next meeting. The proceedings were, he said, harmonious, and everybody felt satisfied before the adjournment of the meeting that a combination would be formed that would have a very good prospect of success in the campaign. There were no candidates named by any of the sub-committees in the conference. There was some discussion in regard to the proper action of the Anti-Tammany elements in the contests for Senators and Assemblymen, but no conclusion was arrived at. It was ascertained by inquiry from various members of the conference that the appointment of candidates on the County ticket to the several organizations should be to the Republicans, the Register and two Aldermen at large; to the Independent Democrats, one Alderman at large; to the German organization, same; and Alderman at large, to the Anti-Tammany Democrats the two Judges of the Marine Court. Messrs. Thomas Murphy and Jacob Hess are mentioned as probable nominees of the Republicans for Register, Oswald Ottendorfer is spoken of for Alderman at large by the Germans and Andrew H. Green by the Independent Democrats.

There are several candidates for Aldermen at large in the Republican ranks, and at least three in the ranks of the New-York County Democracy. A meeting of the Republican Conference Committee will be held at No. 453 Fourth-avenue this afternoon at 4 o'clock, and a meeting of the Anti-Tammany Committee will be held at No. 211 Fourth-avenue at the same hour. The German and Independent Democratic Committees will also hold meetings during the day and evening, and it is expected that a ticket will be completed by next Tuesday.

A committee of five from the Tax-payers' Association, headed by Gen. Sigel, attended the conference, and Mr. Henry C. Robinson and Mr. Christopher Pullman, from the "Independent" Republicans, made application to be permitted to take part in the conference, but their request was denied.

HAYES' POLICY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

SPEECH OF PRESIDENT SEELYE, OF AMHERST COLLEGE, AT A RATIFICATION MEETING IN HOLYOKE.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 19.—The citizens' Hayes indorsement meeting at Holyoke to-night was a success. William Whiting, a prominent paper manufacturer, presided, and a long list of officers at the meeting included many leading Democrats. The following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That we rejoice in the success that has attended the efforts of President Hayes in promoting and securing peaceful and harmonious relations between the people of the North and South; that we gladly bury forever all animosities of the past, and extend to our fellow-citizens of the South cordial greetings, congratulating them that now they are permitted to exercise the rights of sovereign States of the Union.

Resolved, That we heartily approve the policy and actions of President Hayes to secure to the people a genuine civil service reform, so that now and always honesty and capacity, and not partisan service, shall be the test of fitness for appointment to office, fully indorsing the motto, "He serves party best who serves the country most."

Resolved, That the industrial and commercial interests of the country are now of the highest importance, and they should receive from all the departments of the Government every encouragement in their power; that our commerce may be revived and extended; that labor, not less than capital, may receive its just reward, and the better time now dawning upon us so auspiciously may result in a period of safety and permanent prosperity not before equaled in the history of the country.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to President Hayes, and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

President Seelye, of Amherst College, spoke as follows in advocacy of the resolutions:

"Our public men are not the leaders of the nation, but are led by a current of public opinion mightier than they. This was true in the revolution and all through the history of the nation. Those have been our leaders and great men who in the real movement of the nation have been willing to stand in the front rank and be borne along. No part of our history has been planned by human forethought, but has come from unexpected and almost unconscious inspiration of the people. What has been true in this particular hitherto is still true. There is an underlying force sometimes unseen but always felt, which is like the power of gravity in public life. This force has an ebb and flow. The Administration of Hayes has a prosperous voyage before it if it moves with the current of this force, and men, great or small, who essay an opposite course, will be submerged or tossed aside. What are the indications of its tendencies? What is the voice of the people respecting the two points of civil service reform and the treatment of the South? There are certain tendencies in public opinion already felt, and were to be dominant on both points, which will receive Hayes' approval and the gratitude of the nation. Nothing in public life excites keener or wider reaching disgust than the way offices have been sought and bestowed. We have been saddled with the doctrine that offices are war spoils and belong to the victors. Offices have been made a matter of bargain and booty, and, even when filled by wise and honorable men, too often regarded as a dignity rather than as a sacred trust. Offices have been treated as though earned and deserved, but no man ever deserved office or had a claim to office. Office is not a reward, but a requirement, and in no sense a payment for service, but a demand for service to be rendered. Therefore, when office is given from party exigencies and not from personal fitness, we have falsified the principles of governmental administration, and must expect fraud, deceit, and corruption. President Hayes' has taken a higher and better stand than any Administration for 50 years. His letter of acceptance awoke hearty and spontaneous applause. This voiced the living and soon to be the controlling sentiment of the nation. Had the Republican managers had the convictions and courage of their candidate, the election would not have been a matter of doubt. President Hayes has kept the promise of the candidate Hayes. Not since John Quincy Adams has a President spoken so clearly. Let us bid him God speed and mark men and put a ban on them, whatever their name or station, who seek to hinder his righteous purpose. I believe President Hayes is right, and will have the approval of the nation in the treatment of the Southern question. On this the Republican Party has made a prodigious mistake from the end of the war. We carried on the war on the ground that the Southern States were an integral part of the Union. When the war closed we abandoned this high plane for exactly the opposite ground. We said these States had committed suicide—the States whose citizens we had been fighting to prove the Union indivisible. If we were right in meeting the Southern rebellion as a rebellion, then when the rebels were conquered their States had as much right to representation in the National Congress and all the privileges of government as ever. Had this policy been then taken, we should have escaped the blunders and crimes which have made reconstruction painful and perilous. We remanded these States to a quasi-territorial condition, and sent them military Governors. We could hardly have devised a better way to keep up hatred and increase hostility. Could the horrors of the massacres in Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina have been exceeded in number or atrocity by any different course? Would a different process of reconstruction have put a larger number of Confederate army officers and chief men in Congress? Broad statesmanship ought to have shown that in the Federal Union a Central Government could not without the greatest peril usurp the judicial, executive, or legislative functions of any State. This cardinal doctrine we have too much forgotten, and it was high time for some one of authority to utter it again, as President Hayes has done. He has done nothing more than to reaffirm the equal rights of all the States. He has put himself in the line of our historical progress, and cannot fall unless history is meaningless and our institutions a delusion."

SENATOR WOODIN.

HIS REASONS FOR WITHDRAWING FROM THE FIELD AS A CANDIDATE FOR RE-ELECTION.

From the Palmyra (Wayne County) Courier, Oct. 19.

At a consultation of prominent gentlemen from both Cayuga and Wayne Counties, held at the Palmyra Hotel on Wednesday morning, called together by Mr. Woodin, who was himself present, that gentleman, after stating his views at some length, and listening to the views of the other gentlemen present, said that under all the existing circumstances of the case he felt a great delicacy at remaining on the ticket with even the faintest shadow of suspicion that it might hazard the success of the Senatorial contest in this district. He never could forgive himself, he said, if by remaining on the ticket he should be the means of placing a Democrat in the seat which he had so long filled in the Senate chamber. While a number of gentlemen present were sanguine in their belief that his election was as certain as facts and figures could make it, he felt that he ought not and could not remain in the field when even a small portion of the district had expressed hostility to his nomination. Whether this hostility arose from prejudice or other cause, it mattered not; that it did exist he had reason to believe, and he would prefer a thousand times to sacrifice whatever political ambition he might have than jeopardize for a single moment the success of the ticket in the election. For these reasons he requested that the Senatorial Convention of Oct. 6 should be immediately reconvened and a candidate placed upon the ticket who could draw the full party vote and unite in harmonious action all opposing elements.

In accordance with Senator Woodin's request, we understand that the Chairman of the convention held at Port Byron on the 6th of October will reconvene that body at the same place on Monday next, when Mr. Woodin's formal declination will be tendered, and the convention asked to place another candidate upon the ticket.

Whether Senator Woodin has acted wisely or for the best interests of his district and State, we are not prepared to say. That he has acted magnanimously, all will concede. Rather than jeopardize the ticket he steps aside and sacrifices his own political aspirations. We firmly believe he would have been elected in spite of the bickerings and high-sounding assertions of his enemies. But the trouble was not in our own county, nor had any circumstances arisen here which led the Senator to take the step he has. Several bad local nominations have recently been made in Cayuga. These things were laid to the Auburn politicians, and within the past few days Mr. Woodin became satisfied that the situation of affairs in his own county were not of a sufficiently harmonious character to warrant the majorities he had anticipated; and while he at no time, we think, had any doubts about his election, the bare possibility of any other result influenced his action in the direction stated. We have his strongest assurances that whoever is nominated at Port Byron on Monday next will have his earnest and hearty support, and that he will come personally into this county, and by meetings and otherwise will do all in his power to insure the candidate a triumphant victory at the polls.

A DEAL ALL AROUND.

WHY TAMMANY HALL NOMINATED FREDERICK W. LOEW FOR REGISTER INSTEAD OF HIS BROTHER CHARLES—BOSS KELLY'S WAY OUT OF TROUBLE.

The nomination for Register of ex-Judge Frederick W. Loew, by the Tammany County Convention on Thursday, caused a great deal of astonishment in the Democratic ranks, and if any other person than Boss Kelly had presented Judge Loew's name there would have been immediate and violent opposition developed in the convention. Up to 2 o'clock on Thursday afternoon it was confidently expected by the lesser lights of the Tammany crowd that Charles E. Loew, ex-County Clerk, would receive the nomination. It was known that John Kelly had, in a feeble way, opposed Charley Loew on the ground that the press would denounce him for his connection with William M. Tweed, but as he did not bring forward a candidate of his own it was believed he would not defeat the would-be candidate's hopes. More than this, Charley Loew had been "laying pipes" for the nomination during six months, and had procured very powerful support. The Boss, although he said little, determined not to have Charles E. Loew as the Tammany nominee for Register. A very peculiar combination of circumstances aided him to form his plans and execute them. For some time past the Tammany workers in the Twentieth Assembly District have urged the nomination of Thomas Carroll, a very popular young man in the district, for Alderman in the place of Michael Tuomey. Recently Tuomey expressed a willingness to give up his claim to a renomination if he were provided with a paying Commissionership. There was no Commissionership vacant, and Boss Kelly was for a time at a loss how to overcome the clamoring of Carroll's supporters and at the same time satisfy Tuomey. In his dilemma he went to Mayor Ely, and asked him to appoint Tuomey to a Police Commissionership, in place of Commissioner Erhardt. The Mayor refused to do this, as he said he had pledged himself to keep the Police Board a non-partisan body, and only a Republican should succeed Erhardt. Later on a way was offered to Kelly out of all his difficulties. Frederick W. Loew is a relative by marriage of the Mayor through the Vanderpoel family, one member of which is a Commissioner of Docks and another the Secretary of Mr. Ely. It was suggested to Mr. Ely that Frederick W. Loew might be nominated for Register if he would nominate Excise Commissioner Jacob Patterson as Police Commissioner, and afterward fill his place in the Excise Board by the nomination of Alderman Tuomey. This story goes that the Mayor accepted the suggestion. Kelly, in order to fix the County ticket to suit himself, had now only to overcome Charles E. Loew's desire for the nomination for Register. He sent emissaries to that politician, and represented that he would act magnanimously by withdrawing in favor of his brother, and to harmonize matters Loew kept the matter under consideration for several days, and only decided to "act magnanimously" just previous to the meeting of the County Convention on Thursday afternoon. He communicated the facts affecting his position to very few of his friends, hence their surprise at the presentation of his brother's name by John Kelly in the convention. It is expected that Mayor Ely will nominate Jacob Patterson to succeed Commissioner Erhardt at the next meeting of the Board of Aldermen. Kelly will see that the Tammany Aldermen confirm the nomination.

THE INDEPENDENT REPUBLICANS.

The "Independent" Republican County Convention met last evening in Lyric Hall, Christopher Pullman presiding. Judge John R. Brady was unanimously nominated as Justice of the Supreme Court, after which Mr. Henry C. Robinson made an address denouncing Tammany Hall, after which a committee was appointed to confer with other organizations. Thomas E. Stewart was made Chairman of the Conference Committee, and the convention adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

A MAN UNDER THE BED.

The Mauch Chunk (Penn.) *Coal Gazette* of the 19th inst. says: "On Thursday night of last week Mr B. W. Marcy, Cashier of the Miners' Savings Bank of Summit Hill, attended the Lehighton fair with his family. Returning home in the evening after the long ride and a day of sight-seeing, they retired to bed at an extremely early hour. The servant-girl went to bed at a little before 11 o'clock, and hearing an unusual noise, she became somewhat alarmed, and did what almost any other woman would have done, looked under the bed. At the first glance she saw what she thought was a man's hand and hat. She peered further and discovered a fine-looking young man, well dressed, lying at full length. She screamed murder and ran toward Mr. Marcy's room. That gentleman heard her cry and met her in the hall. He hurried to the girl's room and discovered that the intruder had just jumped from the second-story window. The alarm was at once given, but the would-be bank robber got off. Mr. Morgan Jones happened to be coming up the street, and he saw a man run from Mr. Marcy's house and join two companions and run down the Switch-back Railroad. Nothing more was seen of them. The girl says the man she saw had black curly hair, but she does not believe she could recognize him, as he managed to put out the light by kicking over the table on which it stood. There is no doubt that the discovery frustrated an attempt to rob the bank. Mr. Marcy's residence is just across the street from the institution, and it was no doubt the intention of the thieves to take possession of Mr. Marcy's house, and after gagging and tying the inmates, to force him to go with them and open the safe. The people of Summit Hill do not believe they would have succeeded, as Mr. Marcy is a man of great determination, and they think he would not have given the combination to suit thieves. It happened that on Thursday night he could not have opened the safe, as it was locked by another combination during his absence in Lehighton."

HOBOKEN POOL-SELLERS ARRESTED.

TWENTY-TWO OF THEM LOCKED UP—ALL THE PRINCIPALS AND EMPLOYES IN CUSTODY—THEY SPEND A NIGHT IN JAIL.

The pool-rooms in Hudson-street, Hoboken, were in full blast yesterday afternoon, that of Kelly & Bliss in particular being crowded to the very doorway, and the two lesser establishments enjoying apparent prosperity. The large crowds of men and boys, full of excitement over the coming events at Baltimore and Nashville, were spending their money freely, and not one of the excited multitude had a thought of impending danger, when suddenly, and very quietly, the proprietors, the auctioneers, the clerks, markers—everybody in the employment of the three pool-rooms—were under arrest in the hands of deputy sheriffs and constables. Business was brought to an abrupt termination, in spite of the piping protestations of the boys and the oaths of the men, and amid intense excitement the prisoners—22 in number—were led out to the side-walk, placed in carriages, and driven away. Time was given only to allow the proprietors to secure the funds which had already been deposited in their hands. The arrest was very cleverly made by Deputy-Sheriff C. J. Cronin, who drove off with his party to the Court of Sessions, where they were arraigned before Judge Hoffman. The party comprised James Kelly, Chauncey Bliss, Charles Hoffman, Edward Kelly, Charles Textor, Frank Runnell, Walter Mason, Harry Eyton, William Stone, Edward Mullin, James Hackett, Edward Randall, James Dupont, James O'Neill, Thomas Kirk, Thomas Rodman, George Banekr, Charles Walter, and Henry Walter. Many of them were young—mere boys, in fact. Judge Hoffman was obliged to leave soon after the prisoners arrived, and he gave them just 15 minutes in which to find bail. The charges made against them were for keeping disorderly houses and for selling lottery tickets. The Judge said he would require each of the proprietors to give bail in $2,000 on each charge, or $4,000 altogether, while the employes were required to give $1,000 bail each for each charge. The prisoners asked for further time, or to be released on their word, but this did not tempt the Judge from his decision. Edward Kelly was the only one of the party who was able to secure the necessary bail, and he was released. The rest of the party were turned over to Jailor Allen, who lodged them in the witness room at the top of the jail to await the call for their appearance in court this morning.

This was not the first occasion on which the pool-sellers had been disturbed. Some months ago Judge Hoffman procured charges against them under the State laws, and a large number of the proprietors who had moved from New-York to Jersey City and thence to Hoboken. The men were arrested and required to give bail to answer such charges as the Grand Jury might bring against them. The Grand Jury, it is said, after examining the papers, declined to make presentments against the pool-sellers, although Judge Knapp specifically charged them concerning the pool-sellers that their business was unlawful. Judge Hoffman, learning of the action of the Grand Jury, procured new complaints against the offenders, and an ex-officer of the Jersey City Police Department has for several weeks been collecting the necessary evidence against the dealers in pools. He reported only a few days ago, and then the necessary writs were issued at once, to be carried out as already described.

The pool-rooms last night were closed early, but throngs of men and boys gathered to talk over the arrest and mourn the loss of the sport which has become so offensive to the people of Hoboken.

WITHOUT FOOD FOR FIVE DAYS.

The Inyo (Cal.) *Independent* of Oct. 6 says:

"William Beach, an extensive sheep and land owner from Los Angeles County, had occasion to cross the mountains a little north of this place in search of a new camp of one of his bands of sheep, which had managed to survive the drouth this season by ranging along the roughest and highest summits of the Sierras. He took Smith's saw-mill trail, camped at the mills, and from thence expected to reach his destination in a day's ride—not thinking it necessary to overload his horse with anything like food. But in spite of his mountain experience he missed the trail, made by a single mule, and after searching in vain for three days, was obliged to turn back. He had at one point fired off all the loads of his pistol as a signal for aid when near what he took to be the camp. In this plight—weary, sore-footed, strength slowly but surely failing, with no nourishment except water at long intervals, grave dismals with every straining, and the brain nearly crazed with the everlasting buzzing so peculiar in high altitudes and everlasting solitude—no one but those who have been there can imagine the desperate will, the indefatigable determination required when forced to retrace one's steps over passages where life and limb are in imminent peril. But Mr. Beach's faculties proved keen to the end, and, taking the safest route to Independence, he came back via the Kearsarge trail. Near the summit he met a Mexican, who furnished him with a little cheese and bread. This was his first food for five days and five hours. He had lost his voice, and his stomach was so weak that it was only after eating a large piece of salt he was able to take proper nourishment."

A MANIA FOR DRINK.

The Kansas City (Mo.) *Times* of Wednesday has this curious story: "A singular instance of the power of alcoholic drink was brought publicly to notice yesterday. A young gentleman, a journalist, a capitalist, and a Christian, is the victim of a suddenly acquired mania which is quite remarkable. He went to visit his former home last Summer in Cincinnati. On his way home to Kansas City he became sick, and, in the absence of a doctor, went to the steam-boat bar and asked for and was given a drink of whisky. The drink coming upon a system unaccustomed to it created an intoxication, which has been perpetual ever since. It gave the young man such a mania for strong drink that nothing could restrain him in his excesses. There was nothing about his intoxication offensive to those who visited him. On the contrary, his brilliant mind and inexhaustible fund of conversation seemed to be renewed. He knew that he was surrendering himself to drink and its fascinating effects, but paid no attention to the remonstrances of his friends. There was nothing to appoint Tuomey to a Police Commissionership, in place of Commissioner Erhardt. The Mayor refused to do this, as he said he had pledged himself to keep the Police Board a non-partisan body, and only a Republican should succeed Erhardt. Later on a way was offered to Kelly out of all his difficulties. Frederick W. Loew is a relative by marriage of the Mayor through the Vanderpoel family, one member of which is a Commissioner of Docks and another the Secretary of Mr. Ely. It was suggested to Mr. Ely that Frederick W. Loew might be nominated for Register if he would nominate Excise Commissioner Jacob Patterson as Police Commissioner, and afterward fill his place in the Excise Board by the nomination of Alderman Tuomey. This story goes that the Mayor accepted the suggestion. Kelly, in order to fix the County ticket to suit himself, had now only to overcome Charles E. Loew's desire for the nomination for Register. He sent emissaries to that politician, and represented that he would act magnanimously by withdrawing in favor of his brother, and to harmonize matters Loew kept the matter under consideration for several days, and only decided to "act magnanimously" just previous to the meeting of the County Convention on Thursday afternoon. He communicated the facts affecting his position to very few of his friends, hence their surprise at the presentation of his brother's name by John Kelly in the convention. It is expected that Mayor Ely will nominate Jacob Patterson to succeed Commissioner Erhardt at the next meeting of the Board of Aldermen. Kelly will see that the Tammany Aldermen confirm the nomination.

A WOMAN'S FREAK.

The Virginia (Nev.) *Enterprise*, of the 12th inst., says: "There is certainly no accounting for the whims of a woman. Elton made a hit, years ago, in one of his comic 'All-my-knacks,' by likening a woman to a hen, and then saying that hens had not a grain of sense, as that was 'a grain not found in gizzards.' It is only occasionally, however, that the comparison holds good. The nearest exemplification of it which has come under our notice for years occurred yesterday in Gold Hill. In yesterday's issue mention was made of Matthew Truen's scalping his wife. The narration was not overdrawn. He actually wrenched the hair, scalp and all, from the top of her head. He was taken before Judge Cook, of Gold Hill, yesterday, for trial, and his wife came, and not only shook her gory locks at him and said he did it, but so pictured the assault as to greatly incense the jury. She took from her basket the identical scalp which her husband had taken from her head, and showed both it and the wound to the court and the jury. The gory patch was nearly as large as the palm of one's hand. The jury, upon such evidence, found him guilty, and Judge Cook fined him $100. The woman seems to have exhausted all her animosity during the trial, for no sooner was sentence pronounced than she stepped forward, counted out the coin, and released her savage lord from the clutches of the law."

A BOND PROVED TO BE GENUINE.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* of the 13th inst. says: "Controller Adreon sent on to New-York and purchased the genuine St. Louis bond of 1859 which figured in connection with the recently detected forgery of St. Louis bonds. The forgeries were conceded to be superior in workmanship and finish to the genuine bond, and one obstacle in the road of a successful conviction of the forgers was a possible inability to prove the genuineness of the bond from which the forgery was made. The bond arrived here several days ago, and Controller Adreon yesterday made a discovery which settles the verity of the security beyond cavil, a coupon detached in 1859 having been recovered in the scroll-work on the edge of which was accidentally cut by a slip of the scissors when cutting it off, and which remnant still clings to the bond proper, and makes good the defect in the recovered coupon. The fit is exact, and stands microscopic examination. The discovery is due entirely to the acuteness and perseverance of Mr. Adreon."

THE FUN GETTING EXPENSIVE.

The Philadelphia *Record* of the 19th inst. says: "Tax-payers will be slightly disgusted with the economical ideas of the Fairmount Park Commission when they study their figures, as presented in Councils yesterday, for 1878—$277,880 is wanted for general expenses, and $100,000 more for the permanent improvement of the park. Among the little luxuries wanted are $15,000 to complete the vulcanite walk around Horticultural Hall; $4,500 for a foot-walk on the Wissahickon, to add to the charms of that 'lover's retreat;' $25,000 for 'Spring drives,' including the Wissahickon drive; $22,000 to maintain Horticultural Hall, and $4,000 to improve Hunting Park, and other little luxuries of a like character, which would appear to indicate that the Fairmount Commissioners were longing for another Centennial mess."

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL.

THE ENGLISH OPERA.

Mr. Hess' artists interpreted "The Bohemian Girl" at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre yesterday evening, and are to represent the same work this afternoon and to-night. Miss Melville was *Arline*, Mrs. Séguin the *Queen*, Mr. Castle *Thaddeus*, Mr. Peakes the *Count*, Mr. Seguin *Devilshoof*, and Mr. Whiffen *Florestan*. Readers interested in music will not be surprised to learn that the performance of Balfe's work attracted a large audience, and that the applause was loud and frequent. "The Bohemian Girl," in spite of its well-worn condition, has always been accounted as the principal *pièce de résistance* of a season of English opera, and as people grow more and more acquainted with its score, its charm appears rather to increase than diminish. There is a tolerably good reason for its steady attractiveness just at present. In the past hundred years there has never been a period when there was more science and less inspiration shown by the composers of the day. Graceful and, so to say, *recherché* phrases, exquisite harmonies, and richly-colored instrumentation are the characteristics of the writings of the age, while there has been no epoch, during the present century, when melody, in the popular sense, has been rarer. Many million lovers of music still place tune above the mysterious significance of a combination of words and tones, and, hence, the continued favor with which Balfe's and kindred productions are viewed. We need not stop now to repeat the assertion often made or implied in these columns, as to our own judgment on the relative position in art of composers of Balfe's particular stamp. The dilettante versed in the intricacies of the music which, ten years since, was of the future, but is now almost of the present, and exercises well-nigh exclusive sway, in Europe and in the New World, would doubtless find it a pretty difficult task to bear with the trivialities of "The Bohemian Girl." But Balfe and his fellow-writers address themselves to a different class, and this class is still exceedingly numerous and thoroughly entitled to respect. The old airs, then, were listened to with old-time delight last evening. They were capitally sung, and the opera was interpreted at all points with a degree of spirit and a precision demanding record. Miss Melville, in whom Mr. Hess has secured a prima donna who is sure to make her mark, produced an excellent impression. Her singing of "I dreamed that I dwelt" was uncommonly tasteful and expressive—while we must take exception to the cadenza as unsuited, on general principles, to English ballad-music—and this piece, as well as the duet and the interpolated song "Lo, hear the gentle lark," by Bishop, which the lady executed with ease and brilliancy, was redemanded. Miss Melville, too, was summoned before the curtain at the close of the third act. Mrs. Seguin's aria, "Bliss forever past," (from "The Puritan's Daughter,") was encored, and so was Mr. Castle's "When other lips," and Mr. Peakes' "The heart bowed down," while Mr. Seguin's *Devilshoof* and Mr. Whiffen's *Florestan* were both admired as felicitous specimens of acting. As noted already, the representation was completely successful. It will be given twice to-day.

THOMAS' POPULAR CONCERTS.

Mr. Thomas' second popular concert took place at Steinway Hall yesterday evening, and the third and last but one of the series will be given there this afternoon. Last night the orchestra made known a new "symphonic fantaisie," illustrative of Shakespeare's "Tempest," by Mr. J. K. Paine, which impressed us as a muscular and scholarly composition, but as quite deficient in the Mendelssohnian fancifulness required for a contrast with the storm episode upon which, be it observed, Mr. Paine principally dwells. It is unfair, however, to form an opinion of a work of this order after a single hearing. Mr. Paine's works are produced under the influence of the spirit of the age, and full enjoyment of the best music of the period is only to be secured, it must be confessed, by more or less downright labor. The familiar numbers of the programme included Hoffmann's "Hungarian" suite, with its richly-colored and decidedly Wagnerian episode called "Im Krönungssaal," the overture to "William Tell," a vague but pretty and sensuous "scene," ("Love in the Woods,") by Hamerik, and a movement from Massenet's "Scènes Pittoresques." The audience—an extremely large and fashionable body—manifested a desire for a repetition of Hamerik's composition, but Mr. Thomas judiciously acknowledged the compliment of a recall by supplementing the orchestra's pieces with Boccherini's quaint and piquant "Minuet." Master Lichtenberg played Vieuxtemps' A minor concerto, No. 5, with perfect cleanness and decided breadth of style, but it was hardly fair to expect of a lad the sentiment which is needed to make such a composition as Wagner's "Albumblatt" as eloquently beautiful as it can become. The Swedish quartet sang five times, and were rapturously applauded. The matinée to-day commences at 2 o'clock, and, on Tuesday evening, an additional concert—the final one—may be attended.

GENERAL MENTION.

"Le Chapeau de Paille d'Italie" is to be acted at the Théâtre Français to-night.

Joachim Raff's new symphony was played at the private rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society yesterday. It will not, however, be performed in any of the concerts.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Williamson are to supplement their performance in "Struck Oil" with a new farce, entitled "The Chinese Question," at the Union-Square Theatre this evening.

CAUSE OF MLLE. TITIENS' DEATH.

From the London Medical Examiner.

The case of Mlle. Titiens has excited so much interest, and its pathological and clinical features are so remarkable, that we hasten to place them before the profession. This distinguished *artiste*, who appeared on the stage at the early age of 17, was only 44 when she died. Two years and a half ago Mlle. Titiens had symptoms of obstruction of the bowels, at Brighton, and on Dr. Howell's arrival a femoral hernia was found on the left side. This was reduced, and Mlle. Titiens was left in a satisfactory state, but a few days afterward sickness returned, and with it abdominal pain. A careful examination discovered a fibroid tumor attached to the base of the retroverted uterus, the cervix uteri being pressed against the pubis. The tumor was pushed up into the pelvis, and the patient was relieved. The same accident occurred on three other occasions, the tumor each time being pushed up into the pelvis after a few days' rest. Mlle. Titiens noticed last April that the abdomen was increasing in size, and that there were some ascites. Mr. Spencer Wells then saw her, with Dr. Howell. Diuretics were used, but on the 20th of the month the kidneys ceased to secrete, the bowels would not answer to aperients, and vomiting ensued. The patient was then seen by Sir William Jenner and Mr. Spencer Wells, with Dr. Howell, and it was determined to tap the abdomen. This was done by Mr. Wells, and 16 pints of fluid escaped. The omentum was thickened, hard, and attached to the abdominal walls by strong adhesions. The fluid was examined microscopically, and it was found to contain large cordate, irregular, and mother cells. Shortly after the operation the patient was tapped again, and 25 pints were withdrawn. A month later 21 pints were evacuated, a month afterward 16 pints, and a fortnight later 14 pints. The solid mass, which is now considered to have been of a sarcomatous character, steadily increased during the whole period, and at the time of death probably weighed 16 to 18 pounds. Sir James Paget and Dr. Wilson Fox saw the patient in the latter part of her illness, and the case ran the usual course, with sickness, acute pain, and comparative temporary relief after the tapping. During the last two months that Mlle. Titiens resided at Worthing general dropsy of the lower extremities supervened. The kidneys acted fully after the tapping, but the secretion gradually and progressively diminished after each operation up to the time when the operation again became necessary.

A BRUTAL HUSBAND.

Last night at 10 o'clock John Ash and his wife Mary Ann, of No. 12 West-street, had a quarrel. Ash knocked his wife down, cruelly beat her, kicked her on the body and head, and then drove her out of the house. He then fled. The Police of the Twenty-seventh Precinct soon afterward found Mrs. Ash lying insensible on the sidewalk at No. 38 Greenwich-street, her head and body literally black and blue from the treatment received from her husband. She was transferred to Chambers-Street Hospital.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 19.—In the contest between the Trustees of the Lick estate and the Academy of Natural Sciences, in the Nineteenth District Court, the Judge to-day overruled the demurrer of the defendants, and sustained the legality of the present Board of Trustees.

SPECIE PAYMENT RESUMED.—The best fine cut for ladies is 5 cents. Try it. Office, 74 Nassau.

"The Ends of the earth meet together" in Devlin & Co.'s elegant piece goods stock. England, France, Germany, Belgium, Austria, America, are all liberally represented.—*Exchange.*

BROOKLYN.—Dr. Colton's branch office, Fulton and Johnson streets.—*Exchange.*

WEAK LUNGS and Sensitive Throats are severely tried by sudden changes of temperature, and those possessing them should prudently treat the very first symptoms of a cold. Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is well adapted to their needs, as a certain remedy for coughs, besides being especially useful for its healing and strengthening effect on the pulmonary and bronchial organs.—*Advertisement.*

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION—Originators of the use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS for the painless extraction of teeth. Established July 15, 1863. In this time they have operated for over 100,000 patients. See their names on our scroll. Gas fresh every day. Office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

Ask for
GAFF, FLEISCHMANN & CO.'S
COMPRESSED YEAST.

The genuine article bears our trade-mark and signature, to which we invite special attention. Try it for buckwheat cakes.

If you wish to know every Monday morning all about the opening and closing of your vault, safe, or store, especially out of business hours, and who does it, connect with some one of the central offices of HOLMES BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH COMPANY, No. 518 Broadway.

Ladies who Value Health should use Pyle's clean, sweet O. K. SOAP for the laundry and bath.

MARRIED.

ALLEN—CAPWELL.—On Thursday, Oct. 18, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Wayland Hoyt, D. D., assisted by Rev. H. E. Greene, Worcester, Mass., WM. H. ALLEN, Jr., and BELLE, only daughter of A. B. Capwell, all of Brooklyn.

DENSLOW—SMITH.—On Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1877, by Rev. J. M. Pullman, at the residence of the bride's parents, LE GRAND N. DENSLOW, M. D., with MARY AUGUSTA, daughter of Edwin P. Smith, Esq., all of New-York.

HADDOCK—VAN WYCK.—On Wednesday, Oct. 17, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. E. S. Storrs, D. D., ABBA READ HADDOCK to KATHERINE J., daughter of MRS. Richard Van Wyck, all of Brooklyn.

HITCH—DELANO.—Oct. 16, at the residence of the bride's parents, "Algonac," Newburg, N. Y., by Rev. Dr. H. W. Bellows, FREDERIC DELANO HITCH, Esq., of Shanghai, China, to Miss ANNIE LYMAN, daughter of Warren Delano, Esq.

HOPE—KNIGHT.—On Thursday, Oct. 18, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. A. G. Lawson, GEORGE H. HOPE, of Bay Ridge, to IDA A., daughter of Robert Knight, Esq., of Brooklyn.

LEAVITT—MACALPINE.—On Wednesday evening, Oct. 17, at Christ Church, by Rev. John C. Eccleston, D. D., of St. John's Church, Staten Island, assisted by Rev. George A. Keller, GEORGE C. LEAVITT, Jr., to KATHERINE DOUGLAS, second daughter of B. F. Macalpine, Esq.

MORENO—PEREZ.—On Wednesday, Oct. 17, at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, by Rev. Father Aubril, ARISTIDES MORENO to VICTORIA, daughter of the late Manuel Perez.

PARKER—PARKER.—At Meriden, Conn., on Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1877, at the residence of Rev. John Parker, Mr. JOHN E. PARKER to Mrs. MARIE LOUISE PARKER, eldest daughter of Chas. B. Hotchkiss, Esq., of Bridgeport, Conn. No cards.

TURRILL—SCHAPPS.—On Wednesday, Oct. 17, at Christ Church, Brooklyn, E. D., by Rev. R. H. Partridge, HENRY STUART TURRILL, United States Army, and MARION CORNELIA, daughter of C. H. Schapps, M. D., of Brooklyn.

WHEDON—WHITE.—On Thursday, Oct. 18, 1877, at the St. James Methodist Episcopal Church, Harlem, by Rev. Wesley R. Davis, JAMES F. WHEDON, of Chicago, Ill., to CLARA L., daughter of George W. White, Esq., of this City.

DIED.

BOWNE.—On Wednesday, Oct. 17, at her late residence, Washington-av., Tremont, JOSEPHINE, wife of Robert Bowne, in the 60th year of her age.

Services at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Tremont, on Saturday at 10 A. M.

BURLISON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 18, Mrs. JOANNA B

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 19, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	107	Hops, bales	1,887
B. E. Peas, bags	43	Lead, pigs	720
B. W. Peas, pks	1,110	Leather, sides	17,626
Beans, bbls	522	Spirits Turp., bbls	40
Bees-wax, pks	2	Resin, bbls	425
Broom-corn, bales	44	Oil, bbls	58
Bullion, bars	256	Oil-cake, pks	3,273
Cotton, bales	4,242	Oysters, bags	24
Copper, bbls	20	Pork, pks	218
Dried Fruit, pks	1,791	Cut-meats, pks	8,297
Eggs, pks	450	Lard, tcs	450
Flour, bbls	16,916	Butter, pks	4,711
Wheat, bushels	387,220	Cheese, pks	14,816
Corn, bushels	50,800	Skins, bales	25
Oats, bushels	101,450	Starch, pks	4,009
Rye, bushels	10,283	Stearine, pks	85
Malt, bushels	3,066	Sumac, bags	140
Barley, bushels	122,390	Tallow, pks	73
Peas, bushels	4,976	Tea, pkr	----
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Tobacco, pkgs	228
Flax-seed, bags	773	Tobacco, pks	575
Grease, pks	29	Whisky, bbls	330
Grass-seed, bags	201	Wool, bales	913
Hides, bales	823		

ASHES—Market dull; Pots yet quoted at from $4 50@$5, and Pearls at $6 75@$7 @ 100 ℔.

BEES-WAX—Yellow has been in rather better request, within the range of from 28c.@29c. ℔ ℔.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Have been somewhat less active during the week, but have been generally quoted firm as to prices, on materially reduced offerings of seasonable styles of work.

BRICKS—Have been in fair demand, but not generally active, and have been quoted essentially unchanged as to values.

CANDLES—Have been moderately sought after in a jobbing way, with Adamantine quoted at 11½c.@15½c.; Paraffine, 19c.@20c.; Sperm, pinks, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ℔ ℔.

COAL—The offerings have been liberal, and the market has been quoted depressed and unsettled in the instance of Anthracite, which has been in comparatively moderate demand for the season. Other kinds quiet.... Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $12@$14; Liverpool Gas Cannel, $9 50@$11; Newcastle Gas, $4 50@$5; Provincial Gas, $4 50@$5; American Gas, $4 50@$5; Cumberland and Clearfield, $4@$4 50; and Anthracite, within the range of $2 85@$3 50 for coregos.

COCOA—Has been held with firmness, but very quiet.

COFFEE—Generally dull, quoted as before; sale of 410 bags per Pekin, and 679 bags by the Tycho Brahe, on private terms.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been selling to a fair aggregate, and quoted about as before.

CORDAGE—Very moderately sought after, with values quoted about as before.

COTTON—Has been quiet for early delivery, at former rates.... Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 492 bales, (of which 169 bales were on last evening,) all to spinners.....And for forward delivery a moderate business was reported at easier figures.....Sales have been reported since our last of 19,100 bales, (of which 8,400 bales were on last evening and 22,700 bales to-day,) with 1,300 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, October closing at 11.30c.; November, 11.07c.@11.08c.; December, 11.01c.@11.02c.; January, 11.03c.@11.07c.; February, 11.19c.@11.20c.; March, 11.32c.@11.34c.; April, 11.45c.@11.47c.; May, 11.58c.@11.60c.; June, 11.71c.@11.73c. ℔ showing a decline of 1@4 points, since the receipts at this port to-day were 4,242 bales, and at the shipping ports 20,579 bales, against 19,380 bales same day last week, and for the whole week, 136,904 bales, against 134,316 bales last week. 340 bales were sent to mills at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1877, were 397,951 bales, against 635,444 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year.....Consolidated exports (six days) per Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 22,168 bales; to the Continent, 4,054 bales; to France, 2,325 bales; to the Channel, 1,980 bales.....Stock in New-York to-day, 27,655 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 274,394 bales.....The exports hance during the week were 5,211 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9 15-16	9 15-16	10 1-16	10 1-16
Strict Ordinary	10 5-16	10 5-16	10 7-16	10 7-16
Good Ordinary	10 13-16	10 9-16	10 11-16	10 11-16
Strict Good Ord	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Low Middling	11	11	11⅛	11⅛
Strict Low Mid	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	11¼
Middling	11 5-16	11 5-16	11 7-16	11 7-16
Good Middling	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝
Strict Good Mid	11 11-16	11 11-16	11 13-16	11 13-16
Middling Fair	12⅛	12⅛	12¼	12¼
Fair	12¾	12¾	12⅞	12⅞

Nominal.

Good Ordinary	9 11-16	Low Middling	10 9-16
Strict Good Ord	10 5-16	Middling	10 15-16

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYEWOODS—A very moderate business has been noted in the leading kinds of Drugs and Dyes with prices, however, generally quoted steady. Quinine and Chemicals have been attracting less attention yet quoted about as before.....Essential Oils have been in request in a jobbing way, at generally steady rates. Dyewoods have been in fair demand. Logwood meeting with most favor and prices in most instances quoted firm.....San Domingo Logwood quoted at $20@ $22 currency; Jamaics do., $20@$21, gold; Honduras, do. $20@$20, currency; Mexican do., $20@$20, gold; Maracaibo do., $20; San Domingo do., $21@$22, gold; Jamaica do., $17@$18, gold; Bar Wood, $24, gold; Lima Wood, $50@$52 50, currency; Sapan Wood, $35, currency; Camwood, $170, gold. ℔ ton.

FERTILIZERS—Have been in generally moderate request on the previous basis as to prices of the leading kinds.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Trade in State and Western Flour was on a moderate scale to-day, with values quoted, as a rule, weak, though without further change of moment. The business was mostly for home use..... Sales have been reported since our last of 15,150 bbls. of all grades, including 1,000 bbls. of Rye flour at prices very poor to choice, at $2 50@$6, mostly unsound Extras at $4 75@$6; Sour Flour at $3 50@$6 25, chiefly Sour Extras at $4 75@$5 75; very poor to fancy No. 2 at $3@$4 40, mainly at $3 65@$4 25 for ordinary to choice Winter; and $3 15@$4 for Spring; very poor to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 65@$5 40, mostly at $5 10@$5 25; inferior to very good Extra State, $5 50@$5 75; very good to choice do. at $5 75@$6; City Mills Extra, shipping grades, for West Indies, $5 25@$5 50 for fair to very good, and $6 @$6 50 for choice, mainly for South America. $6 75@$7 50 for good to choice do. for English markets, quoted at $5 55@$5 65; do., Family Extras, $5 75@$7 75, the latter for strictly choice: inferior to very good shipping Extra Western, $5 40@$5 75, mostly at $5 50@$5 65; very good to choice do. at $5 75@$6, and other grades at about former rates.....Included in the reported sales were 3,950 bbls. shipped on private orders, 1,000 bbls. (of which 1,650 bbls. City Mills Extra;) 1,160 bbls. Minnesota clear, 2,600 bbls. do. straight Extras, (mostly new, within the range of $6 25@$7 25;) 1,500 bbls. do. Patent do., (chiefly at $6 25@$6 75;) 3,250 bbls. Western Wheat Extras at $5 30@$6,

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAILS.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown, all the year round.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 20, 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 27, 9 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 3, 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
E. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ABYSSINIA, WED., Oct. 24 | *RUSSIA.....WED., Nov. 7
SCYTHIA.....Oct. 31 | ALGERIA.....Nov. 14

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Oct. 25
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Nov. 1
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday Nov. 15
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Nov. 22

First cabin, $80 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 24-st., Hoboken.
DONAU.....Sat., Oct. 20 | AMERICA.....Sat., Nov. 3
HERMANN.....Sat., Oct. 27 | WERRA.....Sat., Nov. 10

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Devonia....Oct. 20, 3 P. M. | Bolivia.....Nov. 3, 2 P. M.
Anchoria....Oct. 27, 9 A.M. | California...Nov. 10, 9 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.
Cabins, $55 to $70, according to accommodations.
Second Cabin, $40; Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
Australia...Oct. 24, 4 P. M. | Utopia.....Oct. 31, noon.
Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $26. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Oct. 20, 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Oct. 27, 9 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Nov. 3, 2 P. M.
From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
GELLERT.....Oct. 25 | LESSING.....Nov. 8
SUEVIA.....Nov. 1 | FRISIA.....Nov. 15

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUHNHARDT & CO., 2, 3, 5 Bowling Green.
General Agents, 61 Broad-st., N. Y. | General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Oct. 23, at 6 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Oct. 30, noon.
IDAHO.....TUESDAY, Nov. 6, 6 A. M.

Cabin passage, $55, 65, or $75, according to stateroom: steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.
FOR LONDON. VICTORIA DOCKS.)
Greece Sat., Oct. 27, 8 A.M. | Victoria Sat., Nov. 3, 7 A. M.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
The Queen, Oct. 20, 2:30 P.M. | Spain, Sat., Oct. 27, 8:30 A.M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.
Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
PERIERE, DANRE.....Wednesday, Oct. 24, 7 A. M.
FRANCE, TRUDELLE.....Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1 P. M.
CANADA, FRANQUEVILLE.....Wednesday, Nov. 7, 7 A. M.

For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHESMAN, TUESDAY, Oct. 16, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Oct. 20, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, TUESDAY, Oct. 23, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.
RAPIDAN, Capt. KEMPTON, THURSDAY, Oct. 25, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic Gulf Railroad, and Florida Railroad.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 20
GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 24

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, Offices on the piers.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT

STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship COLON.....Wednesday, Oct. 31
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Saturday, Nov. 3
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Wednesday, Nov. 7

For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CLYDE.....
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Oct. 27
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, DRAKE.....Wednesday, Oct. 31
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (new) TOWNSEND.....Nov. 7

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Oct. 27
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
or
13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia, 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 8, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sundays, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, Pres't. | L. P. FARMER, General Manager. | FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after June 26, 1877.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M. 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 2, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 2, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M. daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday, from Washington and Baltimore; 6:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 2:05, 6:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 6:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Sept. 17, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

9:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester; also to St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, to Utica, Whitehall, and Rutland.

3:30 P. M., Saturdays only, Troy Special. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, Garrison's, and principal stations north.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:40 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping-coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping-coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:45 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 A. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepang Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping-coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

INSTRUCTION.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Nos. 21 and 23 West 32d-st.
Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL.D., Rector.
SEPARATE DEPARTMENT FOR YOUNG BOYS.
Autumn Term begins WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

The fifth year of St. John's opens with increased accommodations and superior facilities in every department of work. A Kindergarten in a large sunny room.

A post graduate course in Universal Literature, English Literature, History, Fine Arts, and other higher branches of learning.

Collegiate Institute.

No. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE, NEW-YORK CITY.
GEORGE W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

D. S. EVERSON'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av., opposite Reservoir Park, reopens Sept. 19. "Short lessons thoroughly mastered."

Refers to the following patrons: Rev. Howard Crosby, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, Rev. Charles P. Bush, Rev. Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, Rev. E. N. White, Rev. Prof. Geo. L. Prentiss, Rev. T. Ralston Smith.

THE FIFTH-AV. SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Nos. 539, 541, and 543 5TH-AV., (45th-st.)
This approved School for Boys
of all ages will reopen at 9 A. M. MONDAY, Sept. 17. Callers received after Sept. 1, from 9 till 11 A. M. and from 3 to 4:30 P. M. E. A. GIBBENS, (Harvard.)
D. BEACH, Jr., (Yale.)

MLLE. LENZ, NO. 167 MADISON-AV., respectfully begs to say that the special courses in modern languages, previously announced, for ladies who wish to perfect themselves in these studies, will commence on Monday, Oct. 22, inst., at 3 o'clock.

Particulars and terms will be given on application at the above address.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S
French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, France,) will reopen Thursday, Sept. 27. Thorough instruction in French and English. German comprised in course of studies.

DR. HUSEN'S COLLEGE OF MODERN LANguages, 48 East 20th-st., near Broadway, German, French, Spanish, Italian, and English taught by native teachers. Day and evening classes for ladies and gentlemen. Moderate terms.

MRS. WILLIAMS, NO. 26 W. 39TH-ST., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Collegiate course pursued. Best advantages secured to the preparatory department.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPEtent masters, reopened her Boarding and Day School for boys under 15, at No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, Downington, Penn.—Healthy location, careful instruction, home comforts, and charges very low; backward boys have special care. Address F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL has removed to No. 1,461 Broadway, near 42d-st. The forty-first year begins Sept. 17. Primary, commercial, classical departments. M. M. HOBBY, W. L. AKIN, A. M., Principals.

MRS. H. RODGERS GRIFFITTS, NO. 23 West 48th-st., will reopen her English, French, and German Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

STAMFORD, CONN.

Mrs. RICHARDSON'S English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 24.

NO. 110 EAST 35TH-ST.—MISS M. A. Clark's English and French School for young ladies and little girls reopens Sept. 27. For circulars and references apply as above.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 4 West 47th-st.; 20th year opens Sept. 27, 1877. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS TO the Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies and children, at No. 1 56th-av., first house from Washington-square, on Wednesday, the 26th September.

THE ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART, FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 49 West 17th-st., New-York,
Will open on the first Monday of September.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER'S English and French Day School for Young Ladies, No. 148 Madison-av. reopens Sept. 24; Post-graduate class, Nov. 1.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.—A. COLIN, 1,267 Broadway. Special advantages for candidates for scientific schools or technical professions.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th-st., re-opens Sept. 19.

MRS. KITTIE BRODHEAD ROEBBELEN'S Home and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 39 East 61st-st.; primary class for boys; English, French, and German. Reopens Sept. 24.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND a private instruction. THOMAS R. ASH, No. 103 West 40th-st.

RYE SEMINARY
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Address Mrs. S. J. LIFE, Rye, N. Y.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' SCHOOLS,
No. 12 East 47th-st. and No. 39 West 16th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Kindergarten, Oct. 2.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING, water color, and oil painting, 67 University place, between 12th and 13th sts., N. Y. Society Library Building.

MISS E. HENDERSON WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, Sept. 10.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st.; school year begins Sept. 17; residence No. 54 East 81st-st.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

PHONIC SHORT-HAND.—THOROUGH INstruction by Mrs. R. B. BURKE, at Dolbear's College, No. 1,199 Broadway, 25th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. LYON'S
Collegiate Institute,

NO. 5 EAST 27D-ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.

Steadfast patrons are a fair test of a school. Well-known names of last year patrons follow. Prefixed numbers show the years of patronage.

18. HENRY DAY.
10. JOSIAH M. BIXTON.
10. BENJAMIN CURTIS.
10. CALVIN E. KNOX.
8. ADAM T. BRUCE.
8. JAMES H. GOADBY.
5. ORSON D. MUNN.
7. THOS. LEBOUTILLIER.

Almost all have had sons fitted for college.

Circulars contain annual letter to patrons, unsolicited testimonials, honor roll, and what old pupils have done.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON'S

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 10 Gramercy Park, New-York. Boys' Class and Kindergarten, Oct. 1.

MME. DA SILVA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with Calisthenics, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above. A separate class for boys under thoroughly competent teachers. Lectures by Prof. B. Waterhouse Hawkins and Dr. Labberton.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
C. A. MILES, Principal,
REOPENED SEPT. 10.

For circular apply at No. 252 Madison-av., where Mr. Miles can be seen between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

CLASSICAL & MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, with Commercial and Primary Departments,
39th-st., corner 6th-av.
F. F. WILSON, A. M., and J. M. KELLOGG, A. M., head masters during the last 12 years of the ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. Optional study hours, 8:30 to 9:30 A. M., and 2:30 to 3:30 P. M.

CLASSES IN GERMAN.
NO. 6 EAST 20TH-ST.

PROF. OTTO KUPHAL, OF THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE AT BERLIN, DIR. CLASSES OF THREE, $10. CLASSES OF TWO, $15.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 BROADWAY.—Three boarders taken; Greek and Latin conversationally taught; afternoon and evening classes; out-door classes, with English, French, or German teachers for afternoons and Saturdays; botanical and geological excursions; practical chemistry taught without books; use of tools taught on afternoons and Saturdays.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.
No. 108 West 59th-st., on Central Park.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For boys and young men from 7 to 20.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MISS COMSTOCK,

Nos. 32 and 34 West 40th-st., opposite Reservoir Park, Murray Hill.—English, French, and German Boarding and Day School; Kindergarten, Miss LEONOWENS, assisted by German graduate of Froebel; private class for boys; lecture classes.

CONFIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE conducted; advice given in all delicate social and business matters; private lessons given in English branches and music to parties whose early education has been neglected. Miss ELIZABETH HOWELL, No. 232 West 11th-st.

MISS JAUDON'S
YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN,
No. 32 East 31st-st.
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Young ladies prepared for the Harvard examinations.

AT WORK.—PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 805 Broadway, has begun. Is Fall and Winter work with a patronage and zest unprecedented. Its classes are rapidly filling and will soon be at their limit. Now is the time to join the army of workers. "Fall in." 1877. S. S. PACKARD, President.

KIND CARE—THOROUGH TEACHING; TWENty-sixth year; charges moderate. BENJAMIN MASON'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS
Fits for College or Business.
Send for circular. Yonkers, N. Y.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Nos. 8 and 10 East 53d-st., New-York. Fourteenth year begins Oct. 1, 1877. French the language of the school. Collegiate course of four years. Careful training in primary and preparatory classes.

MISS HASTINGS, PRIVATE LESSONS. Also, classes in Literature, History and Art. Address Sturtevant House.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Lytle Hall, (96-av.), opposite Reservoir Park. SPECIALTY, THOROUGHNESS.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 79 WEST 52d-st., corner 6th-av. Dr. H. B. CHAPIN, Principal. Classical, commercial, and primary departments.

MRS. M. F. WALTON, A GRADUATE OF MRS. Kraus-Boelte, will open a Kindergarten and Primary School at No. 63 East 52d-st., Oct. 1.

MISS S. SEDGWICK, PRIVATE LESSONS. Address No. 12 West 10th-st.

MISS F. B. FRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 East 19th-st., will re-open MONDAY, Sept. 24.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND MATHematical teacher, classical gold medalist of foreign university, desires private pupils; City reference as to preparing for an English university, Harvard, Columbia, Yale Scientific School. Address TEACHER, Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE. NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN teaching the English branches; good home and $300 per annum, with liberal increase. A $450; unexceptionable references required. Address INSTITUTION, Box No. 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

ACCOMPLISHED RESIDENT OR VISITING Professors, tutors, and governesses obtained through Teacher's Bureau; information given of good schools. Mrs. M. FICHELLE, 35 West 35th-st., N. Y. Mademoiselle PEUP'HOMME, 1,014 12th-st., Washington, D. C.

A COMPETENT INSTRUCTOR WISHES A pupil in Latin, Greek, or Mathematics, and will fit thoroughly for any college if desired; terms reasonable. TUTOR, Box No. 181 Times Office.

AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS DESIRES an visiting or resident position to teach English, French, German, and music; highest testimonials. Address EARNEST, No. 67 West 35th-st.

A VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGAGEment desired by an experienced teacher; English branches, French, Latin, and music; advanced pupils preferred. Address M. V., Station L, City.

A PARISIAN LADY, GOOD TEACHER, desires new engagements for the Fall; conversation a specialty. Address D. S., Post Office Box No. 2,460, New-York.

A GRADUATE OF YALE, WITH HIGHEST City references, desires private pupils; fitting for college a specialty. Address YALE, Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

HARVARD, YALE, AND OTHER COLleges.—Special and private instruction, in connection with Charlier Institute, for young men of 16 and over. Apply to EDWARD BUREE, 147 West 45d-st.

MRS. KATHERINE SEDGWICK WASHBURN will give lessons in elocution and station; also hall and parlor recitations. Address No. 101 West 45th-st., New-York.

RELIABLE TEACHERS—IN EVERY DEPARTment instruction, high and low, for private pupils, families, schools, colleges, promptly obtained through SCHERMERHORN, Secretary, No. 30 East 14th-st.

WANTED—MALE PRIMARY TEACHER. CALL Saturday after 5 P. M. at No. 70 West 39th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

W. C. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer.

MESSRS. OGDEN & CLARK WILL SELL THIS DAY, through L. M. Hoffman's Sons & Co., by order of the Executrix, at the residence of the late Samuel G. Ogden, No. 56 East 25th-st., at 10:30 o'clock, all the handsome furniture contained in the above house, consisting of carpets, bedding, mirrors, pictures, bronzes, china, glass, and silver ware, parlor, library, and bedroom furniture.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 20.

By JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell
125,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL,
at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR TELEGRAPH POLES.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY invites proposals until 12 o'clock noon Nov. 1, 1877, for furnishing telegraph poles as follows, viz.:

9,750 red cedar poles, delivered near Chattanooga, Tenn.

1,527 juniper poles, delivered at Wilmington, N. C.

1,100 cypress poles, delivered in Alabama.

Specifications and any desired information can be obtained from the undersigned.
WILLIAM HUNTER, Superintendent Supplies.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1877.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—ROBERT SMILLIE and another against THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.—Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court herein, dated October 11th, 1877, the undersigned will sell at public auction in the Rotunda, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of October, 1877, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title, and interest of Robert Miller, judgment debtor herein, in and to a certificate of membership hereto issued to said Robert Miller by The New-York Produce Exchange, dated March 10th, 1874, and numbered No. 2,254, and belonging to said Miller on July 26th, 1876.—Dated New-York, October 11th, 1877. BENJ. W. BUCKMAN, Receiver.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

YOUNG MAN, (AMERICAN,) WITH GOOD reference, $25 cash, can step into a splendid opportunity to make money. Address for one week INTERVIEW, Box No. 210 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

A FIRST-CLASS PROVISION AND MEAT shop for sale, doing a cash business in choice location. Inquire of O. W. CHILD, No. 39 Maiden-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN FELT HATS AND BONNETS.
BOYS AND MISSES' HATS IN EVERY STYLE.
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
FANCY FEATHERS, JETTED WINGS, POMPONS, SHADED OSTRICH TIPS, PLUMES, &c.
CHOICE SELECTION OF
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS.
RIBBONS,
IN ALL WIDTHS AND QUALITIES, SCARFS, BOWS, &c.,
TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS,
THE FINEST ASSORTMENT EVER SHOWN.
PLUSH, SILKS, SATINS, AND VELVETS, NEWEST SHADES, FOR TRIMMING.

LORD & TAYLOR,

255 TO 261 GRAND-ST., COR. CHRYSTIE, AND 83 AND 85 FORSYTH-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR.

CLOAKING AND TRIMMING VELVETS.

THE LARGEST AND RICHEST ASSORTMENT EVER OFFERED AT RETAIL.

THESE GOODS ARE FROM THE MOST CELEBRATED LYONS AND GERMAN MANUFACTURERS, ARE IN BLACK AND ALL THE NEW FASHIONABLE COLORS, AND OFFERED AT

MUCH LOWER PRICES
THAN AT ANY TIME SINCE 1861.
ALSO,
BLUE-BLACK GERMAN COTTON VELVETS, THE FINEST APPROACH EVER MADE TO REAL SILK, EQUALLY CHEAP.

BROADWAY, CORNER TWENTIETH-ST.

LADIES' SUITS,

From ALL the REPRESENTATIVE EUROPEAN MODISTES, JUST RECEIVED, including

LATEST NOVELTIES

Of PARIS, LONDON, and BERLIN,
In BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS and FABRICS.

SUITS AND COSTUMES,

OUR OWN MANUFACTURE,
MADE AFTER IMPORTED MODELS
OF ALL THE NEW MATERIALS,
For FALL and WINTER WEAR,
UNSURPASSED in STYLE or WORKMANSHIP,
At VERY REASONABLE PRICES.

*LADIES' WRAPPER

THE BROOKLYN MAYORALTY

REPUBLICANS IN COUNCIL.

DISCUSSION BEFORE THE CITY CONVENTION—WILL THERE BE A STRAIGHT REPUBLICAN TICKET, AND WILL JOHN F. HENRY BE THENOMINEE?—A STRONG EFFORT MADE TO FORCE A NOMINATION LAST NIGHT—MAYOR SCHROEDER OPPOSES SUCH ACTION—AN ADJOURNMENT CARRIED.

Much uncertainty has prevailed since local politics became a topic of interest as to who would be the candidate of the Republican Party for Mayor of Brooklyn. There is a Democratic majority of from 5,000 to 6,000 votes in the city, but notwithstanding this fact Republicans have been elected frequently to the chief magistracy of the city. The general feeling this year among a large class of Republicans seemed to be in favor of coalition with the opponents, of whatever political faith, of the rapacious Democratic Ring. Another class of Republicans advocated what they called "a straight-out Republican nomination," and in support of such a policy advanced many plausible arguments. The apathy which seemed to have taken hold of Republicans in Brooklyn during the present year prevented, until quite recently, any sharp definement of the opposing policies. Within a week or two, however, it began to be bruited about that the straight-outs favored the nomination of Mr. John F. Henry, and up to yesterday Mr. Henry had agents working diligently in his behalf in the different wards. By a great many influential Republicans Mr. Henry was regarded as a weak candidate, and the Democratic leaders rejoiced at the prospect of his nomination, mainly, of course, on the ground that a straight-out Republican nomination, which would not cut into the Democratic ranks, gave them a fair opportunity of nominating a man identified with Ring interests. Much enthusiasm was manifested by Mr. Henry's friends, and it was generally conceded that if a nomination could be forced at the City Convention last night Mr. Henry would be the candidate. It will be seen from the proceedings that the advocates of a straight-out nomination all but carried their point. The adjournment, it is generally believed, has greatly diminished Mr. Henry's chances.

A few minutes before 8 o'clock Mr. James H. Taylor called the convention to order. Messrs. Talmage, of the Third Ward, and Sherry, of the Twentieth, were unanimously nominated Secretaries. The roll was then called, the formality of handing in credentials being dispensed with, owing to the fact that there were no contesting delegations. On motion of Mr. Jacob Worth, Mr. Darwin R. James was elected permanent Chairman of the convention by acclamation. Mr. James, in returning thanks for his election, said that they had arrived at a juncture in the affairs of the city when it became necessary to select a Mayor who would enforce good government. The city was crushed under a great load of debt. It was the duty of the convention to put in nomination a Republican identified with the interests of the party, and one who would take especial care to enforce economical government. The candidate should be sound politically, and he should be a man of the highest integrity. At the conclusion of Mr. James' address the temporary Secretaries were, by unanimous vote, made permanent Secretaries.

Mr. Worth then moved that the convention proceed to nominate a candidate for Mayor. Mayor Schroeder, when he rose to speak, was received with cheers again and again repeated, opposed the motion.

Mr. Schroeder said he believed the delegates were all as desirous as he was to nominate the next Mayor of Brooklyn. He believed that when the nomination was made it should be one that would have the hearty support not only of the Republican Party, but the support of all good citizens opposed to the corrupt clique which had dominated the city for the past 10 years. The speaker, in view of this fact, thought that much care and deliberation were needed in order to select the man whom they could elect. He did not think the man could be selected then. The convention should take advantage of any mistakes the opposite party might make. The Republican Party being in the minority, such a course would be fair and wise. The Mayor concluded by moving that the convention adjourn until Wednesday evening next.

Mr. Worth, who had an interview with Boss McLaughlin just before he entered the convention, made a violent speech against adjournment, the motion being debatable by reason of the fact that a time to which the convention should adjourn was specified. He was of opinion that the only possible way to secure success was by making a nomination at once. To adjourn would be weakness and almost certain defeat. Mr. Worth, who, the last time he went to the Assembly went on a Democratic nomination, having refused the Republican nomination, wanted a true and tried Republican who could "be identified as such." He wanted a man that the workers of the party could sustain. The object of adjournment was to nominate a man opposed to the working Republicans, a man who would sell them out to their enemies. Mr. Worth's remarks were greeted with vociferous applause, most of which came from the back part of the room, and from a crowd that does not usually form the fringe of a Republican convention.

Mr. Demas Strong made a powerful appeal in favor of adjournment. He had been around a good deal among the Democrats, and everywhere he found them expressing the hope that the convention would make a nomination before adjourning. It was a wise thing he thought to do just exactly opposite to what your enemy wished you to do. "If a nomination is made to-night," the speaker said, "you will hear news that will make you repent your hasty action before 24 hours have passed."

On motion of Mr. Cheshire the yeas and nays were taken on the motion to adjourn. Much excitement prevailed during the calling of the roll, as the friends of Mr. Henry were strong in the convention. While the Secretaries were counting the votes Mr. Ammerman, of the Eleventh, and Mr. Flynn, of the Twenty-third Ward, changed their votes from the negative to the affirmative. The vote as announced was 77 in favor of Mr. Schroeder's substitute to adjourn and 75 against. The Chairman accordingly pronounced the convention adjourned until Wednesday evening next, much to the chagrin of Mr. Worth and his friends, many of whom openly asserted that the count was not fair.

MRS. LEWIS' FIRST MISTAKE.

THE CONTESTED WILL OF JOSEPH L. LEWIS—HIS ALLEGED WIDOW STILL TESTIFYING—MORE CLAIMANTS PUT IN AN APPEARANCE.

The cross-examination of Mrs. James Hastings Lewis, the woman who is contesting the will of Joseph L. Lewis, the Hoboken millionaire, on the ground that she was married to him 20 years ago, was continued yesterday before Master in Chancery See, in Jersey City. She said they were married Nov. 18, 1858; she went to live at his house in Hoboken, and remained there about six months; when she got there she found a woman by the name of Mrs. Hanson in charge of the house; witness attempted to take her proper seat at the head of the table, and was informed by Mrs. Hanson that that was her place, and that she must take a seat at the side of the table. This she did. "And that," said the witness, "was where I made my first mistake." Mrs. Hanson made it very unpleasant for her all the time she was there, and was very jealous of her. They quarreled frequently. She thought the relations between Mr. Lewis and Mrs. Hanson, prior to Nov. 18, 1858, had been those of husband and wife, without having gone through with the marriage ceremony, and that those relations continued while she was in the house. [During the recital of these circumstances the witness became much affected, and finally burst into tears, and left the room for a few minutes.] Things became so disagreeable there that Mrs. Lewis wanted her husband to go and live somewhere else, and he refused, and finally they came to a mutual understanding, and agreed to separate. Since that time up to the last of December, 1876, Mr. Lewis gave her money for her support, paying it to her at different times, in sums varying from $50 to $100; at that time witness was living at No. 40½ St. Mark's-place, New-York, and she and Mr. Lewis had a quarrel about what he called her extravagance, and he ceased his payments to her from that time. According to her story, she was 20 years old when she married Mr. Lewis, and he was 71. As a matter of fact, Mrs. Hanson had kept house for Mr. Lewis for a great many years, and continued to do so until her death, which occurred in 1864. Mrs. Lewis was still on the stand when the examination was adjourned until Friday next.

Ex-Chancellor Williamson, of Elizabeth, on Thursday last made a motion before Chancellor Runyon, in the Prerogative Court, at Newark, to amend the order of the court limiting the time for the appearance of contestants to May 15, 1877. The motion was supported by an affidavit signed by John S. Cathcart, who claims to be a nephew of the deceased, and setting forth the following facts: That Cathcart was born in Belfast, Ireland, and now resides in this City; that he has been duly empowered by Miss Frances Grace, and Mrs. Catharine Grace Howard, of Falmouth, Jamaica, W. I., aunts of deponent, and sisters of Joseph L. Lewis, to contest the will on their behalf, and that he has retained Mr. Williamson for that purpose; that he [Cathcart] is a nephew of the said Joseph L. Lewis; that the sisters, Miss Grace and Mrs. Howard, had been for the past 40 years chiefly supported by the said Joseph L. Lewis, by remittances sent to them, and that he had promised L. Lewis, to provide for them in his will; that instead of doing so, he has left them nothing, and they are now in destitute circumstances, very old, sick, and feeble; that deponent believes the said Lewis had no sufficient testamentary capacity at the time he made and executed his alleged will, and that there was not sufficient time, on the 15th of May last, for Miss Grace and Mrs Howard to appear. Mr. Russell, who is associated with Mr. Williamson in the case, said yesterday that, as a matter of course, the motion would be granted.

FREIGHT RATES TO THE WEST.

THE NEW TARIFF AS RECENTLY ADOPTED BY THE PRESIDENTS OF THE TRUNK LINES.

Below will be found a complete list of the new rates of freight on all classes from New-York, just adopted by the Presidents of the trunk lines, and to take effect on Monday next, Oct. 22. The advance on the first, second, and third classes, it will be seen, is about 33 1-3 per cent., while fourth class is only changed to about the old basis before the special class was abolished, as reported in THE TIMES recently, thus making it about the same as the Winter rates in former years for special class. The rates given are per 100 pounds:

	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Fourth Class.
Alton, Ill.	$1 22	$1 10	$ 91	$ 55
Bloomington, Ill.	1 12	1 01	84	50
Burlington, Iowa	1 28	1 16	97	61
Cairo, Ill.	1 28	1 15	96	58
Chicago, Ill.	1 00	90	75	45
Chillicothe, Ohio	92	83	70	41
Cincinnati, Ohio	92	83	70	41
Columbus, Ohio	80	72	60	36
Dayton, Ohio	87	79	66	39
Denver, Col.	4 25	3 60	2 95	2 15
Decatur, Ill.	1 15	1 03	86	52
Defiance, Ohio	77	69	58	35
Dennison, Texas	2 48	2 26	1 82	1 31
Evansville, Ind.	1 17	1 05	88	55
Fort Wayne, Ind.	87	78	65	39
Hamilton, Ohio	92	83	70	41
Indianapolis, Ind.	95	85	71	43
Kansas City, Mo.	1 85	1 60	1 20	75
Lafayette, Ind.	98	88	74	44
Leavenworth, Kan.	1 85	1 60	1 20	75
Louisville, Ky.	1 13	1 02	86	54
Memphis, Tenn.	1 16	1 09	95	67
Madison, Ind.	1 06	95	79	48
Mansfield, Ohio	74	66	55	33
Mt. Vernon, Ohio	80	72	60	36
Nashville, Tenn.	1 13	1 02	86	55
New-Albany, Ind.	1 10	99	83	52
Newark, Ohio	80	72	60	36
Omaha, Neb.	1 90	1 65	1 25	80
Parkersburg	60	50	40	28
Peoria, Ill.	1 12	1 01	84	50
Pittsburg, Penn.	90	80	67	40
Portsmouth, Ohio	92	83	70	41
Quincy, Ill.	1 28	1 16	97	61
St. Louis, Mo.	1 28	1 16	97	61
St. Joseph, Mo.	1 56	1 60	1 20	75
Toledo, Ohio	77	69	58	35
Terre Haute, Ind.	1 05	95	76	48
Vincennes, Ind.	1 15	1 02	85	51
Wheeling, West Va.	90	80	67	40
Zanesville, Ohio	77	69	58	35
New-Orleans, La.	1 46	1 38	1 20	82
Vicksburg, Miss.	1 53	1 43	1 25	85
Lincoln, Neb.	2 25	1 95	1 45	95
Buffalo, N. Y.	60	50	40	26
Jamestown, N. Y.	60	50	40	26
Rochester, N. Y.	55	45	40	24
Erie, Penn.	60	50	40	26
Bellefountaine, Ohio	80	73	60	36
Cleveland, Ohio	65	59	49	30
Lima, Ohio	87	78	65	39
Springfield, Ohio	92	74	62	37
Urbana, Ohio	82	74	62	37
Crawfordsville, Ind.	1 02	92	77	46
Jeffersonville, Ind.	1 06	95	79	48
Logansport, Ind.	94	85	71	42
Richmond, Ind.	92	83	70	41
Jacksonville, Ill.	1 20	1 08	90	54
Litchfield, Ill.	1 22	1 10	91	55
Rock Island, Ill.	1 30	1 16	96	62
Vandalia, Ill.	1 20	1 10	93	55
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1 50	1 30	1 15	75
Council Bluffs, Iowa	1 85	1 60	1 20	75
Davenport, Iowa	1 32	1 19	99	65
Des Moines, Iowa	1 62	1 46	1 24	80
Dubuque, Iowa	1 50	1 30	1 10	70
Keokuk, Iowa	1 28	1 16	97	61
Muscatine, Iowa	1 50	1 35	1 15	75
Sioux City, Iowa	2 00	1 65	1 35	90
Hannibal, Mo.	1 28	1 16	97	61
Austin, Texas	2 53	2 16	1 82	1 31
Dallas, Texas	2 48	2 26	1 82	1 31
Sherman, Texas	2 48	2 26	1 82	1 31
Hearne, Texas	2 53	2 16	1 82	1 31
Corrinne, Utah	4 98	4 27	3 47	2 57
Salt Lake City, Utah	5 10	4 40	3 60	2 70
Mobile, Ala.	1 40	1 32	1 15	78
Montgomery, Ala.	1 47	1 32	1 07	81
Hamilton, Canada	64	58	48	29
Toronto, Canada	67	60	50	30

And the following rates by rail and steam lines:

Cleveland, Ohio	$ 61	$ 56	$ 47	$ 28
Chicago, Ill.	70	63	53	31
Detroit, Mich.	61	56	47	28
Milwaukee, Wis.	70	63	53	31

And by rail and steam by "Ward's Line, via Duluth:"

Marquette, Mich.	$ 92	$ 82	$ 65	$ 45
Portage Entry, Mich.	1 02	87	70	50
Duluth, Minn.	1 02	87	70	50
St. Paul, Minn.	1 45	1 28	98	61
Minneapolis, Minn.	1 45	1 28	98	61
Stillwater, Minn.	1 45	1 28	98	61

The Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, via Old Dominion line of steamers, and other Southern lines, have also changed their rates to correspond as follows:

Memphis, Tenn.	$1 01	$ 97	$ 88	$ 62
Nashville, Tenn.	98	90	79	50

ISAAC M. SINGER'S ESTATE.

OBJECTIONS TO THE ACCOUNTING MADE BY DAVID HAWLEY, THE EXECUTOR—THE HEARING BEFORE SURROGATE COFFIN.

The second hearing on the objections raised by Isaac A. Singer, one of the sons of the late Isaac M. Singer, to the accounting made by David Hawley as sole Executor under Isaac M. Singer's will, was had yesterday at White Plains, before Surrogate Coffin, of Westchester County. Ex-Judge Porter and Mr. Scudder appeared for Mr. Hawley, and Mr. Odle Close and Mr. Klugh for Isaac A. Singer. Mr. Isaac A. Hopper, examined for the Executor, testified that in 1873 he was President of the Singer Manufacturing Company, and during that year was in England, and at the residence of Mr. Singer there when Mr. Hawley was present, and the agreement was entered into between Messrs. Singer & Hawley by which the latter was to give up his business in New-York and thenceforth give his services exclusively to the business interests of the former; Hawley's compensation was fixed at $10,000 per annum; the negotiation to this end began with a proposal on Mr. Hawley's part for $1,000 per month as a just equivalent for relinquishing his own business, and Mr. Hawley urged, that as he had been in Mr. Singer's service at the latter's own special request since the 1st of July, his pay should ante-date accordingly, and this was agreed to; knew Mrs. Matthews; remembered that, in a conversation had with Mr. Singer in that year, the latter told witness that he had instructed Mr. Hawley to pay $1,500 in gold to Mrs. Matthews, quarterly; did not remember what amount she had previously received; at that time Mr. Singer's residence was at Paignton, England; it was Mr. Singer's habit to inform witness concerning payments, because witness was the medium of such disbursements. Mr. Hawley making his requisitions upon him [witness] for money; Mrs. Matthews was in California, and Mr. Hawley asked witness if payments to her could be made through the company's agent there. This last point was not further elucidated in the testimony, and on cross-examination by Mr. Close Mr. Hopper said Mr. Hawley's pay was considerably less than $10,000 per annum prior to the special agreement; could not state the amount of Mr. Singer's personal property in England; large purchases of bonds were made for Mr. Singer in New-York, and the same were sent to him in England.

Mr. George R. McKenzie, Vice-President and General Manager of the Singer Manufacturing Company, testified that he had been in the service of the company since its organization; was intimately acquainted with Mr. Singer in his lifetime; was in Paris two or three times with him; once, in the course of a conversation with Mr. Singer, the latter remarked that he had made ample provision for the children of Mrs. Matthews; the occasion was prior to the Franco-Prussian War, and Mr. Singer had then been separated from Mrs. Matthews for a long time. Two of Mr. Singer's patents, not included in the inventory but referred to in the objections, were brought to witness' attention, and were characterized by him as valueless; they had never been used by the company. On cross-examination, witness admitted that he was not capable as an expert to determine upon the merits of these particular patents, but his judgment was based upon the expressed opinions of experts.

Mr. Hawley was then allowed to take the stand to correct and explain his former testimony. Mr. Singer's property in England, witness had been given to understand, had been disposed of by Mr. Singer in such a manner as to retain only a life interest for him, and hence Mr. Singer's rights therein were extinguished by his death.

The parties and counsel in interest then had a long conference with a view to withdrawal of the objections filed by the Executor's accounting, and although such a termination of the matter seems strongly probable the *status quo* existed when the hearing was concluded for the day.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

D. Thomas Vail, of Troy, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Hon. R. Plunkett, M. P., of England, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Jerome B. Parmenter, of Troy, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Count Dillon, of Paris, is at the Everett House.

Rev. Dr. O'Bryen, of Rome, Italy, is at the New-York Hotel.

Gen. J. B. Stonehouse, of Albany, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

John Wilson, United States Consul at Brussels, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Murat Halstead, of Cincinnati, and Judge Amasa J. Parker, of Albany, are at the Brevoort House.

T. B. Blackstone, President of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company; ex-Congressman John Rogers, of Black Brook, N. Y., and J. J. Mitchell, of St. Louis, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS' COMMITTEE OF THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH LINE—PRESIDENT RICHARDSON'S NOTE TO BE TAKEN UP—AN APPEAL TO THE COURTS TO BE MADE.

The committee appointed by the stockholders of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad to advise with the Directors in regard to getting the road out of its difficulties held a private meeting yesterday afternoon, and organized with the election of William B. Leonard as Chairman. Sixty-five thousand dollars were pledged by the committee toward taking up President Richardson's $250,000 note to Frank Work, who acts for Jay Gould. Subsequently one of the committee told a TIMES reporter that the remainder of the $160,000 would be collected and tendered before 3 o'clock this afternoon. President Dowd, of the Bank of North America, said in this connection that Mr. Work professes to regard the note simply as collateral, and will accept the amount of the loan and interest. The Board of Directors of the road adopted resolutions approving of the appointment of the committee and expressing themselves as ready to co-operate with them. When Mr. Leonard was asked whether the demand for President Richardson's resignation was to be pressed, he answered that such a step was not necessary, as Mr. Richardson, the Directors and the committee were working harmoniously together. A subsequent meeting was held in the evening at Director Van Schaick's house, at which steps were taken to procure the issuance of the indemnification bond and to appeal at once to the Supreme Court of Missouri from the decision of Circuit Justice Broadus placing the road in the hands of a Receiver. Some excitement was created on the street during the day by the report that Mr. Hartshorne had flourished a pistol on the floor of the Stock Exchange and loudly denounced every friend of Jay Gould as a thief. Mr. Hartshorne denied the story. He said that on Thursday evening after the meeting, friends came to him and warned him to be careful, lest his plain-spoken expressions should draw down on him the fate of Dorman B. Eaton. He armed himself at once, and yesterday morning meeting a friend of Jay Gould informed that gentleman of his intention to shoot down any person who should attempt to lay violent hands on him. Mr. J. N. A. Griswold, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chicago, Burlington Quincy Railroad, writes to THE TIMES to say that the statement made by Col. Eaton to the meeting on Thursday that that road had taken any part in the efforts to obtain a Receiver for the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad is entirely without foundation. The Stockholders' Committee claim that Messrs. Dowd, Hartshorne, and Leonard have received proxies for 83,000 shares of stock, or over two-thirds the entire amount, in anticipation of the forthcoming annual election.

THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

The Board of Directors of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, elected by the New-York stockholders in opposition to the Baltimore and Ohio Board, met yesterday in the office of the Toledo and Wabash Company, at Pine and William streets, and organized by the election of Ossian D. Ashley as Vice-President, James M. Harsthorne as Treasurer, and George E. Borland as Secretary pro tem. There were present Messrs. Mead, Manice, Cutting, O'Donoghue, Hartshorne, Ashley, and Crawford. A resolution was adopted directing the temporary Secretary to notify the Stock Exchange of organization, and demanding that certificates of the stock of the company signed by any other persons claiming to be officers shall not be considered a good delivery.

THE CIGAR-MAKERS' STRIKE.

ALL ATTEMPTS AT COMPROMISE REJECTED BY THE MEN—THE STRIKERS ADMONISHED TO REMAIN FIRM—THE MANUFACTURERS REFUSE TO ACCEDE TO THE DEMANDS MADE BY THE EMPLOYES.

The determined stand taken by the striking cigar-makers of this City has had the effect of causing some of the manufacturers to accede to the demands of the employes, and of bringing about, on the part of others, overtures looking toward a compromise. All attempts at compromise have thus far been rejected, however, the strikers remaining resolute in their determination to accept nothing short of their demands. Their ranks continue to swell day by day, and there were indications yesterday that the cigar-packers would join the combination for higher rates of pay. The hands employed by A. Simon & Brother and those of Breslin and Boller were yesterday admitted to the International Union. The central organization was in session yesterday afternoon to receive reports from the delegates of the various shops on strike. A telegram was received from the Cigar-makers' Union, of Philadelphia, asking what course to pur-ue in reference to the advertisements of Jacoby, Chatham-square, in the Philadelphia papers, asking for 100 cigar-makers at once. The Chairman stated that he had written, instructing the union to call together the Philadelphia makers, inform them that the New-York men were striking, and advise them not to come to this City. A communication having been received from the packers of Sutro & Newman that they were to consider the advisability of joining the strike, the Executive Committee was ordered to instruct all cigar-packers to join the ranks of the striking cigar-makers. A delegate from the shop of George Bence reported that Mr. Bence was willing to concede his workmen's demands, and wished to consult with the Executive Committee. The union held a mass-meeting at Concordia Hall last evening, at which speeches were delivered admonishing the strikers to remain firm, and predicting that they would ultimately secure their demands if they remained firm.

A number of manufacturers met last evening at No. 32 Lafayette-place, Mr. E. A. Smith presiding. Thirty-five firms were represented. A resolution declaring that the demands of the cigar-makers must under no circumstances be acceded to was adopted unanimously. It was also decided that the strike must be put down and the union broken up. An Executive Committee of five members was appointed to prepare a statement for the press reviewing those aspects of the strike which the manufacturers claim are unjust. They object to the demand that certain of the rules under which their business is conducted be modified or abolished.

TROTTING AT FLEETWOOD PARK.

The meeting at Fleetwood Park yesterday was but slightly attended, although three races were to be decided. The first race called was the unfinished stallion race of Thursday. Five heats had been trotted, of which Thorndale had won two, Blackwood, Jr., two, and Nil Desperandum one. The sixth heat of the race and first of the day was taken by Nil Desperandum in 2:27¾, but in the next heat it was apparent that there was a combination between the drivers of Thorndale and Nil Desperandum to beat Blackwood, Jr., at all hazards, and Nil Desperandum crossed Blackwood in such a manner as to prevent him from any possibility of winning the heat. Consequently, Thorndale came in first, Nil Desperandum second, while Blackwood was pulled up. The judges, instead of distancing Nil Desperandum, merely decided it "no heat," which gave Thorndale a chance for the next, which he won in 2:26½, and with it the race. The proceedings were disgraceful, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Thorn was not a party to it. The second money went to Nil Desperandum, and the third to Blackwood, Jr. The next event, and the first regular race of the day, was the purse of $1,500 for foals of 1872; $750 to the first horse, $375 to the second, and $225 to the third. Of the 14 entries but three started, viz.: T. McConnell's s. m. Belle Bell, by Captain West; John Murphy's b. g. John Murphy, Jr., (formerly Darby,) by Delmonico, and C. S. Johnson's b. g. Jersey Boy, by Young Volunteer. There were five heats trotted, and considerable ill-feeling was engendered by a decision of the judges which was apparently unjust. Jersey Boy had won the first heat, and John Murphy, Jr., the second and third, but in the fourth heat, when coming round the turn into the stretch, the sulky of Murphy and Sadie Bell came into collision, in consequence of which the wheels of the former were splintered, and Murphy was distanced by the judges. Jersey Boy then went on and won the two next heats and the race. The time was 2:28½; 2:27½; 2:25; 2:32¼; 2:35½. The accidents of the day were not yet ended, for in the purse of $800 for the 2:24 class another one occurred. There were four competitors, including John Murphy's ch. m. Dan Bryant, and Woodward & Co.'s b. m. Wild Lilly, A. Goldsmith's b. g. Driver, and Cole & Martin's b. g. Joseph A. The first heat Dan Bryant won easily, but in the second heat, as he was leading at the quarter pole, he sprained his near fore ankle, and was obliged to be led back to the stand, and was consequently distanced, the heat being won by Wild Lilly. The next heat, which was trotted in the dark, was won by Joseph A., and the race was postponed until to-day. The time of the three heats was 2:27½; 2:27½; 2:28¼. Both the unfortunate horses in the last two races belonged to Mr. Thomas P. Wallace, whose ill-luck was somewhat remarkable.

A NEW AND NEAT LITTLE SWINDLE.

A new and neat little swindle, and one well calculated to succeed, on account of the small sums involved and the frequent changes of base, has been brought to light by the Chase National Bank. A young man calling himself George Olney rented a room in the same building in which the bank is located, at No. 117 Broadway. The room was a very small and cheap one, on one of the upper floors, but the tenant took pains to make his face familiar to the officers of the bank, saying that he was one of their cotenants, having an office and doing business up stairs. Every opportunity for visiting the bank was taken advantage of by the young man, until he became well known, by sight, to the Cashier and other officers. On Thursday afternoon, just as the bank was about closing, Mr. Olney rushed into the bank, and, presenting a check on the National Park Bank for $30, asked as a great favor that it might be cashed, as he could not reach the bank on which it was drawn in time. He did not neglect to add that he was a neighbor of the bank, having an office up stairs in the same building. The bank officers, not knowing that he had occupied the room for only a week, and it being too late to send to the Park Bank for information, cashed the check. Next morning the check was returned from the National Park Bank, labeled "not good." Mr. Olney had opened a small account there on the 23d of last July, but had had no money there for several weeks. His office was vacated, and his landlord is still inquiring after the rent. A number of other checks, nearly all for $10 each, have been drawn on the National Park Bank by Mr. Olney, but they are all worthless. It is supposed from this that other parties have been favored with his attention.

FIGHTING FOR A PALACE.

THE SHERIFF AND A MORTGAGEE STRUGGLING FOR POSSESSION OF A FIFTH-AVENUE MANSION.

The occupants of the handsome houses in the vicinity of Thirty-eighth-street and Fifth-avenue were astonished, on Thursday afternoon, at seeing a crowd collect in front of the fine mansion at No. 415. This building, one of the most elegant in Fifth-avenue, is occupied by Mr. Almon W. Griswold, a lawyer at No. 120 Broadway, and is said to be one of the best and most expensively furnished houses in New-York. The curiosity of the spectators was not decreased when they saw party after party apply in vain for admission to the house, and saw the red flag of an auctioneer flutter in the breeze. The mystery was afterward explained, when it was learned that an effort of a gentleman who held a mortgage on some of Mr. Griswold's personal property to sell it under the mortgage had been circumvented by the Sheriff, who had taken possession of the property on an execution issued last August. The Sheriff's party held possession of the house, and, as the auctioneers could not get in, the crowd went home disappointed. Mr. Griswold built this house for himself about 18 years ago, and furnished it as handsomely and luxuriously as money and taste would allow. The building itself is handsomer even than its handsome neighbors. Columns of pillars, extending from floor to floor on the front, give it a distinguished appearance, and the exterior decorations are in the highest style of the stone-cutter's art. Inside, the appointments are palatial. Extensive parlors, running from front to rear of the house, billiard-room, art-gallery, and cabinet gallery, are only a few of the handsome apartments. The library, which is said to be one of the largest and finest in New-York, is fitted in the most elegant style, a single set of Shakespeare's works, in 12 volumes, having cost, it is said, $5,000. The establishment, in short, is one which, it is said, requires an outlay of at least $10,000 a year, besides the regular household expenses of servants and estables to keep in running order; and it is reported that Mr. Vanderbilt, a short time ago, offered $127,000 for the house alone.

Mr. Griswold, in some way, has run into debt, and his creditors are clamoring for their pay. One gentleman holds a mortgage for $10,000, and another has an execution to satisfy a judgment for $3,500. The debtor being unable to satisfy these claims immediately, it was arranged that the personal property covered by the mortgage should be sold, and the auctioneers' agents were to the house for a week canvassing the goods. The elegance of the property can be seen by a few quotations from the catalogue: A billiard-table and sofas and lounges in the billiard-room; in the front drawing-room, a pier mirror and console table, rosewood mantel mirror and cabinet, two ebony and bronze cabinets, inlaid mosaic table, great marble vases, maroon plush pedestals, a gilt and bronze parlor suit, a marble card receiver, and handsome Axminster carpet. In the back drawing-room, a Roman mosaic top table, pier and mantel mirrors, ebony and gold console tables, rosewood and bronze parlor suit in blue damask. These are only a few articles from the catalogue. The library and art-gallery were not to be sold. But before the day of the sale came the watchman left on the premises by the mortgagee to hold possession went out for a short time, and when he returned he could not get in. The Sheriff's officers had meanwhile got possession of the house and they still hold it. The sale has been indefinitely postponed.

LEATHER-MAKERS IN COUNCIL.

LAST DAY OF THE ANNUAL CONVENTION—REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEES ON DRY AND GREEN HIDES—RECIPROCAL TRADE IN LEATHER.

The fourth and last session of the convention of the National Hide and Leather Association, which began its meetings on Tuesday last, was held yesterday at the Union League Club Theatre, Mr. E. S. Estey in the chair. Mr. J. H. Walker moved that a committee of six be appointed to take into consideration the papers submitted on the subject of international trade. Mr. Walker, on behalf of the committee on "The Merchantable Delivery of Leather," offered as the result of that committee's deliberations a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee of three to make such experiments as they deem necessary to ascertain the proper amount of moisture there should be in leather in merchantable condition, and report the same to the next meeting of the association, together with a draft of proper rules for adjusting all questions of over-dampness arising between buyers and sellers of leather. The committee was appointed, Mr. J. H. Walker, Mr. J. B. Hoyt, and Mr. E. S. Estey being the members. The Committee on Green-salted Hides, through Mr. J. E. Mooney, reported difficulty in laying down rules for the regulation of the trade in all cases, but suggested that hides known to be resalted after curing, for the purpose of adding weight to them, should be rejected; that when green-salted hides are taken from beds they shall be folded on the back of the hide, hair side out, and laid in pits 4 or 5 feet high a sufficient time to let the pickle drain from them before tying up, and then properly tared for loose salt when any is in them. The subject was discussed by Messrs. Allen, Oakley, Hoyt, Van Buren, Callery, Hotchkin, and the resolutions adopted. Mr. J. H. Botsford reported from the Committee on Dry Hides a resolution demanding more care in the preparation and classification of hides. Mr. Schultz, in talking on the subject, said he believed that the bad practices of hide dealers and curers react upon the dealers, and that hides which were formerly high-priced have, through doctoring, fallen in price. The resolutions were adopted. The motion made earlier in the session for a Committee on International Trade was renewed by Mr. Walker, and discussion was participated in by Mr. J. E. Mooney and George W. Allen in the affirmative of the proposition to establish a reciprocal arrangement with France, and by Mr. J. H. Walker in the negative. The Chair appointed as the committee J. H. Walker, J. S. Schultz, A. M. Farwell, G. W. Allen, S. McVitty, and James E. Mooney. A resolution by Mr. Mooney that the proposition to secure a reciprocity treaty be laid before the Secretary of State was referred to the same committee. After passing resolutions of thanks to the newspapers for their reports of the proceedings of the convention, and empowering the Executive Committee to name the time and place for the next annual convention, the body adjourned sine die, and the member and the ladies accompanying them made an excursion to the institutions under the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, at the invitation of Mayor Ely and the Commissioners.

STOCK-BROKERS' COMMISSIONS.

In response to the call spoken of in yesterday's TIMES, there was a largely-attended meeting of members of the Stock Exchange after the close of business yesterday, to take action on the neglect of the Governing Committee to adopt the proposed changes in the commission rates. President Meigs presided. Mr. William H. Bend rehearsed the points of the petition that had been presented bearing the signatures of over 500 members, the gist of which has been already published, and said that only 11 persons had appeared before the Governing Committee in opposition. He deprecated the action of the committee in strong terms, and went on to say [producing them] that he had prepared resolutions demanding the reasons that influenced them, but such a storm of hisses arose that he subsided. Mr. Demott spoke against the proposed changes. He denounced the constant tinkering with the commissions, and warned his fellow-brokers that if they persisted they would find their business leaving them. These sentiments were vigorously hooted down. Thomas Denny spoke in favor of the changes, using the arguments that have heretofore been reported. In conclusion, he offered a series of resolutions calling upon the President of the Exchange to convene the Governing Committee, and present for their consideration the advisability of raising the rates to ⅛ to outsiders on margins, and reducing them to ¼ between brokers when the principal is not given up the same day, and $2 when he is. He went on to say that the interests of the exchange are not social, but are matters of business. The members have nothing to do with a man's pedigree. All they should care about is his financial standing. He therefore moved as an additional resolution that the Governing Committee be asked, when passing upon candidates for admission to the Exchange hereafter, to pursue a more liberal policy. The resolutions were almost unanimously adopted, amid great cheering. President Meigs will convene the Governing Committee, in accordance with the wishes of the meeting, on Monday next.

THE CLAIRMONT SAVINGS BANK.

There were no new developments yesterday in the suit of Receiver Smalley, of the Clairmont Savings Bank, against Mr. Broadwell, the President of that institution, to obtain $54,000 of the bank's funds alleged to have been misappropriated. Mr. Broadwell's attorneys have had consultations with Messrs. John Q. Hoyt and Andrew McKinney, in regard to clauses in the Receiver's affidavit, in which their names appear, and those gentlemen have prepared affidavits contradicting the assertions therein made. Judge Donohue yesterday granted an order for Receiver Smalley to show cause why he should not return to Young & Wegman the sum of $442 06 deposited, it is alleged, after the bank was declared insolvent by Examiner Orvis, although its insolvency was not then known to the depositors. The affidavits of John H. Young and Dominicus Wegman set forth, that as securities for notes amounting to $1,000, deposited by them, they left there as collateral a number of Government and Ulster County bonds, which were hypothecated with the Union Trust Company, and the Receiver is commanded to show cause why they should not be redeemed and returned.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The subscription to the Seventh Regiment new armory fund has now reached $120,000.

The Fall games of the

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8145. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1877.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CITY AND COUNTY POLITICS.

THE CANDIDATES AND NOMINEES.

OFFICERS TO BE VOTED FOR—THE JUDICIAL, COUNTY, CITY, AND LEGISLATIVE TICKETS—PROBABLE NOMINEES FOR THE VARIOUS PLACES.

In a week from to-day it will doubtless be possible to present a complete list of the candidates of all parties in the City for the various City, County, Judicial, and Legislative offices which are to be filled by election this Fall. At this time only a list of candidates for the nominations can be given, more or less complete, with the few nominations which have already been made, and with something added of the condition of affairs in the several districts. The following officers are to be voted for:

Judicial—One Judge of the Supreme Court, two Judges of the Marine Court.

County and City Officers—Register of Deeds and 22 Aldermen; 18 to be elected by districts and 6 at large.

Legislative—Twenty-one members of Assembly and 5 Senators.

All parties have united in the renomination of Judge John R. Brady for the Supreme Court, who will therefore be elected without opposition. For the Marine Court, Tammany has renominated the present Judges, Shea and Sinnott. The Anti-Tammany Party present the names of ex-Judge Koch and Counselor Sanger, who will be the nominees on the combination ticket.

Tammany Hall has nominated for Register of Deeds Frederick W. Loew. Thomas Murphy and Jacob Hess are the leading candidates for the nomination on the combination ticket. Of the 22 members of the Board of Aldermen, six are elected on the general County ticket, and are known as Aldermen at Large; the others are elected by Senatorial districts. All are elected by a system of minority representation. The Tammany County Convention nominated for Aldermen at Large Samuel A. Lewis, present Alderman, who is put up to catch the Israelitish vote; Louis C. Waehner, who is to bring in the German vote; William R. Roberts, ex-Congressman, to catch the Fenian Irish vote, and Patrick Keenan, member of the Board of Aldermen, who is spoken of as a respectable man. The parties opposed to Tammany are endeavoring to agree upon nominees for these places. In the ranks of the Germans Henry Clausen is the leading candidate; the Independent Democracy present Andrew H. Green; and among the Republicans, Gen. Pinckney and William H. Gedney are candidates, and will probably get the nomination.

THE DISTRICT ALDERMEN.

There are 18 district Aldermen to be elected. In the Fourth Senatorial District, the Tammany Democrats will probably nominate for Aldermen Thomas Shiels and James J. Slevin, present members of the board. The opposition may unite upon Morris Friedsam or John Robinson. In the Fifth District, William Lamb, present member, will probably be the Tammany nominee; the opposition will doubtless nominate the present members, John J. Morris and John De Vries. In the Sixth District, the Tammany members now sitting, William Sauer, and William Salmon, expect to be renominated on the Republican side, George Bliss, Bernard Biglin, and Michael Cregan are candidates for the nomination; but it really lies between the two latter. In the Seventh things are uncertain. In the Eighth District there is much uncertainly about the Tammany nominees. Alderman Twomey, who would have been a candidate, got out of the race to run for the Tammany nomination of Alderman at Large, which he did not get. He will probably be provided for by some City place. William Joyce, the other Tammany Alderman, will doubtless be renominated. The Republican Alderman from this district, Mr. S. N. Simonson, would like a renomination, and L. J. Phillips and Henry C. Perley are also desirous of getting the office.

THE SENATORIAL CANDIDATES.

Senators and Assemblymen are to be elected to the next Legislature. The Tammany Senatorial Conventions were held last night. The Tammany nominees are as follows: Fourth District, Edward Hogan; Fifth, Alfred S. Wagstaff, Jr.; Sixth, Martin Nachtmann; Seventh, George W. McGlynn; Eighth, Thomas C. E. Ecclesine.

The Republicans hold their Senatorial Conventions on the 22d inst. In the Fourth District, as John Morrissey will not run, the opposition party will probably unite on Morgan Jones or Col. Michael C. Murphy. In the Fifth District Assemblyman Strahan will probably get the Republican nomination. There has been a very bitter fight in this district between the friends of Peter Mitchell and those of Senator Wagstaff, which cannot but have a strong influence on the Tammany vote. The district is really a Republican one, and was always carried by the late Senator Booth when he ran. It ought to be absolutely sure for the Republicans in the next election. In the Sixth District the parties in opposition to Tammany are doing little more than waiting to see how the combination ticket is received. In the Seventh District, as Morrissey is to run, and O'Brien is said to intend to run a man against him, affairs will be mixed. The candidate put in the field by Tammany will require that good management on the part of the opposition to beat him; but he can be beaten by combination, and there is not much doubt that he will be. In the Eighth District there is little doubt that all parties in opposition to Tammany will concentrate upon Francis M. Bixby, the present Senator, in which case Mr. Ecclesine will be badly beaten.

THE ASSEMBLY.

It is a little early to predict anything of the Assembly districts, but what appears on the surface may be mentioned. The First, Second, Third, and Fourth Assembly Districts constitute Tweed's old Senatorial district, the famous Fourth. They are all strongly Democratic. John F. Berrigan represented the First District in the last Assembly, and will possibly be renominated. The Republicans have no candidate, and if a good man is put up by the opposition, they will indorse him. The soaring young eagle of Madison-street, Mr. Thomas F. Grady, represented the Second District, and will be renominated. All parties in opposition are expected to unite upon Bartholomew Cronin, and if this be done Grady will be beaten, for there is great dissatisfaction in the district growing out of the Walsh fight, and the Walsh party will undoubtedly cut the young Tammany orator in a quiet way. The Third District was William H. Rooney's, but Rooney is not now in politics; and William McIntyre is the Tammany candidate. Tammany is badly demoralized here owing to local dissensions, and the Republicans are keeping a sharp look out, for an Anti-Tammany man can be elected, with a Republican indorsement. Hayes is the strongest man in the district of the Anti-Tammany forces. John Galvin represents the Fourth District, and will be renominated. The Republicans here are in the same position as in the other districts.

The Fifth Assembly District is and ought to be Republican, and only dissensions among the party ever gave it to Tammany. It is about time the Republicans made up their differences, united upon a strong man and elected him. Edwin M. Fox is trying to get the nomination from Tammany Hall; but who the Republican nominee will be it is hopeless to conjecture. Peter Mitchell was the Representative in the last Assembly.

Timothy Campbell, Judge, runs the Tammany machine in the Sixth District; and will put up Jacob Seebacher as its nominee. Michael Healy, however, will defeat him easily with a Republican indorsement, such as he had last year. Healy and John Kelly are at daggers' points, and have been for some years, and Healy carries his district every time against all that Kelly can do.

The Seventh District is a sure Republican one. Dr. Hayes has represented it for two terms, and will be renominated.

The Eighth District was represented by Martin Nachtmann—great advocate of lager beer and the liquor-dealers. He being out, the Tammany people intend to put up some one by the name of Benjamin. It is uncertain at present who will run against him.

Another sure Republican district is the Ninth, represented in the last House by William H. Corsa, who is now a candidate. Andrew J. Campbell would like the nomination, but the chances are that ex-Assemblyman Gedney will be nominated.

Mr. Christopher Flecke went to the last Assembly from the Tenth District, as the Tammany member, and, though he was seeking the Senatorial nomination, he will probably be content to take that for the Assembly. A German must be put up in this district by any party if he is to have a chance of success.

The Eleventh District is the aristocratic Republican district of the City, represented in the last Assembly by Mr. Elliot C. Cowdin. Mr. Charles Peabody, Mr. Cowdin, and one of the Astors are spoken of in connection with the nomination. Nomination is equivalent to election here.

By proper combination the Twelfth District ought certainly to be carried by the Republicans. M. F. Holahan was the last member, being elected by Tammany. He is again a candidate. The Anti-Tammany Party will probably put up Mr. Louis Cohen.

The Thirteenth District has been carried by Mr. Strahan, and by good management it should be carried by the Republicans this year. The Tammany candidate is Mr. Theodore P. Rich, who ran against Mr. Strahan last year.

The Fourteenth District was represented by Mr. Luke F. Cozans, the Democratic leader in the House. He will be renominated. James Daly and P. J. Carty are candidates on the opposition side. The Republicans will probably indorse the opposition candidate.

Tammany can be easily beaten in the Fifteenth District, by comoination. James G. Dimond, the last member, may be renominated by Tammany; and the Republicans will nomiuate either William Montgomery or William S. Murray.

In the Sixteenth District, Tammany will nominate James Fitzgerald; Anti-Tammany, George Y. Whitson; and the Republicans will probably put up either Charles N. Taintor or Henry T. Shaffer. The great Spinola represented this district in the last Assembly, but he will represent nothing next year.

In the Seventeenth District, Mr. Graff is always a candidate and always a good one—a better could not be found. Should he be nominated, he will probably have to run against his former successful opponent, Judge Coulter. Mr. Graff can certainly be elected, or any other Republican candidate, if a proper combination be made. This district ought certainly to be represented by a Republican—and by Mr. Graff.

Stephen O'Hare was the Tammany representative from the Eighteenth District in the last Assembly, and made his name celebrated by kicking over the traces and denouncing John Kelly and Tammany Hall on the floor of the House. He is now in the opposition ranks, and if he could get the Republican indorsement would run this Fall. No candidate has yet been talked of on the Republican side, and the Tammany nominee is uncertain.

Mr. Ecclesine having got out of the way in the Nineteenth District, there is an excellent chance to beat any Tamanny nominee. When the opposition here unites, they can elect their man. All depends upon the Anti-Tammany Party putting up such a man as the Republicans can indorse, which they have not always done.

Mr. Joseph I. Stein was elected from the Twentieth District to the last Assembly on the Tammany ticket; but there is no excuse for the opposition losing this district. It has been represented by Republicans, and can be again. Mr. Stein, it is understood, is a candidate this year; but, if the opposition unite upon any one, he is certain to be beaten.

In the Twentieth District the chances are that Mr. Langbein will be renominated. He is not anxious to go back to Albany, but would carry the district if nominated. Alderman Rufus B. Cowing is also spoken of for the nomination.

UNITING AGAINST TAMMANY.

THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEES—PROBABLE CANDIDATES TO BE PLACED IN NOMINATION ON THE COUNTY TICKET.

Meetings of the Conference Committees appointed by the Republican and Anti-Tammany Democratic County Conventions were held at their respective head-quarters yesterday afternoon, and in the evening the sub-committees representing the different organizations met at No. 453 Fourth-avenue, Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer in the chair and Mr. Solon B. Smith acting as Secretary. The representatives of the Republican Party named as their candidates Hon. Thomas Murphy for Register, and William H. Gedney and Gen. Joseph C. Pinckney for Aldermen at Large. The New-York County Democracy (Anti-Tammany organization,) named as their candidates for Judges of the Marine Court, ex-Judge Joseph Koch and Adolph Sanger. The Independent Democrats named as their choice for Alderman at Large Mr. Andrew H. Green, and the German organization named Oswald Ottendorfer for a like office. Mr. Ottendorfer for personal reasons declined the nomination, but declared his sympathies were entirely with the movement in opposition to the Tammany Hall Party and he recommended the nomination of ex-Alderman Henry Clausen.

There appeared to be a strong opposition on the part of the representatives of the Democratic organizations to the nomination of Mr. Murphy for Register, not on the ground of his personal character or unfitness for the position, but simply because, in their opinion, a candidate might be selected from the Republican ranks who would be more acceptable to the mass of Democratic voters, and would, therefore, add greater strength to the ticket. The Republicans were not willing to admit that Mr. Murphy was not the best candidate whom they could select, and as an agreement on this point seemed to be extremely difficult, the meeting took a recess, so that the matter might be reported by the Republican sub-committee to its committee of twenty-three and be carefully considered.

The Republican committee of twenty-three then met and appointed a committee of two to wait upon Mr. Murphy. District Attorney Phelps, on behalf of that gentleman, reported that Mr. Murphy, before giving an answer as to what he would do under the circumstances, desired to consult with his friends. Mr. Solon B. Smith favored the final settlement of the question as to who should be the Republican choice for Register at once. Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, who had previously favored the nomination of Hon. Jacob Hess, made a speech in which he said that in view of the past great services of Mr. Murphy to the Republican Party his wishes should be deferred to, and that no hasty action should be taken, and he therefore favored an adjournment of the committee until to-morrow. Col. Charles S. Spencer also favored an adjournment, and it was finally decided that the Republican Committee of Conference should adjourn until Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. It was also decided that the sub-committee should endeavor to ascertain the cause of opposition to Mr. Murphy by the Democratic organizations. On the adjournment of the Republican Conference Committee, the meeting of the Joint Committees reassembled, and after a brief session adjourned to meet to-morrow at 5 o'clock P. M.

It was ascertained that the Republicans and Independent Democrats objected to the ticket of the Anti-Tammany Party for Marine Court Justices, and asked that one of the candidates should be withdrawn. At the meeting of the full Anti-Tammany Conference Committee in the afternoon a half-dozen candidates for the Marine Court Justiceships were balloted for, Messrs. Allan McDonald, S. H. Turnbull, and Adolph Sanger receiving most of the votes. It was evident last evening that the majority of the Anti-Tammany folk were in favor of Judge Koch and Allan McDonald, Mr. Turnbull, among others, strongly supporting the latter. From all that could be ascertained at the late hour at which the conference closed last night, it seemed to be pretty certain that the following ticket will be agreed upon.

Judge of Supreme Court—JOHN R. BRADY.

Judges of Marine Court—JOSEPH KOCH, and ALLAN MCDONALD.

Register—JACOB HESS.

Aldermen at Large—ANDREW H. GREEN, HENRY CLAUSEN, WILLIAM H. GEDNEY, and JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY.

The feeling among the Republicans and the Anti-Tammany Democrats, and more especially among the Germans is that Mr. Hess would receive a more hearty support from them for Register than any candidate that could be selected. He is eminently popular, and is sure to defeat the Tammany nominee.

TAMMANY SENATORIAL NOMINEES.

RESULT OF JOHN KELLY'S DISTRICT CONVENTIONS—THE PERSONS NOMINATED FOR THE SENATE.

The Tammany Senatorial Conventions were held last evening, and resulted in the following nominations:

Fourth District—EDWARD HOGAN.
Fifth District—ALFRED S. WAGSTAFF, Jr.
Sixth District—MARTIN NACHTMANN.
Seventh District—GEORGE W. MCGLYNN.
Eighth District—THOMAS C. E. ECCLESINE.

Ex-Police Justice Edward Hogan is the Tammany candidate in the Fourth Senatorial District. He is about 45 years of age, and is a native of the First Ward of this City. He entered into political life about the same time and through the same means as ex-Congressman John Fox. He and Fox married sisters, daughters of Tom Byrnes, a very skillful wire-puller, who put them into the way of obtaining public offices. In 1863 Hogan was elected a Police Justice. At the close of his term of six years he was re-elected, but after serving only four years of his second term, he was in 1873 legislated out of office. In 1874 he endeavored to procure the Tammany nomination for Congress. Failing to get it, he became an Independent candidate. John Kelly brought Edwin E. Meade from Chemung County, and settled him in the Congressional District to oppose Hogan. Meade had the Tammany machine worked energetically in his favor, and beat Hogan by 169 votes. In the convention of last night the delegation from Hogan's own Assembly district—the First—opposed him from beginning to end of the session, and cast its vote for an individual popularly known as "Burke the Butcher."

In the Fifth Senatorial District Convention it was understood that John Kelly had slated Col. Wagstaff for a renomination, but the friends of Peter Mitchell, the opposing candidate, were determined to make a bitter fight for their favorite, and trouble was expected, as it was known that the forces were very evenly divided, and a large body of Police was present to prevent a row, which at many times during the proceedings seemed imminent. Coroner "Dick" Flanagan led the friends of Mitchell, and fought vigorously for a secret ballot, saying that it was no secret that the "bread and butter" of many of the delegates depended upon their obeying the will of the one-man power, and that Police Commissioner Sidney P. Nichols had sent communications to some of the delegates supposed to be "weak-kneed," intimating that their positions depended upon their voting for Wagstaff. The friends of Wagstaff, led by Public Administrator O'Sullivan and Gen. Martin T. McMahon, succeeded in having a viva voce vote ordered, and this had the desired effect, for although it had become pretty well understood that Mitchell really had a small majority of the delegates when the convention began its proceedings, several of his adherents weakened, especially in the Thirteenth Assembly District, as the roll was being called and disclosed a close vote, and, to the surprise and chagrin of their friends, they voted for Wagstaff, and he was nominated by a vote of 55 to 43. Mr. Wagstaff was formerly a Republican. He was born in this City, March 21, 1844. He was graduated from Columbia College and the law school of that institution in 1866, and has since praticed his profession in this City. He was commissioned Colonel of the Sixteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., in 1863, and in 1864 entered the volunteer service. He was promoted to be Brevet Lieutenant Colonel. His first appearance in politics was in 1866, as a delegate from Suffolk County to the Republican State Convention at Syracuse, where he served as a Vice-President. He was elected by the Republicans to the Assembly in 1866, and was again elected in 1873. He transferred his allegiance to the Democratic Party in 1872. He succeeded to the vacancy in the last Senate caused by the death of Senator James W. Booth.

Martin Nachtmann, tho Tammany candidate for Senator in the Sixth District, is 41 years of age, a native of Bavaria, Germany, where he obtained his education. He began business life as a printer, but has for some time been engaged in real estate and fire insurance brokerage. He was Commissioner of Excise from 1870 to 1873, and member of Assembly in 1869, 1871, and 1877, serving at different times on the Committees on Public Printing, Roads and Bridges, Banks, Rules, and Internal Affairs. He has long been identified with the liquor-dealing interest, and for three consecutive years—1874, 1875, and 1876—presided at the Bavarian festivals which were held by the united German societies.

George W. McGlynn, the candidate in the Seventh Senatorial District, is a native of this City, and brother of Rev. Edward McGlynn, Pastor of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, in Twenty-eighth-street. He has never been prominent as a politician. His first appearance in that role was as a member of the Tammany General Committee of the Eighteenth Assembly District, when that body was reorganized by John Kelly, in order that it might be placed under the control of Coroner Dick Croker. He has since remained in that committee, and has been a delegate to State and local conventions. Last Summer an endeavor was made by John Kelly to induce Mayor Ely to appoint McGlynn a Police Commissioner in the place of Commissioner Erhardt. He was not considered as a nominee for the State Senatorship until yesterday afternoon. When Kelly found that the usual tractable Tammanyites of the Seventh District revolted against Dudley Field, and that James S. Thayer was unwilling to run, he decided that McGlynn should be the nominee. He made the announcement at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and his behest was obeyed last night.

Thomas C. E. Ecclesine, nominated by the Tammany Democrats for Senator in the Eighth District, represented the Nineteenth Assembly District in the Legislature last session. He was born in Dublin, Oct. 19, 1846, but received his education in the schools of this City, graduating from Columbia College in 1870, and from the law department of the same institution in 1871. He studied law in the office of Wheeler H. Peckham, and was for a time a member of the firm of Coltman & Ecclesine. He has always been a Democrat, and has taken part in every canvass since the nomination of Greeley. He was associated with Mr. Peckham in the prosecution of the Ring trials.

NOTES OF THE CANVASS.

The "Independent" Republican Convention of the Tenth Aldermanic District met last evening and nominated Thomas Mulligan for Alderman.

The Independent Democrats of the Fifth Senatorial District last night nominated Jenkins Van Schaick for Senator, and the Independent Democrats of the Seventh Senatorial District nominated William H. Secor for Senator.

A large number of prominent citizens and tax-payers in the Seventh Assembly District have united in a letter to Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, asking that he again allow the use of his name as a candidate for the Assembly from that district. Dr. Hayes will undoubtedly be renominated and re-elected for a third term.

The Seventeenth Ward Republican Association met last evening at No. 385 Bowery, Mr. Julius Harburger presiding. Resolutions were adopted denouncing Tammany Hall, and pledging the hearty and unqualified support of the Republicans of the district to the candidates opposed to one-man rule. A conference committee was appointed, and arrangements made for a ratification meeting.

Ex-Sheriff O'Brien said emphatically last night that if John Morrissey became a competitor for the State Senatorship in the Seventh Senatorial District, he would enter the field against him. While he desired to humble John Kelly by defeating him in his own district, he did not wish to accept as his successor in dictatorship a man equally as brutal and bull-dog-like. He would be satisfied with any other candidate opposed to Tammany Hall than Morrissey, who wished for an opportunity to re-enter the regular Democratic ranks, and who had on several occasions endeavored to sell out the Anti-Tammany organization.

The Senatorial Convention of the Seventh District Anti-Tammany, which was held last night at Germania Hall, Twenty-sixth-street and Seventh-avenue, resulted in the nomination of Hon. John Morrissey for Senator. Prior to a ballot being taken long discussions were indulged in as to the relative claims of each candidate, and at times the arguments were so heated that a disturbance was imminent. The first ballot was an informal one, and resulted in a vote of 27 for Morrissey and 12 for James O'Brien. After some discussion a formal ballot was had, in which Morrissey got 33, O'Brien none, four refused to vote, while one voted for Edward Cooper and another for Tammany Hall. The result of the formal ballot was loudly greeted by the majority, while the minority were loud in their denunciation of the manner in which the convention was manipulated.

A CANDIDATE FOR REGISTER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. George H. Andrews, our very able Tax Commissioner, is, I believe, the most popular man in public life in our City or State, and if nominated for Register would insure the success of the Anti-Tammany County ticket. A LARGE TAX-PAYER.

THE CONFLICT IN THE EAST.

RUSSIA'S MARCH ON TURKEY.

HEAVY RAINS IN BULGARIA—SIEGE OPERATIONS STILL PROGRESSING—SULEIMAN PASHA'S STRATEGY—THE WAR IN ASIA.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The second edition of the *Times* has a special dispatch from Simnitza, dated Oct. 17, which says: "Rain is now falling heavily, with every appearance of a long continuance. The roads are all but impassable, and, if the rain continues, will soon be completely so. There was never anything like it at Balaklava. To-day 40 Turkish soldiers, chiefly Anatolians, deserted from Osman Pasha's camp and came in here under escort. They declared they deserted because there was so little food in Plevna that the men only got a pound of bread in 24 hours. There were 130,000 men in Plevna who could only be made to surrender by hunger."

Russian official bulletins from Plevna say that siege operations are progressing. The Russian batteries fire in concentrated salvos, directed simultaneously upon one point. The fire appears to have considerable effect on the positions since the bombardment has been carried on with great violence. The Roumanians have not yet occupied the second Grivitza redoubt, though the report is again telegraphed that the Turks have evacuated it. Movements on the Lom indicate that Suleiman Pasha is concentrating in front of the Czarewitch's left wing, with the intention of attacking as soon as the weather permits, but the Czarewitch's line is a long one, and the Turks may break through at some other points, while feinting against the left wing. The *Times'* Sistova letter of the 17th instant confirms the previous accounts of the deplorable condition of the Russian communications, in consequence of the neglected roads.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 20.—An Imperial ukase was promulgated to-day ordering the foot and horse artillery of the reserve to be placed on a war footing.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Osman Pasha telegraphs that the enemy attacked his positions on the right wing on Friday. The attacking party, which consisted of only one battalion and some sappers, was repulsed. This affair seems of itself to have been utterly unimportant, but it was probably a feint to draw Osman's attention from Grivitza, as the Bucharest semi-official paper *Romanul* of Saturday evening, announces that the Roumanians have thrice heroically attacked the second Grivitza redoubt, but were repulsed. Details are wanting.

Panicky rumors from Constantinople and sanguine anticipations from Russian sources are the natural results of the great Russian victory in Armenia. The *Times'* military critic says the Russians have before Kars 70,000 men. Mukhtar Pasha's army at the time of the battle did not comprise more than 40,000 men. Among these were 14 battalions drawn from the garrison of Kars. The Ottoman field army lost at least a third of its strength in killed, wounded, and captured. Thus, after the garrison of Kars has been completed, a few battalions will remain available to retire upon Erzeroum, and there, united with the troops of Kurd, Ismail Pasha, and those from Penneck, form the nucleus of a new army for the relief of Kars. Nor is it certain that time will be given for any serious attempt to organize a fresh field army. The Grand Duke Nicholas can safely leave 40,000 in front of Kars, and with the remainder press forward toward Erzeroum. If the accounts we receive of his numbers are correct, he should be able to make this forward movement, even after leaving Kars closely blockaded, with at least 25,000 men, and if he pushes on rapidly, there is no reason to believe he will find a hostile force even numerically equal to bar his way.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—A Reuter telegram from Paris says a grand reception is preparing for Gen. Grant.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Gen. Grant will go to Brighton to-day to visit Commodore Ashbury, the well-known yachtsman. He will return to London on Tuesday, and, it is expected, he will go to Paris on Wednesday.

A dispatch from Teheran announces that the Shah of Persia intends to visit London and Paris next Spring. He will travel incognito.

A special dispatch from Rome says: "The Pope's health remains without change, except for an habitual somnolency, which disquiets his physicians. Although he likes to receive visitors, and is chatty with them, he seems to have ceased to take an interest in the affairs of the Church, and almost invariably dismisses anyone who comes to talk to him on business. The affairs of the Papacy are now without any Supreme Pontifical guidance, being conducted simply by the heads of the various State departments, and by the Presidents of the various congregations. Jealousy reigns among these bodies, and as each does as suits its chiefs, the Papal Government is threatened with division and anarchy."

SERIOUS GASOLINE EXPLOSION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 20.—While Mrs. Timmens, a resident of No. 90 University-street, was filling her gasoline stove about 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, it suddenly exploded with terrific report. The lady was instantly enveloped in flames. Her daughter Eliza rushed to her assistance, and her skirts catching fire, she too was terribly burned on the lower part of her body. Mr. Timmens in trying to put out the burning clothing of his wife and daughter was badly burned on the hands and face. Mrs. Timmen's injuries were mostly upon the head, face, and arms, and are said to be very serious, but it is hoped not fatal. The house and furniture were considerably damaged by flames and the explosion.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH ROAD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 20.—A special from Quincy says the matter of the Receivership of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad has been taken before the Supreme Court of Missouri, and a hearing will be had on Tuesday next. In the meantime, Receiver McWilliams has filed his bond and commenced the necessary steps to take possession of the road. N. D. Munson, of this city, Assistant Superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road, is to be Superintendent of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road during the continuance of this Receivership, and took charge of the office to-day.

TOLLS ON COAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 20.—Mr. Franklin B. Gowen, of the Reading Railroad, says his reasons for not reducing the tolls on coal is that they are low enough already at the market price for coal, and that he does not propose to reduce tolls, because the New-York companies are offering coal at $1 less than the Reading Road, for the purpose of injuring him. He is firm in this, and it is said some of the operators will suspend operations, and thus deprive the Reading Road of at least $500,000 a month in royalties and tolls.

THE NORTHAMPTON BANK ROBBERS.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Oct. 20.—In the case of Scott and Dunlap, bank robbers, the exceptions on the charge of robbing a bank were overruled, but those on the charge of entering the house of the Cashier, Whittlesey, were sustained. The twenty-ninth exception taken by the defense is as follows: "On closing their argument, counsel for the Commonwealth argued that neither of the defendants testified for themselves because their counsel believed them guilty." The Supreme Court sustains this and grants a new trial.

FIVE PERSONS POISONED.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Carley and three children are suffering from arsenical poisoning. The water of their well has been analyzed, and shows traces of arsenic. Part of the family will die.

A MONTREAL CONSPIRACY.

MONTREAL, Ontario, Oct. 20.—The conspiracy case against Col. Bond, broker, and John Campbell, late of the *Herald*, continued to-day in the Police Court. Messrs. Flint, of the *Witness*, and Wallace, of the *Star*, were examined and proved that attempts were made to get an attack on the City District Savings Bank into their respective papers, similar to that sent to THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

GILMAN'S CHANGE OF PRISON.

HIS TRANSFER FROM SING SING TO AUBURN—AFFECTING SCENE ON THE TRAIN—THE PRISONER ON HIS GOOD BEHAVIOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 20.—Gilman, the forger, was to-night transferred from Sing Sing to Auburn Prison. This afternoon his confidential book-keeper visited him at the prison and they had a protracted interview in the presence of Warden Clark. At 5:30 P. M. he was escorted to a hack in waiting by Detective Jackson of the prison, and driven to the depot, embarking on the Auburn car attached to the 6 P. M. train from New-York. On the same train were Rev. Dr. Houghton and Gilman's brother-in-law, Mr. Lane. They joined the prisoner in the Auburn car, and handed him a lunch from Delmonico's, consisting of cold soup, cold meats, fruit, &c. Dr. Houghton and Mr. Lane engaged in low conversation with the convict, and at times he shed tears freely. At Garrison both gentlemen bade him good-bye, getting off the train at that station. Before parting the three kissed each other, and all wept. After leaving Garrison, Gilman partook freely of his lunch, and afterward conversed awhile. When it was suggested to him that his influential friends might secure his pardon, he replied that no act of his should aid any such course; that his punishment was not now in the prison garb, nor confinement at hard labor, but in the act he had committed. He referred also to his recent position of Treasurer of the Prison Association, which he resigned only three weeks ago, and said he was now in a position he little dreamed of then, but could gain practical experience for the furtherance of a better system. He said he could have easily been in Europe at this time, but scorned the idea of being a fugitive from justice, and had to urge his friends to get some one to make a complaint against him. He had no idea of what kind of labor he would be put at when he arrived at Auburn, but believed the Warden would at once see that he was not able to do heavy physical labor. In reply to a statement that Perrin & Co., contractors at Sing Sing Prison, desired to employ him as their book-keeper, he replied, laughingly: "Oh! I've no doubt I could fill that position well." Gilman was attired in prison garb, but was not ironed. Detective Jackson, sitting opposite Gilman, said there was one they all could be assured of. He would not run away. "Indeed," said he. "Mr. Lane offered to give bonds in $100,000 that Gilman would go alone from New-York to Sing Sing Prison and deliver him self up, and also go alone from Sing Sing to Auburn." Beside the lunch-basket from Delmonico's, he had with him a satchel and a trunk, the latter having been sent through from New-York this afternoon. During the past week his labors in Sing Sing Prison have been confined to the care of the cells on one corridor and the corridor also. Warden Clark speaks highly of his conduct during his short stay. He will arrive at Auburn at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning.

LARGE FIRE IN NEW-BRUNSWICK.

OVER 300 HOUSES BURNED IN THE TOWN OF PORTLAND—2,000 PERSONS RENDERED HOMELESS—THE LOSSES AND INSURANCES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Oct. 20.—About 2:30 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in a wooden house in the rear of Main-street in the adjoining town of Portland. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin. It had made considerable headway before the firemen got properly to work, and then a strong wind had arisen, and the fire was beyond control. The properties destroyed were owned as follows:

Main-street—Anthony Wood, Charles Long, William Geary, Widow Gordon, the estate of John McJunkin, the estate of James Bradley, Thomas McColgan.

Portland-street—Thomas McColgan, two; Methodist church and parsonage; John Connolly, William McIntyre, two; James McIntyre, two; John Vincent, James Travis, Richard Anderson, George Carlin, John and James McKechnie, Rankine & Ferguson, Town Treasurer Moore, Mrs. Kerr, Thomas McMasters, William McIntyre.

Arcadia-street—Henry Pratt, Mrs. Fearson, two; Joseph Reed, Andrew Myles, William Elliott, John Ruddock, James Kyle, Mrs. McIntyre, James Bartlett, Robert Lovely, Stephen Murphy, John Crawford, Thomas Gillespie, two; James Sargent, Mrs. Irvine, Mrs. Hamilton, William Carlin, James Dawson, and George McMonagle, two.

Chapel-street—Charles Long, Miss Leckey, Joseph Reed, Thomas Curry, John Corrigan, James Damery, Arthur Rodgers, Thomas Sullivan, Mrs. Irvine, Mrs. Fearson, two; and George McMonagle, two.

High-street—Joseph Logan, Moore Sullivan, Benjamin Lawton, Patrick Flinn, Mrs. Young, George Baxter, Edward Elliott, Andrew Myles, George Young, Robert Ewing, James Sargent, John McDermott, Sarah Daley, Thomas Gillespie, George Ruddock, George Smith, Thomas Polley, and John Brooks.

Simonds-street—Andrew Jackson, Paul Gillespie, Mrs. Isaac Palmer, Mrs. Andrew Crawford, Alexander Urquhart, and Thomas W. Peters.

Camden-street—Thomas W. Peters, Robert Gear, J. B. Higgins, William McIntyre, James Travis, John McJunkin, Arthur Kyle, Thomas Wilson, Stephen Murphy, James Vincent, and Richard Anderson.

The buildings with but few exceptions were wooden tenements, and all were densely populated. Three hundred and twenty houses were burned, and over 2,000 persons rendered homeless. The fire raged for six hours, and although prompt assistance was rendered by the Fire Department from this City, the conflagration was not ended until all the property to the water's edge, from Lynch's ship-yard to Thompson's mill, had been destroyed. A scarcity of water at one time aided to prevent the early subjection of the fire. Among the buildings burned were the Methodist church and parsonage, Temperance Hall, Price & Shaw's carriage factory, (the third time in a year,) and the old "Orange Corner." Rankine & Ferguson's lumber wharves were saved after hard fighting. The loss is estimated at $200,000, which is probably below the figure. The insurance is about $80,000 as follows: Hartford offices, $3,200; Ætna, $3,000; Queens, $16,200; Imperial, of London, $6,900; Canada Fire and Marine, $7,050; British America, $500; Citizens', of Toronto, $6,350; Royal Canadian, $600; North British and Mercantile, $5,900; Western, $300; Northern, $6,600; Lancashire, $6,000; National, $700; isolated risks, $9,000.

The calamity coming so closely after the great fire of June 20 is doubly felt. Many of those who lost everything four months ago are again homeless. At a meeting of the Portland Town Officers' Committee this afternoon committees were appointed to provide for the immediate exigencies of the homeless. The Relief and Aid Society met and authorized the Superintendent to confer with the committee from Portland with a view of supplying the immediate wants of the sufferers. The Board of Directors will meet on Monday afternoon next to further consider the necessities of the case. George Baxter, while seeking to save his property on High-street, was burned to death. A number of accidents took place, but none were serious. This forenoon the old wall of the Wiggins brick building on Princess-street fell, taking with it a vault and its contents. One man and four boys working in an adjoining lot were burried in the debris. Two boys were picked out slightly injured. A lad named Day, belonging to Indiantown, received injuries from which he died two hours afterward. James Spinlaw and Alexander Gillis, of Indiantown, died before they were extricated. One other boy is supposed to be in ruins, and the search is still proceeding.

OTHER FIRES.

The dwelling-house, seven barns, and all this year's crops of S. J. Pomroy, of Compton, Province of Quebec, were burned Friday night. Loss, $16,000; insured for $12,000 in the Canada Agricultural, Stanstead, and Sherbrooke Mutual and Royal, of England.

Fire was discovered at Savannah, Ga., yesterday morning, among the cotton on board the steamer George Appold, of the Baltimore Line. The vessel had to be filled before the fire could be put out.

R. Heaton's storehouse, near Rouse's Point, N. Y., was burned yesterday, with 30,000 pounds of wool. Loss, $15,000: cause, foreman overturning lamp on a heap of wool.

THE CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL.

YESTERDAY'S SESSION OF THE NATIONAL BODY—IS IT A COUNCIL OR A CONFERENCE?

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 20.—At to-day's session of the Congregational National Council, the committee to whom was referred the overture from New-Jersey reported that this body was not a council in the ecclesiastical sense of the term, and the committee therefore reported adversely to the petition. The subject was discussed by Revs. A. H. Bradford, of New-Jersey, Mr. Lane, of Rhode Island, and others. The overture expressed a fear that this council would eventually assume an authoritative tone in regard to Church matters to which the very spirit of Congregationalism was opposed, and that the council would infringe on the prerogative of the churches. It was desired to change the name from council to conference, and place suitable limitations in the Constitution, and it was adverse to these petitions that the committee reported. After a heated debate a vote was taken and sustained the report. A per capita assessment of 1 per cent. of the membership of local and State conferences was ordered to defray the expenses of the council. After some minor matters a report was submitted on Mr. Goodell's paper on "Woman's work in Churches," which was discussed by Dr. Alden, Secretary of the American Board; Dr. Eddy of this city; Dr. Stanton, of Massachusetts; Rev. Mr. Bradshaw, of Illinois, and Rev. Mr. Hungerford, of Connecticut, who advocated some expression of the council indorsing the women who spoke in churches. He believed that Pastors were learning by a blessed experience that the gift of religious speech was given much more freely and much more eloquently to the women than the men. In his own church the women did speak better than the men. The report was finally adopted, and the council took its noon recess.

In the afternoon the Home Missionary Society and the expenses of its administration received a very extended and thorough overhauling. As a result the Secretary was finally warmly commended to the continued confidence of the churches. A large number of reports were submitted on minor matters and papers, and the council finally adjourned at 10 o'clock

be collected from the vessels of every foreign nation not exempt by treaty provisions from the payment of a tonnage tax exceeding 30 cents per ton. Our treaty with Spain contains no "most favored nation" clause, and consequently Spanish vessels cannot claim exemption from the extra tax of 50 cents per ton, except upon a showing by the Government of Spain that its imposition is unjustly discriminating and not paralleled by any similar imposts upon American vessels in Spanish ports. Whenever such an authorative assurance shall be given through the Spanish Minister, or otherwise, the President will unhesitatingly, by proclamation, remove the additional tax complained of. The Treasury Department, in anticipation of such action, has some time ago directed Collectors of Customs to notify the masters of Spanish vessels that the payment of the extra 50 cents per ton could be made under protest, reserving all their rights and insuring a refund of the tax in event of the probable action on the part of our Government above indicated.

COINAGE OF TRADE DOLLARS.

CALLING OFF IN THE DEMAND—WHY THEY ARE TO BE DISCONTINUED—HOW DEPOSITORS REALIZE A PROFIT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The second section of the "Joint Resolution for the Issue of Silver Coin," approved July 22, 1876, provides that "the trade dollar shall not hereafter be a legal tender, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to limit from time to time the coinage thereof to such an amount as he may deem sufficient to meet the export demand for the same." There being no export demand at present for the trade dollars, the Secretary of the Treasury has ordered the Director of the Mint to discontinue the receipt of deposits therefor at the several mints until further instructed, and a general order to that effect applicable to all the mints was to-day issued. The reasons for it are more fully set forth in the following letter addressed by Director Linderman yesterday to certain parties in Philadelphia:

GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter of the 18th inst., in which you urge the rescinding of the order discontinuing the receipt of deposits at the Philadelphia mint for returns in trade dollars. The law contemplates that the trade dollar shall be coined only to meet the export demand, and authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to limit the coinage to such demand. There being no demand at present for this coin for export, the discontinuance of its coinage is manifestly proper. Moreover, the coin (the trade dollar) is not a legal tender, and should the price of silver at any time recede, it may become unjust to the holders. Its coinage under the present circumstances gives depositors a profit which should be realized by the public Treasury as representing the people of the United States, which is contrary to the spirit, if not the letter, of the law, and somewhat public policy. The bullion on the gold value of 430 grains of standard silver, which is the weight of the trade dollar, is at present, say 94½ cents. Add 1¼ cents coinage charge, and we have as the cost of a trade dollar to the depositor 95¾ cents. In exchanging a hard dollar for a dollar in United States currency, the gold value of which is 97 33-100 cents, depositors realize a gain of something over 1½ per cent., and should Congress hereafter authorize the coinage of a silver dollar for circulation, the Government will no doubt promptly furnish all that may be required. Very respectfully,

H. R. LINDERMAN, Director.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20, 1877.

The House met, with Speaker Randall in the Chair, and, after prayer by the Chaplain, adjourned till Monday.

Accounts received from all parts of the United States show that the wheat crop this year is the largest that has ever been produced in this country.

United States Senator John W. Johnston, of Virginia, has just returned from a trip to Pennsylvania in the interest of emigration to Virginia. At York and Harrisburg he had large and interested audiences. He is so much encouraged as to make arrangements for a more extended tour later in the season.

The balances in the United States Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $17,952,630; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, $8,535,468; special deposit of legal tenders, for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $46,390,000; coin, including $34,839,900 in coin certificates, $122,631,073; outstanding legal tenders, $356,914,932.

The United States Consul at Odessa informs the Department of State that a disease has lately broken out among cattle in a section of South Russia from which hundreds of thousands of cattle have already died. So malignant is the disease that in many villages there is scarcely a cow or an ox left, so the impoverished inhabitants. Particulars of the nature of the disease will be given as soon as time for investigation intervenes.

The Department of State is in receipt of a dispatch from the United States Minister to Japan announcing the breaking out of Asiatic cholera in Yokohama. The dispatch is dated Sept. 12, and nine deaths occurred on the two previous days. The Governor of Yokohama some time ago endeavored to establish a quarantine for all vessels coming from infected ports, but with the exception of the Consul-General of the United States, who approved of the same, the foreign Consuls did not assent thereto, and unfortunately, as the present fatality proves, no quarantine was established.

Lieut.-Commander A. S. Barker, Lieut. George Durand, Master N. J. K. Patch, and Ensigns Francis L. Ludlow and Frank Guertin have been ordered for examination for promotion. Lieut.-Commander John R. Bartlett is detached from duty at the Hydrographic Office and ordered to duty at the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting. Surgeon Thomas A. McParlin, United States Army, is ordered to report in New-York City, relieving Surgeon John Ford. Surgeon Hammond will report to the commanding General of the Military Division of the Atlantic for assignment to duty. Assistant Surgeon John F. Brooke will return to his station in the Department of the South, having been relieved from temporary duty in the Department of the Columbia.

The State Department to-day received official confirmation of the press dispatch announcing that the Mexican local authorities at Matamoros had released the four remaining raiders from the Rio Grande jail. The official reports state that this action was taken upon a plea that the prisoners are Mexican subjects, and therefore not liable to extradition, notwithstanding the Mexican General Government had ordered them to be surrendered to our authorities regardless of their nationality. Gen. Canales, in command of the Diaz forces at Matamoros, found the pressure of local sentiment so strong that he resigned rather than execute the order, and further news as to the power and intention of the Diaz Government to maintain its position on this subject are now awaited with interest.

The Treasury now holds $340,354,950 in United States bonds to secure the national bank circulation outstanding, and $15,083,000 to secure public deposits; United States bonds deposited to secure bank circulation for the week ending to-day, $2,631,550; United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn for the week ending to-day, $635,750; national bank circulation outstanding: currency notes, $316,402,724; gold notes, $1,432,120. The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day were $319,987 56, and from Customs $390,808 12. Receipts of national bank-notes for redemption for the week ending to-day as compared with the corresponding week of last year:

	1876.	1877.
New-York	$1,407,000	$985,000
Boston	862,000	1,676,000
Philadelphia	868,000	136,000
Miscellaneous	332,000	916,000
Total	$3,470,000	$3,715,000

Receipts to-day, $760,000.

A meeting of the Citizens' Congressional Committee of One Hundred was held to-night at Willard Hall. It appeared from a statement read to them that the debt of the District of Columbia is between $23,000,000 and $24,000,000. The assessable property of citizens is $92,000,000 and the amount of taxes collected $1,200,000. The expenses of the District Government are twice this amount. In view of the fact that the streets and avenues are the property of the United States, that the Government of the United States is exempt from taxation, and that a large expense is entailed upon tax-payers in providing school accommodations for the children of non-residents and non-tax-payers, and of the exhaustion under which the property-holders are now laboring from their efforts to improve and beautify the national capital, they ask that the Government's proportion of the expense be fixed at 50 per cent. Committees were appointed to wait upon Congress, in order to carry into effect the above recited programme.

In answer to the trade circular recently issued from the Department of State, the United States Minister to Japan draws attention to the large amount of cotton and woolen manufactures imported into that country, the imports of cotton yarn alone during the month of July of the present year reaching almost to $500,000. These manufactures come direct from England, and the Minister can see no reason why the United States cannot supply Japan with all the cotton and woolen fabrics she requires, taking in return silk, tea, &c., from that country. During the year 1876 the imports of Japan from England amounted to $12,244,683, while her exports to England amounted to only $2,566,403. During the same year the imports into Japan from the United States amounted to only $1,511,083, while her exports to the United States amounted to $6,887,307. Thus, Japan only buys from the United States less than one-sixth of her purchases from England, while the United States purchases from her nearly three times the amount purchased by England. With the very friendly relations existing between the United States and Japan, and the superiority of our manufactures, it only requires an effort on the part of the merchants and manufacturers of the United States to reverse the above showing.

The Department of State has received a report of the social and political condition of the Dutch from the Minister of the United States to the Hague as an illustration of the carefulness and steadiness of the Dutch. The Minister says that there has not been a bank failure in Holland during the last 40 years, and that the paper money of the banks during that time has been equal to gold. In regard to fire insurance companies there is no such thing as a failure on record, and while the rate of insurance does not average more than one-half of 1 per cent., the companies are in the most flourishing condition, realizing 12 to 16 per cent. per annum. First-class railroad travel is only 1 cent per mile, and yet the roads pay good dividends. Pilfering officials are scarcely ever heard of, and when they shock the nation by turning up they are severely punished and forever disgraced. No free passes are granted, and managers and Directors have no power to pass anybody over the roads free; all must pay the public rates; dishonesty of any kind or failure in business means public dishonour, and utterly bars the dishonest from any future public consideration. Four millions of people live within an area of 20,000 square miles, a fact unprecedented in any other country, and all appear to be happy, prosperous and contented. The secret of this prosperity lies in the fact that all live within their income, and that industry and honesty are principles so firmly established that their violation is looked upon as an outrage on the national characteristics.

FOSSIL BEDS OF OREGON.

A LARGE BASIN IN LAKE COUNTY FILLED WITH REMAINS OF PREHISTORIC ANIMALS—WHERE THE ELEPHANT, CAMEL, AND REINDEER DWELT WHEN THE WORLD WAS YOUNG.

A correspondent of the Eugene City (Oregon) *Guard* gives the following account of a visit made last June by himself and another person to the so-called fossil beds of Lake County, that State:

"Silver Lake and Summer Lake both lie on the confines of the great desert, by the crossing of which so much suffering was experienced by some of the early Oregon pioneers, the desert lying north and east of these lakes. Silver Lake is encompassed by 'rim-rock,' except on the north-west. On the east there is a gap which leads into a basin nearly circular, and which is probably 30 miles in diameter. This basin is surrounded by rim-rock on the south, south-west, and west, rising to the height of several hundred feet, with occasional breaks or cañons, sloping into the basin. On the north and north-east of the basin the ascent is more gradual, but at a distance presenting an uninterrupted barrier. The surface of this basin is comparatively level, being subject, however, to slight inequalities in the form of hillocks or low ridges rising but a few feet, the whole heavily set with sage, (or artemisia,) greasewood, and other small but kindred growths. The soil, if we may call it soil, seems to be composed of light sand and volcanic ash, with a percentage of vegetable mold, into which a horse will frequently sink to his fetlocks. Near the centre of this basin, about 18 miles from Silver Lake, in a north-east direction, is 'Christmas Lake;' eight miles from Christmas Lake, in the same direction and apparently on the same level, are the Fossil Lakes. About five miles further on, in the same direction, are two springs of tolerably good water. These springs are about half a mile apart. I heard the most northerly called Duncan's Spring, and we called the other Mound Spring. The rocks about Silver Lake and Summer Lake, where stratified, appear to dip to the north.

"From 20 to 40 miles in a north-west direction from the Fossil Lakes, set in the lava mountains, or rather mountains of lava. It would seem that these fossil remains might have remained buried from four to ten feet in the earth, and, therefore, unknown to the prying eyes of the antiquarian, but for the action of the wind. There seems to be a constant current of wind from the south-west. All that space where bones are found appears to be scooped out to the depth of several feet, and carried, some of it, to a distance of from five to ten miles, where it is piled up in every conceivable form, evidently by the action of the wind; conclusive evidence of this is found in the numerous little mounds still remaining and able to resist the action of the wind by the aid of the roots of some more vigorous bunch of sage or greasewood. These mounds present a beautiful example of stratified formation, often five or six strata, ranging from three to eight inches in thickness, very clearly marked. On the lower levels of this excavation are where the fossils are found. We found fossil bones of the elephant, camel, horse, and elk or reindeer, the horse being much more abundant than either of the others, but all being so clearly marked as to leave no doubt as to their identity. There were other bones, apparently of large animals, but your correspondent was unable to name the animal they once belonged to. Among the fossils found the smaller quadrupeds had a representation; bones answering in size to the fox and wolf were found; also others answering to the sheep or goat in size and appearance. Remains of birds were very plentiful, some very large, others quite small. Waders, swimmers, scratchers, and probably climbers, were represented. The vertebræ or backbones of fish, or some other animal with a backbone like the fish, are found in great plenty; also bones like nothing I ever saw before, therefore I will not undertake to describe them. The fossil remains lie scattered over the earth for a distance of four or five miles in the direction of north-east and south-west, the strip being probably a mile wide. Near the south-west end of the deposit are two small lakes or ponds, highly impregnated with alkali, the water having a milky appearance, with a disagreeable taste and smell. I have presented to Prof. Thomas Condon, of the State University, to whom I was largely indebted for valuable suggestions as to the manner of selecting and packing specimens, the most of my find, retaining but a few duplicates myself. To any who may contemplate a visit to this fossil deposit, I would say it is anything else but play or pleasant amusement, besides surface specimens are rather scarce, pretty much all that were in sight having been carried away, and it is not known whether digging would yield profitable results, and if it did, any number of holes might be sunk before striking 'pay dirt.' Not being a scientist, I have no theories to offer as to the time when these animals lived, or the circumstances attending their death, or what were the necessary surroundings in order to preserve their bones to the present time."

TIED TO A TREE.

A MISSOURI MAN'S ROUGH TREATMENT AT THE HANDS OF TWO ROBBERS.

From the Sedalia (Mo.) Bazoo.

Saturday morning Mr. Abel Knight, a respectable farmer of this county, residing 12 miles southeast from Sedalia, was hunting his cattle in the Lamine Bottom, when he came upon a camp fire, near which were hitched two unsaddled horses. Surprised at this circumstance, he drew up his horse, and was in the act of getting down, when he was confronted by two men, one of whom presented a revolver at his breast and told him to "'light"—meaning thereby for him to dismount. Mr. Knight replied: "That is just what I was going to do. But what does all this mean?" "Ask no questions and we will tell you no lies," answered one of the ruffians.

It was evident to Mr. Knight by this time that the men he had encountered were either horse-thieves or robbers. The spot was admirably suited for a hiding-place. It was in a thick growth of bottom timber, a mile from any road and over two miles from any habitation. The horses looked as if they had been ridden all night, and the men in manner and appearance indicated that they were desperate characters. Under these circumstances he thought it best to comply with their demands, and get into as little trouble as possible. Besides, they were armed and he was not. Having dismounted, one of the strangers proceeded, in a not unfriendly way, to interrogate him regarding the lay of the country, and wanted to know what was their best route to Boonville without passing through any towns. This information Mr. Knight gave as well as he was able. He even went so far as to make a rough chart for them on a piece of paper which one of the men had in his pocket. This done, Mr. Knight told them he was in a hurry, and would hav e to leave them. At this the man who had chiefly addressed him, and who had acted the part of a leader, told him that he would have to stay with them till they were ready to leave; that they didn't care about him telling what he had seen, and to prevent his doing this they proposed to tie him with them. It was useless to argue, and so he submitted with the best grace possible. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon the men got ready to start, and to Mr. Knight's infinite surprise, told him that they wanted his money. This demand, however, he was disposed to resist until the persuasive revolver was again brought into use. He had $12 in his pocket, and this he gave them. The leader then produced a piece of rope, and while his companion held a pistol against Mr. Knight's head, he proceeded to tie his hands behind him. This done, he was pushed up against a tree and securely fastened to it. All this was done without a word. When Mr. Knight was firmly lashed to a tree, in such a way that it was utterly impossible for him to release himself, the man made a half-way apology, saying that it was a matter of life and death with them, and that they could not afford to be overtaken.

"But you are leaving me here to die. You surely do not wish to do that?"

"Somebody will come along after a while. If they don't you must holler until they hear you."

With that they rode off, taking Mr. Knight's horse with them. Of course, he tried to get loose, but the rope resisted all his efforts to unloose it. He took the robber's advice, and yelled until he was hoarse; but it did no good. He was left alone in a desolate bottom, and night was falling fast. Then it began to rain. He said he had read of men being tied to trees before, and had often wondered what were their sensations. He understood it now perfectly.

In the meantime his family had become alarmed, and by daybreak his wife had aroused several of their neighbors, who had begun to search for him. She knew he had gone to the bottom to hunt cattle, but in what part of it she had only a general idea. Her fears were that he had been thrown from his horse and was killed or desperately injured. The animal he had ridden was wild and young, and that fact intensified her apprehensions. So his neighbors turned out and began the hunt for him through the rain of that, to Mr. Knight, ever-memorable Sunday. He had yelled himself hoarse, and his loudest halloo could not be heard over 100 yards distant. Fortunately, however, a neighbor thoughtfully found him, more than half dead from want and exposure, and, to use his own words, "'bout as sorry a looking sight as a man ever saw." He was taken home to his half-frantic family, and was so far recovered on Monday as to proceed in the direction of Boonville to see if he could learn anything of the villains who had left him to perish in the woods. But his search in that direction was in vain. Indeed, they made fast time, and were probably hundreds of miles away before he started in pursuit. Mr. Knight says that he will never die satisfied until he meets with those men. The "big villain," as he calls him, is the one he is particularly anxious to see. The probability is that the men were horse-thieves, and had stolen the horses they were riding. Mr. Knight, however, thinks differently. He inclines to the opinion that they were murderers or criminals who had broken jail and were hurrying out of the country.

THE JAPANESE EXHIBITION.

FIRST NATIONAL FAIR.

UYENO PARK—THE EXHIBITION GROUNDS—OPENING CEREMONIES—THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS IN ATTENDANCE—DISPLAY OF NATIONAL PRODUCTIONS—JAPANESE FINE ART.

From a Special Correspondent.

TOKIO, Japan, Sunday, Aug. 26, 1877.

The Japanese capital is just now in the height of enjoyment of its first National Exhibition. The affair, or rather the fair, is purely industrial, with a two-fold object—to show foreigners what is made in Japan, and to show the natives what is made in their own country. Doubtless, the latter will receive the most instruction, as the Japanese are not very well informed about the products of the country in general. A native can tell you what his own district or province produces, but he is often lamentably ignorant of the resources of other provinces. To afford home instruction is a principal object of the Tokio Fair, and it is the first of the kind ever held in the city. There have been local exhibitions here, but never yet a national one. The buildings for the display are in Uyeno Park, one of the prettiest spots in Tokio. Rows and rows of magnificent trees furnish an abundance of shade, and invite the visitor to a protracted stroll over the graveled walks. At one side of the park are the tombs of several of the Shoguns or Tycoons, and there is a pretty temple which is annually visited by thousands of devotees. Tea-houses are numerous, and so are Japanese nurse-maids carrying Japanese babies, who almost never cry. Near the space now railed off for the fair one may look down on the Lotus Pond, whose surface is just now rendered brilliant by thousands of lotus flowers in full bloom. The Japanese lotus is not like its Egyptian brother, the *Nymphæ lotus*. It (the Japanese) has an enormous flower of a bright pink, approaching crimson, at the end of a strong stalk like that of a sunflower. The flower is a lily, and some six inches in length, and the leaves of the plant are frequently eighteen inches across; flower and leaf do not float on the water like those of the *Nymphæ lotus*, but rise on erect stalks and wave in the wind. In several places the moat of the castle is full of those plants, and as you ride about the city you come upon them in frequent and unexpected pools and marshes.

The notes of preparation have been sounding for some time, and after two or three delays the day of opening was finally fixed for the 21st. The announcement that the Mikado would open the fair in person drew a large crowd, foreign as well as native, and the streets leading to Uyeno, as well as the park itself, were densely filled long before the opening hour. The Japanese rise early in the morning, possibly on account of the uncomfortable pillows—narrow sticks of wood—on which they sleep. By 7 o'clock all the roadways were thronged, and the preliminary ceremony in the Mikado's palace was appointed for 6. Officials were there by thousands—some in uniforms ponderous with gilding and yellow veneer, and others in dress suits and stovepipe hats. For marvels in the line of head gear of the modern type a Japanese official party far outshines a New-York procession on St. Patrick's Day. The plug hats of all ages and many sexes seem to be gathered here. You see them of all shapes, conditions, and characters—bell-crowned, pyramidal, high, low, conical and comical-crush hats, and crushed hats, a very kaleidoscope of tiles. The story goes that some of the officials, the fortunate possessors of opera-hats, showed the closing and opening properties of their property to a few friends. The latter immediately took their ordinary silk "plugs" and shut them up, and were much surprised to find they would not open again. I infer that at least a hundred of the hats I saw last Tuesday had been submitted to this unhappy experiment.

The dress-coats and trousers that appeared with the hats were almost as remarkable as the latter. They were marvelous as to fit, and generally appeared about six sizes too large for their wearers; but sometimes the variation was the other way, and reminded the spectator of a country boy who has outgrown his garments, and finds his arms and legs too long for him. The Japanese uniform for the high officials is an elaborate affair, with a great deal of embroidery, and you cannot avoid the suspicion that the designer of the dress had a large interest in an establishment for making gold thread and lace. Some time ago the Mikado adopted European dress for public occasions; he wears his uniform gracefully, and evidently noticed much with it in private, before he ventured to show himself. In time all the officials of the Government service will be accustomed to the new apparel, and, all things considered, they have done remarkably well.

By 8:30 all the officials, foreign representatives, and others who held tickets of invitation to the ceremonies at Uyeno were in their places. The imperial cortége left the palace at 8 o'clock, and reached the gates of the park at 9. A squad of Police officials and a company of guards led the advance, and then came the state coach of the Emperor, followed by that of the Empress. Behind them were carriages containing members of the household and high dignitaries, so that the affair was by no means unlike the movement of an imperial or royal cortége in other parts of the world. A guard brought up the rear and kept the crowd from pressing too closely, but its services were not greatly needed as the Japanese are remarkable for their order and good breeding, and little more than an admonition is required to keep them in place. As the party filed into the Exhibition grounds the gates were shut, and none without the official invitation were admitted. The ceremonies of the opening were held in a temporary building near the centre of the grounds, their Majesties occupying a dais at the northern end. Officers of the Government, the Diplomatic Corps, and the officials of the Exhibition were in the places assigned them, and everything passed without noise or confusion. Sir Harry Parkes, the British Minister, addressed the Emperor in a short congratulatory speech on behalf of the Diplomatic Corps, and then his Majesty spoke briefly in Japanese, thanking the foreign Ministers for their felicitations, and congratulating the country on the opening of the first National Exhibition in Tokio. He closed by declaring the Exhibition open, and was followed by the Minister of the Interior Department, and the chief officer of the Tokio Government. This closed the ceremony, and the Imperial party returned to the palace, while the officials retired to a neighboring restaurant to breakfast at Government expense.

Immediately on the retirement of the ceremonial party the gates were opened to the public. The admission fee is 4 cents on Saturday; 15 cents on Sunday, and 7 cents on all other days. Then there are weekly, monthly, and season tickets at reduced rates, and there are free tickets for exhibitors and employes. The attendance on the opening day was simply a crush, as I can testify after spending a part of the afternoon there. Since then there has been less of a jam, and I have been able to look the Exhibition through with as much comfort as is compatible with the thermometer near par.

The buildings are arranged to inclose an octagonal space, and consequently when one has been the rounds he finds himself near the entrance gate. The affair is in the hands of the gentlemen who controlled the Japanese Department at Philadelphia in 1876, and many of the features of our Centennial have been reproduced. The turnstiles at the entrance and the revolving flax-comb at the exit are here, and so is some of the nomenclature. We have Agricultural Hall, Machinery Hall, Horticultural Hall, and Fine Arts Gallery, as at Philadelphia, and then we have Eastern Hall and Western Hall, which the Quaker City did not. There are restaurants and refreshment booths, as in our Centennial, but thus far I have heard no discussion of the beer question, for the reason that it has not arisen. The natives do not drink that invigorating beverage, and foreigners are not sufficiently numerous to encourage its sale. In the Exhibition I find several things, particularly among the silks and bronzes, that I saw in the Japanese section in Philadelphia. Altogether, the silks and bronzes and lacquered ware are not much better than those at the Centennial, save in a few instances, and they are certainly not as numerous. The explanation is simple; there was a chance of large sales and heavy profits in America that was not expected here, and hence the unwilling ness of the merchants to make such liberal displays on this occasion as before. But though not large the exhibit is a good one, and affords an excellent opportunity for studying the productions of the country in these articles. There are two bronzes in the art gallery which surpass anything at Philadelphia, and there is one lot of lacquer that was not, I think, equaled in our great show. In silk embroidery there are some fine specimens of work, and, with an eye to business, the persons in charge are ready to take orders for duplicating whatever we find in their cases.

The Machinery Hall reminds one of its Philadelphia namesake mainly by contrast; it is by no means large, and the most of its limited space is filled, as a Hibernian might say, with emptiness. There is a small steam engine of Japanese make; there are two or three looms, some rice mills, winnowing machines, an apparatus for winding and spinning silk, some pumps, a hay cutter, a fire engine, worked by hand. Then there are several agricultural machines, platform scales, pumps, and a wood-working apparatus, from American makers, and there are two or three of English production. In the Agricultural Department there are horse-rakes, mowing-machines, and plows from America, and there are also some well-made plows of Japanese make. In the Eastern Hall I saw some philosophical apparatus that was quite creditable, and also some delicate balances for weighing coins and the precious metals. They were made for the mint at Osaka, and looked so much like French or German balances that I asked the attendant where they were constructed. He was emphatic in averring that they were Japanese, and with a wave of his hand intimated that everything in his section was Japanese.

The halls containing the natural products are well arranged and are very instructive. I observed that the Japanese are studying them attentively, and there is no doubt that they will add much to their stock of information by this fair. Each section bears over its entrance—in Japanese and English—the name of the city, province, or district it represents, so that if you want to know what comes from a particular place you have only to look carefully for it in the section allotted to it. The result is that many articles are repeated in the Exhibition, and you come upon them again and again. Such, for example, are raw silks, which come from several localities, as likewise do articles in leather, wood, and iron. Porcelain of various kinds appears repeatedly, and so do the woods used for making furniture. There is an excellent show of porcelain, and some of the pieces are of Brobdignagian size. The blue ware of Nagasaki is here in abundance, and led me to think of certain friends at home than whom nothing would delight more than to be turned loose amid this earthenware. Satsuma ware is not over well represented, owing in great measure to the war now raging in the Satsuma district.

In cordage and material for ship-building there is a good display, and there are two well-made models of gun-boats. Wheat, rice, millet, and other grains are represented by numerous samples, and there are several specimens of our own Indian corn or maize grown on Japanese soil. There is a goodly array of canned fruits and meats, principally the former; some in tin and the others in glass. As to the quality of the articles I am unable to speak, but so far as appearances go they are excellent. Vinegars, rice, whisky, soy, &c., are abundant, and so is dried fish of several kinds. There is a good display of tobacco and tea, the latter being in every form up to that of shipment. One has only to come here to see the many forms in which the Japanese employ fibrous grass in making mats and similar things, including overcoats, and there are similar displays of the uses of bamboo. From the north of Japan there are otter and other skins, and from several points there are models of boats and nets, to illustrate the fishing business. The Engineering Department displays some excellent models of bridges and dams, and shows that it has made good progress since its organization.

The Fine Art Gallery does not contain 62,000 specimens, as did ours at Philadelphia, but it is nevertheless very interesting. Oil-painting in Japan is in its infancy, and the specimens here shown are devoted mainly to portraiture. Some are creditable, and others only so-so; they give good promise for the future, and that is all that Japan could expect in oil-painting for the present. Better than this are some paintings on silk, together with silk embroidery of both landscapes and portraits, and some fine specimens of carving on wood and ivory. Here is where the Japanese excel, and the value of an experience of hundreds of years is well illustrated by a study of their exquisite carvings and embroidery, as compared with their painting in oil. The first can be called perfection; the last must be stamped as crudeness. Let us hope that the Japanese will not become so thoroughly Europeanized as to forget their skill in ivory and lacquer and bronze while endeavoring to follow in the footsteps of the Western nations. Their fine art school, if I am to judge by the casts and other things on exhibition, is quite upon the Western model, and has altogether dropped the studies of the East. The workers in bronze and lacquer have not yet essayed the art of the Occident, but adhere to the old models and forms. That they do so let us all be thankful, and hope that they will continue in the ancient way.

T. W. K.

INDORSING THE PRESIDENT.

A DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR THE STATE SENATE APPROVES HIS COURSE AND INDORSES HIS TITLE, AND, MOREOVER, REFUSES TO PAY ANY POLITICAL ASSESSMENT.

The Syracuse *Courier* prints the correspondence between the Democratic Committee of the Twenty-second Senatorial District and Judge William Marvin, in which the latter accepts the party nomination for the State Senate. The *Courier* simply remarks that the correspondence "explains itself," and to the average Democratic reader this fact must be painfully obtrusive. Judge Marvin, for example, proceeds to kick aside the platforms of his party in this lively way:

"I regret that I shall be unable to take an active part in the canvass. My engagements will require me to be absent from the district the most of the time until the election. But, if I should take any part in the discussion of the political questions of the day, I would not oppose the Administration of the President of the United States. On the contrary, I approve of it, as far as it has developed its policy. By withdrawing the Army from South Carolina and Louisiana, where it had been for a long time unconstitutionally employed in supporting the usurpations of State officials, and in controlling the elections under the pretense of keeping the peace, he has re-established the Constitution and laws in these States. This it was his duty to do, and he has done it bravely. And this is exactly what the Democrats expected Mr. Tilden would do, and what he would have done had he been inaugurated. And will they now withdraw their confidence from the work, right as it is in itself, because it was not done by their favorite workmen? I, for one, say no! And I am ready to commend every man of every party who is trying to support the supremacy of the Constitution and laws, and in this way promote the peace, the security, and the happiness of the people. I approve, too, of the kind and conciliatory words in his special message, as of all acts he has done. Nor do I think that the efforts he is making to reform the civil service should go unnoticed and unhonored. He has already done some good in this direction; but whether he will be able to accomplish much more, in opposition to the wishes of his party friends, is quite uncertain. Party leaders do not always like reform.

"You see, from what I have said, that I am not prepared to make war upon the President or his Administration, nor would I at this time discuss the question of his title to the office he holds. It is enough for us at the present moment to know that he is in possession of the office, and that his official acts are valid. We ought to respect him as the President in fact. It is, too, quite probable that he himself is innocent of any participation in the iniquitous schemes which preceded and led to his inauguration.

"I wish to speak, gentlemen, of one other matter. It is this: A practice prevails, I believe with both parties, more or less extensively, of assessing candidates, office-holders, and others, sums of money, larger or smaller, as the occasion is supposed to require, to assist in defraying the expenses incidental to carrying on the canvass and managing the election. The money may be, and probably is in most instances, expended in what are supposed to be legitimate objects, such as paying for halls in which to hold political meetings, for the cost of naturalization papers, for a band of music, for horses and wagons or other conveyances to bring old and infirm voters to the polls, and, perhaps in some instances, to some few persons for their services in electioneering or attending the polls to make challenges. Now, I have such a strong sense of the evil influences and corrupting tendencies of the use of money in elections, however innocent such use may on its face appear to be, particularly when such money is contributed by the candidates, that I feel obliged to forewarn you that I will not pay any assessment nor contribute any money toward the election, except to pay my share of the cost of printing the tickets."

THE NASHVILLE RACES.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 20.—This was the last day of the Fall Meeting of the Nashville Bloodhorse Association. The weather was cloudy, but the track was in good condition. The attendance was large. The first race was the Young America Stake, for 3-year olds, mile dash; $25 entrance, play or pay; the association to add $300; second horse to receive $50. There were 25 entries and six starters, as follows: Blue Eyes, Jim Bell, Will McHenry, Momentum, Leveler, and Duncan F. Kenner. Leveler was a big favorite, selling three to one over the field. The race was won by Momentum, with Will McHenry second and Leveler third. Time—1:47¼. The second race was the Servance Stake, for 3-year olds, two-mile heats; subscription $25, play or pay; the association to add $700; the second horse to receive $200. There were 28 entries and but three starters. The race was won easily by King William in two straight heats, with Typhoon second and Little Sis distanced in the second heat. Time—3:39½; 3:40¼. The third race was a consolation purse of $150, dash of a mile and a quarter. The race was won by Olly Gammon, with Startle second and Mirah third. Time—2:17½.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 20.—The bark Lizzie Iredale, arrived at this port to-day, brought the Captain and crew of the Norwegian bark Bremerhaven, abandoned at sea.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The arrests by the Police in this City last week numbered 1,754.

The amount received for Croton rents last week was $15,252 34.

The Board of Excise received 62 applications for license and $3,375 as fees during the past week.

The ruin of William C. Gilman has its sad sequel in the insanity of his wife, who has been conveyed to an asylum in Hartford, Conn.

The annual parade of the colored Odd-fellows will take place on Tuesday next, the parade forming on Fifth-avenue and Twelfth-street at 10 A. M.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during the past week 534 deaths, 518 births, and 182 marriages, showing an increase of 69 deaths, 14 births, and 24 marriages as compared with the preceding week.

At the meeting of the New-York Academy of Sciences to-morrow evening a paper will be read by Prof. C. A. Seeley on "The Theory of the Electric Current," and Prof. Egleston will read one "On the Losses of Heat in Furnaces."

A race occurred on the Hudson River yesterday between six representatives of the Senior and Freshmen Classes of Columbia College. The Freshmen, who received 20 seconds time allowance, won the race, beating their competitors by 16 seconds.

The National Rifle Association has prepared a memorial to Congress asking that a provision be inserted in the Army Appropriation bill appropriating a fund for the encouragement of rifle practice, not only in the regular Army and Navy, but among the uniformed militia of the various States.

The Thirty-third anniversary of Hamilton Lodge, No. 710, G. U. O. of O. F., will be celebrated by the Odd Fellows of New-York and vicinity on Tuesday next by a grand parade, and reception in the evening. Delegations of the order from different States of the Union will participate in the ceremonies.

The special trains running to and from New-Haven in connection with steamers leaving Pier No. 25 East River have been discontinued for the season. The New-Haven steamers leave as usual at 3 P. M. and 11 P. M. Passengers can connect with trains for North and East by taking horse-cars from steamboat dock to railroad depot at New-Haven.

An entertainment for the benefit of the Soldiers' Home, of this State, is to be given at the Eagle Theatre the coming fortnight, beginning next Monday evening. It is a military drama, entitled "Alatoona." President Martin, of the Department of Public Parks, has placed the room in the cottage on Union-square at the service of Adjt.-Gen. Squires and a committee of the Grand Army of the Republic for the sale of tickets during the performance.

The Sinking Fund Commissioners met yesterday and authorized the Controller to sell the lease of the ferry from Whitehall-street to Staten Island at $1,500 a year. They also agreed to assign the building corner of White and Centre streets to the Department of Charities for a reception hospital. A resolution was adopted that a warrant be drawn for $500,000 from the fund in favor of the Chamberlain to pay interest on the City debt for 1877.

The large boa constrictor now at the Aquarium last night gave birth to about 50 young. This is a most unusual circumstance, and one never known to have taken place before in a domesticated state. The young follows are doing as well as can be expected, and are confined in a large glass box. The mother is about 13 feet long, its young from 2 to 2½ feet. Their eyes are not as yet open, and they present all the appearance of the ordinary snake except that they are perfectly helpless and unable to move.

The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Stockholders' Committee held another meeting yesterday, and appointed the following sub-committee to go to Jefferson, Mo., and take immediate steps to appeal from the decision of Justice Broaddus, of Livingston County, placing the road in the hands of a Receiver: William H. Bliss, Vice-President of the Central National Bank; H. H. Cook, large bond and stock holder; James M. Hartshorne, of J. M. Hartshorne & Brother, and J. W. Greenleaf, of Greenleaf, Norris & Co. The following counsel were engaged: Elihu Root, of this City; Henry Crawford, of Chicago, and ex-Gov. Hall and Judge Carr, of Missouri. The sub-committee left last evening. No steps were taken yesterday to repay the $160,000 loan to Jay Gould.

BROOKLYN.

During the past week the Department of Fire and Buildings granted permits for the erection of 50 new buildings.

James Murphy and Mary Smith, convicted some days ago of shop-lifting, were yesterday sentenced to six months each in the Penitentiary.

The Young People's Association of the Throop-Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, will give their quarterly reception on to-morrow evening.

The Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury brought in a large number of indictments yesterday, most of which were transferred to the Court of Sessions for trial.

A grand magical séance for the benefit of the Brooklyn Diet Dispensary will be given at the Academy of Music to-morrow evening by Mr. Edgar S. Allien.

The body of the man picked up in the Bay by three boatmen, some days ago, was yesterday identified as that of J. G. Jaeckle, of No. 40 Avenue C, New-York.

At a meeting of the Supervisors' Committee on General Taxes yesterday, the item of $99,000 for salaries in the Charities Department was cut down to $75,000.

An old unoccupied dwelling in Gravesend, owned by Nicholas R. Stillwell, and known as Washington's Head-quarters, was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning.

To-morrow will be the last day on which citizens who have not already registered can qualify themselves for voting. The registry books will be open from 8 A. M. to 11 A. M. and from 4 P. M. to 11 P. M.

John Scully, of No. 32 Wythe-avenue, has been missing from his home since Sunday evening last. On the evening in question Scully, who was foreman of Scholes' sulphur works, foot of Keap-street, went to New-York, and had about $200 on his person his friends fear that he has been foully dealt with.

A watch discovered about a week ago in the ruins of the Brooklyn Theatre, the burning of which Dec. 5, 1876, caused the loss of 300 lives, has been identified as one belonging to Prof. Panormo, a music-teacher, who was murdered in Brooklyn about five years ago. Prof. Panormo's murderers have never been discovered. The watch was identified by Mr. Clinton, an intimate friend of the murdered man.

Keeper McMahon, of the Kings County Penitentiary, telegraphed to the Police Central Office last evening that Douglass Walker, who was sentenced to 60 days by Justice Walsh, for assaulting Thomas F. Clark in the Academy of Music, had just been delivered to the prison authorities by Under Sheriff Stegman. Walker and Clark were amateur actors. After the former's conviction he served some days of his term, but an appeal being taken he was liberated on a writ of

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE FALL OF THE YEAR.

Coldly and bright draws in the day;
Gloomy and drear it steals away;
For slowly now comes up the sun,
His Summer's ardent labors done;
And low his golden wheel declines
Where Winter shews his starry signs.

No more to earth the fervid beams
Give beauty such as poet dreams;
No more descends the glorious ray,
The rapture of the Summer day.
The sky's deep blue is waxing pale,
The sun's inspiring fervors fail;
The slanting beam he gives is chill
Within the vale and on the hill;
And now, with many a jealous fold,
The clouds would all his cheer withhold,
Nor would on plain or height bestow
The soothing of his waning glow.

The flowers are gone, save those that still,
Like friends who cleave to us through ill,
Outbrave the bitter wind that blows,
And deck their season to its close.
The leaves that late were only stirred
By gentlest breath, that only heard
The song-bird's note, round these the blast
Blows keen and fierce, and rude and fast
The rising gale flings far and wide
Their withered bloom and idle pride.
The birds have fled; the wind alone
Makes song in many a sullen tone.

But sudden through the bursting sky
The sun again comes out on high;
The clouds fall back to yield him way,
And fly before his eager ray;
And gladness fills the breast anain—
The glimpse of Summer come again!
Ah! sweet the beam, but like the smile
With which the dying would beguile
The mourning heart—the last sad ray
Love gives to cheer our tears away.
The light is gone, the moment's bloom
Is sunk again in cold and gloom.
So pass away all things of earth.
Whate'er we prize of love and worth—
The form once dear: the voice that cheered;
The friends by many a tie endeared;
The dreams the aching heart forgets;
The hopes that fade to cold regrets.

Sweet scenes, dear haunts, that once I knew,
My heart yet fondly turns to you.
Let seasons change, and be ye bright
With all the Summer-tide's delight,
Or let the Winter's gloom be yours,
Your beauty still for me endures;
For Memory keeps unfaded yet
What Love would have me not forget.
—*Chambers's Journal.*

A STORY OF THE TRANSVAAL.

The Cape boer, and especially he of the Transvaal, is a creature beyond all understanding. To converse with him you would think that the interests of farm and stock bounded his care of things sublunary. To watch his life, you might suppose that it rested on the purest dogmatic religion. To measure his huge limbs, tallowy and flaccid, to observe his ox-like eye and movements ponderously doubting, you would pronounce him the mildest of humanity. And in each of these conclusions you would be curiously mistaken. The boer has feelings, if not principles, of such strength that he has sacrificed his all for them. Not once or twice, but thrice already he has left home and flock rather than endure foreign rule. No oppression weighed on him. The little finger of his chosen governors was heavier than our English loins. He made not even protests, asked no redress, but rose and went into the wilderness. The piety also which sits so close upon him is to be mistrusted. Sincere it is, of its kind, for a man takes no profit from hypocrisy out yonder; but it does not often bar him from acts that we think criminal when temptation rises, nor from such vice as his slow imagination can fancy. The simple boer displays an ingenuity quite surprising in fraudulent lawpractice, and his moral courage in a bad cause would be believed by no one who had not dealt with him. Yet no man is easier to cheat. Though his own title-deeds be forged, he credits those of his neighbor. I had once occasion to look into the title of Vooruitzicht—the farm now christened Kimberley, but famous through all time as New Rush Diamond Field. That property was sold upon the strength of a registered division or settlement which proved on later investigation to be a forgery. Thereupon the legal heirs brought an action, which they lost on evidence that their own title-deeds were false. The partition being forged, and the last title fraudulent, new claimants arose, who depended on a deed of gift which was found to be unregistered. Vooruitzicht had been lost at cards—the biggest stake ever played on earth!—but the boer, recovering his senses after a nap, declined to fulfill the bargain. These claims were severally adjudicated, and half a dozen others had cropped up, when Government stepped in and closed all litigation, paying £100,000 for the property. Each of the plaintiffs knew, and was proved to know, that his case rested on a falsehood. In spite of that evidence, I am not prepared to dispute their honesty in general, nor their profound sense of religion. Is not the boer beyond understanding?

It seems likely that his habits and peculiarities will command our attention, of an *ex-post-facto* sort may be, in a very little while. Though the boer be slow, the Kaffir is monstrous quick, and it is he who drives at present. There is not in history, perhaps, the record of a peaceful change so great, in so short a time, as that effected in South Africa by the discovery of diamonds. Its economical results have scarcely begun to appear, for the bent of a pastoral race in debt beyond all visible hope of payment is to hoard. But the political effect was manifest from the beginning. All the Kaffir tribes round, all the Bastards, and Corannas, acquired arms by their labor in the diamond fields. As early as 1871, three months after the "rush," it became evident that the importation of fire-arms could not be stopped, nor could the blacks be prevented from earning them. But the boers changed none of their overbearing tactics, the nature of which I am about to show in a curious tale.

Returning from South Africa, in 1872, among my shipmates was a shy old Hollander, who held communication with none of us. A few words of Spanish which I chanced to use drew him from his shell at length. It warmed his heart, he told me, to catch accents which, to my unbiased ear, seem a commingling of lisp and snarl and scream. Speaking no English and very little French, he could talk with no one but myself. But our conversation flagged; Dr. Treksteer carried formality so far as to ask no information when imparting none—a fine trait, and, in my experience, unusual. Where he came from, and what he had been doing in those parts, I should never have heard, most likely, save for an accident—which I have been regretting ever since, for good Dr. Treksteer has cost me some money and much trouble, as I shall show. Shyness and timidity closed over him again, while I felt little inclination to exchange commonplaces in a patchwork lingo of bad Spanish and bad French respectively. The Doctor was so wholly shut out from our general conversation, that a fortnight passed before he seemed to understand how every other passenger had some direct from the Diamond Fields. Upon learning this fact, however, he displayed a certain curiosity and interest. He began to seek me, his interpreter, and to hang about the *fumoir* instead of smoking lonely pipes on deck. It was evident that some special motive influenced him, and I asked the question, after some days. He apologized, as usual, and resumed his solitary habits. But upon a certain afternoon somebody proposed to make an exhibition of diamonds—and glorious was the show. From belts and boxes and gimlet-holes in squares of wood the gems were brought to view. Each man ranged his treasure in a little pyramid before him, and even the quartermasters and the boatswain's mate came to see—each one of whom retired with a firm determination to desert on his next voyage. A display of digging operations followed, with mock sales, flirtations of the chief dealers, an argument between Dutoitspan and New Rush—general foolery, in short. Dr. Treksteer was immensely interested. His wandering eyes fixed themselves and opened to their fullest. He could not examine the stones too closely; feeling them, counting their angles, weighing them in his hand, and inquiring their value. After this, it became more and more evident to me that the Doctor wished to say something, and I vaguely guessed what it might be. But his timidity was not to be overcome till we had arrived within a very few days' sail of England. At length, one night, he said, while we were smoking alone on the poop: "Are you quite sure you would know a diamond, without the possibility of mistake?" This was spoken all in one breath, after long but agitated silence.

"Perfectly certain!" I replied briskly.

Another pause of hesitation—"They're hard to distinguish at night, aren't they?"

"Quality is hard to distinguish; but any child in Griqualand could tell a diamond from another stone in the dark."

He got up and hammered his pipe nervously on the taffrail. "I am afraid you'll think me an old fool," said the Doctor.

"*Voyons donc.*" I answered. "A man is a fool who does not give himself a chance! If O'Reilly, the ostrich-hunter, had not ridden into Grahamstown with that pebble which he thought curious, Griqualand would still be a desert. I take it that you have some stones which you fancy to be diamonds. Hand them out, Doctor, and I promise that no one shall ever hear of it."

He hesitated still. "I want to tell you how I got them——"

"All right!" I said. "but the story will be much more interesting if we knew beforehand what to call these pretty things. Let us go and see them."

With evident misgivings he took me to his cabin, and produced an old Dutch desk of mahogany bound with brass. It was full of yellow papers, dried leaves, and rubbish of that kind which feeble old bachelors collect as they potter through existence. After rummaging all over this desk a time or two, the Doctor found a small leathern bag, which I had noticed at the first glance. Before opening it he made another attempt to explain the how and the why of his possessing he knew not what. But I took the bag from him, ruthlessly severed a very Gordian knot, and poured a bright little cascade of diamonds upon the upper bunk. The Doctor's excitement was pitiful; he shook all over with anxiety. But there was no need to keep the poor old fellow in suspense. "These are the real thing," I said at once, "and of good water, apparently, though not large. They look like Bultfontein stones, but you have not been there. Where did you find them?"

"In the Transvaal, eight hundred miles from Bultfontein."

This was rather startling. Every one expected that new mines would be discovered at Griqualand; but it was a novel idea indeed that the "diamondiferous formation" stretched so far north. I became more eager to hear this story than was Treksteer to tell it. We mounted to the poop again, and there the Doctor's tale was unfolded. I warn the reader that it is no fiction I am writing. To "make up" an adventure of the sort is so easy that I, for one, would not do it. Nor can I believe even now that my informant deceived me or himself on any point. But comment will be in place more fitting at the end.

Treksteer was a successful merchant in South America, until a revolution destroyed his stock, and the failure of some great house ruined his credit. At fifty years old he had to begin life once more, with very small resources in himself and none outside. His brother and partner returned to Holland; but he, dreading the climate, and wisely distrustful of his ability to make way among a hard race of men, chose to seek his fortune at the Cape. There he drifted straightway into tutorship, if one may so call the business. The Cape "schoolmaster" is an institution of the land. Where population is so scant and so far between, regular schools could not exist. The pedagogue is a circulating creature, who rides from farm to farm, taking his pupils in such order as he can. Some boys receive an hour a week, some two, some a whole day, of his attention. In the wilder districts of the colony and the Free State a land-owner must give his children the luxury of a tutor, or send them to a distance. His only valid object to the latter course if he proposed it, and people who have not means to pursue the former see their sons grow up without knowledge or manners. They do not much regret it, perhaps. A boy can ride and shoot, raise stock and sell it, without learning, and that which has never been valued is not missed. But among wealthy boers, of whom there are many in the Transvaal, the schoolmaster is an officer of the household, as one may say. Though the farmer have no children, he still keeps a pedagogue to read and write his letters, to advise him in politics and social matters, and to amuse him with stories of the world beyond the farm. The schoolmaster, in fact, is half secretary, half steward, all servant. In a few embarrassed but pregnant words, Dr. Treksteer let me understand what humiliations, drudgery, and unkindness he had passed through in twenty years of this life. The Transvaal boer is a white Kaffir, raised above the savage in few respects, and in several beneath him. He despises the secretary, encouraging his children to do the like. But, at the same time, he flogs them with awful brutality upon complaint of idleness or bad behavior, for he asks the full worth of his money. Blows are his resource for every trouble, and his reign is one of terror. His amusements are cards and drink, pot-hunting, and harrying his black neighbors.

Once a year the boers go out for a *battue* of game, in parties of half a dozen or more. Each has his great wagon, and sometimes two, with slaves and riding-horses. Not many years ago it would have seemed impossible to exhaust the Transvaal hunting grounds, but murderous driving has thinned them. The most eager sportsman could satisfy himself any day, even now, but the boer looks upon the chase as a matter of business. He counts to fill his enormous wagon with horns and hides, nor will he give himself much trouble in the doing of it. Consequently, he goes further and further afield every year when bent on one of these grand expeditions. The Kaffir chiefs, however, value their own game, and the sight of Dutch hunters is naturally hateful to them. Of late years they have begun to claim a tax upon each rifle, and they are certainly right in doing so. When the intruders are weak, they pay; when strong enough, they resist. Several wars have arisen upon such disputes.

In 1871 Treksteer was living with a rich boer by Leydenburg. At the proper season his master took unto him six kindred spirits for a grand *chasse*. Several "schoolmasters" attended. They tracked up the country northward, passed the Crokodyl and Sushi Rivers, and began their hunting on the extreme border of the *tsetze* country. A chief of the Masele Kaffirs demanded his due of a pound a gun, but failed to get it. He ordered his people to give the invaders no assistance, but they took what they wanted and shot as they pleased. Wandering just too far, however, they passed the fatal boundary, and lost a number of their oxen by "the fly." Bitterly vexed, they turned eastward, recrossed the Sushi, and reached the territory of Emboonda, King of the Batsoetta Kaffirs. Here, lacking oxen and foreseeing difficulties, they thought it best to pay the game license, and to make a present besides. But their proceedings toward the people were not less oppressive. Secure in the King's permission, they wandered freely through his lands. One evening, as they rode back to the wagons, a bushman slave picked up a pebble, and examined it with delight. A boer asked him the use of it, and he explained that with such stones his people cut their digging knives to fix a handle on them. The rumor of diamond discoveries had already spread to the Transvaal, but none of the party had seen a diamond. They knew, however, that it would bore stones, and on reaching camp this pebble was minutely scrutinized. All agreed that it looked like nothing familiar to their experience, and next day they revisited the spot. It was a marshy piece of ground; of that Dr. Treksteer is quite certain, but as to the locality he could only declare that it lay beyond the Sand River, and some two miles from the kraal of Feelipautze, a sub-chief under Emboonda. There are many lions in the neighborhood.

A marsh is not the sort of ground in which an experienced digger would look for diamonds. But if there be one fact proved in geology by the Cape discoveries, it is that we know nothing of the conditions under which a diamond may be expected. I have not the slightest doubt that Treksteer spoke the truth, and he says that his master and slaves picked up forty-two stones that day, of the same sort as those he showed me, and that the whole party gathered over a hundred and fifty. He himself, among fourteen, had the largest found—about four carats, as I judged. They averaged, perhaps, rather less than two carats. Much ponderous joking there was over the matter, and many *sujets* of "Cape Smoke," so that when the sun grew hot all the boers went to sleep under a cameeldorn tree. A number of Kaffirs had assembled to observe these extraordinary proceedings. Through the slaves they learned what was going on, and a brawny fellow approached Treksteer, who still searched, though his eyes seemed burning in his head;—what an overpowering motive was his to keep at it! The Kaffir grinned in friendly style, and said, "They're only little stones you find here! Look at this!"

He touched a small roll of cotton hanging on his chest—he wore nothing else besides feathers—and pushed back the end of it. Treksteer saw something which shook his whole faith in the pebbles he had so laboriously collected. For the Kaffir exposed an angle, sharp and true as instrument could cut, glassy white, and shining in the sun's rays like a star. He asked the Kaffir to unwind it wholly, but this the man refused to do, saying it was fetish, and never to be seen. His grandfather found it, and luck had followed the kraal ever since. Nothing would induce him to show, much more to part with it, but Treksteer might pass his fingers over the roll. He did so, and he declares that it was at least an inch and a half diameter; the angles seemed to be all sharp and unbroken, so that the gem must have weighed five hundred carats at the lowest estimate. Treksteer could not believe in a diamond of this size, and sorrowfully concluded that fortune had once more betrayed him.

The boers woke up while this discussion proceeded, and came to the spot, yawning and stretching their huge limbs. *They* had felt no disappointments in life—nothing to make them distrust the Fates, especially when kind. They fell into fierce raptures over the stone—one offering a farm for it, another 12 span of oxen, a third 50 guns. This last proposal shook the Kaffir for a moment—we are telling of six years ago, when few grand chiefs owned 50 guns. But superstition outweighed cupidity, and he refused with firmness. The boers looked at one another. They had rifles and revolvers, 50 shots at least, and the Kaffirs round had only spears. Probably the man took alarm; he said, "What security have I for the 50 guns? You may take my fetish, and strike me dead with it. A great fetish it must be, or you would not offer so much money. Come, make me terms!" So they all sat under the cameeldorn and argued, the schoolmasters negotiating, of course. The shrewd Kaffir proposed that one should fetch the guns, while the rest remained with him. But this would not do, for the envoy must carry the fetish with him to ascertain its value, and not one of the boers would trust another to return. The debate continued till afternoon, and meanwhile group after group of Kaffirs came strolling to the spot without demonstration. The whole force of the kraal assembled gradually, each man with assegais and knobkerry. The boers were too much occupied to notice, until five hundred warriors or more squatted within range of them. Then Feelipautze rose up, and good-humoredly declined to make a bargain. The boers sprang to their feet with anger, and the Kaffirs did likewise. Each party looked the other in the face for a moment, the white men surprised, the negroes firm and ready, assegais perpendicularly poised, shivering like reeds in a breath of Summer wind. "My children have come to seek me," said Feelipautze; "now I will go with them." He shook hands all round, and marched across the *veldt*, his warriors behind him. A hundred yards away Feelipautze struck up his war-song in low grave tones; his followers took up the strain, and as they wound off into the distance they chanted it with the full power of their stout lungs. The boers have had reason to study each intonation of that threatening chorus, and they well understood the hint. Begun in a low key, and accompanied by no foaming dances, it meant a grave warning only, an indication that the Kaffirs stood upon their guard.

There was heated discussion in the boers' camp that night. Some of them proposed to storm the kraal, and kill their *verdommt skellums* without more ado; but others argued that the measure would be unjustifiable, when they did not even know for certain that the fetish was a diamond. They would have to ride for it after such an act, abandoning teams, wagons, and all in them. How they would be laughed at in Pretoria if the object gained with such enormous loss should prove worthless! As for 50 guns, they could well afford that as a speculation; but wagons and oxen and a full cargo of hides are matters much more serious. So it was resolved to visit the kraal next day, and accede to the Kaffir's terms. They would cast lots in a Bible which should take the diamond away, and the schoolmasters were set to draw a binding document which should assure all parties their rights.

Next day they called on Feelipautze. Intimate knowledge of the Kaffir customs told them at a glance that the tribe was alarmed. Cattle had vanished, and young children; while of fighting men scarcely one could be absent. Feelipautze, however, was all politeness and good humor. He gave them Kaffir beer to drink, and allowed every one to see the corner of his amulet; but as for selling it, he was more than ever resolved to decline. And the boers, sobered by morning reflections, and rather startled to see the chief's fighting force, did not try to bully him. But their confidence in the diamond so much increased, that they positively offered all the rifles of the party for it, to be there and then delivered over. Such temptation was never resisted by Kaffir, and boer never proposed such an act of madness. But Feelipautze explained with frankness that he dare not part with his fetish. His own people would not allow it, and Emboonda, his suzerain, would certainly cut him into little bits for such an act of treason. Treksteer's patron, however, warmed by Kaffir beer, had an order written for fifty guns, directed it to his agent at Pretoria, and sent it by a mounted Hottentot there and then, and spite of all assurances that it would do no good. But other troubles arose.

The chief possessed an otter-skin *kaross*, which hung over a cross-beam in his kraal. He possessed also a pretty daughter—a very pretty daughter, as Treksteer reports. One boer fell in love with the *kaross*, and one with the girl. Feelipautze was willing to part with either at his own price. But he asked three pounds—an ox, that is—for the *kaross*; the boer would give him no ox, and offered only two pounds in gold. Otter is the most valuable of all furs at the Cape. Excited by the previous discussion, and knowing himself to be prepared for events, the chief did not bargain with that deference thought becoming in a black man toward a boer. When two sovereigns were forced into his hand, he threw them angrily away, and one could not be found upon a search. Words grew very threatening indeed, the boer asking his sovereign or his *kaross*, the Kaffirs declaring that he himself had pocketed the coin. In the midst of this row a messenger forced his way through the crush, and told Feelipautze that a little son of his was tossed by a bull. The affection of Kaffirs for their children while young is almost exaggerated, and the chief forgot his anger on hearing such news. He remembered only the white man's fetish in healing, and begged its help. Treksteer had been brought up to medicine, and he offered to go at once, his master raising no objection. Thereupon the party broke up, Feelipautze hurrying to the distant *kloof* where his son had met with this accident. Treksteer found the child bruised and shaken, but not hurt seriously. He stopped a day with him, however, finding several other cases that appealed to his kindly skill. Upon returning to the boers' camp he learned that the admirer of the otter-skin *kaross* had looted it in the confusion, and so proud was this hero of this feat that he wore the trophy upon all occasions. The natives said nothing, but they looked askance.

The Hottentot had taken with him two led horses, as is the custom when undertaking a long journey. He might be expected back in a fortnight at the latest, for he would travel very quick after reaching the settlements, where his horses could be exchanged from farm to farm. The boers resolved to await his return; their wagons were loaded already, but nothing in particular called them home. Drink enough they had, and, besides, all were used to the intoxicating beverages of the Kaffir; so they prepared for a time of idle jollity, such as Treksteer dreaded above every mood of his savage patrons. I can understand that they made this nervous old man their butt, and a butt has the "roughest" of all times in the Transvaal. Treksteer asked leave to visit his parents in the *kloof*, and his master gave him a week. The Kaffirs had not withdrawn their cattle or their families from the refuge—a sign that they did not think the danger past. The spot, of course, was naturally strong, such as boys and veterans could defend with a reasonable hope of success. But the space was not enough to feed some thousands of cattle, and very hard work it proved to keep the poor beasts alive. The boys would take out no more than a few hundreds at a time, though they howled to see their darling creatures get thinner day by day. A Kaffir loves his children, but his very soul is moved by the loss of an ox. Before the Doctor's leave expired, still greater vigilance was introduced. Military order prevailed, sentries were strengthened into pickets, and the garrison slept upon its arms. So Treksteer concluded that his friends would be making a more jovial time of it than common. He himself received the kindest treatment, especially after it came out that he was not an Africander. The old chief who commanded told him again and again not to fear, for he had healed their sick, and Kaffirs never forgot a service. My friend's experience did not quite confirm the general principle, but he felt easy in this case.

Days passed by, and Treksteer's leave came to an end. Upon the morning fixed for his return he rose before daylight, but the camp had long been astir. When the Doctor left his hut he found that all the women had retired into the *kloof* itself. Up to this time they had lived in rude shanties just outside its mouth, trusting for safety to the sentinels who stood on each hill-top between their refuge and the kraal. But the fires were all gray beneath the ashes in that gray and chilly dawn. Not a soul answered to the Doctor's shout. Rough walls, interlapping, guarded the *kloof*, and the space between—through which alone entrance could be made—had been filled with thorn-bushes during the night. It would have been easy to scale the slopes on either hand, but Treksteer had seen too much of Kaffirs to attempt it. Low-lying mists hung there, and the coarse herbage was white as with frost. But through the steam and the untrodden grass fierce eyes were watching. So stealthily and noiselessly does the Kaffir begin war.

Treksteer knew what all this meant before observing his horse tethered by the door. The old men and women did not dare to warn him unauthorized. He mounted and rode over the *veldt*. A pale fresh light spread from the east. Presently, long streamers shot across the sky, descending rapidly. The sun rose, not misty as with us, but eager, thirsty, dazzling. Its beams licked his face like fire, and threw a long blue shadow that rode with him over the dew-white grass. Unmolested the Doctor went, through lands utterly unpeopled to all seeming. But he knew his lonely course was marked from eerie to eerie. Six or seven miles on the backtrail there was another *kloof* to traverse. A picket of warriors had its station there, as the Doctor knew. All was still as he approached, but at the very entrance a Kaffir challenged him. He stopped dead, and presently appeared an under-chief, who turned the Doctor back with kindly firmness. A young warrior accompanied him to the *kloof*. No news could be drawn from chief or subaltern, but Treksteer guessed who the enemy might be. He rode back, not unconsoled, and upon due authority the refugees received him with hearty good-will.

Three or four days passed without alarm, and then Feelipautze arrived. Preparations began at once for breaking up the camp—not too soon, for the cattle were nearly starved. The chief felt a visible embarrassment in talking with his guest. He first denied any war at all, then made solemn oath that the white men had not been concerned in it. But not in vain had Treksteer passed twenty years in the wilderness. He laid his hand upon the Kaffir's diamond, and swore him by that great fetish. Feelipautze broke off in a rage and rode home, Treksteer following. Arrived at the kraal, he sought his friends' encampment, which had evidently been deserted for many days. No signs of fight lay around. The wagon-track ran northward, and Treksteer's experience told him that the camp had been shifted leisurely, without alarm. He did not think it prudent to follow, but returned to Feelipautze and asked information. The fencing and diplomacy, not to mention the lying, on both sides, I cannot tell, but it lasted a matter of ten days, and no doubt it was most ingenious. In the end, Treksteer made a desperate resolution. He "swore" Emboonda's life upon his vassal's fetish. No Kaffirs were present, or such treason would have cost the life of both. Feelipautze, his eyes starting, and gray with superstitious fear, asked what the Doctor wanted. To recover his own effects, and no more, had Treksteer set this awful machinery in movement. And Feelipautze promised to let him have them.

This story was told me in the dark, upon the poop of the good ship Mersey, homeward bound from the Cape. The Doctor gave it in a language unfamiliar, without graces of style, and in tones hurried and nervous. I had lately gone through adventures of my own, and each of our comrades gambling in the saloon below could have recounted some strange experience. We were rather *blasé* with that sort of thing in the Diamond Fields. But the next [illegible] of the Doctor's tale thrilled me. I had been impatient for its end, burning to ask more details about the situation of that marsh. But I had not expected a catastrophe so dramatic.

Treksteer and the chief went alone next day. An hour's ride brought them to a solitary hill, a *lost kop*, as the boers would say. Skirting it, they came upon a little lake, surrounded by trees. Soon afterward the wagon-track was hit, and then, suddenly, a thorn-fence rose before them. It ran betwixt trees and water. Feelipautze made a gesture, signifying, What you want lies there!—and sat upon the ground. Treksteer went on, looking for an entrance. The chief called, and gave him an axe hanging to his own waist-belt. The Doctor knew then what lay inside the fence. He cut a gap. Under trees beyond he saw the big wagons standing. Advancing toward them, a vile stench filled his nostrils. Presently he kicked a skeleton in the long grass, then another. Vultures had done their work and gone. Some of the oxen lay tumbled in their tracks, some had fallen headlong in the act of galloping. Human remains here were all negro. Going on, the Doctor reached a hut of sticks and branches. Here the boers lay, all seven, with the assegais still traversing their fleshless ribs. Treksteer identified his master, pinned to the earth by a spear. Not boers only did he find, but their luckless schoolmasters, all dead and rotting. The guns of the party stood round a tree. No resistance had been made. As they sat round a fire, the Kaffirs had stolen up to them, and killed every man with one flight of assegais. Then they murdered the slaves, and even the cattle.

Among the bodies Treksteer recognized with shuddering disgust one not belonging to his party—a small, slight shape—a girl's. Further clue to the tragedy he never gained, but that is enough for one who knows both boer and Kaffir.

Nothing had been taken or touched in the wagons. Treksteer found his effects, packed them, and left the dreadful scene. Feelipautze sat outside the gap crooning his war-song. Before they departed he motioned Treksteer to make up the hole; and then, clutching his assegais in one hand and his fetish in the other, he led the way silently toward home. "And so the place remains to this day!" concluded the Doctor.

"Did you not give information at Pretoria?" I asked.

"Why should I bring war upon these poor creatures?" he replied. "They had provocation enough. Besides, I have not passed through Pretoria. The same night our Hottentot returned, bringing me a letter. My brother offered me a home in Holland, and I am on my way to him."

"They killed the Totty?"

"Of course!"

So the Doctor finished. I took from him such topographical information as he could give, and obtained his promise to communicate with friends of mine in Amsterdam. He never did so. Using such clues as we had, some gentlemen joined with me in seeking Feelipautze, but without success. Emboonda we discovered easily; but no such kraal as that described. The King lost his temper on being pressed, and our messengers returned. Their belief was that Feelipautze had been murdered for the sake of his fetish. Perhaps he made a difficulty in surrendering it. No Kaffir chief, by this time, is ignorant of the value of a diamond, and Emboonda would be backed by all his tribe in declaring it treason for a vassal to possess such a king of stones.—*Belgravia.*

"THE GENTLEMAN" OF THE EARLY PLAY-WRIGHTS.

—Dryden made the remark, often quoted for purposes of indignant reprobation by modern critics, that Beaumont and Fletcher "understood and imitated the conversation of gentlemen much better," [than Shakespeare,] "whose wild debaucheries and quickness of wit in repartees no poet can ever paint as they did." It is, of course, easy enough to reply that in the true sense of the word "gentleman" Shakespeare's heroes are incomparably superior to those of his successors; but then this is just the sense in which Dryden did not use the word. His real meaning indicates a very sound piece of historical criticism. Fletcher describes a new social type, the "King's young courtier," who is deserting the good old ways of his father, the "old courtier of the Queen." The change is but one step in that continuous process which has substituted the modern gentleman for the old feudal noble; but the step taken at that period was great and significant. The chivalrous type, represented in Sidney's life and Spenser's poetry, is beginning to be old-fashioned and out of place as the industrial elements of society become more prominent. The aristocrat in the rising generation finds that his occupation is going. He takes to those "wild debaucheries" which Dryden oddly reckons among the attributes of a true gentleman; and learns the art of "quick repartee" in the courtly society which has time enough on its hands to make a business of amusement. The euphuism and allied affectations of the earlier generation had a certain grace, as the external clothing of a serious chivalrous sentiment; but it is rapidly passing into a silly coxcombry, to be crushed by Puritanism or snuffed out by the worldly cynicism of the new generation. Shakespeare's *Henry* or *Romeo* may indulge in wild freaks or abandon themselves to the intense passions of vigorous youth; but they will settle down into good statesmen and warriors as they grow older. Their love-making is a phase in their development, not the business of their lives. Fletcher's heroes seem to be not only occupied for the moment, but to make a permanent profession of what with their predecessors was a passing phase of youthful ebullience. It is true that we have still a long step to make before we sink to the mere *roué*, the shameless scapegrace and cynical man about town of the Restoration. To make a Wycherley you must distill all the poetry out of a Fletcher. Fletcher is a true poet; and the graceful sentiment, though mixed with a coarse alloy, still repels that unmitigated grossness which, according to Burke's famous aphorism, is responsible for half the evil of vice. He is still alive to generous and tender emotions, though it can scarcely be said that his morality has much substance in it. It is a sentiment, not a conviction, and covers without quenching many ugly and brutal emotions. In Fletcher's wild gallants, still adorned by a touch of the chivalrous; reckless, immoral, but scarcely cynical; not skeptical as to the existence of virtue, but only admitting morality by way of parenthesis to the habitual current of their thoughts, we recognize the kind of stuff from which to frame the cavaliers who will follow Rupert and be crushed by Cromwell. A characteristic sentiment which occurs constantly in the drama of the period represents the soldier out of work. We are incessantly treated to lamentations upon the ingratitude of the comfortable citizens who care nothing for the men to whom they owed their security. The political history of the times explains the popularity of such complaints. Englishmen were fretting under their enforced abstinence from the exciting struggles on the Continent. There was no want of Dugald Dalgettys returning from the wars to afford models for the military braggart or the bluff, honest soldier, both of whom go swaggering through so many of the plays of the time. Clarendon in his *Life* speaks of the temptations which beset him from mixing with the military society of the time. There was a large and increasing class, no longer finding occupation in fighting Spaniards and searching for Eldorado, and consequently, in the Yankee phrase, "spoiling for a fight." When the time comes, they will be ready enough to fight gallantly and to show an utter incapacity for serious discipline. They will meet the citizens, whom they have mocked so merrily, and find that reckless courage and spasmodic chivalry do not exhaust the qualifications for military success.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

PECULIARITIES OF ALPINE FLOWERS.—The beauty of Alpine flowers is almost proverbial. It consists either in the increased size of the individual flowers as compared with the whole plant, in increased intensity of color, or in the massing of small flowers into dense cushions of bright colors; and it is only in the higher Alps, above the limit of forests and upward toward the perpetual snow-line that these characteristics are fully exhibited. This effort at conspicuousness under adverse circumstances may be traced to the comparative scarcity of winged insects in the higher regions, and to the necessity for attracting them from a distance. Amid the vast slopes of débris and the huge masses of rock so prevalent in higher mountain regions, patches of intense color can alone make themselves visible and serve to attract the wandering butterfly from the valleys. Mr. Herman Müller's careful observations have shown that in the higher Alps bees and most other groups of winged insects are almost wanting, while butterflies are tolerably abundant; and he has discovered that in a number of cases where a lowland flower is adapted to be fertilized by bees, its Alpine ally has had its structure so modified as to be adapted for fertilization only by butterflies. But bees are always (in the temperate zone) far more abundant than butterflies, and this will be another reason why flowers specially adapted to be fertilized by the latter should be rendered unusually conspicuous. We find, accordingly, the yellow primrose of the plains replaced by pink and magenta-colored Alpine species; the straggling wild pinks of the lowlands by the masses of large flowers in such mountain species as *Dianthus alpinus* and *D. glacialis*; the saxifrages of the high Alps with bunches of flowers a foot long, as in *Saxifraga longifolia* and *S. cotyledon*, or forming spreading masses of flowers, as in *S. oppositifolia*; while the soapworts, silenes, and louseworts are equally superior to the allied species of the plant.—*A. R. Wallace.*

HOPS.—Hops are first mentioned by Pliny; the young shoots being eaten as a vegetable, like our asparagus. But until the sixteenth century they were not used as an ingredient in our beer; and when their cultivation was first introduced from Flanders, in 1525, an outcry was raised, and Parliament was petitioned against "a wicked weed that would spoil the taste of the drink and endanger the people." But the piquant bitter found favor with the public, who relished this addition to the previously unmitigated sweetness. And so the hop was promoted from the hedge-row to the "garden," and ever since labor and money have been constantly expended upon it. Kent and Sussex testify the change; and when we look at the broad extent of the plantations we must not forget the cost at which they are maintained. It is estimated at from 40 to 150 pounds per acre, and the sum is not surprising, for hops are most exhausting to the soil. The growers are obliged to expend all their farm manure upon them, and often have recourse to rags, stale fish, and other delicacies to tempt the appetite of the dainty weed. Great is the labor of digging round the "hills," cutting off suckers, tying up bines, and setting poles. But at length, to repay all this care, the plant rises joyously and climbs aloft, and puts forth viny leaves and flowering tresses. Graceful truly it is, whether we see it hanging in festoons over the cottage porches or overhanging the long avenues of the hop-gardens. No fruit-bearing tree can vie with it in beauty, except, perhaps, the blithesome vine, as it springs from tree to tree in the sunny plains of Italy. The hop grows from 10 to 14 feet high, and is now often trained across from one pole to another, while the whole garden is surrounded with an ornamental trellis-work and with a belt of interlacing plants. In some places apple-trees grow among them, and the ruddy fruit gleams out among the yellow-flowering bines. In others the large white convolvulus *(sepium,)* which is luxuriant in Kent, has outstripped the hop in climbing the pole, and throws out its beautiful white blossoms at the summit as a token of victory in the race.—*London Society.*

THE MOONS OF MARS ANTICIPATED.—There are two curious anticipations of the late discovery. One is well known—Swift's account (probably corrected in this place by Arbuthnot, for Swift was no arithmetician) of the discoveries made by the Laputan astronomers: "They have likewise discovered two lesser stars," he says, "or satellites, which revolve about Mars, whereof the innermost is distant from the centre of the primary planet exactly three of his diametres, and the outermost five; the former revolves in the space of 10 hours, and the latter in 21½, so that the squares of their periodical times are very nearly in the same proportion with the cubes of their distances from the centre of Mars, which evidently shows them to be governed by the same law of gravitation that influences the other heavenly bodies." The other is from Voltair's *Micromégas, Histoire Philosophique.* The Sirian giant, with a Saturnian friend, visited the neighborhood of Mars: "Ils côtoyèrent la planète de Mars, qui, comme on sait, est cinq fois plus petite que notre petit globe; ils virent deux lunes qui servent à cette planète, et qui ont échappé aux regards de nos astronomes. Je sais bien que le père Castel écrira, et même assez plaisamment, contre l'existence de ces deux lunes; mais je m'en rapporte à ceux qui raisonnent par analogie. Ces bons philosophes-là savent combien il serait difficile que Mars, qui est si loin du soleil, se passât à moins de deux lunes." Beyond all doubt both these pleasantries had their origin in the idea thrown out by Kepler in 1610, when Galileo announced to him the discovery of the four moons of Jupiter.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

HOMERIC GEOGRAPHY.—A false method has been far too much observed in dealing with Homeric geography. It has been a practice to take the map as we know it, and the text of the poems; and then, assuming that these are the proper and only materials of comparison and judgment, to found inquiry upon this narrow and inadequate basis. But Homer had no map. He had his eye, and he had the reports of others, and out of these he had to construct a map in his own brain. And a valuable one it might be for a small district, which the eye could embrace, and which his eye probably had embraced, such as the Plain of Troy. Again, great and familiar lines of passage over larger spaces might so adjust themselves as to be conceived in a manner approximately right. Under the first of these heads he has given, as I myself can in some degree testify from having visited the place, a good and just account of the general conformation of Ithaca. Under the second, he seems to have had a reasonably true conception of the coast of Greece, from the Gulf of Lepanto round to Negropont, as to its general outline, and of its position relatively to the Archipelago and the west coast of Asia Minor. But, except as to cases governed by such rules, he had no means of approach to accuracy as to measurements and directions; and it is an entire mistake to take the map for an authoritative standard in interpreting the text, and to suppose our only choice is between this place and that, as laid down in it. What we have to do is carefully to construe the text as it is, and then to construct a geography according to it; and however wide this may be of the map, it is the true, and the only true, Homeric geography.—*W. E. Gladstone in MacMillan's Magazine.*

DEAD MAGAZINES.—A history of American magazine literature, if it were written as it ought to be, would be a rarely interesting book. Why does not some one write it—some one of the older school of men of letters, whose memory covers the literary life of three or four decades? There are those to whom the work might well be one of love, and who would do it in the spirit just suggested—not making it a mere tracing of the rise of the familiar reputations, but telling us something also of the men whose names were "writ in water"—in the most shifting, quickly-running stream that flows. We of the younger generation know enough of the men that have succeeded; but certainly more than one of us would like to know something more of those who promised and failed, or who made their successes of such light material that the current of a few years has swept them out of sight. In the last two generations of these transient writers, there have been personal and literary histories as singular, sometimes as sad, as any that are told. Now and then you will hear from the veterans, in an "Alas! poor Yorick" fashion, of old comrades who were types as well worth study as half the heroes of biography; but the knowledge of them will die out with their fellow-workers, and—to speak in rather cold blood—our records will miss a characteristic chapter. But, apart from this aspect of the matter altogether, we, more than any other nation, have bound up our literary history, such as it is, between the covers of our magazines. Elsewhere they have followed more permanent work; in America they have led it, at all events, preceded it. We had magazines before we were old enough to have any literature that would last, and to this day we make all our attempts in new directions through the magazine rather than the volume.

took scant pains not to show that he held such homage in contempt. His conduct was irreproachable. In an age of much profligacy, he wore the white flower of a blameless life; he was a fond father and a faithful husband; he did not gamble; scandal could find no fault in him, yet the warm heart of the ruined spendthrift, Fox, made all who came in contact with him love him, while the virtues of Pitt were so hard, so austere, so cold, that they grated upon the sensitiveness of mankind. Like Addison, he was fond of wine, but, owing to an enfeebled circulation, the port he drank never raised his vitality to a generous or joyous pitch. He seemed never to forget that he was so rigidly virtuous, so highly honorable, so pure and disinterested, and endowed with such splendid talents; from the lofty pedestal of his superiority he never descended, he always spoke and acted as if the world were at his feet and he the only man who should stand upright.—*Temple Bar.*

THE YEW-TREE WALK.

Dusky-leaved and pruned to primness, pleasant was
its green retreat.
Where, within its dewy dimness, blue-eyed violets
blossomed sweet;
While the poet's idle fancies, as within its bowers he
lay,
Peopled it with fair romances, borrowed from a by-
gone day.

Not by ruins, crumbling slowly, did its gloomy
foliage wave,
Nor where daisies meek and lowly, smiled above a
quiet grave,
Where the lonely mourner, weeping, lingered late on
twilight eves,
With the night-bird vigil keeping, from her home
amid the leaves;

But within a garden haunted by the sweetest flow-
ers that grew,
Where the tulips gayly flaunted gorgeous urns of
rainbow hue;
Roses by the dial olden, budding redly one by one,
Wide-rayed blossoms quaint and golden, turning ever
to the sun.

Linnets warbled long and loudly from the boughs that
that screened their nests,
On the terrace, pacing proudly, peacocks sunned
their royal crests;
While the wind-swept trees kept sighing, like a
streamlet's murmurings,
And the doves in circles flying fanned the air with
with silver wings.

Age, with wrinkled brow of sadness, sauntered slow-
ly in its shade,
Childhood, in its fearless gladness, underneath its
branches played;
Lovers sought its green recesses when the moonlight
shimmered bright,
And low vows and soft caresses thrilled its mazes
with delight.

Here hath sorrow, heavy hearted, sped its shafts of
silent prayer,
Maiden, from her true love parted, strolled adown
it full of care;
Still upon each brown stem linger names and mot-
toes half effaced.
True love knots by sportive finger in some happy
moment traced.
—*The Argosy.*

AMERICAN SQUEAMISHNESS, FRENCH LICENSE.—There are some writers who are impatient under the restrictions which the moral sense of the community imposes upon art. They are accustomed to affirm that art is privileged to deal with all the facts of life and nature, and that the exclusion of passions because they are wrong passions, of acts because they are criminal acts, is simply to emasculate our literature. A correspondent, influenced by these ideas, denounces the American public as "squeamish, feeble, and sophistical," and thinks that, because of this disposition, there is no hope for American literature. Writers who entertain these views are accustomed to hold up the example of France, where pictorial art is pagan in its devotion to the nude, and literature wholly free in the selection of its themes and in its treatment of them. * * * Here literature is written for and read by both sexes and all classes; there it undergoes the most rigid selection. The novel in France, for instance, scarcely enters respectable families at all; no young girl is permitted access to it, and even elders in the more serious classes will not touch it. With us, on the contrary, the novel and the magazines, with their many stories, enter every house, they lie on every centre-table, they are as accessible to the girl of sixteen as to the man of sixty, and the majority of their readers is composed of the female sex. What has followed is just what any wise man would have predicted: whenever and wherever women become readers, license of speech and many subjects are driven out of literature. The selection, the exclusion, the separation of the fit from the unfit, become governed by new necessities and new principles. As to this selection and separation being with us too narrow and limited, a majority of people believe them to be not nearly rigid enough. However this may be, it is evidently absurd to talk of the squeamishness of American readers, when, in truth, they are the most liberal of all peoples. They throw open their libraries to every class. They teach their children to be readers; they cover their library-tables in confidence with the fresh issues from the press, and they discuss freely with their sons and daughters the qualities of new novels and new poems. This confidence editors of magazines are specially bound to justify, however impatient their contributors may be under the wise restrictions imposed by custom and good morals. It is thus evident that the charge against us of squeamishness springs from a most imperfect knowledge of the facts. Compared with other countries, it may be said to be unknown with us. In France a young woman is watched over at every step; not a book is placed in her hands that is not first examined; not a soul is permitted to breathe a word in her ear upon any topic without the knowledge of her guardians. She knows neither literature, nor art, nor the world; she is educated under the most exacting and watchful "squeamishness" possible. Does our correspondent long to see a similar condition of things here? Does he wish to see American literature liberated from that moral control under which it now exists, and, as a consequence, excluded from our homes and withdrawn from the hands of our women? This would inevitably be the result; and, therefore, we for our part believe that the American "squeamishness" which endeavors to keep literature pure is far preferable to that French "squeamishness" which permits great license to its writers, but at the same time shuts the domestic door upon them.—*Appleton's Journal.*

THE WELSH EISTEDDFOD IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The Welsh have only one national holiday—St. David's Day, March 1. On this day in Wales they form processions and carry the leek, the national emblem. I saw it growing at Scranton, very much like the onion when standing. On this day in Wales they also have meetings for literary pursuits and for vocal music, being a great singing nation. St. David's Day is still observed in some American cities, but among the people at large the celebration has died out here. Christmas is a great day among the Welsh, and is observed by meetings of the *Eisteddfod*, a very ancient national gathering, which can be traced back for 900 years. The word means an assembly, and is pronounced *Iceteth-vod*, the *dd* being like *th* in *thee*. These gatherings are literary and musical. At Hyde Park it is announced in the Welsh paper, in the Spring of the year, that the Philosophical Society will, at the ensuing Christmas, give prizes for the best essay or best poem on given subjects, and the best piece of original music for given words, also for singing and recitation. But, although, as I have stated, these meetings are generally held on Christmas, yet sometimes a neighboring town may prefer to fix upon New-Year, thus enabling parties to attend both; and St. David's Day is sometimes celebrated by an eisteddfod. From the exercises of these gatherings women are not excluded. The eisteddfods are very generally attended by the Welsh, and are held in some large public hall, the greater part of the performances being in the Welsh language. Some of the observances are described to me in simple language by one who has been a miner. He says that church choirs attend the eisteddfods, and some very difficult piece is selected for them to sing, the prize being about sixty to eighty dollars. Then there are singers alone, and in parties of three. "They get their poets there; they meet on Christmas morning about 10 and adjourn about 12, and then give out subjects for the poets—likely the Lackawanna River, or some subject they had never thought of before. At 2 o'clock these poets will be called upon to recite their verses—two, perhaps—and a small prize is given, (about $1,) principally for amusement. Again, they call for compositions in music on some given subject. They must be sent in beforehand, about two weeks before the eisteddfod, with the proper name under a seal, the judges being allowed only to see the fictitious name. Also they read, and the best reader gets a small prize, the piece being given out at the meeting where it is read. Another thing causes a good deal of laughter—they ask who will volunteer to sing a musical composition from the notes; some half dozen will throw in their names, (fictitious,) and then one will be called out—perhaps 'Greenhorn;' the other five will retire from the room, while he picks up the difficult piece, and begins to clear his throat and show his embarrassment, which is a subject of amusement to the spectators; then the second comes on, perhaps equally unskillful; and when all have finished, the remarks of the judge upon each performance are also very amusing, the prize being only about 50 cents. In order to avoid the singers being previously acquainted with the piece, sometimes a person may be sent out half an hour beforehand to compose one. The piece chosen is generally one very difficult to sing. They hold these eisteddfods in Wales. The Welsh bards have for centuries back been accustomed to poetry, and so forth. In London they invited, I think, nearly all the musicians in Europe to sing on a certain day, all nationalities, for a prize of £1,000—a silver cup. There came a choir of singers from Wales to compete with the best talent they had in England. The Lords and members of Parliament were there. The English selected some of their most cultivated people, and the Welsh singers were miners and men of very little education, and they had to go from their own country; but they won the prize by a great distance, and then sang through different towns and cities in England. There was money raised here in Hyde Park to support them while they were training, and to take them up to London." A minister at the Welsh Congregational Church in Hyde Park gave me some explanation of this subject. He said that a company of musical persons connected with the Crystal Palace offered a prize for competition for vocal choirs, the reward being a silver cup worth £1,000. In 1872 a choir of 500 persons from South Wales, called the South Wales Choral Union, men, women, and children, principally miners and their children, appeared, and took the prize without competition. The next year, 1873, a trained band of English musicians, 350 in number, appeared to compete for the prize, but without success, for the Welsh won it again. The English were from London, and were called the Tonic Sol Fa Association. I heard nothing at Scranton, however, of the harp, once thought indispensable to the bards, two men on the street at Hyde Park with pipe and bagpipe being the only peculiar instrumental performers that I remember.—*Harper's Magazine.*

THE GOSPEL OF TRAVELERS.—It cannot be too often remarked that kindness is one of the virtues which hardly ever fails to produce an effect; kindness "in season and out of season;" kindness which is in every one's power. How very much the wheels of life would be smoothed, how very much every one would add to the sum total of human happiness, if every one were to take hold of any of the many opportunities which every situation offers to be kind, courteous, easy, and agreeable toward the chance travelers that he meets in his journeys—toward the chance sufferers that he comes across! It is never forgotten. The boy at school never forgets the kindness of an elder schoolfellow. The poor, solitary, and way worn man or woman never forgets the pressure of a kind, feeling hand, the glance of a loving, sympathetic eye. "A cup of cold water" given unexpectedly at the right moment, will indeed not "lose its reward." Think of this, all those who are concerned in the movements backward and forward which make England, and we may almost say the whole civilized world, at this season of the year, a world of travelers, a descent and ascent from Jerusalem to Jericho, from Jericho to Jerusalem. Railway officials, how very much you can ease the burden and soften the difficulties of some helpless solitary creature, by speaking a kind word to him, by showing him the way, by telling him what he ought to do in the hurry and confusion of our multitudinous railway stations! Policemen in our great cities, how very much you can and do ennoble your excellent vocation by a readiness to guide, by a willingness to give information, by the friendly hand or encouraging word in the crossing of the streets, by the unceasing vigilance to avert every kind of roughness or disorder in the vast area of your multiplied callings! Cabmen, in taking up or setting down some suffering woman or child, how much in the course of the day you may add to their comfort and your own happiness by gentleness instead of rudeness, by courtesy instead of harshness! Servants, hotels, passers-by in our great public buildings, what a pleasure you can give to all who come through this or any like resort, by making them feel that they are welcome and at home; what a delight you can impart by a word of instruction, or warning, or advice! Travelers, whoever you be—Englishmen, Americans, here or abroad—how far and wide you may make your own good influence and the good fame of your country extend by an agreeable turn given to some traveling disaster, by not pressing hard on your neighbors in a crowded vehicle, by giving place to those who are weaker or less befriended than yourselves, by extending to those around you, or who come within the reach of your notice, any protection which your superior wealth, or strength, or health may have put in your possession! The "presence of mind" to catch these opportunities of diffusing Christian kindness is one of the graces which we should value as among the most valuable of God's gifts, which we should endeavor to strengthen by prayer, by habit, by remembering that God, in whose presence we are, is ever requiring of us the special frame of mind which makes us ever "present" with Him, and ever "present" to the call of our fellow-creatures.—*Dean Stanley.*

HEINE AND HIS RELIGION.—There was nothing that Heine abandoned more utterly than Judaism, and yet nothing that he loved better. He became a Christian, as every one knows, against his better self, to qualify for preferment which he never obtained. He had never believed in the doctrines of Judaism, but he had loved its exquisite customs, and he ceased not to speak of them with reverent affection. True that he once said of Judaism that it was not a religion, but a misfortune; true that he laughs loudly at the unwashed ugliness and the gorgeous rainbow clothing of many of the chosen people of his time. But in his story of the "Rabbi of Bacharach" (a fragment only) there is a glowing and sympathetic description of the celebration of the incoming Passover, when the family affections are drawn more closely together by the celebration of the God-fraught fates of ancestors in ancient story, when gentle and kind hospitality is offered to the stranger by those who remember how they too are but sojourners in a foreign land. There is a poem in which he describes how the money-getting, groveling, animal Jew becomes tender and human as he sets his house in order for the Sabbath—as for a Princess at whose good coming all should bear the appearance of a joyful holiday. As a poet he could hardly fail to be touched by these. But it was not only because of their beauty that they appealed to him. These observances he commended because they were family observances, and Heine held that it was the province of religion to cherish them. He turns again and again to the religion of the Greeks, and speaks of it as his ideal of what religion should be—"holy stories and the guarding of memories and mysteries ancestors had taught." The Jewish religion is more than all others a family religion. At the greater holidays the members of a family invariably assemble; at the incoming of the Sabbath or of the Passover, at the Feast of Booths, and at the end of the Fast, family greetings are a *sine qud non*. Thus those festivals have a value quite apart from any religious meaning that may be attached to them, and it was in this, its family character, that the Jewish creed was praised by Heine. Nor did he fail to see the gentle beauty of that creed most apart from Judaism—the Roman Catholic Church. In an exquisite poem, called "The Pilgrimage to Kevlaar," he describes how the Virgin, with mercy and wisdom, answered the prayer of a mother whose heart-broken son death alone could heal. In this poem is a sort of refrain, "Gelobt seiest du Maria," which is used with all tenderness, and the whole might well have been written by the most faithful believer.—*The Fortnightly Review.*

MASSINGER.—Massinger's remarkable flow of genuine eloquence, his real dignity of sentiment, his sympathy for virtuous motive, entitle him to respect; but we cannot be blind to the defect which keeps his work below the level of his greatest contemporaries. It is, in one word, a want of vital force. His writing is pitched in too low a key. He is not invigorating, stimulating, capable of fascinating us by the intensity of his conceptions. His highest range is a dignified melancholy or a certain chivalrous recognition of the noble side of human nature. The art which he represents is still a genuine and spontaneous growth instead of an artificial manufacture. He is not a mere professor of deportment, or maker of fine phrases. The days of mere affectation have not yet arrived; but, on the other hand, there is an absence of that grand vehemence of soul which breathes in the spontaneous, if too lawless, vigor of the older race. There is something hollow under all this stately rhetoric; there are none of those vivid phases which reveal minds moved by strong passions and excited by new aspects of the world. The sails of his verse are not, in Chapman's phrase, "filled with a lusty wind," but moving at best before a steady breath of romantic sentiment, and sometimes flapping rather ominously for want of true impulse. High thinking may still be there, but it is a little self-conscious and in need of artificial stimulant. The old strenuous line has disappeared, or gone elsewhere—perhaps to excite a Puritan imagination, and create another incarnation of the old type of masculine vigor in the hero of *Paradise Lost.*—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

THE CONSTELLATION FIGURES.—Long before astronomy had any existence as a science, men watched the stars with wonder and reverence. Those orbs, seemingly countless, which bespangle the dark robe of night, have a charm and beauty of their own apart from the significance with which the science of astronomy has invested them. The least fanciful mind is led to recognize on the celestial concave the emblems of terrestrial objects, pictured with more or less distinctness among the mysterious star-groupings. We can imagine that long before the importance of the study of the stars was recognized men had begun to associate with certain star-groups the names of familiar objects animate or inanimate. The flocks and herds which the earliest observers of the heavens tended would suggest names for certain sets of stars, and thus the Bull, the Ram, the Kids, would appear in the heavens. Other groups would remind those early observers of the animals from whom they had to guard their flocks, or of those animals to whose vigilence they trusted for protection; and thus the Bear, and the Lion, and the Dogs would find their place among the stars. The figures of men and horses, of birds and fishes, would naturally enough be recognized, nor would either the implements of husbandry or the weapons by which the huntsman secured his prey remain unrepresented among the star-groupings. And lastly, the altar on which the first fruits of harvest and vintage were presented or the flesh of lambs and goats consumed, would be figured among the innumerable combinations which a fanciful eye can recognize among the orbs of heaven. In thus suggesting that the first observers of the heavens were shepherds, huntsmen, and husbandmen, I am not advancing a theory on the difficult questions connected with the origin of exact astronomy. The first observations of the heavens were of necessity made by men who depended for their subsistence on a familiarity with the progress and vicissitudes of the seasons, and doubtless preceded by many ages the study of astronomy as a science. And yet the observations made by those early shepherds and hunters, unscientific though they must have been in themselves, are full of interest to the student of modern exact astronomy. The assertion may seem strange at first sight, but is nevertheless strictly true, that if we could but learn with certainty the names assigned to certain star-groups before astronomy had any real existence, we could deduce lessons of extreme importance from the rough observations which suggested those old names. In these days, when observations of such marvelous exactness are daily and nightly made, when instruments capable of revealing the actual constitution of the stars are employed, and thousands of observers are at work, it may seem strange to attach any interest to the question whether half-savage races recognized in such and such a star-group the likeness of a bear, or in another group the semblance of a ship. But though we could learn more, of course, from exacter observations, yet even such rough and imperfect records would have their value. If we could be certain that in long-past ages a star-grouping really resembled some known object, we should have in the present resemblance of that group to the same object evidence of the general constancy of stellar lustre, or if no resemblance could be recognized we should have reason to doubt whether other suns (and therefore our own sun) may not be liable to great changes. The subject of the constellation figures as first known is interesting in other ways. For instance, it is full of interest to the antiquary (and most of us are to some degree antiquaries) as relating to the most ancient of all human sciences. The same mental quality which causes us to look with interest on the buildings raised in long-past ages, or on the implements and weapons of antiquity, renders the thought impressive that the stars which we see were gazed on perhaps not less wonderingly in the very infancy of the human race. It is, again, a subject full of interest to the chronologist to inquire in what era of the world's history exact astronomy began, when the moon was assigned her twenty-eight zodiacal mansions, the sun his twelve zodiacal signs. It is well known, indeed, that Newton himself did not disdain to study the questions thus suggested; and the speculations of the ingenious Dupuis found favor with the great mathematician, Laplace.—*Belgravia.*

BIRDS OF PARADISE.—Mr. Wallace has remarked that the birds of New-Guinea present a larger proportion of brilliantly plumaged species than those of any other part of the world. To this result the birds of Paradise largely contribute. Of this family 24 species are known, all confined to the Papuan Islands, with a single exception, a *Manucodia*, which has extended its range to North Australia, and which is without the characteristic plumes of the true paradise birds. Whether for singularity or beauty of plumage the birds of paradise are without rivals in the bird-world. Most of them have superb tufts of feathers issuing not from the wings, but from each side of the body, forming sometimes wavy silky plumes of considerable thickness, sometimes fans which spread on each side of the breast, sometimes shields or long trains behind the wings; while the central tail-feathers are often produced to a great length, elongated into wires, twisted into fantastic shapes, or terminated by lustrous spatules, and all adorned with the most brilliant metallic tints. In the sub-family *Epimachinæ*, instead of tufts from the sides of the body, the accessory plumes spring from the head, the back, or the shoulders, while in the species which strays into North Australia these peculiarities are absent. There is scarcely a hue among the colors of nature which is not found in the endless variety of the painting of the paradise birds; not only the lustrous metallic tints of the humming-bird, but yellows, reds, blues, and greens of every degree of intensity. Yet these fantastic freaks of coloration and feathering are confined to the males; the females are all clad in the most sober browns, and are the most unattractive of birds. Doubtless this provision of nature is intended as a protection from observation during the labors of the nesting season. Strange notions formerly prevailed among the vulgar as to the birds of paradise. As until recently no European had been able to observe them in life, all our specimens were supplied by the natives, who always cut off the legs from the skins, on which account they were reputed to be without feet, whence the name of the best-known species, *Apoda*. Peculiar and strange as are these creatures, yet there can be no doubt that their nearest allies in nature are a family marked by an extreme uniformity and sombreness of plumage, and by the absence of any difference of coloration in the sexes—the crow tribe, between which and the starlings the paradise birds are naturally placed.—*Good Words.*

THE LAW OF LANDED PROPERTY IN ENGLAND.—Every one is aware that the law relating to landed property is the standing disgrace of English law. After many attempts to simplify it, it remains as complicated as ever; and numerous efforts to simplify titles by the establishment of systems of registration, by providing short statutory forms of conveyance, (which are, I believe, never used,) and by other devices, have utterly failed to produce the sort of effect which was desired. The reason of this is that the law relating to land is irrational in itself. It consists almost entirely of legal fictions invented for the sake of accommodating the rude institutions of feudalism to gradual changes in the state of society, and the result is that the law is practically much more obscure than it would be if it were written in a foreign language, inasmuch as it is expressed in words which, though English, are employed in such technical senses that any one but an expert would be misled by them. The only reform of the law relating to land which would be really satisfactory must be preceded by an adequate translation of the existing law into plain English free from fictions. At present, this law of real property is based upon such propositions as these: "All lands are holden;" no one owns land, but only estates in land of various magnitudes. "The fee simple or inheritance of lands is generally vested and resides in some person or other, though divers inferior estates may be carved out of it." "Sometimes the fee may be in abeyance, there being no person *in esse* in whom it can rest and abide, though the law considers it as always potentially existing." "The effect of the Statute of Uses is to convey the legal estate to the person to whose use land is granted through the person to whom the grant is made as through a conduit pipe." These are all figurative ways of saying that if a man wishes to secure the transmission of his property after his death in the way in which he has by law power during his life to direct that it shall be applied, he can appoint Trustees who will be compelled to execute his intentions if they are lawful. Instead of saying this simply, the law is made up of a set of idle distinctions between owning land and owning an estate in land, and silly metaphors by which interests in land are likened to running water, and human beings to the pipes through which the water runs. Such rubbish as this is the foundation on which the whole mystery of conveyancing is erected, and titles and title deeds will never be really simplified or shortened, however ingeniously and elaborately their contents may be registered, till the phraseology in which these fictions are expressed has been replaced by plain English. Parliament only has in theory the power to do this, and Parliament will never be practically able to do it until the work of translating the law of real property as it stands into plain English has been done for it by private persons or public officers. With such a translation before it, Parliament would be able to put the law relating to land into a form as simple as was consistent with the maintenance of whatever might be regarded as the best mode of holding and enjoying land. Till the whole matter is thoroughly explained in a perspicuous manner and in language free from legal fictions, all legislation upon the subject will be legislation in the dark, and all real discussion upon it will be discussion between a few experts, many of whom are still influenced by its delusion, (for such I believe it to be,) that it is for the interest of the profession to which they belong that the subject should continue to be shrouded in mystery.—*The Nineteenth Century.*

TRANSLATIONS FROM HEINE.

"*Mein Kind, wir waren Kinder.*

My bairn, we since were bairnies,
Wee gamesome bairnies twa;
We creepit into the hen-house,
An' jookit under the straw.

We craw'd like the cock-a-doodles—
An' to hear us the passing folk
At ilk "kickeroo" wad fancy
It just was the bantam cock.

The kists in the yard we papered,
And made them bonnie and crouse,
An' we dwalt there, we twa thegither—
The laird had nae brawer house!

An' aften the neebor's auld baudrons
Look'd in for a mornin' ca',
We made her our bobs and curtsies,
And snoovelin' speeches an' a'.

"An' how hae ye been? an' how are ye?"
Was aye the o'erword when she came;
To mony a queer auld tabby
Sin' syne hae we said the same.

Whiles, like auld carles we sat, too,
And oh! what gran' sense we talk'd then,
An' bemoan'd us, how things were a' better
In times when oursels were young men.

How love, an' leal hearts, an' devout ance
Had flown frae the world clean away;
How the price coffee stood at was awfu',
An' gowd no to come by ava'.

They are gane, thae ploys 'o my childhood,
An' a' things are ganging, guid sooth!
The gowd, time itsel', and the world,
Love, faith, and leal-hearted truth.
—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

LONDON CLUBS.—Except at one or two establishments, which have always been reserved for men of high rank, no man, provided he does not commit the unpardonable sin of keeping a shop (but as many warehouses as you please) and there be nothing against his character, or he has not been found out, which amounts very much to the same thing, need despair of being a recipient of club favors. If he be black-balled at one institution, there is nothing to prevent him putting his name up at another. His father before him had but a limited choice, whereas he, the son, can try his chance at several. Is he a Tory, but his blood not blue enough for White's—the father of the club system—he can still seek admission into the Carlton, the Conservative, or the Junior Carlton. Is he a middle-class Whig, and fearful of being "pilled" at Brooks', what is to prevent him entering his name at the Reform or the Devonshire? Does he belong to one of her Majesty's services, his choice is embarrassing, for the list of naval military clubs has recently been largely swelled. Still, what with the two United Service Clubs, the Army and Navy, more popularly known as the "Rag," the Naval and Military, the East India Club, and that lofty structure which obtrudes its stucco deformities upon the seclusion of royalty, yclept the Junior Naval and Military, "an officer and a gentleman" ought to have little difficulty in getting quarters at one or other of these establishments. The officers in the Household Troops, however, make a coterie of their own at the Guards' Club. For the university man who hails from classical Oxford or mathematical Cambridge, (Dublin, Durham, and the like need not apply,) there is the choice between the University Club, the Oxford and Cambridge, or the New University Club. For the distinguished divine or lawyer, *savant*, or man of letters, there is the Athenæum, while for the actor and the literary man the Garrick opens its hospitable doors. To him who does not wish to bind himself to any political party, but desires a *cercle* of a purely social character, there are the "Travelers', Boodle's, Arthur's, St. James', the Windham, the Union, and for Anglo-Indians the Oriental, of curry celebrity. The Marlborough is for the friends of the Prince of Wales. The Park and the Turf are the favorite haunts of the man of pleasure. The Portland is sacred to whist. The Whitehall is for civil engineers. In addition to this tolerably full list there are a number of other clubs less well known, where the subscriptions are lower and where the rights of membership can be claimed without any delay. At the accession of George the Fourth there were but some half-dozen clubs; there are now close upon a hundred.—*Temple Bar.*

JEWS IN BUCHAREST.—Bucharest contains at the present day more than 200,000 inhabitants, a great proportion of whom are strangers. There are, of course, Jews in plenty, as we all know—good Jews, bad Jews, indifferent and uninteresting Jews. There are German Jews, Polish Jews, Wallachian Jews, Spanish Jews. Most of the German tradesmen are Jews, and the majority of the Bucharest tradespeople are undoubtedly German. The Jews are the bankers of the country, the artisans, and were, till recently, almost the sole tobacco and spirit vendors. The Jews are rather an oppressed class in this country. Persecutions on a small scale have sometimes arisen, though their execution has been limited to a few amateurs, and has not spread to the mass of the soldiery or people; and nothing of the kind has occurred of late, spite of the terrific reports which penetrated to our own imperial Parliament—reports of men and boys falling beneath the avenging sword, of women and girls shamefully misused. It was even stated that men, in hundreds, were saving themselves from certain death by swimming across the Danube to the opposite shore—an assertion too absurd to need refutation, there being probably in the whole country no Jew capable of performing such a feat. The real truth is this: The Roumain, so long trampled beneath the heel of the conqueror, has, not unnaturally, inherited a wholesome dislike and suspicion of strangers. Now, as the mass of the foreigners in Roumania are of Jewish origin, these of course come in for the lion's share of his enmity and mistrust. And here we declare, most emphatically and unequivocally, that religion has very little to do with this state of things. If an English colony, no smaller than the present Jewish one, were planted in the country, a like spirit of dissatisfaction would be soon afloat. It is true that this same spirit is invariably more in the ascendant at the season of the great Passover festival. This we admit at once. But the simple reason is this: The deadly foes of the Jews delight in reviving that bugbear of the Middle Ages, the false report that Christian blood is drunk on that occasion. And it is not by the priests that the train is laid, not by the representatives of religion and piety, but rather by men connected with the extreme patriotic or republican party, by men whose minds would be uninfluenced by considerations, in their opinion, so puerile. The fact that the Jews remain a separate people, and do not intermarry or form any connection with the native population, may of course prevent an increase of cordiality, and conduce more or less to the maintenance of their unpopularity. But the Roumains are jealous of forming alliances as well with other foreigners, and of admitting them to free social intercourse with themselves. An attack was made some time ago on the Prussian colonists at Bucharest, who were banqueting under the auspices of their Consul in one of the great public halls of the city. The windows were smashed in and a free fight ensued. Other examples might be enumerated.—*Temple Bar.*

EVERY-DAY ENGLISH.

MISCELLANEOUS—ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BY RICHARD GRANT WHITE.

The inquiries of many of my correspondents have been answered, and the suggestions of others noticed, incidentally in the course of these articles. Others will be treated in like manner, if possible, in the few which are to come; but many must be left without reply of any kind, and I am sorry that among the latter will be some which present subjects of real interest, which, however, could not be treated within my assigned limits. On the other hand, I must be pardoned for an expression of my regret that so many of the letters that have been addressed to me personally or through the editor of THE TIMES have been upon such trifling subjects—trifling even as regards this matter of verbal criticism, which at the best is not one of much dignity or moment, either in itself or when it is compared with many others which present themselves constantly to intelligent consideration. I have had reason for believing, not only of late, but for the last 10 or 15 years, that no small proportion of the free and enlightened citizens of the United States—such of them, at least, as have or fancy that they have literary tastes—pass no inconsiderable part of their time in disputing whether this, that, or the other form of verbal expression is what they call "good grammar," the results being often coolness between friends, bitterness, heart-burnings, disturbance of the social enjoyments of the table, the loss or the prospective loss of hats, gloves, cigars, and even—I blush as I write it—"drinks." I have been called in as umpire in many logomachies of this sort, and have been waited upon at my house by pale and excited gentlemen to get from me "an opinion as is an opinion," which would back them up in a quarrel about a verbal difference of infinitesimal smallness, to be waited upon at my office an hour or two afterward by other pale and excited gentlemen who came as literary Cuttles to get a Bunsby's judgment on *their* side of the same question. I have sometimes had what I must call the pleasure of being able to say to these excited disputants that I didn't know which was right, and I fear that more than once I have spoken out what was generally in my heart, and said I didn't care. The point in dispute was generally so utterly insignificant.

For example, I have of late received no less than nine epistles, one of them from the Pacific shore, asking me to decide a dispute whether it is right to say to-morrow is Sunday or to-morrow will be Sunday, and I am speaking within bounds when I say that within the last 10 years that question has been put to me personally or by letter more than 150 times, and I have lately received seven letters, three during the last week, asking whether it is "grammatical" to say I feel bad, or I feel badly.

As to the former momentous inquiry, I might truly say I don't know which is right and I don't care. It is not worthy of five minutes' consideration by any reasonable human creature. Either form of expression is perfectly intelligible; and both have the support of good usage. As to the latter, which, trifling as it is, does really present a point for decision, there seems to me no doubt that "I feel bad" is right. I cannot believe that any one of my querists, who, rising in the morning felt low-spirited, would say, "I feel bluely," but "I feel blue." Nor would any one who speaks English well without thinking about it, (and only such persons speak well,) say, "the grass looks greenly," but "the grass looks green." But we say, and should say, "that woman dresses badly," or "the air bites keenly." When the verb expresses action or suffering, an adverb is required; but when it expresses a condition of the speaker, as "I feel bad," or an appearance to him, as "the grass looks green," an adjective is proper. But even under these conditions good usage and good sense admit both forms. We may say either "the sun shines brightly," or "the sun shines bright," "the river flows darkly," or "the river flows dark." There are many such cases in which the adjective is the better word; and a solicitous use of adverbs is rather a sign of a grammar-and-dictionary style of speech and of writing than of one which comes of a spontaneous conformity to good usage and an unconscious mastery of one's mother tongue. And it should be added that no one can learn to speak good English or "good grammar" by fretting over such questions as these; that is to be attained only by an unconscious conformity to the usage of the best speakers and writers, as I have had occasion to say before.

But not all of my correspondents write upon such subjects. These articles, or some of them, are it seems reprinted in England, and a British correspondent, who signs himself "Saxon Senex," and who informs me that he belongs to a family of teachers, while he expresses a hearty agreement for himself and others with the views upon English grammar which have been here set forth, enters the following protest against what has been said upon a subsidiary point in connection with the subject:

I think Mr. White goes a little further than I and many others can go when he asserts that the Latin grammar is no help to the speaking and writing English. Dr. Johnson's one eye would have glared at him had he made such an assertion in his presence, and I fancy many of our English scholars and great writers would say he was wrong. It may be wrong, but think I found great help from having learned the Eton Latin Grammar. It cannot be denied that a man may write good English without any knowledge of Latin grammar; but is not a knowledge of some grammar necessary to the free use of the English tongue. Wliam Cobbett I hardly think a fair example. He knew French, if not Latin, and the knowledge of French, or Spanish, or Italian, is equivalent to an introduction to the parent language—the Latin. I am convinced, and have been for years, that the study of English grammar—even Cobbett—is waste of time to any but the writer or Professor, who should, of course, know everything that is to be known; to point out the bogs and pitfalls in the student's path, as well as to point out the landmarks and guide-posts.

* * * I fear I am going too far, and will only add that, as an old man who has lived over 60 years without grammar, I hope Mr. R. G. White will persuade the next generation to leap the ditch and ride freely over plain English ground. Yours truly,

MALCOLM MACGREGOR, (Saxon Senex,)
Bertram Road, Sefton Park, Liverpool, England.
THURSDAY, Oct. 4, 1877.

With deference to my British correspondent, and standing in wholesome fear of Dr. Johnson's one eye, with which he saw so much more than many others can see with two, I yet hold to my opinion upon this subject. Of the benefit to be derived from the study of Latin grammar, or of the grammar of any *foreign* language, I have not, and have never, expressed a doubt. But that benefit comes from mental discipline. The study and thorough acquirement of a foreign tongue is the best kind of education; and its effect is beneficent and lasting, even when the language itself is disused or entirely forgotten. Other things being equal, the man who has studied and well learned Latin and Greek, or French and German, is intellectually a better man than he who has not. And this betterment is entirely irrespective of his use, or of his ability or need to use the language or languages he has acquired. He is a better trained man, and his thought is likely to be clearer, his faculties more at his command, as well as his taste to be more cultivated, than if he had merely learned what would enable him to make his living or to get riches. So, the study of music is a discipline, a means of education, and one which is too much neglected. And by the study of music I do not mean the mere learning to play "popular airs" on a piano-forte or a flute, but a thorough study of the art, of the works of its great masters, and an ability to enjoy those works intelligently and take a part in their performances. The good effect of the study of the grammar of some language which this correspondent has observed is of this kind, and its value cannot be overrated. But such a study does not teach the use of English to English-speaking people, except by the command which the discipline and training gives the student of all his faculties. How can it do so? How can the knowledge of the construction of the Latin sentence teach in any other way a person whose mother tongue is English to speak or write his own tongue, the construction, the "genius," of which is so entirely different from that of the other? This, I think, it would be difficult to show, either *à priori* or by the examination of results.

My British correspondent says something (which he had before said publicly in England) the truth, and indeed the importance, of which I would be the last person to undervalue. This is that the view as to English grammar presented in some of these articles had occurred to him and to others; and the correspondent whose letter follows makes the same remark. Indeed I believe it to be true, and I own with pleasure, that no small part of any worth or importance which the views in regard to English grammar expressed by me here, and in *Words and Their Uses* some years since, may have, is largely due to the fact that they give form and utterance to doubts and queries which have of late years sprung up in the minds of many intelligent and thoughtful persons, for whom I have only had the good fortune to speak.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am more than half inclined to confess myself a convert to Mr. Richard Grant White's no-grammar heresy. My conversion, however, is but an illustration of the derky's proverb, "Tainted meat soon spiles," for in my college days the same idea suggested itself to me, in the rough, and in giving it form and utterance Mr. White has but formulated and expressed what has doubtless lain with greater or less distinctness in many minds.

But he opens a new trench against the grammatical citidel when he declares that the English language has no "parts of speech." It is undeniably true, however, that it has none distinguished by their forms, as they are in Latin and Greek, or that may not be used interchangeably on sufficient necessity. Doubtless the "parts of speech" in an English sentence are distinguished rather by logical than grammatical considerations.

Since writing my former letter I have read with a great deal of interest, and no little profit, the book to which I was referred, *Words and Their Uses*. There are a few things in it which I should like to criticise, but I will only refer to one. I should like to ask where Mr. White ever found the word "*sitten*," except as he evolved it, as the German did his camel, out of the depths of his moral consciousness? My eye happened to catch the word before reading the context, and I was entirely at a loss to guess its meaning. Doubtless it is a perfectly regular formation, but a great many others might be invented, equally regular and equally unheard of. But it occurs to me—why not make it "*sotten*," after gotten, and so have an explanation of the vulgar "*sot*"? Thus far I had written last Saturday, and Sunday's article makes me hesitate about sending it, for I do not suppose it is of "unusual interest." But it may go and take its chances.

WILLIAM LEE APTHORP.
No. 833 West Forty-eighth-street.
MONDAY, Oct. 15, 1877.

I suspect that Mr. Apthorp and I would have to define terms before we could discuss, with any prospect of mutual satisfaction, or even of mutual understanding, the subject of his second paragraph, and that in settling our definitions we should come to something very like an agreement upon the main question itself. If, in his insistance that English has parts of speech, he means that the words in an English sentence express object, subject, predicate, &c., &c., &c., including all the modes of modifying, extending, or limiting an assertion, who could dissent from him? Certainly not I. But if he means that there are certain words the meaning of which is limited to some one of these functions, and that such words are definitely certain parts of speech, so that it may be told whether they are verbs, nouns, or adjectives, without knowing the connection in which they are used, as it may in other languages, we should be immediately at issue. But this I cannot believe. *Love* in English corresponds to both *amor* and *amo* in Latin, and to *amour* and *aimer* in French; *man* is a noun, meaning a human male; *(homo, homme,)* or a verb, as, to man a ship, for which in Latin and French there must be periphrasis; or an adjective, as, man child, man rope, a use of the word impossible in Latin or in French. *Homo* and *homme* are, respectively, a part of speech, a noun; but what is *man*? You cannot tell whether it is noun, verb, or adjective until you see it in a sentence. The illustrations of this fact in English are countless.

I cannot but express my surprise that a correspondent so intelligent and instructed as this one should put such a question as that which he asks about *sitten*. First let me say that I did not at all mean to suggest that any one nowadays should say *sitten*, but merely to point out what we should say if we preserved consistency in our speech. Whether usage in language be right or wrong—that is, normal or abnormal—we must conform to it when it becomes general and fixed, or we shall not make ourselves understood.

FROM FRANCE TO SPAIN.

THE PEOPLE CONTRASTED.

ANNOYANCES OF THE TRAVELER IN FRANCE —PETTY EXTORTIONS—SPANISH PRIDE AND WHAT IT SAVES THE NATIVES FROM —BARCELONA AND ITS SIGHTS—SPECIMEN ENTERTAINMENTS.

From a Special Correspondent.

BARCELONA, Monday, Oct. 1, 1877.

Whatever the rest of Spain may be, it is certain that Barcelona is so superior to the South of France in social civilization that the stranger who hails from America draws a sigh of relief like one that has escaped from a great danger or a great annoyance when he finds himself within the circuit of its walls. For throughout the South of France the people generally, indeed with hardly an exception, consider a traveler as a being who ought to be robbed. Perhaps in the North of France there is as much robbery, but it is done more skillfully. The landlords there resemble that bat of South America which fans its victim so gently with its wings while extracting quantities of blood from a puncture in the big toe that the operation is actually pleasing and the man sleeps the sounder. But in the South of France you are cheated without a veil of pretense, simply on the broad ground that you are a stranger. In the hotels a multiplicity of small items bring the bill to double the amount that would be required of a native, and this in spite of the fixed charges for the table d'hôte. The omnibus that carries yourself and baggage will cost you an exorbitant sum if you do not carefully inquire beforehand what ought to be paid, and even then a demand will be made for a *pourboire* for placing the baggage upon the roof of the vehicle. If you change American gold or English bank notes you will not only not receive any premium but you will be charged a round sum for the complaisance, though the money-changer has no other occupation. And if by chance you should have some slight derangement of the inner man from an unwise consumption of melons or green figs, you are treated as the fisherman would treat a stranded whale. The whole practice of the seventeenth century seems to be revived for your special benefit; the surgeon arrives and proposes to bleed you, the physician arrives and shakes his head gravely. Evidently the case is dangerous, and the preternatural solemnity of his visage as he pens a prescription is enough to make a sound man sick and frighten a sick man into nervous tremblings. And behold an apothecary, if you please, with an instrument which I devoutly believe has never been seen in America. My refusal to accept the services of this gentleman almost excited an émeute in the small town where I was prostrated by melons, and an acquaintance to whom I communicated my repugnance, was so astonished that he regarded me for several moments without speaking, as if I had exhibited barbarity too great for words. At last his sentiments found vent: "Not take the ——! not take the ——! why, it is most wholesome, most wholesome; and excellent, besides, for the complexion. My wife takes one every day of her life."

A NUISANCE TO THE TRAVELER.

But the thing most annoying to an American accustomed to free institutions is the shameful mendicity of the guardians of public monuments. Wherever there are remains of Roman edifices there is a *concierge* who expects a fee; nay, who demands a fee. And this lovely practice extends to everything that can be seen or that is worth seeing. In every museum there is a wretch desirous of stunning your ears with explanations of things of which he is profoundly ignorant. In every cathedral there is a verger with an itching palm. Should you wish to ascend the tower, behold, another verger with another itching palm, and in the cloister, lo, a third appears. Some travelers become accustomed to this sort of thing and take a delight in accumulating the smallest possible silver coins for the special benefit of these children of the horse-leech who cry continually, "Give, give." Such travelers are not specially interested in the objects which they visit, and find more ecstacy in blanking the expectant visage of a bold *concierge* than in all the architectural wonders of the middle age. But it is otherwise with me. I can support the irritating flea and the noxious B flat, the stench of the streets and the robberies of the tradespeople, but I cannot endure the *douche* which the *concierge* perpetually pours upon my rising enthusiasm. The cold water which these villains throw upon everything chills the very marrow of one's spirit. Even now, writing in comfort and calmness in Barcelona, I cannot recall the Museum of Arles with any satisfaction, for, instead of the beautiful head of Niobe, I see the avaricious grin, the wolfish glare of the humpbacked *concierge* who accompanied me round the building, in spite of my most earnest protests, and who insisted that a fragment of a Christian basilica was a part of the ancient forum built by one of the Cæsars. But what most stirred the gall within me was a little incident that took place at Nimes. I visited a museum of flint weapons belonging to the Government, and was somewhat surprised to find that the *concierge* did not leave me to the examination of the various objects, nor did he attempt any explanation, but followed me from case to case, a few feet in rear. I turned round and said, "Do you think I am going to steal anything?" "Oh, no," with a grin of expostulation, an apologetic raising of the shoulders, and a deprecatory waving of the hands. "Then why the deuce do you follow me round so?" "To explain the things to the gentleman." "Why you havn't opened your mouth." "Ah, no; but if the gentleman would ask me questions, since there is a multiplicity of small things, and I could not guess the desire of the gentleman." "Ah, I see; well, what is that?" pointing to a model of a lacustrine dwelling, showing the system of piles employed. "*Dame!*" said this concierge, "it belongs to the collection," and this with a shrug of the shoulders, as if the range of explanation had been exhausted by this lucid information. It was my turn to shrug my shoulders, and I did so with a vengeance. I went to another case, still followed by my shadow, and after a few minutes' examination I turned round. "Well, what is it? What do you want?" He answered with the same grin, the same shrug, the same senile movement of the hands, "To explain to the gentleman." "But, you don't explain anything." "Ah, if the gentleman would ask something." I pointed to a ponderous Celt that probably weighed four pounds at the least, "What is that?" "*Dame!*" with a beaming smile, "it belongs to the collection." I looked at him with all the disdain I could call into my countenance, threw a franc upon the floor and said, "Take your bone." He picked up the money with a gentle smile and went off, and I have not the least doubt that he and his wife were particularly merry over the franc. If an Englishman had lost his temper he would have made that an excuse for paying nothing, but it is the misfortune of Americans and Russians that when they get angry they pay double to accentuate their contempt. And a Frenchman of the lower order cares nothing for contempt so long as he gets the money. Contempt, the Hindoo proverb says, will pierce the shell of a turtle, but materialism has made for the French poor a shield that even contempt cannot pierce.

FIRST VIEW OF BARCELONA.

Here in Barcelona, at least, there are none of these things. Spanish pride is often smeared at, but it has the great merit of preserving the Spaniard from the small ineffable meannesses which the thirst of acquisition, the desire to hoard breeds in a poor Frenchman. The French poor from their youth up are misers. They love money for itself, not for what it can obtain—a feeling and a passion unknown to us. Here in Barcelona I have seen no sign of any such spirit, and indeed, from what I have observed, I should rather imagine that the tendency was the other way. Doubtless the stories of Spanish parsimony which are current in America and in England are founded upon a sobriety of living necessitated by the climate. In the south, I have no doubt, in Granada and Andalusia generally, people live in a style that must astonish an American accustomed to an almost barbaric plenty, especially of meat. But the Spaniards of the north, of the Basque Provinces, and of Catalonia live differently, and are much more akin to ourselves by their habits, thoughts, circumstances, and customs than we could suppose possible. And this is more particularly so within the past 10 years, during which the city has grown with a rapidity akin to what has been seen in our own country. The old walls have been altogether, or very nearly so, thrown down, and outside the *enciente* has arisen a new city with broad streets, noble promenades, magnificent buildings and public gardens. The progress achieved is surprising, and in strange contrast with what is generally reported of Spanish apathy. All this development arises from manufactures. Barcelona is the heart of Catalonia, and the Catalans monopolize almost all the manufacturing industries of Spain. Hence, like ourselves, they are fighting against the competition of the English, French, and German manufactories, which have all the prestige of time and of public opinion. They are at a disadvantage as regards position, for their rivals are close to them, and England has not disdained to stoop to wholesale smuggling, for Gibraltar has been made a nest of contraband traffickers. Nevertheless, as in our own case, perseverance has brought comparative triumph, and, as in America, the manufacturing interests have prospered so greatly that they are fast becoming a source of national pride; so has it been in Spain, and the Catalan industry has been crystallized into a proverb:

"El Catalan
Hace de la piedra pan,"

which is equivalent to saying that the Catalan has made bread out of a stone.

THE TOWN AT ITS BEST.

I came to Barcelona at the commencement of a grand *fiesta* in honor of the Virgin, which lasted eight days. The town was illuminated with a splendor, and a recklessness of cost quite unknown to Americans. Much of this expense was borne by the city, but far more by private individuals. There were some circumstances which probably impelled the municipal Government to go to greater lengths than ordinary. The *fiesta*, which should take place every year, had been omitted almost entirely from the time of the revolution of 1868, when the Government of Isabella was overthrown. In the interim there had been revolution and changes without end. Civil war with all its horrors had raged unceasingly in and around Barcelona, and the hearts of all had been too sad for rejoicing. But now a blessed change had come. There was peace at last, and a peace, too, that had some chance of lasting; for it is believed that Don Carlos will never make another attempt, but will, from religious motives, and also from a sincere love of his country, desist from efforts that can only plunge the land still deeper into debt and difficulty. And also in Catalonia there is a wide-spread belief that in this part of Spain there is a true *renaissance*, and that the land will be redeemed from its decadence, and will be placed among the foremost nations of the earth, primarily by the efforts of the Catalans. For they say that the victories of peace are the most stable and the most beneficent. I am sure that this feeling had something to do with the extraordinary splendor of the *fiesta*, and that the lavish expense arose partly from a hope and well founded belief in the leading part that Catalonia and Barcelona will play, and are indeed now playing, in the regeneration of Spain. Had it not been so, I can hardly believe that the efforts of the citizens and of the Government would have been so heartily co-operative. For though the *fiesta* were official, and the municipality was compelled to present the portrait of the young King in every possible place and on every possible occasion, had that portrait not been dearly welcome, had the citizens not seen in it an augury of the coming golden age of the future *Saturnia regna*, they would never have responded with such extraordinary heartiness. It is evident to me that the Catalans do believe that they will, under this young King, create for Spain that good time for which all the natives long, and which they usually ignore when they possess it.

SURROUNDINGS AND BUSINESS OF BARCELONA.

Barcelona is surrounded by an intricate network of large and small villages of a most populous character. All these poured their inhabitants into the city by myriads. The principal streets, including the broad ones, were so thronged that progress was impossible, save at the slow pace of a funeral procession, for the peasantry of Spain, afraid apparently of the dangers of the great city, kept together in bodies, according to their villages. Men, women, and children were all in solid ranks, through which it was impossible to pass. And when one great body, ascending the Rambla del Centes, the principal boulevard of the city, came in contact with another great body descending, there was a block that lasted fully half an hour. I thought at first that the throng was only in certain places, but upon diving into the narrow streets of the old town I found fresh swarms there. One can imagine the thronging, the pushing, and the crowding in streets not six feet wide, where part of the scanty space even had been trespassed upon by the pervading hand of the decorator. For in some of these passages the whole place had been turned into a grotto by covering the walls with the bark of the cork tree. In others the hangings extended from the roof to the first floor in long waving streams of color. In others, as in the street of the goldsmiths, the entire length was incrusted with branches colored red to imitate the coral depths of ocean. And every where were lights, white or colored. Where it was impossible to arrange gas-pipes there were huge wax candles, three feet long, in candelabra improvised for the occasion and covered with gold leaf. In the principal street throughout the entire length, there was a series of arches covered with lamps and wreathed with artificial flowers. In the Plaza Real there was a calcium light mounted on a platform 40 feet in the air. The borders of all the fountains were rimmed with small lamps like beads of light. The cafés were illuminated with the utmost rivalry, each trying to outshine the other, and so, also, the hotels, the barracks, and in fact every building, large or small, within the city limits. The only exceptions were the old churches, that rose in dark, gloomy masses amid the atmosphere of light and rejoicing. But inside they were superbly illuminated, and the throng of worshipers constantly came and went, no one staying for more than two or three minutes. The great bells pealed joyously from all the old steeples, in every direction there were bands playing, from hundreds of roofs rockets ascended into the sky, and the air was full of that great roar of a multitude which is composed of thousands of cries blended into one hoarse, continuous thunder-tone.

All the stores were open, for the merchants did a furious business with the people from the villages, and to draw customers the front windows were filled with the most attractive goods. America was principally represented by rifles, revolvers, sewing-machines, and oil lamps, and in one store an American bowie-knife formed the centre of a ring of navajas, ugly-looking weapons which close like a pocket-knife, and which I believe are thrown in a peculiar way from the hand by the Catalans, being balanced on the open palm and extended arm. Besides the stores, there were booths where nearly everything was sold, from plates to cheese, and from butter to gaiters. There were also shows, principally of snakes and fat women, but these, though very inferior, seemed to convey the greatest possible satisfaction to the country people, especially to the ladies. Among the latter I did not see one bonnet, all without exception wearing the mantilla, but not of black lace. On the contrary, it was uniformly of white lace made of silk, and I think hailed from Nottingham. The ladies of Barcelona, on the other hand, wore mantillas of black lace, and the servant girls showy handkerchiefs of silk, which they tied around their heads in a fashion not very picturesque, and greatly resembling a night-cap. These fair creatures, especially those from the villages, were not in the least clownish or rustic, but they had a habit of pushing people which astounded me very greatly. On one occasion, being very rudely shoved on one side, I turned round with anger to have a few words with the shover. Imagine my surprise when I found the culprit to be a beautiful girl of 14, but as developed as if she had been 20. She evidently looked upon pushing people as a legitimate and proper method of progression. The men were more polite, and, indeed, during the whole eight days I saw neither drunkenness nor quarreling.

There was a series of entertainments offered by various societies under the direction of the municipality. The most remarkable of these were a concert by the choral societies of the four provinces of Catalonia, a distribution of prizes for acts of virtue by the Society of Amigos del Pais, three bull-fights, a horticultural and pomological exhibition, a fine art exhibition in the galleries of the magnificent University, and, as a worthy crown and grand finale of the *fiesta*, the distribution of the Philadelphia medals. As it would be impossible to crowd into the narrow limits of this letter a description of these entertainments, I reserve for a further occasion an account of the choral societies, which are truly remarkable, and also the doings of the Amigos del Pais, also remarkable, and shall content myself with a relation of the manner in which the medals of America were received by the Catalans, who, let me remark, *sotto voce*, were very unjustly treated in many instances by the jury. For my part I have long lost faith in a trial by jury even of disinterested persons, and have naturally a still greater want of confidence in a jury of interested persons, whose verdict could only be the result of a series of compromis, dictated by the most imperious and eager self-seeking. On former occasions it had been found impossible to unite the medalists, but the influence of Don Francisco Fabra, so well and favorably known as the Spanish Commissioner, and the impulse of the *fiesta* were on this occasion all-powerful, and out of the 200 persons interested there were hardly 20 absent. Considering that the distribution included the medalists of the Balearic Islands, this was really astonishing. The company was assembled in the grand old hall where the counselors of the old Kings of Arragon used to meet, and which is known as the Hall of the Hundred. The Governor of the province, the Captain-General, the Mayor of Barcelona, and the Corregidors occupied seats under the dais, the United States Consul sitting between the Governor and the Captain-General. On the platform were seats on the right hand for the principal ladies of the city, and on the left hand, for the great manufacturers who had received medals. The Royal Commissioner, Col. Fabra, and Señor de la Gandara, the Commissioner for Textile Fabrics, occupied a little table at the extremity of the platform. The great body of the hall was filled by a crowd of people who had received the coveted honor of a ticket; and in the antechamber, which was filled with shrubs and flowers, the musicians of the city were stationed. The Governor declared the session open, the Corregidor rang a small bell, the ushers, six in number, and in court costume, took their stations at the foot of the platform. Then proceedings were begun in earnest. Col. Fabra made a powerful and eloquent speech, which was received with immense plaudits. It was far too long for me to give even a résumé, but he said some things about America which I cannot withhold. Among others, he stated that no exhibition had ever been given which had so excellent a reason for its existence. America celebrated the hundredth year of its existence as a nation, and as it sprang from the migration of many nations, its invitation to these nations was based upon sound sense and genuine good feeling. And therefore Spain, though agonized by the effects of a terrible civil war, gallantly accepted the invitation given with such good faith, even though she had little to show save her will—a land where the memories of Spain were filled with the past glories of her arms and faith. In congratulating the Catalans upon a result so gratifying to their pride, he begged them to remember that these medals were not only the effect of their manufacturing skill, but also a visible proof and emblem of the fraternal affection which the American nation felt for the Spanish.

The distribution of the medals now began. As fast as the names were called the individuals walked up the centre of the hall, ascended the platform, received their diplomas from the Governor, their medals from the Alcalde, made a bow to the United States Consul, and departed to resume their positions in the hall or on the platform. The great manufacturers were loudly cheered, especially Sert Hermanos, of Barcelona, who, indeed, had sent a magnificent display of woolens to the Exhibition. The exhibitors from the Province of Barcelona came first, then those from Gerona, then from Lerida, and lastly from Tarragonia. All these are Catalans. Last of all came the Province of the Balearic Isles, which is a sort of little independent province, and is not Catalan by any means. The medals of the Balearic exhibitors were principally given for dried fruits, oil of almonds, wine, &c., but not for any manufacture, as far as I could learn. When the distribution was complete, the band played something which I afterward learned was "Hail Columbia," though I should hardly have guessed it, and the United States Consul rose and made a short but good speech, in which he spoke of the manufactures of the Catalans, and the discovery of America by the Spaniards, two allusions which brought down thunders of applause. Lastly, the Governor spoke at great length and with enthusiastic eloquence. He treated principally of the good feeling which existed between the two nations, characterizing it as something solid and genuine, and at considerable length he explained how slight and superficial were the facts on which was founded an opposite opinion. Some bad Spaniards, endeavoring to wrest from Spain the fairest of its dominions in the New World, had sought to create in America a public sentiment hostile to Spain. But this effort had been futile, for the reasoning and judicious in America will understood how little the cause of progress would gain by any such result. The United States Government not being restrictive, had no power to prevent the attempts of enemies of Spain within certain limits, but had invariably, whenever opportunity offered, given hearty proof of loyal friendship and cordial sympathy. It was not the wish of the American Government or of the American people to be hostile to Spain, and of that fact the Spanish people might be well assured. The American nation recall with gratitude that Spain favored their attempts at independence, and demonstrated their remembrance recently by the more extended commercial relations into which they had entered. This great, this noble people, whose growth during the past century can only be compared with that of Rome, was incapable of a mean, base, or sordid national policy, for the greatness of its destiny was reflected inevitably upon its sentiments and its polity, which must be grand and worthy of itself. He finished by desiring to express through the representative of America at his right hand his sentiments of respect to the President and of affection to the nation, and he prayed the good God, who held in his hand the destinies of races, to strengthen day by day the bonds of fraternal union between America and Spain. This was very handsomely said by the worthy Don Castor Ybanes de Aldecon, and formed a fitting conclusion to a ceremony which had been framed throughout with a desire to do honor and show affection to our country. GAB.

GEN. SHERMAN'S RETURN.

A telegram from St. Louis, dated 18th inst., to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, says: "Gen. Sherman and party reached St. Louis to-day after the longest official trip ever made by a General of the Army. The General has been absent 115 days, and has gone through the Indian country to the extreme northwest boundary, traveling between 9,000 and 10,000 miles. He was met at the depot by his family, and accompanied them at once to his residence. He presented rather a comical appearance in a huge sombrero, and his clothes the worse for service, but expressed himself in excellent health. Gen. Sherman expresses the greatest admiration for Gen. Howard's wonderful march after the Nez Percés, characterizing it as one of the greatest on record."

NEGRO TREATMENT OF A TRAMP.

The Baltimore *Sun* says that the colored men in Hanover County, Va., have invented a remedy of their own for the tramp nuisance. One of their color, a big, strong fellow, having tramped into "the Slashes," historic as the birth-place of Henry Clay, "the recently enfranchised," instead of giving him crust and kind counsel, laid him over a barrel and belabored him with a stout stave, after which he was told to "git up and go 'long back whar he come from"—a piece of advice he proceeded to follow to the best of his ability.

CANADIAN NATIONAL SOCIETY.

The Montreal *Witness* says that about 70 of the leading men of that city, "of all creeds and nationalities," have already signed a subscription list with the following heading: "The undersigned, desirous of forming a Canadian national society, propose, as soon as a sufficient number of names are obtained, to call a meeting and organize. Adopting such a platform of principles as may be approved by the members therein assembled, it is proposed that the society shall be essentially Canadian, comprehending all creeds and origins desirous of building up a nationality."

THE OLD AND NEW DOCTORS

THE HOMEOPATHIC SCHISM.

THE LAW OF CURE DISCUSSED—THE PART OF NATURE AND OF MEDICINE—SOME OF HAHNEMANN'S TEACHINGS CRITICISED—THE EFFICACY OF "INFINITESMALS."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In his brief article of Oct. 10—which was intended as a mere news item—"Medicus" appears to have disturbed the equanimity of "Therspeutist" and "Homeopathist." This was certainly unintentional on my part, for I am not sectarian in medicine, and do not, therefore, write in the interest of any pathy or school. Moreover, I am greatly averse to newspaper discussion of professional topics. The public cannot readily discriminate between the action of "hernatoxylon" and medicated homeopathic "globules." They are interested in results rather than processes, and if we compared notes on this point it might lead to "vain boasting," and this is the vocation of quacks rather than honorable and reputable members of the profession. A few points, however, I may be permitted to state without entering the field as a controversialist, or inflicting upon your readers incomprehensible professional speculations.

With the homeopathic system of medicine I profess to be familiar. Hahnemann's *Organon* was one of my early text-books. I studied it as faithfully and understandingly as I could, and, with many of his disciples, I cannot doubt that he has contributed grains of truth to the common stock of medical literature. So did the famous Brown, so did Stahl, so did Broussais, so have hundreds and thousands of other workers in a common field. But this is no reason why any rational practitioner of to-day should say, "I am of Hahnemann, I am of Brown, I am of Broussais." Such partial, one-sided sectarian ideas of medicine dwarf the intellect and weaken the practitioner. With the system of Hahnemann, or his "Law of Cure," your readers may be more or less familiar. That the law of "Similars" is sometimes practically correct there cannot be a reasonable doubt, and that the law of "Contraries" sometimes cure is also a matter of daily observation. Medicines, like surgical instruments, do good or harm according to the circumstances under which they are employed. All remedies are relative agents. Cold water or buttermilk may kill; arsenic or prussic acid may cure. And this principle is fully recognized by Hahnemann. His idea is that what will produce a disease will cure it, and this, in a qualified sense, all agree to—old school and new. But some of us, while accepting Hahnemann's law of cure in many cases, are obliged to confess, with Dr. Wyld, that some diseases are best cured by contraries. And this does not by any means, as "Therapeutist" would have us believe, put Hippocrates "on the wrong side with both parties;" on the contrary, it puts him on the right side with a large majority of our most sensible and successful practitioners. Old school practitioners do not always give astringents to cure diarrheas, nor do homeopathists always refuse their patients opiates when pain is present.

The "Law of Cure," then, depends upon the judgment of the peactitioner rather than upon any definite and unvarying mode of action of a remedy. We must, in all charity, be permitted to doubt that Hahnemann's law of "Similia" was "God-given" as "Homeopathist" asserts, for it has not proved infallible with some of us at the bed-side; indeed, quite the reverse. Another point upon which homeopathists honestly and conscientiously differ to-day is as to the absurdity of the so-called higher dilutions. "Homeopathist" says, "our most brilliant cures have been in the 'infinitesimals.'" I fear that many such cures are, like the rhetoric, slightly exaggerated. Would it be too skeptical to suggest that many such "brilliant cures" are cures of nature, for we know that nature cures diseases in spite of remedies. We have much more faith in nature's cures, when she is surrounded by good hygiene, than we had a quarter of a century ago; and I will not dispute the point with "Homeopathist" that he may be the best physician, and sometimes perform the most "brilliant cures" who inspires his patient, if he can, with faith in "infinitesimals" (moonshine) while nature, undisturbed, is allowed to perform the cure. The only question of dispute between us might be as to the moral question involved. First, is it morally right to humbug a patient? Second, is it honorable to "filch from nature her good name" by attributing to "globules" what belongs to nature?

Upon this point we are in accord with Dr. Wyld, the Vice-President of the Homeopathic Society of Great Britain, who says that the use of infinitesimals in medicine is practically, by a large number in Great Britain, "all but abandoned." And so say I here. Why, then, why should they not be by every intelligent practitioner everywhere? I will not pretend to state to your readers what a "high dilution" homeopathic dose is, but I venture to affirm that it is high enough to have no effect at all on the human system, and cannot, therefore, amount to anything in the treatment of disease. I make this affirmation with full knowledge of the fact recognized by all schools of medicine, that increased sensibility of the organisms under certain morbid states of the system (made manifest by certain symptoms which we learn to recognize) may make it more impressible to certain specific stimulants, even in very minute doses; but, with Dr. Wyld and others, we cannot extend our faith to high dilution homeopathic globules. We cannot possibly believe, for instance, that a patient is cured by high dilutions of lime when he is swallowing a thousand times as much of the same article in every drink of water he takes. Every egg he eats has a thousand times as much sulphur or phosphorus in it as a high dilution homeopathist would give him. Every morsel of meat he takes contains more iron than an orthodox homeopathic dose. When you step into an apothecary's shop you inhale more ipecac than a true homeopath would administer in a lifetime! Our cities are crowded with atomic forms of homeopathic remedies in such high dilution that it ought to startle a true disciple of Hahnemann and render it a confusing field for his professional practice. But let not this general statement startle the most sensitive homeopathic reader, for the fact is matters and things in this world are mixed up in more than homeopathic doses.

It is fair, however, that I should state that Hahnemann explains the efficacy of his infinitesimals by their minute subdivision; matter is so potentialized by trituration and the subdivision that he guards his disciples against the danger of rendering the dose too strong by shaking the vial too often! Now, while there may be a grain of truth in this peculiar feature of homeopathic pharmacy—and we believe it was always recognized—there are also many grains of ridiculous nonsense in the general statements made about it by high dilution homeopaths; and we would not make this assertion in the language we do if it were not susceptible of proof. It is, of course, often difficult to prove a negative. A philosopher of some "new school" might confront us with the assertion that the moon is made of green cheese, and, short of the spectroscope, we could not refute his assertion. We might not feel particularly bound to believe it, but we could not get at the moon to prove a negative. Our "new school" philosopher would have the advantage of us. His positive assertion would be placed against our negative incredulity. But it so happens that we can prove the negative about this shaking business. Will shaking a drop of alcohol all day cause it to intoxicate? Triturate the tenth of a grain of arsenic all day and poison a dog if you can. Take a drop of paregoric and shake and dilute and shake again, and see if you can narcotise a patient, and so to the end. "Homeopathist" may try to believe these things, if he can, but science, reason, common sense revolt at them.

Another maxim of Hahnemann, namely, that but one medicine is to be given at a time, is vague, valueless, and unscientific. Everything about us is compound; most medicines are compounds in a state of nature; the human system is operated on by many agents simultaneously; the air we breathe is compound; our food is obliged to be compound to support life; even alcohol, the great solvent of homeopathic remedies, is a compound. Against this dogma, also, science and the common sense of the world must alike enter their protest. I do not make this reply to "Homeopathist" for the purpose of provoking controversy; nor with the expectation of harmonizing schools of medicine. I do not suppose this is practicable at present; nor may it be desirable. Certainly, it was not sought by Dr. Richardson, of the old school. Nor was there anything humiliating in the admirable letter addressed to him by Dr. Wyld, of the British Homeopathic Society, in which he confesses the unsoundness of Hahnemannism. It is a frank, manly, outspoken manifest of an earnest hater of humbug and an honest seeker after truth, and as such it will command the respect of all conservative and liberal-minded men of the profession, both here and in Europe. My sensitive critic may not belong to this class. He intimates, at least, that he is a frisky and "well-fed lamb" of the high dilution homeopathic fold, and expresses very natural aversion to being unwarily masticated by the "hungry allopathic lions." Let me quiet "Homeopathist's" fears on this subject. He is evidently not the aliment that allopathic lions feed on. This closes what I have to say. I have not written in the interests of allopathists; for, if there be such doctors, I am not of them. There is nothing mystical, nothing "complicated" about medical science, as intimated by "Therapeutist." It is a matter of science, observation, and common sense, and I have tried to address the common sense of the general reader. This is, after all, man's rule of faith. In virtue of his very constitution he is obliged to reject whatever is opposed to it, or which cannot stand its searching test. MEDICUS.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

AMERICA AND FRANCE BEFORE THE WORLD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It has often been remarked that to move an Anglo-Saxon people you must interest their minds by strong facts—not attempt to carry away their hearts by powerful sentiment. If, therefore, I fail in my attempt forcibly to set forward my idea, the public will forgive me, as hard facts are a commodity in which I rarely deal.

In 1776, from Maine to Virginia there lived a race, English by nationality, English by every prejudice, affection, and dislike. To all just readers of history it is very apparent that when this colony, or rather province, rebelled against the mother country, it was completely at the disposal of that mother country. Many among the colonists were British at heart, and regarded the Revolution unfavorably. With England's ordinary quickness at putting down revolt, this rising, if it had been nothing but a revolt, would have found itself crushed even before it was fairly born.

But Benjamin Franklin, who had passed some time in Paris, had managed to interest in American affairs a young French noble, a Marquis de Lafayette. Did the Marquis visit Franklin in a palace of the Faubourg St. Germain? Did Franklin represent to him that he was going to serve an oppressed but rich nation, who would reward his services with wealth, titles, and positions? Was Lafayette urged by the King to take part in this war so as to harass the English? To these questions there is but one answer, No. He met Franklin in a poorly-furnished room of a small house at Passy; he was called upon to serve a country poor, as perforce all new, but old, colonies are. New as to the country occupied, old as to the portion of the country occupied. And his proposition was in disfavor with the King.

Now, although the white flag only arrived in America carried by a French adventurer, surrounded by a few more Frenchmen inspired with the same idea, still it was the flag of France, and it made France, then the greatest European power, something like the ally of the few fishermen who were rebelling against metropolitan rule, and from a band of rebels at most raised them to the dignity of a nation. When, however, Rochambeau and Grasse, with a French fleet, arrived, then, indeed, England and Europe knew that there were two nations struggling for liberty on the American side—the Kingdom of France and the newborn Republic of America. A hundred years have now passed, and instead of, by our own accord, raising a monument to commemorate the alliance which was our birth, we wait until the sons of those who did us the good service and France, the country who rendered it, send us over not only a monment, but an extremely beautiful and costly one, which is at the same time a decoration to the City and an object of utility to it as a light-house. All they ask of us is to build this alliance for it. Then we who have received a nation at their hands refuse or hesitate to put up a stone wall in remembrance of their gift. We have the lamentable excuse that wall-building is so very dear, (as shown by our canal contracts,) but, for heaven's sake, rather than offer this excuse, let every American descendant of the old American who served the sacred cause roll up his sleeves and carry if only one stone to the wall. We have already made it necessary for France to send us a statue of Lafayette, while we found plenty of money for Scott's and Shakespeare's. A short time ago an Englisman took me shamefully to task on a transatlantic steamer for our treatment of Lafayette's memory who served the sacred cause, not a word to say in our defense. I say again, for God's sake, let us bare our backs and do the work with our own hands, rather than let Englishmen and Europeans say we have tumbled so low we do not even know how to receive a gift.

WILLIAM MINTURN.

HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON, Thursday, Oct 18, 1877.

STREET LOAFERS AGAIN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Madison-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street. Nine men unnecessarily taking up street pavement and replacing, leaving it no better; the space about eight by fifteen feet. The only activity shown is in avoiding injury when a block is thrown to the paver, or to prevent their toes from being trodden on by some careless mate. I notice by the carts, Crimmins, contractor, relaying pavement over water pipes or sewer on Fifth-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street, doing more work of the same kind with three men than is being done on Madison-avenue with nine. As this is only a sample of what an immense amount of money must be filched from the City Treasury, all these jobs should be shown to the public. No wonder an extra appropriation is asked for. If the Committee on Municipal Reform would employ practical men to examine and report on this swindle by daylight, it might be the means of saving thousands of dollars. Let every good citizen report such cases as may come under his observation, with particulars, and the public will be astounded at the extent of this expenditure.

A TAX-PAYER.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1877.

ATTEMPTED BLACK-MAIL IN TROY.

The Troy *Press* of Friday says: "A short time since a bank officer in this city received a letter stating that he was seen coming out of a house on Sixth-street bearing a bad reputation, and that if he did not send $100 to the writer he would be exposed. It was signed 'Martin,' and the writer gave his address as the Washington volunteer steamer house. The gentleman to whom the letter was written put the letter into the hands of his lawyer, with directions to answer it. The attorney did as directed, and appointed some one to watch the letter-box to see who took the letter. The young man who took it was apprehended and stated that he did not write the black-mailing letter, but gave the name of the one who did. He said that the writer sent him to get the letter. The latter learning that he was betrayed, left the City and has not been seen since. A third individual was also connected with the black-mailing conspiracy. As all of these young men are respectably connected, we withhold their names out of consideration for the friends. The parents of the two young men who were led into the affair by the writer of the letter settled the matter to the satisfaction of the gentleman wronged."

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.

According to the Pottsville (Penn.) *Miners' Journal*, the amount of coal sent from the Schuylkill region to market during the week ending Oct. 13 was 149,823 tons, against 148,869 tons for the corresponding week of last year, an increase of 954 tons. The amount shipped for the year has been 4,587,294 tons, against 3,304,615 tons to the same time last year, an increase of 1,282,679 tons. From all regions the amounts shipped during the week were: Anthracite 415,693 tons, bituminous 86,477 tons, a decrease of 100,849 tons of anthracite and of 6,318 tons of bituminous, as compared with the corresponding week of last year. The shipments from all regions during the last year have been: Anthracite 15,200,501 tons, bituminous 7,624,011 tons, an increase of 1,648,514 tons of anthracite and a decrease of 95,328 tons of bituminous, as compared with last year.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

The Boston *Advertiser* says that the Moody and Sankey campaign in New-Hampshire will begin Sunday, Nov. 4. They have formed a combination with four or five other speakers and exhorters, and will make a forward movement simultaneously from several points. The same general plan of campaign will be followed as is now operating in Vermont, the same combination having formed a sort of "quadrilateral," and sending out attacking parties from Burlington, Rutland, Bennington, and St. Johnsbury at the same moment. Mr. Moody has sent out an anticipatory appeal to the Pastors and churches of New-Hampshire to co-operate with them in their evangelical work, holding special services on that day, Nov. 4, and as often during the month as possible, with a view to bringing the whole State under conviction before Winter sets in.

PROHIBITION IN CANADA.

A conference of Canadian prohibitionists, held in Toronto, Sept. 18 and 19, after considering the present position of the various prohibitory organizations in Canada, agreed to recommend a union of the previously existing alliance with the several Provincial leagues, and the formation of a new Dominion alliance. The officers of this alliance have issued an address, in which they announce that immediate efforts will be put forth to raise a fund of $100,000, payable in five annual installments, with which agents and lecturers can be employed, documents published and circulated, and the public mind of the Dominion more freely awakened and directed against the liquor traffic. The immediate attention of the alliance is to be directed toward procuring necessary amendments to the Dunkin act.

LAW REPORTS.

MORE MATRIMONIAL ACTIONS.

THREE SUITS FOR DIVORCE AND ONE TO ANNUL A MARRIAGE—DRUNKENNESS ON THE PART OF WIVES ALLEGED—A TWICE-MARRIED MAN'S WOES.

The suit of Sarah Fox against Charles P. Fox was before Judge Robinson in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. The action is for a limited divorce, on the ground of the defendant's alleged cruelty toward the plaintiff. The parties were married in March, 1872, and lived together until April 1, 1877, when she says he abandoned her. Two children have been born to them. She says her husband has neglected to provide for her and their children. She has no property of her own, she says, excepting a house and lot in Sixty-third-street, which is mortgaged for its entire value, and that she is dependent upon the charity of her friends for support. Her husband, she says, owns $500 of personal property, and has an income of at least $1,700. Her husband, in his answer, alleges that his wife also owns a house in Sixth-street. He denies the charges which she makes against him, and alleges that she made his life miserable, and left and abandoned him for the society of other men, with whom she frequents places of amusement. He says she has received the visits of one Falk Rhonheimer, against whom an action is now pending in the Marine Court for improper familiarities with the plaintiff. Mr. Fox also says that his wife by her conduct has driven him from his home, and that he is entirely without means of support. Mrs. Fox petitioned Judge Robinson for an order directing the defendant to pay her $10 per week for her support during the pendency of the action, and also $150 as counsel fee. In opposition, Mr. Fox put in an affidavit in which he says that on the trial of the action it will appear that the suit is not brought in good faith against him, but is brought to intimidate him in the prosecution of the action against Falk Rhonheimer, and of a similar action against one Simon Levy, both of whom are charged with having had adulterous intercourse with the plaintiff. Mr. Fox also says his wife has caused his arrest for abandonment twice, and that the proceedings were dismissed by Police Justice Kilbreth. He says his wife has offered him a full release from his marriage contract if he would declare himself guilty of adultery, and allow a divorce to be obtained against him. The man Simon Levy, he says, has offered to pay the expenses of such a proceeding. Mr. Fox says he has not even money enough to pay his room rent, which amounts to $1 50 per week, and that he has pawned every available article he had to get his meals from day to day. He denies that his wife's two children are his, and says he is the father of only one of them. His wife, he says, has been going during the Summer with strange men on trips to Rockaway Beach, and has attended various picnics, balls, soirées, and excursions. He says she has two sons by a former marriage, who live with her and contribute toward her support, and that she makes money by taking in boarders. He says she is living in very easy circumstances, employs a servant at $14 per month, has carpets, furniture, &c., while he is living on the charity of his friends, and is unable to pay his lawyer or anybody else what he owes them. Judge Robinson denied the motion for alimony and counsel fee.

The suit of John McLaughlin against his wife Ann McLaughlin was before Judge Robinson, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. The action is brought for an absolute divorce, on the ground of the defendant's alleged adultery with one William O'Neill. The parties were married about 20 years ago, and have had nine children, only one of whom is now living. Mrs. McLaughlin has put in an answer to the suit, denying the charge made against her, and made a motion before Judge Robinson yesterday to have her husband give her alimony and

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 21, 1877.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day for the Middle Atlantic States, cloudy and rainy weather, variable winds, and falling barometer, followed by rising barometer and colder north winds.

The committees of the various organizations opposed to Tammany Hall had a long series of discussions last night over the composition of their county ticket. No final result was reached, but most of the obstacles to an agreement are now out of the way, and there is some likelihood that the nominations can be determined on at the adjourned meeting to-morrow. To nominate a ticket to win, personal considerations must give way to the primary necessity of obtaining candidates whose names will command public approval, and be a pledge that the combination against Tammany is in the interest of Judicial and administrative reform, and not a mere struggle for a division of the spoils.

It was rather unkind of the President to intimate, as he did to Corp. TANNER yesterday, that he is totally unfamiliar with the columns of so stanch a supporter as the *Evening Post*. That doughty journal has not yet ceased to felicitate itself on the feat of having killed off Gen. ROBINSON as the favored candidate for Naval Officer. But the President bluntly intimates that the *Post's* little bow and arrow had nothing to do with ROBINSON'S fall; that he was not aware of the existence of any charges against that gallant officer, and would not have believed them if he had. It is also stated that Corp. TANNER elicited from the President an assurance that a veteran soldier would be appointed to the position of Naval Officer, and that Gen. CHARLES K. GRAHAM was favorably mentioned in that connection. In view of the experience of the last few days, it would probably be well for the friends of Gen. GRAHAM to defer their congratulations until he is actually appointed.

TWEED'S testimony yesterday was meagre, but was in the usual vein. Other subjects being, for the present, exhausted, Alderman LEWIS came primed with some questions about the new Capitol job. The obvious intent of these was to "get at" Senator HARRIS, who has been renominated by the Republicans in the Albany district. How much was effected in that direction may be inferred from the reply which Mr. HARRIS makes to the accusations, or rather innuendoes, of TWEED. Had these been much more direct and convincing than they are, they would hardly have had any serious effect on the political fortunes of Senator HARRIS. The Republicans of Albany must know their representative a good deal better than TWEED, and, such as he is, they seem to be perfectly well satisfied with him. If TWEED could only show that Mr. HARRIS had ever favored the removal of the Capitol to New-York, there might be a chance of achieving something tangible in the line aimed at by his blundering testimony of yesterday.

The Tammany Senatorial Conventions have finished their work, and the results have been ground out to order. Ex-Judge HOGAN is the nominee in the Fourth District, ALFRED S. WAGSTAFF, Jr., in the Fifth, MARTIN NACHTMANN in the Sixth, GEORGE W. MCGLYNN in the Seventh, and THOMAS C. E. ECCLESINE in the Eighth. The first is a fair type of the average Tammany politician; the second is a former Republican, who found his way through the "Liberal" back-door into the Democratic Party, and who, in common with the nominee in the next district, has earned the approval of KELLY by obedient service in the Legislature. The fourth on the list is known merely as the brother of Father MCGLYNN of St. Stephen's Church, and the fifth has been proved to be one of the most pliant and unscrupulous of the instruments that Tammany employs to do its bidding at Albany. This entire batch of KELLY candidates can be beaten by good nominations and harmonious action on the part of the opposition. The substitution in the Seventh District of Father MCGLYNN'S brother for DAVID DUDLEY FIELD is an instructive indication of the drift of Tammany Hall politics.

Among the multitude of people who are interested in the reform of the government of New-York and Brooklyn there ought to be enough to supply an overflowing audience for the speakers at the Steinway Hall meeting to-morrow night. The scope and purpose of the proposed constitutional amendments are but imperfectly understood even by the people who are most vitally concerned in their success, and as the speeches to-morrow night will be devoted to explaining and defending them as well as to pointing out the means by which their adoption can be secured, it is to be hoped that the attendance will be worthy of the occasion. The object to be attained this year is to secure a majority in the Legislature pledged to ratify the amendments, so as to provide for their submission to the people next Fall. It is perfectly certain that in this City no Tammany Democrats will give the required pledge, and it is doubtful if any Democratic candidate for the Legislature throughout the State can afford to do so. The meeting will have but little result if to its imposing list of promoters and officers there be not added steady and well-directed work in the political field between now and the day of election.

FACTS AND FIGURES FOR TAX-PAYERS.

The City Assessors are now busy with their field-books, making up real estate valuations for 1878. There has been no reduction in the assessed value of up-town lots since 1873, when they stood at the highest point. The fearful depreciation in unimproved up-town real estate during the past four years has rendered hopelessly bankrupt men who in 1872 estimated themselves worth millions. Parties owning mortgages, who have been obliged to foreclose, have suffered in proportion to the nominal owners of the property. The shrinkage has not been confined to vacant lots. Many families who used to be in receipt of rents from buildings averaging from ten to twenty thousand dollars per annum, are without any income. There are some ninety odd stores vacant on Broadway, from the Battery to Fourteenth-street, and lofts innumerable. Lots up town are being sold at very much less than one-half of what they cost the owner six years ago—he having in the meanwhile paid taxes and assessments, to say nothing of interest on mortgages, or interest on capital invested where property is unincumbered—in point of fact, while the owner gets apparently one-half of what the lots were formerly worth, he gets but one-third of what they have actually cost him. Millions of dollars are due for arrears of taxes. Much vacant property has been abandoned to the City, because of the inability of owners to pay taxes and assessments—and if present high valuations in up-town districts are not reduced, much more will inevitably go in the same direction. The taxation of New-York City in 1876 was $33,000,000, and the debt of the City $160,000,000, making the debt per head of City population $133, and the rate of taxation per head $27 50. In Paris and throughout France, unimproved urban property is free from taxation, the theory being that taxes should be paid from income. Here with us owners of up-town lots in the building district are being gradually ruined by a system of taxation which must kill the goose which lays the golden eggs. Our Assessors have one simple duty to perform—they are bidden by those who put them in office to press out a certain amount of taxes from the property-holders in their respective wards or districts. Tammany must divide nearly $11,000,000 among its office-holders. TOM DUNLAP requires $15,000 a year for doing nothing. Four Coroners must receive nearly $90,000 per annum for services which would be richly paid at $20,000, and so through the whole list.

The total valuations of real estate in this City were raised from $883,643,545 in 1875, to $892,428,165 in 1876, and to $895,063,933 in 1877, the principal increase being in the Nineteenth Ward, which was raised from $116,051,965 in 1875, to $120,359,555 in 1877, much, if not all, of which increase is represented by new buildings. In point of fact, the depreciation of property would warrant, were assessed values based on the market value of property now and four years ago, a reduction of fully 33 1-3 per cent. on every vacant lot in the building district. On the West Side, where it is impossible to sell real estate and difficult to give it away, taxes and assessments have eaten up many lots and made many more utterly worthless to those who are forced to pay these iniquitous burdens. Much of this property will undoubtedly be sold for taxes. They manage these things differently in Boston. Last year the City Assessers reduced the valuation of real estate $32,795,300, and personal estate $12,288,500, making a total reduction of $45,083,800, as compared with 1875. It was then thought that the cutting-down process had reached a point where reaction would commence. But though times have improved, and evidences of greater activity have been noted, there has been a continued decline in the value of all descriptions of property. As a result, the Assessors reported for 1877 a further loss on real estate of $44,748,600, and a loss on personal of $17,445,500, making a total of $62,194,100. This gives a valuation on real and personal estate of $686,802,100 for the present year, as against $748,996,200 for 1876. The tax levy is reduced to $619,110 State and $8,135,104 City and County, as against $742,932 State and $8,527,872 City and County for 1876. The rate of tax in Boston for 1877 is $1 27 per $100, against $2 65 in New-York. It is estimated that the sum of $10,281,966, now divided up among 8,685 persons in the employ of the City, could be reduced at least one-third, with profit to tax-payers and without detriment to the service. By abolishing the salaries now paid to the Aldermen, $89,000 could be saved, while the character of the board would be raised, by the infusion of a class of men animated with the sole view of furthering the best interests of the City. Mr. KELLY and Mr. PURROY, who practically control the Board of Apportionment, cannot be trusted with the work of reducing salaries, as tax-payers have found to their exceeding grief.

What may be expected from a new Board of Aldermen constituted of the same material as the present board, is pretty well understood by all intelligent citizens. This calamity can only be averted by a combination ticket composed of the Anti-Tammany elements in both the Republican and the Democratic ranks. That such a combination would, if effected and honestly carried out, rout Tammany Hall and bring about a new era of things in the Municipal Government of this City we have no manner of doubt. The Assessors now out with their field books base their estimates on what is wanted from them by their chiefs, rather than on any equitable valuation of property for taxable purposes. We do not in any manner blame individual Assessors—they earn their living by serving, not the people of this City but those who employ them. Till the whole corrupt system of Tammany Hall political organization is destroyed, root and branch, the people of this City will continue to be hewers of wood and drawers of water for the small army of City officials who fatten on the spoils of office. No Tammany candidate, however respectable personally, can, if elected, be expected to represent the worthy, industrious, orderly, intelligent, and hard-working classes of this City. This was abundantly illustrated in the case of Senator JAMES W. GERARD, who received a heavy tax-paying vote because it was thought he would preserve his independence and do what he could to promote the cause of reform. Mr. GERARD not only disappointed his friends, but proved himself a faithful servant to Tammany Hall and its chief, JOHN KELLY. We have occasion to know that a Tammany nomination for Assemblyman was recently offered to a gentleman of high social standing, a member of one of the largest tax-paying families in this City. He declined. We believe that the intelligent voting masses will, irrespective of party, rally around and support at the coming November election any combinaton ticket put forward by rent-payers and tax-payers. The first duty of every good citizen is to assist by all means in his power to effect such a combination of tax-paying, rent-paying, and Anti-Tammany elements as will break up once for all the system of organized robbery which, under the name of Municipal Government, now obtains in this City.

A NEW DEPARTURE IN RELIGIOUS ACTIVITY.

Two steps have been taken by the General Convention of the Episcopal Church, now in session in Boston, which indicate a new life in this denomination, and are likely to largely influence its future. One is the sanctioning of lay preaching; the other is the permission to depart from the stereotyped order of the Prayer-book when there is occasion for it. It has been too much the practice of this Church heretofore to tie up its clergy by restrictions, which laid a burden upon earnest and conscientious men; but this convention has given many indications of a departure from its old conservatism and of a hearty though, perhaps, tardy recognition of the spirit of the age. A great change has been going on in its rank and file during the last twenty years, and now there is evidently the extreme of reaction from what once appeared to be an overanxious caution. The lay preaching and the flexible Prayer-book are the distinct witness of this new departure. They show an advance in the right direction, an advance to reach the great masses of neglected humanity in town and country by measures which have always been effective.

Lay preaching was successfully attempted in the Middle Ages by the well-known preaching orders. It was JOHN WESLEY'S foresight a century ago which evangelized England, in an age of indifference, by an order of men who only asked permission to say what was in them. It was the prophets in the old dispensation, not the priests, who undertook the work of moral reform in their day and generation. It is a plain fact in American life to-day that if society is to be renewed it needs something more than the priest at the altar, or the eloquent Pastor over a settled congregation. It needs the thousands who can speak the right word to the company in which they move, who can bring people together in hamlets and neighborhoods, who can minister at the corners of streets to spiritually-famished multitudes, who are conscious of a mission to humanity, and yet do not step out of the common ranks of life. Mr. MOODY is a notable example of a class of men who need to be more largely used if our religious progress is to keep pace with our materialistic advance. He shows what can be done when a noble purpose and special gifts are controlled by tact and good sense. But there is a difficulty in the use of lay preachers which is guarded against in this movement in the Episcopal Church. The resolution says that "the parochial clergy are requested to select and appoint from their respective cures, with the consent of their several Bishops, fit and proper persons specially adapted to act as catechists and teachers." The saying of POPE, "A little learning is a dangerous thing," was never truer than in the case of uneducated persons who think themselves gifted to preach, and thousands of hamlets and villages all over the country have made a virtue of patience in listening to their senseless exhortations. In this instance the authority of the parish minister is likely to keep back conceited and overzealous men from those ministrations, and put those into the field who have a mission for their work. The resolution looks to the bringing of men of culture and social position to mingle as religious helpers with their less fortunate brethren. It provides for the necessities of the hour without giving the lord of misrule the freedom of the Church. It meets a want and seeks to avoid a nuisance. It controls by authority a movement which has often stirred human passion without leading men to a changed life. It remains to be seen whether the decorous and somewhat dignified Episcopal laity, the leaders and brilliant men who give tone to society, will go down into the slums and really feel and share the anxieties in the sharp grooves of common life, but few will deny that this is a wise movement in the right direction, and that it proposes to bring moral influences into quarters where they are specially needed.

The other step taken by the convention, its settled opinion and purpose as the mouthpiece of the Church, is the permission for services which meet the wants of special occasions. What is food for mind and heart to the ordinary Churchman is often utter weariness of the flesh to the uninitiated. It is evident that if the really good things which the Episcopal worship contains are to be more widely appreciated, they must be accommodated to the occasion. The Sunday services are sufficiently flexible for regular congregations, but a thousand cases arise where the minister cannot say "Dearly beloved brethren," because the brethren are not present. It has evidently been the special effort of the convention to meet this necessity, and, though the members have talked endlessly about it, and have been at their wits' ends as to the best method to reach it, the fact that it is to be done seems to have been generally taken for granted. In putting this liturgical liberty into the hands of men who are worthy to be trusted with holy orders, there goes the understanding that methods of work are to be broader, freer, than heretofore. Without change of base in doctrine, there is an immense change of front and of method. It is intelligent adaptation to circumstances. It is the effort of a living organization to act up to the consciousness of a great mission.

These two points mark distinctly the new direction which the Episcopal Church is now taking. They cannot but receive the hearty indorsement of the intelligent religious public. They temper conservatism with a progressive spirit. They will help to bring this influential body into closer contact with American life and thought. They will help to restrain religious enthusiasm from its wild excesses. They will do something toward broadening and deepening the social and religious movements of the day.

THE WAR.

For the last few days the interest of the war has concentrated itself almost exclusively upon Armenia, where a sudden turn of fortune has undone at one blow all the recent successes of the Turks, and placed the two contending forces exactly where they were before Gen. LORIS MELIKOFF'S fatal collapse several months ago. MUKHTAR Pasha's army is virtually annihilated. His colleague, ISMAIL Pasha, has retreated precipitately across the frontier, pursued by Gen. TERGUKASOFF. Kars is again threatened with a siege, and even reported to be already invested on one side. The road to Erzeroum, is once more in Russian hands. The total losses of the Turks in Monday's battle, including the division which surrendered to Gen. LAZAREFF on the following day, are estimated at 16,000 men, seven Generals, forty-one pieces of canon, and three-fourths of their stores and *matériel*; and though Turkish reinforcements are coming up in all haste from Batoum and Erzeroum, the Russian troops which are advancing upon Kars from Ardahan and the line of the Rion will more than counterbalance them. It is now tolerably evident what MUKHTAR Pasha is worth when unsupported by his gallant subordinate, FAZLI Pasha, whose recent disablement by wounds has been the natural prelude to the most crushing defeat which the Turks have yet sustained. The year is now too far advanced for this victory to yield much substantial gain to the Russians before the campaign closes; but it will undoubtedly go far to redeem the prestige which they have lost by their recent disasters.

Nor are these the only reverses which the past week has brought upon Turkey. SULEIMAN Pasha's accession to the chief command, from which so much was expected, has brought little good to an army which is perishing ingloriously by the unsparing ravages of typhus, and whose sole achievement during the last ten days has been a fruitless reconnoissance in the direction of Tirstenik. Plevna has been subjected to another severe bombardment, and OSMAN Pasha's men are said to be deserting in great numbers, under the ever-increasing pressure of hardship and privation. Some of the fugitives report that the garrison is already on "short rations" of one pound of bread daily per man; and the vast accumulation of troops within the lines, variously estimated at from 100,000 to 130,000 men, will soon eat up all that is left. The second Grivitza redoubt has been evacuated and dismantled, though the Roumanians, who are now within forty yards of it, are still kept at bay by the fear of its being mined. The Egyptian contingent has proved so unmanageable in the field, that the Turkish Government has relegated it to garrison duty at Varna; and its leader, Prince HASSAN, enraged at this seeming slight, is now threatening to withdraw his men from the Sultan's Army altogether.

The rains in Bulgaria have recommenced, and the mud on one side of the Balkan is almost as deep as the snow on the other. The whole country between Biela and Sistova is one great pool of liquid mire, through which even a light wagon can barely be propelled by the united efforts of eight horses and twenty men. But in spite of all obstacles and the persistent backwardness of the lukewarm Servians, the Russian preparations go on as vigorously as ever. No fewer than 10,000 fresh men have recently joined the Army of Plevna; scouting detachments of cavalry are being sent out in all directions; and the besiegers are advancing their leaguer to the south-west in such a way as completely to checkmate any further attempt to revictual the garrison. As for the absurd rumors of mediation and possible peace, which crop up from to time, they are sufficiently answered by the final sentence of the Czar's address to his staff-officers, last Wednesday: "I will myself share the struggles and care for the wants of my Army, and, if need be, all Russia shall rise in arms, as she has done once already."

THE STOVE-PIPE AGONY.

This is the season, especially in minor towns and villages, when the trials and tribulations of men are increased and intensified by the necessity of putting up stoves, which for the last six months have been peacefully slumbering in cellar or garret in order to fit themselves for return to active service. October is a baleful month for him whose lot and duty it is to rehabilitate stoves—particularly stove-pipes—since it requires a degree of talent, skill, and patience combined that is rarely vouchsafed to mortals. He shrinks from the task; he abhors the idea of it; he defers it to the last moment; he shivers through chilly days and evenings rather than undertake it, predicting and trying to believe that there will be two or three weeks of warm weather yet. He remembers, O, how vividly! the experience of last year; feels his nerves tingle and his bile rising, and wipes cold perspiration from his brow at the exasperating retrospect.

The unhappy man has been dreaming night after night of the dreaded day which each hour brings nearer. The remorseless stove has given him nightmare; it has haunted his brain; weighed on his breast; tormented his heart; it has become a Frankenstein monster which cannot be eluded; which appears in sunlight and in darkness, and murmurs in sepulchral tones, "Put me up! Put me up!" He can no longer bear these terrible reminders of duty, duty which cannot be avoided, duty which to do or not to do is alike abhorrent. He resolves, as he leaps from his troubled and feverish sleep, that, before another sun has set, the deed shall be accomplished. He swallows his coffee in haste; scowls on his wife and children, and snaps out his wonderment that women can't put up stoves. And why are not children taught, as soon as they are weaned, that essential branch of household service? And what's the reason that servants are incapable of doing so simple a thing? Anybody too stupid to put up a stove—here his good wife reminds him that he has often said that nothing is so difficult; that it requires more brains to put up a stove than to manage a political campaign. His sole reply is, "That's the way women always talk," and he disappears down stairs or up stairs in order to begin.

The members of his family follow him, conscious that he will scold if they don't, and scold if they do. Of course, he informs them that they are only in the way; that they can't do a particle of good; that he always has to depend on himself. Still, he is very willing to let them and the servants help him, assuring them every moment that they are doing wrong. After a while the stove is got into the intended room, but not before he has struck his head several times, skinned his fingers, and torn his clothes. The stove, fairly in its place, the stove-pipe, always the crucial test of temper, is to be strategized into fitting. Each link of the pipe was plainly marked last season, so that there could be no mistake, and now there is every mistake conceivable and inconceivable. Number 4, which went easily into number 5, is so much larger, or so much smaller, that the chief operator swears that some scoundrel has changed the numbers purposely to worry him. No two parts will fit. All the joints suddenly become elbows, and all the elbows joints. Everything is there except what is wanted. The infernal pipe swells and shrinks out of pure malice, and in exactly the opposite way to that which is desirable. The head of the family exclaims that it is enough to make a man swear, forgetting that he has been swearing most of the time as if he believed that nothing but profanity could have any effect on refractory stove-pipes.

Profanity, perspiration, and pounding tell at last. The pipe is all together save one joint, and that is missing. The house is scoured from cellar to garret, but it is nowhere to be found. The man is sure somebody has stolen it, and his denunciation of the imaginary malefactor continues energetic and emphatic until the missing joint is discovered in the middle of the completely adjusted links. This necessitates the entire taking apart of the pipe and the doing of the work all over again, with no very mollifying influence, as may be inferred, upon the director's temper. He abuses everybody and everything. If a Democrat, he ascribes the mishap to what he calls the fraudulent election of HAYES; if an extreme Radical, to the infamous conciliation of the South. Once more the thing is arranged; but the pipe needs to be firmer on the mouth of the stove. A few well-directed blows are all that is required; but the third blow brings down the whole pipe, and the engineer of the enterprise, in a fit of rage, kicks over the stove and asseverates with a multiplicity of expletives that he wont touch the confounded thing again. He goes out-doors and stays for a while, probably to give vent to his feelings.

When he comes back he says with desperate calmness that the stove has to be put up, and that it might as well be done one time as another, and he returns to the job. His little self-communion outside seems to have benefited him. He may have learned wisdom; he may have butted his head against a wall; he may have sworn himself out. At any rate, he is much quieter; he no longer speaks in italics; he ceases to hurl expletives. The work goes on more smoothly; joints fit joints; elbows turn up at the right moment; blows are not destructive of toilsome enterprise. The labor is finished eventually, and the grand executor looks on it, breathes freely, smiles grimly, and, by way of apology to himself and family, says that a man who can put up a stove-pipe without making a fool of himself must be a fool by nature.

THE NAVIGATION OF OBELISKS.

The abandonment of CLEOPATRA'S Needle in a heavy gale off Cape Finistere is among the most remarkable of recent marine disasters. More than half the voyage from Alexandria to England had been successfully accomplished, and there is nothing sadder than the wreck of a gallant obelisk when almost within sight of port; for, were it not for the rotundity of the earth and the weakness of the human eye, the coast of England could be readily seen from Cape Finistere.

It is understood that CLEOPATRA'S Needle experienced fair weather in the Mediterranean. On leaving the straits she got a slant from the southward, before which she ran for nearly two days. Gradually the wind hauled to the westward, and constantly freshened until Sunday morning at about 2 o'clock, in the middle watch, when it came on to blow hard from the south-west. At daylight it was blowing a living gale of wind, with a heavy sea, the obelisk steering wildly and laboring heavily. Her commader kept her on her course, which was a little east of north, by the compass, but the extreme length of the obelisk prevented her from rising readily to the sea, and she was several times completely swept by heavy seas that boarded her on the quarter. By inserting their fingers and toes in the hieroglyphics, the crew managed to save themselves from being washed overboard, but before noon it was manifest that the obelisk could scud no longer, but must be immediately hove to.

The great weight of the obelisk's stern had a tendency to keep her pyramidal bow out of water, and though this was an advantage so long as she was scudding, it increased the difficulty of bringing her head to the wind. Moreover, her extreme length made it certain that she would come up very slowly, and would hence be exposed for a dangerously long period to the trough of the sea. In these circumstances it is not strange that the Captain decided that to try to heave the obelisk to would be little short of madness; and no sailor will find fault with his decision. There was, therefore, nothing to be done but to abandon her. It is true that she made no water, but it was evident that if she shipped two or three heavy seas consecutively, her want of buoyancy would prevent her from ever again rising to the surface. Her people, therefore, took to the boats, and it was at first believed that the obelisk shortly after foundered. Later advices informed us that she was still afloat, and in a fair way to be brought into port, but her conduct during the gale shows that, although obelisks may be successfully navigated in smooth water, and may perhaps be as safe as the average American yacht, they are not fitted to meet an October gale in the Bay of Biscay.

The fate of CLEOPATRA'S Needle, of course, has an important bearing upon the *World's* great enterprise of furnishing this City with an Egyptian obelisk. Nevertheless, the Khédive of Egypt, who lately owned the *World's* obelisk; the gentleman who induced the Khédive to offer it to the *World;* the English engineer who wants to transport it to this City, and the anonymous capitalist who wishes to pay the cost of transportation, are all—or perhaps it would be more truthful, though less grammatical, to say, "is all"—undismayed by the abandonment of the Needle. The combined Khédive, negotiator, engineer, and capitalist is said to have remarked, when apprised of the disaster off Cape Finistere: "Never mind; if we can't bring an obelisk by sea, we can bring it in some other way." He then explained that he would become a renowned scientific person, a prominent gas company, and an experienced aeronaut, and would offer to float the obelisk in the atmosphere by means of a number of balloons, to be kept constantly filled with gas manufactured on board the obelisk itself, and would have it towed across the ocean in the calm region of the Equator, by a powerful steam-ship.

The Khédive, &c., will, of course, propose this ingenious plan in the columns of the *World.* Since this journal had the temerity to reject the *Sun's* advice to import the pyramid of CHEOPS, it is hardly probable that it will accept advice from any other source, but it really ought not to waste its time on an obelisk when there are much more valuable things waiting to be picked up. The *World* insists that we must have the obelisk because it originally stood at the entrance to a temple at Heliopolis, where MOSES learned all the wisdom of the Egyptians in a course of six easy lessons for five drachmæ, and that everybody needs to look at an obelisk at which MOSES must have looked. But NOAH not only antedated MOSES, but as the inventor of wine and ship-building, was a much more interesting person. Let us, therefore, import Mount Ararat, and having placed it in an eligible locality overlooking the Sound, let us build a Summer hotel on the very spot where NOAH landed. To transport the mountain would be almost as easy as to transport the obelisk, and the *World's* Khédive, negotiator, engineer, and capitalist is doubtless ready to add to himself the Sultan of Turkey and a leading German theologian, and thus make the transfer of Ararat to the *World* in due and legal form. To be able to gaze at the very mountain at which NOAH, his family, and his miscellaneous animals gazed; to be able to cut our initials on the precise string-piece of the wharf at which the ark was moored, and possibly to pick up the remains of NOAH'S sextant and the brass collar of HAM'S favorite bull-terrier, will fill us with a calm and holy joy which the contemplation of obelisks only a century or two older than MOSES can never produce.

GENERAL NOTES.

Southern papers say that Miss Mary Coleman, of Brooklyn, took the veil in Knoxville, Tenn., on Monday last.

Ten California Democrats think they are going to be elected to that single seat in the United States Senate.

Boston lovers of eloquence are trying to induce Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, of Illinois, to speak at a Republican ratification meeting in Faneuil Hall.

The Charleston *News* believes that the changes in the South Carolina Senate will make it stand 13 Republicans, 19 Democrats, and one Independent.

A family of seven children in Green County, Ky., a pair of twins among them, are all deaf and dumb. And they have two cousins who are also deaf and dumb.

The Des Moines *Register* says that in Webster County, Iowa, Mr. Irish, the Democratic candidate for Governor, attains only to the dignity of "scattering" in the returns.

The Elmira *Advertiser* says that 14 amusement engagements for that city during the Fall and Winter have already been canceled. Cause—want of public support to those already given.

Some of the Kentuckians are coming to the conclusion that the provisions of the laws for the suppression of dogs and the protection of gray squirrels are just the opposite of what they ought to be.

Perhaps the citizens of Brooklyn do not know it, but, according to the Boston *Traveller*, there are three things they hanker for—Boston baked beans, Boston brown bread, and Boston public schools.

During a meeting of the Faculty of Irvington College, Indiana, on Tuesday last, John O. Hopkins, the Professor of Greek, suddenly cried, "I am going blind," and before medical assistance came he was dead of apoplexy. He was 35 years old.

STATE POLITICAL NOTES.

Mr. William R. Sheffield, has declined the Republican nomination for State Senator in the Fourteenth District.

The Republicans of the First District of Orange County on Saturday nominated Hon. James G. Graham for re-election to the Assembly.

The Republicans of the First District of Ulster County have nominated Judson Waterbury for the Assembly. The Democratic candidate is S. G. Searing.

The Democratic Convention for the Twenty-ninth District reassembled in Lockport on Thursday and nominated Col. Lewis F. Payne, of Niagara County, for the State Senate.

The Republican Conventions for the two Assembly Districts of Columbia County were held on Saturday. In the First District George H. Power, of Hudson, was nominated, and in the Second, Samuel Wilbor, of Chatham.

Working Men's conventions have been held in the Twelfth and the Twenty-second Senatorial Districts, and nominations made. In the Twelfth, Charles Hughes, of Washington County, was nominated, and in the Twenty-second, C. J. Alexander, of Onondaga.

The Republicans of the Second District of Albany County on Saturday nominated John N. Foster for the Assembly by acclamation. In the Third District James T. Story was nominated. The Democrats of the First District of the same county nominated W. D. Murphy.

The Democrats of the Thirty-second Senatorial District ratified the Greenback nomination for State Senator. The two parties seem to be on very good terms in many other districts, and this is not the only case in which the Greenback nomination has been received as entirely acceptable to the Democrats. The fact is significant and should not be forgotten by advocates of honest money.

John H. Burns, of Troy, has been nominated for the Assembly by the persons calling themselves Working Men, in the First District of Rensselaer County. In Onondaga County the United Working Men and Greenback Party has put in nomination candidates for the Assembly as follows: First District, Cornelius Carey; Second District, Egbert Draper; Third District, John A. G. Burns.

The Troy *Times* says that William Lape, of that city, whom the Republicans of the Twelfth District have nominated for State Senator, is a farmer by occupation, and a man of unquestioned honesty, who will represent the district with fidelity, intelligence, and honor. He served several terms in the Rensselaer Board of Supervisors, and afterward as Clerk of the county. In both positions he distinguished himself by close attention to the details of the office, and he retired from them bearing a largely increased measure of public confidence and regard, stimulated by his very efficient discharge of his duties.

PRACTICAL TARIFF REFORM.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Allow me space for a few words of reply to your article on "Practical Reform," in THE TIMES of the 19th inst. I think it is safe to say that the National Free Trade Association will gladly give way to any other association or movement having for its object tariff reform, bona fide, however moderate and practical. I am not authorized to speak for the National Free Trade Association, but I am sufficiently well acquainted with its aims to be assured that it has no ambition, no desires, no objects beyond those expressed by Mr. Atkinson, which you impliedly approve and indorse. I am convinced that it would be entirely content to let Mr. Atkinson reduce tariff reform to writing in the shape of a schedule of duties on imports, and to let him and THE TIMES and other practical reformers assume the whole task of passing it, and agree not to disturb it or make any agitation about it until the lapse of sufficient time to demonstrate fully its workings and its effects upon the industry of the country. I agree with Mr. Atkinson and with THE TIMES that the tariff is not the principal cause of the existing commercial crisis. I doubt if it is the cause in any degree, and I hold that the resolution of the Saratoga Conference, which attributes the crisis mainly to "the erroneous financial and commercial legislation pursued by the Federal Government since the war" was a mistake. A crisis common to so many countries, having such varying tariffs and such diverse financial and commercial legislation, must have its origin outside of that category of causes. But the mistake made in the resolution, supposing it to be such, is altogether irrelevant to the matter in hand. It is generally conceded that if we could find a wider market for our manufactures we should enjoy a higher degree of prosperity, and it is commonly assumed that a wider market is to be found in two hemispheres than in only one, and more customers in the whole world plus the United States than in the United States alone. How to reach this wider market is the great question, and I infer from the general tenor of THE TIMES' articles, as well as from the drift of Mr. Atkinson's letter, that the most promising way is to take off a shaving more or less from the present tariff.

When the Free Trade Association shall see any serious movement, organized or unorganized, whatever name it may call itself by, undertaking this work in good faith, I venture to predict that it will take a back seat and allow all the honors to be reaped by the rival concern. Until then I submit it has a *raison d'etre*, and cannot be reasonably chided for circulating its documents, stirring up the people, appealing to Congress, and otherwise working according to its abilities.

HORACE WHITE

OBITUARY.

JOHN WINTHROP CHANLER.

John Winthrop Chanler, who for six years was one of this City's Representatives in Congress, and after the downfall of Tweed was instrumental in the reorganization of Tammany Hall, died at his country home, near Rhinebeck, on the Hudson, on Friday afternoon. He was a native of New-York City, and was born on the 14th of September, 1826, the only son of Rev. Dr. John White Chanler, a Protestant Episcopal clergyman. Mr. Chanler was educated in Columbia College, and was graduated from its law school, after which he spent a number of years in European travel, devoting much time to the art galleries of the continental cities. He practiced law after his return to New-York, and in 1851 he married Miss Ward, a granddaughter of the late William B. Astor. Mr. Chanler became connected with Tammany Hall, and was elected by the Democrats of the Tenth District to the State Assembly in 1857 and again in 1858. In 1860 he was Tammany's candidate for Congress in the Sixth Congressional District, but was defeated by the Mozart Hall Democrats. He was elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress, however, in 1862, and served during the session upon the Committee on Patents. In the Thirty-ninth Congress, to which he was also elected, he served upon the Committees on Bankrupt Law, Patents, and Southern Railroads, and he was elected also to the Fortieth Congress, serving again on the two last-mentioned committees. Mr. Chanler was nominated for the Forty-first Congress, but his hostility to Tweed caused his defeat, and the same power worsted him that year in the contest for the Supervisorship. Mr. Chanler took no further active part in politics until the Ring was exposed and Tweed overthrown, when, as already said, he assisted in the reorganization of Tammany Hall, and became a Sachem and Chairman of the General Committee. He was obliged to give up these positions in 1875, however, in consequence of temporary ill health, and after the death of his wife, in December of that year, he did not again appear in public life. Last Summer, or most of it, he spent in Europe, and when he returned he went to his place at Rhinebeck, known as Rokeby, where he has just died of pneumonia, in the fifty-first year of his age. Mr. Chanler was much respected by persons of all political tendencies.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Joshua Taggart, a well-known detective, died in Philadelphia Friday night.

Mrs. D. Rosa McKean, relict of the late Commodore William W. McKean, died at her residence near Binghamton, N. Y., Friday evening.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

ARRIVAL OF A WAR SHIP IN THE ROADS—TAR GET FIRING BY THE ARTILLERY.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Oct. 20.—The United States steamer Frolic, Commander George B White commanding, which for the past two years has been on duty with the South Atlantic Squadron, arrived in Hampton Roads late last Thursday night and anchored off here. The Frolic was originally a blockade-runner, and was captured off Wilmington, N. C., with a load of cotton, bound for Bermuda. She is an iron side-wheel steamer, built on the Clyde, is 614 tons burden, and carries eight guns. She was fitted up by the Government for a dispatch boat, and for the past two years has been on that duty. The Frolic left Rio de Janeiro Sept. 6, touched at Bahia on the 14th, Pernambuco on the 18th, Barbados Oct. 5, and St. Thomas Oct. 11. She had pleasant weather during the entire passage, and the officers and crew are in the best of health. She is now waiting orders from the Navy Department, and will probably be sent to the Norfolk Navy-yard and there go out of commission.

The United States steamer Powhatan, flagship of Rear-Admiral Stephen D. Trenchard, commanding the North Atlantic Station, is now in the Roads, but is under orders for New-York, for which port she will sail on Monday next. She has been on the dock at the Norfolk Navy-yard for the past two months, and has been recoppered and thoroughly repaired. The tug Pinta, tender to the Powhatan, is here, but will go up to Norfolk for repairs on Monday. It is understood that the Powhatan will remain in New-York until about the 1st of December, when she will return to Hampton Roads for the Winter. Admiral Trenchard spent last Winter here in the Hartford, and is highly pleased with the place as a Winter station.

The officers of the Artillery School have devoted the past month to target-firing, and from the precision attained it is manifest that their instruction at the school has had a most beneficial effect. The afternoon drills attract large crowds to witness them who watch with interest the flight of the immense projectiles, weighing over 500 pounds, from the time they leave the guns until they reach the target which is placed in the bay, some two miles distant.

EX-MINISTER MOTLEY'S WILL.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 20.—The will of John Lothrop Motley was made public to-day. It provides that all his books and other personal property shall be distributed equally among his daughters. The balance of his property, excepting the copyrights on his literary works, is left in trust to Francis E. Parker and J. L. Stackpole, who are to manage it for the benefit of the daughters. In relation to the copyrights on the literary works, the Trustees are authorized to make such arrangements for the continued publication of the books as may seem most advisable to them, and the income arising therefrom is to be paid over to Mr. Motley's daughters.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

REPUBLICANS OF PHILADELPHIA.

LARGE MASS-MEETING HELD LAST EVENING—RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 20.—The Republicans held a monster mass-meeting at Horticultural Hall, to-night, being the largest gathering seen here for the past three years. Speeches were made indorsing the State and City tickets, by Hon. W. Rotch Wistar, Col. William B. Mann, and William D. Foster. Hon. Morton McMichael presided. The resolutions were presented by Gen. Collis, and stated that the aim and purpose of the Republican Party is to "lighten the burdens of labor and increase its rewards, by fostering and protecting home industry, encouraging and restoring to activity the business enterprises of the country, and thereby furnishing employment to the many thousands of our citizens who, being deprived of it, are suffering the deepest distress. Entertaining these views, we earnestly deprecate the conduct of men who are insidiously engaged in attempting to draw into a new party organization misguided Republicans under the pretense that the interests of the laborer would be best served by giving adherence thereto, but which can only result in injury to the Republican Party, the design of its promoters and leaders being intended really to aid the Democratic Party in the election of its candidates, and by these means to assist in defeating and destroying the Republican Party of the country by striking it down in this its acknowledged stronghold, and we caution our Republican friends against a repetition here of the Democratic tactics in Ohio, where they deserted the labor ticket upon the morning of the election, and left the Republicans to vote it alone. We realize by the victories in Maine and Iowa that our party is as full of vigorous life as in past years, and accept the lesson from Ohio that internal dissensions result only in elevating Democracy at the expense of Republicanism. We hold that our sons should willingly aid by their labor and industry in meeting a part of the nation's obligations of a preserved country, thereby devoting in this period of temporary distress a part of the millions now monthly appropriated to the payment of the debt to be diverted to public improvements."

THE SCIENCE OF BASE-BALL.

PITCHING CURVED BALLS—SOME EXPERIMENTS AT CINCINNATI.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 20.—The game of base-ball between the Bostons and the Cincinnatis here to-day was marked by an experiment of extraordinary interest in pitching a curved ball. A line running parallel with the line from the home plate to the first base bag was taken as a straight line for the trial. On the Cincinnati Grounds it runs north and south. The pitcher was placed at the south end of it, opposite the home-plate. Midway between the home-plate and first base was placed a section of a paling fence, one end resting on the line and the other pointing toward the infield, at right angles. This, of course, formed a barrier to the ball started on the west side of the line, unless it should cross over to the east side. Another section of the fence was placed at right angles to the line opposite the first base, but being on the east side of line. Then at the south end a board was placed on end on the line. Bond, the pitcher of the Bostons, was placed on the west side of the board, and a little behind it, so that he was obliged to deliver the ball from the west side of the line. It was for him to demonstrate that the ball could be made to leave his hand on the west side of the line, cross over to the east side so as to avoid the fence on the west side, and recross to the west side to avoid the other fence. Bond at first sent the ball against the edge of the board, but after several trials he was able to clear that and sending the ball fairly around the middle barrier landed it on the same side it started from at the other end of the line. The curve was not only visible to the eye but it was shown beyond possibility of dispute. The demonstration was greeted with shouts of applause.

Mitchell, of the Cincinnatis, who is left-handed, was next called out. The barriers were reversed to suit his position, and he, too, succeeded in sending a curver that swung around the middle barrier, and was caught fully a foot to the east of the final barrier. The experiment proves that pitchers can pitch curved balls. The game resulted 8 to 3 in favor of the Bostons at the end of the sixth inning.

A SAVINGS BANK'S DIVIDEND.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Samuel B. Whitney, Receiver of the Trades Savings Bank, New-York, to-day filed his report of receipts and disbursements since his last report, dated Aug. 4. He reports that he has brought suit on and foreclosed two mortgages on Eighty-third-street, New-York, and sold the same, $5,375 being realized, of which $1,757 16 were paid for taxes and expenses attending the sale. Another mortgage on property adjoining the above has also been foreclosed, and the property sold for $4,550, of which $1,591 21 were paid for taxes and expenses of sale. The total receipts since Aug. 4, including the amounts given above, were $14,603 32. The sum of $210 has been paid out, leaving a balance of $14,393 32. The total liabilities of the bank were $79,164 73. The aggregate deficiencies on the foreclosure of six mortgages and the sale of the mortgaged premises were $26,806 81. The report was confirmed by Justice Learned, and an order granted directing the Receiver to pay a further dividend of 15 per cent. to the depositors. He was also authorized to sue Alexander M. Lesley, Edward B. Newbury, Hamden R. Demarest, and Z. W. Butcher, on notes given by them.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH ROAD.

QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 20.—N. H. Munson, Assistant Superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad at this city, has been made General Manager of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad under the new receivership, and took charge to-day.

KINGS COUNTY POLITICS.

THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION RENOMINATES JUDGE HENRY A. MOORE FOR COUNTY JUDGE.

The Republican County Convention of Kings County was held last evening at Republican Headquarters in Court-street. The convention was called to order by Mr. Jacob Worth, who was unanimously elected temporary Chairman. Messrs. Cheshire and Fales were chosen temporary Secretaries. After the calling of the roll the temporary officers were made permanent officers of the convention. Col. Henry M. Connolly then gained the floor, and in a short speech nominated Judge Henry A. Moore, the present incumbent of the office, for County Judge. Judge Moore, the speaker said, was a Democrat, but the judiciary should be lifted out of the arena of politics. Col. Connolly was followed in a similar strain by Gen. Clark, Mr. John Oakey, Mr. William A. Coit, and others. Ex-Judge Erastus Cook thought that Judge Moore was an excellent gentleman, a good lawyer, and an impartial judge, but he was inclined to the belief that Republicans should nominate a Republican. The speaker then placed in nomination John Henry Hall, for whom he claimed all the qualifications necessary to make a good judge. When the roll was called Judge Moore was found to have a large majority of the delegates. His nomination was then made unanimous, after which, on motion of Alderman Fisher the convention adjourned until Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

A DEMOCRATIC ROW IN BROOKLYN.

The Kings County Democratic General Committee met last evening at their head-quarters in Court-street for the purpose of receiving the reports of the Supervisors of Election concerning the primaries held on Friday night. There were contesting delegations from the Eighth, Twelfth, Seventeenth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-second Wards. The greater part of the evening was devoted to the Eighth Ward case. One faction in the ward is led by ex-Alderman John McIntyre and the other by Thomas Quinn. Both came to the committee-room attended by their followers, and the result was a very excited discussion, during which the contestants called each other the foulest names. The Supervisors of Election reported that if McIntyre had not withdrawn his forces from the primary there would have been bloodshed. As it was there was much fighting, and the Quinn men frequently threatened to put a bullet through any one who attempted to vote against them. In the opinion of the Supervisors of Election no primary had been held. An attempt was made to discuss the matter, but it soon became apparent that the scenes enacted at the primary would be repeated if the room was not cleared. Accordingly, the committee went into executive session. This course had only the effect of precipitating matters. Once outside the room the followers of Quinn and McIntyre got to pummeling each other in good old-fashioned style. The knock-down argument was used frequently, if not effectively. In a few minutes the narrow passages leading to the committee-room were filled with a fighting, shouting, struggling mass of humanity. The excitement spread to the street, and the cry of Police being raised, a number of officers entered the building and quelled the disturbance, but made no arrests. In the meantime the General Committee, notwithstanding the report of the Supervisors of Election, reported in favor of admitting the Quinn faction. The other contests have not yet been settled.

AMUSEMENTS.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS AFFAIRS.

"Helen's Babies" will be acted until further notice at Bryant's Opera-house.

The "man-eating devil-fish" is now on exhibition at the New-York Aquarium.

Mr. S. G. Pratt announces a piano-recital at Chickering Hall, on Thursday afternoon.

The San Francisco Minstrels announce nightly representations of "Helen's Babies."

The "Great London Circus" will occupy Gilmore's Garden on and after to-morrow evening.

Messrs. Harrigan and Hart will appear at the Theatre Comique nightly this week, in "The Rising Star."

"Aunt Polly Basset's Singin' Skewl" will will be held at Chickering Hall, throughout this week.

The sale of seats for Miss Thursby's concert at the Academy of Music, on to-morrow week, opens to-morrow.

"The Jibbenainosay," with Mr. Proctor in the principal rôle, will be acted throughout this week at Niblo's Theatre.

The sale of subscription tickets for Mr. Thomas' symphony concerts and public rehearsals commences to-morrow.

"La Joie de la Maison" and "Un Oiseau de Passage" will be represented at the Théâtre Français on Tuesday evening next.

Mr. Boucicault's comedy of "Marriage" enters to-morrow upon the fourth week of what seems to be a prosperous run at Wallack's Theatre.

Mr. Everett will make known his "popular entertainment," which he calls "An Evening with the Spirits," at the Théâtre Français, in Twenty-third-street, to-night.

The rehearsals of the New-York Philharmonic Society are progressing, and performances of unusual interest may be expected of the enlarged and well-disciplined orchestra which Mr. Thomas is to have under his baton.

The sale of seats for Mr. Jefferson's representations at Booth's Theatre commences on Wednesday. "Rip Van Winkle" will of course be the play, and its earliest performance may be witnessed on to-morrow week.

Mr. Thomas will give a fourth popular concert, which will be the last of the present series, at Steinway Hall, on Tuesday evening. Master Lichtenberg and the Swedish Quartet are to take part in the performance.

Mr. Harry Stanfield, who has studied abroad and distinguished himself as a *primo tenore* in Florence, in Malta, and elsewhere, has returned to this country, and will soon be heard in a grand concert at Steinway Hall.

Mr. Sothern's fiftieth representation of "The Crushed Tragedian" takes place at the Park Theatre, to-morrow night. It is understood that the version of the piece to be acted throughout this week has undergone considerable change.

Mr. J. C. Fryer's German Opera Troupe gave performances in Baltimore during the week just ended. According to the local newspapers, the representations were very numerously attended and eminently successful in an artistic sense.

Raff's new symphony called "Frühlingsklänge," a gavotte by Bach, arranged for orchestra, and Liszt's "Préludes" are part of the programme for Dr. Damrosch's first symphony concert, to occur at Steinway Hall, on Saturday afternoon next.

"The Chimes of Normandy," known in French as "Les Cloches de Corneville," a musical work which appears to occupy a sort of debatable ground between comic opera and opera bouffe, will have its first representation in this country at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, to-morrow evening. Miss Melville, Mrs. Seguin, and Messrs. Castle, Turner, and Seguin are to be concerned in the performance of "The Chimes." The opera was received with great favor in Paris, and enjoyed that particularly desirable earnest of success—a protracted run.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Williamson added several capital "character-sketches" to the regular performance at the Union-Square Theatre, last evening. In the farce entitled "The Chinese Question," Mr. Williamson first supplied a wonderfully accurate picture of the California "rough," while Mrs. Williamson portrayed with great humor and vim an Irish girl. Later on the two artists came forth disguised as Celestials, and elicited uproarious merriment by antics which, comical though they were, never once detracted from the truthfulness of the quaint pictures the actors presented. "The Chinese Question" will be given, with "Struck Oil," throughout this week, the last of Mr. and Mrs. Williamson's engagement.

ANOTHER DOWNFALLEN CLERK.

AN ENTRY-CLERK IN A DRY GOODS HOUSE ACCUSED OF SYSTEMATICALLY ROBBING HIS EMPLOYERS—HIS EXEMPLARY LIFE IN PUBLIC SAID TO HAVE BEEN A SHAM.

For a number of years past the members of the firm of Evans, Peake & Co., successors to the firm of Peake, Opdyke & Co., have at various times missed articles from their stock. So noticeable has been the leakage of late that the members of the firm became greatly alarmed, and kept a vigilant watch over their clerks. Failing to detect the guilty party or parties, they finally determined to employ a detective to assist them. Accordingly, the services of Detective Titus, of the Fourteenth Precinct, were obtained, and a systematic watch was begun of the employes of the house, nearly all of whom had been more or less suspected. On Monday evening last, when the clerks and other employes were leaving the store, the watchman detected one of them taking and secreting about his person a few small articles. He gave to Detective Titus the prearranged signals, and the latter followed the thief on his way homeward. When he arrived within a couple of blocks of his residence, Titus went up to him and accused him of having in his possession a package of counterfeit money which he had received from a man he met on Church-street. This, of course, was a ruse on the part of the detective, and was made use of to throw the man off his guard. The accused man vigorously denied that he had any counterfeit money in his possession, and asked the detective to search him. This request was complied with, and nothing was found in any of his pockets. Finally Detective Titus told the man to remove his hat. He at first refused to do so. The detective then removed it for him, and in it found two silk scarfs and a scarf-pin, valued at $1 50. He subsequently acknowledged he had taken these articles from the store in which he was employed. He was arrested and taken to the station-house. On the next day he was arraigned before Justice Flammer at the Tombs. Meantime his room in the boarding-house, No. 84 Macdougal-street, was searched, and a large quantity of small fancy articles was found secreted there. Among them were several articles which he claimed had been given to him by different parties, and which could not be identified by Evans, Peake & Co. as their property. They did, however, identify about $90 worth of the property as theirs, and this the prisoner acknowledged he had taken from the store at different times.

The name of the prisoner is Miles E. Jenkins. He has been employed in the establishment he has robbed ever since 1866, at which time the firm was established in White-street under the name of William J. Peake & Co. He was arraigned, as before stated, on two charges of petit larceny, and admitted to bail in the sum of $500 on each charge, Mr. Edwin Lord becoming his surety. An attempt was at first made to dignify one of the charges against Jenkins with the degree of grand larceny, the members of the firm contending that he must be punished to the full extent of the law. As they could not prove that he had stolen over $25 worth of the property at one time, it was impossible to make a charge of grand larceny lie. Jenkins will be tried on the two charges of petit larceny on Tuesday next, Oct. 22, in the Court of Special Sessions.

The accused is represented as a man of more than ordinary intelligence, he is married, and about 38 years of age. He was employed as entry clerk by Evans, Peake & Co., and has always enjoyed the full confidence and respect of his employers, so much so that he was really the last man in the establishment whom they were disposed to suspect of dishonesty. He has been for many years a member of the Sixteenth-Street Baptist Church, and was at one time a prominent worker in its Sunday-school. He has also been a teacher in the Laight-Street Baptist Sunday-school. About a year ago, having moved into the neighborhood of the Macdougal-Stazet Baptist Church, he and his wife took seats in that church, and both of them entered the Sunday-school as teachers. He took quite an active part not only in the school, but in the meetings of the church, and was looked upon as an exemplary man, and a Christian. Rev. J. J. Muir, Pastor of the Macdougal-Street Church, when informed last night of the arrest of his parishioner, seemed very much astonished, and said he could hardly realize that it could be true. He said he knew very little about the personal habits of Jenkins, but he had always looked upon him as a man correct and proper in every particular. He did not seem to have any bad or extravagant habits, and lived in a modest, retiring way. In fact, so moderate did his means seem to be that when he first came to his [Mr. Muir's] church he said he was unable to take a whole pew, and could only afford to pay for two sittings, for himself and wife. He has no children.

Previous to being employed in the house of Evans Peake & Co., in 1866, Jenkins was located in Wall-street. He had in his possession, when arrested, six bank books, and the sums represented in them are said to have been quite large, though the balance in his favor at present amounts to only about $600. A member of the firm of Evans, Peake & Co. said that he was unable to say whether Jenkins was the person who took all the property missed by them or not, but from the fact that he had been the only one so far caught, the supposition was that he was the only guilty party. He said that they had missed over $1,000 worth of goods within the past year. He was of the opinion that this sum was no more than was annually missed by all large houses doing an extensive business. There was always more or less leakage, and it was always difficult to watch and catch a thief among so many employes.

SERIOUS TROUBLE IN BOLIVIA.

GEN. DAZA'S BANQUET TO CERTAIN CHIEFS—SENOR OBLITAS SEIZED BY THE THROAT AND KICKED OUT OF THE ROOM.

PANAMA, Oct. 10.—Since the departure of the Colon on the 4th inst., the only arrival at Panama has been the steam-ship Costa Rica, from San Francisco, via Mexican and Central American ports. She arrived here this morning at 6 o'clock. The purser's memoranda contains a paragraph to the effect that a serious revolution had broken out in Guatemala, but as yet no correspondence or private advices confirming the report have been received. There is nothing else of any importance. From Peru the news is of little interest. There is trouble in Bolivia. The *Star and Herald* says that on the 10th inst. the Division Pacificadora arrived here from Santa Cruz after shooting all the ringleaders of the last revolution. Gen. Daza gave an official banquet to the chiefs of that division, as also in honor of the return of the Minister Oblitas from Potosi. There was great animation, and among other toasts Señor Oblitas spoke substantially as follows: "Gen. Daza, without any intervention, and in my absence, has convened elections after abolishing the Constitution and declaring himself Dictator. He will best know why he has failed to carry out his programme. As regards myself, I declare the statesman who fails to carry out his programme has forfeited the high position he holds, and more especially is it the case with a President who carries on his breast the colors of the national flag, and who by his inconsistent conduct converts that flag into a dirty rag." The Minister did not finish his toast, for Daza rose from his seat, threw himself violently upon the orator, and seizing him dragged him away from thetable, at the same time administering numerous kicks. He used the vilest language, and threatened with similar treatment those who attempted to interfere in the matter. Thus the Minister and accomplice of Daza in the celebrated coup d'état of the 4th of May has ignominiously fallen. Without the head and audacity of Oblitas, Daza would not have had the courage to consummate his treason. Daza without Oblitas will be like a body without a soul; he will perish in the network of intrigues of those who have worked to effect a breach between these two personages of mournful memory. Daza has fallen into the snare of his adversaries by intimidating his accomplice and natural support. It is said Oblitas intends emigrating to Peru. This scandalous occurrence has given rise to much uneasiness and dissatisfaction. Two days ago Daza could find nobody willing to accept the portfolio.

THE MARYLAND RACES.

PROGRAMME OF THE OCTOBER MEETING AT BALTIMORE—GREAT RACE BETWEEN TOM OCHILTREE, PAROLE, AND TEN BROECK—A SPLENDID LIST OF ENTRIES.

The attention of turfmen throughout the country is directed to Baltimore, where the Maryland Jockey Club will hold its annual Fall meeting. The horses have been concentrating at Pimlico Course since the meeting at Jerome Park, and the representative stables of the East and West will send their best horses to the post. On Tuesday next the races will be inaugurated with a dash of three-quarters of a mile, for maidens of all ages, purse $250; entrance money of $15 each to second horse. Then will follow one of the principal events in the turf calendar, the Dixie Stakes, for 3-year olds, two miles. The subscription is $100 each, half forfeit, and $1,500 added, of which $500 goes to the second horse, and the third to save his stake. There are 64 nominations, which makes the prize a very valuable one, and, as usual, there will be a fine struggle, although an arduous campaign has placed several fine colts in bad shape who are engaged in it. The probable starters are Pierre Lorillard's Bombast, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Benecia, by Jack Malone, and Ban, by Asteroid, Jr., out of Nelly Gray; August Belmont's Susquehanna, by Leamington, out of Susan Bean; D. McDaniel's Princeton, by Oakland, out of imp. Wombat, and St. James, by Lexington, out of Banner; William Astor's Frederick the Great, by Lexington, out of Mildred; and D. McIntyre's King Fergus, by imp. Phaeton, dam by imp. Knight of St. George. There is no certainty of any other but those named coming to the post, so the field will be a small one. Western parties are thinking very well of King Faro for the race, and he has been backed heavily, while Susquehanna holds her own among the New-Yorkers. Basil has not entirely recovered from his accident in his race with Princeton, and he has been at a disadvantage in taking his exercise with a bad leg. The form shown by St. James in the two-mile dash at Jerome Park makes him a dangerous horse in the race, but he will have to carry seven pounds more weight than he did on that occasion. The third race will be the Central Stakes, for 2-year olds, one mile, which has 34 nominations at $50 each, play or pay, with $600 added, of which $100 goes to the second horse. This makes the prize worth $2,200 to the winner, which is likely to be George Lorillard's Duke of Magenta.

The third event will be not only the great one of the meeting but of the year. It is a sweepstakes of $500 each and $1,000 added, dash of two miles and a half, for which Ten Broeck, Tom Ochiltree, and Parole are entered. There has heretofore been a strong effort made to bring these three great horses together, and it will be remembered that John Morrissey offered a purse of $5,000 for Ten Broeck to run at Saratoga against the Eastern cracks; but this having failed to bring on the Western champion, there was little hope entertained that the three would measure strides this year. Mr. Harper, however, was induced to send Ten Broeck to run at Baltimore, and the Messrs. Lorillard were not backward in picking up the gauntlet thus thrown down to meet the Kentucky horse on neutral ground. The conditions of the race provide for a dry track, and all parties are confident of victory. Several members of the American Jockey Club left this City for Baltimore last night, and a large delegation will leave to-night.

The fifth race will be one of two-mile heats, for all ages, with allowances to maidens according to age. For the second day there is a dash of a mile, for all ages, to carry 105 pounds, with penalties to winners since Sept. 29. Then follows the mile heat for 3-year olds that have not won a sweepstake race this year, and then there will be a free handicap sweepstakes, for all ages, of one and three-quarter miles, and the day's sport is to terminate with a mile-heat hurdle race, with welter weights, over four hurdles in each mile, the distance to be 50 yards. On the third day there are also four races, the first of which is a dash of one mile for 2-year olds, followed by a selling race for all ages, one mile and a half, with the usual allowances, to be allowed by a gentleman's race, with welter weights, dash of five furlongs, the day's sport to conclude with the great Bowie Stakes, for all ages; $100 entrance, half forfeit; four-mile heats. The club is to add $2,000 if three or more start, to go to the first horse, and $200 to the second, who is to receive $300 out of the stakes also. This is a post stake which closed on Aug. 15, the subscribers being Pierre Lorillard, George L. Lorillard, Thomas W. Doswell, J. W. Hunt Reynolds, and Alexander D. Brown. Ten Broeck will run for Mr. Reynolds, and Add, who won the stake last year, for Mr. Brown. Whether Tom Ochiltree will start in this will depend very much upon the result of the great race on the first day. Parole will not start. The fourth and concluding day will be Friday, Oct. 26, and the first race will be a handicap purse for all horses that have run during the meeting, one mile and a quarter. This will be followed by the Breckinridge Stakes for 3-year olds, $300 subscription and $100 forfeit; the club to add $1,000, of which $500 to the second horse, and the third horse to save his stake. There are 27 nominations, and as the winner of the Dixie Stake is to carry five pounds extra, the race seems to be at the mercy of Vera Cruz, if in condition. The third race will be a compensation purse, $400, mile heats, with penalties to winners and allowances to beaten horses, and the meeting is to conclude with a grand steeple-chase of about two miles and a half.

RAILWAY SURVEY PARTIES.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Oct. 20.—All Canadian and Pacific Railway survey parties east of the Rocky Mountains have closed operations for the season, and most of them have returned to the capital. Parties employed in British Columbia will cease work immediately and return to head-quarters.

RELIEF FOR TAX-PAYERS.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

A SUMMARY OF THEIR PROVISIONS—AND THEIR PROBABLE EFFECT IF ADOPTED—TAX-PAYERS IN NEW-YORK.

It is scarcely necessary to repeat at any length the circumstances under which the constitutional amendments come before the people. Everybody knows that Gov. Tilden drew attention to the chaotic condition of our municipal laws in a special Message to the State Legislature; that a commission of eminent gentlemen, Democrats and Republicans, was appointed by him to consider the subject; that these gentlemen had the matter for about two years in their charge, and the outcome was a report or essay on municipal laws, accompanying the present constitutional amendments, which embodied the scheme of the commission for municipal government. Though general in their scope, they were mainly designed to apply to this City, and here their influence would be most felt should they become part of the organic law of the State.

One of these amendments simply adds the following clause to section 1, article 2, of the Constitution: "But the Legislature may provide that elections for members of city boards shall be so regulated as to give to minorities a proportionate share of representation therein."

Minority representation we have now in the election of Aldermen; and many other towns and cities in the State have it in one or other of its forms; but it appears that there is a strong doubt whether minority representation is legal under the Constitution as it now stands, and the proposed amendment is intended to set the doubt at rest.

The second amendment is to section 22 of article 3, and is made necessary by the chief amendment, to be spoken of directly. It does nothing more than take from Boards of Supervisors or Aldermen the financial powers which it is proposed to confer exclusively on the Boards of Finance.

The third amendment is to section 2, article 8, and adds to the existing provision prohibiting the bonding of cities, counties, towns, and villages for any but public purposes; further provisions prohibiting the increase of municipal or county indebtedness for any purpose whatever beyond an amount equal to 5 per cent. of the assessed valuation of such county or municipality; and further providing that no debt shall be incurred without providing for a sinking fund which shall pay it off in a period not exceeding 20 years. Cities or counties whose present indebtedness exceeds 5 per cent. of the assessed valuation are forbidden to become further indebted until the debt is reduced within the 5 per cent. limit.

The next amendment is the one which really embodies the whole scheme of the Municipal Commission. It is to this amendment that the public attention has been wholly directed, and against which Tammany Hall has raised its loudest howl of denunciation. It is not a proposition to amend any existing clause of the Constitution, but to add to it an entirely new article, containing 11 sections, to be known as article 17. To quote it verbatim would more than fill a column of the TIMES, but this is unnecessary. The main points can be briefly given thus:

1. Municipal elections to be held distinct from others, and in March or April.
2. Boards of Finance to be elected in cities of over 100,000 inhabitants, to consist of 15 members.
3. The electors of a board consisting of 15 members to be legal voters who pay taxes on property valued at not less than $500, or a yearly rent of not less than $250.
4. The Board of Finance to have exclusive control of the financial affairs of the municipality.
5. No liability to be incurred by a municipality unless there is money in the treasury to pay it; no payments to be made except on special appropriation.
6. The Legislature to have no power to pass laws providing for local improvements, and no money to be borrowed by any city for current expenses, except in anticipation of revenue. Conditions under which the latter restriction may be departed from are provided.
7. The Legislature to have no power to make changes in the city Government, unless by an act passed upon the application of the city, made by resolution of the Board of Finance and the Board of Aldermen, approved by the Mayor; or, by an act which shall have received the sanction of two successive Legislatures.

The one feature of this proposed amendment which has provoked the opposition of the Tammany Democracy is that which restricts the voters for the Board of Finance to rent and tax payers. It is talked about as a denial of the sacred right of suffrage, though it will be seen that what the amendment really does is to create a new class of public officers and a new constituency to elect them. If this be a denial of the right of suffrage, it is also a denial of it to prohibit the voter, as he is now prohibited, from voting for all the Aldermen who are to be elected in his district. The voter who had not the requisite property qualification under this amendment could not vote for members of the Board of Finance, and it would be the purpose of restriction imposed upon him. Outside of it, he could vote for everything and everybody as he does now.

The really practical question is, how many persons, now legally qualified voters in this City, would be disqualified from voting for the Board of Finance? The voting population is about 140,000. The estimates of the Tax Office give of this number from 60,000 to 65,000 as tax-payers. But in what way shall an estimate be made of the number of persons who would be qualified to vote as rent-payers? There is no data for it; and any estimate is at best guess-work. Tax Commissioner Andrews thinks that the number of persons who would qualify as rent-payers would bring the total of those entitled to vote for the board up to nearly 100,000. It is acknowledged to be a very uncertain estimate, because a readjustment of present conditions of social life must be considered in the problem. We have a large population of boarders—both in hotels and private houses. A voter who simply rented his apartments, and paid for them an annual sum of not less than $250, would be legally qualified; but if in the sum he annually paid the cost of his meals was reckoned, then some means must be adopted to distinguish the amount he paid for rent from that he paid for food. Again, A. B. pays for unfurnished apartments $200 per year; he is not a qualified voter; his neighbor B. C. rents precisely similar apartments, but furnished, and for these he pays $350. This entitles him to vote. Has B. C. any more right to vote as a rent-payer than A. B.? Allowing that some 30,000 to 40,000 people will be excluded from voting for the new board, we find that on the general average of rents in this City a very large proportion of residents in tenement-houses will be among the number so excluded. Three or four years ago rents generally were at figures which would have brought most of this class of voters within the prescribed amount; but prices have been falling steadily since, and the apartments which used to be rated at $22 per month are now rated at between $16 and $18 per month. It is asserted that very few, if any, of the tenants of tenement-houses—excluding, of course, the tenants of the small stores so often found on the ground floor—pay a rent so high as $250 per year. If prices should rise again, then the constituency of the Board of Finance would have a corresponding infusion of the tenement-house class of the population.

It would be idle to ignore the fact that the proposition to create a Financial Board as proposed is seriously objected to by many on quite other grounds than the method of electing it. This objection is to its powers. The proposed amendment declares that such board shall be invested exclusively with the duties and powers of "making contracts, procuring supplies, or creating, auditing, or allowing county charges." This is giving to the same power the right to create indebtedness and to pay it; to incur charges and to audit the bills, and this principle, it is objected, has been found in practice to have invariably brought with it losses, extravagance, and corruption. This objection is stated here because it is one which has been made by many thinking men to the proposed amendment, and is one which will undoubtedly have to be met. As to the demagogic clamor about disfranchisement and the sacred right of suffrage, it will undoubtedly have its effect among a certain class, but it is not worth serious argument here.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS' ASSOCIATION.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 20.—At yesterday's session of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Grand Chief Engineer, P. M. Arthur; First Grand Engineer, T. D. Ingraham: Second Grand Engineer, William Robinson: First Grand Assistant Engineer, L. B. Green; Second Grand Assistant Engineer, William B. Thrall; Third Grand Assistant Engineer, Daniel Bennett; Grand Guide, Thomas Porter; Grand Chaplain, George W. Tyer.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21—1 A. M.—At rough of low pressure is in the Ohio Valley, into which blow warm southerly winds, and cold northerly winds. To the north of this depression in the lake region the barometer is highest, but falling. Rain has fallen in all the districts except the West Gulf States. The temperature has risen in the extreme North-west and the South Atlantic States. Elsewhere it has fallen. Northerly winds prevail in the North-west, lake region and New-England, westerly winds in the Gulf States, and southerly in the South Atlantic States. The Arkansas River has risen 37 inches at Little Rock. The Missouri and Mississippi rivers have generally risen.

INDICATIONS.

For the New-England States, cloudy weather with rain areas, stationary or lower barometer and temperature.

For the Middle Atlantic States, cloudy and rainy weather, variable winds, and falling barometer, followed by rising barometer and colder north winds.

For the South Atlantic States partly cloudy weather, areas of light rain, warm southerly veering to colder north-west winds, and stationary or higher pressure.

For the Gulf States, clear or partly cloudy weather, with westerly winds, stationary or higher pressure, and stationary or lower temperature.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, cloudy and rainy weather, variable winds, shifting to colder northerly, and higher pressure.

For the lake region, at south stations, cloudy weather, with rain areas, northerly winds, and stationary or lower temperature; at north stations, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, southerly winds, and falling barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, clear or partly cloudy weather, preceded at south stations by rain areas, cold northerly winds, shifting to warmer southerly, and stationary followed by rising barometer.

The rivers will generally rise.

Cautionary signals continue at Cape Hatteras, Kitty Hawk, Cape Henry, Cape May, Atlantic City, Barnegat, Sandy Hook, Indianola, Galveston, Oswego, Rochester, Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, and Port Huron.

THE MARYLAND RACES.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 20.—The entries for the great extra race for $1,000, with $500 entrance, two and a half miles, to be run on Tuesday, the first day of the October meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club, closed at noon to-day with Ten Broeck, Tom Ochiltree, and Parole. Parole arrived this morning in perfect condition. Ten Broeck and Tom Ochiltree have been on the track for several days, taking their morning's exercise in the presence of a large number of visitors. All three of these horses are certain to start, if no accident happens. The stables are filled with the finest horses of the country, who are to decide in the final events of the year the question of supremacy. The track is in splendid condition, and the attendance promises to be the largest ever witnessed on an American course.

A GOOD NOMINATION IN WESTCHESTER.

The Republicans of the Second Assembly District of Westchester County met yesterday morning in Moran's Hall, White Plains. The convention was called to order by Mr. Gideon W. Davenport, Chairman of the District Committee, and on motion of Hon. W. H. Robertson. Mr. D. Ogden Bradley was called to the chair. Mr. W. A. Miller, of Bedford, and Edward Long, of White Plains, were elected Secretaries. On motion of Hon. W. H. Robertson the convention proceeded to nominate. Mr. Stuart B. Carlisle, of East Chester, moved the nomination of Thomas Little, of Mount Vernon, and it was accepted by acclamation. Mr. Little is a native of York, Penn., but was for many years a citizen of this City, where he was well known until about eight years ago, when he moved to Mount Vernon. He is nearly 60 years of age, but is in vigorous health, and well up with the times. He is a man of excellent education, an architect by profession. He was at one time President of the Board of Supervisors in this City.

A WONDERFUL INVENTION.

An invention all frugal wives will appreciate—in fact, an article that even rivals the sewing-machine in usefulness—is now on exhibition at the Broadway store of the Wilson Sewing-machine Company in this City; yet it is so wonderfully simple that it can scarcely be classed as an invention, and a wonder to everybody that it was not discovered years ago. This invention consists in a very simple little attachment to the Wilson shuttle sewing-machine for darning all kinds of rips, tears, worn-out places, &c., in clothing, table and bed linen, stockings, underwear, &c., in the same manner that it is done by hand, and leaves the repaired part scarcely discernible. The operator of the sewing-machine can darn a large-sized bed-sheet or table cloth almost instantaneously. It is to be regretted, however, that this wonderful invention is patented and owned by the Wilson Sewing-machine Company, of Chicago, Ill., who will not permit its use except with one of its make of sewing-machines, which, the company's manager states, is furnished with each of the Wilson shuttle sewing-machines without extra price. Truly, this is a golden nest-egg for the Wilson Sewing-machine Company, and it is said they are running their works day and night and making and selling 300 machines a day.—*Daily Graphic.*

Croton Point, June 27, 1877.

I hereby certify that the entire stock of wine held by the late Dr. Underhill, of Croton Point, N. Y., which remained unsold at the time of his death, has been placed in the hands of, and is now offered for sale by, Messrs. H. K. & F. B. Thurber & Co., of New-York City.

This wine has remained in all its original purity, undisturbed in the vaults of the estate since the death of Dr. Underhill in 1871, and with all the benefits of increased age is now, for the purpose of closing the accounts of the estate, offered for sale at a much lower price than Dr. Underhill charged for the various vintages when comparatively new.

JNO. V. COCKCROFT,
Agent for the estate of Dr. R. T. Underhill, deceased.

The above well-known pure wines are for sale at retail by most of the leading druggists in New-York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City.

H. K. & F. B. THURBER & CO.,
—*Exchange.* General Agents.'

A REMARKABLE ELASTIC CARPET.

The new cork floor covering, Linoleum, is so rapidly increasing in popularity that it is superseding all articles used for a like purpose. Its remarkable durability is the secret of its success. All first-class carpet dealers keep it.—*Exchange.*

ABANDONED AT LAST!

Thousand of noisy, hard-running, double-thread sewing-machines abandoned for the silent, light-running, swift "Automatic" (no tension) machine of Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-machine Company. See it at No. 658 Broadway, New-York.—*Exchange.*

The simple announcement that permanent board can be obtained at the Grand Central Hotel for $10 and $12 per week should induce families and single persons to secure good rooms now for the Fall and Winter.—*Exchange.*

In Children's Outfits.

The old established house of A. RAYMOND & Co., corner Nassau and Fulton streets, have justly attained a celebrity which seems to improve with each successive season, as their display of suits (kilts and other styles) now on exhibition is very fine, and so reasonable in price.—*Advertisement.*

TO PLACE WITHIN the reach of every sufferer a reliable hernial appliance Dr. RIGGS' Truss has been reduced in price one-half. Every instrument warranted. No. 2 Barclay-st. Established 20 years. No branch. No agents.—*Advertisement.*

Isaac Smith's Superior Umbrellas.

GINGHAM, any size	$1 00
GUANACO, patented	2 00
SILK, paragon frame	3 00

FINE SILK UMBRELLAS in great variety.
UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS to order and repaired.
Retail, 1,203 BROADWAY, corner 29th-st. 494 BROADWAY, near Wall. 77 FULTON-ST., near Gold.
Wholesale—405 BROADWAY, near Canal. Established 1802.

They All Do It!—DO WHAT? WHY, HAVE their CARPETS renovated and their colors restored to their original beauty and brightness, either without removing them from the floor or at our works. Be they ever so soiled with soot, grease, dirt, &c., they can be made to look like new. For further information or references call or address the NEW-YORK PATENT CARPET RENOVATING COMPANY, Office No. 109 4th-av., near 12th-st.

Ask for
GAFF, FLEISCHMANN & CO.'S
COMPRESSED YEAST.
The genuine article bears our trade-mark and signature, to which we invite special attention. Try it for buckwheat cakes.

If you wish to know every Monday morning all about the opening and closing of your vault, safe, or store, especially out of business hours, and who does it, connect with some one of the central offices of HOLMES BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH COMPANY, No. 518 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

Le Boutillier Bros.,

HAVING MADE IMMENSE PURCHASES

AT AUCTION,

WITHIN THE LAST TEN DAYS, OF

SILKS,

AND

DRESS GOODS,

WILL, ON MONDAY, OFFER A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABLE GOODS, INCLUDING MANY OF THE LATEST NOVELTIES, AT

PRICES

FAR BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.

No. 48 East 14th-st.

LORD & TAYLOR.

FURS AND FUR GARMENTS.

NEW SHAPE LONG SEAL SACQUES, $65 upward.
FUR-LINED SILK AND ARMURE GARMENTS, FUR-LINED CARRIAGE GARMENTS IN NEW SHAPES AND STYLES.
MINK, SEAL, MARTEN, OTTER, CHINCHILLA AND ERMINE SETS, CHILDREN'S FURS.
FUR CAPS AND GLOVES.
ALL OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, QUALITY AND WORKMANSHIP WARRANTED, AND PRICES LESS THAN EVER KNOWN IN THIS MARKET.

ALTERATIONS.

WE ALTER, LENGTHEN, AND RELINE SEAL SACQUES, AND DO ALL KINDS OF FUR REPAIRS AT SHORT NOTICE, AND AT REASONABLE PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH-ST., N. Y.

KEEP'S FOUR-PLY LINEN COLLARS, $1 50 dozen, six for 75c.; KEEP'S four-ply Linen Cuffs, $3 dozen, 25c. pair; KEEP'S Lyons Silk Ties, extra length, 50c. each. No. 427 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; No. 323 6th-av., New-York; 623 Broadway, New-York.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—A PROMINENT CORNER ON 8TH-av., west side, size 34 feet 4½ inches by 75 feet in depth; also, adjoining on street, 50 feet by 103 feet in depth, forming an L, with the improvements. For particulars inquire of GEORGE W. MERCER, No. 266 West 23d-st.

$15,500—A SUPERBLY BUILT, splanned, and located house, No. 941 Madison-av, medium size four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front, will be sold for $15,500. Dining-room on parlor floor or in basement. Cabinet trim on parlor floor. Terms easy; open every day, including Sunday.

DWELLING-HOUSES FOR SALE—NOS. 15 West 16th-st., 52 West 25th-st., 18 East 28th-st., 37 West 33d-st., 20 West 40th-st., 7 East 41st-st., 59 West 50th-st., 30 and 32 East 55th-st., 31 and 35 East 56th-st., 38 and 42 East 57th-st., and 37 West 58th-st. Also others in all locations at low prices. For permits and particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house in one of the choicest and most healthy locations in the City. Liberal terms to prompt purchaser. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine, 33 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

AN ELEGANT FULL-WIDTH FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, with dining-room extension and back stairs to fourth story, for sale in 56th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; well built and beautifully furnished. For permits and particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

EVERY GENTLEMAN SHOULD EXAMINE the quality of KEEP'S Custom Shirts, made to measure; the very best, six for $9. No obligation to take any shirts ordered unless perfectly satisfactory.
No. 427 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. | No. 323 6th-av., New-York. | 623 Broadway, New-York.

FIFTY-SIXTH-ST., JUST WEST OF 5TH-Av.—Fine three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house for sale at a bargain; also one on 53d-st. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, rooms G and H, basement.

A BARGAIN.—FOUR STORY, BROWN-STONE house on 41st-st., near 5th-av., 22x55; in perfect order and ready for occupancy. HALL & NIXON, Broadway, corner 51st-st.

A SMALL THREE-STORY AND BASE-MENT new brown-stone house for sale cheap, on 63d-st., just east of Lexington-av. A gem. See it. RICHARD HENNESSY, owner, on premises.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. MAKE A SPECIAL-TY of the management of estates, collect rents, pay taxes, and take the entire management for owners. Office, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON WEST 58TH-ST., A MEDIUM size four-story dwelling; centrally located, and furnished in fine cabinet style; possession at once; price, $32,000. E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 3 Pine-st.

MADISON-AV., MURRAY HILL.—BEAUTI-ful corner house; very clean; others on Murray Hill; all sizes, with and without stables. W. P. BEEK-MOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

SEVERAL THREE-QUARTER AND DOU-BLE houses for sale on Murray Hill, near 5th-av.; some with stables. For permits and particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN; ONE OF THE most complete houses in this City. Inquire at No. 42 East 58th-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AT VERY LOW FIGURES; other houses (bargains) wanted immediately by JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—PASSAIC, N. J., FIVE MINUTES' walk from depot; good sidewalks; a beautiful two-story frame house, eight rooms, stable, coach-house, 12 city lots under high cultivation; City house taken in exchange. Apply to M., Post Office Box No. 5,587, New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A CHOICE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with nearly six acres, all improvements, great quantity of fruit, at FLUSHING, L. I. Diagram and particulars of BLACKWELL & BIKER, No. 117 Broadway, New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PARTITION SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS.

SCOTT & MYERS

will sell on

MONDAY, OCT. 22,

at No. 111 Broadway, at noon,

SEVEN LOTS on 57TH-ST., and SEVEN on 58TH-ST., between Madison and 4th avs.

Lots are restricted. Subject to mortgages held by the Mutual Life Insurance Company.

MYER S. ISAACS, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 243 Broadway.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION SATURDAY, OCT. 27, At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway, By order of the Court of Common Pleas, Four valuable full lots, south side 65th-st., 180 feet east 3d-av., with large house and stable; most desirable location up town for building. Positive Sale, Title Perfect, A Rare Chance. Maps, &c., at office RICHARD M. HENRY, Esq., Referee, No. 38 Pine-st., or Auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

SCOTT & MYERS, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 24, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under direction of WILLIAM P. DIXON, Referee,

102 lots of land on 10th-av., 136th and 137th sts.

Maps and further particulars of the Auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st., or TURNER, LEE & McCLURE, No. 20 Nassau-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

TWO LOTS ON WEST 64TH-ST., BE-TWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS. AT AUCTION, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 25, 1877, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, BY ORDER OF P. H. BRENNAN, Esq., REFEREE, the two valuable lots on the north side of 64th-st., 375 feet west of 8th-av., each 25x100.5 feet.

JONES, ROOSEVELT & CARLEY, Attorneys.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

A DESIRABLE OFFICE FOR PHYSICIAN to rent in the new apartment-house, 283d-st. near Madison-av.; front basement and rear room; $300 rent. GOELET & CLARK, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

DRY GOODS.

E. RIDLEY & SONS

309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand-st., N. Y.,

REAL FRENCH FELT HATS.

UNUSUAL DISPLAY.

FRENCH FELT HATS, ALL COLORS AND SHAPES, } 45 CENTS.
At 50c., at 65c., at 75c., at 90c.

☞ NOVELTIES IN SHAPES CANNOT BE FOUND ELSEWHERE AT $1.

TRIMMED BONNETS.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

IMMENSE STOCK, at $2 50, $3 50, $5, $10, to $350.

LADIES' SUITS.

NOVELTIES EVERY DAY.
SUITS FROM $4 50, $5 50, $7 50, $10, to $500.
COME AND SEE THE VARIETY AND PRICES.

DRESS GOODS,

(SECOND FLOOR.)

AUXILIARY TO SUIT DEPARTMENT.

LARGE PURCHASE THIS WEEK OF VARIOUS FABRICS, BOTH SINGLE AND DOUBLE FOLD, FROM 16c., 20c., 25c., up. EXAMINE.

FUR DEPARTMENT replenished with everything desirable, at UNHEARD-OF LOW PRICES.

LADIES' AND MISSES' UNDERWEAR IN IMMENSE VARIETY.

INFANTS' MERINO CLOAKS, $1 50, $1 75, $2, up.

DAILY FROM EUROPE.

FANCY GOODS, FANS, BEADS, ORNAMENTS, AND BANDS.

FINGER PUFFS, FIVE IN SET, 38c. EACH. HIGH TOP COMBS, 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 35c., 45c., 50c., up.

EXAMINE OUR STOCK OF CHINA DINNER AND TEA SETS, HOUSEHOLD GOODS, &c.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS,

NOS. 309, 311, 311 1-2 GRAND-ST., 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 ALLEN-ST.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,

309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand-st., N. Y.

FROM AUCTION.

HUNDREDS OF PIECES OF

NEW DRESS SILKS

STANDARD MAKES,

AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.

50 PIECES BLACK DRESS SILKS, 50c., 56c., 61c., 65c. per yard.
75 PIECES GUINET, SATIN FINISH, 75c., 85c., 95c. up.

150 PIECES

Bonnet, Bellon's, Ponson's,

IN GROS GRAIN AND CACHEMIRE FINISH, At $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 25.
EXAMINE ESPECIALLY OUR $1 10, $1 15, and $1 20 QUALITIES.

Further Purchase of

TEILLARD'S BLACK SILKS

(ALL 24 INCHES WIDE,)

THE BEST SILK IN THE TRADE FOR WEAR.

WARRANTED PURE SILK, FREE FROM CHARGING, AND WILL NOT TURN GREASY WITH WEAR. PRICES THIS WEEK, $1 35, $1 42, and $1 50 per yard.

FINER GRADES, SAME MANUFACTURE, TO WHICH WE SOLICIT SPECIAL ATTENTION, $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50 up.

150 PIECES COLORED DRESS SILKS, 65c., 75c., 85c., $1 up.

TRIMMING SILKS AND SATINS, 50c., 55c., 85c., 75c. up.

1,500 PIECES BONNET VELVETS, COLORS AND BLACKS, 78c., 83c., $1, $1 20, $1 50, $1 75 up. FULL ASSORTMENT.

PLUSHES, EVERY COLOR, $1, $1 20, $1 50, $1 75 up. FULL ASSORTMENT.

WIDE CLOAKING VELVET, $2 75, $3 up. BARGAINS.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS,

309, 311, 311 1-2 GRAND-ST., 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 ALLEN-ST.

KEEP'S SUPER-STOUT ENGLISH HALF hose, $3 dozen, 25 cents per pair. Keep's Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, $3 dozen, 25 cents each.
No. 427 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. | No. 323 6th-av., New-York. | No. 623 Broadway, New-York.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

CHOICE FLATS TO RENT

On the Eastern Boulevard, (Avenue A,) between 58th and 59th sts. Splendid situation, on high ground, overlooking the East River, Blackwell's Island, and Long Island. Each floor complete with every convenience. For small respectable families of moderate means these flats are among the most desirable in the City. Rent, $20 to $35 per month.
Apply to PHELPS, DODGE & CO., Nos. 11 and 13 Cliff-st., or to JOHN D. CRIMMINS, No. 1,037 3d-av.

TO LET FOR THE WINTER.

FURNISHED HOUSES.

Lists at 4 Pine, 33 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

THE ROCKINGHAM,

BROADWAY, CORNER 56TH-ST.

Absolutely fire-proof apartments; eight rooms, heated by steam; cabinet finish; plumbing and ventilation perfect; healthiest location in the City; elevator. Apply on premises.

TO LET—FOR TWO AND A HALF YEARS, A beautifully-furnished house near 5th-av. and Union-square, to a responsible private family; very advantageous terms will be made. Send real name and address to LAWRENCE, Box No. 184 *Times* Office. Will not rent for boarding or business purposes.

TO LET—FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS OF seven, eight, and nine rooms in the elegant new French flat houses north-west corner 97th-av. and 31st-st., one block from Elevated Railroad station; all improvements; also an office suitable for a doctor. Inquire of Janitor on premises.

TO RENT—FIVE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone houses, 19x50, north-west corner of 83d-st. and Madison-av.; all modern improvements; will be finished Nov. 1, or before. Apply to H. C. PIDDER, at the office of Arnold, Constable & Co., 5th-av. and 19th-st.

KEEP'S UMBRELLAS.—PATENT PROTECT-ed Rib Umbrella, in gingham, $1 each; KEEP'S Silk Umbrellas, best quality twilled silk, $3 each.
No. 427 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. | No. 323 6th-av., New-York. | 623 Broadway, New-York.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A VERY DESIRA-ble private residence; house three and one-half stories, brown-stone, 38 feet square, high stoop and basement; immediate possession. Apply on premises, No. 271 Lexington-av., corner 36th-st.

A COMPLETE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED four-story high-stoop house on 31st., near 5th-av., to rent for the Winter. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

APARTMENTS.—NO. 265 WEST 25TH-ST., TEN-Arentes; new, refined, elegant; janitor; play-ground, Summer-house, ventilation, garden; moderate rents; fine location; oriel windows; all modern improvements.

A FINE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP house, near 5th-av., fully and handsomely furnished, at a moderate rent. Address HOUSE-OWNER, Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,258 BROADWAY.

FURNISHED HOUSE, ON MURRAY HILL, near 5th-av., till May, July, or year, at low price. Address RICHARDS, Box No. 286 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

HALF OF FURNISHED HOUSE, NEAR 5TH-Av.; low rent; to small family. Address "DOUG-LAS." Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED; PER-fect order; six months or longer; private family only; four-story brown-stone house No. 123 West 45th-st.; rent for Winter $250 per month; no agents.

A HANDSOME THIRD FLOOR TO LET—Furnished or separate; private family; not inquisitive. Call at No. 134 West 37th-st.

TO RENT—NO. 164 EAST 73D-ST., THREE-STORY brick house and stable, 50 feet front, with large yard; $50 per month. Inquire next door, No. 158.

NO. 1,160 BROADWAY—TO RENT—APART-ments for single gentlemen; steam heat, bath, &c. See janitor, on premises.

TENTH-ST., NO. 35 EAST, NEAR BROADWAY. —To let, second floor, suitable for light house-keeping.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—VERY REASONABLE,

Until the 1st of May, or longer if necessary, a handsome country residence; good-sized house, stable, and barn; situated on Southern Boulevard, corner Whitlock-lane, West Chester, two miles from Harlem Bridge. Apply to owner, JOHN W. O'SHAUGHENESSY, No. 81 Beaver-st.

TO LET—UNTIL APRIL 1 NEXT, A NEAT COT-tage in the country, one hour from the City; completely and handsomely furnished with every convenience of a City house, except gas; five minutes' walk from the depot; rent, $40 per month. Apply at No. 64 Nassau-st., in the store.

TO RENT—A FULLY-FURNISHED HOUSE, JUST put in complete repair, for the Winter, at a nominal rent to a responsible party who will take good care of it; 20 minutes from City on Hudson River Railroad. Apply at No. 24 West 39th-st.

TO LET ON DELANCEY NECK—A COM-fortably-furnished cottage for the Winter months; nine bedrooms, bath, &c.; beautiful location and grounds; use of cow; rent nominal. Apply at Long Beach, Mamaroneck, or to L. J., Box No. 1,967 New-York Post Office.

DRY GOODS.

Stern Brothers,

SIXTH-AVENUE AND 23D-STREET,

HAVE MADE LARGE ADDITIONS TO THEIR ALREADY VERY COMPLETE LINES OF GOODS IN ALL THEIR NUMEROUS DEPARTMENTS, WHICH THEY WILL OFFER MONDAY AND DURING THE WEEK AT

Decidedly Reduced Prices.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION is directed to their Choice and Superior Lines of

LADIES' CLOAKS, PALETOTS, AND CIRCULARS, CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, FRENCH LINGERIE, FRENCH HAND-MADE CORSETS,

in all of which they offer SPECIAL BARGAINS.

THEIR

MILLINERY DEPARTMENTS

will be found unusually well stocked with large assortments of

French & American Felt Hats

In all the latest shapes and colors at Lower Prices than any other House in the City.

CHOICE ASSORTMENTS OF

OSTRICH & FANCY FEATHERS, PLUMES, BANDEAUX, WITH AND WITHOUT JET ORNAMENTS, FRENCH FLOWERS, PLUSH AND CHENILLE SCARFS,

AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

BONNET RIBBONS,

Including all Novelties out this season.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR, TRIMMINGS & FRINGES, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,

WITH A SPECIAL IMPORTATION OF

PARIS FILET GUIPURE LACE, BED SPREADS, SHAWLS, EDGINGS, INSERTINGS, TIDIES, AND SQUARES IN ENDLESS VARIETY.

At our well-known Low Prices.

STERN BROTHERS,

SIXTH-AVENUE AND 23D-STREET.

LORD & TAYLOR.

LADIES' SUITS AND CLOAKS.

BASKET CLOTH SUITS from $8 75 to $20.
TURKISH CLOTH SUITS from $10 to $25.
SERGE CLOTH SUITS from $5 to $15.
BLACK CASHMERE SUITS from $15 up.
SILK SUITS from $10 up.
PARIS-MADE SUITS from $25 up.
SACQUES from $5 50, in cloth.
SACQUES from $9 50, in Matelasse.
ELEGANT SILK SACQUES AND DOLMANS.

Misses' and Children's SUITS AND CLOAKS

IN ALL THE NEW MATERIALS AND THE MOST RECENT DESIGNS OF THE PARISIAN ARTISTS, AT PRICES MUCH LESS THAN IT WILL COST TO PURCHASE THE MATERIALS AT USUAL RETAIL RATES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH-STREET.

EVERY LADY IS INVITED TO EXAMINE the quality of KEEP'S Patent Partly-made Dress Shirts, made from Wamsutta muslin; bosoms three-ply; best Irish linen, six for $6; only plain seams to finish. Samples and circulars mailed free on application.
No. 427 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. | No. 323 6th-av., New-York. | 623 Broadway, New-York.

CARPETS, &C.

CARPETS

AT RETAIL.

PRICES REDUCED.

SMYRNA CARPETS, BRUSSELS CARPETS, TAPESTRY CARPETS, THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, &c.

GEO. E. L. HYATT,

273 CANAL, through to 31 HOWARD-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND ELM STS.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, TUESDAY, Oct. 16, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Oct. 20, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, TUESDAY, Oct. 23, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.
RAPIDAN, Capt. KEMPTON, THURSDAY, Oct. 25, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Plant steamers.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R. No. 315 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c. Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship COLON.....Wednesday, Oct. 31
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Saturday, Nov. 3
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Wednesday, Nov. 7
For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 24
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 27
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, Office on the pier.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CLYDE.....
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green, or MOLLIAR, LULLING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Oct. 27
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, DRAKE.....Wednesday, Oct. 31
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (new,) TIDDEMANN...Nov. 7
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Via Havana. Progreso, Campeachy, Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Oct. 27
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE, BETWEEN 23d and 50th sts. and Lexington and 6th avs; must be low to cash buyer. Address, with full particulars, A. T., Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

DRY GOODS.

BLUXOME,

LATE OF BROADWAY,

No. 339 6th-av., Corner 21st-st.

FALL NOVELTIES, POPULAR PRICES,

WILL OPEN

MONDAY, OCT. 22,

SPLENDID LINE OF IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC FELT, VELVET, AND PLUSH HATS.

BOYS' HATS, BOYS' HATS.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS AND FEATHERS, GILT AND SILVER BEADED FEATHERS AND BAUDEAUS. CLAIR DE LUNE ORNAMENTS IN VARIETY. SPECIAL BARGAINS IN PLUSHES, SILKS, SATINS, AND VELVETS, SASH AND BONNET RIBBONS.

FANS, FANS, FANS,

GLOVES, GLOVES.

OUR BEST TWO-BUTTON GLOVES AT 65c. PAIR. EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

NOVELTIES IN SILK AND EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, TIES, SCARFS, JABOTS, COLLARS, CUFFS, &c., &c.

BLUXOME. BLUXOME. BLUXOME.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF MADE-UP LACE FICHUS, COLLARETTES, CAPS, &c. LISSE AND LACE EDGE NECK RUFFLINGS.

LACES, LACES, LACES.

REDUCTION IN REAL AND IMITATION VAL, BLACK, AND DUCHESSE POINT.
FULL LINE HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS.

TRIMMINGS

AND

BUTTONS.

NEW STYLES IN SILK, CHENILLE, and CLAIR DE LUNE FRINGES.
All the new shades and combinations in WORSTED FRINGES.
NEW DESIGNS IN MARABOUT and ROUGH HEADINGS.
PASSEMENTERIES, MILAN, CHENILLE, SILK PLUSH and VELVET GALLOONS.
NOVELTIES IN PEARL, IVORY, SHELL and HORN

BUTTONS,

SMALL WARES AND NOTIONS.

Ladies' and Children's UNDERWEAR. Bargains in CHEMISES, NIGHT DRESSES, SKIRTS, CORSETS, INFANTS' SLIPS, &c.

FULL LINE OF BOYS' CLOTH SUITS.

BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.
INSPECTION SOLICITED.

BLUXOME

NO. 339 6TH-AV., CORNER 21ST-ST.

GREAT SALE

OF

LUPIN'S BLACK FABRICS,

ALL WOOL, AND SILK AND WOOL,

From the Late Auction Sales, AT UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES,

BEING THE LARGEST AND MOST DESIRABLE LINE OF BLACK GOODS EVER OFFERED, AND WORTHY OF SPECIAL INSPECTION.

JACKSON'S

MOURNING STORE,

NO. 777 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE STEWART'S.

KEEP'S FOUR-PLY LINEN COLLARS, $1 50 dozen, six for 75c.; KEEP'S four-ply Linen Cuffs, $3 dozen, 25c. pair; KEEP'S Lyons Silk Ties, extra length, 50c. each. No. 427 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. No. 323 6th-av., New-York; 623 Broadway, New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale. ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT BARKER & SON'S

CITY AUCTION Mart and New-York Tattersall's, CORNER OF Broadway and 39th-st., MAJOR C. W. BARKER'S Son, Auctioneer, REGULAR SALES of Horses, Carriages, &c., EVERY WEDNESDAY and Saturday.

GENTLEMEN'S PRIVATE establishmouts disposed of to the best advantage, either at public or private sale.

NOW ON HAND at PRIVATE sale, about 34 head of high-bred roadsters and family horses, with and without speed; 200 vehicles of all styles; large lot of harness, horse clothing, &c.

FOR SALE—FAMILY TURN-OUT DARK BAY horse, 15 hands, perfectly kind, has been driven by a lady; near top side-bar road wagon, best City maker; not used a dozen times; harness, blankets, &c., at a great bargain. Call at Tracy's stable, 62d-st. and Madison-av., or OWNER, No. 25 East 61st-st.

FOR SALE—A HORSE—YOUNG, SOUND, FAST, and reliable; wagon and harness; pray city of a gentleman leaving City. Can be seen at No. 117 West 18th-st., private stable. Price, $225.

WANTED—HORSES TO WINTER; $6 A MONTH; number limited. Address HORSES, Box No. 313, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COUPES TO LET BY THE MONTH, CHEAP. Inquire at No. 117 East 22d-st.

FOR SALE—A COUPE, NEARLY NEW, IN PERfect order. Apply at private stable, 18 East 38th st.

STEAM-BOATS.

NEA BIRD—CAPT. H. B. PARKER.

FOR RED BANK, FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
We'nesday, 17th. 11:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 17th. 3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 18th.. 3:00 P. M.	Friday, 19th.....6:00 A. M.
Friday, 19th.....3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 20th..6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 20th...3:00 P. M.	Monday, 22d.....7:00 A. M.
Monday, 22d.....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 23d.....7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 23d.....3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 24th. 8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 25th..9:30 A. M.	Friday, 26th.....8:00 A. M.

THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE, FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.

Not a trip missed in seven consecutive years.

Elegant steamers leave Pier 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 P. M. daily (except Sundays.) Tickets at principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott's Express and at No. 363 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE—Freight only.

Steamers leave Pier 29, foot of Warren-st, at 5 P. M. Freight via either line at lowest rates.

ALBANY AND TROY.—SUNDAY EVENING boat, Citizen's Line, new palace steamer SARATOGA, leaves pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., every SUNDAY EVENING at 6 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central, Rensselaer and Saratoga, and Troy and Boston Railroads and connections. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points. Hudson River Railroad tickets taken for passage.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, ST. JOHNSBURY, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 R. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOS. MORRELL, from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY. CHANGE OF TIME.—Steamer AMERICUS leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:15 P. M.; Pier No. 37, East River, 2:30 P. M., and 33d-st., 2:45 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Reduced fare, 35 cents. Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad, Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip daily (Sundays excepted) at 2 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, &c.—Steamer ESCORT from Franklin-st., North River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 P. M. For freight and passengers, Fare, $1. Berths free.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1; steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, OCT. 22, THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

SILKS

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
$1 SILKS REDUCED TO 75c.
$1 25 SILKS REDUCED TO $1 20.
$2 SILKS REDUCED TO $1 50.
$2 25 SILKS REDUCED TO $1 65.
THESE GOODS ARE OF THE BEST LYONS MANUFACTURE, AND IN ALL THE NEW AND LEADING FALL SHADES.

SHAWLS.

JUST OPENED, ONE OF THE LARGEST AND MOST SELECT STOCKS OF SHAWLS EVER OFFERED, AND AT ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES.
A GOOD WOOL SQUARE SHAWL, $2 50, worth $3 50.
A GOOD WOOL SQUARE SHAWL, $3 50, worth $4 50.
A GOOD WOOL SQUARE SHAWL, $4, worth $6.
A VERY FINE WOOL LONG SHAWL, $5, worth $7.
A VERY FINE WOOL LONG SHAWL, $6, worth $8.
A VERY FINE WOOL LONG SHAWL, $7, worth $9 50.
A VERY FINE WOOL LONG SHAWL, $8, worth $10 50.
ALL THE FINER GRADES, BOTH FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC, EQUALLY LOW.
INDIA, IMITATION INDIA, BROCHE, AND PAISLEY SHAWLS, IN GREAT VARIETY AND AT VERY LOW PRICES.

DRESS GOODS.

ARE OFFERING DRESS GOODS IN COTTON AND WOOL, AND ALL WOOL WEAVES, IN BEAUTIFUL AND ATTRACTIVE COLORS AND DESIGNS AT DECIDEDLY LOW PRICES, viz.:
12½c. and 15c., worth 15c. and 18c.
16c. and 20c., worth 20c. and 25c.
25c. and 30c., worth 30c. and 37c.
DOUBLE WIDTH CASHMERES, 25c., worth 37c.
SINGLE WIDTH CASHMERES, 20c., worth 31c.
ALL WOOL BOURRETTE PELUCHE, $1 75, worth $2 50.
ALL WOOL DRAP VELOUR, $1 50, worth $2.
ALL WOOL BEIGE MOSAIQUE, $2 50, worth $3.
ALL WOOL DRAP SULTANE, $1 50, worth $2.
ALL WOOL PIQUE DE LYON, $1, worth $1 50.
ALL WOOL CAMEL'S HAIR, $1 25, worth $1 50.
PIM'S IRISH POPLINS, "evening shades," $1, worth $2.

LADIES' SUITS.

COLORED SUITS, $7, worth $10.
COLORED SUITS, $9, worth $12.
COLORED SUITS, $12, worth $15.
OVERSKIRTS AND BASQUES, $15, worth $20.
POLONAISE, $8, worth $12.
POLONAISE, $12, worth $15.
POLONAISE, $17, worth $20.
BLACK SILK SUITS, $40, worth $50.
BLACK SILK SUITS, $50, worth $60.

CHILDREN'S SUITS.

COLORED SUITS, $2 20, worth $2 50.
COLORED SUITS, $3 50, worth $4 25.
COLORED SUITS, $4 75, worth $5 50.
COLORED SUITS, $5 50, worth $7.
FIGURED SUITS, $5, worth $6 50.
FIGURED SUITS, $6 50, worth $8.
PLAID SUITS, $5, worth $6 50.
PLAID SUITS, $6 50, worth $8.
MOURNING SUITS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN ON HAND, AND MADE TO ORDER IN SIX HOURS.

CLOAKS.

ROUGH BEAVER CLOAKS at $4, worth $5 50.
ROUGH BEAVER CLOAKS at $5, worth $7.
ROUGH BEAVER CLOAKS at $7, worth $8 50.
PLAIN BEAVER CLOAKS at $4, worth $5 25.
PLAIN BEAVER CLOAKS at $4 50, worth $6.
PLAIN BEAVER CLOAKS at $6, worth $8.
PLAIN BEAVER CLOAKS at $8, worth $10.

CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.

PLAIN BEAVERS, TRIMMED WITH SILK AND

THE HOUSEHOLD.

SUPPLIES OF THE FALL MARKET.

The butchers' stalls in the market are well-stocked with excellent qualities of meat which sell at prices about the same as those current last week. Poultry is in good supply but much of it is arriving just now from the country in rather poor condition, and buyers, if not careful in purchasing, are liable to be deceived. Chickens are selling at 20 cents to 25 cents per pound, according to quality, the highest price being asked for those from Philadelphia. Ducks sell at 18 cents to 20 cents per pound; turkeys at 15 cents to 22 cents, and geese at 15 cents to 20 cents. Game is less abundant than it was last week, and prices for most kinds are higher. Partridges are worth $1 per pair; grouse, $1 50 per pair; woodcock, $4 to $4 50 per dozen; yellow-legged snipe, $2 to $2 50 per dozen; mallard ducks, $1 per pair; teal ducks and widgeons, 60 cents to 75 cents per pair; and hare $1 to $1 25 per pair. Canvas-back ducks and venison are in light supply, and are rather dear. The best fish to be found in market are blue-fish, striped bass, salmon-trout from the western lakes, and smelt from Nova Scotia. The latter are peculiarly fine just now, and sell at 15 cents to 20 cents per pound. A string of nine smelts, exhibited in Washington Market to-day, weighed three pounds. Their size was regarded as something remarkable by veteran fishmongers. This is the season for hard-shell crabs; the Long Island fish, which is generally small and lean, selling at 25 cents to 30 cents per dozen. Fine, fat salt-water crabs, from the beach at Seabright and Monmouth, N. J., are high priced on account of their scarcity. They sell at 50 cents per dozen. Excellent lobsters from the coast of Maine are in good supply, boiled selling at 10 cents, and alive at 15 cents. Among the seasonable delicacies in the vegetable department of the markets are cauliflower, which sell at 15 cents per head; celery at 12½ cents per bunch; and mushrooms, which were never more plentiful, and which sell at 15 cents per quart. Irish potatoes sell at $1 50 to $2 25 per barrel, the highest rate being asked for Peachblows. Good Early Rose potatoes are the best that can be bought at present to keep for Winter use. Cabbage sells at 37½ cents per dozen, onions at $1 50 to $2 50 per barrel, the highest price being asked for white onions. Sweet potatoes sell at $1 75 to $2 50 per barrel, according to quality. Good apples of the "Greening" variety, the best kind for general family uses, sell at $4 50 per barrel, and nice "Baldwins" and "Spitzenberghs," the best kinds with which to decorate the table, sell at $4 50 to $5 per barrel. Newtown Pippins sell at $5 per barrel. An advance of 25 cents to 50 cents per barrel is asked in most of the grocery stores remote from the markets. Grapes are in good supply, and pretty cheap, and cranberries are abundant. Pears are rapidly disappearing. Among the new things in market are chestnuts and hickory-nuts.

RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

POTTED PIGEONS.—After picking, drawing, and washing well, cut off the pinions, dry well with a cloth, season with pepper and salt; roll a lump of butter in chopped parsley, and put it into the pigeons, sew them up, place them in a pot, cover them with butter, bake in a moderately-heated oven; when done, put them in potting pots, and pour clarified butter over. Keep in a dry place.—MOLLIE.

SUET PUDDING.—One cupful of stoned and chopped raisins, one cupful finely-chopped suet, one cupful sugar, one of sour milk, one teaspoonful of soda, flour enough to make it as stiff as bread dough. Steam three hours.—MOLLIE.

JELLY CAKE.—One cupful sugar and a lump of butter the size of an egg—creamed—three eggs, the whites and yolks beaten separately; one cupful sifted flour, one teaspoonful cream tartar sifted in the flour, one half teaspoonful soda dissolved in one tablespoonful milk; bake in jelly cake tins; when cold spread jelly between the layers, and if you do please mention in "Household Column" for the benefit of others.—FARMER'S DAUGHTER.

TO CURE A BUNION.—Try binding on the pulp of a lemon every night.—MOLLIE.

TO KEEP THE HANDS WHITE.—Never use hard water; soften it with a little borax; if the hands are very tender or become chapped, wear kid gloves all night.—MOLLIE.

TO CRYSTALLIZE GRASSES.—Dissolve about 12 ounces of alum in two quarts of boiling-hot water; place the grasses (tied in a bunch,) in the solution while it is hot; do not disturb it; when cold separate the grasses; remove all unnecessary lumps. If the crystals are too large make the solution weaker.—MOLLIE.

AN ANSWER.—"L. W." is informed that a liberal use of borax would probably prove beneficial, though perhaps not work an absolute cure.

INFORMATION WANTED.

How to cook maccaroni and cheese.

A receipt for extra mince pie.

How to remove iron stains from matting.

How to make a shell piece, to be high in the centre and to be framed; what the foundation is to be made of.

Will "Farmer's Daughter" please say how long the practice of smoking mullen leaves will have to be continued before a cure can reasonably be expected of cases of catarrh of 15 years standing, and how many times a day it should be repeated.

A BOY'S PERILOUS POSITION.

The Troy *Press* of Friday evening has the following: "A lad named Henry Stone went chestnutting yesterday from Cohoes. He arrived at the farm of Mr. Marvin, several miles north of that city, and climbed a chestnut tree with the intention of shaking it. When in that position he was espied by a large dog owned by Mr. Marvin, who ran to the tree barking furiously. The barking of the dog so alarmed the lad that he lost his hold, and as he was falling one of the lower boughs caught in the waistband of his trousers and sustained his weight, he hanging head downward. The continued barking of the dog at last attracted the attention of Mr. Marvin, who, hastening to the spot, saw the boy's dangerous situation, and, summoning assistance, brought him to the ground well-nigh dead from hanging so long in that condition. The boy was placed in a wagon and taken to Cohoes, where he afterward recovered consciousness under medical treatment. The condition of the lad yet occasions serious alarm, as his brain seems affected, from suffusion of blood probably."

SCIENTIFIC GOSSIP.

According to M. J. Vuiolle, the specific heat of platinum between 0° C. and 1477° is 0.0388°, and the melting point is probably a little below 1779°.

The thermometer at the Vesuvius Observatory recently indicated 70° C., and Prof. Palmieri states that this degree of cold has never been noted before, even in January or February, during the existence of that institution, now established 25 years.

M. Bougarel claims to have discovered in the leaves of some rosaceous plants and in those of the laurel, a new acid which he calls phyille acid. He says it is composed of carbon, 62.8, hydrogen, 10.36, and oxygen, 20.55. At present he is engaged in the preparation and analysis of its salts.

From the refuse matter left after distilling alcohol from grapes M. Carpene has succeeded in obtaining a red coloring liquid. This liquid dissolves readily in a weak solution of alcohol, and may therefore be employed in imparting a desirable hue to wine, instead of the poisonous substances at present employed for that purpose.

M. Kayser has introduced a new method of attacking chrome iron. He employs a mixture of two parts of carbonate of soda and one part of pure hydrate of lime; and he maintains the mixture at a red heat for half an hour in an open crucible, stirring it frequently meanwhile. The chromate formed may be extracted in boiling water.

M. Boutigny has reminded the Academy of Sciences, Paris, that in his work *Etudes sur les Corps à l'Etat Sphéroidal*, published 30 years ago, he expressed his belief in the existence of the satellites of Mars, and a hope of their discovery. Of course, this detracts nothing from the distinction secured by the actual discoverer. Thousands of similar and fruitless guesses have been common enough in every branch of science.

It would seem that not only is the climate of Iceland growing so cold that grain cannot ripen there, but that of Scadinavia and Western Europe is becoming more severe. This is due, it is supposed, to the steady descent of the ice of the far North upon the shores of Iceland. It has been ascertained that the temperature of Greenland was once much more mild than at present. Plants have been discovered in a fossil state there which cannot now present a sign of life. In the Atlantic, also, ice has been found much farther south than formerly. Is another ice age slowly making its approach?

A new method of comparing the intensities of different rays of light has been proposed by M. Tranin. Rays from two sources of light are thrown upon the slit of the collimator of a spectrum apparatus, by two totally reflecting prisms, in such a way that one set of rays illumine the upper, and the other set the lower part of the slit, and the two superimposed spectra corresponding to the different rays are observed through the telescope of the apparatus; but the comparison of the relative brightness thus instituted is doubtful. He, therefore, introduces between the collimator telescope and the dispersing prism a Faucault's prism, a plate of quartz cut parallel with its principal axis, and a Wollaston prism.

Two methods of preserving the flesh of fish, which may be further improved upon and pretty generally introduced, have been proposed by M. D'Améño. After having cut the fish into slices, so that the process may be more speedily accomplished, he steeps them in water acidified with citric acid and then dries them. To soften the fish thus treated it is necessary to steep it for two or three days in water. One objection to this way of preserving fish is that if it is kept a long time, the flesh becomes as hard as wood, and the fatty portions have an odor of tallow. In the other process, which the inventor says is a better one, a mixture of silicate of potassa and glycerine is used as a "steep," and after being subjected to it the fish is washed and dried.

The *Lancet* (students' number, session 1877–78,) says in a leader: "The cultivation required for a medical career is too commonly overlooked. The seeming tendency to lower the standard of general education, created by certain retrogressive proceedings on the part of some examining boards, should not be suffered to mislead. However low the minimum of preliminary knowledge required may be fixed, it will be found in the long run that only those succeed, in the true sense of the word, professionally and socially, who are men of respectable general attainments. It may be the fact that of late years medicine as a profession has lost some of its repute for learning, and has yielded the first place in literature; but this state of matters cannot be permanent, and it will be, above all things, politic for the beginner to dismiss the notion that s'ill without enlightenment, or industry without intellectual capacity, can suffice to success."

The resistance offered by certain materials to carbonic acid gas is worthy of more attention than it usually receives from those engaged in house construction. Dr. Max Maercker and Dr. E. Berthold have recently given some valuable information on this subject. While brick, sand-stone, and calcareous tufa are easily penetrated by gas, porphyry, slate, shelly limestone, marble, and alabaster offer complete resistance to it. Machine-pressed brick are better as resistants than hand-made, and although strong burning makes bricks more porous, when fusion begins they are rendered impermeable. Even in the direction of their longitudinal section, pine and oak are only slightly pervious, but mortar, however long it may stand, remains porous. Cement loses its porosity when subjected to the action of water. Paper applied to walls diminishes the porosity 17 per cent., and if it is a strong, glazed variety 40 per cent., but a double coating of oil paint, a safer and cleanlier measure in many respects, renders all building material impermeable.

A series of experiments has been conducted by M. V. Wartha, which have furnished data that may prove useful to those conducting operations in certain kinds of caissons or in mines. He burned stearine candles in the open air, and in a large iron tank at a pressure of 1.95 atmospheres. The candles, burning in ordinary air, had a flame of 4.5 to 6 centimetres in height, and consumed from 9.34 to 10.70 grammes of stearic acid an hour. Under the pressure stated the flame was sooty and of a yellowish red color, and its height varied from 9 to 12 centimetres in height, but only from 7.99 to 9.11 grammes of stearic acid was burned per hour. At a less pressure than that of the atmosphere the flame, though much increased in height, lost its brightness and became yellowish-green in color, dividing itself into three easily noted portions—the first quite detached from the wick, of a cap-like form, and greenish-blue in color; above this was a violet envelope of flame, and over this latter a very pale violet covering. It would be interesting if these facts could be supplemented by observations of the effect of similar high and low pressures on animal life, made in a strictly scientific manner.

IN A CARRIAGE WITH A LUNATIC.

The Kalamazoo (Mich.) *Telegraph* of the 17th inst. says: "About 10:30 Wednesday morning Mrs. D. C. Reed, of Kalamazoo, was waiting in her carriage for Dr. Gile, who was calling upon West-street, when a crazy man broke from his attendants, jumped into the carriage with Mrs. Reed, took the reins and whip and beat the horse severely, and drove out West-street, when Mrs. Reed persuaded him to get out. Then she put whip to the horse and returned to the village. The crazy man went into the woods, but was soon captured and taken to the asylum. Mrs. Reed's coolness under this trying situation probably saved her from serious results. After the carriage had been driven rapidly down West-street, she talked calmly to the lunatic, telling him she knew he was endeavoring to get away from the keepers, and making him believe his best plan was to escape to the woods. They had now got beyond the Heydenburk hill, and she induced the madman to get out, telling him to run into the thick underbrush there. He got out, but immediately changed his mind, and made a desperate effort to get back into the carriage, but Mrs. Reed, who lost no time in getting away, whipped up her horse, and reached Mr. Burt's house, when she got out, ran into the house, and was completely overcome with excitement and fright. In a little while, however, she was able to return home."

A CHILD'S PRESENCE OF MIND.

The Avon (Livingston County) *Herald* says: "One day last week a 9-months-old child of Mr. Wallace, living just over the Avon line in the Town of Geneseo, fell into a well, as our informant stated, nearly 15 feet deep. A little brother only 6 years old, seeing the accident, went or jumped into the well, held the child out of the water until help arrived, and they were both rescued."

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, paraded for inspection at its armory yesterday afternoon. The command mustered 649 present out of an aggregate of 696.

The marksmen of the Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, will compete for the "Briggs" Medal at Creedmoor to-morrow. This regiment will parade for inspection and muster next Friday.

Company G, Seventy-first Regiment, Capt. A. L. Webber commanding, will shoot for a mid-range rifle and a gold medal at Creedmoor next month. The date has not yet been decided upon.

The Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn Col. James McLeer commanding, has passed a resolution prohibiting the use of any liquors, beer, or cider in the armory. This will save the regiment some expense on festive occasions.

A court-martial will be held in the Twenty-eighth Regiment, Brooklyn, on Monday, the 29th inst. Capt. Charles M. Hartman has been detailed for the court. This command will parade for inspection and muster to-morrow.

The Separate Troop Cavalry, Major Karl Klein commanding, will commence drilling next week. The commissioned officers will drill in dismounted movements on Wednesday evening, and on Wednesday, the 31st inst., will drill in mounted evolutions.

The case of the members of the Tenth Regiment, Albany, who were court-martialed for refusing to obey the orders of their Colonel when they were directed to parade at what they termed was a "picnic," recently, has been decided against them by their brigade commander.

The First Brigade Staff will receive its pay for riot duty, at its head quarters next Tuesday afternoon. The quarterly returns of this command show a total of 1,814 men, which is a loss of 46 since the last quarter, distributed as follows: Brigade Staff, 12; Fifth Regiment, 645; Twelfth, 491; and Twenty-second, 666.

Gen. Vilmar, commanding the Second Brigade, and eight of his staff, attended the inspections of the three regiments in his command last week. Major Scott performed the duties of his office for the first time and with the care and rapidity of a veteran. He made no mistakes, and received the encomiums of his chief and fellow staff officers.

The Washington Grey Cavalry shot for the "Kent" glass last Thursday at Creedmoor. Sergt. J. F. McHugh was the successful competitor, upon the score of 59 out of a possible 70 points. Lieut. Decker won the "Bronze" medal on the same occasion, his score being 54. The troop will shoot for a variety of prizes at Creedmoor next "Thanksgiving Day."

The Eighth Regiment, Col. George D. Scott commanding, is under orders to parade in full-dress uniform, for inspection, muster, and review, at Tompkins-square, next Tuesday. Members not provided with full dress will be permitted to wear their fatigue uniforms. Roll will be called at the armory at 8 A. M., and line will be formed 15 minutes later. The regimental books and papers will be inspected to-morrow evening at the armory.

Col. James Cavanagh, commanding the Sixty-ninth Regiment, has issued orders directing his command to assemble in full-dress uniform at its armory at 8:30 A. M. next Tuesday, for inspection at Tompkins-square. The members of Company B and all others not yet provided with full-dress uniforms will be permitted to wear their fatigue uniforms with white cross-belts and gloves. The regiment had an inspection rehearsal at its armory last Friday evening.

The court martial of the Twenty-second Regiment will convene at the regimental armory next Tuesday evening. An election for Second Lieutenant in Company C will take place next Wednesday night. First Sergt. Clifford M. De Mott is a candidate for the position. Corp. James Gelston, of Company H, passed the Regimental Examining Board last Thursday evening, and will receive a warrant. The drum corps will be inspected by Adjt. Harding next Thursday evening.

The Seventh Regiment, Col. Emmons Clark commanding, will parade in full uniform, with overcoats rolled and knapsacks, next Tuesday, for inspection, muster, and review, assembling at 12:30 P. M. The matches for the "Andrews" badge and the "California" medal will be contested by this command at Creedmoor on Monday, the 29th inst. commencing at 10 A. M. The competition is open to all members of the regiment upon the same conditions as formerly governed the match.

The Creedmoor Rifle Guard, an association comprising the employes on the range of the National Rifle Association, will hold its annual prize meeting at Creedmoor at 1 P. M. on Friday, Nov. 2. The officers are as follows: President, Edward Cox; Treasurer, Capt. John Klein; Secretary, William Buhrman. The club will assemble at the Century Hotel at 7:30 o'clock on that date, and, marching down to the range, will contest its match at 200 yards distance. In the evening a banquet and ball will be given by the association.

The California Rifle Team, which carried off the "Soldier of Marathon" in the Fall prize meeting at Creedmoor last month, arrived at San Francisco on the 3d inst., and received an enthusiastic reception from their fellow-citizens. The Second Brigade, National Guard, turned out to receive them, and the Mayor and Major-Gen. McDowell, United States Army, delivered complimentary addresses to them. The local artillery fired a salute of welcome, and their passage through the streets was illumined by fire-works.

At First Division Head-quarters the acceptance of the resignation of Capts. Koch and Berndt, Second Brigade Staff, has been received. Commissions have been received for Lieut.-Col. William DeLacey, Sixty-ninth Regiment, and Second Lieut. George Hamman, Battery K, Artillery. A leave of absence of 60 days has been granted to Lieut.-Col. Augustus Belknap, Ordnance Officer, First Division Staff. Returns of election have been received of Major R. V. Young, Capt. John D. McLean, and Second Lieut. John Giles, Company B, and of First Lieut. Frank Losee, Company H, Eighth Regiment.

Battery B, Artillery, Major John Keim commanding, will parade for review and inspection by Col. Carl Jussen, Division Inspector, next Thursday. Roll will be called at the armory, in Elm-street, at 11 A. M., and preliminary drill will be held at the armory to-morrow evening. The inspection will take place at Tompkins-square at 1:30 P. M. The battery has been provided with new "12-pounder Napoleons," and in honor of the occasion Mr. George Ebret has loaned the finest horses in his stables to the battery. After the inspection the Inspector and invited guests will be entertained at a banquet.

Pursuant to special orders from Division Head-quarters, Battery K, Artillery, Capt. A. Hoelzle commanding, will parade, fully uniformed and equipped for inspection and muster, at Tompkins-square next Thursday at 3 o'clock P. M. Roll will be called at 12:30 P. M. at the State Arsenal, Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street. This command will drill with sabres at the State Arsenal as follows: Wednesday next, Thurdays Nov. 8 and 22, and Dec. 6 and 20. Roll will be called at 8 o'clock each evening. The following members have been expelled: Private Henry Meese, Charles Gern, Mathias George, and Frederick Spuler.

The Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, paraded for inspection and muster last Thursday at the Union Grounds. The roll was as follows:

Companies.	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and Staff	10	---	10
Non-commissioned Staff	5	---	5
Band	30	---	30
A	25	14	40
B	30	12	42
C	16	15	31
D	34	9	43
E	31	4	35
F	32	4	36
G	32	11	43
I	34	1	35
K	39	11	50
Total	325	81	406
Total 1876	331	110	441
Loss	6	---	35

The Seventy-first Regiment, Col. Richard Vose commanding, was inspected, mustered, and reviewed at Tompkins-square last Monday. The review was taken with 10 companies of 16 files front. The regiment made a good appearance, and mustered remarkably strong, as it will be remembered there are only nine companies in the command. The muster was as follows:

Companies.	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff	8	1	9
Non-commissioned Staff	6	---	6
Band	40	---	40
B	39	13	52
C	58	2	60
D	64	15	79
E	38	5	43
F	36	9	45
G	53	4	57
H	34	26	60
I	51	7	58
K	77	4	81
Total	504	86	590

The result shows a gain of 10 in the number present and a loss of 12 in the number enrolled.

The following officers in the First and Second Divisions were commissioned during the month of September: Fifth Regiment—Capt. Adam Domis, First Lieut. Charles J. Helferich, and Major M. J. B. Messemer, Surgeon; Ninth Regiment—Second Lieut. Valentine Marsh; Thirteenth Regiment—Col. David E. Austen and Adjt. George A. Phelan; Twenty-eighth Regiment—Capt. Charles M. Hartman; Thirty-second Regiment—Chaplain Max Hallheimer and Capt. Louis C. H. Goldmann; Forty-seventh Regiment—Capt. Samuel E. Condon. During the same period discharges have been granted to the following officers: Capt. W. H. Iselin, First Brigade Staff; Major R. H. Robbins, Third Brigade Staff; Capt. Justus Luhrs, Third Regiment Cavalry; Major Joseph Davenport, Eighth Regiment; Chaplain J. B. Cleaver, and Second Lieut. T. H. Knight, Ninth Regiment; First Lieut. Frank Harrison, Forty-seventh Regiment.

The Ninth Regiment, Col. James R. Hitchcock commanding, paraded for inspection at Tompkins-square last Tuesday afternoon. The regiment arrived on the grounds unequalized. Gen. Vilmar directed that it should be equalized, when a strength of 10 companies of 32 files front was shown. The review was satisfactory both in line and passage. The result of the muster was as follows:

Companies.	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and Staff	10	---	10
Non-commissioned Staff	6	---	6
Band	30	---	30
A	25	14	40
B	30	12	42
C	16	15	31
D	34	9	43
E	31	4	35
F	32	4	36
G	32	11	43
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FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 20.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$10,000 La. con	85¾	100	Lake Shore	do	69
15,000 N. W. C. C. G.	93	1200	do	do	68¾
1,000 Ohio & M. 2d	56¾	800	do	do	68⅝
100 Pacific Mail	23½	2000	do	do	68⅝
100 do	23⅝	1000	do	do	68⅝
200 Mich. Cent	65½	1000	do	do	68¾
200 do	65¼	1100	do	do	68¾
700 do	65	1000	do	do	68⅝
100 do	65¼	2200	do	do	68⅝
100 do	65½	300	do	do	68⅝
100 Del. & Hud	42¾	800	do	do	68¾
3500 West. Union	78	900	St. Paul	do	37¼
1800 do	78⅛	100	do	do	37⅜
1500 do	78	200	do	do	37½
2000 do	77⅞	100	St. Paul pf	do	69
500 do	78	100	do	c.	68⅞
1000 do	78⅛	100	do	do	69
700 do	78¼	100	do	do	68¾
300 do	78⅛	100	do	do	68⅞
500 do	78⅜	100	do	do	69
100 do	78⅛	100	do	do	68⅝
100 do	s3. 78⅛	500	do	do	68⅞
200 do	78⅛	100	North-west	do	38¾
100 do	78⅜	100	do	do	38¾
200 N. Y. C. & H	106⅞	100	do	do	38⅜
100 do	106⅝	100	do	do	38⅝
100 do	106¾	100	do	do	38⅝
200 do	107	100	do	c.	35⅝
100 do	106⅞	300	do	do	35⅝
100 do	107	100	do	do	35⅝
750 do	106½	500	do	do	36
400 do	106⅜	500	C., M. & St. Paul		
200 do	106⅝		pf	bc.	69
100 do	107	200	do	do	69¼
100 Erie Railway	bc. 13¾	400	do	do	69
400 do	13⅝	100	do	s3.	69
1000 do	13⅜	1200	do	do	69
200 do	13⅝	100	do	c.	69
100 Ill. Cen	bc. s3. 77½	100	Chi. & Alt	bc.	80½
100 do	s3. 77⅜	100	C., B. & Q	bc.	103¼
100 do	s3. 77	400	D., L. & W	bc.	51⅝
100 Panama	bc. 125	100	do	do	51½
4 C. & P. Pf	bc. 81	300	do	do	51½
100 do	80	600	do	do	51⅜
500 L. S. & M. S	bc. 68⅜	100	do	bs.	51½
700 do	68¼	300	do	do	50⅞
200 do	s3. 68⅜	500	do	do	50⅝
1100 do	s3. 68¼	28	do	do	51
500 do	68⅜	1200	do	do	50⅝
200 do	c. 68⅜	100	do	do	50⅜
700 do	68¼	100	do	c.	50⅞
500 do	69⅛	100	do	do	51⅛
600 do	68	900	do	do	51¼
300 do	s3. 67⅞	700	do	do	51⅜
700 do	s3. 67⅝	600	do	do	51⅜
700 do	s3. 67⅝	200	do	do	51⅜
700 do	s3. 67½	100	H. & St. J	bc.	115
700 do	s3. 67¾	100	do	do	11¾
100 do	c. 67⅝	100	do	do	11⅝
100 do	67⅝	100	Han. & St. J	pf.	25
1700 do	67½	200	do	bc.	25
1500 do	67⅜	100	do	bs.	25¼
1000 do	67⅛	100	Ohio & M	bc.	10¾
500 do	67½	1500	do	do	10¾
300 do	67⅝	800	do	s3.	10
1200 do	67¾	100	do	c.	10¾
200 do	67⅝	900	C., C. & I.	bc.	4

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$3,000 H. & St. J. 8s, cons	80	500	North-w. pf	bc.	65
3,000 N. Y. C. G. b. 3.	93	100	do	do	64⅞
100 Quicksilver pf	35½	100	do	do	64⅞
400 Western Un	78¼	100	do	do	64¾
600 do	78⅜	500	St. Paul	bc.	36
100 Erie Rail	s3. 13⅜	200	do	do	36¼
300 do	13¾	200	do	do	36¼
400 do	13⅝	200	St. Paul pf	do	69⅜
100 do	s3. 13⅜	100	do	do	69½
100 do	13⅝	100	do	do	69¾
100 N. Y. C. & H	107	200	D., L. & W	bc.	51⅝
100 do	106⅞	100	do	do	51⅝
100 Mich. Central	65	200	do	do	51⅝
100 do	64⅝	100	do	do	51⅝
200 do	65	200	do	do	51¾
100 Illinois Central	77	100	do	do	51¾
100 do	s3. 77	3000	do	do	51¾
100 North-west. pf	bc. 84¼	3000	do	do	51¾
1000 O. & Miss	10⅜				

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R	102⅛	$12,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C	102⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C, '65	105⅜	18,000 U. S. 5s, '81 C	107⅞
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R, '67	107⅞	10,000 U. S. 4½s, '91, R	105
30,000 U. S. 5-20 C, '67	108	5,000 U. S. 4½s, '91, C	105⅛
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, R	107⅛	10,000 do	105
50,000 do	107⅛	20,000 do	105
50,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R	106⅛	10,000 U. S. 4s, 1907	102⅜
2,000 do	106⅜	4,000 U. S. 4s, C, small	102¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$3,000 La. 7s, con	85⅝	900	Mich. Central	bc.	65
10,000 do	bc. 86	200	do	do	65⅜
2,000 Mo. 6s, ig	107⅛	100	do	do	65¼
1,000 N. J. C. 1st m	93⅜	300	do	do	64⅞
5,000 N. W. C. C. G.	92⅞	300	do	do	64⅜
5,000 Ren. & S. 1st, C	115	100	C. & R. I	bc.	102
1,000 H. & St. J. 8s, con	80	200	do	c.	102
3,000 do	107¾	200	C. & N. W	bc.	38½
5,000 N. W. C. C. G.	92¾	300	do	do	38⅝
500 Mich. So. 2d	103	100	do	do	38⅝
5,000 N. Y. C. 1st, R	118	200	do	do	38¼
5,000 C. & M. c. s. f.	94½	300	do	do	38½
1,000 do	94¾	300	do	do	38¾
2,000 Un. P. s. f.	94¾	300	do	do	38⅝
1,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st	97⅜	100	Chi. & N. West pf	bc.	69½
2,000 T. & W. 1st, St. L. Div	85	300	do	do	65¼
1,000 Q., C. & L. 1st	110	100	do	do	65
12,000 do	bc. 110	100	do	do	64¼
12 Bank of Amer	135	100	do	do	64¼
30 Met. Bank	130	100	do	do	s10. 64
160 Fourth Nat. Bk	98	300	do	do	64¾
50 Wells-Far., b. & h.	84½	100	do	do	64¾
100 Ontario Silver	bc. 23	200	do	do	s10. 64¾
20 Del. & Hud	bc. 43½	200	do	do	64½
200 West. Un	bc. 78⅜	600	do	do	64¾
300 do	78⅝	500	C., C. & I.	bc.	42
200 do	78⅜	100	do	do	41¼
1200 do	78⅝	100	do	do	42¼
1100 do	78¼	100	do	do	42
1200 do	78⅜	100	do	do	41¾
700 do	78	100	Mor. & Es	bc.	75½
2100 do	77⅞	100	Wab. Pur. Com. Rec	bc. s3.	16⅞
2100 do	77¾	300	D., L. & W	bc.	51½
100 do	s3. 77⅝	800	do	do	51⅝
100 do	77¾	400	do	do	51⅝
600 do	77⅞	300	C., M. & St. P	bc.	36
1800 do	78	200	do	do	35¾
200 do	78⅛	100	do	do	36½
1400 do	78	300	do	do	36⅜
100 do	78	100	do	do	36
200 Quicksilver pf	bc. 36	1100	do	do	35
25 do	35	100	do	do	35¾
100 do	35½	100	do	do	35⅜
100 Pacific Mail	bc. 23¾	100	do	do	35
23 do	23¾	200	do	c.	35
400 do	23½	100	do	do	35⅛
100 N. Y. C. & H	bc. s3. 106⅞	50	do	do	34⅞
200 do	s3. 106⅞	100	do	do	35⅜
200 do	106⅝	1000	do	do	35⅜
400 do	107	100	do	c.	35⅝
100 do	106⅞	300	do	do	35⅝
100 do	107	100	do	do	35⅝
750 do	106½	500	do	do	36
400 do	106⅜	500	C., M. & St. Paul pf	bc. s3.	69
200 do	106⅝	200	do	do	69¾
100 do	107	200	do	do	69
100 Erie Rail	bc. 13¾	400	do	do	s3. 69
400 do	13⅝	100	do	do	68¾
1000 do	13⅜	1200	do	do	69
200 do	13⅝	100	do	c.	69
100 Ill. Cen	bc. s3. 77½	100	Chi. & Alt	bc.	80½
100 do	s3. 77⅜	100	C., B. & Q	bc.	103¼
100 do	s3. 77	400	D., L. & W	bc.	51⅝
100 Panama	bc. 125	100	do	do	51½
4 C. & P. Pf	bc. 81	300	do	do	51½
100 do	80	600	do	do	51⅜
500 L. S. & M. S	bc. 68⅜	100	do	bs.	51½
700 do	68¼	300	do	do	50⅞
200 do	s3. 68⅜	500	do	do	50⅝

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PREACHING.

LECTURES ON PREACHING, delivered before the Divinity School of Yale College in January and February, 1877. by Rev. PHILLIPS BROOKS, D.D., Rector of Trinity Church, Boston. New-York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 12mo., 221 pages.

In comparison with the volumes which have already resulted from the Lyman Beecher lectureship at Yale College, this volume holds very high rank, and in certain qualities of homiletical teaching it is without an equal. Dr. Brooks' definition of a sermon is "the truth brought through the man," and his own lectures, though they contain few allusions to his personal diary, are a clear illustration of this statement. If his preaching excels that of other men in anything, it is in a certain broad, manly vigor and ardent hopefulness. He looks upon men as sinners, but also as capable of boundless improvement, and escapes the environments of doctrine by going down to the underlying principles which precede formulated truth, and touch all men alike. His *Lectures on Preaching* have their chief value as a practical statement of the principles upon which he has proceeded for years, and which have helped to make him a distinguished preacher of the Episcopal Church in this country.

Nothing of the kind can be superior to his first four lectures. They might be truly described as an analysis of the elements of Christian manliness, and as a statement of the conditions on which men who preach can hope to win other men. These conditions he defines to be truth and personality. The minister has a message given him to transmit, and yet a message which must first enter his own experience before he can give his testimony to its spiritual power. He has always to carry the double consciousness that he is a messenger and a witness. Dr. Brooks thinks that this conception of truth as a message would give to preaching a quality which it now greatly lacks, the quality of breath, and by this he means "largeness of movements, the great utterance of great truths, the great enforcement of great duties, as distinct from the minute and subtle and ingenious treatment of little topics, side issues of the soul's life, bits of anatomy, the bric-à-brac of theology." "The real preparation of the preacher's personality for its transmissive work comes by the opening of his life on both sides, toward the truth of God and toward the needs of man." He believes in bringing "the sublimest motive to the smallest duty and the most infinite comfort to the smallest trouble," and thinks that the early decay of some men's power to interest an audience is owing to this slighting of the element of absolute truth. He pays special attention in the second lecture to the qualities which enter into the preacher's preparation for his work. The first qualification is "a deep possession in one's own soul of the faith and hope and resolution which he is to offer to his fellow-men for their new life. Another is mental and spiritual unselfishness; another is hopefulness; still another is "the perfectly healthy body with the perfectly healthy soul;" and one further qualification is "the quality that kindles at the sight of men, that feels a keen joy at the meeting of truth and the human mind, and recognizes how God made them for each other," "the power by which a man loses himself and becomes but the sympathetic atmosphere between the truth on one side of him and the man on the other side of him." He by no means overlooks the special study of theology and all that appertains to it "in the blessed days of quiet in Arabia, after Christ has called him, and before the Apostles lay their hands upon him." There is this fine definition of doctrine: "The knowledge which comes [to the preacher] meets in him the intention of preaching, and, touched by that, undergoes a transformation. It is changed into doctrine. Doctrine means this—truth considered with reference to its being taught." He also insists on open-mindedness, and the power of appropriating out of everything the elements of true instruction, the ability "to seize the divine side of all humanity." Nor does he forget the freedom from self-consciousness as an element of the preacher's power, or "a real, profound respect for the men and women we preach to, simply as men and women, a deep value for the capacity that is in them, a sense that we are theirs, and not they ours." He suggests the need of "that grave and serious way of looking at life which, while it never repels the true light-heartedness of pure and trustful hearts, welcomes into a manifest sympathy the souls of men who are oppressed and burdened." He advises one to read Thackeray, George Eliot, and especially Shakespeare, and "the books of all ages which have in them the truest humor, for the truest humor is the bloom of the highest life." He says that courage is "the indispensable requisite of any true ministry," the courage which so sincerely respects men's higher nature that it is bold enough to resist their whims. He thinks that ministers should always be growing men, that they should "repeat the experience of Christ's disciples, of whom their Lord was always making larger men, and then giving them the larger truth of which their enlarged nature had become capable." This outline of what a minister should be can hardly be surpassed for its ideal truthfulness and for its strict limitations to human possibility. Its value is that it calls men out to be what is here suggested, and shows them that they have only to be like their best selves to attain to most of the qualities which make true preachers. It includes none of the shams devices by which charlatans succeed for a time, and gives their due importance to the solid qualities which all men respect. Too many books on homiletics, and some even of those already published in this series, insist upon petty ideas, but these lectures go down to the silent depths of our humanity, and seek to ground men in those permanent qualities which greatly contribute to every man's success as a preacher.

His range of instruction is not wide, because it is deep and fundamental. It would seem as if each lecture were in some sense the repetition, and yet is always the enlargement, of the idea of the one which precedes it, because it enforces so continually the need of a large humanity in the preacher and of his seeking for that humanity in those to whom he ministers. Dr. Brooks speaks out boldly, and utters the same truth which is so thoroughly stamped upon all of Frederick Robertson's imperfectly reported sermons, that Jesus Christ is the truest man, and that the great work of the Christian ministry is to bring men by many avenues of thought and experience to the living Christ. It is for this reason that the volume is destined to be widely read, and is calculated to do great good. It has been remarked by ordinary men that they found its pages interesting because it set forth such a minister as they believed in, and this constitutes its exceptional value as a guide to men who are thinking of the ministry as a possible profession. We do not see that the divine side of this calling is overlooked; it is rather apparent that the minister is considered as not unlike Benjamin Franklin experimenting with the lightning, which he drew from heaven with one hand while he made it minister to mankind with the other.

There is a great deal in the volume on which we should like to comment—protests against shams, statements in regard to sermons, illustrations of the mutual duties of ministers and congregations, suggestions which always touch first principles, sentences which at once take place as aphorisms of experience and are remarkable for their clearness and beauty—but we have said enough to indicate its rare value as a work on preaching and to emphasize its special importance. Nearly every page contains something over which the reader lingers with delight, and, though the last four lectures, excepting that on the "Congregation," are less instructive than the first four—which are carefully-finished and full of quotable passages—they still carry out the ideas of a living and successful ministry which pervade the whole work. This is especially seen in the titles of the last two—"The Ministry for Our Age," "The Value of the Human Soul."

There is one defect. The volume gives repeated evidence of carelessness in its preparation for the press, and could have been greatly improved in minor ways if it had undergone thorough revision. The lectures were apparently handed over to the printer without change, and in a work of such unusual excellence these blemishes may be overlooked, but should not exist. We trust that they may be removed in future editions, and that the work may be as perfect in its literary character as it is unique among homiletical treatises for its intense humanity and freshness of thought.

THE LIFE OF J. M. W. TURNER, R. A. Founded on Letters and Papers furnished by his Friends and Fellow-Academicians. By WALTER THORNBURY. New-York: HENRY HOLT & Co. 1877.

Turner is a man whose works have the rare privilege of serving as a shibboleth with many persons belonging both to the faction who admire and to the faction who detest them. In this City the question is generally, "Do you admire the 'Slave-ship'?" If the questioner is an admirer, a negative answer puts you at once, as far as he is concerned, outside the pale of men to whom "art" can be profitably talked, unless the profit consist in hard blows and the talking in windy argument. But should the questioner be a detester of Turner, and you say, "Well, yes, there is something fine in the 'Slave-ship'"—then are you relegated, in the opinion of that questioner, into the outer limbo of Bohemians and art-affecters, where pretense usurps the place of thought, and Ruskin's brains are picked to show the world how brave and æsthetic a soul is yours. Since Turner has this magical effect it is unnecessary to point out the importance of a biography of the erratic painter, no matter how sketchy it may be, still less to advise the reading of one that has been compiled with the thoroughness and care which Mr. Thornbury has devoted to the subject. The present issue is not the first edition; it is from the second London edition, and contains the prefaces to both. One of the most striking points it offers is a system of reproducing in colors a large number of sketches by the great landscape painter, although they are only a drop in the bucket compared with the vast number of sketches which were found in the artist's apartments after death. Whether these colored fac-similes really add to the value of the work is a question. They certainly do not form very pretty illustrations; but, on the other hand, Turner never delighted in the pretty, but, on the contrary, took a rather grim pleasure in the reverse, while there can be little doubt that the colors get one nearer, much nearer, to the actual look of the sketch than mere black and white engravings. In a vast number of instances Turner's work is improved to the eyes of many good judges by the sobering qualities of black and white.

Mr. Thornbury begins at the beginning with Turner, and records the surroundings of his birthplace, his birth and boyhood, his love and ambition. He goes back to his predecessors in water-color drawing and oil-painting, returns to his school-days and his labors as teacher of drawing, follows him on his tour in Yorkshire, and then to the Continent, to Wales and Scotland, and remains with him at Twickenham and Hammersmith. His home tours, work for the engravers, his prices and poetic ventures, his friends and position toward the Royal Academy, his habits on "varnishing-day," and his success as a correspondent, receive separate chapters to themselves. Every effort has been made to sift through the acts and character of the man to the real facts of the case, and a large number of friends, acquaintances, and executors, together with a mass of letters, have been used by the biographer with all the diligence and care he had at his disposal. As a general thing, the character of Turner we find here is more likely to please those people who dislike his work than his ardent admirers; Mr. Thornbury has an Englishman's hard-headed adherence to facts and some of his hard-handed talent at saying disagreeable things. But in this he is not singular, for Mr. P. G. Hamerton, the editor of the *Portfolio*, is hardly less caustic in regard to many things both in the art and life of Turner. An unfortunate state of his private affairs compelled the artist to lead a life of great economy, and the habits of parsimony so formed became exactly the equivalent of miserliness; the outside world could not know that behind this lay an honorable attempt to save money for a purpose. Hints, and more than hints, are given of a darker side, an immoral side, to his life, and a fondness for drink, which grew upon him late in life, is not glossed over by his biographer. Yet to the real admirer of Turner's art these pettinesses will not seem strange; they are only corroborative of the singular want of harmony and perfection in his amazingly fertile genius.

There is a picture now on view—by postal application to the curator—at the Lenox Gallery on Central Park, concerning whose arrival in America we have this account, quoted from Leslie's autobiography: Commissioned by Mr. Lenox to buy a picture from Turner to the amount of £500, Leslie selected and sent a "Sunset View of Staffa," the picture that now hangs on the north wall in Mr. Lenox's gallery. At a first view Mr. Lenox was greatly disappointed with this marine, and so expressed himself to his artist agent. Turner, unfortunately, met Leslie, and the latter was compelled to admit that Mr. Lenox thought the picture "indistinct." "You should tell him," replied Turner, "that indistinctness is my forte." In the meanwhile, Leslie had written again to New-York, pointing out the merits of the picture, and concluded by saying: "If, on a second view, it gains in your estimation, it will assuredly gain more and more every time you look at it." Mr. Lenox answered: "You have exactly described what has taken place. I now admire the picture greatly, and I have brought one or two of my friends to see it as I do; but it will never be a favorite with the multitude." This prophecy holds good to the present day. It can never be a popular picture, and even to artists there will only be a moderate enjoyment in the wonderful technique whereby the veils of rain and spray, of fog and wind, are rendered in a broad expanse of canvas where little color relieves the sadness of the scene.

Another picture—the one that used to be the Turner shibboleth in New-York, and is now probably the shibboleth in Boston—is catalogued by Mr. Thornbury among the works exhibited in 1840, the seventy-second exhibition of the Royal Academy. Its title ran: "Slavers Throwing Overboard the Dead and Dying—Typhoon Coming on.

"'Aloft all hands! Strike the topmasts and belay!
You angry setting sun and fierce-edged clouds
Declare the typhoon's coming.
Before it sweeps your decks, throw overboard
The dead and dying, ne'er heed their chains.
Hope, Hope, fallacious Hope!
Where is thy market now!'
—M. S., *Fallacies of Hope.*"

From this manner of styling the picture in the catalogue of 1840 it will be seen how unjust is the present title—"Slave-ship." The typhoon and the struggling figures are the chief things; then comes the sea; then the ship. As it is, spectators talk of "Hamlet with Hamlet left out," because the slaveship itself is almost lost in the distance. But we must take leave of this very practical but most interesting book, with a hope that, after reading, even the hater of Turner's work will take a more lenient view of his faults, and perhaps see something to admire where all has been "chaos and old night." The experience of Mr. Lenox with the Staffa picture may make the reviler hesitate.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*Littell's Living Age.* October. Boston: Littell & Gay. 1877.

—*Titian.* Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1877. Artist-Biographies Series.

—*The Eclectic Magazine of Foreign Literature.* November. New-York: E. R. Pelton. 1877.

—*The Hat, Cap, and Fur Trade Review.* Vol. V., No. 3. New-York: F. Stallknecht. 1877.

—*Western Windows,* and other Poems. By John James Piatt. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1877.

—*Surly Tim, and Other Stories.* By Frances Hodgson Burnett. New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. 1877.

—*A Song and a Sigh.* By Rose Porter. New-York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. 1877. 16mo, cloth, 273 pages.

—*Landmarks: The Lost Farm,* and other Poems. By John James Piatt. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1877.

—*Pauline.* By L. B. Walford, author of "Mr. Smith." New-York: Henry Holt & Co. 1877. "Leisure Hour Series."

—*Physiological Æsthetics.* By Grant Allen, B. A. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 1877. 12mo, linen, 283 pages.

—*Theo: A Love Story.* By Mrs. F. H. Burnett. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers. 1877. Paper, 232 pages.

—*Diana.* By Susan Warner, author of "Wide, Wide World." New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1877. 8vo, linen, 460 pages.

—*Southern Law Review.* October-November. New series. Vol. III., No. 4. St. Louis: G. I. Jones & Co. 1877. 8vo, pages 507 to 638.

—*Lotos Flowers, Gathered in Sun and Shadow.* By Mrs. Chambers-Ketchum. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 1877. 12mo, extra linen, 205 pages.

—*The Tower of Percemont.* A Novel. From the French of George Sand. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 1877. "Collection of Foreign Authors," No. 4.

—*Annals of the Great Strikes in the United States.* Illustrated. By Hon. J. A. Dacus, Ph.D. Chicago: L. T. Palmer & Co. 1877. 8vo, cloth, 480 pages.

—*Lives of Lord Herbert, of Cherbury, and Thomas Ellwood,* with Essays by William D. Howells. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1877. Autobiography Series.

—*Saved by Sympathetic Kindness and the Grace of God: A Tale of To-Day.* By M. E. Winslow. New-York: National Temperance Society and Publication House. 1877.

—*The Physiology of the Mind.* Being the first part of a third edition of the *Physiology and Pathology of the Mind.* By Henry Maudsley, M. D. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 1877.

—*Common Sense; or, First Steps in Political Economy.* For the Use of Families and Normal Classes. By M. R. Leverson, Dr. Ph. New-York: E. J. S. Hart. Denver, Col.: Chain & Hardy.

—*The Principles of Science: A Treatise on Logic and Scientific Method.* By W. Stanley Jevons. Second edition, revised. London and New-York: Macmillan & Co. 1877. 8vo, cloth, 786 pages.

—*Transcaucasia and Ararat: Being Notes of a Vacation Tour in the Autumn of* 1876. By James Bryce, author of *The Holy Roman Empire.* London: Macmillan & Co. 1877. 8vo, cloth, 420 pages.

—*History of the Ottoman Turks.* By Sir Edward S. Creasy, M. A., late Chief-Justice of Ceylon. First American from new revised English edition. New-York: Henry Holt & Co. 1877. 8vo, linen, 558 pages.

—*The Earth as Modified by Human Action: A New Edition of Man and Nature.* By George P. Marsh. New and Revised Edition. New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. 1877. Large, 8vo, cloth, 674 pages.

—*From the Earth to the Moon, and a Trip Around It.* By Jules Verne. Translated from the French by Louis Mercier and Eleanór King. New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. 1877. 8vo, linen, 323 pages.

—*The Life of J. M. W. Turner, R. A.* Founded on Letters and Papers Furnished by His Friends and Fellow-Academicians. By Walter Thornbury. New-York: Henry Holt & Co. 1877. 8vo, extra linen, 635 pages.

—*The Enchanted Moccasins, and Other Legends of the American Indians.* Compiled from Original Sources. By Cornelius Matthews. With Illustrations. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1877. Large 12mo, linen, 338 pages.

A WOMAN READING GREEK IN THE WOODS OF MAINE.

In a communication to the Boston *Transcript* Miss Mary W. Mitchell says: "Every one knows that there are women enough who can teach the Latin and mathematics in any college preparatory course. Some of us have seen women do this over and over again; but there seems to be a doubt in the minds of these good men in regard to the ability of women to teach Greek. Now, any Massachusetts school man who has taken the pains to carefully investigate this subject knows very truly that there are at the present time at least a dozen lady teachers in Maine and Massachusetts who, unaided by the Boston Latin School and unaided by Harvard College, have attained by the sweat of their own brains such proficiency in the Greek and Latin languages that either one of them is more likely to fit girls for college, systematically and thoroughly, than the average Harvard graduate. For my part, I have yet to see the young man fresh from Harvard College who can turn the prose of Plato or the poetry of Pindar, of Æschylus, and Euripides into elegant English with a facility and a readiness equaling that of the young woman whom I met last year among the pines of Northern Maine. I doubt if any one of those sojourners for a Summer, who listened with me, as we sat around the camp-fire one evening in August, while she translated from the Greek that wonderful creation of Æschylus, 'The Prometheus Bound,' will soon forget the eager, breathless attention of those Maine lumbermen who composed her audience. I recall, certainly, very vividly, my own great delight when, in college President, who, with one of our party, after having peeped carefully at her book through his spectacles, came to me and announced that she was really reading out of a book written in Greek. 'It's perfectly wonderful,' he said, 'how well she does render that play. I have heard it a thousand times before, but I never really listened to it until to-night.' He had a long talk with her the next morning, and he came back and reported, 'What that girl don't know about Greek syntax and prosody isn't worth knowing.' I suppose he exaggerated a little, for the well of Greek literature seems very deep to the most of us; but I do know that she read Æschylus as if she understood her subject thoroughly—read it as if her soul was in it, and so carried us along with her by her own enthusiasm that she became, for the hour, a real power in our lives, just as she was a power in the daily lives of those rough men about her, and just as she would be a wonderful power for culture in the lives of any young girls whose education she might undertake. And this woman is only one of many available women whose desire for a classical education has compelled them to break through the crust of conventionalities, and through artificial barriers, and draw unto themselves the thing which they so earnestly desired. I said available women; perhaps it would be nearer the truth to say that they would be available for school purposes, if they could be allowed to do their work under as happy conditions as are granted to men."

CANADIAN TREATY WITH THE BLACKFEET.

The Montreal *Witness* of the 18th inst. says: "A treaty with the Blackfeet Indians is stated to have been arranged by Lieut.-Gov. Laird, and its details will be awaited with interest. Canadian Commissioners, however great the difficulty may appear, generally do succeed in arranging treaties with the Indians in the North-west. Canada's good faith in keeping her treaties no doubt makes the task much less arduous than it otherwise would be, and although there may sometimes be grumbling in Parliament at the great expense of the treaties, such criticisms do not count for much when weighed with the possible alternatives."

AN HONEST ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

The editor of the Great Bend (Kan.) *Tribune* has a little 10-year old son who edits one column of the paper and sets the type for it. Among the items of last week was the following: "The Sunday-school concert last Sunday night was very largely attended; the room was as full as it could be, and the scholars did well except me. I made a perfect failure. I knew my piece, but it slipped out of my mind just at the time it ought not to. I felt very bad about it for awhile, but will try and do better next time."

THE REALM OF TRUMPERY.

WHERE TOYS, MOCK JEWELRY, AND NOVELTIES COME FROM.

GEMS THAT ARE GLASS AND GOLD THAT IS BRASS—CHEAP SAXONY AND TASTEFUL FRANCE—FAMILY AND FACTORY LABOR AT STARVATION WAGES—AMERICAN INGENUITY AHEAD—THE HAWKER'S MYSTERIES.

"Ten cent a pair, vera sheep," urged a child of Israel in a bar-room the other day, offering for the modest sum mentioned a showy pair of sleeve-buttons. Upon close inspection it appeared that no less than nine pieces of glass, bone, brass, tin, and flock-paper entered into the composition of each button. Of these, three were minute, accurately spotted dice, the greater part of the labor on which must have been done by hand. It would appear also that the glass face of the thing was, most probably, cut by hand. As for the other parts, they were severally, no doubt, stamped out by machinery, but the putting together was, of course, hand-work, and it was well done, too. Seeing all this, one could not but wonder how it was possible that the price of 10 cents per pair should pay material, labor, manufacturer's profit, importer's profit, jobber's profit, and retailer's profit—the last, it is understood, largest of all. Aye, and there are the duties to be taken into account, too, for it doesn't pay merchants to smuggle such trash. But our astonishment may well be increased by learning from an importer that such buttons have been sold here, at a profit, at $7 50 per gross, or a minute fraction over 2 1-3 cents per pair, and this after all costs, duties, and profits were paid up to the jobber's hands. Where then can labor be so cheap that, even if the manufacturer steals his materials, he can live on such profit as is left him in a transaction like that?

In pursuit of an answer to that question, the writer visited the oldest established and largest house engaged in such importations in this City, where the great doors are packed full with an infinite variety of toys, mock jewelry, &c.—quite $1,500,000 worth in all. "Where do all our goods come from?" responded one of the members of the firm; "why, from all over the world. The higher class of toys, fancy work-boxes, writing-desks, and inlaid goods come from Nuremberg. Cheap toys, penny whistles, monkeys on sticks, jumping-jacks, cheap sets of furniture, dolls and marbles, &c., are made in the mountainous districts of Saxony. Formerly these too came from Nuremberg, but now their manufacture has been forced out to the country where the cost of living is at the lowest point, and consequently the price of labor is smallest. The cheapest sorts of china and glass ornaments and toys also come from there, but the best, including handsome vases, figure pieces, glass jewelry, cameos, and things of that sort, we get from Bohemia, mostly about Gablonz. They send from there great quantities of imitation sapphires, garnets, topazes, and other bogus gems, that would almost deceive the very elect, so long as the elect are not lapidaries, which are sold here for about $12 per gross, and a big business is now done here in setting these false stones. That work is done here better and more tastefully than in any other country, except, perhaps, France, and the extent to which Yankee ingenuity has supplanted hand labor by machinery enables us to compete in price in much of the mock jewelry trade with even the poorest paid of the artisans of France. You would be horrified, no doubt, by the bye, to know how little people do earn over there, especially in Saxony and Bohemia. Many of them, adults and skillful workers, do not earn more than five or ten cents per diem; but they all work, even the little children. No one who has eyes to see and fingers to toil, can be spared. They do not eat meat, and live almost entirely on coarse bread and beer. A merchant or employer will supply to a family a model, say for such a pair of dice sleeve-buttons as you showed me and the requisite material. They divide up the work among themselves, so that every one of them has something to do in it—whatever he or she can do best. So they manage to turn out a great deal, but they get very little for it. The manufacturer gets a very small percentage of profit also, as you will readily appreciate when you see how cheap such things are here, and reflect upon the fact that the duties on toys average 50 per cent. and on mock jewelry 25 to 35 per cent., and there are so many persons besides him to handle the goods and get their little share on them before they reach the customer's hands. Between him and the consumer here the increase in price is, on an average, 100 per cent. Profits are nothing to what they used to be, nothing to what they would be if we had free trade, so that importers here might make depots of their establishments for the aggregation of the manufactures of the different countries whence these goods come, and so enter into direct competition with England and France for the supply of Mexico and South America.

"But to return to our sources of supply. Those real tortoise-shell goods come from Furth and Nuremberg, the pearl—or, to speak more correctly, the mother-of-pearl—goods from Vienna. Both are about of the same value—say $5 50 per dozen for objects that will sell readily for $1 each at retail. They are the most expensive of this class of stuff, excepting the inlaid enamel sets and pieces of jewelry made in France, some of which range one-third higher. The system of manufacture in France is different from that already described. Instead of giving the work out to families, the French do it in factories—small ones outside of Paris, big ones in Paris. From the French come the most novel, original, and charming of all the designs in this cheap jewelry. They put just as much skill and taste upon this enameled bit of brass, an imitation of a piece of Pompeiian jewelry, as they would if it were real gold and diamonds. In this respect the United States alone approaches them. There are, indeed, certain specialties, such as ladies' chains, sets, and certain other metal workings for personal adornment, and perhaps a little use, in which we really excel France. Those bone goods, very tasteful, and so low in price that it is almost cheaper to buy them than to let them alone, are from France. The so-called 'Scotch wood' work comes from England; the harmonicas from Austria mainly, some also from Saxony; accordeons from Saxony; jewsharps from Austria; fine china dolls from France; wax dolls, worsted dolls, and rag dolls from Saxony; india-rubber dolls from the United States. By the way, we make in Connecticut now almost all the mechanical toys, those which move by clock-work. And we make tops of infinite variety in this country so cheap and good as to defy foreign competition. That lot of vegetable ivory stuff comes from England; those crystal beads from France and Italy. There is a range of stuff comprising an infinity of things all from Japan and China. Some of the inlaid cabinets are exquisite pieces of work, and when you talk about prices of labor, what do you suppose the men got who put together the thousands of minute bits that go to make up a cabinet like that which is sold here for $15? I've never been there, but I've no doubt one of them would feel himself on the high road to a princely fortune if he got 5 cents a day.

Among the most expensive but charming holiday novelties for next season, nearly all of which are now in, are some exquisite alto-relievo medallions in colored porcelain and some exceedingly fine caricature figures in lava, colored to life. The hard times do not encourage the getting of any large stock of the higher class goods. Since they began to pinch, people have, to a very large extent, quit buying the superfluities, but our trade in the staple articles, things of actual use, buttons for instance, and tooth-brushes and hair-brushes, and such like, is as good as it ever was, perhaps better.

But among the million of various articles loading the shelves of that huge store, the inquiring mind fails to discover the fountain whence flow the myriads of toys and tricks vended on the sidewalks by street hawkers. Scarcely a day passes that something new in this line is not put forth. Yesterday it was a crawling cast-iron turtle; to-day it is an improved pea-shooter, of unholy force and sinful accuracy of aim; to-morrow it will perhaps be a combined flute, gridiron, and ice-pick. Clearly these things are not the blossomings of genius among the "downtrodden pauper labor of Europe"—they must be the outbursts of irrepressible inventive talent in the land of the free and the home of the striker. There are, it appears from patient investigation, several individuals and firms engaged in the production of such things, but it is by no means easy to discover them. Suspicion ever haunts the hawker's mind, and if asked where he procures his stock the chances are that he will either lie, refuse to tell, or profess that he does not understand the language in which the question is put. Doubtless, the mutations of fortune through which he has passed incline him to a belief that any man may, at any moment, become his business rival. So, if he has a good thing to sell, he tries to keep a monopoly of it as long as possible by retaining to himself the knowledge of where he got it; and even if he has nothing to command "a big run," he does not know how soon he may have, and deems it imprudent to let his trading-places be known. When a hawker appears on the street with a novelty, rivals will sometimes watch him day and night to see him go for a new stock, and whoever he speaks to is liable to be dogged—if not plainly a customer—until it is determined if he is going in the hawker's stead for more of the coveted goods.

One of the principal dealers said: "We seldom deal in imported articles; never, indeed, except when we can get a job lot—that is, a miscellaneous collection of stuff, in which there are almost more varieties than there are articles—and those we rush off hastily and very cheap, often at one-fifth of their original value, small as that doubtless was. We prefer to deal in American novelties, things that are constantly coming out new, the work of inventors who know better what is likely to take the taste of our people than any foreigners can, or at least do. There is no rule or law to govern our ventures in novelties except our own judgment of what will probably catch buyers. A thing that we haven't much confidence in sometimes turns out the biggest kind of a find, while something else that we had the greatest hopes of falls flat. The public are very changeable. One of the best runs I ever had was on these hair-crimpers, a really practical, useful, cheap, and handy thing. We started them at 15 cents a pair, then dropped to 10 cents as sales slackened, and altogether in something less than a year have got rid of about 1,000 gross. That was what I did, and I didn't have them all to myself either. They are still good property, and will have another run this Fall, I guess. Ladies crimp their hair a good deal more in Winter than in Summer, and when they see how well these work on the street, where the men show them off on jute, they will take to them always. That 'bonanza money-holder' is another good thing. We sold over 200 gross of them inside of 30 days when they first came out. There are two new things, not yet put on the street. This is a toy on the top principle that will send a strip of metal like a thin propeller-blade 200 feet up in the air. This is a combination toy. Put the rubber band over so, and you have a trumpet with a little squeak; turn it over this end and you have a trumpet with a good deal bigger squeak; fix it this way and you have the finest pea-shooter that was ever made for accuracy and long range. I'm getting up another thing that I expect to be a great success, an instantaneous hair-curler. Of course, all these things are patented—everything that is worth making at all, however small, is worth securing by a patent. Different persons patent them—lots of people—anybody who gets a good idea. Some folks get up a great many such things, are studying them out all the time, but I prefer not to say who they are, or where the things are made. In Connecticut? Well, perhaps they are. But, you see, we dealers don't want to give away our sources of supply to each other any more than the street men do. Each wants to hold a monopoly of the good things as far as he can. Our profit is very small. I have handled lots of goods on which I did not make 3 per cent. The inventor generally does well and the manufacturer often fairly, but the best profit is that of the street man, who gets 100 or 200 per cent. And he earns it. He can do nothing in bad weather, little enough in good, his toil is really hard, and he has to make a good profit to get along. I'm sure I, for one, don't grudge it to him. Toys and other things of foreign getting up, reproduced here, are rarely so successful as our own inventions. The "jumping sausage," on which there has been quite a run of late, is an exception. It was introduced from France, and now several parties are making 'jumping sausages' here. They are simply strong spiral wire springs covered with brown muslin, that upon the opening of the paper in which they are folded spring into the air. Young fellows and boys took to them very kindly as a means for practical jokes. But toys of all sorts are rather down, as might naturally be expected in these hard times. People will buy useful, sensible things, such as the hair-crimpers I told you of, but they don't have much money to fool away on anything else."

SWINDLING HOTELS.

A London newspaper of a recent date says: "There are at the present time two gentlemen, one in London and the other in one of the large northern towns, (Liverpool or Manchester,) who are carrying on a system of hotel swindling; and up to the present time there seems but little chance of their being detected. Birmingham and other midland towns have been visited, and from the inquiries instituted respecting them it appears that they are reaping a rich harvest. One is much younger than the other, and styles himself Mr. Hartland, Mr. Hamer, and other aliases, and represents himself to be a commercial traveler. He is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, has dark hair and mustache, and is of insinuating manners and address. Putting up at a hotel he seems energetically engaged in the service of his employers. He runs up a small bill, and on the second or third day of his arrival receives by the morning's post a letter from his 'firm' in the North containing the half of a £20 bank-note, with his employers' request that he will 'wire' immediately the safe arrival of the same, and that the remaining half of the note shall be dispatched to him by the night post to the hotel. He applies to the proprietor of the hotel for a telegraph form to 'wire' the safe arrival of the half note, (especial care being taken that the proprietor shall see the message.) During the day the swindler informs the hotel-keeper that he is in urgent need of £20 until the following morning, being disappointed in only receiving half the note, and laying it upon the table for security asks a loan upon it, until the morning, of £20, when the remaining half will arrive (per letter.) In nine cases out of ten the hotel-keeper falls into the trap, considering himself safe with the half note, and advances the cash required, seeing no danger. The 'commercial' goes out on his rounds, and the victimized hotel-keeper sees him no more."

OPPOSITION TO POTATOES.

The London *Spectator* says: "Archdeacon Denison, on the occasion of his twenty-first harvest-home, made the other day a speech on the food and drink question. There were some odd things at this festival—a loaf of 94 pounds and a cheese weighing 90, for example—but nothing quite so odd as what the Archdeacon himself said to the Somerset folk. He fiercely fell foul of the potato, and rated it as if it were no better than a Low Church Bishop. He had made up his mind not to plant another potato as long as he lived. To do so was simply to waste land, seed and poison the ground, and the more they planted that tuber the more would they poison the ground, until it stank in their nostrils.' People ought to plant, instead of potatoes, peas, beans, and beetroot, which were not subject to disease. He did not go with Cobbet in praising beer, which made people's faces red, but he recommended as a substitute for cider 'a delightful beverage, consisting of oatmeal and water, flavored with a little acid.' We do not mind his praising this 'delightful beverage,' which will be sure to be appreciated as it deserves; but it is a little too bad in the Archdeacon, in responding to the clergy, to go over, horse and foot, to the side of the Colorado beetle."

TENDENCY OF HOWITZERS TO "JUMP."

From the London Times.

One of the disadvantages observed in the experiments made with the howitzers for the new siege train, has been a tendency to "jump" when fired, but it was to some degree doubtful whether the motion was communicated sufficiently early to affect the accuracy of the aim. Special experiments have, therefore, been made at Shoeburyness to obtain information on this point. It was found that when standing on its ordinary carriage and fired at 2,600 yards, the 6.3 howitzer recorded an average error of 62 yards in range, whereas when weighted with about three tons of iron the error was reduced to 34 yards, which was again further reduced to a mean error of 11 yards only when the howitzer was subsequently lashed to a fixed platform. The result, therefore, shows the importance of firmly bedding the gun before discharge, and partly to reduce the jumping tendency the howitzers of later manufacture have had the jacket and trunnions carried forward as far as possible, while the chase also has been made heavier and stronger to resist the enemy's fire.

MEMOIRS OF THE POPE.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "According to the *Gaulois* the Pope, since the re-establishment of his health, has renewed the work in which he has for some time been engaged of compiling his memoirs. He commenced this occupation eight years ago. This statement is calculated to cause some uneasiness in the bosoms of those who have at various times corresponded freely with his Holiness; for it seems that the biography is to contain all the confidential correspondence carried on with their late Majesties Napoleon III., Charles Albert, and the present King of Italy. It is, however, some consolation to learn that the Pope has directed that, looking to the gravity of the revelations contained in the memoirs, they are not to be published until 10 years after his death. Much letter-writing would no doubt be spared to eminent persons if they gave formal notice that all their correspondence would immediately on their decease be placed in the publisher's hands."

POPULATION OF GERMANY.

According to an official statistical return, the population of the German Empire amounted, on Dec. 1, 1875, to 42,727,360, and the number of electors to 8,943,012, or 20.9 per cent. of the population. The votes given amounted to 5,557,767, or 13.1 per cent. of the population, and 62.1 per cent. of the electors. Of the votes given, 5,335,778 were valid. Of these the candidates of the National-Liberals received 1,594,124, or 29.8 per cent.; the Centrists, (Ultramontanes,) 1,416,803, or 25.6 per cent.; the Conservatives [illegible] per cent.; the Socialists, 493 [illegible] per cent.; the Progressists, 438,190, or 7.9 per cent.; the German Empire Party, 395,468, or 7.0 per cent.; the Poles, 219,158, or 3.9 per cent.; the group Lowe, 119,473, or 2.2 per cent.; the Particularists, 113,496, or 2.1 per cent.; the Protest Party, 106,171, or 1.9 per cent.; and the "People" Party, 57,147, or 0.5 per cent.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE AT NIAGARA.

A CANADIAN YOUNG LADY BELIEVED TO HAVE THROWN HERSELF OVER THE FALLS.

From the Niagara Falls Gazette, Oct. 17.

Visitors to Goat Island Tuesday morning discovered on a flat rock near where the old Terrapin Tower stood the following articles: A volume of Poe's poems, with the name "Tom" inscribed on the fly-leaf; two story books, with the name "Charlie Schofield" in one book and "Willie Schofield" in the other; a black bombazine sacque trimmed with crape; one pair black kid gloves; a purse with two keys and a torn 25-cent scrip inclosed; one cuff with a gold button; a receipted bill of the Tifft House, Buffalo, for $4 50, dated Oct. 15, and an Erie ticket from New-York to Suspension Bridge. Inquiries made at the Goat Island gate elicited the fact that a lady wearing a sacque answering in description to the one found, had gone on the island about 7:30 the evening previous, and had not been seen since. Mr. C. H. Symonds went to Buffalo at 11:20, and upon inquiring at the Tifft House was informed that a lady answering the description had been at that hotel on Monday, arriving from New-York, and had left for Niagara Falls on the 6 o'clock evening train over the Central the same day. The clerk mentioned the fact that the lady had three trunks with her, each bearing a mourning card with a name inscribed, but different from that which the lady registered under, viz: Miss J. J. Schofield. The trunks were taken from the hotel.

Nothing further was elicited during the day which tended to clear up the mystery until late in the afternoon, when Mr. Richard Livingstone, the bar-tender at the Cataract, received a long telegram from Mr. Samuel Harmon, late assistant at the same bar, dated at Toronto, and in which Mr. Livingstone was acquainted with the fact that a Miss J. J. Schofield had arrived at Niagara Falls; to find where she was stopping; that she was sick; to ascertain her condition; to tell her that "Kelly" would arrive that night; that the matter was very urgent, and to answer the telegram before 6 o'clock certain. The latter injunction Mr. Livingstone was unable to fulfill, owing to the late hour at which the telegram was received. He, however, made diligent inquiry at all the hotels, and ascertained that no person had registered under that name at any of them. Becoming acquainted with the discovery on the Island, Mr. Livingstone examined the articles found and became convinced that they belonged to the lady mentioned in the telegram from Toronto, and so telegraphed to Mr. Harmon. Inquiry at the telegraph office in the New-York Central Depot disclosed the fact that a lady answering the description given of the lady who went on Goat Island Monday evening (and who said at that time that she was an artist and wished to see the falls by moonlight) had arrived at 7 o'clock that evening from Buffalo, and had immediately upon her arrival sent a dispatch to Mr. C. A. Kelly, care of Booth & Son, No. 75 Adelaide-street, West Toronto, saying: "Trains do not connect. Can't get home to-night. Am going crazy." The telegraph operator noticed that the lady loo

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,358 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AN ENGLISH LADY OF LONG EXPERIENCE, with best reference, desires the position of matron, or the care of young children; New-York or Brooklyn preferred. Address for one week Matron, Box No. 168 Times Office.

A LADY WHO IS ABLE TO DESIGN ANYthing in the line of artificial flowers; is a first-class designer, is desirous of obtaining a position as forewoman. Address H. B. C., Box No. 129 Times Office.

COMPANION.—BY A LADY FOR A YOUNG woman of refinement, who has lived in her family for three and a half years, as companion to an infirm or elderly lady; competent to take charge of housekeeping, or would go as travelling companion; highest testimonials and references. Address for one week Miss King, Post Office, Brooklyn.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTestant first-class chamber-maid; willing to assist in any light work; City or country. Call at No. 19 West 20th-st., basement door.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid alone. Can be seen for two days at No. 337 West 20th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL; CAN do needle-work; has good references. Address No. 27 Rutger-st.

COOK.—UNDERSTANDS ALL KINDS OF FAMILY cooking; bread and biscuit; willing and obliging; not afraid of work; good home preferred to wages; country preferred; best reference. Call at No. 204 west 27th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN OF LONG EXPERIence as cook; understands her business in all its branches; has first-class City references. Call at No. 201 West 29th-st.

COOK.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT GIRL AS plain cook and to assist with laundry work; good references. Address No. 312 7th-st., Jersey City. No cards answered.

COOK.—A LADY WOULD LIKE TO GET A GOOD situation for a cook, who has lived with her seven years. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 22 West 10th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SCOTCH PROTESTant cook; all branches of cooking; City reference; no cards. Call at No. 386 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK. CALL AT No. 238 West 21st-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DEsigner and trimmer, a few engagements by the day, or would take work in the house; first-class reference given. Call or address for one week No. 220 East 34th-st.

DRESS-MAKER, &c.—BY AN ACCOMPLISHED dress-maker and milliner; would like a few engagements by the week or month in private families; best City reference. Call at 778 Greenwich-st., near Bank.

DRESS-MAKER.—FIFTEEN YEARS MAKING family clothing, operates all machines; will go out by day at 75 cents. Address all the week, L., Box No. 384 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,258 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A VERY STYLISH dress-maker, a few more engagements by the day; cut, fit, trim; can give City reference. Call at No. 53 East 29th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker engagements by the day; only very best work done; entire trousseaus made; also, dress-making done at house. Call at No. 217 East 45th-st. Mrs. James.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker; wishes a few more engagements by the day, or would take work home. Call at No. 334 East 21st-st.

HAIR-DRESSER.—BY A YOUNG PARISIAN, lately arrived, as hair-dresser; can sew; or lady's maid, can take charge of one or two children. Inquire at No. 394 4th-av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY WHO IS THOROughly competent as housekeeper; City or country; references given and required. Address, with full particulars, Miss Ward, Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDdle-aged woman as working housekeeper; is a good cook; can do all kinds of family sewing; best City references. Address M. C. S., Box No. 175 Times Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A COMPETENT AND experienced American lady, with first-class references. Address E. M., No. 210 East 37th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—TWO YOUNG GIRLS LIVING in the country would like to live in the City. For reference address J. W. G., Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general house-work; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; best City references. Call or address E. C. Box No. 177 Times office.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A North German girl; speaks French and English; understands dress-making, millinery, all kinds of sewing; also dresses hair well; City reference. Call at No. 232 West 41st-st.

LADY'S MAID OR CHILDREN'S NURSE.—BY a young colored woman. Inquire at No. 14 East 46th-st., present employer's.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO good Protestant girls; one as first-class laundress, the other as first-class chamber-maid and waitress or assist in laundry; best City references. Call at No. 337 3d-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; will cook, wash, and iron; good City reference. Call at No. 131 West 19th-st., in store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress in a private family; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 329 East 36th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; willing and obliging; good City reference; no cards. Call Monday at No. 386 6th-av.

MATRON OR HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN INtelligent woman as matron or housekeeper in a boys' school; is well-bred and capable; could bring one pupil. Address J. P. H., Box No. 158 Times Office.

NURSE.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTESTant woman as infant's nurse; can take care of a baby from birth, or young children; good seamstress; no objections to travel; best City reference. Call at No. 7 East 15th-st., Young Women's Christian Association.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT MONTHLY NURSE now disengaged; would like engagement as monthly or invalid nurse; first-class reference. Address Mrs. R. M., Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN woman as invalid's nurse; having own sewing-machine, would do plain sewing; best reference. Address M. J., Box No. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A TRUSTworthy Protestant girl to attend growing children; would assist with chamber-work; would travel; best City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMan; would like to take care of a baby, or up to five or six years old, at her home; would get a mother's care; best references given and required. Call at No. 15 East 12th-st., rear.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL to take charge of children and assist in chamber-work, or waiting in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 219 East 21st-st.

NURSE.—BY A SWISS WOMAN, MIDDLE-AGED, speaks French, as nurse and to do plain sewing; no objection to help at chamber-work. Inquire at No. 128 West 3d-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SCOTCH Protestant as infants' nurse and seamstress; Monday, last employed; best of references. Can be seen at No. 151 West 23d-st.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT girl as nurse for young children, or to take charge of an infant; seven years' reference. Call at No. 202 East 41st-st.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED FRENCH PERSON; will assist with house-work; good home preferred to wages; reference. Address D. R., Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS INfant's nurse; thoroughly understands the care of an infant from birth; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 426 6th-av., ring first bell.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN; WELL RECommended as infant's nurse. Call at No. 316 West 14th-st., present employer's.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress; speaks German; good references. Call at No. 409 West 45th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress; cuts and fits; would assist with chamber-work or children; City reference. Call as No. 231 West 3d-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—CAN CUT AND FIT, AND IS A good dress-maker; good references can be given. Call at No. 313 East 33d-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS first-class seamstress and assist in chamber-work; City reference. Call at No. 229 East 29th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMpetent young woman; understands waiting in all its branches; salads and silver; equal to a man in waiting; good City references. Call at No. 115 West 41st-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman as chamber-maid and waitress; seven years' reference. Call at No. 29 West 9th-st., from 12 to 3.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS AN ASSISTant in a dentist's office, is a good malleter. Address L. W., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

WASHING.—BY A LAUNDRESS TO TAKE washing at home or to go out by the day; best reference from last place. Call at No. 54 West 28th-st., present employer.

WASHING.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; families or gentlemen's washing, or go out by the day; good City reference. Address Mrs. J. Mitchell, No. 414 West 40th-st., Room No. 13.

WASHING.—BY A SWEDISH LAUNDRESS to get gentlemen's or family fine washing; clothes well done, and carefully attended to. Call at No. 159 East 52d-st.; ring third bell.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, washing and ironing at her home, or going out to day's work; best City reference. Call at No. 248 West 17th-st., Room No. 6.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO take home, gentlemen's or families' washing, or go out by the day; good laundress; good reference. Call or address Mrs. Norton, No. 969 1st-av.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman a few gentlemen's or families' washing. Call or address Mrs. Brooks, 126 West 54th-st., second floor.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do gentlemen's or small family washing; best references. Call on Monday at 372 7th-av.; ring bell four times.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman washing at home or day's work. Address Mrs. Haney, No. 427 West 38th-st., rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, ladies' gentlemen's, and families' washing, from 50 to 75 cents a dozen; best reference. Call or address Miss Malone, No. 113 West 46th-st., for three days.

WASHING.—A FEW MORE FAMILIES' WASHing; 75 cents dozen; fluting and puffing; the best City reference. Call at Mrs. Cahill, No. 227 East 45th-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; AN excellent washer and ironer; will go by the day or week. Call at No. 159 West 27th-st., third floor.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, (colored,) family washing by the dozen or month. Call at Miss Smith's No. 756 8th-av.

WASHING.—BY A WIDOW LADY GENTLEmen's or families' washing; good reference. Call at No. 241 East 24th-st., two stairs, back.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, family washing at her home; would work reasonable; good references. Call or address 312 West 48th-st.

WASHING.—BY A WOMAN ENGAGEMENTS TO go out by the day to do washing and ironing. Call at No. 13 10th-av.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do some washing. Call at No. 339 West 17th-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

CLERK.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS CLERK, IN OR out of the City; writes a good hand; best references. Address N. H. K., Box No. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

SALES LADY.—SPEAKING PERFECTLY, French, German, and English. Address P. B., Box No. 282 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,258 BROADWAY.

MALES.

BAKER.—BY A BAKER, STEADY EMPLOYMENT has second or good third-hand. Address F. S. No. 211 Chrystie-st.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS FIRSTclass butler; nearly four years' City reference. Call or address all the week, Butler, No. 37 East 39th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; THOROughly understands the care and management of horses, fine carriages, and harness; first-class driver; sober, honest, and obliging; best City references; highly recommended from last place. Call or address for two days J. P., No. 137 West 51st-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; FIRST-CLASS City driver; any style or harness; sober, honest, and trustworthy; will make himself generally useful; five years' City references. Call or address Andrew Foy, at present employer's, No. 110 5th-av., or at 166 East 33d-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man, understanding his business in all its branches; willing and obliging; good City references; well recommended by last employer. Call or address J. C., No. 382 6th-av., top floor, rear.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant man; thoroughly understands the business; with seven years' best City reference from last employer; willing and obliging; strictly temperate. Call or address W. C., at J. B. Brewster's, corner 27th-st. and 5th-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man; understands his business thoroughly, the care and treatment of horses, carriages and harness; highly recommended by late employer; will be found willing and obliging. Address M. B., No. 225 East 46th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN; has a perfect knowledge of his business in all its branches; seven years' best reference from his last master. Call or address for two days J. F., No. 4 West 44th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN WHO thoroughly understands his business; three years with last employer, who has left for Europe; can be well recommended. Call or address Thomas, Nos. 8 and 10 East 31st-st., in office.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent Englishman, aged 24; has good references and is strictly sober. Address C. L., Box No. 274 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A LIGHT COLORED MAN; understands his business; will be found useful, willing, and obliging. Call or address No. 230 West 47th-st., stable, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A GERMAN; MARRIED, NO children; six years in his present employment; is willing and obliging, and understands his business perfectly. Call or address H. L., No. 17 East 39th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man as coachman. Call at No. 101 Macdougal-st., basement.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHly understands his business; 10 years' City best references. Address G. H. for two days, at 109 West 17th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH MAN COOK (in a private family or boarding-house); best of references can be given. Address J. F., Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

FOOTMAN AND WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN in a private family; will go to any part of the United States; references. Address for one week Edward, Box 267 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,258 BROADWAY.

FURNACE MAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN to attend furnaces or take care of a gentleman's office; best reference from prominent business gentlemen. Address P. M., No. 151 West 26th-st.

FURNACE-MAN.—BY A COLORED MAN TO take care of furnaces or offices. Call or address William Davis, No. 365 West 50th-st.

GARDENER.—BY A GOOD FRENCH GARDENER, single; 20 years' experience in this country. Address A. S., gardener, No. 136 Bleecker-st.

USEFUL MAN, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN, RECently from the old country, to take care of furnace; understands waiting on table; willing to make himself useful. Willing to work for small wages. Address J. L., Box No. 270 Times Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN TO ATTEND to a few furnaces; very reasonable; respectable families; recommendations; 23d to 42d-st. Address J., Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A COLORED MAN TO TAKE care of furnaces and to blacken boots. Address for three days, W. E. H., Box No. 314 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A GERMAN AS WAITER IN A private family; can be highly recommended. Address H. M., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, COLORED, AS head waiter or waiter; strictly honest, sober, and trustworthy. Call or address G. W., No. 141 West 26th-st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN AS WAITER in a private family; 15 years' best City references given. Call or address J. S., No. 988 6th-av.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY OR BOARDing-house. Call at 147 West 24th-st., in the rear.

WILL ANY ONE GIVE AN AMERICAN PROtestant young man employment? is first-class waiter; can care and drive horses; attends all kinds of furnaces; wages no object; is 1 references. Call or address J. W. Aiken, No. 104 West 18th-st.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

MRS. WEBB'S PRIVATE OFFICE FOR SElect colored help, male or female, 132 West 15th-st.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY GRADUATE WILL INstruct in French, elocution, and the English branches; specially desires ladies whose early culture has been neglected, and with whom the strictest confidence will be preserved; highest references. Address SCHERMERHORN, Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND MATHematical teacher, classical gold medalist of foreign university, desires private pupils; City reference as to preparing for an English university, Harvard, Columbia, Yale Scientific School. Address TEACHER, Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN teaching the English branches; good home and $300 per annum, with gradual increase to $450; unexceptionable references required. Address INSTITUTION, Box No. 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

ACCOMPLISHED RESIDENT OR VISITING Professors, tutors, and governesses obtained through Teacher's Bureau; information given of good schools. Mrs. MITCHELL, 67 West 35th-st., N. Y.; Mademoiselle PRUD'HOMME, 1,014 12th-st., Washington, D. C.

A YOUNG LADY TEACHER, NATIVE OF Bremen, (Germany,) wishes to make an engagement to teach by the hour in a school or family; knows also the Kindergarten system; best references can be obtained. Address G. G., No. 210 Henry-st., New-York.

AN ENGLISH VISITING GOVERNESS, of successful and experienced, requires pupils; English, including modern literature; French, Latin, music, and drawing. Address OXFORD, Box No. 326 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

AN ENGLISH LADY WHO CONDUCTS PRIvate classes at her residence requires additional pupils; discipline maintained with gentle firmness; progress certain. Address LONDON, Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

THOROUGH INSTRUCTION AND CONversational GERMAN.—By a North German lady; experienced teacher; highest testimonials. Address THOROUGH, Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS DESIRES an visiting or resident position to teach English, French, German, and music; highest testimonials. Address EARNEST, No. 67 West 35th-st.

A PARISIAN LADY, GOOD TEACHER, desires new engagements for the Fall; conversation a specialty. Address D. S., Post Office Box No. 2,450, New-York.

MRS. KATHERINE SEDGWICK WASHburn will give lessons in elocution and Italian; also hall and parlor recitations. Address No. 101 West 45th-st., New-York.

RELIABLE TEACHERS—IN EVERY DEPARTment instruction, high and low, for private pupils, families, schools, colleges, promptly obtained through SCHERMERHORN, Secretary, No. 30 East 14th-st.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—A FEW HOURS MORE leisure during the day. Address or call on Prof. JEANRENAUD, No. 27 West 31st-st.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN DRAWING FROM copy, cast, and life, in studio or pupil's residence. E. KOEHLER, No. 680 Broadway, Room No. 2.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. C. C. MULLER RESPECTFULLY announces that he will form classes in harmony and sight reading. Particulars obtainable and applications received at Steinway Hall. Evening classes at No. 344 East 17th-st.

ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION, No. 64 Madison-av.—Classes for Ladies, Misses, and Masters are forming. Address for circulars, Prof. HENRY GEBHARD, Director.

DR. A. CALLISEN'S DAY SCHOOL for boys, 131 West 43d-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS F. B. FRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 220 East 19th-st., will re-open MONDAY, Sept. 24.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON'S

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 10 Gramercy Park, New-York. Boys' Class and Kindergarten, Oct. 1.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Nos. 21 and 23 West 32d-st.
Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., Rector.
SEPARATE DEPARTMENT FOR YOUNG BOYS.
Autumn Term begins WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.
The fifth year of St. John's opens with increased accommodations and greater facilities in every department of work. A Kindergarten in a large sunny room.
A post graduate course in Universal Literature, English Literature, History, Fine Arts, and other higher branches of learning.

THE MODEL KINDERGARTEN

And Seminary for Kindergartners of Prof. JOHN KRAUS and Mrs. KRAUS-BOELTE, removed to No. 9 West 28th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway. Kindergarten and Advanced Classes will begin Oct. 2. Seminary for Kindergartners, Nov. 1. Prof. Kraus is a disciple of the Pestalozzi-Diesterweg-Froebel School, and one of the first propagators of the Kindergarten in this country. Mrs. Kraus-Boelte is a pupil and co-worker of Froebel's widow, with an experience of 19 years in Germany, England, and America.

Collegiate Institute.

No. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE, NEW-YORK CITY,
GEORGE W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

MME. DA SILVA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with Calisthenics, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above. A separate class for boys under thoroughly competent teachers. Lectures by Prof. B. Waterhouse Hawkins and Dr. Labberton.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
C. A. MILES, Principal,
REOPENED SEPT. 10.

For circular apply at No. 252 Madison-av., where Mr. Miles can be seen between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

CLASSICAL & MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL,
with Commercial and Primary Departments,
38th-st., corner 6th-av.
F. F. WILSON, A. M., and J. M. KELLOGG, A. M., head masters during the last 12 years of the ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. Optional study hours, 8:30 to 9:30 A. M., and 2:30 to 3:30 P. M.

CLASSES IN GERMAN.
NO. 6 EAST 20TH-ST.
PROF. OTTO KUPHAL, OF THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE AT BERLIN, DIR.
CLASSES OF THREE, $10. CLASSES OF TWO, $15.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 BROADWAY.—Three boarders taken; Greek, Latin conversationally taught; afternoon and evening classes; out-door classes, with English, French, or German teachers for afternoons and Saturdays; botanical and geological excursions; practical chemistry taught without books; use of tools taught on afternoons and Saturdays.

D. S. EVERSON'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av., opposite Reservoir Park, reopens Sept. 19. "Short lessons thoroughly mastered."
Refers to the following patrons: Rev. Howard Crosby, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, Rev. Charles P. Bush, Rev. Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, Rev. E. N. White, Rev. Prof. Geo. L. Prentiss, Rev. T. Ralston Smith.

THE FIFTH-AV. SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Nos. 539, 541, and 543 5TH-AV., (45th-st.)
This approved School for Boys
of all ages will reopen at 9 A. M. MONDAY, Sept. 17. Callers received after Sept. 1, from 9 till 11 A. M. and from 3 to 4:30 P. M. E. A. SHEPPARD, (Harvard.)
D. BEACH, Jr., (Yale.)

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S
French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen Thursday, Sept. 27. Thorough instruction in French and English. German comprised in course of studies.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.
No. 108 West 59th-st., on Central Park.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For boys and young men from 7 to 20.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MISS COMSTOCK,
Nos. 32 and 34 West 40th-st., opposite Reservoir Park, Murray Hill.—English, French, and German Boarding and Day School; Kindergarten. Miss LEONOWENS, assisted by graduate of Froebel; private class for boys; lecture classes.

CONFIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE CONducted; advice given in all delicate social and business matters; private lessons given in English branches and music to parties whose early education has been neglected. Miss ELIZABETH ROWELL, No. 232 West 11th-st.

MISS JAUDON'S
YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN,
No. 32 East 31st-st.,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Young ladies prepared for the Harvard examinations.

AT WORK.—PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 805 Broadway, has begun its Fall and Winter work with a patronage and zest unprecedented. Its classes are rapidly filling and will soon be at their limit. Now is the time to join the army of workers. "Fall in."
S. S. PACKARD, President.

KINDERGARTEN—THOROUGH TEACHING; TWENty-sixth year; charges moderate.
BENJAMIN MASON'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Fits for College or Business.
Send for circular. Yonkers, N. Y.

DR. HUSEN'S COLLEGE OF MODERN LANguages, 48 East 20th-st., near Broadway. German, French, Spanish, Italian, and English taught by native teachers. Day and evening classes for ladies and gentlemen. Moderate terms.

MRS. WILLIAMS, NO. 26 W. 39TH-ST., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Collegiate course pursued. Best advantages secured to the preparatory department.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPEtent masters, reopened her Boarding and Day School for boys and girls, at No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, Downington, Penn.—Healthy location, careful instruction, home comforts, and charges very low; backward boys have special care. Address F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL has removed to No. 1,481 Broadway, near 42d-st. The forty-first year begins Sept. 17. Primary, commercial, classical departments. M. M. HOBBY, W. L. AKIN, A. M., Principals.

MRS. M. RODGERS GRIFFITTS, NO. 23 West 48th-st., will reopen her English, French, and German Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

NO. 110 EAST 35TH-ST.—MISS M. A. Clark's English and French School for young ladies and little girls reopens Sept. 27. For circulars and references apply as above.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 4 West 47th-st.; 20th year opens Sept. 27, 1877. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

BINGHAMTON COLLEGE AND CONSERVAtory of Music for Young Ladies doubled its number last year; $300; no extras: Bible College free. Rev. R. A. PATERSON, A. M., President, Binghamton, N. Y.

SOCIETY OF DECORATIVE ART.—CLASSES in Art and Medieval Needlework, Lacework, and Decoration of China and Pottery, will commence on Oct. 15, at No. 4 East 20th-st.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS TO the Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies and children, at No. 15th-av., first house from Washington-square, on Wednesday, the 26th September.

THE ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART, FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 49 West 17th-st., New-York,
Will open on the first Monday of September.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER'S English and French Day School for Young Ladies, No. 143 Madison-av. reopens Sept. 24; Post-graduate class. Nov. 1.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.—A. COLIN, 287 Broadway. Special advantages for candidates for scientific schools or technical professions.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th-st., re-opens Sept. 19.

MRS. KITTIE BRODHEAD ROEBBELEN'S Home and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 69 East 61st-st.; primary class for boys; English, French, and German. Reopens Sept. 24.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. THOMAS R. ASH, No. 103 West 40th-st.

RYE SEMINARY
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Address Mrs. S. J. LIFE, Rye, N. Y.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' SCHOOLS,
No. 12 East 47th-st. and No. 39 West 16th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Kindergarten, Oct. 2.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st-st.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE,
FOR 25 BOYS,
O. W. STARR, A. M., Port Chester, N. Y.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st.; school year begins Sept. 17; residence No. 54 East 31st-st.

PHONIC SHORT-HAND.—THOROUGH INstruction by Mrs. E. B. BURNS, at Dolbear's College, No. 1,193 Broadway, 28th-st.

MISS HASTINGS, PRIVATE LESSONS. Also, classes in Literature, History and Art. Address Sturtevant House.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Lyric Hall, 6th-av., opposite Reservoir Park. SPECIALTY, THOROUGHNESS.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 79 WEST 52d-st., corner 6th-av. Dr. H. B. CHAPIN, Principal. Classical, commercial, and primary departments.

MRS. M. F. WALTON, A GRADUATE OF MRS. Kraus-Boelte, will open a Kindergarten and Primary School at No. 69 East 52d-st., Oct. 1.

MISS S. SEDGWICK, PRIVATE LESSONS. Address No. 12 West 10th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,358 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily. Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN THEIR own house, near Buckingham Hotel, offer two or three elegant rooms to adult parties. All appointments of the house and table first class. Finest references given and required. A rare opportunity for enjoying all the luxuries of a private home. Address OWNER, Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING A FEW STEPS from 5th-av., near Windsor Hotel, will let, with board, an elegant second floor, en suite or singly; private table if desired; house and appointments strictly first-class; satisfactory references given and required. Address Huntington, Box No. 288 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN EAST 34th-st., near Park-av., will let two or three rooms, with private table. A quiet party wishing select accommodations address C., Box No. 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING IN THEIR OWN first-class house will let an elegantly-furnished suite of rooms, with or without board; location, 34th-st. and 5th-av. Address M. F. M., Box No. 307 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 210 WEST.—Finely-furnished second story front room, with superior board, at very moderate price; every convenience: large room on third floor; single rooms for gentlemen, $6 to $8; location first-class; references.

SUPERIOR BOARD AND ACCOMMODATIONS with a private French family; Protestant; references, Address HOME COMFORTS, Box No. 307 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

EXCELLENT BOARD ON 57TH-AV.; SECOND floor, $25; third floor, front suite, $23; hall room, $10; double rooms, $20. Address FIRST-CLASS, Box No. 115 Times Office.

NO. 214 MADISON-AV.—AN ELEGANT second-floor, three large rooms, hall room and bath room; all connecting; handsomely furnished; private table.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 607, NEAR WINDSOR HOTEL.—Large, commodious, and elegant suites of apartments, richly furnished, with or without private table.

PRIVATE FAMILY, ONE BLOCK FROM Windsor Hotel, have two front rooms, with superior table, for four adults; terms reasonable; reference. No. 105 West 47th-st.

NO. 43 EAST 9TH-ST., BETWEEN BROADway and University-place.—With board, together or separately, large front sunny rooms and bed-room; terms moderate.

LADY LIVING IN AN ELEGANT HOUSE desires to rent third floor, (bath, &c.,) with or without private table. Address Murray Hill, Box No. 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

HOME WITH PRIVATE CHRISTIAN FAMILY for two Protestant gentlemen or gentleman and wife. No. 233 East 57th-st.; terms moderate; room well furnished; ample closets; modern improvements.

FIFTH-AV., BELOW FOURTEENTH-ST.—A spacious suite of apartments on parlor floor, with or without private table, in the pleasantly situated double house No. 45 Fifth-av.; references exchanged.

NO. 1 GRAMERCY PARK, CORNER 21ST-ST.—A choice suite of rooms on second floor, front, with board; also desirable rooms for gentlemen, fourth floor.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 81, NEAR 16TH-ST.—THREE spacious, handsomely-furnished front rooms, together or separately, with board; hall room with grate; references.

IN A PRIVATE FAMILY—SECOND OR THIRD floor, well furnished, with refined table, to rent; best references given and required. No. 5 West 14th-st., two doors west of 5th-av.

NO. 18 EAST 32D-ST.—ONE ELEGANT SECond floor, newly painted and handsomely furnished; unexceptionable table; private if desired; also, room on fourth floor; references.

NO. 355 WEST 19TH-ST.—A LARGE SECOND story front room, furnished, with board, in a private family, for gentleman and wife or one or two single gentlemen; references.

NOS. 51 AND 53 WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR Madison-square; elegantly furnished suites of rooms; private table if required; pleasant rooms for gentlemen. House, table, &c., strictly first class.

NO. 8 EAST 32D-ST.—LARGE ROOMS, SECOND and third floors, with board; private table if desired.

NO. 15 WEST 42D-ST.—ONE LARGE ROOM suitable for two; also hall room, fourth floor; with board; references.

NO. 19 WEST 22D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsome rooms, single or en suite, with or without board; handsomely furnished.

NO. 33 FIFTH-AVENUE.
Elegant suites, private tables, or board; other rooms.

MRS. PITKIN, NO. 432 MADISON-AV., OFFERS a suite of rooms, with first-class board; southern exposure; price moderate.

NO. 248 WEST 55TH-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS with board; new house; near five lines of cars; terms low.

NO. 46 WEST 32D-ST.—TWO LARGE COMmunicating rooms, second floor, with board, on moderate terms.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK.—DESIRABLE rooms to let, with first-class board; also table board given.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 56 WEST, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Elegantly furnished rooms, with board.

NO. 73 EAST 61ST-ST.—SECOND-STORY front sunny alcove; first-class board; private American family. Also, third-story back hall room.

NO. 41 WEST 36TH-ST.—ONE HANDSOME suite, four rooms; second story; private table if desired; best references.

FIFTH-AV., NOS. 345 AND 347.—A HANDsomely-furnished parlor floor, with bath, closets, &c., to rent, with or without private table; also, other rooms.

NO. 107 EAST 25TH-ST., NEAR MADISONsquare.—Elegant par

TWEED STILL TESTIFYING.

A HEARING FOR A SPECIAL PURPOSE.

THE TRUE INWARDNESS OF THE INQUIRY SHOWN BY ALDERMAN LEWIS—WHAT THE WITNESS SAID ABOUT THE CONTRACTS FOR BUILDING THE STATE CAPITOL.

Although it was arranged by Mr. Hugh L. Cole that William M. Tweed should not resume his testimony before the Special Aldermanic Committee yesterday, Tweed was present in the Common Council Chamber as hitherto. After the committee was called to order Mr. Cole, who represents the Corporation Counsel, said: "I had intended this morning to proceed with the examination of Mr. Taintor, an expert, who was employed by Controller Green during his term of office to work up the evidence in these Ring matters. Mr. Taintor was unwell on Friday, and went home yesterday morning to be back at noon on Monday. As the regular course that I have marked out in my mind for this examination was that Mr. Taintor shall at this stage be put upon the stand, I would suggest to the committee to suspend until Tuesday, when I expect to have Mr. Taintor present."

Alderman Lewis—Before we adjourn, Mr. Tweed, I should like to ask you one or two questions in reference to the Capitol at Albany. You have had an interest to the extent, I believe, of one-half in that building; are you conversant with the circumstances connected with the building of the Capitol at Albany? A.—I am.

Q.—Had you an interest in a stone quarry at that time? A.—I had an interest in a stone quarry at that time, yes, Sir.

Q.—Will you state to the committee the particulars connected with it; give us the simple facts connected with that stone quarry, and its connection with the Capitol, and who were interested in it. A.—You want the facts connected with the whole matter. The facts are these, that the original commission for the construction of the Capitol consisted of three men. They were afterward superseded by a committee of eight, who quarreled among themselves. One of the members of the commission, Mr. Latham, was all the time making charges against the others, and an investigation was had. Finally the commission decided, if they could, to get rid of Mr. Latham. There was only one way to do that, and that was to introduce a new bill into the Legislature abolishing the commission. At that time Mr. Hamilton Harris, one of the Capitol Commissioners, called upon me in my rooms at the Delavan House, and we had a conversation in relation to the matter. It was through him I was brought into communication with the Erie Railway, whose agent he was in Albany for some time. He called on me at my room several times, thinking that I had influence with the Committee of Ways and Means, before whom the Supply bill was. We had consultations and agreed to put in a new commission of six, composed of three Democrats and three Republicans. The committee finally agreed upon that, and agreed also to give an appropriation toward the Capitol of $650,000 for that year, 1871; that was done, and the Commissioners were appointed; I had an understanding with Mr. Harris that he was to control the committee; he named them, and he ruled the whole of them; it was understood that the stone for the Capitol was to be got from the New-York stone quarry or the quarry in Maine, which John R. Briggs, formerly member of the Board of Supervisors, was interested in; that company gave me $200,000 worth of their stock: Harris was also to get entire charge of the work, and was to get a percentage, or money, from the different contractors, and divide with me what he got; I never got a dollar however; shortly after the session of the Legislature of 1871 our troubles in this City commenced; subsequently Mr. Briggs waited on me and I handed him back the stock, as I could not be of any use to him then; the stone afterward, I understood, was got from the Hallowell quarry and the Bedford quarry.

Q.—Did Mr. Harris hold any official position at that time? A.—He was then a member of the Capitol Commission—a State office.

Q.—Was he interested in this stone quarry that you speak of? A.—I believe he was interested in this stone quarry that I speak of; I don't decidedly know whether he was or not; I supposed he was, however; I never knew anything of the working of the quarry, except that I got this stock from Mr. Briggs, which I afterward handed back to him.

By Mr. Cowing.—Was Mr. Harris a State Senator at that time? A.—No, Sir; he had no elective office, I guess; it was an appointive office.

Q.—I don't know who this man is, but I will ask you have you any personal knowledge of his having been guilty of any fraud in any way, shape, or manner? A.—I understood afterward he received a percentage from these different quarries; I don't know it of my own knowledge, however.

Q.—You have no personal knowledge of it? A.—I have no personal knowledge of it; I understood at the time, while the thing was going on, that he did.

Q.—That was hearsay, wasn't it? A.—It was from the party who said he was the means of handing the money over to Mr. Harris.

Q.—I understood you to say you had an arrangement with him by which a commission or a percentage was to be paid to you? A.—I had.

Q.—Was that made personally with you or with somebody else? A.—Personally with me; it was made at my room at the Delevan House, Albany.

Q.—He held no office at the time? A.—No elective office; an appointive office only.

Q.—I understood you to say he was one of the Commissioners for the building of the Capitol? A.—He was one of the Commissioners; yes, Sir; he was in the new commission, also.

By Mr. Cole—With regard to this hearsay evidence that you have spoken of, who told you that this gentleman had an interest in this quarry? A.—The gentleman who was present when I made the original arrangement with Mr. Harris.

Q.—Who is that? A.—I decline to give his name at present.

Q.—Is he available? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Can you point him out, where he is or who he is? A.—I can and will, Sir.

Q.—Is it your judgment that he will obey a summons and come and testify? A.—I am satisfied he would.

Q.—Then, that being the case, upon what ground do you base your refusal? A.—That wherever I have given a name means have been used to obtain that information from that party to my detriment; I am willing to give his name to the committee privately at the proper time.

Q.—When do you consider the proper time? A.—Any time when the committee is in session privately.

Mr. Cole—I suggest that he give his name in the course of his examination, or send it up to the committee. I think if there is any corroborative evidence it shall be given as promptly as possible.

Mr. Tweed—I think it would be far more conducive to the end of the examination to give it to the committee privately, and not have it heralded all over the country.

Mr. Cole—If there is anybody else that knows these facts he ought to be subpœnaed at once.

By Alderman Cowing—I understand you to say that this question of the commission or percentage was never carried out, and that you never received a dollar. A.—I never received a dollar except by promise through the party who made the arrangement as to the amount with Mr. Harris, and who was also present when I made the arrangement with him.

Q.—You are not aware that anybody received it? A.—I am not aware.

Alderman Lewis—It has been suggested that you communicate that name to the counsel for the committee.

Mr. Cole—For the purpose of subpœnaing him to testify as may be.

Mr. Tweed—I will do so before I leave the room. [Tweed here handed the man's name to the committee.]

By Alderman Cowing—You are here, of course, to state all you know about the Ring transactions? A.—About everything.

Alderman Cowing—You have, of course, Mr. Tweed, a better knowledge of all these Ring frauds than we can possibly have; now do you recollect anything which you can suggest upon which we can obtain further information? We want to examine you thoroughly.

Mr. Tweed—That can be done by asking me questions.

Q.—Have you any information in reference to the Ring frauds other than that which you have already stated without being particularly interrogated? A.—I have no recollection; since I have been before this committee the Brooklyn Bridge, and the Capitol at Albany, and half a dozen other things have been brought up that I never thought of; they were entirely out of my mind; I cannot keep my mind upon these matters entirely.

Q.—You don't think of anything now in connection with the Ring frauds that you have not already been interrogated upon? A.—I don't think of anything else; no, Sir.

Mr. Cole—I want Mr. Taintor on the stand before I go any further.

The proceedings were then adjourned to Wednesday next at 11 o'clock.

WILLIAM M. TWEED'S "DOUBLE."

About the time that it was expected that William M. Tweed would make his exit from the City Hall after his examination yesterday, Deputy United States Marshals Colfax and Dowley, who had been in the Mayor's Marshal's office on business connected with a license, emerged from the Marshal's office into the park, Deputy Marshal Dowley holding the license in his hand and talking energetically to Deputy Marshal Colfax, at the same time holding him by the lappel of his coat. Mr. Colfax has a full beard, is quite stout, and somewhat resembles Tweed in appearance. They were confronted by a large crowd as they came out, and several pointed to Colfax, shouting "There he goes," "That's him," "There's Tweed." Three or four policemen rushed forward to disperse the crowd, and this only added to the illusion, which was increased by the action of the Deputies, who seemed surprised by this unlooked-for reception, and they made a quick movement, apparently to enter a carriage on Broadway, but really to gain access to the elevator at the north-west corner of the Post Office Building. The crowd, which by this time numbered about 5,000 persons, rushed after them to "get a look at Tweed," and when the astonished Deputies gained the entrance to the elevator Broadway had become nearly impassable, and shouts arose as they ascended in the elevator, "What is Tweed doing in the United States Courts?" "He's been arrested by a County Marshal," &c., and it was some time before the crowd could be convinced that, while they were running after the man they supposed was Tweed, he was quietly and safely on his way to his old quarters in Ludlow-Street Jail.

A SQUARE DENIAL.

SENATOR HARRIS IN RESPONSE TO TWEED'S ALLEGATIONS—NOT A WORD OF TRUTH IN THE STORY.

ALBANY, Oct. 20.—Mr. Tweed in his testimony to-day swears that he was a member of the original Capitol Commission, and also that which succeeded it; that in 1871 it was determined to have a new commission of six; that Harris should control this latter commission; that Harris and Tweed should make all contracts; that Tweed should share in commissions, but that he [Tweed] never received a dollar, because his troubles began immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature of 1871; that he heard from a party that Harris received a percentage on contracts he [Harris] let out under a specific arrangement between Harris and himself, and that he [Tweed] was interested in a quarry, but did not remember whether it was in the Hallowell quarry, in Maine, the Bartlett quarry in New-York, or the quarry in which John R. Briggs was interested. In response to the foregoing Mr. Harris says:

First—That Mr. Tweed was not a member of either of the several Capitol Commissions at any time.

Second—That it never was, and obviously never could have been, determined upon by any person or persons that he [Harris] should have control of the Capitol Commission of 1871, or any other of the Capitol Commissions.

Third—That it never was agreed upon between Harris and Tweed that he [Harris] should make all or any contracts, or that Tweed should share in the commissions; and Mr. Harris adds that he never received any commissions on any contract, or ever knew of any commissions being paid to any person or persons on any contract or on any supplies furnished.

Fourth—Mr. Harris further says the basement of the Capitol was not completed until the Summer of 1871; that no contract for stone for the superstructure was made until after the corner-stone was laid in June of 1871, which was after the adjournment of the Legislature of that year, when, as Tweed swears, "his troubles began;" that the contract with the quarry company in which John R. Briggs was interested was not made until the 15th of August, 1871, and was awarded to that company as the lowest bidder after advertisement for proposals; that the contract with the Hallowell Company was not let till August of 1872; that there never was any stone procured from the Bartlett quarry, which is the only other quarry named by Tweed. Tweed says he received $200,000 of the quarry stock from Briggs for his [Tweed's] influence; but that when his troubles began, being useless, he restored this stock to Briggs. Of this Mr. Harris knows nothing. The contract with Briggs was not made until after that time, and was at so low a rate that the company failed and surrendered its contract.

A DENIAL FROM INSPECTOR MARSH.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention was called this day to a very serious allegation against me which appeared in your issue of yesterday, viz: "That one Marsh, in collusion with Fox & Co., had passed, while an examiner in the Appraiser's Department, invoices of diamonds at an undervaluation of 40 per cent.," and that "he was discharged about a year ago because of charges preferred against his official integrity;" that "triplicate copies of true invoices were recently traced in the Custom-house, and on comparison with those on which duties had been paid the fraud became transparent."

In the first place, I have to say that I never passed any invoice of diamonds for the firm of Fox & Co., as the records of the Appraiser's Department will establish. Second—I was never discharged on account of any charges of malfeasance in office, and my position was filled on account of the usual political changes, which at this port are well understood. Third—No information was ever given by me against Fox & Co., and could not have been, for the reason that I never possessed an invoice of diamonds for them. Fourth—Collector Arthur can find no such invoice, and cannot produce it. WILLIAM MARSH.

One Hundred and Fifty-second-street, near St. Nicholas-avenue.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 18, 1877.

DEPARTURE OF SIR HENRY HALFORD.

Sir Henry Halford, Captain of the British team in the late International match, sailed for Europe in the City of Berlin, of the Inman Line, yesterday afternoon. The Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association desired to observe some little ceremony on the occasion, and contemplated accompanying the steamer down the Bay aboard the steamer Nelson K. Hopkins, which had been placed at their disposal by the Quarantine Commissioners, but Sir Henry would not listen to the proposition, preferring to leave in a quiet and unpretentious manner. A party met at the head-quarters of the association, comprising Judge Stanton, Gen. Shaler, Major Fulton, Mr. G. S. Schermerhorn, Col. John Bodine, and Mr. E. A. Buck, at 1 P. M., and went to the Inman pier. Sir Henry met them at the gangway of the vessel and bade them "good bye," reiterating his often-expressed thanks for the kindness and attention which had been extended to himself and associates during their sojourn in this country, and soon after 3 o'clock the steamer sailed down the stream. Having failed to induce the National Rifle Association to alter the conditions governing the international match, Sir Henry intends to perfect a plan for organizing a new long-range match, to be contested at Wimbledon next year, in which the American team will be challenged to enter.

THE EDWIN ADAMS BENEFIT.

The Edwin Adams Benefit Committee have adopted the following resolution, thanking all who have assisted in making the performance a success:

Resolved, That the hearty and grateful thanks of the Edwin Adams Benefit Committee be, and they hereby are, tendered to all the ladies and gentlemen who have participated in the benefit performance; to all persons, whether of the stage or other professions and pursuits, who were so kind as to volunteer their services; to all artisans, as well as artists, who have assisted; to managers of theatres in New-York and Brooklyn who have kindly permitted the appearance of members of their dramatic and musical companies, the use of their scenes and properties, &c., &c.; to Messrs. Wannemacher, Tissington, Opert, P. S. Gilmore, Deering, Braham, musical conductors, and to the other generous musicians who gave their valuable aid; to THE NEW-YORK TIMES, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Evening Telegram*, *Post*, *Express*, *Graphic*, *Sunday Times*, *Mercury*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Dispatch*, *Mail*, *Daily News*, and *Staats-Zeitung*, for liberal gifts of gratuitous advertising of the Adams Benefit; to the press, in general, throughout the country, for its earnest and useful co-operation in making the benefit a practical and substantial success; to Messrs. T. F. McGraw, A. S. Seer, H. A. Elliott, and Mr. William Henry, for gratuitous printing; to Mr. W. J. Fleming for his offer of the free use of Niblo's Theatre—a kindness not less appreciated because its acceptance was found inexpedient; to Miss Jean Burnside and Miss Nelly Mortimer, for their gracious and kindly work in selling bouquets in the Academy on the occasion of the benefit, and to the several florists who gave flowers to be sold; to Messrs. Van Tassell & Kearney, and to Mr. W. J. Florence and Mr. Charles Backus, for their services as auctioneers of places; to managers of theatres, to newspapers, and to private citizens, in places out of New-York, who have aided the benefit, either by performances, gifts, or personal good-will; to Mr. Leon J. Vincent, for his able management of the stage; to Mr. Charles Meyer; to Mr. H. Weaver and Nelse Waldron, stage carpenters; to Mr. George Henry, property man; and to all persons—from the lowest rank to the highest—to whom the committee is indebted for even the slightest assistance in their work.

DEMOCRATS NOMINATE AN EX-CONVICT.

The Democrats of the Eighth District of Hudson County, comprising the town of Union, Union Township, West Hoboken, North Bergen, Weehawken, Harrison, and Kearney, have nominated Charles F. Ruh for the Assembly. Mr. Ruh represented the same district—then the Fifth—in the Legislature of 1866, at which time he was indicted for bribery, convicted, and sentenced to a term of 18 months in the State Prison. There is great indignation throughout the district, it being charged that Mr. Ruh had recourse to his legislative tactics and bought up the Harrison delegates, and in consequence the matter is to be brought to the notice of the County Executive Committee, with a petition to have the nomination set aside and a new convention ordered.

THE STRIKING CIGAR-MAKERS.

The situation of affairs in connection with the great strike of cigar-makers remains unchanged, as far as the determination of the strikers not to yield is concerned. At the meeting of the Central Organization yesterday, reference was made to the resolutions passed by the large manufacturers on Friday, declaring that the demands of the workmen must not be acceded to but the union broken up, the Chairman stating that the strikers would live on "bread and water" before they would back down from the position they have taken. A delegate from Breslin & Boiler reported that Mr. Breslin had stated that he was willing to throw out all low-priced "jobs" from his stores, and would pay higher prices, provided the strikers would show that any other manufacturers paid better than he. As the strike in his factory is against a 10 per cent. reduction made some time ago, it was voted that his shops be still considered "on strike." George Bence, in consultation with the Executive Committee of the Central Organization yesterday, said that he had written to his customers, asking if they were willing to pay an increase of $2 per 1,000 on orders, and declared that he would give that increase to his hands if he received an affirmative reply to the letter, adding that they might go to work on Monday. It was reported that Frederick Debary & Co., had acceded to the demands of his working men, and that they had returned to work yesterday. The small cigar manufacturers and shop-keepers held a meeting yesterday in favor of the cause of the strikers, and arrangements were made for holding a meeting of sympathy on Wednesday evening next. Great indignation was expressed upon a delegate's reporting that Swarzkopf, a Third-street "tenement-house" manufacturer had withdrawn his books from his workmen and informed them that they must hereafter pay their rent to the owner of the tenements and not to himself, as heretofore. The matter was referred to the Executive Committee, with instruction to institute legal means of redress if possible.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

AN EXHIBITION WORTH SEEING—A FINE DISPLAY OF GOODS, ESPECIALLY IN MACHINERY—THE ART GALLERY.

The managers of the American Institute Fair have, no doubt, excellent reason to be satisfied with this year's exhibition. It is ample, even to the extent of seeming a little crowded, and now that complete order has succeeded to the confusion inseparable from exhibitions of the kind in their earlier stages, it is plain that the exhibits are of very great variety and of commendable quality. In the 46 years of its existence the American Institute has grown from small beginnings, until it now wields a wide and beneficial influence. Industrial enterprise finds in it a medium through which to display its progress, and it has been an unquestionable stimulus to competition in the finer classes of workmanship, and to the remarkable inventive genius of the country. This year the fair has unquestionably gained considerable advantages from the great Centennial Exhibition, and some of its principal æsthetic features more especially are the direct outcome of that colossal display. From the Philadelphia Exhibition come, for instance, many of the splendid show-cases, which it could not be expected would be constructed expressly for the fair, and also, no doubt, a good deal of that skill in arrangement and desirable utilization of space which make the *coup d'œil* in the present exhibition so very pleasing. Recently, too, there has been added an exhibition of flowers and plants, not very pretentious it is true, but quite pretty, and containing some fine specimens from the gardens of our principal horticulturists. These supplementary exhibits are arranged round the fountain and along the central aisle. Anybody visiting the exhibition will readily perceive how the American mind runs on machinery and the many inventive processes connected therewith. This department of the fair is always a central point of interest. When the machinery is in motion every movement is scanned narrowly, information is sought, and advantages and disadvantages are duly scanned by a large number of people. In some other years there have been on exhibition machines of a heavier type—that is to say, machines which are used on the heavier classes of boiler and locomotive work—but on this occasion, if the exhibits are of lighter calibre, they are of great variety and ingenuity.

In all departments in which the process of manufacture is carried on in the exhibition the attendance of spectators is always very large. The deft carvers of ivory, the ingenious workmen who fashion in little every conceivable article of domestic furniture out of square blocks of wood, the artificers of glass toys, the maker of envelopes—all these industrious workers invariably perform their labors before admiring crowds. In other cases the economies of the household and the useful in agriculture or industries claim attention. Suitable furniture, patent extension chandeliers, non-explosive lamps, non-combustible wicks, burglar alarms, improved portable fire escapes, washers of rare and most desirable qualities, patent ventilators, and cooking utensils of exceptional convenience are narrowly examined by one class of people, while horse hoes, cultivators, and plows, and all such kindred implements are chiefly of interest to others. In each department of the exhibition there is much to admire and a great deal to commend. An excellent illustration of the progress which the country has made in wine-growing is furnished by the fair this year. It is but lately that the wines produced here could be held to at all approach in quality those of the wine-growing countries of Europe, but now the competition grows keen and close in various sections of the States. There is now in the fair admirable exhibitions of the splendid vintages of the State of New-York, and other States are also well represented. Of course, the exhibition would not be complete without an art gallery, but here the management does not make much pretension. The great improvements which have been made in photographic processes are very abundantly illustrated, but the higher and more orthodox class of art does not appear to come within the scope of this department of the fair. The art gallery is, nevertheless, a very desirable portion of it and may be visited with interest and profit. The telephone, which has lost some of its novelty, comes in with the suggestion that, in the matter of scientific progress and invention, we may be as yet only in "the morning of the times," and coming from the marvelous to the popular, excellent music is furnished for the visitors by the Thirteenth Regiment Band. The fair is open to the public every afternoon and evening.

SHOOTING IN THE RAIN.

CONTEST FOR THE TURF, FIELD AND FARM AND SPIRIT OF THE TIMES BADGES AT CREEDMOOR.

The weather at Creedmoor yesterday was rainy and unpleasant, and the Secretary of the National Rifle Association seriously contemplated the postponement of the matches which were on the programme until another day. At the last moment, however, it was decided to take the chances of "filling" the matches, and Assistant Secretary A. H. Weston went out on the 11 o'clock train. The result was that the entries were nearly as numerous as they are on pleasant days. The first match contested was the fifth competition for the *Turf, Field and Farm* Badge, which took place at 3 P. M. There were 24 entries. The conditions and scores were as follows:

Open to all members of the National Rifle Association except the winners of the two previous badges of that title; distance, 200 yards; position, standing; two sighting and ten scoring shots.

	Total.
A. F. Finiels	4 5 4 3 4 5 4 4 5 5—43
J. F. Rathyen	5 4 3 5 4 5 4 3 5 4—42
John Cavanagh	3 5 4 3 4 3 5 5 5 4—41
M. M. Maltby	5 5 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4—41
W. R. Livermore	4 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 4—41
N. D. Ward	4 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4—41
W. M. Farron	5 4 5 4 3 4 4 4 4 4—41
W. H. Cochrane, Jr	3 5 5 4 4 4 5 5 3 4—40
E. E. Lewis	4 4 5 3 4 4 4 3 5 4—40
A. M. Miller	4 3 4 4 5 4 5 2 4 5—40
R. W. Day	5 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3—39
O. A. Reed	4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 3—39
D. Bacon	3 4 3 5 4 3 4 4 4 4—38
S. F. Kneeland	4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 3 5—39
C. H. Johr	4 3 4 5 3 4 4 3 4 4—38
M. Francis	4 5 4 3 2 4 4 5 3 4—38
C. F. Robbins	5 5 2 3 4 4 5 3 4 4—37
C. Dewing	4 3 3 4 3 4 4 4 4 4—37
L. Cass	4 4 5 3 4 3 4 3 4 3—37
T. W. Linton	4 3 5 3 4 3 4 4 4 3—37
W. R. Livermore	3 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 3—37
C. E. Blydenburgh	4 3 4 4 4 3 4 3 3 3—35
A. M. Miller	4 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 5—35
N. D. Ward	4 3 0 4 4 4 5 3 3 3—34
C. F. Robbins	4 3 2 3 4 2 4 3 4 4—33
D. Banks	4 3 3 4 3 2 3 3 3 4—32
G. A. Reed	3 0 4 5 0 3 4 3 4 5—31
M. F. Francis	4 3 3 4 5 0 4 0 4 4—31
R. W. Day	3 4 3 3 0 3 3 4 3 3—29
John Cavanagh	2 4 4 3 3 2 0 4 4 3—29
S. F. Kneeland	3 4 4 3 0 3 0 3 4 3—27
M. M. Maltby	4 2 3 4 4 4 0 3 3 0—27
L. H. Greve	0 0 2 3 3 2 3 4 4 3—24
Patrick Farrelly	3 4 4 4 0 3 2 0 0 2—22

The Seventh Regiment Rifle Club contested for a Sharp's special military rifle at 200 yards—10 scoring shots. The trophy was won by Corp. T. W. Linton, of Company B, upon the score of 39 out of a possible 50 points. Corp. Linton also won the Irish-American Club trophy upon the score of 81 out of a possible 100 points, at 200 and 500 yards—10 shots at each distance.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Bo Christian Roos made an assignment to Charles P. Thore yesterday.

The creditors of James R. Phillips met before Register Fitch and elected Henry G. Julian Assignee in bankruptcy.

Abram Duryee, lumber-dealer, of No. 273 Cherry-street and No. 528 Water-street, assigned his property for the benefit of his creditors to Edward D. Shipman.

Register Little has received a voluntary petition in bankruptcy from Provost S. Haines, formerly proprietor of the Newburg Woolen Mills, and who was at one time one of the wealthy men of Orange County. His liabilities are given in the schedules at $75,000, over two-thirds of which is due to his wife for loans at various times. The Highland National Bank of Newburg is a creditor for $9,000.

The affairs of L. Kaufman & Co., wholesale clothing manufacturers at No. 35 Walker-street, have been investigated by Messrs. Frederick Lewis, W. L. Pomeroy, H. Hahlo and S. Stein, a committee appointed by the creditors, and they report general negligence, extravagance, and incompetency in the management of the business, but find no desire or design to defraud their creditors. They report the liabilities $36,861; nominal assets, $26,899, and recommend the acceptance of a settlement at 40 cents on the dollar, payable in notes at three, six, and nine months.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In Steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah—Mrs. Alfred Townsend, Miss H. H. Carter, G. P. Cumming, Henry Worms, A. Mann, J. Chisholm, Walter Chisholm, Miss Georgie Chisholm, E. C. Chisholm, Mary Pridgeon, Mrs. J. L. Hardee and two children, N. H. Churchill, J. M. Smith, Jr., Miss M. J. Lindsay, Mrs. G. Coulbe, William Belt, Alonzo Fowler, Mrs. Wakefield, Mrs. Guy, Mrs. Newall Bliss, Miss Lidelia Bliss, J. D. Lathrop, J. Gray, Thomas Marshall, L. Carson, Mrs. Loring, Miss M. A. Hill, J. H. Merroll, wife, and two children, Jesse Gould, C. C. Simon, Mary J. McQueen, Mrs. C. May, Fannie May, H. K. DeBeix, S. F. Myers, S. A. Townsend, Miss Hattie E. Hopper, Mrs. H. L. Hopper, Frank Zeigler, H. L. Simonson, W. Beckett, W. Mitchelson and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Warner, Daniel Kellener, G. G. Hallam, N. Downey and wife, B. W. Floto, B. H. Floto, Patrick Powers, Thomas Graham, J. DeWolf, Mrs. Vogel and child, Mrs. J. R. McFarland, James McFarland, Mrs. Higham, A. A. Hall, M. A. Schanhard, James Carson, Thomas Lyng, I. A. Fox, T. J. Miller and wife, Mrs. F. G. Steadman and child, F. Wall, George Peterson, John Larkin, I. McCaffrey, Gregory Murphy, John Bryden, M. Fitzgerald, M. Cason, James Kelly, J. M. Christopher, J. H. Earley, J. Tewney, J. Gaylor, A. S. Anderson, B. Carr, G. Munn, Mike Buckley, John Fox, D. C. Tompkins, Mrs. Lewis.

In steam-ship City of Atlanta, for Charleston.—Miss G. Brennan, Mrs. H. E. Higley, E. E. Higley, W. Brackett, Mrs. J. Vanderpool and child, Mrs. Nelson, J. Enright, C. B. Tumbo, Mrs. A. E. Maynard, Mrs. E. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. Leon Rainbaud, Mr. and Mrs. M. Cole, Mrs. Field, Mrs. J. D. Mead, Miss Daisy Mead, Mrs. E. Kirby and daughter, Misses Ravenel, N. H. Peakes, H. C. Peakes, W. J. Middleton, S. H. Fairchild, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. A. Blogberg, J. W. Camp, Chas. Dobbs, A. Strong, T. W. Andrews, J. Grimwade, Miss M. Tiedeman, Mrs. Frankenstein, Mrs. Lancaster and child, Mrs. D. B. Ventres, Mr. and Mrs. J. Huff and two children, Mrs. Zacarias, Mrs. H. J. Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Vail, L. N. Herrick, D. P. Bell, C. Schmidt, Rev. C. O. Reynolds, Charles Fraser, Mrs. E. Hirsch, Miss Reynolds, Misses Ella and Kate Bradley, Mrs. Nesbit and two children, Mrs. A. F. Gonnaud, J. Sohlman, A. Zimmermann, W. E. Harris, H. G. Brooks, F. A. Cady, H. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. King, W. Jacobs, John Nevy, O. Henbury, F. H. Kruider, T. O. Venden, O. Kapple, D. O'Brien, S. Dzinlynski, S. Mance, B. Evans, S. Johnson, Rev. G. N. Whitman.

In steam-ship City of Houston, for Galveston.—C. Gormander, T. C. Betts, Capt. W. H. Heuer, Mrs. J. V. Johnson, Miss Alice Field, Mrs. M. A. Griffin, D. A. Bowers, G. H. Foster, Mrs. B. Hilton and child, Master W. Flynn, Frank H. Norton, A. J. Wilson, Frederick Senior, W. H. Whitaker, J. P. Ord, Capt. and Mrs. D. D. Viele, Miss L. M. Viele, A. C. Crespo, S. Bacus, David Prince, James French, C. M. Ostrander, John Vero, W. T. Grayson, M. T. Laville.

In steam-ship Knickerbocker, for New-Orleans.—H. K. T. Lyons, Charles E. Weeks, Mrs. M. E. Bonnell, Mrs. A. Schriever, J. Coleman, Jan. Dr. and Mrs. D. R. Fox, Mrs. W. H. Stevens, Miss Yale, Mrs. C. M. Wood, Miss N. E. Wood, Miss A. E. Wood.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Greece, from London.—Mr. and Mrs. M. Loon and three daughters, Miss E. Delcie, Mrs. Means and daughter, W. C. Barlow, J. McCanlis, Dr. and Mrs. C. T. Hall and son, W. Sartain, Mr. and Mrs. C. Martin and child, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Campion, Percy B. Adams, John L. Yates, J. S. Simmons, Mrs. Thompson and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. George Sifford and two children, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Hammond, H. Russell, Capt. R. Brereton, George Marriott and son, Mr. and Mrs. John Glynn, Mrs. Whitney and two daughters, Mrs. King and two daughters.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:18 | Sun sets.....5:11 | Moon sets....5:38

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Sandy Hook...7:38	Gov. Island...8:27	Hell Gate....9:49

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, OCT. 20.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; City of Houston, Stevens, Galveston, via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Hatteras, Mallett, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; A. C. Stimers, Warren, Philadelphia, James Hand; E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., J. L. Roome, Jr.; City of Atlanta, Woodhull, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Ashland, Doughty, Wilmington, N. C., Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Lone Star, Forbes, New-Orleans, Bogart & Morgan; City of Berlin (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Baltic, (Br.,) Jennings, Liverpool, R. J. Cortis; Devonia, (Br.,) Munro, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Nereus, Hallett, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Knickerbocker, Kemble, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah, Geo. Yonge; The Queen, (Br.,) Bragg, Liverpool, F. W. J. Hurst; Donau, (Ger.,) Bussius, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.

Ship Bremerichs, (Ger.,) Reinken, Bremen, Theodore Ruger.

Barks Iona, (Norw.,) Jensen, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Soflid, (Norw.,) Sorensen, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Nicolino, (Ital.,) Chiapella, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Marie Therese, (Ger.,) Lautier, Gibraltar for orders, Edmund Unkhart; Vesta, (Norw.,) Frost, Buenos Ayres, John Mordt & Son; Kong Carl, (Norw.,) Knudson, Liverpool or Birkenhead, C. Tobias & Co.; Marie, (Ger.,) Zachariasen, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Hans Gude, (Norw.,) Neergaard, Great Yarmouth, Bockmann, Oerlein & Co.; Fornax, (Br.,) Hosack, Cork or Falmouth for orders, George F. Bulley.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Etna, (Br.,) Sansom, Port au Prince Sept. 27, Savanilla Oct. 6, Aspinwall 11th, and Navassa 14th, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co.

Steam-ship Groece, (Br.,) Pearce, London Oct. 6, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Schiedam, (Dutch,) Chevalier, Rotterdam Oct. 6, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co.

Steam-ship George W. Clyde, Ingram, Charleston Oct. 17, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship General Whitney, Quick, New-Orleans Oct. 14, with mdse. and passengers to Bogert & Morgan.

Ship Gardner Colby, Streeter, Hull 32 ds., in ballast to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Erinna, (Br.,) new, 1,125 tons, Smith, Horton's Bluffs, N. S., 7 ds. in ballast to master. Anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark St. Patrick, (of St. John, N. B.,) Bogart, Havre Sept. 22, in ballast to C. W. Bertaux. Anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Brazil, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Roach, Gloucester Sept. 19, in ballast to Boyd & Hincken. Anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Nuova Chiarina, (Ital.,) Maresca, Dublin 80 ds., in ballast to John C. Seager.

Bark Princess Louisa, (Norw.,) Kramer, Copenhagen 38 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, in ballast to order.

Bark Alfredo, (Ital.,) Vasselo, Bristol 34 ds., in ballast to John C. Seager.

Bark Hawthorne, (of St. John, N. B.,) Whitney, Dublin 23 ds., via Coal Harbor, N. S., in ballast to Scammell Bros.

Bark Estimolgia, (Ital.,) Serra, Londonderry 32 ds., in ballast to Benham & Boyesen.

Bark Lady Franklin, (of Sunderland,) Jackson, Gloucester Sept. 22, in ballast to Peabody, Willis & Co.

Bark Agostino S., (Ital.,) Bozzano, Boston, Eng., 74 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Hattie G. Hall, (of Boston,) Handy, Salinas, P. R., 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to Henry West—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Bark Maurice and Lazaro, (Fr.,) Chapny, Point-a-Pitre 16 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Goethe, (Ger.,) Kuhlman, Bremen 39 ds., with mdse. to Charles Luling & Co.

Bark Fieke, (Norw.,) Michelsen, Liverpool 29 ds., with salt to order—vessel to John C. Seager.

Bark Bartolomeo Simone, (Ital.,) Roba, Gloucester 31 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Asta, (Norw.,) Arnesen, Rouen 30 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Camilla, (Ger.,) Beckmann, Bristol 51 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark St. Andrea, (Ital.,) Mazella, Liverpool Sept. 17, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Winfield, Bibber, (of and from Boston Oct. 12,) for Gloucester, Eng.

Brig Escort, (of St. John, N. F.,) Foot, Labrador 14 ds., with herring to R. P. Currie & Co.

Brig Starlight, (of Bangor,) Tucker, Arecaibo 14 ds., with sugar to Lanman & Kemp—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, moderate, E.; cloudy; at City Island, N.E.; raining.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Donau, for Bremen; Devonia, for Glasgow; The Queen, City of Berlin, Baltic, and Nankin, for Liverpool; City of Houston, for Galveston; Knickerbocker and Lone Star, for New-Orleans; Fernwood, for Havre; San Jacinto, for Savannah; City of Atlanta, for Charleston; Old Dominion, for Richmond; Hatteras, for Norfolk; ships Rhine, for London; Marlborough, for ——; brig Edith Hall, for Gibraltar.

BELOW.

Bark Il Vero, (Ital.,) Martino, from Gloucester, Eng. B

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8146. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

IMPORTANT REPUBLICAN MEETING.

A CONFERENCE WITH THE OBJECT OF UNITED ACTION ON ALL MEASURES INVOLVING THE INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY OR THE INTEGRITY OF THE PARTY—SECRETARY SHERMAN'S EXPLANATION OF THE PRESIDENT'S POSITION—CIVIL SERVICE AND THE SOUTH—DEMOCRATIC SCHEMES TO CREATE DISSENSION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—On Friday night last a number of Republican members of the House met at the residence of Secretary Sherman to consider, in an informal way, the line of policy to be pursued in order to maintain harmony in the Republican ranks and to present an unbroken front to the anticipated attacks from the Democratic side. The meeting is understood to have been called at the instance of Secretary Sherman, and was held with the knowledge of the President. The following members are known to have been present: Messrs. Hale and Frye, of Maine; Butler, Banks, and Crapo, of Massachusetts; Townsend and Lapham, of New-York; Garfield, Foster, Cox, and Townsend, of Ohio; Hunter, Brown, and Calkins, of Indiana; Aldrich, Burchard, Cannon, and Lathrop, of Illinois; Conger and Hubbell, of Michigan; Dunnell and Strait, of Minnesota; Williams, Hazleton, and Pound, of Wisconsin; Price and Sampson, of Iowa. A number who were invited failed to attend by reason of the notice not reaching them in time. Secretary Sherman spoke of the importance of avoiding controversy that would lead to dissension, and urged that efforts be made to adopt such a policy as would maintain harmony of action upon all questions affecting the interests of the country and the integrity of the Republican Party. He said the civil service order of the President is in strict accordance with the Cincinnati platform and the President's letter accepting the nomination. The order had been misrepresented and misunderstood, and he assured his hearers that its purpose was simply and solely to correct abuses which are known to exist. Public officers are not to be curtailed in any of their privileges as citizens upon days of general election. With reference to the Southern policy he explained that the President, in following the course marked out, had but accepted the inevitable.

A general interchange of opinions followed, the point most discussed being as to the best policy to adopt in case the Democrats shall introduce a resolution indorsing the civil service order and Southern policy of the President, or a resolution upon some other matter aimed to divide the Republicans. It is said there was unanimity of feeling upon this question, and while no formal action was had, it is understood that every effort will be made to prevent a break in the Republican vote upon all party questions presented, and particularly upon such resolutions as contain declarations of principles or expressions of opinion, and may be presented from the Democratic side. But how this is to be done was not settled. On the Republican side members will be advised against introducing any matter touching the Executive about which there may be differences of opinion. It is probable a resolution indorsing the President's Southern policy will be introduced to-morrow from the Democratic side, and a motion made to suspend the rules, that it may be immediately considered and passed. This is what the Republicans fear, and should such a resolution be offered to-morrow, the Republicans not being fully prepared for it, it is feared that some of them will be found voting in the negative. One of the propositions at the Friday night consultation, in case such a resolution is introduced, was that the Republicans shall refrain from voting. Such a course would not, however, save them from the embarrassment intended to be produced by the Democrats, and it is questioned whether silence, under such circumstances, would not be worse than decided action.

THE INFLATIONISTS IN CONGRESS.

OPERATIONS TO BEGIN TO-DAY—BILLS TO REPEAL THE RESUMPTION ACT AND REMONETIZE SILVER TO BE PRESENTED—POSSIBLE EFFORT TO FORCE A VOTE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The inflationists and advocates of silver will commence operations to-morrow in the House. Judge Kelley, under the call of States for bills, will introduce a bill providing for the repeal of the Specie Resumption act. The bill is very brief, being in the following words:

"That the act entitled an act to provide for the resumption of specie payments, approved Jan. 14, 1875, be and the same is hereby repealed."

This will be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, but after the morning hour, should the opportunity present, Judge Kelley will again offer the bill, and move to suspend the rules and proceed to its consideration and passage. This would at once test the feeling of the House on repealing the Resumption act, and should Judge Kelley succeed in bringing the House to a vote to-morrow, it is pretty certain the bill will be passed. Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, will also introduce a bill, under the call of States, providing for the remonetization of the silver dollar of 412½ grains, and will ask that it be referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

ANXIETY TO KNOW THE DETERMINATION OF THE SPEAKER ON THE COMMITTEES—THE SOUTH CAROLINA SENATORSHIP—INVESTIGATION OF THE RAILROAD STRIKE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Great anxiety is manifested to gain information about the construction of the House committees, but Speaker Randall declines to talk upon the subject, and will not even say whether his purpose is to speedily announce all the committees. The general belief is that the Committees on Appropriations, Accounts, Elections, and probably Ways and Means will be announced on or before Wednesday. The three committees first named will be required for the business of the called session, and will certainly be appointed as soon as the Speaker can construct them. The Committee on Ways and Means may be announced with the three committees named, because it is said Fernando Wood, who is to be at its head, is urging its appointment in order that the committee may be divided into sub-committees, and be prepared to work during the interval between the called and the December sessions, should there be an early adjournment. Atkins, of Tennessee, is put down as certain for Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

D. T. Corbin, who was elected United States Senator from South Carolina by the Chamberlain Legislature, has arrived here to urge his admission to the Senate. Mr. Corbin returned from Europe on Wednesday last. He was United States District Attorney at Charleston until recently, and is one of those Republicans against whom the Democrats have succeeded in obtaining indictments. Democratic newspapers have been predicting that Corbin would not return from Europe to answer the charges made against him.

Banning, of Ohio, will to-morrow introduce a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to investigate the causes which led to the recent railroad strike.

MR. WASHBURNE AND THE GERMANS.

THE EMPEROR'S LETTER TO THE EX-MINISTER PRESENTING HIS PORTRAIT IN RECOGNITION OF MR. WASHBURNE'S PROTECTION OF GERMAN INTERESTS IN FRANCE DURING THE WAR.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—It is known that after Mr. Washburne, late Minister of the United States to France, had retired from office the Emperor William, of Germany, presented him his life-size portrait, painted by a distinguished artist at Berlin. This portrait was sent to the German Consul at Southampton, to be presented to Mr. Washburne on the day of his departure from that port for New-York, on the North German steamer Neckar, on the 11th ult. It was accompanied by the following letters, one from the Emperor and the other from Mr. Von Bulow, Minister of Foreign Affairs for the German Empire:

FOREIGN OFFICE, BERLIN, Sept. 8, 1877.

The undersigned discharges an agreeable duty in sending to the former Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the French Republic, Mr. E. B. Washburne, a letter of his Majesty the Emperor and King, our most gracious master, which has been just received from the imperial court at Castle Benrath, near Dusseldorf, and with which his Majesty has been pleased to send his portrait. Hoping that the portrait, which has been sent to Bremen, may have come into the possession of Mr. Washburne, and that the inclosed most gracious letter may reach its destination before Mr. Washburne leaves the European Continent, I at the same time wish Mr. Washburne a happy journey to his native land, and that after the full discharge of his arduous duties he may enjoy a long and blessed repose in his native country. With these wishes, in which all Germans, in grateful remembrance of the debt which they owe Mr. Washburne, heartily unite, the undersigned begs Mr. Washburne again to receive the assurance of his high esteem.

The Secretary of State of the Foreign Office.
V. BULOW.

To Mr. E. B. WASHBURNE, till now Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the French Republic.

THE EMPEROR'S LETTER.

MY DEAR MR. WASHBURNE: After you have been recalled from your post as Ambassador of the United States at Paris, and as you are about to return to your native country, I take occasion to renew any acknowledgments already personally expressed, of the zeal and devotion with which you have, under difficult circumstances, protected the German interests during the German-French war. As a testimony of my gratitude I send you herewith my portrait executed in oil. You will please to receive the same as a remembrance of the eventful time during which you have been in a position to render efficient and beneficial services to my Government, and at the same time as a sign of my regard and kind wishes with which I accompany your return to private life.

I remain, my dear Mr. Washburne, your affectionate WILHELM.

BENRATH, Sept. 7, 1877.

To Mr. E. B. WASHBURNE, till now Envoy Extraordinary, &c., of the United States to the French Republic.

SUPREME COURT JUDGES' MILEAGE.

THEIR CLAIM TO HAVE THEIR TRAVELING EXPENSES PAID—9,000 MILES TRAVELED BY ONE JUDGE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—There is a movement among those who feel a particular interest in the affairs of the Supreme Court of the United States to bring about such legislation as shall charge to the public Treasury the fare of the Justices for traveling to and from the sittings of the court and about their circuits when in attendance upon their judicial duties, the argument being that of all the officers of the Government there are none more justly entitled to their entire salaries, undiminished by such expenditures, than the Justices of this court, for they not only spend the days of the session in hearing causes, but their nights in preparing opinions to sustain the decisions made, thus working more hours of the 24, by at least one-half, than members of Congress. Besides, during the vacation they are much of the time engaged in the business of their circuit. As an illustration of the expense they incur, and which under the present circumstances must come out of their own pockets, it is said that Mr. Justice Field travels in the course of the year, in the ordinary course of his official duties, about 9,000 miles, and for this and other similar cases a system of mileage is a just remedy.

THE SIXTH AUDITOR'S REPORT.

OPERATIONS OF THE OFFICE FOR THE PAST YEAR — POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT ACCOUNTS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Sixth Auditor McGrew has completed his annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury of the work done in his bureau, in all of its branches, during the past fiscal year. He states that in all respects the condition of his office is satisfactory, and commends the faithfulness and efficiency of his employes for that excellent result of their labors. The whole number of accounts of railroad companies for transporting the mails settled during the present year was 3,611, amounting to $9,505,139 50, an increase of 168 accounts and $160,483 94 over the previous year. The whole number of collection orders sent to railroad companies and amounts paid them by Postmasters during the year was 45,529 and $3,382,186 44, an increase over the previous year of 1,944 orders, amounting to $196,110 71. Accounts of contractors for "star" service settled during the year, $5,717,371 19. Collection orders sent to contractors on account of "star" service, and accounts paid thereon by Postmasters during the year, $1,343,214 49; accounts of ocean mail and consular postal service settled during the year, $470,817 23; accounts of special mail-carriers settled during the year, $59,347 60; accounts of mail-messengers, $667,107 30; accounts of Superintendents and postal agents of the railway postal service, $190,775 64; accounts of railway postal clerks, route agents, mail route messengers and local mail agents, $2,436,822 46; accounts of letter-carriers, $1, 893,619 85; miscellaneous payments, $1,199,559 36; warrants issued by the Postmaster-General and countersigned by the Auditor passed during the year, $11,123,273 28; drafts issued by the Assistant Postmaster-General, and countersigned, registered, and passed by the Auditor, $1,840,072 41. Number of accounts registered in registering districts, 146,464; amount of same, $26,939,095 11—an increase of 3,577 accounts and $194,446 60 over the previous year. Total amount received in gold on account of carrying mails from various Governments of the Postal Union, $55,640 90; total amount paid these Governments for like service, $30,868 27. Total amount paid for ocean mail transportation during the year, $115,415 15 in gold, and $216,138 61 in currency.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

During last week the President received a petition from merchants of New-Orleans strongly endorsing the appointment of Judge King as Collector of that port. The President is represented as saying that in view of this endorsement he has no reason to withhold the nomination from the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21, 1877.—The Director of the Mint is in receipt of information that the recent rise in the price of silver was due to famine in certain districts of India, for which large quantities of rice were procured directly from Siam, and silver sent there in payment, which silver came from London, where the General Government freely supplied it.

A treatise on money and legal tender in the United States, by Dr. Linderman, Director of the mint, will be issued by one of the New-York publishing houses in a few days. It gives clear and succinct definitions of the various technical terms ordinarily used in connection with bullion, minting and money, and reviews the legislative enactments upon these subjects from the Declaration of Independence to the present time. The credit obligations of the United States are referred to in detail, and the various propositions for the remonetization of silver are considered. A chapter on the par of exchange and the trade dollar contains full information on these two subjects, which are of growing importance to American commerce. The treatise will, no doubt, prove to be of much value at the present time in connection with the consideration of important financial and monetary questions likely to be acted upon by Congress in the near future.

THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

ROUMANIAN ASSAULTS ON PLEVNA.

CAPTURE OF THE GRIVITZA REDOUBT AND RECAPTURE OF IT BY THE TURKS IN A NIGHT ATTACK—A SANGUINARY CONTEST.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—A Russian official dispatch from Gorny-Studen reports that in one of their assaults on Friday the Roumanians entered and occupied the second Grivitza redoubt before Plevna, but during the evening the redoubt was recaptured by the Turks.

A Reuter telegram, dated Poredin, Saturday, says the Roumanians captured the redoubt on Friday after three vigorous assaults, but during the night the Turks, collecting all their forces, recaptured it after a most sanguinary contest. It was expected that the fighting would continue Saturday.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—A special to the *Standard* from Bucharest says a Russian official account reports the Roumanian loss on Friday at five officers and 138 men. Another account says 50 were killed and 200 wounded.

The Bucharest correspondent of the *Daily News* says: "A report is current that the Roumanians recaptured the second Grivitza redoubt on Saturday, but this is not yet (Sunday evening) confirmed. It is evident that as the redoubt was taken by the Roumanians and recovered by the Turks on Friday, the losses of the former must be much heavier than officially stated. A member of the Red Cross Society told me orders had been received to prepare for the reception of 6,000 wounded. This evidently is a gross exaggeration. The loss is probably about 800 or 900. It is said that the Turks had mined the redoubt, and, waiting until it was full of Roumanians, exploded it and then made their assault. It is thought fighting is still going on, and, in my opinion, the final result will be the capture of the redoubt by the allied forces."

OPERATIONS AT OTHER POINTS.

SULEIMAN PASHA FALLING BACK ON RASGRAD IN BULGARIA—THE RUSSIANS IN ASIA ADVANCING ON ERZEROUM—KARS SURROUNDED—TROOPS FROM CONSTANTINOPLE HURRYING FORWARD.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The *Standard's* Constantinople dispatch says Suleiman Pasha telegraphs that the Russians have incorporated 18,000 Bulgarians into their Army, and that he expects to be attacked. The *Standard's* dispatch from Vetova states that Suleiman Pasha has intrenched himself so as to cover Rustchuk.

The *Times'* special from Torlack, dated Saturday, says the Turks have evacuated Kadikoi for fear that the Russians would block their communications with Rustchuk, and have retired to Rasgrad. Russian cavalry from the Dobrudscha have advanced as far as Kavarna.

A later telegram from Rasgrad says a detachment of the Army has arrived at that place, but the positions at Soenik and Kadikoi are retained for the present by the Turks. It seems evident, however, that a retrograde movement has commenced. Suleiman Pasha has gone to make a personal inspection of the fortifications of Rustchuk.

It seems as though the real reason for Suleiman's retreat is that he found the Russians in too strong force. A telegram from Shumla, received in Constantinople, almost admits this. It says Suleiman offered battle on several occasions. The Russians, however, declined to accept the challenge, wishing rather to lure the Turks to unfavorable ground. Suleiman, however, prudently avoided the snare, and in consequence of the want of water and the bad condition of the roads, which hinders transport, the Army of the Danube on Friday retired upon Rasgrad.

Suleiman Pasha is about to send Col. Valentine Baker and other English officers back to Constantinople.

In consequence of Mukhtar Pasha's disaster, all the troops in Constantinople are being sent hastily to Trebizond. Achmet Eyoub Pasha will go immediately to take command at Erzeroum.

The *Daily News* has the following dispatch, dated Karajal, Wednesday: "Gen. Heymann is advancing on Erzeroum. Kars is surrounded, and negotiations for its surrender have been opened. The Russian Head-quarters are now at Vezinkoi. Gen. Lazaroff is marching against Ismail Pasha."

NOTES OF THE WAR.

A Constantinople dispatch to the London *Standard* contains the following: "Aarifi Pasha, the new Turkish Ambassador to Paris, is instructed to state immediately on his arrival there the terms on which Turkey would make peace if the powers wish to mediate."

The London *Daily News'* Bucharest dispatch says: "Gen. Tevis, formerly in the American Army and now correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, has been expelled from Roumania by the Russian authorities because he served in the Turkish Army during the Crimean war. This measure appears ill-advised and severe."

AFFAIRS IN THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

RESIGNATION OF THE CABINET IN NOVEMBER REASSERTED—PREFECTS TO HOLD THEIR POSITIONS.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—*Le Gaulois* and *Le Rappel* maintain, in spite of denials, the truth of the assertion that the Ministry will resign on Nov. 5. They even assert that efforts are being made at the present moment to form a temporary Cabinet, with Gen. Berthaut, the present Minister of War, as President of the Council, and the Duke Decazes as Minister of Foreign Affairs. This Cabinet would be charged with the duty of presenting President MacMahon's Message to the Chambers, and asking the Chambers to vote the most important taxes.

Le Soleil states that Minister Fourtou, receiving 20 Prefects on Saturday, assured them that no changes would be made in the existing administrative staff. The Prefects subsequently received the same assurance from President MacMahon and the Duke de Broglie.

BRITISH LABORERS' TROUBLES.

THE LOCKOUT IN THE CLYDE SHIP-YARDS—REDUCTION OF FORGEMEN'S WAGES—THE IRISH RAILWAY STRIKE.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The lockout of the iron-workers in the Clyde ship-yards, who demanded an increase of wages, began on Saturday. The number affected as yet is small, but men will be dismissed as the contracts expire.

There is great depression in the Forest-of-Dean iron district. The forgemen of Forestvale received notice on Saturday that they must accept a 5 per cent. reduction of wages or terminate all contracts.

Nearly all the strikers on the Great Southern and Western Railway of Ireland have returned to work.

FAILURE OF GERMAN BANKERS.

HENCKEL & LANGE, OF BERLIN, GONE INTO LIQUIDATION — THE STETTIN FAILURE THE CAUSE.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that the Berlin bankers. Henckel & Lange, with a capital of 7,000,000 marks, have been forced into liquidation in consequence of the failure of the Ritterschaftliche Bank. Their creditors hope to recover in full after some delay.

INFURIATED BY LIQUOR.

RUNNING A MUCK WITH A REVOLVER—SEVERAL PERSONS CAUSELESSLY SHOT IN YORE, PENN.

YORE, Penn., Oct. 21.—Last evening a young man named Frank Frey entered the laundry of the National House at this place, and, drawing a revolver, shot a young girl employed there, named Grayville, in the breast. He then fired at a woman named Reilly, the bullet striking her in the breast also. Upon leaving this place he fired at a man named Neely, but the ball struck a buckle on his suspender and glanced off. Frey then met Thomas Craig, a colored man, and shot him in the breast. Running across the street, he shot another man, Joseph Erney, the ball, however, merely grazing his body. He then entered a cigar shop, firing one shot there, but fortunately without injury to any one, when he was seized by a man named Sponsler, and in the struggle which ensued Frey was himself shot in the hand. None of the victims are considered dangerously hurt. The only explanation given of Frey's conduct is that he had been drinking.

THE MARYLAND RACES.

ARRIVAL OF HORSES AT PIMLICO PARK—THE PROBABLE STARTERS.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 21.—There have arrived at Pimlico Park up to this afternoon 32 stables, comprising 82 horses, and King William is expected to arrive from Kentucky to-morrow, to contend for the Dixie Stakes. Rain fell last night, and throughout to-day the heavy clouds and the easterly wind have portended continued unpleasant weather. Notwithstanding the rain, the track was found in fine condition this morning, the rain having rather improved it. Among the nominations for the Dixie Stakes, Diamond, Dick Sasscer, Mineola, Susquehanna, Major Barker, Glen Dudley, Lady Salyers, The Stranger, Oriole, and King Faro are at the course and will start. For the Central Stakes, Pique, Duke of Magenta, Balance All, Danicheff, the Dickens filly, Prince of Thule, The Fawn, Myrtle, and Jet are here and will start. In the Breckinridge Stakes Major Barker, Glen Dudley, Wash Booth, Kingsland, W. J. Higgins, Mineola, Susquehanna, Vermont, Oriole, and Vera Cruz will start. The fields will not be so large for the various stakes as on some former occasions, but the horses are generally better, and are in splendid condition, after having gone through the racing year. The great race between Ten Broeck, Tom Ochiltree, and Parole will be the principal event of the meeting. The first-named is the favorite with the people here, but Tom Ochiltree, though slightly affected by rheumatism, worked as finely this morning as he ever did, and Parole is getting into the best possible condition. Carrying weight for age, Ochiltree should make one of his best efforts. The field for the steeple-chase will be the largest ever run at Pimlico. Coronet, Bullet, Gallagher, Dalgasian, Derby, Deadhead, and Problem will certainly start, and probably Captain Hanmer, Risk, and others.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22—1 A. M.—The storm at midnight yesterday, central in the Ohio Valley, has moved with rapidly increasing energy slowly to the East. The lowest pressure is now central in Southern Maryland; the pressure is high but falling in the North-west and upper lake region. Rain has fallen in all the districts east of the Mississippi River, except the East Gulf States. The temperature has risen west of the Mississippi River and in the upper lake region; elsewhere it has fallen. Northerly winds prevail in the lake region, New-England, and the West Gulf States; westerly winds in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States.

The Allegheny River has risen 39 inches at Oil City; the Mississippi and Missouri have generally risen.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England, cloudy and rainy weather, northerly winds, stationary or lower pressure and temperature.

For the Middle Atlantic States, cloudy and rainy, followed by colder, clearing weather, northerly winds, and rising barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, colder, clear, or partly cloudy weather, north-westerly winds and rising barometer.

For the Gulf States, partly cloudy weather, north-westerly winds, and stationary or higher pressure and temperature.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley rain areas, colder northerly winds and rising barometer, followed by clearing weather, falling barometer, and warmer variable winds.

For the lower lake region, cloudy weather, rain areas, northerly winds, and stationary temperature and pressure, followed by clearing weather, variable winds, and falling barometer.

For the upper lake region, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, clear or partly cloudy weather, variable winds, shifting to warmer southerly, and stationary or falling barometer.

The rivers will generally rise. Cautionary signals continue at Smithville, Cape Hatteras, Kitty Hawk, Cape Henry, Norfolk, Cape May, Baltimore, Atlantic City, Barnegat, Sandy Hook, New-York, New-Haven, New-London, Newport, Wood's Hole, Thatcher's Island, and Boston, and are ordered for Portland and Eastport.

WATERMEN BUT NOT SPORTSMEN.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 21.—A race, open to all four-oared outriggers, was rowed on the river this afternoon, the course being from a point opposite the village of Venice, Ill., to the foot of Chouteau-avenue, this city, a distance of about three miles. Nine boats, belonging to the Modoc, Western, St. Louis, and Dry Dock Clubs participated. A prize known as the Pelton Cup was won by the Tempest, of the Western Club—time, 16:10, Bob Ingersoll, of the Modoc Club, victor of last Sunday, second, and, it is claimed, would have won the prize but for a collision with a boat of the Dry Dock Club. The race was witnessed by a great crowd of people stationed on the levee and bridge.

MARINE DISASTERS.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 21.—It was the Norwegian bark Ocean Home, not Ocean Queen, as reported, from Doboy for Leith, which arrived at Tybee on the 20th inst. in distress, having four feet of water in her hold.

BERMUDA, Oct 17.—On the 9th the bark Prioress, Richards, Beaufort, S. C., bound to Bristol, England, put in here in distress. O the 12th the bark Ejdeod, Sagerstedh, Bristol, bound to New-York, also in distress.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Oct. 21.—Advices from the Magdalen Islands to Friday report continual gales and stormy weather during the past three weeks. On the 4th inst. the schooner Break of Day, laden with mackerel and salt, was abandoned on Amherst Island. She left Prince Edward's Island Sept. 13 for Tignish, and on the same day Capt. Morrison was knocked overboard and drowned. The schooner Ann Leonard, from Labrador for Eastport, Me., with herrings, put into the Magdalen Islands 12th inst. for a harbor. She reports herring very scarce along the coast.

THE DAKOTA LEAGUE.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 21.—The Dakota League, which is composed of ladies and gentlemen who are interested in Episcopal missions among Indians, observed its anniversary at Trinity Church this evening. There was a large congregation, and addresses on the work of the missions and the good accomplished thereby were made by Bishops Hare and Whipple, of Minnesota, and Rev. Dr. Hinman.

CONDITION OF SENATOR MORTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Dr. Bliss, of this city, last night left for Indianapolis in response to the request of Senator Morton and family, who desire his advice and attention, although it is not said that any immediate danger to the Senator is apprehended.

ACCIDENT TO SENATOR BLAINE'S DAUGHTER.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 21.—An Augusta (Me.) dispatch says: "Alice, the eldest daughter of Senator Blaine, was injured Saturday evening by the premature explosion of a toy pistol. She is quite comfortable, with a prospect of recovery."

TWO LADIES SUFFOCATED.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 21.—The house of Mrs. Sarah Wolborn, of Myerstown, Lebanon County, Penn., was destroyed by fire on Saturday night, and Mrs. Wolborn and her daughter, the wife of Dr. W. B. Dewees, were suffocated.

POLITICS IN NEW-JERSEY.

THE GUBERNATORIAL COMPAIGN.

THE STATE-HOUSE RING WORKING FOR M'CLELLAN—EX-GOV. NEWELL'S RECORD OF DEMOCRATIC EXTRAVAGANCE—THE CENTRAL RAILROAD AS A POLITICAL MACHINE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, N. J., Saturday, Oct. 20. 1877.

The voters of this State will choose, on Nov. 6, whom they will have for Governor for the next three years, and their choice lies between William A. Newell and Major-Gen. George B. McClellan. The campaign thus far has been free from excitement, except in a few places, where a hullaballoo has been skillfully raised over the "hero of the Rappahannock," or where these noisy demonstrations have been followed by other almost equally noisy ones, deeper in feeling and less gratifying to McClellan's managers, created by bodies of working men, who are convinced that the Democratic candidate is only a Democrat as a matter of convenience, and is really an "aristocrat" and full of views which working men deem inimical to their interests. The first shout of the crowd over McClellan in the gallery of the Opera-house in this city, when he was so cleverly sprung upon the convention by the shrewd and desperate "State-house Ring," has not been echoed with all the intensity which Kelsey, Little & Co. expected. The Republicans are not all fools. And the vain boast that was made for a few days after the convention, that Republicans in great numbers would flock to "Little Mac's banner," will be rebuked by every Republican who knows why, in 1864, he voted for Lincoln instead of the man who had been tried and was found to be so sadly wanting. I have been unable yet to find the Republican who will vote for McClellan in preference to Newell.

The Republicans have gone on with their campaign work without the aid of brass bands or fire-works, having for their leader a man willing to work himself and able to discuss the affairs of this State with intelligence, aided by constant familiarity with its needs for 20 years or more. Since the day of his nomination Dr. Nowell has been "on the road," speaking to his constituents in Monmouth and in other parts of the State, and he has forcibly and in straightforward appeals to his hearers won supporters wherever he has gone. Unlike Gen. McClellan—who has been taken from place to place as a show, and has not dared, from unfamiliarity with the State, to utter anything but the most glittering generalities—ex-Gov. Newell has submitted arguments which go right to the understanding—and the pockets—of his hearers. It will be remembered by voters who supported Dr. Newell in 1856 that he was chosen by the Republicans because his was the only vote cast in Congress by a Representative from New-Jersey against the compromise measures. While there has been a rapid growth of cities and all interests in the State since his administration of the office of Governor, there has been an enormously disproportionate increase of expenditures by the State Government. In 1860 the State disbursements were $200,000. In 1876 they were $3,386,000. Ex-Gov. Newell is convinced that the system of the State Government has assumed a grandeur which does not comport with republican institutions and the frugal tastes of the people, and that it is quite time a change should be made. The State Militia cost in 1859 $60, although the duties of commander in chief were fully discharged in a parade and review of the Militia in that year; in 1864 the expense was but $90. In 1875 it was $98,537 40, of which $22,400 was spent for one encampment at Cape May. He is not opposed to the proper maintenance of the Militia, but thinks this great expense should be curtailed, which it is not likely to be under the administration of military gentlemen. The State Prison has run into the same current of extravagance. In 1860 it cost $18,601 95; in 1874, $51,954 25. It cost to run the Legislature, in 1860, $29,061 20; and in 1874, with no good reason for the increased expenditure, it cost $95,257 93. The expense of the Judiciary of the State has risen from $20,000 a year in 1860 to $107,300 in 1874; while the stationery expenses, which in 1860 were $263 65, were in 1874 $11,218 86, with an upward tendency. It will do the Jerseymen who hear Dr. Newell no harm to be reminded that it cost nothing to inaugurate any of the Governors, including ex-Gov. Olden—"the War Governor"—and himself; but that in 1872 the ceremony cost $3,524, for which no one was the better off or the State more respected. The salary of Governor was increased from $1,800 in 1860 to $10,000, and all the useless extravagance of costly and unnecessary buildings, offices, printing, and other pretexts for outlay have come by the recommendation of Democratic Governors. Dr. Newell was an economist then. He is one now, and if he secures the power he will strive to check these extravagances.

Here in Trenton the Ring intrenched in the State-house know how true is every word of the complaint of Democratic extravagance, and they know that with the defeat of McClellan die their hopes of living fatly and in idleness at the public crib. Their solicitude was witnessed at the convention, when Kelsey, Little, and their satellites hung about the hotels night and day to insure the success of a candidate who would be friendly to their interests, and, finally, in sheer desperation, determined upon overthrowing the schemes of their adversaries and saving themselves by nominating a person whose "lustre" would dazzle the eyes of tax-payers, and make them forget the "Ring" in partisan enthusiasm. McClellan is felt by these men to be just the man for them. Now, what have these favored individuals at stake? For 12 years they have absolutely had their own way. The circle of mutual admirers includes Kelsey, Little, Lee, Bedle, Lathrop, Randolph, and some lesser lights. Gov. Bedle owes his election to this circle of directors, and Randolph was sent to the United States Senate by their manipulation of the Legislature. They have fought with each other at times, but have never lost sight of the importance of holding on, no matter what were their differences. It is said that no indictment for bribery against a member of the Legislature could ever be tried while the Ring desired that it be quashed. The offices of the prominent members of this State-house party are profitable. H. S. Little, Clerk in Chancery, has about $25,000 a year in fees; Mr. B. F. Lee has received from $18,000 to $25,000; and Mr. Kelsey, Secretary of State and Commissioner of Insurance, certainly gets $15,000 a year out of his office.

There is good reason to believe that with McClellan in the Governor's chair these officers and their fellows in the league would govern both Governor and the State. They are working in various ways to accomplish their object. They care no more for "Democratic principles" than they do for Gen. McClellan, but the pretense of principle and patriotism is made. One of the methods by which they are working is that in operation on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Mr. Francis F. Lathrop is the Receiver of this road, "by the grace of the Ring power," and his percentage amounts to a very handsome income. Fitz John Porter, who has been a pensioner on the bounty of the Democratic Party ever since he was cashiered and retired to civil life—is cashier of the Receiver, at a salary of $5,000, and in the same spirit of obedience in which he did the behests of the Tammany Party in the Public Works Department in New-York, he now works for his distinguished fellow-soldier of moth-killing fame. Anthony Reckless, another Democrat of the hopeless sort, is in a fat position as President of the Long Branch Division. Since Receiver Lathrop has come in, the employes of the road, it is alleged by persons familiar with its workings, have been approached from time to time with inquiries about their political preferences; but not until after McClellan was nominated did they begin a systematic retirement of all men who would not express their intention of voting for "their old commander," or "the hero of Antietam," and the course, pursued through the Republican counties along the line of the road, was expected to result in the conversion of the weak or indifferent to the Democratic side. The programme seems to be that, if McClellan shall be successful, and the bondholders and stockholders of the Central Railroad become convinced that the management of the railway on Democratic principles is not satisfactory, Lathrop and Fitz John Porter are to be transferred to Trenton, to be near the person of his Excellency the Governor. This change in management is not unlikely when it is declared that the only headway made by the Receiver so far is the payment of 60 days' back pay due to the employes. The course of the present managers has been commented on and complained of for some time, and is denounced most bitterly by the stockholders, who have but the remotest prospect of ever realizing anything from their investment.

The wisdom of selecting Dr. Newell to run at this time cannot be doubted. He is every way the opposite of McClellan. The Democratic candidate is not at home in New-Jersey otherwise than in name. He is not "true blue" and Newell is (though his grandfather was an Irishman) one of the old residents of Monmouth. McClellan scarcely knows more about the State than that New-York is at one side of it and Philadelphia at the other. The Republicans of spirit in the State have not forgotten that he made the war a failure so far as possible through his incompetence, and that then he ran for the Presidency upon a platform which boasted of the failure that he had helped to accomplish, and that he did not hesitate to reach to power from the elevation of disgrace rather than glory. The Republicans have made their nominations for the State Senate with great care, and it may safely be said that there were never better candidates in the field for those offices. The Assembly nominations are also excellent; and what is of importance is that there is plenty of determination to work for the candidates. The Democrats with their customary indifference and stupidity have made many poor nominations, and are not at all as sanguine of securing the Legislature as they are of electing the Governor. They have revived an old story which was told against ex-Gov. Newell with bad effect when he ran for Congress, and when he would not deign to reply to it. It was charged that he insisted upon the hanging of a man named Donnelly when the majority of the Court of Pardons were in favor of commuting his sentence. The records of the Court of Pardons show that two Judges only voted for commutation, and that the Chancellor (Williamson,) Judges Arrowsmith, Cornelison, Swain, Wood, and the Governor voted against it. This was not a very accurate charge to make, but it was about as near right as the Democratic committee could be expected to come, having, as it does, its head-quarters in New-York City rather than in New-Jersey. Perhaps this was a graceful concession to the preferences of the military candidate.

WADE HAMPTON'S KINGDOM.

LIFE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

IS LOYALTY OR TREASON ODIOUS?—PROSECUTIONS OF REPUBLICANS—WRETCHES GRANTED IMMUNITY — INDISPENSABLE WITNESSES—THE SOUTH CALLING FOR A "LAW OF THE SUSPECT."

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 19, 1877.

Wade Hampton asserts—and the President professes to believe him—that there is nothing political in the prevailing prosecutions of Republican officials and ex-officials in South Carolina. The ready credit given to such a bald lie must excite the contempt, as well as the anger, of the sufferers. To one who reads the South Carolina newspapers it is evident that the animating and directing spirit of the secret committee which has for four months been in uninterrupted session at the State-house in Columbia has been political hate. The object kept always in view has been the attainment of political power. No anxiety to punish crime as crime has been shown by the committee. The vilest men who ever disgraced the Republican Party have been taken into the councils of the committee, have been granted immunity, and have been even retained upon salaries while engaged in the work of turning out those who were elected to office last Fall, and in soiling the reputations and breaking down the influence of such Republicans as may, even in a distant future, or in other States, be dangerous to the Southern Democracy. Those who were lashed into an acquiescence in reform by Gov. Chamberlain, or were vetoed into harmlessness, men whose names became known to the people of the whole country through his denunciations, are petted by the Democrats because they are leagued in a common pursuit of Chamberlain and his friends. Ex-Gov. Moses is an instance. His election to a Judgeship sent a thrill of horror through the State and nation, while the courage and ability exhibited by Gov. Chamberlain in keeping him from the bench would not have been forgotten in any community less savage than that which honors the hero of the massacre of Hamburg. Yet Moses is now able to offer his services to Republicans under the ban, and is employed to induce frightened and base men to swear away the characters of those deemed dangerous. It is a congenial occupation, and he industriously pursues it to his own advantage and that of his Democratic employers.

"Joe" Woodruff and his partner, A. O. Jones, appear to be two more indispensable witnesses. Woodruff was the Boss Tweed of South Carolina. As President of a printing company he stole a million. He was unchecked until after Chamberlain's election, when his profits ceased, although he retained too much of his power. He professes to have kept a record of his villainies. It is in a sort of short-hand, intelligible only to himself. He reads off a memorandum that he paid, say, five, six or eight years ago, a member of the Legislature $100 to vote for one of his fraudulent bills. No one can tell whether the transaction is recorded or not; no one can read the record but himself. Woodruff makes an affidavit; the man is sent to jail in default of $5,000 bail, no Democrat daring to go on his bond, and Republicans being too poor. Moses is sent to him, and he is told that it is all up with him unless he will make terms with the committee. Innocence is no protection. He knows that his Judge will be as partisan as the committee, the Attorney-General as scrupulous as Fouquier Tinville, and the jury as likely to hesitate as were revolutionary juries in the Reign of Terror. The shortest way is to resign any office he may hold, or relate any story that may be put into

and special love. In 1874 he wrote and hawked about Columbia the paper recently published in the *World* as an interview. He did it to help Frank Moss and injure Chamberlain, but the Ring told him that the opposition of such a thief would help Chamberlain instead of injure him, and it was not published. He tried, but failed, to get promises of immunity and protection from Chamberlain. Under Chamberlain's administration Parker was tried for fraud, and a judgment for $75,000 was obtained by the State. Since then he has been a fugitive. He now goes back under the positive assurance that if he will testify against Chamberlain the $75,000 judgment and all personal penalties will be remitted. What would New-York say to a Republican Administration which had agreed to such a disposition of Tweed if he would swear that Tilden had always been his pal?

In the meantime Hampton plays his rôle of "great and good man," Gen. M. C. Butler boldly asks admission to the Senate of the United States, Ellenton and Hamburg murderers are relieved from fear of punishment, and Snails, Cain, and Rainey "stand aside," while Cleon Adams organizes the House, &c. Does it not begin to be a question whether it is treason or loyalty which has been made odious?

DEMOCRATIC MANAGEMENT.

AN ILLUSTRATIVE STORY FROM RENSSELAER COUNTY—HOW NOMINATIONS ARE CONTROLLED.

From the Troy Times, Oct. 20.

The remarkable manner in which Mr Hasbrouck presided over the late Democratic County Convention gives pertinence to a true story told of a caucus held in this city a number of years ago. In its recital we shall take the liberty of applying fictitious names to such participants as it is found desirable to mention. Austin Barrows had been an Alderman for several terms, and was anxious to continue serving the city in the same capacity. His party controlled the ward in which he resided, and a nomination was considered tantamount to an election. George McCall, an active politician, was strongly opposed on personal grounds to the renomination of Mr. Barrows, and he therefore urged the claims of Calvin Campbell, a rising young lawyer, who was concededly popular throughout the ward. The day of the caucus arrived, and McCall and Campbell were jubilant, as it was apparent, after a thorough canvass, that Barrows was in the minority—a fact of which the latter gentleman was fully aware. It was customary for caucuses to choose a committee of five, who were authorized to select three men, and they were to name the candidate. Mr. Barrows was nominated chairman, and he called the caucus to order. When the business of designating five men was presented, there was more or less confusion, but we append a brief report of that proceedings as they transpired:

Mr. McCall—Mr. Chairman, I nominate Thomas Randall for a member of the committee.

Mr. Barrows—It is moved and seconded that Leonard Marble be a member of the committee. All in favor of the motion will please signify by saying aye. Opposed, by the contrary sign. It seems to be carried.

Mr. McCall (in a loud tone)—Mr. Chairman, I nominate Thomas Randall for a member of this committee.

Mr. Barrows—It is moved and seconded that Frank Wilbur be a member of this committee. All in favor of the motion will signify by saying aye. Opposed, by the contrary sign. It seems to be carried.

Mr. McCall (jumping up excitedly and screaming)—Mr. Chairman! I nominate Thomas Randall for a member of this committee!

Mr. Barrows—It is moved and seconded that James Sinclair be made a member of this committee. All favor of this motion signify by saying aye. Opposed, by the contrary sign. It seems to be carried.

Having secured a majority of the committee, the Chairman then turned in the direction of Mr. McCall and inquired: "Didn't I understand you to make a motion, Mr. McCall?"

Mr. McCall's reply was more profane than polite, and it is therefore omitted. It is almost needless to add that Mr. Barrows' renominated Alderman, greatly to the chagrin of the friends of the rival aspirant. This incident serves to strip Mr. Hasbrouck's action of the solitary merit of originality heretofore accorded to it.

LIGHT FROM AN ELECTRIC CURRENT.

Electricity in a hand-lamp is the most recent fruit of inventive enterprise. Messrs. Voison and Drouier, of Paris, have just patented a new scheme for obtaining light from an electric current. The apparatus consists of a single cell inclosed in a light mahogany case, in the top of which is a small central hole, through which projects a brass rod or "plunger," having a spiral spring, and communicating with the zinc plate of the battery within the case. The battery is brought into play by pressing down the plunger so as to cause the immersion of the zinc plate in the usual solution of bichromate of potash, and contained within the cell, and the chemical action thus set up instantly produces sufficient electricity to raise to a red heat a fine spiral of platinum, which connects at the outer edge two small brass tubes, projecting about a quarter of an inch under the cover of the case in front. This spiral is again ignited upon the evaporation from a benzoline lamp about an inch in diameter, the narrow neck of which is held in position under the platinum wire by means of a brass arm. The effect of the evaporation of benzoline is to raise the platinum to a white heat, and the wick with which the lamp is furnished at once bursts into flame. The whole operation is performed so quickly that it may be said to be almost simultaneous with the pressing of the finger on the plunger. The principle of the invention is, of course, well known, but the mode of applying it is altogether novel. The apparatus is very simple, and it is noiseless in its working.

COL. JOHN A. JOYCE.

The St. Louis *Republican* of the 19th inst. says: "At the time the indictment was pending against Col. John A. Joyce in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri, other indictments were pending against him in the Western District, and although the former had precedence in point of trial. The matters for which he was indicted were also brought on for the trial at Jefferson City, and, in view of decisions by the Supreme Court, it was held by some that he could not afterward be tried on the indictment here. After he was discharged from prison by expiration of sentence, he filed a plea in bar against the indictment here, setting up his former conviction. To this plea the Government demurred. Yesterday the United States Circuit Court, Judge Treat sitting, rendered a decision overruling the demurrer, and rendering judgment for defendant. This relieves Col. Joyce from any further liability to trial, but does not entirely free him from legal responsibility, as the case is still pending in the Supreme Court, on the appeal from the decision of Judge Krekel that set him free on the question of cumulative punishment. If that decision is not sustained by the Supreme Court he will still have a term to serve in the Penitentiary."

HOSPITALITY TO GEN. GRANT.

A London paper of Oct. 7, says: "A dispute has arisen at Leamington between the Mayor and the members of the Council of that town, of which Gen. Grant is the innocent cause. It seems that on hearing that Gen. Grant was about to visit the town, it was proposed to give him a 'reception,' but the Councilors raised objections to the cost of the reception being defrayed out of the rates. The Mayor accordingly paid the expenses out of his own pocket, but omitted to ask the Councilors to a banquet given in honor of the General. At the meeting of the council on Monday, the matter led to some angry recriminations, in the course of which the Mayor remarked that 'the General was not accustomed to be exhibited at feeding-time at so much per head.' The whole affair does no credit to the good faith of those concerned. The Council were, no doubt, perfectly right in their objection to allow the cost of the 'reception' to be thrown upon the rate-payers. Hospitality based on taxation is objectionable; but the quarrel between them and the Mayor should have been conducted in private."

A STUFFED RHINOCEROS.

From the Athenæum.

What they do with the old rhinoceroses has often been a subject of thought by those visitors to the British Museum who know that the staff of the establishment invariably obey the act of Parliament which renders it impossible to remove anything from Great Russell-street. Every one knows that a stuffed rhinoceros will, in course of time, become unpresentable, nor can the toughest elephant hide always keep the straw lining from appearing in a very objectionable way. All who remember the old staircase of Montague House have doubtless seen that there is a limit to the exhibition of a giraffe which had been received at a period so remote that it was described as a "camel-leopard." The difficulty is got over in a way creditable to the ingenuity of the scientific staff of the Museum and honorable to their sense of obedience. They stuff the old rhinoceroses into the new ones; they line new elephants with the unpresentable remains of their forerunners; in the bowels of the last giraffe lie the relics of his predecessors. This beats the selling of Pharaoh for balsams.

A BANK THIEF'S COOL REQUEST.

The Ogdensburg *Journal* of Saturday says: "The letter of Kingsland, the Adams bank robber, to Gen. Hungerford, is a very dignified document, and puts his request for intercedence in his behalf, not on the ground of contrition, but rather upon the ground that if the court had taken his view of the case he would not have been convicted, though he admits he was guilty. He once made his escape from prison, and in consequence lost the 18 months previously served. He thinks these 18 months ought to be allowed. In making their escape the robbers took a valuable horse from Gen. Hungerford, and then to avoid capture drove it into a field and shot it. As the property was taken for the purpose of making their escape and destroyed for the same reason, Kingsland thinks it ought not to be regarded as larceny, but rather as a justifiable act. He should be kept in prison till such notions are eradicated. If Gen. Hungerford helps him out he will not, of course, object to another visit."

THE RIO GRANDE BORDER.

HISTORY OF THE PRESENT TROUBLE,

THE PEOPLE WHO ARE CLAMORING FOR WAR —TWO SIDES TO THE SUBJECT OF RECENT RAIDS—THE SENSATIONAL ASPECTS OF THE AFFAIR—WHAT WOULD BE GAINED BY A WAR AND HOW THE SOLID SOUTH WOULD BE THE GAINERS.

From our Own Correspondent.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Tuesday, Oct. 9, 1877.

To carry out the instructions of THE TIMES to obtain full information of the condition of affairs on the Rio Grande border, your correspondent concluded to make a little swing around the circle from Corpus Christi to Brownsville, Hidalgo, Rio Grande City, and Laredo, thence to this place, which was reached a few days since. Between the Nueces River and the Rio Grande the population numbers about 60,000, of which not exceeding 5,000 are Americans, the great bulk of the people being of Mexican origin—Mexicans not only in race, but in language, religion, and feeling, notwithstanding the fact that they vote early and often in all the elections, when occasion offers, on both sides of the Rio Grande. The fractional per cent. of American or white residents of the country are to be found in the towns and in the eastern portion of Nueces County. Those living outside the towns like their Mexican neighbors, are engaged in stock-breeding, the country being unfitted for agriculture, owing to want of rains, but admirably adapted to stock-raising on account of the abundant natural pasturage of the plains. Many of the Americans have fenced in large pastures, but generally the cattle and stock graze in common on the prairies, being gathered annually in the Spring of the year by herdsmen for branding, each stock-owner having an iron brand or mark that is burned indelibly on the hide of the living animal. This common pasturage and annual branding is the cause of many bloody feuds, as nearly every stock raiser accuses his neighbors of wrongful branding, and these accusations often end in blood. Among the American stock-raisers in Nueces County and their neighbors of Mexican origin these charges are universal, and a race fued has arisen that has grown into a worse than Corsican vendetta. Within the last four months 12 or 15 Americans have been killed and over 100 Mexicans have been hanged or shot to death. The Americans charge that the Mexicans steal their cattle and drive them to the Rio Grande, while the Mexicans charge that the Americans not only steal their stock, but have stolen their brands and recorded them in more eastern counties to cover their theft, the law requiring stock-raisers to record their brands and marks in the offices of the County Clerks. There is too much truth in both these charges. This vendetta has created a profound feeling among the Mexicans, who have suffered the most severely from it, and will account in a great measure for the indisposition of the Mexican authorities to extradite persons charged with murders committed. It is a disgrace to the State that no measures have been taken to put an end to this carnival of crime. These Mexican stock-raisers own nearly all the lands from the Nueces to the Rio Grande, and they allege that many of the American stock men do not own enough land upon which to pen their cattle, and that the killing going on is for the purpose of driving the Mexican land-owners out of the country and to buy up their lands for a song. The facts are correctly stated, and the inferences of the land-owners are natural under the circumstances, however devoid of truth they may be in fact.

Among the 5,000 residents of this region of white or American origin, at least 4,900 are anxious for an immediate war with Mexico, and the removal of the boundary line to the Sierra Madre. They are fully impressed with the idea that this is the only panacea for their evils. They argue that this change of boundary s ithe only remedy for cattle-raiding, and that the mountain boundary affords the only security against the border troubles that have harassed us since the Mexican war. They believe that the Mexican population of West Texas can be gradually crowded out of the country, as the same class has been driven from California. As the territory they propose to seize from Mexico contains nearly 2,000,000 inhabitants, and as these people would naturally sympathize with those of their own race now in Texas, it does not clearly appear how such a reinforcement will tend to weaken them. And they desire a war for more material reasons. A war would necessarily involve the occupation of this region of country by a large force of troops, and these troops would become consumers of beef, hay, wood, horses, mules, and other products of the country, and give employment to railroads, steam-boats, and transportation of all kinds, and thus bring immediate plenty in their train. And each one of these 5,000 patriots expects that the war would prove somehow a perfect bonanza to himself individually, and their voice is still for war.

The cattle raids upon the stock-raisers of West Texas, the Cortina raid upon Brownsville in 1858–9, the recent raid upon the Rio Grande City Jail, and the evident indisposition of the Mexican authorities to extradite criminals who are natives of that country, are the causes alleged to justify an immediate war upon Mexico and the extension of our boundary to the Sierra Madre.

THE PRINCIPAL RAIDS UPON THE BORDER.

The following is a list of the most notable raids upon the Rio Grande border, arranged as nearly as possible in chronological order:

In 1850-51 a little revolution was gotten up in Tamaulipas by Gen. Carbajal, a noted frontier chief, who laid seige to Matamoros with some 600 or 700 men, about one-third of whom were Americans, under command of Col. John S. Ford, more generally known on the frontier as Old Rip Ford. A flaming pronunciamento or plan was issued, proclaiming God and liberty, free trade and sailors' rights, religious toleration, progress and reform, and all the modern improvements, but the real object was to open the Mexican ports to the introduction of merchandise with which the warehouses on this side the river had grown plethoric on account of the excessive rates of duty under the Mexican tariff. During the seige of Matamoros the city was set on fire and pretty well pillaged by Carbajal's native followers and foreign filibusters, but they were finally driven out by the Mexican troops, when the natives returned to their homes, while Carbajal and the filibusters crossed to this side of the river. After dodging around for some two or three months at various water-holes and stock ranches out in the prairies, these filibusters conceived the brilliant idea of putting "the revolution" upon its legs again by levying a "prestamo," or forced loan upon certain towns of Tamaulipas. For this purpose a company of about 50 of the most desperate of them was organized and put under command of a Capt. Norton, who crossed the river and took the town of Reynosa, upon which a levy of $5,000 or $10,000 was to be made. The amount could not be raised, and the Alcalde was strung up to a beam in the court-room, but this failed to coin the amount, and the party finally let him down and accepted $3,000, all that the Alcalde could raise. They then started for the interior, but were soon met by a body of troops from Camargo, that drove them back at a double quick to this side of the Rio Grande. This outrage caused the arrest of Carbajal, Norton, and others by United States troops, which ended "the revolution." As the Mexican Government afterward pardoned Carbajal and made him a Major-General, the outrages were probably condoned, but, in discussing the border question, the Mexicans always bring them up, so that they are put down as a part of the history.

Some two or three years after the above occurrences, a Capt Callahan, commanding a company of Texas rangers, ostensibly raised to protect the Indian frontier, crossed over into Mexico at Eagle Pass. It is said that his intention was to capture a lot of negroes who were runaway slaves from Texas, and who were living at Santa Rosa, on the road from Eagle Pass to Monterey, the Legislature of Texas having passed a law that all runaway slaves captured and returned from any foreign territory should be sold at public auction and one-half the proceeds of the sale be paid to the captors. As there were nearly 100 negroes at Santa Rosa, worth on an average $1,500 each, the anticipated booty was irresistible. Callahan was defeated by Mexican troops and driven back to Texas, but, to cover his recrossing, he burned the town of Paso del Aigle, or Eagle Pass, before crossing the Rio Grande. This invasion was an outrage pure and simple, without a single feature to redeem it from infamy.

In September, 1859, the celebrated Gen. Cortina, General, Governor of his State, patriot, bandit, or murderer, made his raid on Brownsville, capturing the town, killing several of its inhabitants, and making a general jail delivery, and for several months afterward kept the border in turmoil and trouble by his acts. And later, when he became a General in the Mexican Army, his presence in command on the Rio Grande frontier has created continual uneasiness. This noted personage and his acts are too well known to need further notice in this narrative.

In March, 1875, what is known as "the Corpus Christi raid" occurred, in which a party of Mexicans, numbering some 30 men, robbed several places near Corpus Christi, burned the store of Mr. Franks, and killed several men, escaping with their booty to Mexico. In the following month or April, another party of 14 men crossed from Mexico at Davis, in Zapata County, killed Dr. Lovel, the Postmaster, robbed his store of several thousand dollars, robbed the Custom-house of all they could get, and recrossed with their plunder to Mexico. These constitute the most noted raids on both sides. There are many smaller affairs that partake of a more personal nature that have been related, but not of such a character as to rise to the dignity of a "raid."

THE LATEST CAUSE OF TROUBLE.

The cattle-stealing along the border appears to have been continuous. The immediate *casus belli* and general topic of conversation, however, is "the Rio Grande City outrage," which was not included in the foregoing list of raids, as it comes up for particular consideration. There has been such an amount of misrepresentation, official and unofficial, about this affair, that it will be well to state the facts clearly, and to give some of the surroundings of the case. On Aug. 11 an armed party of 12 men from Mexico broke open the jail at Rio Grande City, beat the jailors severely, wounded the County Attorney, who slept in a room over the jail, and who came out to see what was going on, and released two prisoners, one of whom was a notorious criminal named Garza. The friends of the Diaz administration in Mexico say that this outrage was attributable to Gen. Escobedo, who, at the time, was stopping at Rio Grande City. This charge developed the following facts: It seems that Garza was hanged by a mob at Rio Grande City in 1859, but was cut down by some charitable person before strangulation occurred, when he escaped to Mexico. Afterward, when the Federal forces landed on this frontier in 1863, and the Confederate troops had skedaddled on the double-quick beyond the Nueces, an armed party of about 40 Mexicans, commanded by a Capt. Ramon, who is now the military commander of Camargo, with Garza as his Lieutenant, crossed over to this side to pick up cotton abandoned by the Confederates in their flight, and Ramon and Garza shot to death two men at Rio Grande City, whom Garza charged with complicity in hanging him. Ramon and Garza both bear an evil reputation, and both are represented as highwaymen by profession. There is no question at Rio Grande City but that Ramon, the Diaz commander at Camargo, sent this armed party across the river to rescue Garza, his confederate in crime, who was in prison for the murder in which Ramon was an active participant. These are in brief the facts of the case.

Just upon the heels of this affair, Gen. Benavides arrived from San Antonio at Brownsville, with some sort of roving commission to get a *quasi* recognition of the Diaz Government from Gen. Ord and the Federal officers along the Rio Grande. It seems that Diaz also had a lot of American Commissioners at Brownsville for the same purpose, among whom was Col. Rip Ford, the old frontier filibuster from the Carbajal times in 1850, and also Col. Tucker, an army contractor at Fort Brown, and Capt. Smith, who was in prison last year in Matamoros, by order of the Lerdo commander, under charge of being a spy of the Diaz revolutionists. These commissioners have kept the telegraph busy with dispatches. Benavides was honestly trying to avoid the consequences of the Rio Grande City outrage, for which purpose he did not hesitate to lie like a trooper. He assured Gen. Sweitzer that the delay in extraditing parties arrested in Mexico as accomplices in the Rio Grande City outrage was attributable to Gen. Canales; that he had offered a reward of $2,000 for the apprehension of others implicated; that he had broken two officers for neglect of duty in the matter, and that President Diaz had ordered 1,500 troops from Vera Cruz to Matamoros to compel Canales to obey the order of Diaz to extradite the prisoners, all of which Gen. Sweitzer telegraphed to Gen. Ord, and all of which it turned out was not true. Canales delivered all the parties arrested when ordered to do so by Diaz, and he asserts that the reward, breaking of officers, and coming of 1,500 troops from Vera Cruz is all moonshine. There is no doubt that Canales was opposed to the order of extradition from Diaz as being illegal in itself, unsatisfactory to the American authorities because all the criminals were not arrested and included, and calculated to have a bad effect among the Mexicans who are opposed to extradition except in accordance with the stipulations of the treaty between the two countries.

The fidelity with which Col. Rip Ford and the other American agents of Diaz are representing his Government is shown by the sensational telegrams from the frontier, all of which are attributed to these enterprising Commissioners, and the burden of which is war, and that presently, with Mexico, and the extension of our boundary to the inevitable Sierra Madre. A receipt for $1,500, "to be expended for the purpose of popularizing the Administration of President Diaz on the Rio Grande frontier," signed by one of these Commissioners, exists in the Matamoros Custom-house, and has been shown to various parties. They are popularizing with a vengeance. Col. Rip Ford is now at Corpus Christi, organizing a regiment of cavalry to war upon the very administration he was to popularize; and Tucker and Smith will mob lag behind, for they are all gallant fellows and are like war-horses champing the bit and snuffing the battle from afar off. These little episodes are necessary in order that you may understand the true inwardness existing along the margins of that exceptionally crooked stream, the Rio Grande. They all want war, and they are all working for war, Diaz or Lerdo being as indifferent to them as Hecuba.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NOVEMBER MAGAZINES.

HARPER'S MONTHLY.

—If American magazines have a distinct type and individuality of their own, they are also as ready to improve as anything else in a progressive land. *Harper's* is, perhaps, our most conservative monthly; it has a larger number of readers who have grown up with it, and would be likely to resent any daring innovations on the old routine. Yet *Harper's* shows undoubted signs of improvement, although the efforts of the editors are necessarily restricted by the demands of its public. The November number not only presents a series of wood-cuts of a higher-grade finish, but the articles for the month are superior in quality. H. W. Elliott begins the list with an entertaining account of our big purchase in the extreme North-west. "Ten Years Acquaintance with Alaska" introduces us to scenes not often described, and full of curious interest. It is a pity that more is not told of the daily life of the Aleutians, and especially of the habits of the sea-otter, an animal of singular character, on the hunting of which the inhabitants mainly depend for existence. A light illustrated article of a similar cast is by T. Robinson Warren, on "Yatching in Blue Waters." There is little of scientific interest in this, but it happily describes the life of happy people. Olive Logan has an illustrated paper on Houdin, the distinguished French conjurer. His early history shows him to have been a man of scrupulous honor, notwithstanding the temptations to trickery which must have come with the possession of so much power to deceive. Harriet Prescott Spofford has a long article full of handsome illustrations, descriptive of a piece of Spain, or at any rate, of Mexico, within the borders of Texas—San Antonio de Bexar. Another paper in the same general vein, but not illustrated, is Mrs. Jessie B. Fremont's "A Year of American Travel." Another woman, Phœbe E. Gibbons, tells about the miners of Scranton. The Welshmen were the most difficult to engage in the strikes, but when once in, they were the hardest to persuade to yield. Irish form the largest number of miners, then come the Welsh, then Germans, and lastly English and Scotch.

"Gaelic is extensively spoken by the Irish here, there being women. I am told, newly come over, who do not speak English. The Welsh language is more extensively employed. There are seven churches of which the services are in that language, a Welsh newspaper, and a literary or scientific society. But as the Pennsylvania German employs many English words in speaking 'Dutch,' so does the Welshman introduce many into his vernacular—as 'all right,' 'exactly,' 'you know,' 'twenty per cent.,' 'mortgage,' 'explosion,' 'universe.' In speaking English, those from South Wales treat the letter *h* as the English do, and speak of Mr. Higgins, and of picking 'uckleberries, or say, 'That's a hodd name.' 'I have a hell kitchen to my house.' The Welshman frequently emphasizes a statement, as 'Yes, sure,' 'Yes, indeed, man.' He says, 'Dear to goodness!' 'I'ont do it whatever,' &c."

Fiction in prose and verse contains work by Philip Bourke Marston, R. D. Blackmore, and Edward Everett Hale. The latter's "Back to Back" is especially worth reading. It has some of this author's old talent, and the opening scene, a scrimmage in the streets of Paris between three soldiers and the populace, is well described. "Erema, or My Father's Sin," comes to a conclusion, and short stories are supplied by Mrs. C. V. Hamilton, with "Madelena," and by Henrietta Holdich, with "My Mother's Objection." Ellis Gray prints a poem called "Palingenesis," and Fannie Robinson a sonnet "To a School Girl."

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

—The question as to "The Queen of Sheba," in Mr. Aldrich's story, is settled in the November number of the *Atlantic*. We can hardly say that the dénoument is pleasing, perhaps because a more singular solution was expected. The other example of prose fiction this month is over the signature of Feirn Gray, and tells the story of Kathern. Kathern is a little daughter of a light-house keeper on the Florida coast, and her simple existence ends with a tragedy that has a relation to the selfishness of her father, acquired by long years of solitary life and the mistaken self-abnegation of the woman he marries. The gentle tale has a moral for husbands. Poetry is apt to be the stronghold of the *Atlantic*, but this month there is not much to speak of. Mr. Whittier has verses on the Quakeress who marched naked into the old South Church in Boston and demanded freedom of worship from the Puritan "dissenters." Mrs. S. M. B. Piatt has very felicitous lines in stanzas beginning, "Ah, chasms and cliffs of snow." Three Autumnal poems by Edgar Fawcett, Mary Townley, and C. L. Cleaveland are grouped together, so that they are necessarily brought into competition one with another. Of the three the woman bears off the palm, for she has in her verses more of the delicacy and music of words after which all seem to be striving. Alice W. Brotherton enters on the field so well explored by Longfellow and Whittier with a spirited Norse ballad of the Christianized age called "The Sailing of King Olaf," and Mr. C. P. Cranch sings a gentle strain against Darwin's theory of the survival of the fittest. The editor has some pleasant pages on Carlo Goldoni, the Venetian dramatist, and G. P. Lathrop, recently his assistant on the *Atlantic*, contributes an elaborate review of the opium-eater, under the heading: "Some Aspects of De Quincy." He explains the phenomenal appearance of De Quincy's literature by Eatwell's medical view of the writer's case. "De Quincy," says Mr. Lathrop, "is hardly the first eminent author who has entered literature partly with the assistance of disease; but probably of no other could it be said with severe truthfulness that he cannot be thoroughly understood without a survey of the state of his stomach." "Some Rambling Notes of an Idle Excursion," by Mark Twain, turns up in a second part with this much against it, that the first was good, or, to speak more exactly, had good things in it; but, as in the longer works of this writer, that little good is compelled to stretch over a vast deal of rubbish. The amusing passages are like stepping-stones in a brook—fordable, to be sure, but not fordable dryshod. You get on one stone, and think you will find another ahead. There is one, but too far to reach without a certain amount of wading, and your estimate of that brook changes in exact proportion as your temper suffers. The "Contributors' Club" is not as full as usual. "Crude and Curious Inventions at the Centennial" appear in the ordinary installment of wood-cuts and accompanying text. The Japanese contingent furnishes the greater number of examples.

APPLETONS' JOURNAL.

—Rudolph Lindau's name is not widely known, but he is a writer of very good short stories. One of these concludes the November budget of *Appletons' Journal*. It is called "First Love." Edward Bellamy has a short tale of adventure called "Extra Hazardous," the actors being people of social importance at a Summer resort in the mountains. Edgar Fawcett makes a third with "A Whip of Scorpions," and there is "A Studio Sketch" by Mary Hart. In verse there is "The Game Knut Played," by Thomas Dunn English, and illustrated by a frontispiece, the work of C. S. Reinhart. Annie Bothwell contributes "Compensation," and Will Wallace Harney "The Rose's Secret," while Paul H. Hayne writes verses of a deadly complexion to the title, "The Skeleton Witness." Then there is Mary Keely Bouselle with "Egeria," and finally E. S. F. with "Lady's Tresses." The last is about the flower of that name, (*Spiranthes.*) and consists of a sonnet worth reprinting, which is more than can be said for the others:

"When Summer flowers have shut their pretty eyes,
And Summer birds to southern lands have flown;
When crickets chant their drowsy monotone,
And sadly, through the pines, the south wind sighs;
When over hill and plain, in lavish tides,
The golden-rod its garment sunshine sheds,
And asters, white and purple, nod their heads,
And seem to say, 'Naught that is fair abides—
Ah, then, in shaded lane and grassy field,
What new delight thy slender spires to find
With tress of hyacinthine bells entwined!
Fragrance like thine no rose of June can yield,
No lily can eclipse thy snow, dear prize,
Flung backward from sweet Summer as she flies!"

Of other matter there is more than the usual amount. E. L. Burlingame reminds us of the by-gone days of New-York magazines, and Julian Hawthorne adds more character sketching of English popular amusements and the habits and appearance of English crowds. There is "A Talk about Thiers," and H. M. Robinson yarns pleasantly about a little Blackfoot Indian —Little Pe-Toh-Kip—and his habits under domestication. Washington Territory is the scene of a descriptive paper by J. Murphy, and B. F. de Costa writes "Concerning Autumn." The serials are as before: "By Celia's Arbor," a novel by Walter Besant and James Rice, and "Cherry Ripe." David Ker contributes a fresh little bit of Russian travel under the title "Down the Volga—From Nijni-Novgorod to Tsaritsin." Mr. Ker does not sentimentalize on his theme, but gives bare facts. As his hatred of Turks is frankly expressed, we may suppose that his views of Russia can be accepted as impartial:

"For some distance below Nijni the appearance of the Volga is extremely disappointing. Those who have read the praises beste wed upon it by Russian poets, and heard the encomiums passed upon its size, its swiftness, its beauty, by enthusiastic native residents in Moscow and St. Petersburg, are naturally somewhat galled at being forced to admit that, on a first acquaintance, the queen of Russian rivers looks exactly like an immense flat dish of cabbage-soup, dappled with blobs of grease a quarter of a mile long."

ST. NICHOLAS.

—The children's magazine has a holiday number every month, so full a bill of fare do the editors provide for their omniverous audience. A bit of English history begins the list for November. Cecilia Cleaveland tells the story of Princess Isabella, of France, who was married to Richard II., of England, at the age of 8, was a widow at 12, and died, after marrying again, at 22. Alfred Fredericks supplies a frontispiece of King Richard playing with dolls to amuse his little wife. From this peaceful scene we are hurried into the depths of Winter in a paper about wolves, and their pursuit of a boy in the northern part of New-York, some 40 years ago. The possible bloodiness of this little story is changed for fire in Sarah Coan's paper on "The Largest Volcano in the World," Kilauea, on the Hawaian Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. But from volcanoes we drop suddenly on a very pretty little vignette showing a smooth bit of water with circles, and a stone skipping across it. The pretty picture accompanies as dainty a little verse, suited to the minds of children. In "The Story That Wouldn't be Told," by Louise Stockton, we are sure we recognize one of Ludwig Richter's inimitable drawings—in the horrible ogre that eats a fresh little boy every day. C. F. Holder explores the waters of a pond, and tells how sticklebats and minnows fight, and how the former can be taught to ring for their dinner. Mr. Proctor is always far beyond the moon. This moon we get a disquisition on Mars, the planet of war, and along with it many such charts as closely resemble the bulletins of rifle contests. From stars the transition is easy enough to fairy tales, and that department of a child's requirements is filled by J. A. Judson with "Nimble Jim and the Magic Melon." For incipient mechanical geniuses or such normal children, not prodigies, as have acquired the taste at Kindergarten, there is a paper with many wood-cuts, called, "A Budget of Home-made Christmas Gifts." This budget covers 22 pages of the magazine, and will doubtless set many small wits at work; among them there will be some who succeed. The music-page contains the music of a Thanksgiving hymn by William K. Bassford, set to words by Mary Mapes Dodge. Furthermore, there are poems by A. E. W.; "The Willow Wand," with illustrations by Jessie Curtis, and "The Cricket on the Hearth," by Mrs. C. D. Bates. John S. Adams also contributes a pretty set of paternal verses called "My Girl." Sarah E. Chester writes about "Mollie's Boyhood," and Hope Ledyard supplies a "Before Christmas Story."

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

—The prevailing feature of the November issue of this magazine is an attention to abuses of the eyes and lungs by people of the civilized races. Ward McLean gives the results of investigations into the cause of near-sightedness, and repeats the warnings as to straining the eyes with insufficient light. Prof. John Nott has proposed that some formula be printed as a warning to school children not to abuse their eyesight, and posted in front of every book, as follows:

"CAUTION.—Reader, your eyesight is worth more to you than any information you are likely to gain from this book, however valuable that may be. You are, therefore, earnestly cautioned—

"1. To be sure that you have sufficient light, and that your position be such that you not only avoid the direct rays upon your eyes, but that you also avoid the angle of reflection. In writing, the light should be received over the left shoulder.

"2. That you avoid a stooping position and a forward inclination of the head. Hold the book up. Sit erect also when you write.

"3. That at brief intervals you rest the eyes by looking off and away from the book for a few moments.

"And you are further cautioned to avoid as much as possible books and papers printed in small type, and especially such as are poorly printed; also to avoid straining or overtaxing the sight in any way.

"Boys may need to be reminded of the great importance of thoroughly cleansing the eyes with soft, pure water both morning and evening."

For it is chiefly during the school days that near-sightedness is acquired. Felix L. Oswald has a paper on "Modern Troglodytes," by which he means the civilized man who confines himself to narrow, unventilated sleeping apartments and close and filthy workshops. He finds in want of fresh air the real cause of consumption proper, *(tuberculosis,)* and calls the longing of children to be out in the open air and to live in the woods the natural protest of their systems against a cruel attack on their vitality. In regard to consumption, he says:

"Our home statistics show that the percentage of deaths by consumption in each State bears an exact proportion to the greater or smaller number of inhabitants who follow in-door occupations, and is highest in the factory districts of New-England and the cotton States of our central States. In Great Britain the rate increases with the latitude, and attains its maximum height in Glasgow, where, as Sir Charles Brodie remarks, windows are opened only one day for every two in Birmingham, and every three and a half in London; but going further north the percentage suddenly sinks from 23 to 11, and even to six, if we cross the fifty-seventh parallel, which marks the boundary between the manufacturing counties of Central Scotland and the pastoral regions of the north. It is distressingly probable, then, to say the least, that consumption, that most fearful scourge of the human race, is not a 'mysterious dispensation of Providence,' nor a 'product of our outrageous climate,' but the direct consequence of an outrageous violation of the physical laws of God."

From the French there is a translation of Camille Flammarion's "System of Sirius, and Solar Systems Different from Ours." Flammarion stands to a French public in much the same position as Proctor to an English, but he is more fanciful than the English astronomer. Illustrated articles are from the pens of Prof. R. H. Thurston, "The Growth of the Steam Engine;" Thomas Belt, F. G. S., "Man and the Glacial Period," and an anonymous writer, "The Gigantic Moa Bird." M. Mauris furnishes a sketch of Michael Servetus, and the frontispiece contains the portrait of that victim of Calvin's bigotry and malice. Heavier articles are from C. S. Pierce, "Illustrations of the Growth of Logic," and George Iles, "The Law of Continuity." John W. Saxon discourses concerning "The Differences of Talent," and J. L. Stoddard breaks into poetry, we may as well call astronomical, with an ode to the "Ring Nebulæ." This unusual phenomenon in a staid magazine of science begins with the following lines:

"O pallid spectre of the midnight skies!
Whose phantom features in the dome of night
Elude the keenest gaze of wistful eyes
Till amplest lenses aid the failing sight,
On heaven's blue sea the farthest isle of fire,
From these, whose glories it would fain admire,
Must vision, baffled, in despair retire!"

NOTES AND SKETCHES OF AN ARCHITECT.—Taken during a Journey in the North-west of Europe. Translated from the French of FÉLIX NARJOUX. Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD & Co. 1877.

A commendable spirit of enterprise is shown by Osgood & Co. in publishing this translation from the French at the same time with its appearance in Europe. The translation appears to be careful, and the general appearance of wood-cuts and press-work leaves nothing to be desired. That an architect should write a book of travel, filled with ground-plans, elevations, and sections of noticeable buildings in the countries he visits is not entirely a novel proceeding; of recent years an Englishman has done something of the same thing, treating his subjects from a rather more artistic than architectural stand-point; but the idea is in itself good enough, and its carrying out is sufficiently unusual to make the book an amusing and interesting affair, always provided that the architect has good taste and good sense. In the case of Félix Narjoux it may be safely said that he possesses both those qualities. If he can not approach Viollet-le-Duc, the distinguished architect and archæologist, with whom he has been associated in works on architecture, yet he has that Gallic spirit of criticism, that brightness and clearness of ideas which make a man an exceedingly agreeable companion for a tour. He has traveled a good deal in other directions, knows the world, and, when his patriotism is not too violently engaged, looks at men and things from the standpoint of a cosmopolite.

Being a Frenchman, Félix Narjoux is a patriot, and in following his quick passage from point to point in Holland, Western Germany, and Denmark, one is tempted to inquire whether the whole book is anything more than his little attempt to add to the store of knowledge of foreign countries which France has been laboriously accumulating, or pretending to accumulate, ever since her defeat by thoroughly prepared and illstructed Germany. Although Narjoux did not set foot on strictly Prussian soil, because, as he confesses, "our courage failed us," yet his notices of Hanover and Hamburg take up the largest third of the volume. The first third deals with Holland, and his summing up of the Dutchman in respect to fine arts, manners, and customs is far from flattering to that labor-loving people. Many of his remarks on the architectural features of some of the Dutch cities would apply in a less degree to towns of the United States—Philadelphia, for instance, and parts of New-York City. Of architecture of its own he affirms that Holland has none. Its public buildings and its arts have no peculiar style; its school of painting alone has cast a bright splendor on the seventeenth century. Holland produces nothing of importance to the literary world, Dutch painters do not challenge notice, and Dutch architects produce nothing new. This latter is hardly to be wondered at in view of the incredible force of conservatism observed by Narjoux in the Dutch character. He speaks continually of their silent, unsociable, and secretive character. The lower classes give way at times to great debauchery. Dutch love of cleanliness has become a mania, and the seemingly incredible stories on this point are simple truth. The only topics that move them to words and animation are religious.

When Narjoux has done with the typical dwelling-houses, the museums, and churches of Holland, he goes from Utrecht to Hanover, and finds in the former capital of that name a good deal to interest him as an architect. But his entrance into Germany is heralded by much the same kind of criticism—all the more spicy to foreigners, and all the more irritating to Germans because true—as another much cleverer and more satirical Frenchman has given us in a book called *Voyage au Pays des Milliards*, or a voyage to the land where those millions of French gold went at the time that Frederick Wilhelm was crowned Emperor of United Germany at Versailles. At Oldenzaal, says M. Narjoux, "the Dutch Custom-house officers, dressed in white and red, bade us adieu. Those who received us at Bentheim had the rough speech and the appearance of soldiers. The railway station is fortified; the employers wear the military costume; they are armed, and you would imagine that you were entering a fortress. Germany, from the very first, appeared to us under that aspect which is the basis of its character—that of military government carried to the last extreme; society, as a whole, organized like an immense regiment, in which each member, from the highest to the lowest, is but a number."

He complains, and with what truth travelers in Germany know, of the rude and coarse conduct of the Customs officers, and notices the rough manners of the male passengers on the trains. They thrust aside without pity the women and children who come in their way, in order to get first into the carriages and secure the best seats. He remarks in the country, at the entrance of the towns, and at the gates of the stations, large direction-posts covered with notices, showing the name of the province, that of the commune, the number of the regiment, of the battalion, and of the *landwehr* company, of which the adjoining country forms a part. This renders it easy to concentrate rapidly mobilized troops, because each soldier knows beforehand the place of meeting. When he reaches the former Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, M. Narjoux relates at length the occurrences that prepared the way for the absorption of that part of Denmark by Prussia, and reflects on the valor of the allied army in no complimentary terms. His facts appear to have been derived from Danes and Norwegians, who would be apt to give a high color to their side of the story; but on the other hand, it is to be remembered that the Prussian troops of 1863 were very different men from those invading France in 1870. They were unwilling levies, fighting without a cause, and manifestly without sufficient reason to arouse their indignation, fighting, too, a kindred race. With France the case was entirely different. Hatred of the French is traditional in Germany, and the troops were composed of the kernel of the nation, with the whole organized country ready at their backs to hail a victory or cover a defeat. Hence the weakness and cowardice charged against the German troops in their unequal contest with little Denmark may have some ground for belief. Be it as it may, the importance attributed to such subjects by an architect on a journey of pleasure is one of the signs of the times.

The plan on which these notes and sketches have been prepared has various elements of good. On the one hand, it brings out what is most natural and effective in the character of the writer. His views of things take ground in that curious region, half-way between the fine arts and works of the plainest practical utility, which seems to be the only region possible to architects in modern times. As a rule, an architect fancies himself an artist, but his profession will not let him be one, even if he have a natural aptitude to the less practical department. So with M. Narjoux. He regards everything from a very practical, and sometimes positively common, stand-point. Yet he uses all the while the language of an artist. The plan of an architectural note-book is good, on the other hand, because it does teach so much of the actual life of the people visited. When we know the arrangement of interiors of dwelling-houses, the lay of farms, the architectural features of the public buildings of a people, we have got hold of certain tangible facts that go far to make up, or at any rate to assist, a solid estimate of the popular type.

TUPPER'S SORE THROAT.

Under the startling heading "A Hero Disabled," the Charlottetown (Prince Edward Island) *Examiner* thus conveys the sad tidings that Dr. Tupper, of that place, is suffering from an attack of sore throat: "Who so madly hostile, so unsusceptible of generous emotion as not to be pained at the intelligence! Who but deplore the fact that this son of this sea-girt isle—this foremost representative of a sister province—this heir-apparent to the chieftainship of a great Canadian party—this Prince of the House of Canada is to-day the victim of his herculean efforts, his persistent self-sacrificing exertions in the political arena, in the conflict of opposing sentiments and of rival interests! Our system of government is not faultless. Perfection comes not of imperfection. But, compared with other people's, it is 'very good.' It is Conservative and it is Liberal; in a word, it is Liberal-Conservative. Every well-constituted, active mind recognizes in the existance and struggle for supremacy of our great political parties, the legitimate instrumentalities and evolutions of that system; and in the due relative strength and potency of the twain, their activity and vigilance in the contest, the pledge and the guarantee of perpetuity and beneficent operation. This conceded, it follows that party chieftains and other great representative men are indispensable to both. That both parties have such men to a reasonable extent is matter of rejoicing. Such are, and must be, men of might. They stand in the fore-front of the battle, and when one of them, disabled, has to be carried to the rear every eye may well follow him in sympathy, every patriot deem it a misfortune, a foeman grasp him tenderly by the hand. As respects the great statesman's present disability, it is more than a public misfortune—it is a public calamity, because of his transcendent ability —the great extent of his knowledge and his superlative energy. Samson shorn of his locks wherein lay his strength, had the full assurance of their restoration. Tupper, voiceless, has not that assurance. Let us hope for the best, however. The great doctor's fidelity to party, his work and effort on that behalf, are, and have been, grandly great; but they have not been—they are not more conspicuously so than the fervor and the proofs of his patriotism and of his loyal attachment to British rule and British connection. In now briefly referring to him in this, the hour of his great personal affliction, now that he has been compelled to lay aside—may it not be for long—the bow and the spear, we deem it proper that these references shall be made apart from considerations of party."

GEN. EDWARD HATCH'S CAPTURE.

The Denver (Col.) *Tribune* of the 17th inst. has the following: "The success of Gen. Miles in capturing Joseph and his band of red desperadoes in the North is not the only Indian affair that has been brought to a termination within the recent past. The last number received of the Santa Fé *New-Mexican* brings information of the surrender of a large number of the Southern hostiles to Gen. Hatch. These Indians have been committing numberless depredations in the southern portion of New-Mexico and western portion of Arizona for the past three months, and have killed and robbed a large number of white men. They have been vigilantly pur ued by Gen. Hatch, in command of that military district, who compelled the Apache chiefs, Loco and Victoria, with a g eater part of their band (numbering 187) to leave the mountains and go north to the vicinity of Fort Wingate, where, worn out, footsore, hungry, without animals, and being closely pursued, they surrendered to the commanding officer, Capt. Jewett, of the Fifteenth Infantry, and the 7th inst., as prisoners of war. Two companies of cavalry have been sent to that post to guard and conduct the prisoners to Ojo Caliente, where they will be held subject to further orders. In the meantime, the cavalry expedition under command of Major Wade, Ninth Cavalry, are thoroughly scouring Mogollon Mountains for any scattering parties that may attempt to hide; two other companies, D and E, Ninth Cavalry, are now scouting the Mimbres Mountains, and we shall soon no doubt hear of further success. Had the Indians known of the scarcity of troops—about 120—at Fort Wingate, they could easily have captured it, a fort that has cost the Government of the United States over $1,000,000. The reduced infantry and cavalry regiments are entirely inadequate to do garrison duty and active service in the field. The recommendation of the Secretary of War filling up the regiments to the maximum, will increase the two regiments in New-Mexico under Gen. Hatch's command, about 1,200 men. This addition will be a great help in increasing the security of the people against Indian outbreaks."

A PRECEDENT FOR GOV. HARTRANFT.

The Pittsburg (Penn.) *Commercial* of Saturday says: "Hon. R. B. Carnahan, in looking up the law as to the power of the courts to compel the Governor to answer a subpœna, found a case which seems to sustain Attorney-General Lear. The case originated in this county, and is reported in 2 S. & R., 23, 'Pentland vs. Gray.' Some 60 years ago Pentland was Prothonotary of this county, and, because he drank a little, Gray made an affidavit before a magistrate that 'Pentland was unfit to fill the office with dignity and propriety,' and asked Gov. Snyder to remove him on the strength of the deposition. Pentland sued what Gray had done, sued him for libel, and subpœnaed the Governor, commanding him to appear and bring the affidavit. He refused to come, and refused to allow the deposition to be taken away. A rule was entered to take his deposition at Harrisburg, but he declined to answer under the rule. The Court of Common Pleas was applied to for a special subpœna *duces tecum*, but refused to grant it. The case was carried to the Supreme Court, who held that the Governor could not be compelled to give the deposition, as it was a matter within his discretion to furnish or refuse it, and this on the ground of public policy. It was conceded by the counsel that the Governor himself could not be brought, and the court, although not called upon to pass upon this question, assumed that the Governor was privileged, for it declared that he could not even be compelled to deliver up a paper."

EX-SECRETARY CHANDLER'S FARM.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 18.

By invitation of R. E. Trowbridge, foreman of the Chandler farm, the Ingham County Farmers' Club met there to-day, with many prominent agriculturists of Michigan. The company were cordially received by ex-Secretary Chandler himself, and while the ladies busied themselves in visiting and preparing dinner, he accompanied the gentlemen over his extensive marsh farm, showing them the improvements made and the stock upon the premises, consisting of 38 head of horses, 50 cattle, and 200 sheep, all of the best breeds. After a bountiful repast, Mr. Chandler made a familiar speech, explaining his experience in improving his great farm. Remarks were also made by Mayor Barnes of Lansing; E. F. Johnston, President Abbott, Secretary Baird, and others. After the speaking Mr. Chandler led the way to his large barns, where his fine Percheron horses were the centre of attraction. Mr. Chandler was in the best of spirits, and submitted gracefully to all sorts of questions from the farmers in reference to agriculture and stock-raising, with which he seemed to be as familiar as he is with national affairs. Mr. Chandler's farm of 3,160 acres, with the improvements and stock, has cost him about $100,000, and is under the excellent management of Mr. Trowbridge. The farm is just beginning to pay running expenses, and will in the future be a source of revenue.

POSTMASTER INDICTED.

The Pittsburg (Penn.) *Commercial* of Saturday says: "The Grand Jury in attendance at the present term of the United States District Court, yesterday found a true bill against Col. E. C. Negley, late Postmaster of this city, for embezzling money order funds to the amount of $7,654 98—the amount of the Wall defalcation. The information was made against Negley by Special Agent Harrison some four months ago, and is based on section 4,056 of the Revised Statutes, which provides that any Postmaster, assistant, or other person connected with the operations of any money order office, who converts to his own use, or loans any portion of the money order funds, shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement, and any failure to pay over or produce the funds intrusted to such person shall be taken to be prima facie evidence of embezzlement. The penalty is a fine equal to the amount embezzled, and imprisonment not less than two nor more than 10 years. The Grand Jury had before them the sworn certificate of the Sixth Auditor of the Treasury as to the amount of the deficit, and this will be used in the court to make out a prima facie case against the accused."

THE SUICIDE AT NIAGARA FALLS.

The Woodstock (Ontario) *Sentinel* has the following in reference to Miss Jane Schofield, daughter of Mr. Francis Schofield, of that place, whose death by being carried over Niagara Falls has been reported: "Miss Schofield was a young lady of remarkable ability. She learned telegraphy in the Dominion office at Woodstock some time ago, and acquired such proficiency in the art, and displayed such marked ability, that she was appointed to the position of amanuensis in the Dominion Telegraph Company's offices in Toronto. She was also well known as a contributor to magazines, &c., and some of her writings possessed literary merit. Some few months ago she had to give up her position owing to illness, and has since been staying at Staten Island, New-York State, for the benefit of her health. She was on her way home when the melancholy occurrence took place. This is the third member of his family that Mr. Schofield has lost during the present year. It is needless to add that he and his family have the heartfelt sympathy of the whole community in their sad bereavement and hour of trial."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 20.

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$4,000 U. S. 4s, R.	102⅜	100	North-western		38¼
100 Del. & Hudson	42⅜	1000	do.		38⅜
100 N. Y. C. & R.	106⅜	100	do.		37¾
100 do.	106⅝	100	do.		37⅝
300 do.	106½	200	do.		37⅞
250 West. Un.	78½	500	St. Paul		36
1700 do.	s3. 78⅛	200	do.		35⅞
500 do.	s3. 78	300	do.	s3.	35¾
200 do.	78⅛	500	St. Paul pf.		68⅝
100 do.	78¼	300	do.		68½
1000 do.	s3. 78¾	300	do.		68¾
200 C., C., C. & I.	42	200	do.		68½
800 Erie Rail	13⅝	100	do.		68⅝
200 do.	13¾	100	Han. & St. Jo.		11¼
300 Lake Shore	68	100	H. & St. J. pf.		25
500 do.	s3. 67⅞	100	Wab. R. Rec.		15⅞
500 do.	67¾	200	do.		15¾
2000 do.	67⅝	200	do.		15½
200 do.	s3. 67½	200	do.		15¾
300 Mich. Central	65	100	do.		15½
100 do.	64¾	200	D., L. & W.		51⅝
100 do.	65	200	do.		51⅜
100 Illinois Central	77	300	do.		51¼
100 do.	s3. 77	3000	do.		51
100 North-west. pf.	b3. 84¼	3000	do.		51⅜
1000 C. & Miss.	10⅜				

MONDAY, Oct. 22—A. M.

The statement of the Associated Banks, issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last, is a rather unfavorable exhibit, showing a loss of $367,500 in legal tenders and $570,400 in specie. The other changes are a decrease of $1,610,100 in deposits and $45,800 in loans, and an increase of $149,300 in circulation. The movement for the week results in a loss of $535,375 in surplus reserve, and the banks now hold $7,578,825 in excess of legal requirements.

The foreign advices reported a steady market at London for British Consols and United States bonds. American railway shares were well held, and advanced. The Bank of England lost £5,400 in specie for the week ending Wednesday last, and the discount remains unchanged at 5 ₱ cent., with rates ¾@⅞ ₱ cent. lower in the open market. The Bank of France lost 17,300,000 francs during the week.

The following shows the condition of the City banks this week, compared with the previous statement, and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	Oct. 13.	Oct. 20.	Oct. 21, 1876.
Loans	$238,229,600	$238,183,800	$261,968,700
Specie	17,090,300	16,519,900	17,616,600
L. Ten.	40,316,800	39,949,300	48,740,200
Deposits	197,171,600	195,561,500	221,218,200
Circu'n.	16,081,000	16,230,300	14,836,700

And the following the relations between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

Specie	$17,090,300	$16,519,900 Dec.	$570,400
Legal t'nd'rs	40,316,800	39,949,300 Dec.	367,500
Total reserve	$57,407,100	$56,469,200 Dec.	$937,900
Reserve r'qu'rd against dep'sits	49,292,900	48,890,375	
Excess of reserve above legal r'q'r'm'ts	8,114,200	7,578,825 Dec.	535,375

The money market was more active and higher rates of interest prevailed. The Government bond dealers were supplied at 5@6 ₱ cent., but on stock collaterals 7 ₱ cent. was the ruling rate, and transactions were frequently made at 1-64@1-32 ₱ cent. and interest. On some occasions, when the day's demand had been satisfied, idle brokers' balances were lent as low as 4@5 ₱ cent., but this, of course, affords no criterion of the actual condition of the market. The banks have been losing currency for some time past, and are still shipping to the South, with the likelihood of larger remittances when the movement of the staple is under full headway, which prospect has induced several of the banks to apply for new circulation, and the indications point to the issue of fully $4,000,000 during the present month. The New-York banks figure conspicuously in these applications, the effect of which is to reduce the resources of those institutions, as for all amounts of new bank circulation issued 80 ₱ cent. of legal tenders are retired. The hardening of the rates of interest on call during the week was partly due to the fact that stocks have become more widely distributed than for some time past, and the present holders have less means to carry them than the large capitalists who have parted with some of their holdings. The discount market was quiet, and prime names were quoted at 7 to 9 ₱ cent.

The Sterling Exchange market was dull throughout the week, and a shade weaker in tone, in consequence of the lower rates for money in the open market at London, and an increased supply of cotton bills toward the close. The demand for remittances was very light. The nominal rates remained at $4 81 and $4 86, with actual business at $4 80@$4 80¼ for bankers' sixty-day, and $4 85@$4 85¼ for demand drafts.

The Gold speculation was irregular, and, except at rare intervals, exceedingly dull. At the opening the market exhibited firmness, the meeting of Congress having revived the discussion of the silver question, but the influence thus exerted on the market was only momentary, and the price afterward declined ¾ ₱ cent. The extreme quotations for the week were 103⅜@102⅝, with closing sales at 102⅞. Cash Gold was in good supply, and holders paid 2 to 4 ₱ cent. to have it carried, although in exceptional instances even higher rates were exacted.

Government bonds were in the main firm and higher, the improvement ranging from ⅛ to ⅞ ₱ cent. The decline in gold had a tendency to weaken the market temporarily, but at the close the highest prices were generally current. In the late dealings there was a little more investment demand than of late. The business in railroad mortgages was on a moderate scale, the dealings having been well distributed. The market was firm early in the week, but closed at some reaction. The widest fluctuations were in Hannibal and St. Joseph convertible bonds, which fell off about 12 ₱ cent. on the announcement that the company had passed into the hands of a Receiver. A recovery of 6 ₱ cent., however, followed, owing to the determined efforts of the stockholders to regain control of the property. State bonds were quiet, and the only feature of importance was an advance of 3 ₱ cent. in Louisiana Consols.

The course of affairs on the Stock Exchange during the week affords abundant evidence, unless appearances are deceptive, that some, at least, of the prominent bull operators are endeavoring to unload. They find the task no easy one, as the market lacks outside support, investors being unwilling to purchase at present figures, while the bears, taught caution by the many sharp lessons they received during the past few months, cannot be induced, by any artifices, however skillfully contrived, to make large short sales. Among the special influences affecting the market were reports that the mercantile community viewed with dissatisfaction the recent advance in rates by the trunk lines, which is, of course, injurious to their interests, and contemplated a recourse to the Supreme Court, with the view of compelling its officer, the Receiver of the Erie Railway, to recede from the pooling arrangement. The success of such an attempt, should it be made, is, of course, very problematic; but, in any event, there can be no question that the railroad managers will consult their own interests, as well as those of the public, by refraining from imposing excessive rates for transportation. Toward the close of the week the street was filled with rumors affecting the stability of some prominent financial institutions. These reports were vague in character, and could be traced to no authentic source, but they, nevertheless, created a feeling of general uneasiness in financial circles, and imparted a feverish and unsettled tone to speculation. One of the institutions hinted at as being in difficulty promptly denied the story, and there cannot be the least doubt that the company in question was never in a more satisfactory financial condition than it is to-day. It were high time that some practical efforts were made by the authorities of the Stock Exchange to put a stop to the rumor business. There is a law on the statute book of this State which provides for the punishment of parties who maliciously circulate false reports for stock jobbing purposes, and it seems a pity that an earnest effort is not made to enforce it.

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Oct. 21.	Oct. 20.
American Gold	103⅛	102⅝	110	
U. S. 5s, 1881, coup.	107⅜	107⅜	114⅛	
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, coup.	108⅛	107¾	115⅝	
New-York Central	109⅛	106	104⅝	
Rock Island	104⅛	101⅜	102⅜	
Pacific Mail	24⅝	23¼	24⅝	
Milwaukee & St. Paul	40⅜	35	29⅞	
Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	78¾	67½	61	
Lake Shore	72⅝	67⅜	60⅛	
Chicago and North-western	41⅜	37⅝	41¾	
Chicago & North-west. pf.	67⅜	63¼	64⅜	
Western Union	82⅜	76⅞	72	
Union Pacific	67	66¼	63⅛	
Del. Lack. & Western	52⅞	49	47⅝	
New-Jersey Central	17⅜	16⅛	37⅜	
Delaware & Hudson Canal	44	41¼	74⅜	
Morris & Essex	76⅞	74½	95	
Panama	130	125	127	
Erie	14⅜	12⅝	11⅜	
Ohio & Mississippi	11⅜	11⅛	11⅝	
Harlem	142½	141½	136	
Hannibal & St. Joseph	12⅜	9½	14⅜	
Hannibal & St. Jose

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 22, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—THE CRIMES OF NORMANDY. (English Opera)—Miss Emelie Melville, Mrs. Zelda Seguin, Mr. William Castle.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MARRIAGE—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—STRUCK OIL—Miss Maggie Moore, Mr. J. C. Williamson.

PARK THEATRE.—THE CRUSHED TRAGEDIAN—Mr. E. A. Sothern.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE JIBBENAINOSAY—Mr. Joseph Proctor.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—THE GREAT LONDON CIRCUS AND SANGER'S MENAGERIE.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—BURLESQUE, MINSTRELSY, &c.—Messrs. Cool White, Dave Reed.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—BURLESQUES AND NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, AND COMICALITIES.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH, MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and Evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—FAIR AND EXHIBITION OF PRODUCTS AND MECHANISM.

CHICKERING HALL.—OLD FOLKS' CONCERT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in the Middle Atlantic States, cloudy and rainy, followed by colder, clearing weather, northerly winds, and rising barometer.

To-day there will be an attempt in the House of Representatives to secure a show of hands on the pet financial schemes of the inflationists and the silver-dollar men. The former, represented by that amiable and estimable monomaniac, Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, will bring up a bill for the simple, complete, unconditional repeal of the Resumption act. This may or may not lead to a vote, but it will be pressed for that purpose with all possible energy, and if a vote is reached, the act, according to our dispatches, is likely to be repealed. That would be the most that the repudiators could do for the present. The silver men, on the other hand, through Mr. EWING, will content themselves with proposing the remonetization of the old silver dollar, and asking that the bill be sent to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures. It is a pity that Mr. RANDALL cannot appoint a special committee on financial rascality and tomfoolery, to which all such propositions could be sent, with instructions to report the day of the adjournment of Congress.

We desire again to call attention to the meeting at Steinway Hall this evening, at which the constitutional amendments regarding the government of cities will be explained and supported. These amendments, it will be remembered, have passed one Legislature, and must now pass another before they can be submitted to the people. It is not contended that they are perfect. No system could be devised which would not be open to objection from some source, but even though the source might be respectable and the objection a strong one, the practical question would still remain, Is the proposed change for the better? The present amendments have been carefully prepared, and they undoubtedly do furnish a distinct and radical remedy for the worst evils of municipal government. They are not a mere makeshift. They do not simply add another half-way measure to the confused mass of experimental contrivances which we are pleased to call our Municipal laws. They go to the root of the outrageous oppression and robbery to which property-owners, small and great, have so long been subjected in our cities, and especially in the City of New-York. It is of the gravest importance that they should be clearly understood, and that the people should decide upon them intelligently. For this purpose the meeting at Steinway Hall ought to be fully attended. It is a part of the most practical and substantial movement ever made for the relief of our tax-ridden property-holders, and if this movement is ignored there will an end to Municipal reform for a good while.

The Democrats, it is said, intend to-day to introduce a resolution, or a series of resolutions, indorsing the President's "policy" in the South and his effort to secure a reform of the civil service. This is in the hope of dividing the Republicans and throwing, as it were, a fire-brand among them. We do not imagine that the sincere and ingenious patriots of the Democracy will take anything by such a course, or that the Republicans need be very much alarmed about the result. The number of manœuvres of this sort which have been executed with great skill and confidence in times past, and which have come to nothing, is legion. A vote on a resolution under the call of the States in the House is not so solemn and binding an act as many of our Congressmen seem to think, and even though the Democrats should invent a form of words so skillfully devised as to provoke some Republicans to opposition while not committing the Democracy to anything, we do not suppose that the course of politics would be seriously affected by the fact. If, on the other hand, the Democrats are ready to vote for an honest and rational indorsement of the President's course, the Republicans will have little difficulty in meeting them.

It is well known that Democratic newspapers never print the news concerning their own party movements, but we are quite unprepared for the frigid audacity with which the *World* publishes its misinformation. In a list of Democratic Senatorial nominations "as far as made," that admirably conducted newspaper prints opposite the Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Districts "adjourned." Precisely what this means, except adjournment without nomination, no man can tell. For the information of the *World*, let us say that LATHERS, the historic LATHERS, was nominated in the Ninth District. For further particulars, inquire of PURROY. In the Tenth the Democrats have nominated Mr. ST. JOHN, and in the Eleventh they have put up WHEATON. The best possible advice to the Democratic reader is, in the *World's* own words, "If you want to know anything read"—THE TIMES.

Honest money is not without friends in the West. The Republican State Committee of Wisconsin, of which Mr. HORACE RUBLEE, of Madison, is Chairman, has issued an address on the currency question which is clear and courageous in statement and logical and reasonable in argument. It traces the origin of our present financial system, explains the fallacy of the proposition that bonds can be "paid" in greenbacks, refutes the assumption that contraction caused the "hard times," explodes the notion that silver can be kept in circulation along with irredeemable paper, and defends the national bank system. It will be seen that the scope of the address is comprehensive. Its tone is admirable, and if the Republicans of Wisconsin are not aroused by it to a sense of the importance of the currency issue, it will at least not be the fault of the committee. The address concludes with the following apt turning of a favorite phrase with the inflationists: "No legalized quackery; no financial falsehood; no unkept paper promises, compelled by force of political law to attempt the work of coin, and at last compelled by the higher laws of nature and morality to begin with inflation and end in bankruptcy. But, honest money. The same money for bondholder and billholder and plowholder."

INDORSING THE PRESIDENT.

When a Democratic leader, or a Democratic convention, "indorses" the Southern policy of the President, the motive is plain enough. Patriotism has nothing to do with it. The purposes of the President are ignored. The declaration invariably rests on the assumption that he has, knowingly or unknowingly, practically applied the interpretation of the Constitution which the Democrats have maintained, and that he has indirectly repudiated the principles and measures with which the Republican Party has been identified in its treatment of the South. From this point of view, the Democratic tactics are shrewd as well as consistent. They indicate a sense of partisan victory. They convey to the Democracy throughout the land the impression that on a question which at the time of the election was deemed a vital one, the President has gone over to them. And they serve to foster, or at any rate to excuse, distrust and dissensions in the Republican ranks.

Although the conduct of the South is in some respects less intelligible, its object is equally apparent, and the tendency of the "indorsement" it accords to the President is substantially the same. It insists that the President's action is a justification of the opposition it has offered to the reconstruction measures and the proceedings growing out of them. "The President," say the acknowledged exponents of Southern opinion, "has adopted the opinions we have uniformly held, and has conceded the equity of claims which his party has hitherto rejected. He has espoused our cause, as against the Republican Party, and we thank him. When we do that, we have done all that we intend to do. If his action entail upon him hostility from his own party, we will help him as long as he conforms to our wishes. As for the Republican Party, we shall fight it bitterly as ever. Our votes will be cast for the Democracy, whatever Mr. HAYES may do, and for the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency, whoever he may be." We are trying to state correctly the position held by the South, partly to exemplify the immediate political effect of the policy of conciliation, partly to show how little such an "indorsement" is calculated to re-establish the faith of Radical Republicans in the President, and to promote Republican unity and zeal. Of course, these are the very results which the South, as a concentration of Democratic force, does not desire to promote, and we can neither quarrel with its sayings nor deny the consistency of its declarations. That which really is clear is the fact that this mode of "indorsing the President" cannot possibly help him with his party, or be of any value to him as an answer to the complaints of its disaffected members.

We have not been able to applaud very heartily the efforts made at the North to rally Republican opinion to the support of the President, because, speaking generally, they have begged the essential point in dispute, and have either suppressed or perverted the condition of things brought about by his action. Instead of confining the "indorsement" to the purposes of the President, leaving the wisdom of his policy to be determined by its success or failure, it has been commended as in principle beyond controversy and as already vindicated by the wily Southern utterances to which we have referred. These compliments have in some instances been rendered meaningless by associating with them pledges of devotion to a certain line of conduct, which the President's proceeding has rendered impossible. In other cases they have seemed to reflect unfavorably upon the reconstruction policy of the Republican Party, and to base the President's justification upon a theory of constitutional duty which the party cannot accept without stultifying all its record since the war. The mischief thus done may have been inferential merely, but it has not contributed to the improvement of the relations of the President toward his party nor to any material change in public opinion respecting the justice and sagacity of his conduct.

What others have vaguely hinted, Mr. SEELYE, of Amherst College, speaking at a meeting in Massachusetts, has plainly said. His "indorsement" of the President is as logical as it is explicit. "The President has done what he was constitutionally bound to do, and what ought to have been done long ago," is, in effect, Mr. SEELYE'S statement in his behalf. We look for an explanation, and Mr. SEELYE is not the man to be afraid of offering one. This is the substance of it: The whole policy of reconstruction was a blunder and a crime. Congress could not rightfully enact it. It denied to the Southern States rights they were entitled to, and authorized the exercise of a power which the Government could not lawfully wield. Mr. HAYES has simply restored what should never have been withheld. He has repudiated the wrong which the Republican Party never should have committed, and retraced steps which the party never should have sanctioned. We do not propose to join Mr. SEELYE in thrashing the straw of the reconstruction argument. We do not care to inquire whether the policy pursued by the party—unconstitutionally Mr. SEELYE says—would have been more or less acceptable to the South than the policy of heaping disabilities upon an entire people, which he admits might have been constitutionally adopted. These topics are out of date now, and only college Professors have leisure to discuss them. Nothing they are likely to say will add much to the stock of knowledge upon the subject which was accumulated during the Presidential days of ANDREW JOHNSON.

The question we want Mr. SEELYE, or somebody like him, to answer is, How can President HAYES be helped by firing ANDREW JOHNSON'S rusty guns? The difficulties encountered by the President grow out of the fear that, unconsciously or otherwise, he is carrying out ANDREW JOHNSON'S ideas, and in this dilemma he will not be greatly aided by a declaration from the oracle of Amherst College that JOHNSON was right and the Republican Party wrong. As a matter of argument, no doubt Mr. SEELYE supplies the ground upon which the President's action in South Carolina and Louisiana can be most consistently defended. Admit that the reconstruction policy was from the beginning indefensible, and that all exercise of authority under it was unconstitutional and impolitic, and the surrender of these States to the Democracy was a measure eminently just. These, however, happen to be admissions which the Republican Party is not prepared to make. It is not ashamed of reconstruction, of the principles it rested upon, or of the legislation to which it led. And we think that the President should pray for deliverance from friends who would place him in an attitude of antagonism toward his party.

A LITTLE WAR ON THE BORDER.

Gen. SHERIDAN seems to have taken from the first a common-sense view of the latest troubles on the Texan frontier. His brief comment on the El Paso affair, which he described as "a row about some salt," was a dash of cold water on the fire which a few sensational newspapers had kindled. According to the military critics and international lawyers who infest some of the newspaper offices, a cause of war existed on the frontier. It was distinctly declared that at least 400 Mexicans had crossed the Rio Grande, had captured the civil authorities of El Paso County, and had, as in such case is made and provided, "inaugurated a reign of terror." The immediate object of this invasion was not clear. But it was evident to those who were clamorous for war that hostilities had been begun, and that nothing but armed reprisals would vindicate the honor of the United States. Within a few days, and while THE TIMES was making fun of these "invasions," the hysterical appeals to arms which the war newspapers were uttering suffered modification. It was then asserted that the Mexican residents of El Paso County, Texas, reinforced by arrivals from the further side of the Rio Grande, had defied the local authorities, and were in a state of revolt. The "invaders" became "insurgents," and it was asserted that they openly declared that El Paso County belonged to Mexico. By a clumsy reversal of all the facts in the case, it was argued that this latest difficulty was only the legitimate result of the failure of the United States Government to demand, at the cannon's mouth, the extradition of the Mexican citizens who lately took out of Rio Grande City Jail certain of their compatriots and retreated with them to Mexican soil. The *World*, which is naturally the organ of these filibusteros, coolly said that it was of no consequence what the cause of the local disturbance might be. The general question remained the same. Anarchy and disorder on the other side of the Rio Grande perpetually threatened the peace and good-will which notoriously prevail on our side of the boundary.

It will not encourage these amateur warmakers to learn that the "invaders" or "insurgents" of El Paso are known to the military authorities as "the mob," and that the officer commanding has not only had several confabs with the leaders, but that the mob has dispersed, after the General commanding had given orders that they should be left to the authorities of the State, to deal with as was thought best. SHERIDAN was right when he said that the whole trouble, so wickedly and willfully exaggerated by demagogues, was only "a row about some salt." There were no invaders, no insurgents. About thirty miles from the town of El Paso is the salt spring which has been such a prolific source of trouble. It is a considerable lake, which yields salt so abundantly that it is only necessary for the people who visit it to shovel it into their wagons. For more than two hundred years this natural deposit has been considered common property, and has been the source to which people inhabiting the territory now known as Texas, New-Mexico, and Northern Mexico have resorted for supplies. Recently some land-grabbers, said to be New-Yorkers, have seized upon the lake, and have covered it with a paper title under what is known as the "Desert Lands Law"—a statute of doubtful expediency and more than doubtful paternity. These persons having seized upon the property, demanded forty cents a bushel for the salt taken from the lake, and, to enforce their claim, they made such improvements as were considered necessary to perfect their title. The people of the region, who are as largely of Mexican origin as are the voters of New-Mexico and Arizona, resisted what they considered an invasion of popular rights. Most likely their resistance was illegal; certainly it was violent and sanguinary. The mob assaulted the civil authorities, who were only doing their duty by upholding the rights of those who, at least, had the forms of law on their side. The result was a riot, in which several people were killed. It was a lamentable affair, very much such as often disgraces an older State than Texas, when a neighborhood quarrel over a line fence or right of way culminates in murder and defiance of law. But only the most distempered imagination could connect this local disturbance with the supposed dark designs of Mexican invaders. The disturbers were of all races, and the so-called "insurgents" were intent only on preserving what they considered their right to shovel salt. They had no more thought of "invading" the United States than they had of invading the planet Mars.

It is not claimed, however, that the population on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande is peaceable and orderly. From the time of CARBRAJAL, in 1850, until now, the country has been as frequently agitated by risings and petty revolts as any other part of the Mexican Republic. As soon as a rising takes place, the so-called insurgents harry the Americans on this side of the boundary, and, secure from the effects of any demand made by our Government upon that of Mexico, continue their work of brigandage until the "revolution" drops into pieces. On the other hand, it cannot be claimed for our own citizens that they are the lamblike nonresistants and long-suffering peace-makers which they have claimed to be. Those who are at all familiar with the border Texan will laugh at the assertion that the Mexicans have been the only aggressors in all these recent disturbances. It is the fixed belief of the Texan that the Sierra Madre, not the Rio Grande, should be the boundary line betwixt the two Republics. A long series of raids and "revolutions," in which the Americans have been the moving spirits, have harassed Mexico during the past twenty-five years. A correspondent of THE TIMES, whose letter is printed to-day, makes mention of some of these disgraceful affairs. And our correspondent, whose statements are impartial and worthy of credence, points out some of the difficulties of the situation. Chief among these is the inadequacy of existing extradition treaties. Our convention with Mexico provides for the return of American citizens who have been indicted under the laws of the United States. But it is demanded sometimes, as in the case of the raid upon the jail at Rio Grande City, that Mexican criminals should be sent over to us to be tried under the laws of the United States. This demand, in any event, would be an unusual one; and as long as the extradition treaty would not justify it, such a request must be made with moderation. Nevertheless, some of the warlike newspapers, with more zeal than knowledge, have actually proposed that a formidable force be sent to the Rio Grande to coerce the Mexican authorities into giving up their own citizens for trial in our country. Let us imagine, if we can, the howl of rage and indignation which these belligerent editors would emit if they heard of a similar demand being made upon the United States by Mexican officials. The correspondence to which we have just referred does not encourage us to hope for speedy peace on the frontier. But it is evident that, while the Mexicans are lawless, uneasy spirits are constantly committing all manner of acts from our side of the line for the purpose of embroiling the two Republics in war.

THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

A few hours before the adjournment of the Forty-fourth Congress the so-called Eads Jetty bill for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi was tacked on to the general bill for the improvement of rivers and harbors, and with it became a law. Immediately upon the announcement of this action all those persons whose plans for deepening the mouth of the Father of Waters had been rejected joined in declaring that the jetty project would be a disastrous failure, that it would entail great expense upon the Government, and that it would soon have to be abandoned as utterly useless. The very simplicity of the jetty plan was used as an argument against it. Capt. EADS' proposition was nothing more nor less than to confine one of the passes of the river between parallel banks or dikes of wood, stone, and cement, which should be extended to the outer edge of the bar that blocked the mouth of the river and prevented the passage of deep-draft sea-going vessels. The theory of the jetty projector and those who supported him was, that by confining the great volume of water that passes over the bar in a comparatively narrow channel, instead of allowing it to spread out and flow through its natural outlets, the soft mud bed of the river would be washed away by the increased force of the current, and the desired depth of water obtained.

The principal objection to this plan was that upon the soft and unstable mud bottom of the river, where bars were continually forming and reforming, it would be impossible to obtain a foundation sufficient to support such massive structures as the jetties would necessarily be. It was further contended that the dikes to be effective would have to be carried for some distance into the gulf, and that erected, as they would have to be, upon unsubstantial abutments, they could never withstand the shock of the terrible gales which periodically visit the delta. Still another argument was that even after the dikes had been completed and the process of erosion was going on, if the current was forcible enough to wear out a channel thirty feet deep, as was promised by EADS, it would also be strong enough to undermine and throw down the walls that were intended to confine it. In the face of this and similar adverse criticism, some of which came from engineers of high standing and recognized ability, the jetties were commenced, and have progressed so favorably that the National Government has ceased dredging operations in the old South-west Pass, which was formerly kept open at great expense, and some time ago the jetty channel became the generally-recognized highway for all deep-draft vessels trading to New-Orleans. So far the Eads project was a success. It was demonstrated that the confining dikes or walls could be built with sufficient stability to withstand the force of the current caused by them, and up to this time neither the completed work nor that which is in progress has been seriously injured by the terrible gales that sometimes blow in from the gulf.

As it became apparent that this degree of success would have to be accorded to it, however, the opponents of the jetty system began to attack it in another direction. They admitted, as they were obliged to do, that the partial construction of the dikes had resulted in forming a channel almost deep enough to give passage to sea-going vessels of the heaviest tonnage, but they contended that the mud deposits which were washed away from the bottom of the river in the formation of this channel must necessarily create a new bar in front of the jetty outlet. This bar, it was argued, would in a short time prove a new obstacle to navigation, and would render an indefinite extension of the jetties indispensable. This argument was so plausible, and advanced by engineers of such recognized standing in their profession, that many of those interested in the matter have come to believe that the Eads system, although successful for the time, would have to be abandoned when it became impossible to extend the dikes or confining walls further into the gulf.

In reply to these criticisms of his work, Capt. EADS has just published a paper, in which he states that he has had the jetty fronts carefully and thoroughly examined, and that no such shoaling as that predicted has taken place. On the contrary, he claims that there has been a considerable deepening of the gulf over several hundred acres outward from the end of the jetties between diverging lines. He states further that there exists at the jetty outlet a distinct and almost constant current from east to west, and transverse to the current flowing from the jetty channel. This current, he states, effectually washes away the deposits which are brought down by the river, and leaves the channel confined by the dikes free from all obstruction. If these statements are not disproved, the jetty system must be regarded as a complete success.

A STRANGER IN NEW-JERSEY.

Gen. MCCLELLAN has been making a speech in New-Jersey. It is a better speech than we should expect from a soldier. But, then, his critics say that "he is not enough of a soldier to hurt;" so the phenomenon is easily explained. But the meeting, according to one Democratic account, was "wildly enthusiastic," which we can readily believe, as we observe that the Democratic voters on this occasion broke the windows and benches. This is the habit of enthusiastic Democrats. At Nyack, the other day, some of the delegates to the Senatorial nominating Convention not only broke benches and windows, but delegate JONES went home with a broken jaw, and an ex-Sheriff had his nose in a sling when the enthusiastic proceedings were concluded. At Jersey City the unterrified were favored with a sight of their nominee for Governor who had run over from New-York to see what his supporters looked like. He saw an enthusiastic audience breaking windows, and they beheld the General in "a plain black suit with a white vest," and he is reported to have been the only cool and collected man in the hall. The others were hot and scattered. We can understand that Senator LEON ABBETT, on whom was enjoined the ungrateful task of "introducing" the candidate, must have been anything but cool. Officiating, so to speak, at his own immolation, he must have thought of the brutal trick by which he was cheated out of the nomination. Undoubtedly, ABBETT reflected in that bitter moment on the fact that he was fairly nominated, and would now be the candidate if the vote had ever been declared, but that the preconcerted hurrah for MCCLELLAN stopped the regular proceedings, and the tally-list disappeared.

However, Mr. ABBETT presided over the wild enthusiasm with the suave smile of a Spartan boy who feels the fox under his cloak gnawing into his vitals, but is too proud to mention it. And MCCLELLAN, clad in his white vest, said he had gone into New-Jersey to speak at the invitation of the Senator—whom he called "ABBOTT," instead of "ABBETT"—thus exhibiting a refinement of cruelty, or a natural unfamiliarity with the names of distinguished Jerseymen. And, as if to heap coals of fire on the devoted head of the Chairman, a voice cried out of the crowd: "He wants to make you President next time." As referring to an unsuccessful candidate, who would look with complacence on the extinction of MCCLELLAN, this was the refinement of cruelty, or malaidroitness. But "the hero of Antietam," as somebody (not Gen. HOOKER) has called him, skipped blithely on to ask a conundrum. "Why," he said, "does the Democratic Party outlive all opposition?" Most of the audience "gave it up," though a few volunteered the somewhat familiar statement that "neither of them could climb a tree." Senator ABBETT, though in this case the end man, declined to answer, whereupon the General proceeded to say that it was because that when the Democratic Party fell, the nation would fall, and when the nation falls the world will fall—a syllogistic statement which was so gratifying to the wildly enthusiastic audience that they demanded some more conundrums. But the General was not in a jocose mood, and, according to the Democratic account, he proceeded "soberly" to say that what the country really wanted, what it was pining for, in fact, was honest and economical government; and this boon he believed the Democratic Party would give. If he knows anything about the last Democratic National Administration, the General must have laughed in his sleeve as he spoke. Having been in the Army, he could not help knowing something about FLOYD'S farewell thefts and "JAKE" THOMPSON'S swindles. It was well for the reporter to say that MCCLELLAN "soberly" referred to the Democratic Party as the party of honesty and reform, while the leading Democrat of New-York and leading thief of the age is daily brought out to tell his rascalities for the further debauching of public morals.

But it was a good thing for the General to go over to New-Jersey and visit Senator ABBETT. It enabled him to leave for a while the Pennsylvania Railroad ferry-boat on which he is popularly supposed to reside. It gave him an opportunity to see something of the foreign State in which he proposes to take up his residence—if he should happen to be elected. And, though he did not say he had never been in the beautiful City of Jersey before, but had often passed through it while traveling between New-York and Philadelphia, he did say that he saw familiar faces. This startling admission was explained by the statement that the aforesaid faces belonged to men whom he knew in the Army; he was reluctant to give the impression that he had ever seen a Jerseyman. He was proud of being a recent candidate for office in New-York, but he would not admit that he was ever in New-Jersey before, except as a pilgrim and a stranger. But to the familiar faces he appealed to testify that it was not his policy "to stop when the enemy showed signs of weakening," and this original confession received the applause of the wildly enthusiastic audience. They knew that it was not his stopping "when the enemy showed signs of weakening" that caused his party to denounce the war as a failure. It was his cheerful way of stopping at other times—waiting for umbrellas and overshoes—that played mischief with the army which LINCOLN wanted to borrow from him if he had no use for it. But we are glad that "the hero of Antietam" has made a speech. He had to go over into New-Jersey to make it.

GENERAL NOTES.

There were 131 deaths in Boston last week, and 25 were of consumption.

Dr. Freeman Edson, of Livingston County, is 87 years old and continues in active practice.

The Canal Commissioners have ordered the canals to be closed on Friday, Dec. 7, unless sooner closed by ice.

Maine has now but one "State" bank, the Eastern of Bangor. All the rest have been changed into national banks.

Hon. Artemas Hale, of Bridgewater, Mass., said to be the oldest surviving ex-Congressman, entered upon his ninety-first year on Saturday last.

The Schenectady *Union* says that about one-seventh of the population of that city have signed the temperance pledge, which is perhaps not far from one-quarter of the adult population.

One Ladies' Social Circle up in New-Hampshire has been in continued existence 30 years, but one of its rules prohibits gossip about neighbors, and it is asserted that by some inexplicable means it is actually enforced.

Of Herschel V. Johnson the Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* says: "Physically and mentally there is no grander man in America. He has the brain of a Titan, the heart of a lion, and the tongue of an angel." It is a wonder he did not die long ago.

The last political State Conventions of the year have been held. Two weeks of work and argument are to follow, and then we shall have an agreeable respite until the coming of the more important elections of members of Congress, &c., next year.

Gov. Hubbard, of Connecticut, issued, on Friday, a proclamation announcing that the two amendments to the Constitution of that State, which were voted upon at the late election, received a majority of the votes cast, and that the same are now valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the State.

The Washington *Star* of Saturday evening says: "A foreign appointment—the Consul-Generalship at Paris—was tendered to Collector Arthur, of New-York, who, in a letter, expresses his appreciation of the compliment, and regrets that his private interests are in such a condition that he must decline to accept it."

The Watertown *Times* says that a traveling man chanced to drop into a Gouverneur store a day or two after the recent fire. The conversation naturally turned to that subject, and he remarked to an old man sitting near by, "I suppose everybody thinks the fire was the work of an incendiary." "Well," said the old man, "some do think so, but I think it was *set*."

The Common Council of Boston has lately been much disturbed upon the subject of "junketing," and has finally adopted a rule that no bill for refreshments shall be approved or paid unless it is accompanied by a full statement of the items composing such refreshments, and any citizen of Boston shall be entitled at all times to inspect or to make copies of any such bill or statements.

The San Francisco *Alta* is surprised by an advertisement of "California water mortgage bonds of $500 each, bearing 12 per cent. interest per annum, and having nearly four years to mature," which are offered for sale in the East. It says that the State has issued no water mortgage bonds, and it doubts if any of the few mortgage bonds issued by water companies in California have reached the East.

STATE POLITICAL NOTES.

The Democrats of Genesee County have nominated George Burt for the Assembly.

The Republicans of the Third District of Monroe County have nominated James Chappel for Assembly.

The working men of Onondaga County have made nominations for county officers, and named W. H. Smith for Senator from the Twenty-second District.

The Republicans of the Fourth District of Albany County have nominated Benjamin F. Manier for the Assembly. The local ticket in that county is now complete.

A Greenback, Labor, and Reform Convention in Elmira, on Saturday, nominated a full ticket of officers for Chemung County, and George M. Baird for the Assembly.

The Syracuse *Standard* says that Prof. Wesley P. Coddington, of that city, has declined the Prohibitionists' nomination for the State Senate in the Twenty-second District.

A Greenback Senatorial Convention for the Sixteenth District was held at Ticonderoga on Friday, and nominated Dr. James Ferguson, of Glenn's Falls, for the State Senate.

The Ogdensburg *Journal* suggests that the object of the visit of Allen C. Beach and Horatio Seymour, Jr., to Malone, Franklin County, may have been to oil the machinery.

The Democratic Convention for the Twelfth District was held in Troy on Saturday, and nominated Charles Hughes, of Washington County, for the State Senate. Mr. S. O. Gleason, the Rensselaer County candidate, had previously withdrawn.

Hon. George W. Clinton, of Erie County, the Democratic candidate for the State Senate in the Thirty-first District, is asserted to be ineligible under the provisions of the new Constitution, as he holds the office of Judge of the Superior Court of Buffalo.

The Schenectady County Republican Convention met in Schenectady on Saturday and made the following nominations: For member of Assembly, Charles Hastings: District Attorney, Charles E. Palmer; Coroner, Dr. Ennis; Justice of Sessions, Alonzo MacOmber.

The Schenectady *Union* says that the working men of Schenectady County met in that city Friday evening to nominate a county ticket, and, after a session of a couple of hours, the meeting broke up in considerable disorder, and without much satisfaction on the part of most of the members.

C. A. Waldron having for personal reasons declined the nomination for Assembly in the First District of Saratoga County, the district committee met at Ballston on Saturday, and nominated Hon. Edward Stewart, of Waterford. The *Saratogian* says that Mr. Stewart was for two years President of that village, and is exceedingly popular, and it predicts that he will be elected.

The Democratic Convention for Rockland County assembled in Nyack on Saturday, and, after a tumultuous meeting, finally broke up in disorder. One portion nominated Andrew Sufferns, of Haverstraw, for County Judge; Cyrus Crum, of Clarkstown, for Clerk, and James Nelson, of Stony Point, for member of Assembly. The bolters nominated George Weiant, of Haverstraw, for Judge; Cyrus Crum, for Clerk, and Merritt E. Sawyer, of Nyack, for Assemblyman.

THE FINE ARTS IN AMERICA.

GALLERIES IN AND NEAR NEW-YORK.

THE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS AT THE NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY BUILDING—A BIT OF EUROPE IN AMERICA—INDIFFERENCE OF THE PUBLIC TO THE FINEST COLLECTION OF MASTERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

While the picture-galleries of Europe form one of the strongest magnets to draw citizens of the United States across the Atlantic, lovers of the fine arts do not, as a rule, consider for a moment the possibility of finding at home as instructive, and perhaps in some respects as good, specimens of the best painters. Dazzled by the number of galleries in Europe, and brought up to consider them so many Meccas of high art, to visit which is indispensable to a liberal education, they do not look about them for such substitutes as their own city and country may afford. When they do reach the promised land they are fortunate if their stay is long enough to do more than pass through one gallery after another at a hand-gallop. Wearied with travel, dazed with the vast rows of pictures, and often muddled by a host of unknown names, they bring away with them only the vaguest impressions of the style and beauties in the work of a few prominent masters. They know that Wouwermans generally had a white horse in his pictures; they remember Rubens as a vague glory made up of rosy women, nude, thrown about in singular positions, while Raphael is to them the painter of the Sistine Madonna. When one considers the amount of individuality, thought, suffering, and actual labor that has gone to the perfecting of some small canvas, the hurried visits of travelers to galleries of art in Europe become, not ludicrous, but sad. If a delicious wine needs slow sipping, still more does a fine picture require slow examination, and it is a serious question whether the usual mode of picture-gazing in vogue in Europe does not do the gazer more harm than good. If his object is the childlike one of saying on his return that he has seen this or that work of art, nothing could be better and more economical of time than having them massed together in one big museum; but if he be in earnest, he will only have bewilderment for his pains.

We have had here in New-York for many years a small collection of old paintings which is good enough to have been very proud of, and whose restricted size is rather an advantage than the reverse. They were collected for the most part by a Philadelphian, Thomas J. Bryan, Esq., who spent many years in doing what Mr. Jarves did on a smaller scale—getting together a number of pictures which should illustrate as far as possible the progress of art in Europe. The series was exhibited for some time in Philadelphia, and after it became apparent that that city cared nothing for them they were brought to New-York, where the Historical Society gave them the benefit of its galleries. Finally, in 1867, Mr. Bryan made a gift of his valuable collection, and New-York became possessed of an art treasure far surpassing in money value, usefulness, and intrinsic beauty any other gallery of paintings in the United States. A small nucleus of pictures was already on hand, now entered in the catalogue under the numbers from 1 to 175, and since the addition of the Bryan collection a number of citizens have either given or loaned the society portraits of noted New-Yorkers, or pictures having a special interest for their local or patriotic subjects. All these subjects, old and new, foreign and American, form only a part of the collections of the society. The Abbott collection of Egyptian antiquities has an even greater relative value. The rarity of some of its specimens occasions great surprise on the part of foreigners who have made antiquities their special study.

The original collection of paintings belonging to the Historical Society consists of the collection of Luman Reed, the bequests of the old "New-York Gallery," and gifts from various individual donors. Among the Reed pictures is a series by Thomas Cole, representing after the most ambitious manner, both in size of canvas and style of design, "The Course of Empire." Six great canvases emulate the six volumes of the old edition of Gibbon's *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, for in scope they are not unlike the task that historian set before him. The first scene is at sunrise, and depicts the savage state; the fourth has the sun in the meridian, and typifies the "consummation" of an empire. This shows strong influences of Turner. The sixth and last is by moonlight, and is called "Desolation." Another of Cole's compositions of landscape is found under No. 34, "Italian Scenery;" No. 40, "The Vale and Temple of Segestae, Sicily;" No. 73, "Moonlight;" "Views in the White Mountains," (No. 115;) "Catskills," (No. 118,) and a "Summer Sunset," (No. 121.) All these are good examples of a boldness in attempt and an inability to achieve which is part of the early history of American art. Cole was a man who knew what was good, but could never attain the great. He never painted down to his audience, but, on the contrary, pleased himself by flying at the highest game. There is something pathetic in his wide, genius-like landscapes when one reflects how he painted over the heads of the uninitiated in art, and fell short, by his want of power, of the favor of the really æsthetic. William S. Mount, another of the departed band of American artists—has a most unfortunate sample of his art in No. 7, "The Fortune-teller." It is unjust to judge him by a commonplace, flat picture like this; he could do better things, like No. 37, "Bargaining for a Horse." Here we have one of the beginners in America of the *genre* style of picture with which we are now flooded, and in this specimen the beginner does not fall behind the best of his successors. The methods of painting are different, but there is humor and breadth in the composition of this homely scene, a truthfulness to reality without caricature that we seldom get nowadays. There are four portraits and one copy of a portrait by Trumbull in this department, besides two views of Niagara Falls. Benjamin West is represented by two paintings among these, and two among the Bryan pictures—Nos. 155 and 156—Hector parting with his wife and Chryseis returned to her father. The Bryan examples are a portrait of Charles W. Peale and a third Homeric picture—Pallas appearing to Achilles, (No. 468.) The head of Pallas, small and hanging forward on a long neck, explains where Trumbull got the figures of his Ossianic heroines. This last is only a sketch for a larger painting, and is beautiful as well as curious. A large number of the portraits that figure appropriately in the gallery of a historical society are by well-known painters of less rank, such as A. B. Durand, C. L. Elliott, John Wesley Jarvis, Rembrandt Peale, S. F. B. Morse, Daniel Huntington, and Thomas Hicks. There is a striking little portrait of Aaron Burr by John Vanderlyn, full of repose, and a large portrait (No. 613) of Robert R. Livingston by the same painter, (1804.) Gilbert C. Stuart has a host of witnesses to such qualities as may be discoverable in his facile brush, but among them only four are not copies. They are No. 87, portrait of Jefferson, and (in the Bryan collection) Nos. 479 and 480, portraits of Washington and John Adams, and No. 611, portrait of Egbert Benson. Probably the most successful picture Daniel Huntington ever painted will be found at No. 94, "The Sibyl." William Page has a canvas called "Ruth and Naomi" (No. 162.) Nehlig, one of the few painters of scenes from the late war, is here in a spirited "Cavalry Charge of Lieut. Harry B. Hidden." The locality is Sangster's Station, Va., and the attack was made with 14 of the First New-York Cavalry on a rebel outpost of 150. A very attractive dark little landscape will be seen at No. 175. It is credited to Thomas Gainsborough. The Reed collection also boasts an undoubted Morland in No. 116—"Dogs Fighting"—where alike tones, scene and drawing attest the eccentric Englishman. It is a much better specimen than that at the Lenox Gallery. No. 101 is a huge canvas by Frances Sneyders, presented to the society by T. W. C. Moore. Game, fish, fruit, and vegetables are heaped about in the approved Dutch fashion, but the interest of the picture lies in two figures on the left. A woman, with head turned, is a beautiful piece of work, æsthetically and artistically considered. The catalogue suggests they were inserted by Rubens or Jordaeus. Another canvas in which portions are of extraordinary beauty, is No. 107, "Tobias, and the Angel Gabriel." It is ascribed to the school of

(Nos. 597 and 598.) They are pictures of "St. Peter" and "St. John." St. Peter has denied Christ, and the cock sits on a branch over his head. St. John is in the desert, with his shepherd's crook, and has his arms about the neck of a lamb. These two are very charming in quality and robust in conception and execution. Two fruit pieces by Nicholas Van Gelder (Nos. 604 and 605) have the true jewel-like quality of the best efforts in that line; they would be welcome additions to the finest collections of Europe. There is also a solitary example, under No. 601, of Sir Thomas Lawrence, being a head of a woman. Mr. Moore also bequeathed an undoubted Salvator Rosa to the society. It will be found under No. 593, "Landscape—Monks at their Devotions." Artists will appreciate the beauties of this dark old canvas better than the public.

Such pictures as those mentioned would be sufficient to make the building of the Historical Society, on the corner of Second-avenue and Eleventh-street, an agreeable place of pilgrimage for lovers of choice paintings. But the Bryan collection, a notice of which must await another occasion, raises the museum to the level of the picture galleries of Europe.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXES.

CARD FROM MR. GEORGE H. ANDREWS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The leading article in THE TIMES of to-day, headed "Facts and Figures for Tax-payers," contains some statements which require an explanation. These statements are, in effect: 1. That while up-town lots have largely decreased in value since 1873, "there has been no reduction in their assessed value." 2. That the Assessors "are bidden by those who put them in office to press out a certain amount of taxes from the property-holders in their respective districts." 3. The citation of the diminished assessments upon real estate in Boston as proof that valuations in New-York are kept up to promote the interests or supply the needs of a political party.

In regard to the first statement, it is proper to say that the assessed valuations of unimproved up-town lots never approached the prices at which such lots were held in 1872 and 1873. It was then made a ground of serious complaint by the State Assessors and by the press, that the values as assessed were not more than 30 per cent. of the current values. This certainly left a large margin for shrinkage before actual values declined to the assessed values. Yet in many instances it is admitted that the entire margin has been absorbed, and in recognition of this fact the assessed values of such property were reduced for 1877 more than $4,000,000.

The action of the Tax Commissioners in regard to valuations has been uniformly conservative. The law requires property to be assessed at its full value. From 1870 to 1873 the extravagant prices current for up-town lots were not recognized by the board as actual values. They were vehemently blamed for not doing so. They had the power to do it. The law would have warranted such action. It might even have been that the political interest then in control would have been gratified and benefited. But when the whole community was wild with the spirit of speculation the tax officials did not lose their self-possession, and courageously—for it required courage—kept down valuations. They kept assessments at what they believed to be true, not false, values—actual and not fictitious.

The second statement that values are maintained in the interest and at the demand of a political organization, specified in the article as Tammany Hall, is a very grave mistake. No officer or agent of that organization has ever intimated a desire for such action. Had such an intimation been given, it would have received no attention. Recently appointed by a Mayor and confirmed by Aldermen allied to that body, I am as independent of it as I am of the Khan of Tartary. The *World* asserted that I would not have been appointed if there had been a man in the ranks of its party who had enjoyed equal advantages to qualify himself for the place. Doubtless this was true, and why then should I be subservient, or suspected of subserviency? It is true that I am only one in a board of three; but while my colleagues do not vote the same ticket that I do, we agree as to the administration of the department. The truth is that the valuations are maintained in compliance with the law—so interpreted as to give the tax-payer upon real estate the benefit of any doubt.

To the third statement, that the valuations of real estate in Boston have within the past two years been materially reduced, it is only necessary to say that the assessments in that city cover the full actual value of the property. When that actual value declines the assessed value must follow. The real estate of this City, if assessed by the Boston rule, would not be valued less than it now is, but at least $150,000,000 more.

I cannot to-day have access to figures necessary to illustrate some of the facts herein set forth, and I shall ask of you to-morrow a further brief hearing.

And now a word as to another matter, more strictly personal. In a communication in THE TIMES to-day my name is presented as a candidate for a County office. I am not a candidate for any office, and I certainly could not permit my name to be used for a candidacy which is desired by an esteemed personal friend. GEORGE H. ANDREWS.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Oct. 21, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Mr. George Fawcett Rowe is looked for within a few days.

"The Great London Circus" will to-night have its first exhibition at Gilmore's Garden.

The fiftieth performance of "The Prompter's Box" may be witnessed this evening at the Park Theatre.

Mlle. Bouligny is to benefit by a testimonial concert which will be given at Chickering Hall, on Nov. 10.

The dramatic season at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre will be inaugurated with a play of unusual power—from the French, of course.

"The Chimes of Normandy," M. Planquette's newest opera, are to have their first hearing in this country, at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, this evening.

FOREIGN TIDINGS.

The Paris Pasdeloup concerts begin Oct. 21.

The new opera, "Atahualpa," by Signor Pasta, has utterly failed at the Milan Dal Verme.

The engagement of Mme. Christine Nilsson at St. Petersburg is limited to two months.

The splendid musical library of the late Dr. Julius Rietz has been added to the collection of the Royal Library of Dresden.

There is a report that Mlle. Rita Sangalli, the danseuse, is learning singing, with a view to her appearance as an opera vocalist.

Herr Rheinberger, the composer, has been nominated chef d'orchestre to the Court of Bavaria at Munich, vice Herr Wüllner.

Early next month the Abbé Liszt will resume his duties as Principal of the Pesth Conservatoire. He will remain at Pesth until Easter.

M. Gounod has set the dialogue of "Cinq-Mars" to recitative, and has added an air. The book has also been translated into German.

The Swedish University of Upsala celebrated the four hundredth anniversary of its foundation by a choral performance by 4,000 voices.

It is said by the German papers that Herr Johann Strauss intends to take a dance band to France and England for a series of performances next season.

The Saturday concerts at the Crystal Palace in London and the Gewandhaus concerts of Leipsic have begun, and the Vienna Philharmonic concerts begin at the end of the month.

A *Richard Wagner Lexicon* is being prepared by Herr Kastner, of Vienna. It will give a complete catalogue of Herr Wagner's works, and of the various writings and newspaper articles about them.

Official notice has been given that the Khédive, for economical reasons, has decided to discontinue to support the Italian Opera at Cairo. Consequently, the usual season has been abandoned.

The Italian papers give us the startling piece of information that "ex-President Grant has been elected an honorary member of the Philharmonic Society of Scotland, in quality of first trumpet-player."

The four representations at the Scala, in Milan, between the 3d and 15th of next month, by Mme. Adelina Patti, will be in the "Traviata" and "Trovatore" of Signor Verdi, the "Faust" of M. Gounod, and the "Barbière di Siviglia" of Rossini.

Mr. W. S. Gilbert's new comedy, which has just been produced at the Haymarket Theatre, in London, is called "Engaged." The *Telegraph* describes it as a cruel but very amusing satire, and it appears to have been thoroughly successful.

The proposed celebration at the Berlin Imperial Opera-house of the hundredth anniversary of the production of Glück's "Armide," in Paris, has been prohibited by the Intendant-General of the Royal Theatres, who assigned as his reason that Berlin had no business to occupy itself with what had been done in Russia!

Sig. Cosimo Cajani, director of a theatre of Florence, offered a brilliant engagement to the celebrated Italian tragedians, Ernesto Rossi and Tommaso Salvini, to play together in a number of representations, and to alternate the parts of *Othello* and *Iago*, *Macbeth* and *Macduff*. Salvini accepted the offer at once, as he did in London, but Rossi declined on account of his health.

M. Ambroise Thomas' "Françoise de Rimini," which was to be played at the Paris Grand Opéra during the Exhibition, cannot then be given. M. Capoul, who is to create the part of *Paolo*, will not be free at that moment, as he belongs to Mr. Gye for the year 1878, and will be required for the performances of "Paul et Virginie" to be given in London during the Summer. He will probably reappear this Winter at the Lyrique in the "Amants de Vérone," by the Marquis d'Ivry.

EVENTS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

THINGS THAT AGITATE THE PUBLIC.

THE WATER SUPPLY FOR THE CITY—KELLOGG AND CARY IN OPERA AND WHAT THE 'FRISCANS THINK OF THEM—ONE OF THE LATEST BANK SWINDLES—TREATMENT OF THE CHINAMEN—STOCKS, THE MINES, AND OTHER TOPICS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Oct. 10, 1877.

As the season of red noses approaches with you, so does our season of balmy atmosphere draw near. Our Summer winds have ceased, and now we enjoy the most delicious temperature—a trifle warm, perhaps, for us, but far from being uncomfortably hot. In the interior, especially in the mountain cañons, it does scorch a little, and coats can be dispensed with. The welcome rainy season is at hand. Already the thrifty granger pileth high his grain and hay in the open field, preparatory to a howl when the first rain pours down upon it. The granger, year after year, thus dares Divine Providence, and makes it a personal matter when the rain finally comes. The country newspapers take up his cause and howl with him in unison. Barometers are nothing to him. What business has it to rain when his grain and hay is out? He has the experience of year after year, but that don't matter. I knew one of them who persisted for 10 years in cutting his hay on the 15th and 16th of May, and it as regularly rained on the 17th and 18th. The almanac called for it, and for about 20 years it had rained on those dates with a punctuality that should have been a warning to him. I asked him why he did not profit by his experience. He said it was all wrong, and he was just going to see it out. This last season it was somehow overlooked, and the clerk of the weather did not attend to his business. My friend was in great glee. He had seen it out and conquered after having had his hay spoiled for 10 years—showing the advantage of persistency. We are all ready for rain. There's lots of grain out yet, and hay piles all over the country calmy await its coming. That proverbial old muff—the oldest inhabitant—predicts early rains and a wet Winter. He is strongly suspected of having stock in the Spring Valley Water Company, which company by the way, have taken matters in their own hands and watered their stock so often that it is very thin. Their reservoirs are low—very low, and unless rain comes soon we shall have a water famine; already the restrictions are put on—and the insidious little meters double up the water bills. We have had a water commission running over the country all Summer in quest of "sources of supply," and about a dozen schemes have been presented to the city by various companies, all desirous of having their own projects adopted. The commission reported a few days since, and recommended, as a matter of course, the most expensive and impractical one of all—the Blue Lakes—located up in the mountains, nearly 100 miles distant, the estimated cost of bringing it in being about $14,000,000. Meantime, the Spring Valley Company are desirous of selling out to the city for $13,000,000, but their offer has been rejected. It is a noticeable fact that all the propositions are so worded that the city is called upon to pay as the work progresses, which means that on those terms not a cent of private capital is required to carry out the work. The proposition recommended is to be voted on soon, and of course all the rival propositionists will do their level best to defeat the opposition scheme.

The most reliable, although, perhaps, the most expensive project of all, is the one to bring in the waters of Lake Tahoe. The work involves an expensive tunnel of some five miles in length, but when that source is once tapped we should have the finest water in the world, and the source would scarcely be likely to fail as the lake is nearly 30 miles long and a matter of 100 feet deep in the centre, with 75 streams as feeders flowing into it. The water of Tahoe is so pure that photographers use it without distillation—evidence of its purity that ought to satisfy the most fastidious water consumer, affording them no excuse for not using it. The water of the Spring Valley Company, having been found to contain some wonderful creations and types of animalculæ hitherto unknown, has afforded most excellent reasons for avoiding the element, or introducing another element into it generally known as Bourbon whisky. Its qualifications as a destructive agent are unquestionable. The wigglers give one kick and give up the ghost. The combination seems to have a like effect upon the consumer also, many of them following the example, leaving it as a fine point for discussion whether man is equally susceptible to the effects of the whisky, or whether wigglers in combination aid and assist in the natural effect of bad whisky. I notice many gentlemen take it "nate," thus leaving no room for argument.

The Kellogg and Cary operatic troupe did come after all, and are now treating us to a season of opera. They commenced with a series of concerts, then merged into opera. In a former letter I gave them a little unsolicited advice, which was that they must not expect to find us a community of boors, and that there were people here who had heard good music and knew what good singing meant. This fact seems at last to have dawned upon the management, and for once Miss Kellogg found it necessary to exert herself to her utmost. For a time it was a serious question whether the great artist would not have to admit a failure, for she found that the little prejudice existing in consequence of her having on one or two former occasions treated us rather shabbily had not worn off, and we were not ready to fall down and worship. She on one occasion snubbed us, and refused to come because all the money was not deposited in New-York in advance, although the amount was guaranteed by gentlemen of responsibility. Her reception was not, therefore, enthusiastic, and the great prima donna found it necessary to exert herself as she has not been obliged to elsewhere. She came, she sang, and in a style and manner by no means her best. She was considerably astonished to find that she had critical and by no means enthusiastic audiences. She threw a little more earnestness into her performances; still failed to get up the admiration; we were still cold; and the lamentable truth must be told that Miss Cary alone saved the day. When she sang plaudits followed. The public took a fancy to her, for she seemed anxious to please, and her sympathetic style made her a favorite, and the prima donna had to endure the mortification of seeing her rival called before the curtain a dozen times to her not once. Miss Kellogg alone would have failed, and the whole project proved a great pecuniary failure, had not Miss Cary saved the day. The consequence is that Miss Kellogg is working harder to maintain her supremacy than she ever did probably in all her career. If an opera was announced for to-morrow evening in which Miss Cary was not to take part, the house would show a beggarly account of empty boxes.

Mr. Strakosch has been liberal in distributing free tickets to "Brown's young men," and for once has had to put his insufferable egotism aside and go to work earnestly. He cannot help showing his supreme contempt for us, and evidently pines for the more congenial white kid atmosphere of New-York, but his bread and butter is at stake, and the whole troupe have found that this community know a first-class performance from a second, and so far from coming here to walk over the course and walk away with our dollars, they have perforce been obliged to do their best, and even that best was not always satisfactory. Mr. Strakosch made another mistake in not bringing out better male support. His tenor and baritone are by no means first class. He evidently thought them good enough for California; but probably has discovered that he should have paid a little more, and given us a better quality. The next time Mr. Strakosch comes here he will know what to bring. This little experience will have a tendency to take some of the conceit out of him, and do him good, and it will also do Miss Kellogg good—take a little of her grand confidence down. I prophesy that neither will carry home any very affectionate remembrances of us, while Miss Cary will, for she has made many warm friends and admirers.

I dropped in last Friday evening at the Baldwin to hear "Mignon." The house was crowded, as the combination embraced three great artists—Kellogg, Cary, and Di Murska. The performance was by no means creditable. Cary had but little to do; Kellogg was, as usual, cold and impassive; but Di Murska's splendid singing saved it. She was applauded and encored, and received, in fact, all the applause. She did sing splendidly, and was too warmly received to be allowed to appear again, unless the love of dollars overcomes personal jealousy. Up to this time I hardly think the troupe has made any money. They are doing a little better now, and inasmuch as they pay little or nothing for the use of the theatre, they may return with something less than $10,000. If you hear that it is $25,000, don't believe it.

We have just had our savings bank swindle. It won't do to be outdone by you Eastern people. Every Californian knows J. C. Duncan, a pioneer of irrepressible characteristics who in the very early days got up a bazaar that was the wonder of the world. It was a collection of the most beautiful objects of art and virtue, as Mrs. Partington hath it, from every corner of the earth, considering that the earth being round should have no corners. Paintings, statuary, gold and silver wares, dressing-cases costing $5,000, Chinese goods, the beautiful wares of Bohemia, silks and brocades that almost stood alone, with embroidery, and all arranged with exquisite taste and skill for display—a million of dollars' worth. His sales were immense, but one day the concern "went up." Everybody lost, and all the beautiful things faded from sight—but Duncan himself—who then turned auctioneer, then real estate speculator, with many ups and downs, but never disengaged—no sooner down than up again. Irrepressible Joe, as people called him, having forgiven his creditors what he owed them, finally made a few fortunate speculations and started a scheme for a safe deposit institution, and proceeded to get it up in a gorgeous style, not with his own capital, however. To this he added a bank—the Pioneer Savings and Loan Bank, as he called it. The officers were composed of the various members of the Duncan family—sons-in-law, brothers-in-law, but principally Joe Duncan himself—something like the enterprising strolling player mentioned in the old *Knickerbocker Magazine*, with his company, who advertised his exhibitions and gave his programme—"A war-dance, by a real live Indian—live Indian, Mr. Mullet; Highland fling, by a real Highlander—real Highlander, Mr. Mullet"—the company being composed of Mr. Mullet only. Duncan was Cashier, President, Board of Directors, and all hands. His bank never had any standing or credit with other banks or the community, but by advertising interest on deposits and paying regular dividends he managed to entrap and beguile a great number of people into depositing their money with him. How he managed to carry on the enterprise so long is a mystery; but a few days since it was solved by a burst-up and discovery that he had "raised" shares of the safe deposit company and hypothecated them with other banks. I saw one certificate held by a friend which had been raised from $66 to $660. A few mornings since, the bank doors remaining closed long after the hour for opening, it was discovered that Joseph, emulating the example of his namesake, had fled to parts unknown, taking a favorite son-in-law along for company. It is hardly probable that he can escape the myrmidons of the law who are on his track, incited by the large reward offered, which is always a wonderful spur to effort. He will be brought back a pitiable object of scorn, and probably spend the remainder of his days at San Quinten, a sad ending to such an enterprising career. Meantime, the poor victims hang around the closed doors of the bank, flattening their noses against the windows, gazing at the elegantly-carved counters, while the examiners into the affairs of the bank pursue their labors in the President's sanctum. The extent of the forgeries and amounts due depositors thus far discovered foot up about $750,000, which, it is supposed, was swallowed up in wild speculations. Duncan has always been a popular man, with many friends; a man of fine taste, a patron of art, and the leading spirit of the Art Union. I saw him a few evenings since at the artists' reception, at their rooms, in a white choker, white kids, and swallow-tail, smiling and chatting pleasantly of the paintings, seemingly without a care in the world, and about the last man one would suspect of being a forger and a swindler.

Gen. Sherman is with us, having arrived a few days since, via Portland, from his trip to Idaho. The General has so many warm friends of his earlier days here that he is kept very busy receiving and paying visits, his list embracing all classes—the high and the low, the rich and the poor. He has a kind word and a pleasant smile for all, his wonderful memory enabling him to recollect and call every one by name. I saw him to-day in the street shaking hands with an old gray-headed colored pusson, and as glad to see him as if he was a millionaire. The General has a wonderful faculty of making warm friends wherever he goes, and he deserves all the admiration he inspires, for a kinder-hearted man never breathed. Long may he wave.

The Micawbers who are still waiting for something to turn up are in a high state of excitement and anticipation that the late troubles on the Mexican border may lead to something. If there should be any call for war material, we want the job. We will take the whole matter off the hands of the Government. Ten thousand idle men would start in 24 hours for the lower coast, and take a contract to clean out the whole of Mexico. What a relief it would be to us, too, to have the chance to send that number of patriots to the front. The free-lunch tables would miss them, it is true, and the chances to loan four bits every 10 minutes would be proportionately lessened, but we would bear even that deprivation.

Raids upon Chinese wash-houses and killing and maiming Mongolians is getting stale. There's too little excitement in it. The time was when killing a Chinaman was usually followed by an arrest, if not punishment, but our policemen fully understand now that such trifles do not justify getting off the head of an empty beer-barrel at a corner grocery. Any such zeal would be very properly snubbed. I see some of the Eastern papers are considerably exercised over these little amusements of our citizens with idle time upon their hands. You would not deprive us of our little recreations, would you? And furthermore, are we not entirely out of other material? There's not an Indian left in the whole country; we want something to shoot at, don't we? To keep revolvers in proper condition they should be discharged once a month at least, and it is against the law to shoot at knot-holes in the fences.

Stocks are up again—not high—but the market is decidedly better, and I see a few trotting-wagons in the Park that have been stowed away for some months past, and a few fast nags with sun-burned coats, bearing evidence of having been turned out to pasture all Summer. A trotter is the barometer indicating the condition of the stock market. If it is up, he appears; if it is down, he disappears, or is seen in front of the Tattersall auction stand with a red flag over him. The cigar market is another barometer. When stocks are down, the man at the corner stand hands out the three-for-a-quarter box; if stocks are up, he hands out the same box at three for a half dollar. The old Stock Board have just moved into their new quarters, a magnificent building costing $600,000. The opening the other day was the occasion of a grand frolic and the ruin of many hats. It is a peculiar characteristic of ye festive broker that his instincts run to hat-demolishing. On this occasion 300 hats that went in in good condition came out in all stages of dilapidation, the crowning effort seemingly being to encourage the hat trade by driving that useful article down over the eyes of the owner, leaving him to grope in darkness until some friend dug him out. The average broker is a playful animal when things are booming, and the style of his amusements are peculiar, but of a very primitive character. Chalk enters very largely into his method. He delights in making a friend's back a bulletin-board whereon to record the latest quotations. I saw a staid member come forth from the board with a bid on his back for "25 for 100 Julia, buyer 10"—Julia being a pet stock of wildcat characteristics.

The mines generally are looking well and producing finely. It is claimed that large bodies of ore have been developed in the California and Consolidated Virginia mines—the pets of Flood & O'Brien. They are turning out and paying the usual dividend of a million a month each. The product of these two mines has been wonderful, and the promise of continued dividends is flattering. There must be an end to it some day, I suppose, but apparently the whole capital stock will have been paid back in dividends first. It is a very comfortable thing to own a thousand shares or so and draw your little divy of 3 per cent. a month on market value. I don't own that number, but am on very friendly terms with a fellow who does, and he takes me around the corner occasionally to a little den where drinks are 10 cents, showing a delicate consideration for the fact that I don't get $2,000 a month, besides saving himself the difference between 10 and 25—and yet this fellow don't enjoy life. He is haunted by the fear that he will lose all his money and be poor again. From my experience with the man I don't believe he will—he never deposits in savings banks.

FODDERS.

THE BLACK HILLS COUNTRY.

A NEW RIVAL TO DEADWOOD.

RAPID STRIDES OF CENTRAL CITY—THE EFFORT FOR A NEW TERRITORY—POLITICIANS LAYING THEIR PLANS—THE POPULATION; BUSINESS, AND PROSPECTS.

From our Own Correspondent.

DEADWOOD, Dakota, Friday, Oct. 12, 1877.

Those who have put money into town lots, with the expectation that this would remain the metropolis of the Black Hills, and be, in time, the capital of a new and thickly settled State, are having their dreams disturbed somewhat by the concentration of capital and trade at a young but thrifty settlement called Central City, three miles up the gulch. Nearly all the stamp-mills are being located there; most of the miners make it their head-quarters; it will soon absorb Gayville, and it is likely to be the supply point for the other towns and camps. During the last few weeks it has grown rapidly. Town lots have jumped from $50 up to $500, with choice corners at double the latter figure. They have, of course, a daily newspaper, daily mails and express, business houses, hotels, banks, and all that sort of thing. Deadwood, rather than see its glory departed, shows a spurt of enterprise in the construction of a narrow-gauge railway up the gulch right to the gates of Central City, with branches taking in the leading camps, and designed to transport ore and passengers so cheap that all the grist will come to her hoppers hereafter. This railroad is not yet built, but the capital required, $30,000, is said to be pledged, and work is to be begun this Fall. The people of this city confidently expect that the stamp-mills will in time be removed from Central, and that the works for crushing low grade ores will all be erected here at the mouths of Deadwood and Whitewood Creeks. Should all this come about, Central City could scarcely maintain her present prominence, and would soon pass out of the way as a rival of Deadwood. The next few months will decide which is to be the metropolis of the Hills.

I find by conversing with people just in from the States that the impression is general at all the outletting points that the Hills are pretty much "played out." Business at Cheyenne is very dull, and but few teams are coming in from there. The same is true of Sidney in some degree. More are coming in from Bismarck and Fort Pierre. But the fact that there is not such a rush of freight and passengers over the various routes leading to the "diggings" is not quite conclusive that things are in a bad way here. During the Summer, when there was a brisk competition between the different freight lines, speculators brought in a vast quantity of merchandise, much more than there was any demand for. The market is still overstocked, and prices rule low; hence there has been but little call for goods from the outside world, comparatively, and some of the freight lines have laid by. There are fewer passengers coming in; but this was to be expected, as mining operations have to be suspended to some extent during the Winter, and in this latitude it is not a good time for prospecting. It is noticeable, however, that there is no great rush out from here, and not the least signs of a stampede. Those prospectors who swarmed over the Big Horn country, with golden visions early in the Summer, have got back again, and have no "colors" to show. Their failure has had much to do in "toning down" the restless spirits who have all along been claiming that these camps here would soon go to pieces and a new El Dorado be built up over in the Big Horn range. It is one of the great surprises to people just in from the States to find some cozy houses, Sunday-schools, and day schools; and while strolling about the streets at evening they will discover that even the church fair and the "grab-bag" flourish here.

The chances are that Deadwood will hold up pretty well during the Winter. Improvements are still going on; business appears to be good; and there are fewer idlers about the streets than there were three months ago. The do-nothings and "tender feet" seem to have straggled back home, leaving the better class here. For those who want to work the outlook is much better than last Winter. The stamp-mills employ a great many men, and the quartz mines will be worked through the entire Winter, as well as some of the placers. But there are enough laborers here for all demands; and any who are thinking of coming to the Hills had better wait a while, say, until Spring at least.

There is a large class here whose trade is politics, and they keep something in that line a stirring all the while. The biggest thing now on hand is trying to bull-doze the Governor and the County Commissioners to order an election this Fall, so the "outs" can have a chance to get in. And, of course, the new State project is not lost sight of. A strong effort will be made in Congress this Winter to get a bill through organizing the Black Hills country into a new Territory. Two delegates have been chosen to visit Washington and present facts and statistics regarding the population, growth, and resources of this section. Senator Chaffee, of Colorado, is expected to be the especial champion of this project. The active politicians of Deadwood and the other camps are mostly old residents of Denver, and the *Times*, the leading daily newspaper here, is a speculation of some Denver printers. The fact is, when Colorado was admitted, the offices under the new State organization did not seem to "go round," and a good many expectant Senators, Governors, Judges, and Secretaries were driven into this new quarter as the next most promising field. I find by dropping in to a caucus now and then, (a caucus is a thing that takes well here,) that the only thoroughly aroused new Territory adherents are those who expect to make something out of it in the way of spoils. The business men hang to their shops, and the well-to-do miners are more interested in talking over the latest "find" or the chances of a stampede into that newest El Dorado, the headwaters of the Little Missouri. Still, it must be said that the people here are not wholly apathetic over the question of government. There is a feeling pretty general that the officials of Dakota, who count the Black Hills as within their domain, know but very little about the real needs of a mining community, and care but little how we fare. Deadwood and the surrounding camps are 200 miles from the capital and the older settled portions of Dakota. There is but little communication back and forth, and nothing in common between the people of the two sections. Here they are miners; there, farmers and stock-growers. The interests of this portion of the territory have been overlooked and almost ignored in legislation; while Deadwood and the towns about her pay more revenue and have larger population than Yankton, the capital, and her surrounding settlements. The Black Hills people, then, are alienated from Dakota, and do not want to remain a part of her territory. They are equally averse to being annexed to Wyoming, believing in that case that legislation will be largely controlled by the towns along the Union Pacific 250 miles south of here. The whole thing may be summed up in a nutshell. The people want a new Territory from a feeling of independence, and the politicians want it from a thirst for office.

The question which Congress will consider when the Black Hills territorial project comes up will be whether there is enough of it to justify any action. The statistics which the promoters of this territorial scheme will present go to show that in the past two years, notwithstanding constant Indian depredations, and the difficulties of getting a foothold in a new country far removed from civilization, there have been organized over 40 towns and permanent mining camps, having a population at this time of over 25,000 people, with a floating element of 15,000 more, the most of them out of the country for the Winter, but looking upon this as their home. The various settlements are connected with each other and with the outside world by daily lines of stages and transportation lines leading to the Missouri River and points on the Union Pacific Railroad. There are organized cities with good local governments, churches, schools, four daily newspapers, a telegraph line, daily mails and express. The progress made in the development of the country may be seen from the fact that over $3,000,000 in gold has been taken from the various diggings during the past two years; that although but a few months has elapsed since any attention was paid to quartz-mining, there are already 20 mills, carrying over 300 stamps, now at work day and night in crushing the ores; that mining machinery to the value of over $500,000 has been taken into the Hills, the most of which is in active use; that the transportation of passengers and supplies into this country has become so great that various railway enterprises are already heading in this direction, the Covington, Columbus and Black Hills Railway being under construction, and a branch of the Union Pacific from Sidney to Custer talked of. The extent of the mining districts, their great promise, the advantages of the valleys for farming and grazing, the abundance of water and timber, healthfulness of climate, and beauties of scenery will all be portrayed in strong colors in the statistical pamphlet which will be showered upon the desks of Senators and Representatives, all supplemented with a map dotted over with flakes of gold, having a bright dash to show where the nuggets abound, with myriads of towns, settlements, cities, streams, imaginary railways, and what not; all grouped so bewilderingly before the astonished Solons that there will be nothing left for them to do but accept the inevitable, and vote for the organization of the new Territory of the Black Hills.

Your correspondent has never had much confidence in the riches of the Black Hills country. He has never thought it the place for the poor man to rush to, nor for the rich man to invest his spare cash. He has done what he could to allay the feverish excitement which was bringing thousands here, because he saw that there was nothing certain as to how long the diggings would hold out or how well they would pay; and at the best there must be hundreds of men out of money and out of work. There is no reason now to change what has been before written in his estimate of the Deadwood diggings. But now that the excitement has died down, and the rush for the Hills is over, for this season at least, it may be well to survey the field and see what has been accomplished thus far, and what the outlook is. The results show much more favorably than we expected; not so much from the amount of gold actually taken out, as from the preparations for methodical work which have been made for the development of the quartz mines which are now the prominent, and are doubtless to be the permanent, industry of this New Eldorado. It may be said with confidence that the gulch mines, upon which everybody based the riches of the Black Hills country up to this Summer, have, to use a common phrase, about "played out." Custer City, the first camp in this country, and at one time quite a city, is almost deserted. The gulches in that vicinity have not "panned out" as was expected. Castleton, on Castle Creek, is meeting with the same fate. Rapid City on Rapid Creek is still there, but the miners in the vicinity are not getting anything better than "grub stakes." The fact of it is the whole industry, population, and trade of the Black Hills country is pretty much all centred about Deadwood, Gayville, and Central City. A radius of 10 miles takes it all in. The population within this area is about 12,000, a good deal less than in Midsummer. It will remain about the same through the Winter. There are still many outlaying camps in different directions, and perhaps a population of 5,000 or 6,000 scattered through them. The principal large towns are Deadwood, Gayville, Central City, Lead City, Lancaster City, Pennington, and Galena City. The population of Deadwood is about 4,000; Gayville, 1,200; Central City, 1,500; Lead City, 1,000; Lancaster City, Pennington, and Galena City, together about 2,000.

The progress made in milling ores may be seen from the following statistics:

	Mills.	Stamps.
Lead City	7	85
Poorman Gulch	2	15
Anchor City	2	20
Golden Gate	2	30
Central City	5	110
Bobtail Gulch	2	20

Making in all 20 stamp-mills, carrying 280 stamps, now in operation. There are besides this 9 mills, carrying 155 stamps, in course of construction, within this district, and 5 mills with machinery en route to this place, having a capacity of 90 stamps. So it seems probable that by the 1st of January there will be in operation in this vicinity upward of 40 stamp-mills, working from 550 to 650 stamps. If the ore that is being taken out at the various mines holds as good as now, it is quite probable that by next Summer there will be 1,000 stamps in operation. Suppose each stamp crush one and a half tons of $15-ore per day, the yield would be $22,500 per day, or $6,750,000 per year of 300 working days.

In arriving at a calculation of the gold product of the Black Hills for 1877 it must be borne in mind that the stamp-mills are almost a new thing in this country, and that this is the first year of quartz or lode mining. It is the opinion of those best informed that the ore reduced and marketed will bring about $1,500,000. As to the placer claims, their yield has been less than last year, and will not probably exceed $1,000,000. This makes the total product of the Black Hills for 1877, about $2,500,000, or one-fourth as much as that of Colorado.

As an indication of what the best placers are paying we clip from a local paper an estimate of the best 15:

Allen Florada & Co.	$65,000	Hildebrant & Co.	$50,000
Johnson & Co.	70,000	Simson & Co.	75,000
Pierce & Co.	20,000	Neal & Co.	26,000
Scott & Co.	30,000	Neal & Co.	30,000
Thompson & Co.	40,000	Spencer & Morton	25,000
McAleer & Pierce	75,000	John Kane	30,000
Gilmer, Salisbury & Co.	40,000	J. McAleer	30,000
		George Stokes	30,000

It is noticeable that Eastern merchants and manufacturers have made quite a bid the past season for the Black Hills trade. While some of the firms in trade in these various camps are "well heeled" and always square in their dealings, still as to the general run of small merchants it would not be safe to give them too much leeway in the matter of credit. They came from all parts of the world; their antecedents are not known, and even where all is right in this direction, still in a new country like this there is no "plain sailing." The bottom may fall out at any moment. Again, the merchant who has a snug capital and good trade is at the best following a hazardous business. His goods may be seized by Indians or "road agents" while en route here; or after they are safely put on the shelf he may be burned out, and that is the last of him, for no companies undertake to insure property here. Speaking of this trade, one of the mercantile agencies cautions dealers in the East to go slow; and adds that the enforcement of collections is one of great difficulty, for, in addition to the absolute exemption of the homestead without respect to value, and ordinary household goods, the statute exempts from seizure and sale on execution for debt, money, goods, chattels, or merchandise to the value of $1,500, and virtually renders the average small tradesman able to bid his creditors defiance.

THE STEINWAY HALL MEETING.

A CALL TO THE TAX-PAYERS OF NEW-YORK—THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS AND WHAT IT IS PROPOSED TO DO UNDER THEM—THE SPEAKERS OF THE EVENING.

As will be seen by reference to our advertisement columns, a mass-meeting of the citizens of New-York is called for to-night at Steinway Hall, where the objects, scope, and methods of the constitutional amendments will be discussed by several well-known gentlemen. Every tax-payer, every rent-payer, and every citizen of New-York is interested in reducing the enormous burden of taxation which presses upon the City; and the scheme proposed by the commission appointed by Gov. Tilden, as embodied in the amendments, offers the surest way to this end. It is certain that these amendments are but very imperfectly understood by the public; for the loudest cry which has been raised against them is that they "disfranchise" the working classes. Of all objections which could be urged against them it is the weakest and most absurd. What the amendments really are, how much they will "disfranchise" any one, what it is proposed to do under them, the new City officers they propose to create, and the constituency to elect them, will be clearly stated by the various speakers this evening. Mr. L. Bradford Prince has deeply studied the subject of municipal indebtedness, its alarming increase of late years, the causes and the remedies for them. He will undoubtedly deal with this phase of the subject at the meeting. Mr. Simon Sterne, another of the speakers, was a member of the commission, and is thoroughly qualified to speak upon its work. He has made municipal law a study, is familiar with the systems of most of the large cities of the world, has personally investigated their theory and workings, and is, indeed, a sort of encyclopædia of information on the whole subject. Among the other speakers on the list are Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer, Henry F. Dimock, David M. Stone, Wheeler H. Peckham, William E. Dodge, and Edward Salomon. The long list of eminent names attached to the call and on the rolls of the committee having active charge of the arrangements for the meeting, attest the interest which our leading citizens and tax-payers take in this movement for public economy and retrenchment.

The only house in the country producing a complete stock of library jackets and robes de chambre is that of Devlin & Co., the leading clothiers.—*Exchange.*

FINEST OLIVE OR SALAD OIL,

Expressed from the choicest *selected olives*, especially for, imported and bottled by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., druggists, FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL BUILDING, and 6th-av., corner 39th-st.; also, No. 132 Thames-st., Newport, R. I. As we bottle this oil ourselves, we can guarantee every bottle to be superior to any other salad oil in market. Our only places of business are as above.—*Exchange.*

WEAK LUNGS and Sensitive Throats are severely tried by sudden changes of temperature, and those possessing them should prudently treat the very first symptoms of a cold. Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is well adapted to their needs, as a certain remedy for coughs, besides being especially useful for its healing and strengthening effect on the pulmonary and bronchial organs.—*Advertisement.*

Dr. Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—Invalids need no longer dread to take that great specific for consumption, asthma, and threatening coughs—COD LIVER OIL. As prepared by DR. WILBOR, it is robbed of the nauseating taste, and also embodies a preparation of THE PHOSPHATE of LIME, giving nature the very article required to aid the healing qualities of the oil, and to recreate where disease has destroyed. It also forms a remarkable tonic, and will cause weak and debilitated persons to become strong and robust. For sale by all respectable druggists throughout the country, and should be kept in every family, for instant use on the first appearance of coughs or irritation of the lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

Our Changeful Climate makes a reliable remedy for Throat and Lung disorders necessary in every household. PARKER'S GINGER TONIC is just the medicine needed. It radically cures Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, and even Consumption if used in time, by its powerful specific action on the Stomach, Kidneys, Liver, Skin, and the mucous surfaces of the Throat and Lungs. Buy a $1 bottle from your druggist, or a sample bottle at 15 cents, and test its merits.

If you wish to know every Monday morning all about the opening and closing of your vault, safe, or store, especially out of business hours, and who does it, connect with some one of the central offices of HOLMES BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH COMPANY, No. 515 Broadway.

A Pleasant as Well as Prompt

Method of removing symptoms of colic exhibited by children is to give MILK OF MAGNESIA.

MARRIED.

APPLEBY—BRITTON.—On Saturday, Oct. 20, at Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. Arthur

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 20, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	14	Lead, pigs	717
B. W. Flour, pks	55	Leather, sides	12,328
Beans, bbls	160	Moss, bales	2
Bees-wax, pkgs	1	Paints, bbls	23
Broom-corn, bales	9	Oil, bbls	10
Bullion, bars	510	Oil, lard, bbls	50
Cotton, bales	1,468	Pork, pks	124
Dried Fruit, pkgs	15	Beef, pks	330
Eggs, pkgs	892	Cut-meats, pkgs	4,099
Flour, bbls	19,339	Lard, tes	1,244
Corn-meal, bbls	1,702	Lard, kegs	650
Wheat, bushels	224,000	Butter, pkgs	4,023
Corn, bushels	29,466	Cheese, pkgs	4,089
Oats, bushels	37,180	Dressed Hogs, No	170
Rye, bushels	1,280	Rice, tes	45
Malt, bushels	700	Starch, pkgs	2,115
Barley, bushels	8,500	Tallow, pkgs	250
Peas, bushels	4,638	Tow, bales	65
Flax-seed, bags	630	Tea, pkgs	3,307
Grease, pkgs	60	Tobacco, hhds	193
Grass-seed, bags	645	Tobacco, pkgs	74
Hemp, bales	7	Whisky, bbls	1,123
Hides, bales	153	Wool, bales	26
Hops, bales	291		

COFFEE—Very quiet and unchanged as to price. Sales include 1,000 bags Rio, per Peiping, at 17½c.; 1,900 bags do., per Lex, at 17c.; and 1,200 bags Maracaibo, per A. B. Perry, on private terms.

COTTON—Has been quoted rather firmer for early delivery, on restricted offerings, but has been inactive.....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 724 bales, (of which 490 bales were on last evening,) including 100 bales to shippers, 547 bales to spinners, 37 bales to speculators, and 40 bales in transit.....And for forward delivery a moderate business was reported at stronger rates.....Sales have been reported since our last of 22,100 bales, (of which 5,900 bales were on last evening and 16,200 bales to-day,) with 2,300 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling: October closing at 11.35c.; November, 11.14c. December, 11.07c.; January, 11.13; February, 11.25c. @11.26c.; March, 11.39c@11.40c.; April, 11.52c@11.53c.; May, 11.64c.@11.66c.; June, 11.78c.@11.80c., showing an advance of 5@7 points, closing steady.....The receipts at this port to-day were 1,468 bales, and at the ports since Sept. 1, 1877, 21,873 bales, against 14,875 bales same day last week. The week's exports hence have been reported as 4,546 bales to Liverpool, 250 bales to Havre, 115 bales to Bordeaux, and 300 bales to Reval.....The exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1877, have been 103,471 bales, including 76,584 bales to Great Britain, and 26,907 bales to the Continent.

Closing Prices of Cotton to New-York.

New Cotton.	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9 15-16	9 15-16	10 1-16	10 1-16
Strict Ordinary	10 1-16	10 1-16	10 1-16	10 1-16
Good Ordinary	10 9-16	10 9-16	10 11-16	10 11-16
Strict Good Ord.	10¾	10¾	10⅞	10⅞
Low Middling	11	11	11⅛	11⅛
Strict Low Mid.	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	11¼
Middling	11 5-16	11 5-16	11 7-16	11 7-16
Good Middling	11⅜	11⅜	11⅝	11⅝
Strict Good Mid.	11 11-16	11 11-16	11 13-16	11 13-16
Middling Fair	12⅛	12⅛	12⅜	12⅜
Fair	12¾	12¾	12⅞	12⅞

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9 11-16	Low Middling	10 9-16
Strict Good Ord.	10 5-16	Middling	10 15-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—A light business was reported in most kinds of State and Western Flour to-day, at, however, generally unchanged prices. Some buyers claimed rather higher figures, but found difficulty in marketing any important quantities, even of favorite brands. Export inquiry, as a rule, was tame, partly because of the scarcity of freight room for early use..... Sales have been reported since our last of 6,700 bbls. of all grades, including unsound Flour of all classes, very poor to choice, at $3 50@$6, mostly unsound Extras at $5 20@$6 Fancy at $6 20@$9 10); 2,500 bbls. Low Extras at $5@$5 75; very poor to fancy No. 2 at $3@$4 40, mainly at $3 65@$4 25 for ordinary to choice Winter; and $3 15@$4 for Spring; very poor to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 85@$5 50 for mostly at $5 25@$5 50 for choice brands; inferior to very good Extra State, $5 55@$5 75; very good to choice do. at $5 75@$6; City Mills Extra, shipping grades, for West Indies, $5 25@$6 40 for fair to very choice: do., for South America, $6 50@$7 25 for fair to choice; do., for English markets, quoted at $5 57½@$6 60, (3,000 bbls. sold from mill at $5 75½ and 3,000 bbls. at $5 60); do., Family Extras, $6 75@$7 75, the latter for strictly choice; inferior to very good shipping Extra Western, $5 50@$5 75, mostly at $5 50@$5 65; very good to choice do. at $5 75@$6, Buenos Ayres, 50c.; Fayal, 45c.@47c.; Curaçoa, delaclad, 55c.; Cape, 52c.; Madras, ℔ skin, 55c.; Patna, 37½c.

SUGARS—Raw continue in moderate demand on the basis of 9¾c. for 350-test, for fair to good Refining Cuba. Sales reported of a cargo of Trinidad at 7⅞c.; 500 hhds. Cuba Muscavado at 8¼c.@8½c.; and 350 hhds. Melado at 6⅝c.....Refined quoted about as before.

TEAS—Sold to the extent of 1,200 half chests Green and 1,500 half chests Oolong, on private terms; quoted steady.

WHISKY—Dull at $1 13½; sales reported of 50 bbls.

FREIGHTS—A generally firmer market was reported to-day, with a fair inquiry for accommodation, chiefly from the Grain interest.....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been by steam, 8,000 bushels Wheat at 10¼d. ℔ bushel; and sundry small lots of general cargo, on the basis of 35s. ℔ ton, (weight). Also, an American ship, 1,469 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, reported on private terms. And an American ship, 1,607 tons, with Wheat and general cargo, from San Francisco, (chartered there,) at 38s.....For London, by steam, 8,000 bushels Wheat at 9¾d. ℔ bushel; 8,000 bushels Barley at 9d. ℔ 48-lb.; 900 bales Hops, of which 400 bales direct, at 3½d., and 500 bales, via Liverpool, on private terms; quoted at ¾d. bid, and 1d. asked. ℔ m.....For Glasgow, by steam, 50 tons Tallow at 32s. 6d. ℔ ton; 200 bbls. Apples at 4s. ℔ bbl.....For the United Kingdom, direct, a Swedish bark, 480 tons, hence, with about 2,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. ℔ bbl.; a British schooner, 172 tons, hence, with Oilcake, at 30s. ℔ ton and primage; and a British bark, with about 6,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, (a recent contract,) at 8½d., with another, with about 4,000 quarters do., from do., at 6s. 6d., (option of Cork and orders, at 7s. 1½d.,) and another bark, with equal to about 3,000 quarters do., from do., at 6s. 6d. ℔ quarter.....For Cork and orders, an Australian bark, hence, with about 3,500 quarters Grain, reported at 7s. 4½d.; another bark, hence, with about 4,000 quarters do., at 7s. 3d.; Norwegian bark, 406 tons, (to arrive from Delaware Breakwater,) hence, with about 3,000 quarters do., at 7s. 6d.; an American schooner, with about 3,500 quarters do., from Baltimore, (recently,) 6s. 9d., and five foreign vessels, mostly Norwegian, (to arrive,) hence, with Grain, (cargoes varying from 3,000 to 4,000 quarters,) at 6s. 9d.@7s. ℔ quarter. And a British ship, 953 tons, with Wheat, from Portland, Oregon, (chartered on the Pacific coast,) at 60s.....For Havre, by steam, 500 bags Bacon at 40c. ℔ 2c.....For Antwerp, by steam, 11,000 bushels Wheat at 11d., and 10,000 bushels Rye at 10½d. ℔ bushel, and 50 hhds. Tobacco at 50s. Also, a German bark, 393 tons, with Provisions, from Boston, at 32s. 6d. ℔ ton.....For Rotterdam, by steam, about 200 tes. Lard at 47s. 6d. ℔ ton.....For Gibraltar and orders a British brig, 189 tons, with about 6,000 cases Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 28c. ℔ case (to the Mediterranean).....For Venice or Trieste an American schooner, 349 tons, with equal to about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, in bbls. and cases, from Philadelphia, at 6s. ℔ bbl. and 35c. ℔ case.....For the Levant (Grecian ports) a German brig, 129 tons, hence, with about 4,800 cases Petroleum at 40c. ℔ case.....For St. John, New-Brunswick, tonnage for Bricks was in more request, on the basis of $3 25 for Haverstraw loading, and $3 75@$3 90 for Croton Point loading, with higher rates claimed.....For Barbados, a British bark, 390 tons, with Coal from Pictou, at $3 75 ℔ ton.....For Grenada, an American schooner, with Lumber, from Wilmington, at $9.....For Hayti, an American schooner, 203 tons, with heavy goods, (Railroad iron, &c.,) and Lumber, from New-York and a port between Norfolk and Wilmington, at $9 and $7, and back, with Logwood, at $4.....For Point-à-Pitre, an American schooner, 139 tons, hence, with general cargo, on the basis of 70c. ℔ bbl.....For the north side of Cuba, an American brig, 300 tons, with general cargo, from Portland, reported at $1,800; and a British brig, 322 tons, with Coal, from Pictou, at $3 50 ℔ ton.....For Hayti and back from Jamaica, an American schooner, 109 tons, with general cargo, at $1,200, and reschartered out to Hayti, at $900.....For Havana, an American schooner, 304 tons, hence, with Lumber, reported at $7 25.....For Porto Cabello, an American schooner, 293 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at about $900, and back from Nevassa, with Guano, for Wilmington, at $2 75.....For St. Lucia and another port, and back, an American schooner, 174 tons, with general cargo, on private terms, and placed on the berth; quoted at about 13c. ℔ cubic foot; and an American brig, 312 tons, with Flour, from Baltimore, at 90c. ℔ bbl.....For St. Martins and another port, an American schooner, 214 tons, hence, with Lumber and general cargo, reported at $6, and 80c.....For Boston, a schooner with Lumber, from Pensacola, at $9; two schooners, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $8; another, with do., from Brunswick, at $6 75, and a large number of vessels, with Coal, including from New-York, at $1 10, Philadelphia at $1 35@$1 40, Baltimore at $1 75@$2, and Georgetown $1 80, and other points to the Eastward at proportionate rates.....For a Sound port a schooner, with Lumber, from Brunswick, at $6 50.....For a New-York an American schooner, 345 tons (now loading here), with Lumber, for Guayacay and other ports, on private terms; a schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $7 25; another, with Lumber and Timber, from Brunswick, at $6 50@$7 50; four or five schooners, with Stone, from Cape Ann, at $1; and three schooners, with Coal, from Richmond, on the basis of $1 50.....For the Ice trade, coastwise, tonnage was in fair request for Kennebec loading, including for Philadelphia, at 50c.@60c., and Baltimore, at 60c.@65c. ℔ ton.

HAVANA WEEKLY MARKET.

HAVANA, Oct. 20.—Sugar—The pretensions of holders underwent some modifications, and offers were gradually accepted; prices are drooping: Clayed Sugars, Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard, 7½@8¼ reals per arroba; do., Nos. 15 to 20 Dutch Standard, 9@10¼ reals; Molasses Sugars, Nos. 7 to 10, at 7@7¼ reals; Muscovado Sugars, from fine to fair, 8@8¾ reals; Centrifugal Sugars, Nos. 11 to 13, in bxs., 9@9¼ reals; do., in hhds., 9¼@9¾ reals; stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 127,000 bxs., 107,000 bags, and 29,000 hhds.; receipts of the week, 80 hhds.; exports during the week, 2,900 bxs. and 6,500 bags, and 2,000 hhds., including 2,300 bxs. and all the bags and hhds. to the United States. Bacon, $38@$45 ℔ cwt. Butter, 30c. ℔ lb. Coal in small demand for account. Flour, $36@$36 50 ℔ bbl. for American. Jerked Beef, $3 66 2-3, gold, ℔ arroba. Hams, $52@$57 ℔ quintal for American Sugar-cured. Lard, in kegs, $32 for common, and $42 for fine, ℔ quintal; do., in tins, $36 for common, and $48 for fine, ℔ quintal. Potatoes, $9 50 @$10 ℔ bbl. Tallow, $30@$30 50 ℔ quintal. Wax, Yellow, $17 50@$18 ℔ quintal; do., White, nominal. Onions, $10@$10 50 ℔ bbl. for American. Naval Stores nominal. Coal-oil, in tins, 9½ reals ℔ gallon. Empty Hogsheads, $3 50, gold. Lumber weak; White Pine, $32 50@$33 50 ℔ 1,000 feet; Yellow, $22@$33 50 ℔ 1,000 feet. Shooks dull. Box, 9 reals; Sugar Hogsheads, 18½@19 reals; Molasses Hogsheads, 19@20 reals. White Navy Beans, 2½@2¾ reals ℔ arroba. Chewing Tobacco, $52@$56 ℔ quintal. Corn, 11½@12 reals ℔ arroba. Hoops, long and flat, $45 ℔ 1,000. Freights—Steamers are carrying partial goes, being in excess of export wants; rates closed unchanged. Tobacco quiet; sales are restricted to inferior classes; inferior much neglected; the plants for the coming crop suffered considerably in some regions from wet, stormy weather; 500 bales of the old crop is reported to have been sold in New-York at 65c. @ 85c. gold, ℔ cwt. Spanish gold, 222@222½. Exchanges declining: on the United States, 60 days, currency 2½@2¾ premium; short sight, do., 3½@4 premium; 60 days, gold, 4½@5 premium; short sight, do., 6½@7 premium. On London, 10@10½ premium. On Paris, 2¼@3 premium.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

For the last week of the month considerable business was transacted at the Exchange, Saturday, Oct. 20, the following sales being made:

John T. Boyd, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, James P. Ledwith, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick building, with lease of plot of land 51.3 by 39.9 by 51.3 by 42.6, Nos. 68 and 70 University-place, 125 feet north of 12th-st., for $5,000, to Christian Moller, plaintiff in the legal action. Leased May 1, 1861, term 21 years.

Bernard Smyth, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, Alfred Taylor, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick store and dwelling-house, with lot 20 by 62.8, No. 872 6th-av., east side, 20.4 feet north of 49th-st.; also a similar house, with lot 20 by 62.8, No. 876 6th-av., east side, 60.4 feet north of 49th-st., for $24,000, to Jacob Bittrolf, plaintiff in the legal action.

Louis Mesier, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Ambrose Monell, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick store and dwelling-house, with lease of lot 20 by 90, No. 1,034 3d-av., west side, 40.5 feet north of 61st-st., for $3,800 to Peter Goelet, plaintiff. Leased Feb. 1, 1870, term 20 years. Ground rent, $800 per annum.

Richard V. Harnett, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, John A. Goodlet, Esq., Referee, sold the frame buildings, with lot 25.3 by 75, on 8th-av., north-east corner of 47th-st.; also, frame house, with lot 25 by 50.5, on West 47th-st., north side, 75 feet east of 8th-av., for $18,000 to C. F. Adams. Also two two-story frame houses, with lots, each 25 by 100, on 8th-av., east side, 50 feet north of 46th-st., sold for $22,375 to same purchaser. Also, a frame house, with lot 25 by 100.5, on West 46th-st., north side, 150 feet east of 8th-av., sold for $4,550 to same buyer.

The remaining legal sales were postponed as follows: Sale by C. J. Lyon, of one lot on 141st-st., east of Willis-av., adjourned to Oct. 27, and sale by A. J. Bleecker & Son, of lots on 5th-av. and 98th-st., adjourned to Nov. 1.

The total amount of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 20, was $341,330, as against $257,836, the figures for the previous week.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week at the Exchange, unless otherwise noted, the following public sales are announced:

To-day, Monday, Oct. 22.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. S. Hamersley, Esq., Referee, of a building, with lot 36 by 153, on Oak-st., north side, 159 feet east of James-st.

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court partition sale, Charles W. Sloane, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 200.10 by 175, on 4th-av., west side, between 57th and 58th sts.

By Winans & Davies, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 13.3 by 100. No. 137 Greene-st., west side, 175 feet south of Houston-st.

Tuesday, Oct. 23.

By Scott & Myers, public auction sales, by order of John Bradburn, Esq., of the following unimproved property: Four lots, together in size 100.11 by 85, on Madison-av., north-west corner 115th-st.; eight lots, together in size 200.4 by 100, on 9th-av., west side, between 120th and 121st sts., and eight lots, each 25 by 100.2, on West 120th-st., north side, 50 feet west of New-av. Also, Superior Court foreclosure sale, William P. Ketchum, Esq., Referee, of one lot 25 by 102.2, on West 76th-st., north side, 225 feet west of 8th-av.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William V. Leary, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick house, with lot 25 by 95.9 by 24.8 by 95.7, No. 62 Charles-st., south side, 74.11 feet west of 4th-st.

By Louis Mesier, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John J. Thomasson, Esq., Referee, of two five-story brick dwelling-houses, with plot of land 61.5 by 45.10 by 61.5 by 51.7, Nos. 57 and 59 Houston-st., south-east corner Mott-st.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Hanson C. Gibson, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick dwelling-house, with lot 20 by 98.9, No. 210 East 31st-st., south side, 450 feet west of 2d-av. Also Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Gerard Stevens, Esq., Referee, of a three-story and basement brick house, with lot 20 by 98.9, on Clinton-st., west side, 98.4 feet north of Carroll-st., Brooklyn.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Bernard Reilly, Esq., Sheriff, of a two-story frame house, with four lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West 50th-st., south side, 200 feet west of 10th-av. Also, public auction sale of two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on East 133d-st., north side, 140 feet west of 4th-av.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, R. M. Henry, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 18 by 100.5, No. 130 West 53d-st., south side, 403.6 feet west of 6th-av. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Jay, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick house, with lease of lot 20 by 100.5, No. 363 West 55th-st., north side, 140 feet east of 9th-av.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Edward J. Cramer, Esq., Referee, of a two-story house, with plot of land 166.10 by 224.11 by 150 by 167.2, on Boston-av., north-east corner 167th-st., (Morse-av.,) Morrisania, 23d Ward.

By Supreme Court partition sale, Joseph S. Bosworth, Esq., Referee, of the land under water, 163.11 by 261.8 by 164.7, on East River, opposite Long Island City.

Wednesday, Oct. 24.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court and Surrogate's sale of the brick building, with lot 28.4 by 132.11, No. 17 Waverley-place, north side, 85.10 feet west of Mercer-st.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frederick Smyth, Esq., Referee, of the three-story frame house, front, and three-story brick house, rear, on lot 20 by 98.9, No. 19 West 29th-st., south side, 175 feet west of 10th-av.

By James M. Oakley & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 205 East 44th-st., south side, 155 feet east of 3d-av.

By John F. Boyd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. Grant Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 25 by 80.4, No. 1,878 3d-av., west side, 50 feet south of 104th-st.

By Edward W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Louis J. Grant, Esq., Referee, of the three-story frame house, with lot 16.8 by 99.11, No. 154 East 129th-st., south side, 251.8 feet west of 3d-av.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of 102 lots, situated as follows: A plot of land, 94.3 by 318 by —, on 10th-av., north-east corner of 137th-st.; a plot of land, 199.10 by 525 by —; by 116 by 767.6, on 10th-av., east side, between 136th and 137th sts.; also, a plot of land, 642 by — by 739.6, on West 136th-st., south side, 59.7 feet east of 10th-av. Also, similar sale, J. Grant Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 158th-st., north side, 250 feet east of 10th-av.

Thursday, Oct. 25.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Executrix's sale to close the estate of Isaac Vredenburg, deceased, of the following City real estate: One three-story brick building, with lot 25.9 by 100.9 by 21.5 by 96.6, No. 20 Mott-st., east side, 100.11 feet north of Chatham-st.; also two lots together in size 40 by 45.7 by 53.3 by 51.6, Nos. 11 and 12 Doyer-st., west side, south of Pell-st. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, P. H. Vernon, Esq., Referee, of a three-story frame building, with two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West 64th-st., north side, 375 feet west of 3d-av.

By James M. Oakley & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 22.2 by 98.9, No. 466 West 23d-st., south side, 46 feet east of 10th-av.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. J. Thomasson, Esq., Referee, of the four-story and basement brick tenement-house, with lot 20 by 98.9, No. 332 East 33d-st., south side, 260 feet west of 1st-av.

By C. J. Lyon, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. S. Yard, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 26.2 by 98.9, on West 38th-st., south side, 372.2 feet east of 10th-av.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 100.5 by 100, on 5th-av., south-east corner of 67th-st.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 37.6 by 100.11, on West 125th-st., south side, 185 feet west of 5th-av; also, a similar sale, L. Napoleon Levy, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 228 by 295 by 77 by 291, on Washington-av., south-east corner of the road to Westchester; also, a plot of land on Railroad-av., south of Morrisania, 23d Ward.

By Edward Pettinger, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Bassett, Jr., Referee, of a plot of land, 120 by 138 by 131 by 112, on Washington-av., west side, adjoining the lands of the late Rev. William Powell, and known as lot No. 119 on a map of Belmont.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William H. Leonard, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 206 by 211, on Franklin-av., west side, 412 feet north of 169th-st. Also, a plot of land, 103 by 201, on Fulton-av., known as lot No. 94 on map of Morrisania.

By Benjamin P. Fairchild, on the premises, at 12 o'clock, Administrator's sale of the two buildings, with lease of lots, each 25 by 100.5, Nos. 159 and 161 East 119th-st., north side, 245 feet west of 3d-av.

Friday, Oct 26.

By Louis Mesier, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John J. Thomasson, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 25 by 100, on 2d-av., 40 feet south of Forsyth-st., west side, 125 feet west of Rivington-st. Also, the four-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 212 West 59th-st., south side, 200 feet west of 7th-av. Also, two lots, each 25 by 118.5, on Gouverneur-st., south side, 100.3 feet east of Morris-st., Morrisania.

By Gerard Betts, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, of a three-story brick house, with lot 23 by 92, on East 16th-st., north side, 190.8 feet west of 3d-av.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. J. Breck, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick dwelling-house, with lot 15 by 68.2, No. 146 East 32d-st., south side, 140 feet east of Lexington-av.

By W. O. Hoffman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Elliot T. Shepard, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 435 West 38th-st., north side, 460.9 feet west of 9th-av.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George B. Lentz, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick dwelling-house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 231 East 81st-st., north side, 200 feet west of 2d-av.

By C. J. Lyon, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Maurice Leyne, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.11, on West 106th-st., north side, 125 feet west of 9th-av.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George L. Ingraham, Esq., Referee, of a four-story brick store and dwelling-house, with lot 17.8 by 100.4, on 3d-av., east side, 141.6 feet south of 108th-st.

Saturday, Oct. 27.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John A. Goodlett, Esq., Referee, of the three four-story brick stores and dwelling-houses, with plot of land 74.3 by 61 by 30.10 by 74, Nos. 68, 70, and 72 Varick-st., south-east corner Canal-st. Also, a foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, R. M. Henry, Esq., Referee, of the buildings, with four lots, each 25 by 100.5, Nos. 212 to 216 East 65th-st., south side, 180 feet east of 3d-av.

By C. J. Lyon, a foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 93.11, No. 334 8th-st., south side, 175 feet west of 1st-av. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of a building, with lease of lot, 24.10 by 100 by 25 by 100, on Murray-st., north side, 66.6 feet east of Greenwich-st.; leased May 1, 1872; term, 21 years. Also, a similar sale, Henry A. Reilly, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100, on 141st-st., north side, 125 feet east of Willis-av., 23d Ward.

By Winans & Davies, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of five lots, each 25 by 100, on East 99th-st., north side, 175 feet east of 5th-av.

By Bernard Smythe, a foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Richard M. Henry, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick building, with lot 18.9 by 100.10, No. 427 East 120th-st., north side, 287.6 feet west of Avenue A.

EXCHANGE SALES—SATURDAY, OCT. 20.

NEW-YORK.

By John T. Boyd.

1 four-story brick store and lease of plot of land, Nos. 68 and 70 University-place, w. s., 125 ft. n. of 12th-st., plot 51.3x39.9x51.3x42.6, leased May 1, 1861, term 21 years.....$5,000

By Bernard Smyth.

1 four-story brick store and dwelling-house, with lot, No. 872 6th-av., e. s., 20.4 ft. n. of 49th-st., lot 20x62.8.; also, a similar house with lot, No. 876 6th-av., e. s., 60.4 ft. n. of 49th-st., lot 20x62.8.....$24,000

By Louis Mesier.

1 four-story brick dwelling-house and store, with lease of lot, No. 1,034 3d-av., w. s., 40.5 ft. n. of 61st-st., lot 20x90, leased Feb. 1, 1870, term 20 years, ground rent $800 per annum.....$3,800

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 lot and frame buildings, 8th-av., n. e. corner 47th-st., lot 25.3x75. and 1 lot and frame house, West 47th-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 8th-av., lot 25x90.6.....$18,000
2 lots and frame buildings, 8th-av. e. s., 50 ft. n. of 46th-st., each lot 25x100.....22,375
1 lot and frame house, West 46th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 8th-av., lot 25x100.5.....4,550

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Oct. 19.

40th-st. s. s., 388 ft. e. of 6th-av., 18x98.9; R. Irwin and wife to Fannie D. Wyld.....$35,000
Stanton-st. n. s., 50 ft. e. of Suffolk-st., 25x100; J. Hornung and wife to F. L. Burchard.....25,000
Lexington-av., e. s., 88.4 ft. n. of 69th-st., 16.7x72; John Hamelin and wife to A. Lynch.....32,000
69th-st., 16.7x89; James Judge and wife to Patrick Foley.....
Madison-av., e. s., 17.4 c. n. of 74th-st., 50x75; also, 74th-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Madison-av., 16.8x100.8; Charles H. Styles to Walter M. Bette.....nom.
113th-st., s. s., 95 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x100.10; John Hamelin and wife to M. Lynch.....nom.
116th-st., n. s., 63 ft. w. of 7th-av., 18.6x53; Daniel M. Wyckoff and wife to A. Cutter.....10,000
37th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 1st-av., 21Ox98.9; Edward H. Anderson and wife to Jacob Wick.....nom.
Avenue D, e. s., 116.11 ft. n. of 8th-st., 23x80; A. E. Bergen and husband to L. H. Raymond.....nom.
Bronx-st., 50x75, 24th Ward; C. Billet, Executor, to Hannah Booth.....
Madison-av., e. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 111th-st., 25x100; Charles Duggin and wife to Annie P. Kountze.....$6,000
57th-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.5; William Eagle and wife to Jacob Campbell.....45,000
76th-st., n. s., 85 ft. e. of Madison-av., 20x51.10; Edward Kilpatrick and wife to Edwin J. Witthaus.....18,000
Perry-st., n. w. corner of Waverley-pl., 21.4x75; Adam Knobloch and wife to V. Knobloch.....15,000
Avenue D, 116.11 ft. n. of 8th-st., 23x80; Annie M. Raymond to Lewis H. Raymond.....2,750
West 10th-st., No. 14; John T. Johnston and wife to M. H. Johnston.....50,000
Arthur-st., 24th Ward; John H. Smith and wife to William C. Bond.....nom.
Avenue B, w. s., 20 ft. s. of 15th-st., 20x60; James Thompson and wife to George W. Evenson.....nom.
Union-av., w. s., 23d Ward; Union Trust Company to E. A. O'Keefe.....8,068
Rivington-st., lot No. 7; E. Dillon to M. Posada.....5,000
Mulberry-st., lot No. 109; Thomas H. Dolan to Catharine Dolan.....18,000
117th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.10; S. S. Greene and wife to Catharine Weston.....11,000
Madison-av., e. s., 40.5 ft. s. of 68th-st., 17x80; Robert McCafferty and wife to Ester S. Snyder.....28,000
26th-st., s. s., 195.3 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x98.9; Peter Ryder and wife to C. Pundis.....13,200
12th-st., s. s., 216.4 ft. w. of Avenue C, 16.8x103.8; John B. Smith to Bernard Sexton.....5,000
26th-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x98.9; John M. Barbour, Referee, to L. S. Burridge.....25,500
38th-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 9th-av., 15x98.9; M. Leyne, Referee, to German Savings Bank.....5,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

$15,500. PLANNED, and located house, No. 941 Madison-av, medium size four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front, will be sold for $15,500. Dining-room on parlor floor with basement. Cabinet trim on parlor floor. Terms easy; open every day, including Sunday.

FOR SALE.—MAGNIFICENT DOUBLE HOUSE, built by day's work for owner's occupancy, replete with every modern convenience; cabinet work by Marcotte; perfect order; must be seen to be appreciated; possession on 100 foot street, below the Park and close to 5th-av.; for sale, with or without furniture; price low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. MAKE A SPECIALTY of the management of estates, collect rents, pay taxes, and take the entire management for owners. Office, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—ON EAST 55TH-ST., SOUTH SIDE, near Madison-av., two very finely finished medium-size houses for sale at $25,000 each. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN; ONE OF THE most complete houses in this City. Inquire at No. 42 East 58th-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AT VERY LOW FIGURES; other houses (bargains) wanted immediately by JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PARTITION SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS.

SCOTT & MYERS

will sell on

MONDAY, OCT. 22,

at No. 111 Broadway, at noon,

SEVEN LOTS on 57TH-ST., and SEVEN on 58TH-ST., between Madison and 4th ave.

Lots are restricted. Subject to mortgages held by the Mutual Life Insurance Company.

MYER S. ISAACS, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 243 Broadway.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

SATURDAY, OCT. 27,

At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway,

By order of the Court of Common Pleas,

Four valuable full lots, south side 65th-st., 180 feet east 3d-av., with large house and stable; most desirable location up-town for building.

Positive Sale; Title Perfect, A Rare Chance.

Maps, &c., at office RICHARD M. HENRY, Esq., Referee, No. 38 Pine-st., or Auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, AUCTIONEER,

NO. 111 BROADWAY,

will sell on MONDAY, Oct. 29, 1877, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under direction of Mr. Tyler, executor, the 4 lots at Nos. 2563 and 2565 Third-av., each 25x100 feet, located at Secaucus City, township of North Bergen, Hudson County, N. J. For further particulars apply to auctioneer.

SCOTT & MYERS, Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF the Supreme Court, under direction of William P. Dixon, Referee, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

102 LOTS OF LAND on 10th-av., 136th and 137th sts.

Maps, particulars &c., at auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st., or TURNER, LEE & McCLUE, No. 20 Nassau-st.

HUGH N. CAMP WILL SELL AT AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable four-story brick house, with extension, No. 17 Waverley-place, lot 28.4x132.11, and extension; lot 28.4x132.11. Maps at No. 152 Broadway.

IN FORECLOSURE.—HUGH N. CAMP WILL sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 30, 1877, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order Supreme Court, WM. P. DIXON, Esq., Referee, the valuable property known as No. 34 W. 74th-st., Trinity Church and Crosby and No. 81 Spring-st. Ma

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ABYSSINIA...WED., Oct. 24 | RUSSIA...WED., Nov. 7
SCYTHIA...WED., Oct. 31 | ALGERIA...WED., Nov. 14

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 27, 9 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 3, 3 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 10, 9 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Oct. 25
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Nov. 1
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Nov. 15
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Nov. 22

First cabin, $80 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; steerage, $26. Children under 12 years, steerage, $23.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Anchoria.....Oct. 27, 9 A.M. | California...Nov. 10, 9 A. M.
Bolivia.....Nov. 3, 2 P. M. | Ethiopia...Nov. 17, 2 P. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL OR DERRY.

Cabins, $55 to $70, according to accommodations.

Second Cabin, $40; Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

Australia...Oct. 24, 4 P. M. | Utopia.....Oct. 31, noon.

Cabins to Europe, $60 and upward. Steerage, $26. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

HERMANN.....Sat., Oct. 21 | WESER.....Sat., Nov. 11
AMERICA.....Sat., Nov. 4 | MOSEL.....Sat., Nov. 17

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL

CITY OF BERLIN.....Oct. 27, 9 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Nov. 3, 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Nov. 10, 9 A. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

GELLERT.....Oct. 25 | LESSING.....Nov. 8
SUEVIA.....Nov. 1 | FRISIA.....Nov. 15

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold: Second Cabin, $60, gold: Steerage, $30, currency.

KUHNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Agents, General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:

MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Oct. 23, at 6 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Oct. 30, noon.
IDAHO.....TUESDAY, Nov. 6, 6 A. M.

Cabin passage, $55, 65, or $75, according to state-room: steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River. FOR LONDON. VICTORIA DOCKS.)

Greece..Sat., Oct. 27, 8 A.M. | Italy..Th., Nov. 2, 7 A. M.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

Spain..Sat., Oct. 27, 8:30 A.M. | Erin..Sat., Nov. 3, 2:30 P.M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.

Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
PEREIRE.....Wednesday, Oct. 25 | DARSE.....Wednesday, Oct. 25, 7 A. M.
FRANCE. TRUDELLE.....Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1 P. M.
CANADA. FRANGEUL.....Wednesday, Nov. 7, 7 A. M.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHESEMAN, TUESDAY, Oct. 24, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. BAZARD, SATURDAY, Oct. 20, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, TUESDAY, Oct. 23, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

RAPIDAN, Capt. KEMPTON, THURSDAY, Oct. 25, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

C. D. OWENS, Agent S. A. & G. R. R. GEORGE YONGE, Agent G. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship COLON.....Wednesday, Oct. 31

connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Saturday, Nov. 3

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Wednesday, Nov. 7

For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 24
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 27

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.

Or BENTLEY B. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CLYDE.....
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA. REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Oct. 27
CITY OF VERA CRUZ. LOCKWOOD.....Wednesday, Oct. 31
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (new.) TIMMERMANS.....Nov. 7

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana. Progreso. Campeachy, Tuxpan. Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA. REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Oct. 27
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE FOR HAVANA.

NIAGARA, Capt. CURTIS.....THURSDAY, Nov. 1
SARATOGA, Capt. SUNDBERG.....THURSDAY, Nov. 8.

Will sail from Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M., as above. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

TO PHILADELPHIA via PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia, 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sundays, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 9 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after June 25, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 9:30 A. M. 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive at New-York from and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester; also to St. Albans, 10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, 11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, to Utica, Whitehall, and Rutland, 2:30 P. M., Saturdays only, Troy Special. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse, 4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, Garrison's, and principal stations north. 6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo, 10 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping-coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping-coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 A. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 6 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Geneva, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping-coaches attached.

General Eastern offices corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute.

No. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE, NEW-YORK CITY,
GEORGE W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

MME. DA SILVA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with Calisthenics, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above. A separate class for boys under thoroughly competent teachers. Lectures by Prof. B. Waterhouse Hawkins and Dr. Labberton.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

C. A. MILES, Principal,
REOPENED SEPT. 10.

For circular apply at No. 252 Madison-av., where Mr. Miles can be seen between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

CLASSICAL & MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, with Commercial and Primary Departments, 39th-st., corner 6th-av.

F. F. WILSON, A. M., and J. M. KELLOGG, A. M., head masters during the last 12 years of the ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. Optional study hours, 8:30 to 9:30 A. M., and 2:30 to 3:30 P. M.

THE FIFTH-AV. SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Nos. 539, 541, and 543 5TH-AV., (45th-st.)
This approved School for Boys
of all ages will reopen at 9 A. M. MONDAY, Sept. 17. Callers received after Sept. 1, from 9 till 11 A. M. and from 3 to 4:30 P. M. E. A. GIBBENS, (Harvard.) D. BEACH, Jr., (Yale.)

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen Thursday, Sept. 27. Thorough instruction in French and English. German comprised in course of studies.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
No. 108 West 59th-st., on Central Park.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For boys and young men from 7 to 20.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MISS COMSTOCK, Nos. 32 and 34 West 40th-st., opposite Reservoir Park, Murray Hill.—English, French, and German Boarding and Day School: Kindergarten. Miss LEONOWENS, assisted by German graduate of Froebel; private class for boys; lecture classes.

CONFIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE conducted; advice given in all delicate social and business matters: private lessons given in English branches and music to parties whose early education has been neglected. Miss ELIZABETH HOWELL, No. 232 West 11th-st.

MISS JAUDON'S YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, No. 32 East 31st-st.

Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Young ladies prepared for the Harvard examinations.

AT WORK.—PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 805 Broadway, has begun its Fall and Winter work with a patronage and zest unprecedented. Its classes are rapidly filling, and will soon be at their limit. Now is the time to join the army of workers. "Fall in," S. S. PACKARD, President.

MISS SPRING'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 121 East 36th-st., near Park-av., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Lectures during the Winter for the older scholars on Physiology, Natural History, and Physical Geography.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.
(Founded 1857.) No. 316 West 58th-st. Family and day school for young ladies. College course. Primary Department for little boys and girls. Reopening Sept. 27, 1877. Dr. and Madame VAN NORMAN, principals.

THE MISSES PERINE,
No. 34 EAST 74TH-ST., ON CENTRAL PARK,
Reopen their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children Sept. 27.

A SCHOOL FOR A FEW YOUNG BOYS, WITH GOOD instruction and the influences of a Christian home, at Stratford, Conn. Rev. E. R. EMERSON, Principal.

DREW SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLlege, Carmel, N. Y., both sexes; superior advantages; low rates. GEORGE C. SMITH, A. M.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING, water color, and oil painting. 67 University-place, between 12th and 13th sts., N. Y. Society Library Building.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.—A. COLIN, 1,267 Broadway. Special advantages for candidates for scientific schools or technical professions.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th-st., re-opens Sept. 19.

MRS. KITTIE BRODHEAD ROEBBELEN'S Home and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 69 East 61st-st.; primary class for boys; English, French, and German. Reopens Sept. 24.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. THOMAS R. ASH, No. 103 West 40th-st.

RYE SEMINARY
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Address Mrs. S. J. LIFE, Rye, N. Y.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' SCHOOLS, No. 12 East 47th-st. and No. 39 West 16th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Kindergarten, Oct. 2.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE.
FOR 25 BOYS.
O. W. STARK, A. M., Port Chester, N. Y.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st.; school year begins Sept. 17; residence No. 54 East 31st-st.

DR. A. CALLISEN'S DAY SCHOOL for boys, 131 West 43d-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 West 19th-st., will re-open MONDAY, Sept. 24.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, RUTHERFORD-PLACE and East 16th-st. BENJAMIN SMITH, A. M., Prin.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. LYON'S Collegiate Institute,

NO. 5 EAST 22D-ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY

Steadfast patrons are a fair test of a school.
Well-known names of last year patrons follow.
Prefixed numbers show the years of patronage:
12. HENRY DAY. 8. ADAM T. BRUCE.
10. JOSIAH H. BURTON. 8. JAMES H. GOADBY.
10. BENJAMIN CURTIS. 8. ORSON D. MUNN.
10. CALVIN F. KNOX. 7. THOS. LEBOUTILLIER.

Almost all have had sons fitted for college.

Circulars contain annual letter to patrons, unsolicited testimonials, honor roll, and what old pupils have done.

MISS HAINES AND MLLE. DE JANON'S

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 10 Gramercy Park, New-York. Boys' Class and Kindergarten, Oct. 1.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
Nos. 21 and 23 West 32d-st.
Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., Rector.
SEPARATE DEPARTMENT FOR YOUNG BOYS.

Autumn Term begins WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

The fifth year of St. John's opens with increased accommodations and greater facilities in every department of work. A Kindergarten in a large sunny room.

A post graduate course in Universal Literature, English Literature, History, Fine Arts, and other higher branches of learning.

THE MODEL KINDERGARTEN

And Seminary for Kindergartners of Prof. JOHN KRAUS and Mrs. KRAUS-BOELTE, removed to No. 9 West 28th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway. Kindergarten and Advanced Classes will begin Oct. 2; Seminary for Kindergartners, Nov. 1. Prof. Kraus is a disciple of the Pestalozzi-Diesterweg-Froebel School, and one of the first propagators of the Kindergarten in this country. Mrs. Kraus-Boelte is a pupil and co-worker of Froebel's widow, with an experience of 19 years in Germany, England, and America.

CLASSES IN GERMAN.

NO. 6 EAST 20TH-ST.

PROF. OTTO KUPHAL, OF THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE AT BERLIN, DIR.

CLASSES OF THREE, $10. CLASSES OF TWO, $15.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 BROADWAY.—Three boarders taken; Greek and Latin conversationally taught; afternoon and evening classes for gentlemen; also English, French, or German teachers for afternoons and Saturdays; botanical and geological excursions; practical chemistry taught without books; use of tools taught on afternoons and Saturdays.

D. S. EVERSON'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av., opposite Reservoir Park, reopens Sept. 19. "Short lessons thoroughly masteredwith little trouble; private if desired; also, room on fourth floor; references.

Refers to the following patrons: Rev. Howard Crosby, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, Rev. Charles P. Bush, Rev. Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, Rev. E. N. White, Rev. Prof. Geo. L. Prentiss, Rev. T. Ralston Smith.

KIND CARE—THOROUGH TEACHING; TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR: charges moderate.
BENJAMIN MASON'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS
Fits for Colleges or Business.
Send for circular. Yonkers, N. Y.

MRS. WILLIAMS, NO. 26 W. 39TH-ST., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Collegiate course pursued. Best advantages secured to the preparatory department.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPEtent teachers, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for boys under 15, at No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS. Downington, Penn.—Healthy location; careful instruction, home comforts, and charges very low. Backward lads have special care. Address F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL has removed to No. 1,481 Broadway, near 42d-st. The forty-first year begins Sept. 17. Primary, commercial, classical departments. M. M. HOBBY, W. L. AKIN, A. M., Principals.

MRS. M. ROGERS GRIFFITTS, NO. 23 West 43th-st., will reopen her English, French, and German Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

NO. 110 EAST 35TH-ST.—MISS M. A. Clark's English and French School for young ladies and little girls reopens Sept. 27. For circulars and references apply as above.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 4 West 47th-st.; 20th year opens Sept. 27, 1877.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

BINGHAMTON COLLEGE AND CONSERVAtory of Music for Young Ladies doubled its number last year; $300; no extras. Bible College free. Rev. R. A. PATERSON, A. M., President, Binghamton, N. Y.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS TO J. Ten Eyck Green, reopen their school for young ladies and children, at No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, on Wednesday, the 26th September.

THE ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART, FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 49 West 17th-st., New-York.
Will open on the first Monday of September.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER'S English and French Day School for Young Ladies, No. 143 Madison-av. reopens Sept. 24; Post-graduate class, Nov. 1.

PHONIC SHORT-HAND.—THOROUGH INstruction by Mrs. E. B. BURNS, at Dolbear's College, No. 1,193 Broadway, 28th-st.

MISS HASTINGS, PRIVATE LESSONS. Also, classes in Literature, History and Art. Address Sturtevant House.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Lyric Hall, 6th-av., opposite Reservoir Park. SPECIALTY, THOROUGHNESS.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 79 WEST 55th-st., near 6th-av. WM. HUNTINGTON, Principal. Classical, commercial, and primary departments.

MRS. M. F. WALTON, A GRADUATE OF MRS. Kraus-Boelte, will open a Kindergarten and Primary School at No. 63 East 52d-st., Oct. 1.

PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY. Opens Sept. 12. Send for Circular.

MISS S. SEDGWICK, PRIVATE LESSONS. Address No. 12 West 10th-st.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND MATHEmatical teacher, classical gold medalist of foreign university, desires private pupils; City reference as to preparing for an English university, Harvard, Columbia, or Yale Scientific School. Address TEACHER, Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

A COMPLISHED RESIDENT OR VISITING Professors, tutors, and governesses obtained through Teacher's Bureau; information given of good schools. Mrs. MITCHELL, 67 West 35th-st., N. Y.; Mademoiselle PRUD'HOMME, 1,014 12th-st., Washington, D. C.

AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS DESIRES a visiting or resident position to teach English, French, German, and music; highest testimonials. Address EARNEST, No. 67 West 35th-st.

PARISIAN LADY, GOOD TEACHER, desires new engagements for the Fall; conversation a specialty. Address D. S., Post Office Box No. 2,450, New-York.

MRS. KATHERINE SEDGWICK WASHburn will give lessons in elocution and Italian; also hall and parlor recitations. Address No. 101 West 48th-st., New-York.

RELIABLE TEACHERS.—IN EVERY DEPARTment instruction, high and low, for private pupils, families, schools, colleges, promptly obtained through SCHERMERHORN, Secretary, No. 30 East 14th-st.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN DRAWING FROM copy, cast, and life, in studio or pupil's residence. R. KOEHLER, No. 680 Broadway, Room No. 2.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, July 30, 1877.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF New-York:

SIR: Notice is hereby given that, at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, (November sixth,) the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of John Bigelow.
A Controller, in the place of Frederick P. Olcott; appointed by the Governor in the place of Lucius Robinson, resigned.
A Treasurer, in the place of Charles N. Ross.
An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles S. Fairchild.
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of John D. Van Buren, Jr.
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also a Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, in place of John B. Brady, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also a Senator for the Fourth Senate District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.
Also a Senator for the Fifth Senate District, composed of the Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.
Also a Senator for the Sixth Senate District, composed of the Tenth, Eleventh, and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.
Also a Senator for the Seventh Senate District, composed of the Eighteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.
Also a Senator for the Eighth Senate District, composed of the Twelfth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-second Wards of the City and County of New-York.
County officers also to be elected for said County:
Twenty-one Members of Assembly; to be elected from the Assembly Districts as constituted under chapter 607, Laws of 1866.
Two Justices of the Marine Court, in the place of George Shea and James P. Sinnott.
A Register, in the place of Patrick H. Jones.
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Respectfully yours,
EDGAR K. APGAR,
Deputy Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1877.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the Election Notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.
BERNARD REILLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

FURNACES REPAIRED.
Now is the time to have your furnaces cleaned and put in order for the Winter.
FOX, JANES, AND WALKER FURNACES
put up at reduced prices by the manufacturers.
JANES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10, and 12 Reade-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,238 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN THEIR own home, near Buckingham Hotel, offer two or three elegant rooms to adult parties. All appointments of the house and table first class. Finest references given and required. A rare opportunity for enjoying all the luxuries of a private home. Address OWNER, Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING A FEW STEPS from 5th-av., near Windsor Hotel, will let, with board, an elegant second floor, en suite or singly; private table if desired; house and appointments strictly first-class; satisfactory references given and required. Address Huntington. Box No. 288 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN EAST 34th-st., near Park-av., will let two or three rooms, with private tables. Any party wishing select accommodations address C. Box No. 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING IN THEIR OWN house, whose house will let an elegantly-furnished suite of rooms, with or without board; location, 34th-st. and 5th-av. Address M. E. M., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 210 WEST.—Finely-furnished second story front room, with superior board, at very moderate price; every convenience; large room on third floor; single rooms for gentlemen, $6 to $8; location first-class; references.

SUPERIOR BOARD AND ACCOMMODATIONS with a private French family; Protestant; references. Address HOME COMFORTS, Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

LADY LIVING IN AN ELEGANT HOUSE desires to rent third floor, (bath, &c.,) with or without private table. Address Murray Hill, Box No. 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

HOME WITH PRIVATE CHRISTIAN FAMILY —Handsomely furnished second floor, with or without private table; other and single rooms.

FORTIETH-ST., NO. 105 EAST.—PLEASANT rooms, with good board, for gentlemen or small families; moderate terms: references exchanged.

NO. 48 WEST 27TH-ST.—LARGE HANDSOMEly furnished room, with board, in a small family; also, single rooms for gentlemen.

NO. 56 WEST 39TH-ST.—ROOMS ON FOURTH floor, with board; second floor; private table if preferred.

NO. 28 WEST 22D-ST.—AN ENTIRE SECOND floor, handsomely furnished, with or without private table; references.

NO. 53 WEST 33D-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms on third and fourth floors, with board; references.

NO. 33 WEST 42D-ST., FRONTING RESERvoir Park.—Elegant second floor; with or without private table.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE CIGAR-MAKERS' STRIKE.

NO SIGNS OF THE MEN YIELDING—SYMPATHY AND AID FROM TRADE ORGANIZATIONS—MEETING OF THE CIGAR-PACKERS' UNION—OTHER MEETINGS.

There was little change yesterday in the affairs of the cigar-makers' strike. Notwithstanding the fact that comparative inactivity prevailed in the ranks of the strikers during the day, they were obviously as fully determined to hold out as on the preceding days of the strike. Numerous tenders of financial aid, made during the latter part of last week and yesterday, have had the effect of placing them beyond the necessity of yielding to the manufacturers for a considerable length of time. On the other hand, the reserve stocks of the manufacturers are rapidly diminishing, many of the smaller firms having nearly disposed of their supplies. The non-union members of the craft, derisively called "scabs," fail to make up a working force sufficient to supply the demands of the trade. A knowledge of this condition of affairs serves greatly to strengthen the strikers in their determination to press their demands for what they consider fair remuneration. Concordia Assembly Rooms, the head-quarters of the strikers, were deserted yesterday by all save the five members of the Relief Committee, who held an important session in the early part of the day. The committee, whose numbers will be increased to-day to 25, had under consideration the most practical and feasible plans for the distribution of aid to those whose means are or will soon be exhausted. The establishing of provision houses and kitchens was regarded by some as far preferable to any system of money distribution, but no definite action was arrived at. The Central Committee will resume its sessions this morning, and will probably take action on a proposed list of prices which it is intended to submit to the manufacturers. The strikers are receiving assurances of sympathy and promises of pecuniary aid from nearly all trade organizations in the City and vicinity. The Cigar-packers' Union held a special meeting yesterday, at 2 P. M., at Krosber's Hall, at the corner of Broome and Eldridge streets. Packers in the employ of Lichtenstein Brothers, Charles Bondy, Kaufman Brothers, Levy Brothers, Krebs & Spies, Stratton & Stone, Lutzo & Newmark, Foster & Hilson, and nearly all the prominent cigar manufacturing firms, were present. Mr. Walter, the President of the Union, who occupied the chair, in calling the meeting to order announced that its object was to take action in respect to the great strike of the cigar-makers. He desired it to be understood that while the packers are not on strike, they nevertheless sympathize with the cigar-makers, and had come together to give formal expression to their views, and to take suitable action. A delegate from the strikers thanked the members of the union for their sympathy, and expressed a hope that they would extend assistance to his brethren. After the delivery of other addresses, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously concurred in:

Whereas, The cigar-makers of this City have struck en masse for fair recompense of their labor, and

Whereas, The members of the National Association of Cigar Manufacturers have declared their intention of employing hereafter no members of unions, therefore

Resolved, That we, the packers of New-York, extend to the striking cigar-makers our heartfelt sympathy in their struggle against oppression, and promise to aid them to the best of our ability.

Resolved, That we strongly condemn any action of the manufacturers which would prevent honest men from obtaining a livelihood without a sacrifice of their principles.

A resolution authorizing the holding of a mass-meeting at 10 A. M. to-day, and extending an invitation to all packers in the City and vicinity to attend, was also adopted. Prior to adjournment a subscription list was opened and signed by the majority of those present, the receipts being immediately transmitted to the Relief Committee of the Central Organization of the Cigar-makers.

A numerously-attended special meeting of the German Cigar-makers' Union was held yesterday afternoon at Social Hall, corner of Stanton and Chrystie streets, Mr. August Kattner presiding. A resolution to join the International Union was adopted, and many new members were enrolled. The total membership of this union is 500. Of this number 400 are on strike. Union No. 144 will hold a special meeting this evening at Walhalla Hall, Nos. 50 and 52 Orchard-street, to transact business affecting the strike. The small cigar-dealers will meet on Wednesday for the purpose of considering measures of relief for the strikers.

The Cigar-makers' Mutual Relief Association of Brooklyn, E. D., held a meeting Saturday night at Saenger Hall, Meserole-street. They adopted resolutions looking to the formation of a union. Next Wednesday they will hold a meeting, when the report of the committee of seven appointed to devise a way to assist the strikers will be received. Addresses were delivered by Mr. George Volkomer, temporary President of the proposed union, and Mr. E. Meurer, of New-York.

MAMMOTH SHOW AT GILMORE'S GARDEN.

Gilmore's Garden has undergone another transformation, and will be opened this evening by the Great London Circus and Sanger's Menagerie. The floral oasis which adorned the centre of the amphitheatre has disappeared, and in its place is an ovalrailed inclosure, in which the ring-master will crack his whip, while clowns of all nationalities will "crack" their jokes, and marvelous acrobats will turn somersaults over the backs of any number of trained horses. The cozy little refreshment tables have all been removed, and comfortable red leather chairs substituted for the accommodation of the spectators of the sports of the arena. In the basement, beneath the lofty tiers of seats, are long lines of wagons containing the educated Bengal tigers, hyenas, leopards, and other carnivorous beasts, while in their train are 10 mammoth elephants, the gentle zebras, and the long-necked giraffes. A wagon full of trained dogs will be liberated ere long to gambol at the pleasure of Mr. Conrad, their master. Mr. James Melville, who delighted New-York audiences in the palmy days of Lent's Circus, and later the habitués of Barnum's Hippodrome, will perform his great feats of horsemanship, and Mme. Elice Dockrill, who is said to be the "greatest living female bare-back rider in the world," will undertake the feat of riding four untrained steeds at once. Every detail which will contribute to the success of a mammoth entertainment has been attended to by the management, and there is no doubt that the show will be one of the greatest events that has been presented to the amusement-loving public in this City for many years.

A MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

About four years ago Charles Bray, of Brooklyn, was married to the daughter of a wealthy business man in Jersey City, much against the will of her parents. They lived in Brooklyn, and had two children, one of whom died, and since its death it is said that their domestic relations have not been entirely harmonious. They separated for a time, but finally became reconciled, and went to living together again. One day in August last the couple visited Coney Island, and Mr. Bray procured a bathing suit preparatory to taking a bath. He went into a bathing-house to change his clothing, and that is the last that his wife has ever seen of him. After the lapse of an hour or two his wife became alarmed at his protracted absence and began to search for him along the beach. His clothing was found in the bathing-house, but he could not be found, and his wife returned home almost distracted, and has since mourned him as dead. It is now asserted that Bray was met a few days ago on Fulton-street, in Brooklyn, by a friend, to whom he stated that he had abandoned his wife because they could not live happily together, and that he was going to California. The circumstances connected with Bray's disappearance from Coney Island were looked upon as singular at the time, from the fact that his watch and pocket-book could not be found. He was a shirt cutter by trade.

MEASUREMENT OF LONGITUDE.

The astronomical instruments intended for the use of the United States surveying ship Guard arrived at the Navy-yard yesterday on board the dispatch-boat Tallapoosa, Lieut. D. G. McRitchie commanding, from Washington. The Guard will leave this port to-morrow for Lisbon, having been detailed for the work of correcting the longitudes of Central and South America by means of telegraphic time signals. Arriving at Lisbon she will proceed to measure, by means of submarine cables, the differences of longitude between Lisbon and Madeira, the Cape de Verde Islands, Pernambuco, Rio de Janiero, Montevideo, and Buenos Ayres. After accomplishing this duty the Guard will return to Pernambuco and connect that point in the same way with the already established longitude of Port Spain. The French Bureau of Longitudes have promised to lend assistance to this work by exactly establishing the longitude of Lisbon as a starting point. The officers of the Guard are as follows: Lieutenant Commander, commanding, F. M. Green; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, Samuel Belden; Lieutenant and Navigator, C. P. Perkins; Watch officers—Masters, C. P. Rees and D. L. Wilson, and Ensigns, J. C. Colwell, W. H. Nostrand, and E. J. Dorn; Passed Assistant Surgeon, J. C. Boyd; Assistant Paymaster, C. J. Lewis; boatswain, William Long; carpenter, James Burke; Captain's Clerk, Louis Chauvenet.

A MONEY-ORDER CLERK'S EMBEZZLEMENT

Jacob Gumprecht, cashier in B. Altman & Co.'s establishment at No. 299 Sixth-avenue, was arraigned yesterday morning before Justice Bixby, in Jefferson Market Police Court, on a charge of embezzlement preferred by his employers. Gumprecht was the money-order clerk for Altman & Co., and had for some time been suspected of opening letters delivered to him for the firm by the various express companies, containing C. O. D. collections, and appropriating the contents to his own use. A fellow clerk at an adjoining desk, named Julius Kugelman, was set to watch him, and on Saturday saw the prisoner open two envelopes, one containing $249 45, and the other $36 70, pocket the money, and conceal the envelopes on his person. Complaint was made at the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house and Detective Schmittberger arrested Gumprecht, finding the two envelopes on his person and five more in his private desk, which had contained money aggregating in all $600. Gumprecht acknowledged having embezzled $600 in the above way, and was committed for trial in default of $1,500 bail.

A LONG VOYAGE POSTPONED.

MR. WOODRUFF'S EXCURSIONISTS NOT TO PUT A GIRDLE ROUND THE EARTH FOR SOME TIME YET—A NEW IRON SHIP TO BE BUILT—WHO MR. WOODRUFF AND HIS CHIEF ASSISTANT ARE.

The starting from this port of the "Woodruff Scientific Expedition around the World," which was to have taken place this month, has been postponed until May 15, 1878, and the postponement has not caused very great surprise, as there has been from the outset a considerable amount of procrastination in the affair. Nevertheless, the reason given for the postponement by Mr. James O. Woodruff, the Director, and Gen. Daniel Macauley, the Secretary of the expedition, seems to be a good enough one in itself. The last-mentioned gentleman told a TIMES reporter, who visited him in the St. Nicholas Hotel yesterday, that the steam-ship Ontario, which formerly ran from this port to Brazil, had at first been selected for the expedition, but extensive alterations would have been necessary in the ship. Alterations are closely associated with repairs in the minds of people who go down to the sea in ships as passengers. The impression had got abroad that the Ontario was a second-hand sort of vessel, and such an impression could not have any good effect. So when Mr. John Roach turned up as a friend of the expedition scheme, he was regarded as a friend in need, and he intends to make himself a friend indeed by building, immediately, a big iron ship, in his yards down at Chester, for the expedition to go around the world in. The Faculty of the expedition—for the steamer is to have a large staff of professors, according to Gen. Macauley and the printed circulars—and many of the several thousand American universities will confer with Mr. Roach in regard to the interior arrangements of the vessel; and, moreover, the Secretary hints that Mr. Roach will take more interest in the affair than any person employed simply to build a ship possibly could. Mr. Roach, Gen. Macauley says also, is going to Washington to try to get Congress to formally recognize the affair, so that the courtesies tendered to the American flag in foreign ports will not be denied the Woodruff Expedition. In reply to a question in regard to the former career of Mr. Woodruff, Gen. Macaulay said that that gentleman was a native of Auburn, N. Y., where his father's family were near neighbors of the Seward family. "He is about 36 years old," continued the Secretary, "and always had a fondness for water. His principal amusement, in his boyhood, was sailing boats in the gutters. When he got older he ran away, and shipped with some mackerel fishermen. And after he came to live in Indianapolis he conceived the erection of the Holly Wood Water-works, and pressed his plans so untiringly that the works were finally constructed. He first thought of this scientific expedition three years ago, and has been persistent in the affair in spite of all obstacles." In regard to himself, Gen. Macauley said that he served during the civil war as Brigade Commander. He succeeded to Gen. Sharpe's command in the Nineteenth Corps, in the Shenandoah campaign. Afterward he was for six years Mayor of Indianapolis. He had been associated with Mr. Woodruff in the matter of the expedition from the very first. "In preparing our first circular we consulted college professors all over the country, and worked slowly, destroying many proof-sheets. The people in Indiana took kindly to the scheme at once. We started our office here in the hotel about a year ago, and we have now 2,000 correspondents in all parts of the country. We have agencies in Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Detroit, and our office expenses amount to more than $1,000 a week." Gen. Macauley estimates that 300 persons will accompany the expedition, including 20 ladies. The names of 100 persons in various parts of the country, Michigan, California, and Wisconsin being well represented, who have signified their intention to accompany the expedition, are printed. E. P. Whipple, Rev. H. W. Beecher, the New-York Academy of Sciences, and Secretary of the Navy Thompson have put themselves upon record as approving the scheme, along with many others, and the Brooklyn Yacht Club, of which Mr. Woodruff is an honorary member, has told the expedition that it may fly the club flag all around the world if it wants to. The new ship will be 325 feet long and 40 feet wide. Her Captain will be Commander John W. Phillip, of the United States Navy, who is now engaged upon the alteration of the route, which is made necessary by the change of the time of starting from Fall to Spring. The expedition will now go first to England, and then to France, in time for the Paris Exhibition, where a stop will be made for nearly a month. A visit may be made to St. Petersburg. On the return trip the Sandwich Islands, San Francisco, Peru, and the Society, Friendly, and Fiji Islands will be visited, and the ship will come home through the Straits of Magellan. The time of the trip will be two years. The money paid down now will be cared for by Trustees and returned if the plans fail. These Trustees are Commander Phillip, Dr. W. J. Herdman—who is to be assistant medical officer—Gen. Macauley, and Prof. Jenney, of the Faculty. Prof. Burt G. Wilder, who was to have gone with the expedition as Professor of Comparative Anatomy, has been obliged to retire since the postponement, on account of other engagements. Such was the information regarding the affair which was given to THE TIMES reporter yesterday. The studious Gen. Macauley said, would be entirely optional, but there would be a large corps of instructors. Indeed, their names are all printed on the circulars which have been issued. "We have been troubled a great deal," said the Secretary, "by importunate correspondents. Some have wanted to pay their expenses with work, and we have a long list of what deadheads are now than we ever had before. Once, when a newspaper announced the cost of the two years' trip, by a typographical error, as $25 instead of $2,500, we actually received letters asking whether the amount could not be reduced under certain circumstances."

LILLIE DEVEREUX BLAKE ON TEMPERANCE.

A young couple went to a clergyman to be married; but he, seeing that the embryo bridegroom was tipsy, refused to marry them. They went away, but returned two days afterward, and the bridegroom again being tipsy, he again refused to marry them. "Why do you not come here when your beau is sober?" he asked the blushing girl. "Oh, yer riverence," said she, "he won't marry me when he's sober!" This incident was one of the first in a long series of entertaining anecdotes told by Lillie Devereux Blake at the Cooper Institute temperance meeting yesterday afternoon. She told of a young friend of hers, who, having a wonderful aptitude with the brush, came to New-York, and was highly successful as a portrait painter. But he fell into the habit of drinking, and, in a fit of delirium tremens, sprang from an upper window in one of the large hotels, and was dashed to pieces. In the five years between 1870 and 1875, she said, 42 women were killed by men in New-York, the favorite method being kicking them to death. In nearly every case the punishment had been inadequate. She advocated strongly the allowing of women to vote, and cited many instances in which their votes had benefited the community. In Wyoming, she said, women have voted for seven years, and they darn their stockings and mind their babies just as well as before. Many men, she continued, talk temperance loudly, but vote the party ticket, and let temperance candidates be defeated. Mrs. Blake was frequently applauded. She was followed by Mr. Jewett, of Connecticut, and others.

BURGLARIES IN MURRAY-STREET.

A few nights ago the warerooms of Mr. Dwight Studwell, wholesale dealer in boots and shoes, at No. 73 Murray-street, were entered and robbed of a case of shoes, valued at $36. Charles Williams, a former employe in the establishment, who had been seen loitering about the premises, was arrested on suspicion of having committed the robbery. He was taken before Justice Flammer, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, and was held for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

Charles E. Robbins, a carman, was accused at the Tombs yesterday of forcing an entrance on Saturday night into the produce store of John Ahmuty, in Murray-street, and taking from the premises a tub of butter. As he was caught in the act by the night watchman, Justice Flammer held him in default of $1,500 to answer.

THE $4,000 SILK ROBBERY.

James Hogan and William Williams, who are suspected of having participated in the robbery of $4,000 worth of silk from the dry-goods store of Patrick McCann, No. 564 Third-avenue, an account of which has already appeared in THE TIMES, were again arraigned before Justice Wandell, yesterday, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court. Detective Kindelon, who arrested the prisoners, asked to have the examination in the case adjourned, as he had not had time to procure the necessary testimony. Hogan, the night before the robbery took place, was seen to try the locks of the doors with various keys. In view of the detective's statement, Justice Wandell again remanded the prisoners.

RAIDS ON POLICY SHOPS.

The Police of the Fourth Precinct made a descent on Saturday night on policy shops at Nos. 18 and 20 Dover-street and No. 69 Gold-street. In the Dover-street houses 49 men and boys were found and arrested, and the furniture and some gambling implements were seized. Not having been detected in the act of gaming, however, the prisoners were all discharged. At the Gold-street establishment, which is known as the "Kentucky and Georgia Club-room," and which is kept by one Charles Wilson, nine men were arrested. When the officers entered the place the prisoners were fighting and otherwise acting in a disorderly manner. Justice Flammer held four of the most turbulent and discharged the others.

SUNDAY IN THE PULPIT.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS' MINISTRY.

HOW HE SPENDS THE SABBATH—THE CHURCH OVER WHICH HE PRESIDES AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND—YESTERDAY'S SERVICES.

The Church of the Redeemer at New-Brighton, Staten Island, is a neat Gothic frame structure, with a high peaked roof, and a slender tower on the right in front. It stands back off Clinton-avenue, on the south side of the street, about 500 yards from the water, in the centre of a lawn intersected by gravel-strewn paths. The interior is plain and tasteful. A double row of small, lancet-shaped windows of stained glass lights the sides. In a recess in the rear, lighted by a large rose window, is a sonorous organ. A black-walnut screen in front, hung with crimson cloth, conceals the choir from view. In front of this is the raised reading-desk of oak, heavily cushioned in crimson velvet, and bearing the monogram, "I. H. S." A small iron baptismal font, painted white, stands on the left. The church is Unitarian. It was built by private subscription, and is out of debt. Formerly it had a minister at a salary of $3,000 per year, but two years ago he went away. The congregation then asked George William Curtis to conduct services for them until the vacancy could be filled. He complied, reading each Sunday a selected sermon from the productions of famous theologians, and has continued ever since to act as minister. Mr. Curtis does not confine himself to the writings of Unitarians exclusively, but treats his hearers to discourses produced by Episcopalians, Congregationalists, and clergymen of all denominations. So he has spoiled us so far as getting a minister is concerned," said one of the congregation to a TIMES reporter yesterday. "I don't think we could find one now who would satisfy us." When Mr. Curtis is ill or away his place is temporarily filled by ministers from neighboring churches. He receives nothing for his services, and the revenues of the church, beyond its small expenses, are employed in aiding other congregations less favored. Last June Sunday collections were discontinued, and the only receipts now are by voluntary contributions.

Yesterday morning the polite gray-haired sexton invited THE TIMES reporter to "take a seat anywhere." At 11 o'clock Mr. Curtis entered and seated himself behind the reading-desk. He was attired in ministerial black. When the choir began the opening anthem there were 29 persons of all ages, by actual count, in the edifice. Subsequently the number was swelled to about 40, and these almost half filled the sittings. It was said that the bad weather and the absence of many persons in the country accounted for the small attendance. At the end of the anthem Mr. Curtis adjusted his glasses and, rising, said in measured tones: "Let us read the psalm on the 97th page of the Psalter." The congregation thereupon arose and, as the 5th psalm was recited, Mr. Curtis and the congregation reading aloud alternate verses. Mr. Curtis then gave out the 13th hymn, beginning, "Love divine, all love excelling," which he read to the end with exquisite elocutionary effect. The hymn was sung standing, Mr Curtis joining. At its conclusion Mr. Curtis read the 32d and 33d chapters of Isaiah. The choir then sang the anthem, "O Holy Spirit," and when they had ended Mr. Curtis read the 12th chapter of the Epistle to the Romans and the 5th and 6th chapters of Matthew. The 201st hymn, beginning, "Through all the various shifting scenes," was then sung by the congregation. Then Mr. Curtis read a recently published volume of sermons by Rev. Starr King, the famous Boston and California Unitarian minister, on the text contained in the 23d verse of the 4th chapter of St. John. The discourse was a masterly exposition of the Unitarian doctrine and argument in favor of its soundness. Mr. Curtis' magnificent elocution threw its beauties into the strongest possible light. The audience listened intently from beginning to end, and there were times when all present held their breath, so effective was the rendering of the more brilliant passages. The sermon over, the choir intoned the Lord's Prayer, the congregation bowing their heads and following silently. The 106th hymn, beginning, "Thy presence, Ever-living God," was then sung, and the services were closed shortly after noon by a fervent benediction, invoked by Mr. Curtis, while the congregation remained standing.

VICE, SIN, AND CRIME.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM'S DISCOURSE YESTERDAY MORNING—MODERN MORALS—SCARCITY OF CONSCIENCE—A TRUE GUIDE TO CORRECT LIVING.

A large audience assembled in the comfortable hall in Masonic Temple yesterday morning to hear Rev. Octavius Brooks Frothingham speak upon "Vice, Sin, and Crime." The four sweet-voiced singers who constitute the choir of the Independent Liberal Church opened the service with music appropriate to any divine service, and more like songs of praise than the selections that many orthodox congregations are accustomed to listen to, and afterward the Pastor offered a fervent prayer. "There appears to be an impression among thoughtful people," said Mr. Frothingham, in beginning his discourse, "that a process of moral decay is going on in American society. The alarmists speak of the singular prevalence of vice among the most virtuous classes of society. Each day brings astounding revelations of fraud in the commercial world. The foundations of society appear to be rotting, the pillars of religion falling, and the Church, that corner-stone of all morality, giving way. It is very easy to support such an argument as this, and it is very easy to support a directly opposite argument, that there is no such thing as fundamental vice. But it is not for me, in this place, to support either of these widely divergent beliefs. The motto of this place is truth, and I would not make things appear more beautiful or less ugly than they are." But he said there was a fitting theme in the subject, and he proposed to speak upon it. His discourse should relate to three topics described by three words—vice, sin, crime. Vice was *vicio* in the Latin, meaning a spot, stain flaw, or imperfection in a fabric. It might be organic or merely incidental. Vice in mankind might be inherited through generations, or it might be something picked up in the course of a lifetime. Vice was the transgression of some physical law, and was a purely personal matter. People were fond of contrasting vice with virtue, but virtue was a much more comprehensive word. Virtue was intellectual, moral, spiritual; it was the brightly-burnished shield, and vice was the spot of rust upon it. People also confounded vice with crime, but vice was often not criminal at all, either intentionally or in fact. The drunkard, who inherited his vice, was not a criminal. Vice was not always sin, although it might be. If one looked upon his body as the temple of the Holy Spirit, then vice was a sin. But many men and women addicted to vice knew nothing of divine law. Is it not true, the preacher asked, that all pleasure is in some way vicious? When vice decreased pleasure would lose its edge. A tranquil happiness would ensue. Pleasure would be succeeded by joy—joy which is produced by the contemplation of nature, by art, and music, "when the ineffable soul of things comes creeping in and gives wings to the heart that before was conscious of nothing but the leaden weights in which it moved." Vice must decrease as intelligence increases; as people know more of their bodies. Do not believe because a morbid taint will now and then show itself in some well-meaning man or woman that society is rotten. We are all of us more than the little taint in our blood.

We are all of us more than what is vicious in us. Crime, Mr. Frothingham said, was a violation of published law. Crime was not universal. There was no one crime for all men in all ages. Crime was governed by the law which defined it. It was a crime in Paris to be an independent journalist. It was a crime in Madrid to open a dissenting chapel and urge people to attend it. Sir Thomas More, the most virtuous man of his age, was a criminal. St. Charles Borromeo, the noblest saint in the calendar, was a criminal. Jesus—the sweetest name that is spoken in christendom—was a criminal, and was arrested, tried, condemned and executed on the Tyburn of his country. Men might be criminals because they were the best men in their community. Do not let us think that when a man drops into crime he is a fiend. A gold chain is not ruined because one link is broken. Have we not all our weak spots? Have we not each of us an imperfect link? Heaven help us if, when it is discovered, all cast us off.

Of sin, Mr. Frothingham said, we were told that it was a feature of human nature. In old times men brought sacrifices to altars to propitiate the power against which they had sinned. There was no moral character in these sacrifices. They were occasioned, on the contrary, by superstitious fear. The "sense of sin," so called, was a factitious evil which religion first makes and then remedies. Evangelists went through the cities to make men and women believe they were sinners. Once get them on the anxious seat and the work is done. Sin was a violation of private conscience. You may say sin is a violation of the divine law. Where is the divine law? In nature? In the Old Testament? It must first be in a man's conscience. It is generally believed that everybody has a conscience. We often hear people say they have clear consciences; their consciences do not prick them. The truth is they have no consciences to prick. Very few people have consciences at all. Some have glimmering ones. Conscience has to be made. How to do it is the question. How not to do it is a previous question, and, unfortunately, a very easy one to answer. Religion, Mr. Frothingham said, had ceased to create conscience. There were instances of crime right in the churches among the members. The processes of Christianity were unnatural. The truth was that the awful sense of a personal God was vanishing. The belief in a real Christ and a day of judgment was passing away. If Gilman had thought less of Christ and more of his wife and children; had had less sense of what he owed in allegiance to Almighty God and more of what he owed to his neighbor in Wall-street; had paid less attention to the hereafter and more to the present, his course would have been different. He believed in Christ, the day of judgment, and the reading of sinners' names out of a great book; and he thought that he had a proper sense of responsibility. He had none. "Do not," urged the speaker, "seek refuge in the invisible. Here is the visible. The discipline of conscience, if it is to be a real thing, must be an immediate one. The real sense of sin is the sense that makes an unwillingness to violate private conscience.

"To thine own self be true.
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any one,"

said the foxy Polonius to his son. He was simply the foxy, crafty Polonius when he said it. For a man is true only to himself he will not be true to any one else. How much better are those words in the New Testament: 'For he that loveth not his brother whom he hath seen, how can he love God whom he hath not seen? And this commandment have we from him, That he who loveth God loveth his brother also."

THE PRESS AND THE PULPIT.

A SERMON ON THE PRESS OF NEW-YORK, BY REV. CHARLES MARTYN—ITS BRIGHT AND ITS DARK SIDE.

There were ninety and nine, or thereabouts, who gathered in the Thirty-fourth-Street Reformed Church last evening to hear Rev. Charles Martyn preach on "The New-York Press, as Viewed from the Pulpit." No outward signs about the building indicate the character of the church before it reformed. After praying for Divine guidance in his discourses on the sins of New-York, Mr. Martyn took up the newspapers. He took no text, but held a newspaper in his hand. He had no censure and no praise for the press, he said, and still less did he wish to assort the journals, and urge his hearers to retain this one or dismiss that one. He wished only to speak in the way of which the general style of literature is affected by the newspapers, and the uses and abuses of the press. Speaking of the uses, he took first the advertising columns, which he said reveal the daily thinking and acting of the great metropolis. "Think of the feelings," said he, "of these people when they wrote these advertisements. If everybody could be perfectly satisfied to-night, there would still be a fresh column of 'wants' to-morrow. We learn here strikingly that we are mutually dependent—the unity of the human race is better learned in these columns than in learned histories." He next referred to the birth, marriage, and death notices. The births, he said, were very suggestive and profoundly impressive. "The births bring to us a sense of the awful responsibility that comes to a parent with the advent of each immortal being." Mr. Martyn here held up his arms, as if fondling an imaginary baby. "I can hear the tintinnabulation of the bells," he continued. "Whenever I read a marriage notice I can see the smiles and tears. Is it a wedding of souls? And nobody ever looks at a newspaper without reading the death notices. It shows an endless procession of mourners. To-day it is one's turn; to-morrow or next day ours. I can feel in the back of my shoulder," said Mr. Martyn, "that the grave stands there," and he put his hand on his shoulder as if he expected to find a head-stone. "I can hear her whispering in my ear." The courts next went into the ministerial hopper. "How many names," he continued, "are sadly dragged into the mire in these colums that yesterday stood high in our estimation? The great army of vice and crime passes before us. We see the flaunted forms of painted shame. They are all men and women like ourselves. Christ died for them as well as for us. Could we have withstood the temptations before which they fell? Let us thank God for the courts and the Police; they are a mighty restraint on our own actions." "Then," he continued, "here is the news of the day. What diligence in observing events! What lavish expenditure of money! The life of the earth gathered up and put before us fresh every 24 hours. The journal is the miracle of the nineteenth century, the miracle, a wonder of foresight and insight. We take off our hats to the newspaper. This is the one touch of nature that makes the whole world kin. It gifts every one of us with a species of omniscience like that of God. Oh, for the day when these white-winged carrier doves shall carry peace on earth, good will to men." This ended the use of the newspapers. "Every picture has a worse side," said Mr. Martyn. "Connected with the press are grave abuses. The over reading of it weakens a man's mind. It is hastily made up; its compilation is one scramble; its editorials are proverbially superficial. Yet the newspaper is the American Bible. More intellects have been hopelessly addled by the milk-and-water diet of the daily papers than by all other things put together. Talk about trashy novels, they are nothing to it. The habitual reading of the newspaper stops the reading of anything better and higher, because it makes it distasteful. Most of our forefathers did more solid reading in three months than most of us do in a year. We read in a newspaper about a man in Orange County who has succeeded in raising a squash that weighs 50 pounds. What of it? What do we care about 50-pound squashes? There are greater things in this world than even 50-pound squashes. This dear old Bible that your mother gave you," Mr. Martyn continued, picking up the Bible that had hitherto lain neglected on the pulpit, "is a better Bible than a newspaper. Read this as well as that. You had better stop the newspaper at once, a thousand times, than stunt your mind and starve your soul. Another thing about the newspapers is their distressingly low moral tone." Here the speaker drew himself back as if he were handling some unclean thing. "Their aim is not virtue, truth—but to sell. A newspaper must please its constituency. How many advertisements in the best papers that are sha-a-a-a-meful. And almost all our papers are savagely partisan. How they manipulate the truth until they lie! Do you say figures can't lie? Add them up in the wrong columns, and see if they can't. I had a neighbor once in Hampshire who never expressed any political opinion till he saw what the Boston *Journal* had to say about it. It is like trying to photograph an earthquake, trying to keep up with a newspaper in political opinions. It is the same low tone in personalities. The newspaper is the great gossip—far worse than the King's barber. How many malicious, cruel items do they print every day without any attempt to authenticate them. When a correction is made—and that is seldom—did you ever notice how the editor squeezes it down into some little corner? The Pope of the nineteenth century is the daily paper. Another abuse is the distressingly low religious tone of the modern press, and of our own City, especially. A very large majority of the men connected with the New-York press have no sympathy with religion, either Catholic or Protestant. How fond the newspapers are of printing an article about 'Another Minister Unmasked,' or 'One more Deacon Shown Up.' These charges are often untrue, but even when they are true they should be wept over, not heralded. These things convey the impression that there is universal religious corruption. If the newspaper you read is habitually guilty of these abuses, drop it. Help those about you to lead such a life as shall purge the press. The sanctum is said to be a holy place; let it be where thunder-bolts are forged to blast the wrong."

In his closing prayer, Mr. Martyn prayed for all who are connected with newspapers.

ORDINATION IN ELIZABETH.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH AND INSTALLATION OF REV. JOHN M'KINNEY.

A Baptist Council, consisting of the Pastor and one delegate from each of 18 churches in New-Jersey, assembled in what was formerly known as St. Paul's Church, Elizabeth, on Friday last, and after examination voted to establish a church to be known as the Central Baptist Church of that city. Rev. H. F. Smith, of New-Brunswick, acted as Moderator, and Rev. Mr. Rollinson, of Rahway, as Secretary. The Elizabeth *Journal* gives the following account of the services: "At noon a recess was taken, and at 2:30 the council reassembled—the members having been entertained at the homes of the friends of the new organization. The afternoon session, which was largely attended, was occupied in an examination of the candidate for the ministry, Mr. John McKinney. At a late hour the council asked to be taken, and a vote being taken, it was resolved to admit him to the ministry. A committee was appointed to make arrangements for the evening service of recognition and ordination. At 7:30 o'clock the church was filled. The chancel was appropriately decorated with beautiful plants. Rev. Dr. Smith, of New Brunswick, Moderator of the council, announced that the Clerk, Rev. Mr. Rollinson, of Rahway, would read the proceedings of the day, which was done. Rev. Mr. Vassar, of New-Brunswick, read a portion of the first chapter of Revelation, and Rev. A. V. Dimock made the recognition prayer. Rev. Mr. Vassar preached an eloquent sermon from Revelation i.: 20. The discourse was attentively listened to, and it has been many a day since words of such power have been uttered by a Baptist clergyman in this city. The ordination prayer was made by Rev. Mr. Waffle, of the Remsen-Avenue Baptist Church, New-Brunswick, during which the candidate knelt, and Rev. Messrs. Vassar, Smith, Dimock, Rollinson, and Waffle laid hands on his head. The ceremony, never before performed in a Baptist church of this city, was deeply impressive. Rev. Dr. Smith extended the right hand of fellowship to the Pastor, and gave him the charge, in which he urged him to make the Bible his constant study; he wanted him to be a Bible preacher, and not think too much of theology. Rev. Mr. Rollinson extended the hand of fellowship to Deacon George W. Kiersted on behalf of the church. 'Hold up,' said he, 'the hands of your Pastor by your prayers and sympathies.' Only by this course could they attain success and vindicate the action of the council which has this day unanimously recognized the Central Baptist Church. After the singing of a hymn read by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Smith announced the council adjourned sine die. Rev. John McKinney pronounced the benediction, and the interesting religious exercises came to an end, after which the congregation heartily congratulated their Pastor, and bid him God-speed in his labors."

A WEDDING FIGHT.

A serious affray occurred yesterday afternoon at No. 64 Essex-street, Jersey City. The house is a German boarding-house, kept by a Mrs. Luttingen. She was a widow until yesterday, when she was married to a man named Carston. After the marriage the boarders in the house brought in a keg of beer and the guests were soon intoxicated. Two of the boarders objected to the marriage of the landlady, and their comments upon the affair soon brought on a fight, in which William Wieman was roughly handled by Henry Schellbrun and Henry Steffens. Officer Perry went in to quell the disturbance, when all three set upon and knocked him down and were beating him when Officers McCann and O'Connor arrived. They were compelled to use their clubs freely, and when the party were taken to the station Wieman was found to have received two severe cuts on the head, though it is not known whether they were inflicted by clubs or by Steffens and Schellbrun before the officers arrived. Wieman refused to allow a physician to dress his wounds, and the three were locked up.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The American Foreign Anti-Slavery Society will hold a mass-meeting at Cooper Institute next Wednesday evening.

Richard Dunleavy, aged 15, of No. 547 Pearl-street, fell from the third to the first floor of his residence last evening and was seriously injured.

Frederick Vors, of Tiffany's, will deliver a lecture on "Bric-a-brac," for the benefit of the Metropolitan Throat Hospital, at Chickering Hall, on Monday, the 29th inst., at 8 P. M.

Rev. Charles S. Robinson, D. D., will deliver the second in a course of illustrated lectures to his congregation at the Presbyterian Memorial Church, Madison-avenue and Fifty-third-street, next Tuesday evening.

James Graham, alias Felix Rooney, was committed for trial yesterday morning in the Jefferson Market Police Court, in default of $2,000 bail, for assaulting and attempting to rob Michael Farnan, of No. 228 West Twenty-seventh-street, on Saturday night, in West Twenty-seventh street.

Late on Saturday night, while John Rodgers, aged 39, of No. 144 West Forty-sixth-street, was driving up Broadway a coupé owned by Edward Rielly, the horse shied and fell into an excavation in front of No. 364, and was killed. Rodgers and the occupants of the coupé escaped uninjured. The Police report that the excavation was properly lighted.

The "Society for Ethical Culture" was to have held its reunion services yesterday morning, and many persons who had read the announcement that Prof. Adler would speak were disappointed to find a placard on the door of Standard Hall stating that in consequence of the sudden indisposition of Prof. Adler the opening service had been postponed until Sunday, Nov. 4.

Patrick Fawley, aged 24, of No. 224 West Eighteenth-street, while passing the corner of Eighteenth-street and Seventh-avenue at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, was attacked by four young men, who stabbed him in several places about the face and body with pocket-knives, wounding him severely. They then fled, and made their escape. James Woodbridge and Thomas Lee were subsequently arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in the assault, and were held for examination.

John Finnegan, of No. 221 Mercer-street, was charged, at the Fifty-seventh-Street Court yesterday, with petit larceny. He had accompanied some friends on Saturday night to their residence in the Saratoga Building, No. 225 West Fifty-second-street, and being much intoxicated, rose in the night and wandered about the place until he went into the room of the housekeeper, Mrs. F. B. Peck. Waking up and discovering that Finnegan had her brother's coat buttoned tightly about him, she had him arrested. The prisoner said it was only a drunken frolic, but Justice Wandell committed him for trial in default of bail.

BROOKLYN.

Those who desire to vote in November next are reminded that this is the last day of registration in Brooklyn.

The apartments of George W. Hoyt, No. 103 Prospect-place, were entered by burglars on Friday night, and $30 worth of jewelry was stolen.

The quarterly reception of the Young People's Association of the Throop-Avenue Presbyterian Church will be held at the church edifice, Throop and Willoughby avenues, this evening.

Burglars broke into the tea store of Adam Craig, No. 695 Myrtle-avenue, Saturday night, and stole $12 from the money drawer. Henry O'Donnell, aged 19, of No. 27 Steuben-street, was arrested for the robbery and held to answer.

Capt. Crafts, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested Lambert Eupen, of No. 134 Hudson-avenue, on Saturday night, on complaint of his wife, Ellen Eupen, who charges that on Tuesday last, beaten her in a brutal manner with a loaded cane.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8147. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

PUBLIC BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE.

SHUTTING UP AN INTERMINABLE SOURCE OF USELESS TALK—FINANCIAL TINKERS AND INCENDIARY POLITICIANS CHECKED—THE COLORADO CASE KEPT BEFORE THE HOUSE ALL DAY—THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE COMMITTEES TO BE MADE ON THURSDAY PROBABLY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The House to-day, immediately after the reading of the Journal, took up the Colorado contested election case and devoted the entire day to its consideration. This was a great disappointment to those members who had charged themselves with bills and resolutions which they proposed to make an effort to thrust upon the House under a suspension of the rules. It shut out Kelley's bill providing for repealing the Resumption act, Ewing's proposition to remonetize silver, and a number of incendiary resolutions which had been prepared by Democrats for explosion among the Republican benches. The Republicans fully expected that the Democrats would insist upon having the usual morning hour, and the States called for the introduction of bills and resolutions, and it was feared that upon the termination of the morning hour a resolution would be introduced calculating to make a division among Republicans. The moderate men on the Democratic side were, however, as anxious to exclude the business usually introduced under the license allowed on Mondays, as the Republicans. They did not think that men like Kelley, of Pennsylvania, and Ewing, of Ohio, should be permitted to throw their financial heresies upon the House before it was fully organized, and perhaps precipitate action which would seriously embarrass the Speaker in the work of constructing the committees. So, in order to prevent the financial tinkers on the one hand and the political intractables on the other from getting possession of the House, it was arranged that the Colorado case should be called up as a question of privilege and continued all day. Had objection been made to taking up this case, the Speaker, it is believed, would have ruled that the Colorado case was the unfinished business of the preceding day, and that on that account, and because it is a question of the highest privilege, it could not be pushed aside by the ordinary business of the House, and must be continued until disposed of. The feeling of the majority of members on both sides on this matter was so apparent that no effort was made to stop the debate, which ran until 4 o'clock. The discussion of this case may be continued for two days. There are now 11 names down on the list for speeches, and perhaps as many more will be entered on Wednesday. Those now down to speak are Messrs. Harrison, Garfield, Burchard, Lapham, Southard, Buckner, Bright, Mills, Sayler, Banks, and White. It is believed to be the policy of Patterson and his friends to avoid a direct vote on the swearing in of Belford, and have his credentials sent to the committee. Patterson was not to-day ready to risk a direct vote and wants more time to work up the case, though it is believed on the Democratic side that Belford will not get the seat.

Speaker Randall has decided to announce all the committees this week, perhaps on Thursday. At first it was his purpose to announce only the three or four committees necessary to shape legislation required at the called session, but he has discovered that the work of selection can be better and more satisfactorily done by forming and announcing the entire list at once. He hopes to be able to announce them on Thursday. Until they are announced no business will be transacted. The House to-day adjourned over until Wednesday, mainly to give the Speaker opportunity to continue his labor on the committees, and partly to give the members an opportunity to attend the Pimlico races to-morrow. A large number of Senators are also paired off for the races.

THE REPUBLICANS IN CONGRESS.

THE APPREHENSION OF DIVISION IN THEIR RANKS ON QUESTIONS INVOLVING INDORSEMENT OF THE PRESIDENT'S SOUTHERN POLICY AND THE CIVIL SERVICE ORDER SOMEWHAT ALLAYED—INTERPRETATION PUT ON THE SHERMAN EXPLANATION BY THE DISAFFECTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The Republican members of the House who have been most anxious lest there should be a party division whenever an occasion should arise for expressing judgment upon the President's Southern and civil service policy, are very much relieved to-day, and seem to feel that the danger of any break in the party is past. That is undoubtedly true, so far as the present special session of Congress is concerned, and it is very possible the sentiment which now forces a semblance of harmony will continue to be operative until the end of the regular session. There is an outward appearance of comfort and ease which is probably deceptive, and no arrangement or made-up union can prevent what has been feared, unless there is a real change of opinion in respect to the questions of dissension which threaten disruption of the party in Congress. It was entirely clear from the discussion at Secretary Sherman's conference that the trouble with those who were there present was not in a large degree referable to anything that had been done, or that any one supposed might be done, in respect to the South. Whatever they would feel or say if the Southern matter were an open question, they all perceived would be useless now, since what has been done cannot by any possibility be undone. They say in respect to the withdrawal of troops and the adoption of the new policy, as it is called, that it is an accomplished fact, and it is not only necessary but wise, both in politics and statesmanship, to leave the question as settled, unless it should be reopened by the action of the Southern Democracy. But many members are anxious lest they may be put in the position of voting an indorsement of what has already been done, which they feel unwilling to do, because it would be so widely regarded as a division in politics from those who voted that the President's action was wise and right. The real trouble with Republican Congressmen is the President's civil service order requiring Federal employes to abstain from managing party politics, which, it is held, is calculated to deprive citizens of constitutional privileges. They regard it as a blow at the entire party organization. In private, in some cases, the complaints are more specific, and go directly to the point that the President is not consulting Republican members of Congress and Senators about the appointment of Federal officers in the different States. There are a few Republican members who are disappointed, and do not hesitate to express their disappointment and disaffection, because they have not been consulted in the selection of officers. The complaint that goes upon record relates, however, to the civil service order, and the improvement in feeling among those Republicans who attended Mr. Sherman's meeting is due to the fact that the operation of the order, as then explained, is very much modified and softened. It was not intended, so the explanation is made, to debar the Federal office-holders from activity in the elections after a nomination had been made. On the other hand, it seemed to be understood that activity at such times in carrying party nominations would be acceptable. What is understood by the order is to prevent Federal office-holders from controlling and manipulating the political machinery in a State, so as to dictate to the party itself who shall be the candidates. It is simply intended that a person accepting a Federal office must consent to forego the privilege, if he deems it one, of being a motive power in the party machine. The interpretation which members give to this explanation of the civil service order is that the power of the Federal Administration will not dictate or curtail the action of the party, but that it will be used in any proper way to advance the success of the party nominations after they have been made. If members are correct in interpreting the order in this way, and succeed in getting an explanatory order, which is spoken of, they will be satisfied with the second position of the President on that subject. The real gist of the trouble which threatens to lead to party disunion lies much deeper, and is probably contained in the brief expression of a Western Senator, in private conversation, who says: "It is not so much the action with respect to Louisiana or South Carolina that makes Republicans distrustful as it is that a series of events, each too insignificant to be noticed by itself, has occurred since the election which leads Republicans to fear that they have a President who is something less than a Republican, and which leads the Democrats to entertain the same opinion. The Republican Party wants a Republican President." It is this apprehension that the President is not quite a Republican that causes the fear of party disturbance. The expressed views of the President and of the dissatisfied Republicans are so far apart that there must be a giving away on one side or the other. Either the President must substantially abandon the appointment of men who have been considered doubtful or liberal Republicans or Democrats, and must abandon the enforcement of his civil service order as it has been understood, or a portion of the Republican members of Congress will ultimately abandon his support, unless (which seems quite improbable,) these Republican Congressmen abandon the ideas of political organization which they have entertained for so long a time and become converts to what is known as the President's policy in making appointments under the civil service.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIP.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS—KELLOGG AND SPOFFORD URGING THEIR RESPECTIVE CLAIMS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day heard statements from Messrs. Kellogg and Spofford, contestants for admission to the Senate from Louisiana, and will continue the case to-morrow. Mr. Kellogg, in response to the committee's formal inquiry as to what, if any, evidence he desired to present, and whether he desired to be heard in regard to the title to the seat, submitted a written statement, claiming that the public documents on file with the committee show that he was duly elected by a legal Government of the State of Louisiana, but that if the committee should decide to hear testimony concerning the subsequent revolutionary events in Louisiana, he will be prepared to furnish testimony concerning them. The statement concludes in these words:

"I had supposed that the range of investigation which the committee would be inclined at the present time to adopt in regard to the matter of my title to the seat which I claim would be such that the papers already before the committee, taken in connection with the election laws of Louisiana, would supply all the evidence on my part requisite in the case. If, however, the committee should decide before according the seat to either claimant to inquire into matters behind said certificate of the Governor, and said certificates of the Secretary of State, and behind the returns of the election officers of the State, and if the committee should decide to investigate the organized violence and unlawful conspiracy against the State Government of Louisiana which, in its first stages, deprived one branch of the Legislature of the quorum which it had during the first part of the session, and which ultimately overthrew by revolutionary process the lawful Government of the State, or if the committee should hear testimony as to either of these matters in behalf of the gentlemen claiming the seat to which I am entitled, then, and in either of these cases, I shall, of course, ask the committee to take the testimony relating to these matters which I shall promptly tender to them. I cannot make my reply to your communication more explicit than this until I shall know what range of testimony the committee shall decide to adopt in regard to my title to a seat in the Senate."

Mr. Spofford argued his side in a short speech, urging substantially that he represented the established order of things in Louisiana. Senator Hill then offered a preamble and resolution reciting that whereas two State Governments had existed in Louisiana, each of which elected a United States Senator, and whereas only one State Government now exists in that State, therefore

Resolved, That the existing Government of Louisiana is the only Government that can be recognized by the Senate.

Senator Hoar offered a substitute for this, declaring that the committee will to-morrow hear argument by Kellogg and Spofford in person or by attorney, and will then proceed to examine evidence with a view to determining which of the two claimants is entitled to admission. The substitute was adopted.

THE NEW-YORK APPOINTMENTS.

FINAL DECISION IN THE CUSTOM-HOUSE NOMINATIONS EXPECTED TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—It is confidently believed that the Cabinet to-morrow will finally dispose of all questions regarding the important Treasury appointments to be made in New-York City, and that the nominations will be sent to the Senate without further delay.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22, 1877.

The estimates for carrying the inland mails for the coming year are $20,889,270 93, an increase over the estimates for the current year of $2,030,297.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, at their first meeting this morning, merely received the foreign nominations which were sent to the Senate last week, and deferred their consideration until their next meeting.

A GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

FIRE-DAMP EXPLOSION IN SCOTLAND

OVER TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY MINERS BELIEVED TO HAVE PERISHED IN A COLLIERY NEAR GLASGOW—FUTILE EFFORTS TO RESCUE THE MEN EXPOSED TO THE POISONOUS GAS—FORTY BODIES FOUND AT THE FOOT OF THE SHAFT.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—A special dispatch from Glasgow to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "An explosion has occurred in a colliery at High Blantyre, near this city. Four hundred men were in the mine at the time. A large number of lives have been lost."

GLASGOW, Oct. 22—2 P. M.—It is feared that the entire 400 men who were in the colliery at High Blantyre when the explosion occurred, have perished. A special train was sent to bring the injured to the Glasgow Infirmary, but it has returned, no one having been got out alive. Twenty dead bodies have been recovered.

5 P. M.—The latest particulars from High Blantyre show that 233 men descended into the mines this morning. None of these except one, who was working near the shaft at the time of the explosion, had been rescued up to a late hour this evening. Very little hope of rescuing the men is entertained, as the explosion occurred at 9 o'clock in the morning, and the exploring parties had to relinquish their efforts in one pit at 4 in the afternoon because of the poisonous gases. At the bottom of the shaft of the other pit (the colliery comprising two pits with communication between them) a faint knocking has been heard, but so far it has been impossible to reach the bottom of the shaft in consequence of the volumes of gas and the destruction of the wood-work and hoisting apparatus by the explosion.

9 P. M.—The explorers have resumed operations at the first pit. They report 40 corpses lying at the foot of the shaft.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The latest intelligence from the High Blantyre colliery is to 11 o'clock Monday night. The shaft at the bottom of which knocking was heard is rapidly collapsing. The explorers, consequently, are attempting to reopen communication from the other mine. They have penetrated about half a mile, but have still 150 fathoms to clear, so that they cannot possibly reach the men who are supposed to be imprisoned before morning. It is feared that by that time few, if any, will remain alive.

A FATAL RIVER ACCIDENT.

FOUR PERSONS DROWNED IN THE MISSISSIPPI—HEARTLESS CONDUCT OF A STEAMBOAT CAPTAIN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 22.—An accident happened 11 miles below this city last night about midnight, whereby four persons lost their lives. A few days ago a party of seven persons, consisting of James Croley, wife, and baby, and a son 15 years old, Ephraim Weaver, and a widowed sister, named Susan Smith, and her baby, left Hamilton, Ill., for the purpose of emigrating southward. They embarked in two wide skiffs and a small flat-boat, which contained their small store of worldly effects. They had proceeded down the Mississippi until they reached a point opposite Quarantine Station, floating down mid-stream, when they discovered coming toward them the steam-boat Grand Duke with barges in tow. The men had lights displayed on their frail craft and hallooed at the top of their voices, but the steam-boat paid no attention to the warning and bore down upon the boats, capsizing all three and hurling the occupants into the river. James Croley passed under the steam-boat and was struck by the wheel and badly injured, but was, luckily, thrown against a capsized skiff, upon which he clambered. Weaver also managed to reach one of the overturned boats and to rescue his sister, but her baby, together with Mrs. Coley and her baby, and a 15-year-old son, were drowned. The surviving trio reached the city to-day. They charge the officers of the steam-boat with heartless conduct in paying no attention to their warning cries, and in refusing to aid in rescuing them from the water.

SITTING BULL REMAINS DEFIANT.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 22.—A special from the Sitting Bull Commission, Fort Walsh, British North-west Territory, Oct. 17, via Fort Benton Oct. 21, received early this morning, says the commission has met Sitting Bull and has utterly failed to obtain any satisfaction or terms of settlement from him. After detailing the difficulties through which the commission passed before reaching the Indian band, and the reluctance of the Indians in yielding to the persuasions of the Canadians and allowing an interview to take place, they fearing that some trap was about to be sprung on them, the correspondent describes Sitting Bull as a swarthy, black-haired, beardless, pure-blooded savage, with an air of judicial gravity and intelligence. He continually fears treachery on the part of the Americans, and distrusts his own tribe when they are near. He refused to shake hands with the Commissioners, and said he wanted them to sit out in full view, and not behind tables. They complied, and Gen. Terry addressed them, stating the object of the visit, namely, that the President wished hostilities to cease forever, for the sake of all parties. If the Indians would return and refrain from hostile acts against the United States Government a free pardon would be given for all past acts; no attempt would be made to punish them, and the past would be forgotten. This the President promised. He went on to say that all other hostile tribes of Indians had now surrendered to the United States authorities, and had received no punishment whatever, but had been received as friends. They had received, or would receive, the proceeds of the sale of their horses and arms, had been presented with cows, and otherwise received honorable and just treatment. The same terms were offered Sitting Bull's people. The savage warrior smiled broadly at the mention of surrender. The speech produced no effect, and the offer of peace was rejected. The council broke up, and the Commissioners turned their faces homeward.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Oct. 22.—Official information received by the Government to-day fully confirms the statement in the press dispatches this morning of the meeting of the United States Commissioners and Sitting Bull at Fort Walsh, and the contemptuous rejection by the Sioux chief of the terms offered.

EXTENSIVE FORGERIES IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 22.—William S. Taylor, a produce commission merchant of this city, has been detected in a series of forgeries. He forged the names of his father, Justus F. Taylor, and his uncle, William N. Strong, to notes for about $38,000, and obtained the money in various sums from four of our city banks. No arrest has yet been made, and Taylor remains at home awaiting further developments. The cause of his downfall is said to be speculations in stocks.

THE SARATOGA SAVINGS BANK.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 22.—A special dispatch to the Troy *Times* says: "The difficulty in the Saratoga Savings Bank, which was closed on Saturday, is in the conversion of assets into money fast enough to pay depositors on demand. The assets are now stated to be sufficient to pay the depositors, but they cannot readily be turned into cash, and for this reason the bank was compelled to go into liquidation by Receivership. No deposits have been taken since the bank was examined by the Bank Superintendent in September."

STRUGGLING FOR A RAILROAD.

THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH ROAD—ARRIVAL OF THE NEW-YORK COMMITTEE IN ST. LOUIS—THE RECEIVERSHIP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 22.—A committee representing the stockholders of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad arrived this afternoon from New-York. The committee is composed of T. Hartshorne, representing $11,000,000 of the $14,000,000 stock of the road; A. W. Greenleaf, H. Cooke, and Messrs. W. M. Bliss, H. Crawford, and E. Root, attorneys for the company. They were met at the Union Depot by Gen. Stevenson, General Superintendent of the Road, and one of the Directors. The party proceeded to the Lindell Hotel, where a private conference was held, and to-night the committee left for Jefferson City, to secure, if possible, a reversal of the recent order of Judge Broadus, of Livingston County, appointing a Receiver for the road. Gen. Stevenson stated to-night that the person who made the application for the appointment of a Receiver never did own a dollar of stock, and that it was an outrage that a Receiver should be appointed. The proceeding, he said, is the more remarkable and unjustifiable from the fact that the company is not in default a dollar; that not one of its obligations has ever gone to protest, and that the interest on its bonds has always been paid. It is now in possession of independent assets of over $3,000,000, subject to the control of the board for payment of whatever indebtedness may be against it, and for the improvement of its road-bed, laying steel rails, &c. The road was never in better condition than now, and its rolling-stock and machinery have been very much improved within the last year. The New-York gentlemen express great confidence in their ability to have the order for the appointment of a Receiver set aside. The Receiver has already filed his bond.

A FIGHT AGAINST A RECEIVERSHIP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 22.—There is every prospect that a desperate fight is to be waged for the possession and control of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. Henry Crawford, of this city, who represents the dissatisfied New-York stockholders, proposes to make a fight against the receivership, and a warm contest is sure to be the result. Mr. Crawford is a Director of the Wabash Line, and also a large stockholder in the road. It is easy to understand why he is retained to push legal proceedings. The Wabash and the Hannibal and St. Joseph Roads have been operating under an alliance that was necessary to the very existence of both. Destroy that alliance and their usefulness will be more or less impaired. The appointment of a Receiver for the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road is a hard blow at the Wabash. Hence this terrific resistance. With officers in no way allied to the Wabash in charge of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road will retain an advantageous connection south-westerly, and the traffic which naturally belongs to this city will not, it is claimed, be diverted to provincial channels. The enormous interest which the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company has in the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road is the most natural, if not only, outlet to the South-west, may cause it to take a hand in the legal squabble for the possession of the road.

HANNIBAL, Mo., Oct. 22.—Sidney McWilliams took peaceable possession of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad and all its general offices this morning as Receiver. He telegraphed orders to all agents and officers to make their future reports to him, notifying them of the appointment of D. Munson as General Agent, and John L. Lathrop as Treasurer.

RECEIPTS OF CANAL TOLLS IN 1877.

COMPARISON WITH 1876—APPROXIMATE ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 22.—The fiscal year ending with Sept. 30 shows the following receipts of canal tolls, as compared with the year previous:

	1876.	1877.
September	$255,848 05	$199,697 73
October	267,641 87	227,336 74
November	218,325 25	171,678 91
December	1,133 35	1,633 46
May	180,454 49	86,823 75
June	207,276 01	101,943 49
July	175,027 95	117,180 72
August	176,925 84	137,956 09
Total	$1,482,652 81	$1,043,250 92

These are the gross receipts; but it must be remembered that the actual receipts paid into the Treasury are usually much less, owing to the fact that excessive tolls are occasionally charged, and that unexpected stoppages ensue, requiring the boatman to ship his cargo by other conveyances, in which case the tolls are refunded. The actual amount paid into the Treasury last year was only $1,477,331 51, and this year they will not be much over $1,041,000, nearly $2,000 less than the original receipts. A very careful study of the tables of expenses shows that they will approximate $1,200,000, which is within the limit required by the Constitution, as the receipts last year exceeded that, but, under the law and the Constitution, the cost of repairs, which will reach at least $1,000,000, the interest upon the canal debt, which amounts to $551,160, and the sum of $450,000 required to be paid into the sinking fund are liens upon the canal revenues, which must be paid from the revenues. These amount to the sum of $2,001,160, leaving a deficiency to be made up by taxation of at least $1,200,000. But in addition to these is a constitutional provision for the payment of $200.000 for the support of government, which will make the deficiency $1,400,000. With the reduced income of the present year, as shown by the table above, it seems impossible that the canals can do otherwise than go into bankruptcy, unless the people consent to taxation for their support.

NAVY AND ARMY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Capt. John H. Gillis is ordered to command the receiving ship Franklin, at Norfolk, on the 1st of November. Lieut.-Commander Samuel H. Baker is ordered as Executive of the Enterprise, at Norfolk. Capt. Queen, who is detached from the Franklin, and Lieut.-Commander R. E. Leavy, detached from the Enterprise, are placed on waiting orders. Commander White, of the United States steamer Frolic, just arrived at Hampton Roads, reports having left Rio Janeiro on the 6th of September. On the way north the Frolic stopped at Bahia, Pernambuco, Barbadoes, and St. Thomas for coal. The voyage was without incident of importance. The health of the officers and crew is excellent.

Rear-Admiral Trenchard reports that he will to-day sail in his flag-ship, the Powhatan, from Hampton Roads for New-York.

Capt. William R. King and First Lieut. George M. Wheeler, of the Engineer Corps, are ordered to report for examination for promotion.

Gen. Sherman has returned to Washington, and is busily at work at his head-quarters in the War Department building.

VERDICT AGAINST A RAILROAD.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 22.—In the United States District Court this morning Judge McKennan rendered a decision on the exceptions filed to the report of the Master in the case of Edward Mellon and others against the Lehigh Valley Railway Company, and entered a final decree awarding to the plaintiffs $3,018 damages for infringement of their letters patent for improvement in locomotive wheel tires, together with costs of suit, and also granting a perpetual injunction to restrain any further infringement of the patent by the defendants.

EIGHT SAILORS IN IRONS.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Oct. 22.—The bark George Peake, from Liverpool to Charlottetown, put into Canso Saturday with a portion of the crew in a state of mutiny. Eight of the sailors are in irons. One hundred and thirty vessels are anchored in the Strait of Canso bound for Prince Edward Island.

ANOTHER BANK SUSPENSION.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 22.—The Bank of Bunker Hill, at Bunker Hill, Ill., suspended payment this morning. Liabilities, $60,000. The bank officers say the depositors will be paid in full.

TAX-PAYERS ORGANIZING.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

STEINWAY HALL CROWDED WITH A REPRESENTATIVE AUDIENCE—EFFORTS OF THE COMMUNISTS TO CAPTURE THE MEETING—SPEECHES BY SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, HENRY F. DIMOCK, SIMON STERNE, WILLIAM E. DODGE, WHEELER H. PECKHAM, AND OTHERS—AN ADDRESS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The mass-meeting held at Steinway Hall last evening in favor of the proposed constitutional amendments was well attended in more senses than one. The published call was addressed to all citizens who favored the amendments; the printed invitations sent out by the Committee of Arrangements were similarly worded, and undoubtedly the gentlemen who arranged the meeting expected that only those in sympathy with its object would attend. There were those who thought differently, however. Citizen Justus Schwab, Citizen John Swinton, and Citizen Maddox, with an extraordinary-looking following of Communists, and a miscellaneous crowd of "citizens," who were horrified at the idea of being disfranchised because they paid neither rent nor taxes, came to the meeting in full force, prepared to take possession of it by force of arms if necessary. Under Citizen Swinton's direction they organized their forces very effectively for the contemplated attack. A body of what might be called skirmishers was scattered through the hall and in the rear aisles, a solid body occupied two rows of seats in the centre, two or three smaller companies were placed at the sides, while nearly the whole of the two rows of seats immediately in front of the platform was occupied by the main body of the communistic army, and here the three leaders had their seats. The resolutions which they were to pass when they had obtained possession of the meeting were all written out, ready for use. Of course, no one in the audience outside the ranks of the Communists knew of what was coming; but there were some people who had obtained information, and gave timely warning to the gentlemen on the platform.

At 8 o'clock Steinway Hall was filled to its fullest capacity, and the platform was occupied by a large number of gentlemen recognized as leading business and professional men. Among these were Royal Phelps, James Stokes, William H. Webb, Oswald Ottendorfer, Benjamin B. Sherman, William L. Jenkins, Henry F. Spaulding, Amos R. Eno, William D. Morgan, W. E. Dodge, William A. Cole, J. D. Vermilye, Lloyd Aspinwall, C. C. Colgate, Charles Spear, Alfred W. Craven, Henry Day, Joseph Park, Jr., A. C. Hoe, Henry F. Dimock, Jesse Seligman, Charles F. Smith, William H. Morrell, Simon Sterne, H. M. Smith, A. G. Bogert, Robert Hoe, H. K. Thurber, E. Randolph Robinson, Max Weil, Henry Bergh, Benjamin Tatham, Edward Fitch, and many others. Promptly on time, Mr. Royal Phelps advanced to the front of the platform, called the meeting to order, and nominated for Chairman Mr. Samuel D. Babcock. As soon as the question was put the trouble began. A storm of noes, hisses, and shouts from all parts of the hall greeted the nomination, apparently astounding the mass of the audience, and for a few moments the confusion was so great that no single voice could be heard. "Order!" shouted Mr. Phelps, bracing himself up and looking as if he would thrash the whole crowd. The commanding tone of Mr. Phelps and his determined attitude were received with a shout of applause, and without further ceremony he declared that Mr. Babcock had been elected Chairman. Thereupon the noise and confusion became worse than before, and the Communists would wildly: "No! no! Put the contrary—the contrary!" About this time one or two of the gentlemen on the platform, began to get excited, and the numerous policemen in the hall appeared to be in a state of bewilderment as to whether they should forthwith make a general onslaught on the meeting or let things take their course. Mr. Babcock stepped to the front without a moment's hesitation. Rapping the desk sharply, he shouted for order in a tone which indicated that he meant to have it. His short, sharp speech, delivered in a business-like style, was alternately cheered and hissed, the line between the communistic and the respectable portion of the audience being now sharply defined, and each by its manifestations defying the other. When he had finished he called for the reading of the list of Vice-Presidents. This occupied several minutes, and when it came to putting the question on its adoption, Mr. Babcock played a shrewd trick, which was attended with complete success. He had noticed that despite the deafening noisethey made, the Communists were really but a small minority of the audience, and to expose their weakness he put the question in reverse order, the negative first, and called for a rising vote. "Up men!" cried a "citizen," rising, and thereupon about one-tenth of the entire audience rose with him. There was one roar of applause and laughter from the hundreds sitting in their seats, and from that moment the courage of the Communists began to ooze out. When the same thing was repeated with regard to the list of Secretaries, up rose in solitary protest, amid another roar of laughter, Citizen Schwab, but as he had washed himself, put on a clean shirt and had a new hat on, he was so completely disguised that very few recognized him. The reading of the resolutions by Mr. E. Randolph Robinson, proceeded amid a good deal of noise, but as the respectable people were getting exasperated, they shouted to have some of the more noisy fellows put out, which was done promptly by the Police. An excited Police Sergeant shouted, "You men, lock up any man that disturbs this meeting," which was greeted with hisses by the Communists, but had a visibly discouraging effect on them. The next great burst was when the resolutions were proposed for adoption; but the affirmative vote on them was a roar which completely stifled the Communist negative; and after that, though there was more noise, it lessened in vigor each time, and when Mr. Dimock began to speak the whole body of Communists arose en masse and went out of the hall. Shouts and cheering were heard from the street after they went out, and it seemed that they held am impromptu meeting in front of the hall until dispersed by the Police. Mr. Babcock had previously told them that they believed in the majority ruling, and the majority intended to rule that night anyhow. After the clearing out the further proceedings of the meeting were not interrupted with anything but applause. The published order of speaking was not strictly adhered to, and Mr. L. Bradford Prince did not speak at all, he being obliged to leave for Boston before the time came for him to speak.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING.

At 8 o'clock, the meeting was called to order by Mr. Royal Phelps, who said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am requested by the committee of twelve who had charge of calling this meeting, to now call you to order. I do so by nominating Samuel D. Babcock, President of the Chamber of Commerce, to preside. [Applause and hisses.] Those who are in favor of this, will please say aye.

Loud cries of "aye" followed, and as equally loud cries of "no," and much confusion prevailed. When order was restored Mr. Phelps said: "Those in favor will please rise," when a large number of the audience rose. Mr. Phelps then said: "The yeas seem to have it." Mr. John Swinton cried loudly for the "nays," but the Chairman did not notice him.

Mr. Maddox—As a citizen of the United States, as a voter, and as the peer of any man here, I demand a vote to the contrary. [Applause.]

Mr. Sillicks—I nominate Leander Thompson for Chairman of this meeting. [Applause and hisses.]

Mr. Phelps—It is rather late for a contrary vote.

Mr. Maddox—Mr. Chairman: I respectfully address you; if you will allow alternate discussion, why you can go on, and will go on, any way, with peace and quietness. All that I and my friends desire is that we shall have a hearing here.

Mr. Babcock—Allow me to stop you, Sir, and say that this meeting is a call to the friends of the commission, to devise a plan for the government of the City of New-York, and those who do not favor this plan were not invited here to-night. [Applause and hisses.] The party who just addressed a few words to the meeting, or any other opposed to the call of the meeting, have certainly no rights here whatever. It is my business, as Chairman of this meeting, to stop any man who comes here to disturb this meeting. [Applause and hisses.]

Mr. Maddox attempted to continue, but was checked by Mr. Babcock, who said: I must call you to order, Sir. We cannot permit you to go on. We are here to-night, not in the interest of any political party, not in the interest of any class of the community, but in the interest of the whole community—[applause.]—the high and low, rich and poor, and we meet here to make an earnest effort to secure a reform in the Government of this great City in which we live. About 25 years ago, when the population of this City was not more than 500,000, the tax levied on the City was only about $3,250,000, and, in the process of doubling this population, this tax levy has been increased tenfold, and, not only for a single year, but for several years in succession, the tax levy of this City has exceeded $30,000,000. Nor is this all. In the last 10 years, in addition to this, we have added nearly $100,000,000 to the debt. Nor is this all. During the time we have collected or levied assessments upon the property of the City of more than $50,000,000, and there remains unpaid to-day of this assessment more than $10,000,000, and there is to-day of uncollected taxes more than $15,000,000. Now, if this meeting had been called to-night on account of a private corporation, whose condition has been such as I have described, I suppose the only course would have been, and the first movement would have been, to have nominated a Receiver, or else to have put the concern into bankruptcy. But, fellow-citizens, we believe there is salvation for this City; and we believe that the amendments proposed by the commission appointed by Gov. Tilden two years ago will accomplish that result. [Applause.]

A voice—Never, never.

Mr. Babcock—We believe that if it depends on the property-owners of the City that it will enable them to invest their money so as to employ labor and give it its adequate reward. We believe it will bring prosperity to all conditions of society.

Great confusion resulted from these remarks, and Mr. Babcock had to call order several times. When quiet was finally restored, Mr. Babcock continued, as follows: "Now, we say this: We have a right to ask the Legislature at Albany—whatever the individual opinions of some of its members may be—we have a right to ask that this question shall be submitted to the people, and we say to all you gentlemen that object to it now, that if the majority of the State of New-York say that it shall not be a law of the State of New-York, we acquiesce; and if the poorer class of the State of New-York have been benefited by a refusal of the majority of the people to adopt it, then we have nothing more to say about it. Now, I don't propose to take up your time by making a speech at all; therefore I shall proceed with the call of the meeting, and if anybody makes a disturbance here we will put him out. [Applause and hisses.] The next thing in order will be the reading of the list of Vice-Presidents, and their election."

OFFICERS OF THE MEETING.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Royal Phelps,
James M. Brown,
Hon. Hamilton Fish,
William H. Webb,
Oswald Ottendorfer,
Benjamin B. Sherman,
Henry F. Spaulding,
Hon. John Jay,
William E. Guion,
Hon. William E. Dodge,
William Steinway,
John J. Astor,
William Cullen Bryant,
Hon. E. D. Morgan,
D. Willis James,
J. D. Vermilye,
C. C. Colgate,
C. T. Raynolds,
George W. Lane,
Howard Potter,
Hon. James Emott,
William H. Appleton,
Alfred W. Craven,
William A. Booth,
Henry Day,
Theodore Roosevelt,
Joseph Park, Jr.,
William R. Garrison,
Cornelius Vanderbilt,
James McCreery,
William Sloane,
John Crosby Brown,
F. S. Winston,
William H. Fogg,
H. B. Claflin,
Jesse Seligman,
John L. Jones,
Eugene S. Ballin,
James M. Halsted,
Richard B. Bowne,
Cyrus Curtis,
William Molr,
Charles F. Smith,
Andrew H. Green,
William E. Morrell,
William Libby,
Simon Sterne,
James F. Wenman,
Edward Salomon,
Jackson S. Schultz,
Oscar Zollikoffer,
William Astor,
John A. Weeks,
Henry A. Craver,
Charles Crary,
J. Pierpont Morgan,
Cyrus W. Field,
E. S. Higgins,
Morris K. Jesup,
H. M. Smith,
James Buell,
D. D. Lord,
Ferdinand Traud,
Charles J. Nehrbas,
James C. Carter,
Charles Hansell,
Dorman B. Eaton,
Albert Weber,
H. K. Thurber,
Joseph H. Choate,
Le Grand B. Cannon,
Fletcher Harper,
Marshall O. Roberts,
Emil Oelbermann,
E. Randolph Robinson,
John H. Watson,
Robert L. Cutting, Jr.,
Marc Eddins,
Henry Clausen,
Frederic De Barry,
L. J. N. Stark,
George J. Forrest,
Charles D. Dickey,
Clinton Gilbert,
D. D. T. Marshall,
Max Weil,
C. Godfrey Gunther,
John P. Townsend,
Wilson G. Hunt,
John S. McLean,
William H. Hume,
J. B. Cornell,
Bartlett Smith,
Charles Lamson,
Henry Havemeyer,
George H. Moller,
Wheeler H. Peckham,
Albert Stickney,
Isaac Kendall,
Elbridge T. Gerry,
E. P. Wheeler,
Josiah M. Fiske,
Hiram Barney,
I. M. Dyckman,
Adam Weber,
George W. Van Slyck,
Benjamin F. Dunning,
David Jones.
George William Curtis,
James Stokes,
John A. Stewart,
B. L. Solomon,
George S. Appleton,
William L. Jenkins,
Amos R. Eno,
A. P. Man,
William D. Morgan,
David Dows,
B. G. Arnold,
William A. Cole,
D. M. Durnure,
S. R. Livermore,
Gardiner G. Howland,
Lloyd Aspinwall,
Franklin Edson,
Jesse Hoyt,
Charles Spear,
Martin Bates,
John T. Agnew,
Homer Morgan,
Fletcher Webster,
William Orton,
James Lenox,
Parke Godwin,
Alvin J. Johnson,
A. C. Hoe,
Frederic D. Tappan,
Thomas Faye,
Henry F. Dimock,
Frederic R. Coudert,
William Borden,
George Bliss,
E. C. Cowdin.
Elliot F. Shephard,
Theodore W. Dwight,
Samuel Sloan,
George Mosle,
William H. Lee,
Alexander Hamilton,
Joshua Hendricks,
Luther R. Marsh,
Adrian Iselin,
John B. Parsons,
Robert Lenox Kennedy,
C. E. Detmold,
David Parish,
David H. McAlpine,
Henry A. Hurlbut,
George W. Fuller,
Peter Lorillard,
Richard T. Hunt,
Francis Skiddy,
A. G. Bogert,
Henry G. Stebbins,
Herman Ubl,
George Talbot Ward,
John H. Sherwood,
Charles H. Russell,
Robert Hoe,
Sinclair Tousey,
Cyrus H. Loutrel,
Isaac Sherman,
O. B. Potter,
Edward J. King,
Charles Hunter,
John Brooks,
John D. Jones,
Theodore D. Starr,
Hugo Wesendonck,
Sidney Webster,
Frederic Schoch,
William Allen Butler,
S. Bernheimer,
David B. Williamson,
John L. Worth,
L. V. Hoffman,
Richard Mortimer,
Edward Kemp,
John H. Hall,
James Scott,
Robert Maclay,
John Downey,
James W. Gerard,
Arthur G. Sedgwick,
Robert L. Stuart,
William H. Macy,
Eugene Kelly,
Robert L. Livingston,
Joseph Larocque,
James Gallatin,
Nathaniel P. Bayley,
Lewis G. Morris,
Henry Bergh,
Benjamin Tatham,
Cornelius N.

pullers, who make a trade of politics. You propose to lessen the burden of toil for all who share the light, the health, the comforts, the security of our great City. Let the wire-pullers alone, then, and address yourselves at once to the hard-handed they seek to lead astray. Ask every honest son of toil whether he would prefer a Board of Finance to guard his interest in this great Metropolis selected from the tax-payers and tenants, or thrust into office by the fugelmen and manipulators of a political caucus he has far less power to control? The man who holds the lever and runs the party machine for the benefit of a corrupt ring (though it be in a red shirt and with big pantaloons tucked inside his boots,) is a far more intolerable oppressor of the poor and needy than the heaviest tax-payer or any combination of property-owners. The demagogue is more to be dreaded by the poor than the rich nabob clothed in purple and fine linen and who fares sumptuously every day. All economy in public administration is directly in the interest of those who earn their bread. Here the rich and poor may meet together.

Considerable confusion resulted from Mr. Stone's remarks, during which two men were removed by the Police officers, the Chairman remarking: "We intend that the majority shall govern here to-night."

SPEECH OF HENRY F. DIMOCK.

Dock Commissioner Henry F. Dimock was next introduced. He said that they had assembled to testify their interest in the greatest question which had been presented to the people of the generation, for the evils that attended the management of their Municipal system were known and admitted of all men, and the propositions they were to indorse the Legislature to present to the people had been devised simply for the purpose of applying remedies to that portion of the local Government that experience had showd to have utterly broken down. If the results which they were aiming at were accomplished, they would separate the Municipal elections from the National and State elections. The powers of the Mayor were proposed to be enlarged, to that point where he could fairly produce good government by appointing and becoming responsible for its instruments, and where the people could fairly and properly hold him responsible for a failure so to do. Under the proposed system the Legislature would, for the first time, be compelled to stay its efforts at the City's misgovernment, and they would be obliged to adopt the homely maxim "to pay as they go," [applause,] and for the first time the simple, business-like proposition would be established for the purely business interests of a business corporation, that the people who paid the money should regulate the disbursements. The present duty of every citizen was to see to it that he was not represented in the Legislature by any man who proposed to steal away from the people their great right to pass upon the question. [Applause.] He closed by urging every one to be careful that no man should find his way into the Legislature who proposed to put his feeble self between the people and the great question that was so vital to their interests.

SPEECH OF WILLIAM E. DODGE.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: We are here this evening without distinction of party, representing the tax-payers of the City. We have come to look in the face the financial crisis which is upon us, and as wise men to consider our personal responsibilities and obligations. We, like many of our great institutions, are called now to carefully examine our true position, and see if anything can be done to save us from the ruin that seems impending. Institutions and individuals all over the country are busy in contriving new plans for reducing expenses, paying off debts, and in every possible way trying to conform to the new order of things. As we look at our financial position we find our debt and expenses have been increasing to an alarming extent. Time will permit only a glance. Look, for a moment, to the year before the war. Our debt had increased from 1850 to 1860 from $23,000,000 to $60,000,000, an increase of 160 per cent., and the tax levy over 300 per cent, and our citizens were greatly alarmed. But look, I pray you, at the fearful growth since the commencement of the war—the debt, then $18,000,000, now about $120,000,000, and the annual expenses now fully $30,000,000, or almost double the entire debt of 1860, while our population has increased hardly 30 per cent. in the time. Fellow-citizens, where are we drifting? And how soon must the end come, if no stop can be put to the increase of debt and the wasteful expenditure of the people's money? Why, Mr. President, I rode a few evenings since from your beautiful Village of Riverdale to Yonkers, moonlight over those miles and miles of almost uninhabited boulevards where millions have been expended a quarter of a century in advance of any need, and though it was almost light enough to read, yet over all those vast numbers of streets and avenues the spendid gas-lights were burning at your and my expense. Why, Sir, the cost of living in New-York has become so great that young men cannot afford to be married, and if they do they must live without the bounds of the City. The fact is, the men of moderate means, our mechanics and laboring men, are as deeply interested in the passage of these constitutional amendments, (and perhaps more so,) as are the owners of large estates. [Applause.] They are paying double the rent they would have paid but for this enormous City debt. I have no doubt, Sir, in that there are millions of dollars waiting the result of these amendments, and if our capitalists could feel sure of no increase of our debt, and of some wise plan for its gradual decrease, that would immediately the present favorable time to erect buildings all over the island, and our mechanics and laboring men would find employment at fair wages, and would soon secure better tenements at much less rent. [Applause.] Mr. President, I fear that we think more of party than of property, and that the Republicans will continue to make up City with national politics and keep on voting against a known majority of 30,000 to 40,000 of the rank and file of the Democracy, controlled by the 10,000 places where they get their drink, and our respectable and tax-paying Democrats will continue to vote the regular nomination, though they know little of the men for whom they vote, while if the property-holders and tax-payers would look at the real state of our City finances, and unite, as we have done this evening, outside of party, and go for the real interests of the City, and secure men who would support the amendments, there would be no doubt of the favorite results; but if we cannot do this all is gone, for the Ring have already given the order for their rejection, for they desire to perpetuate the one-man power, even in the light of recent revelations. Let me hope that there is wisdom enough left to meet the crisis, and let each and all resolve that we will do all we can to secure representatives that will make these adoption sure. We are to forget that we are Democrats or Republicans, and remember only that we are going to save New-York. To this end, we must select men to represent us in the Legislature who will pledge themselves beforehand in the interest of these important amendments.

SPEECH OF SIMON STERNE.

I would be very much pleased, even at the risk of some slight interruption, that those people who went away from our meeting to-night should have remained to hear the arguments of those in favor of the report of the commission, so that they might be thoroughly convinced that they had come to the meeting in error, and that they might leave it as proselytes. When our commission met we were quickly agreed that the leading mischiefs incident to City government are extravagant expenditures, constant increase of permanent debt, and the meddlesome interference by the Legislature, impelled in part by money and in part by party motives, resulting in manifold and complex laws with their inevitable results of loose organization and irresponsible administration. We, quite early in our deliberation, had determined that whatever was to be done had to be done not in the shape of a model charter which would be filled and gnawed at and honey-combed, as party exigency and personal interests might dictate to the legislative body year after year at Albany, but that no permanent reform was to be hoped for unless it was imbedded and intrenched in the Constitution of our State, and we were also soon at one as to what the main features of that permanent reform should be. First, that there should be a responsible head of the City, elected by the general voice; that the Mayor should not only have the mere semblance, the outward form of power, but the reality of it; that he shall appoint without being subjected to a disgraceful dicker with the Board of Aldermen, the executive officers of the City. Otherwise the language of the charters of the cities of our State, which hold him responsible for good government therein, is an absurdity. Secondly, we determined that the Board of Aldermen shall hereafter be a reality and not a sham; that it, likewise elected by the general voice of the people of the City, shall be a check upon the Mayor's legislative authority; that if the people concur in the expediency of these reforms, hereafter the actual power to bewielded by our City Government shall no longer be lodged substantially in five leading departments, having independent powers, and each one exercising a discretion without central control, but in a Common Council directly elected by the whole people, who shall map out the departments, which at all times shall be responsible to this Common Council. The system under which we now live, which deprives the Common Council of all power, was, as you all know, devised by Tweed and his gang for the purpose of organizing spoliation and preventing detection.

MUNICIPAL AND NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS.

We then said that a city has not the same excuse to run in debt that a nation has, which may suddenly be called upon to confront an armed adversary, to place in the field thousands of men, to feed them and provide for them; for such purposes the ordinary machinery of taxation would prove inadequate; a city is not called upon to meet sudden, emergencies, except in the rare cases of pestilence, conflagration or famine; and we agreed upon the expediency of drafting a constitutional amendment which shall prevent, except in such rare cases, any further incurring of debt by cities, and to limit the growth of that cormorant which was rapidly absorbing the real property of our citizens, and then we said that as the mischief of legislative intermeddling with the local concerns of cities, this constant determination by the members from St. Lawrence or Allegany County to determine what streets shall be opened and which closed, shall forever cease. Further, that the settling of the functions our City officers shall exercise, and from whom they shall be taken and to whom they shall be given, shall be once for all determined by a general law, which shall thereafter not be subject to any change, except by the concurrent consent of the Mayor, the Board of Aldermen, and the Board of Finance, or such a change be passed by two successive Legislatures. To divorce State and national politics in the minds of citizens from local politics, we insisted upon a Spring election for Municipal officers. Up to this point [illegible] seems there is certainly none in this assembly—scarcely any one in all this community—so dull and wrong-headed who would not agree that these safeguards and changes are expedient, salutary, and necessary. The only objection that we could expect as to these measures would solely come from those who benefit by the existing abuses. Our commission were placed very much in the position of a mechanical engineer who is to examine the strength of a weak and defective boiler. He may do so by adding masonry, puttingiron bands around it, and riveting fresh plates. It may appear to strengthen the boiler; but by allowing it to remain under a constant high pressure he is haunted by a persistent anxiety that the very supports which he has created may, if the thing will burst, simply add material to the final havoc and ruin. Therefore it is part of his problem not only to give the boiler stability in its construction, but to see to it, if the same work can be accomplished, that there shall be less pressure from within, so that the tendency to explode the machine shall not be ever active. The constitutional safeguards thus far referred to are such exterior stays. But their application will not reduce the excessive and dangerous pressure exercised by people without property through means of taxation to acquire the substance of others. It is this heavy and persistent strain upon our Municipal institutions which breaks through all the safeguards thus far devised, and it becomes our task to find out some way by which that pressure may be reduced to one of comparative safety.

SUFFRAGE TOO FREE.

Feeling keenly that we were charged with a duty a little higher than that which related to the remedying of existing abuses for a few short years, that it was expected of us that we would recommend some plan by which the business of a great community in the administration of its corporate property can be safely carried on, and we were led to the inquiry, Is there any sound basis or reason for admitting in the financial administration of a city any one to the suffrage unless by his property or position he is to the community as a rent or tax payer he shall give some guarantee that he has a permanent interest therein, such an interest as may not be readily overcome by the momentary gratification which to a large class of the community all large public expenditures afford. This inquiry led to the conviction, on the part that there was no more natural right to the suffrage in the financial administration of a city on the part of those who have no property and do not in the shape of rent bear the burdens imposed upon property, than there is a natural right upon the part of the brakemen and conductors of a railway to take part in the election of its Directors, and determine the financial administration of the corporation that they serve. That the man, who this morning comes to my door to beg his breakfast, should in the afternoon be permitted by his vote to put a mortgage upon my house, seems, indeed, a strange anomaly, and yet practically that is and has been our position for two generations. Admitting into the financial administrations of cities as copartners those who have accumulated and those who have not, upon precisely equal terms, results in allowing those who have nothing to help themselves out of the purses of those who have, under the guise and pretense of taxation.

I admit the force of every argument in favor of universal suffrage upon all matters of government. In the State and in the nation which impose upon all alike equal duties, which are governments in the strictest sense of the term, universal suffrage has its justification and is based upon ground too solid to be now shaken; but in the joint stock administration of a city's affairs, in adjusting the property interests of a great community as a matter of common concern, property should determine that question and not a mere popular vote. Yet we have not rigorously insisted upon this truth. We recognize the fact that in some of its aspects a city government is a government to a very limited degree, however, and all that we have insisted upon and do now insist upon is that some barrier shall be permanently fixed which shall prevent the incorrigible bummer and the hopeless pauper from being an integral part of the financial administration of our great and growing cities. We leave even to this bummer and this pauper all their civic rights and more. We jealously guard their votes in the selection of the Mayor, in the selection of the Board of Aldermen, who in turn have the determining of such executive boards as may be necessary to carry on the administration of the Government. But we simply say to this bummer and this pauper, "Please be modest enough not to insist upon actually taking part—you who have not been able to take care of a small sum of money of your own—in the administration of the vast funds and large properties of a city government; you who have not sufficiently advanced in this world to have $250 a year rent to pay for the roof which covers yourself and family, or to have $500 all told in the shape of personal or real property, please be so kind as to trust you in the participation of the expenditure of $20,000,000 or $30,000,000 a year necessary to carry on this general property copartnership of a large city." Now, is this unreasonable? Will any sentimental bosh about an absolute equality of human beings, answer this reasonable request on the part of the people who own the property of a great city that the paupers and vagabonds shall not administer it? If it is, why then it is equally unreasonable on the part of the stockholders of the Bank of Commerce to insist that only those who hold stock, and not the depositors in the bank, shall be permitted to vote at the election of Directors. Certainly, as to the latter statement is undoubtedly true that there is no such thing as equality in interest between their various inhabitants. Can it be said that the man who votes for the election of a city administrator because he hopes to get for himself or his friends a sinecure has the same interest in good government as the tax-payer who is compelled to pay part of that fellow's salary? Can it be said for a moment that the 40,000 inhabitants of the City of New-York who voted the Tammany ticket in 1871, when the leaders of that organization were proved thieves, and even elected Tweed Senator, felt that they had the same interest in the administration of our City as the 80,000 citizens who voted against them? That the poorest among us bears in some shape a proportion of the taxes paid by the community is an axiomatic truth of political economy which I should be the last to deny; but the man who lives on charity pays no taxes; the man who robs for a livelihood pays no taxes. They are themselves taxes. And men who have sinister interests of any kind are quickly placed in a position of preferring their sinister to their true interests. We see it illustrated every day of the week in the administration of our private corporations that Directors quickly acquire interests as Directors antagonistic to their interests as stockholders, and that though their wicked contracts to the detriment of the proprietary interests may injuriously affect them as stockholders, yet, as Directors, they are so much more largely benefited that their interests as stockholders are outweighed. Hence the petty amount that men of little or no property pay in the way of taxes is generally so disguised under other names, so little felt, that it requires but a very slight sinister interest to outweigh it. Hence no reliance can be placed upon that politico-economical fact as a motive to govern large classes of men. Where slight changes in the money market will frequently result in great ruin to individual fortunes, a danger from which the men of little property are quite secure. The change in the financial barometer which betokens a storm, which brings low great financial houses and vast fortunes, may cause but the very slightest feeling of inconvenience to a laborer's family. An increase of taxation of 1½ per cent. on the real property of the City of New-York may make a difference between prosperity or ruin to large numbers of capitalists who have their money invested in that form of security, but to the man who rents a room in a tenement-house it means but an addition of a couple of dollars a year to his rent; therefore it is idle to put the two men on the same platform on any theory that their interests are alike; they are in their nature essentially different. The $100,000 may make up the loss of the one—a gift of a ton of coal may overcome the detriment to the other. In this matter of suffrage we have been a little indiscriminate in the way that we have cast it about. In applying it in cities we have thus given a dangerous method for organizing Communism. It is not the fault of the poor that they are misled by demagogues and used to feed men's ambitions, but the same defect of character which keeps them perpetually poor, which makes them yield constantly to the temptation of the present enjoyments at the sacrifice of future comfort, encourages extravagance and prevents economy, leads them to deal as lightly with the ballot as they do with their money. And hence it is almost a solemn duty to deprive that ballot in their hands of one element of force which is and can be used for mischief alone and not for good, which can never be needful for their protection, and can only lead to evil results.

PROPOSED BOARDS OF FINANCE.

The main elements of the provisions which we have seen fit to recommend upon this point is that in every city of the State there shall be a Board of Finance, consisting of not less 6 than nor more than 15 members. In cities of over 100,000 inhabitants the Board of Finance shall be elected by the citizens who have for two years next preceding the election paid an annual tax on property of a value of not less than $500, or shall have actually paid during the same period a rent for premises for business or dwelling of not less than $250. In all the other cities of less than 100,000 inhabitants the mere payment of taxation of any amount, however small, two years successively, is sufficient to qualify him for the election of these officers. Now, the duties and the sole duties which we have lodged in this Board of Finance are the making of the estimates of the money necessary for the administration of the City Government from year to year from data to be furnished by the Common Council and the several departments of the City Government, the making of the several appropriations, and the authority for the levying of the taxes. They have no power to initiate the expenditure of anything for any public purpose. The initiative is left entirely with the Board of Aldermen and the Mayor, who, remember well, are to be elected by universal suffrage. They have a mere financial veto upon extravagance, and nothing further. Of course, to make this veto effective it was necessary to lodge in that board the power of approving the Mayor's nominee for Corporation Counsel and Controller, because, however effective you may imagine that you close the door of permanent debt, a large addition may from year to year be made to that debt by the fraudulent audits by the one, and corrupt judgments suffered to be taken by the other. Hence, to give to this Board of Finance the complete responsibility of the financial administration of our City, it was necessary to place a negative as to wild and mischievous appointments in that particular, and we propose that be done in that particular alone. Indeed, all that we have done—only we have not gone far enough in all probability—is to apply to cities of the State the rule which, since the organization of our Government, has been applied to the villages of our State. There the tax-payers, and the tax-payers alone, determine the expenditure of any large sums of money, and the only reason why that rule has not been applied to the City was that while in the country you can call a meeting of the tax-payers upon expenditures involving more than $500—as such large expenditures are rarely incurred in the country—in the city on the other hand, that would involve a per sistent and almost daily taking of tax-payers' votes. Hence, we have applied simply the principle of representation to this difficulty, and have therefore in this provision of our proposed amendment said that the tax-payers, instead of meeting in their individual capacity, shall meet in a representative body, to enlarge as much as possible the area of the suffrage without interfering with a determination to exclude to a pauper and the improvident alone. We have added, in addition to the tax-payers, all who pay a small sum of rent for the roof or room that covers their heads. By what strange accident is it; by what hocus pocus is it, that all expenditures relating to real property, from the area of a house to the line of its rear yard—from the sinking of the foundation to the weather cap on the chimney—are determined by the owners of the houses, and by no one else! And that all expenditures relating to real property outside of that house, the opening, the paving and lighting of the streets, is determined not by the owners but by a popular vote. And yet these are expenditures affecting the real property, are germane to it, arise from it, and should be controlled precisely by the same rules as control the expenditures from interior of street lines to interior of street line on the neighboring block.

THE PEOPLE WILLING.

We have been told that you never can get the people to consent to limit their powers in that particular. The answer is—first, I am willing to trust the people and consent to everything that is reasonable. You politician, you stand in the way of submission of the question to the people; are you willing to do so? If not, the other answer is that the people throughout the length and breath of this land have to a very considerable degree consented to a limitation of their powers when they discovered that the exercise of certain powers were dangerous and impolitic. In all our States we have poured out money by county subscriptions to railways. The people, the particular tax-paying element of the people, had the power and did run their respective counties and towns to the very verge of bankruptcy by such subscriptions. Almost throughout the northern part of the Western States, where the evil had grown to great magnitude, the people have consented voluntarily by constitutional amendments forever to tie their hands in that particular, thus preventing the possibility of permitting themselves to bond their counties and their towns for any such purpose hereafter. Is not this forever after depriving their suffrage of this power? There is a limitation of suffrage, then, as to railways. Now, why cannot we, when the evil is quite as great with reference to cities, limit the suffrage in so far as its power for mischief is concerned, and expect the people to say that we shall abstain hereafter. Indeed, logically there is no difference between the limitations of the two powers. The increasing ratio of indebtedness of cities is such that when spread out before you it must persuade that confiscation and bankruptcy are at the end of your present course, and therefore I do not hesitate to ask even those who would be excluded from the one small element of power in their suffrage which encourages extravagance and yields no benefit, to aid us in putting those shackles upon themselves, which in the end will prove beneficial to them as well as the whole community. Would it be unpardonable on the part of a merchant who put a million of dollars in business with half a dozen active, enterprising young men, who, however, do not know the value of money, who have not sweated and toiled for it, and are therefore open-handed and liberal, improvident in expenditures, and thoughtless in giving credit, at the end of five or six years of ruinous business, which diminished our millionaire's capital 50 per cent., to say to these very fellows: "see here, my boys, we shall not dissolve copartnership; you shall have a voice in the administration of our affairs, but, in my interest and in yours, let men who contribute all the money, determine, in part at all events, not by the seventh of the general voice, but by the half of the general voice, who shall receive credit, how the money shall be expended, and for what purpose, so that this common fund, supplied by me, but which is as necessary for your subsistence as mine, which is your sustenance, which is to clothe you as well as myself must depend, shall remain to fructify and to bless at least for the term of our natural lives and not be frittered away shortly before my death and long before yours. If this is not an unreasonable position in a private copartnership for this capitalist to take, why should it be unreasonable on the part of our tax-payers in our public copartnership as to the administration of our Municipal finances, to say substantially a much milder thing.

SPEECH OF OSWALD OTTENDORFER.

Oswald Ottendorfer was the next speaker. He spoke of the immense indebtedness of the City, the amount of which none of us can ascertain, not even the gentleman at the head of the Finance Department, and the large number of claims against the City, which it would not be wise to enumerate, if it were possible, for it might be considered as an acknowledgment of them. This debt is increasing, and must be cut by cutting a favorable opportunity to press their claims. The present head of the City finances is not to be held responsible for this state of affairs, but he opposes every measure that is proposed to remedy these evils. The speaker said he did not claim, and had no right to be considered, a member of good standing in the Democratic church, but he must say that he claimed to be a good defender of Democratic principles. The attempt of Tammany Hall to make it appear that the proposed constitutional amendments are opposed to Democratic principles is a trick played by political demagogues. it is an attempt to sanction robbery. In conclusion, he asked voters to give their approval of the constitutional amendments at the coming election, and thus give to the people an opportunity to judge of the benefits of the measure.

SPEECH OF WHEELER H. PECKHAM.

Wheeler H. Peckham was next introduced. He said it was not necessary to add anything to the remarks which had been made by those who had given this subject special study, several of whom were members of the commission appointed for its consideration. They have come as men specially adapted to do this work, and ask us for our approval and our votes. In looking over the past decade we remember a condition of things that puts to blush every human countenance in America, and we feel that, to a certain extent, Republican institutions have failed, and a remedy is demanded. Something must be done to change the current of events, and to change the machinery of our City Government. Is any remedy suggested other than the one now under consideration? I have heard of no other remedy proposed by any organized body for the evils which we have suffered during these past years. You have heard the arguments and the statements that have been addressed to you as to where this burden of taxation and of accumulated debt falls. You know that there is not a tenement so low, there is not an occupant so poor in the whole breadth of this large City, but feels its weight pressing hard upon him. You have been told to-night that by the scheme here proposed the accumulation of debt is to cease, the functions of government are to be carried on at an infinitely less cost, and the weight lifted from every one upon whom it now rests. But the objection is made that somebody is to be disfranchised. I will not address you on that subject, but will call your attention to a fact in connection with the largest City Government on the face of the earth. In London an immense saving has been made by the requirement that all money that was expended should be voted by the men who were to pay it. [Applause.] That is true only to a limited extent. It is not true in the City of London proper, but it is true in the great outlying districts which compose by far the largest part of the population of the metropolis, and it is true as to them only in respect of about one-half of the expenditure; yet just in precise proportion as the expenditure has been made by those who were elected and appointed by the tax-payers of the district has it been expended without fault and without objection. The Metropolitan Board of Public Works, which controls all the general expenditures of the City of London, is elected by boards or vestries, as they are called, which in turn are elected by the rent-payers and the tax-payers; and these boards or vestries themselves make expenditures for local purposes. During the 20 years in which this system has been in operation the expenditures for the vestries and the general Government, including expenditures for the City of London for her public works, has not been greater than the expenditure by the City of New-York within the past 15 years; and the debt of the City of London to-day, the whole metropolis, is $250,000,000 in round numbers, making about $130,000,000, and drawing a rate of interest of less than 4 per cent. No charge of any serious nature has ever been made against the Vestries, who are elected directly by the tax-payers, and who expend this large amount of money. I do not say that the system which is in operation there should be adopted here, but I say that we are not without actual, practical experience whereby we can judge of the effect of having expenditures made by men who are elected by the tax-payers themselves. The question of organizing municipal government for the cities throughout the State is one of the most stupendous problems ever presented for human solution. We are to take up this great question, not with partisan heat and fancy, not with heated addresses to the passions of men; it is a simple matter of actual thought, of investigation, of solution, as to the best method that we can devise for seeing that the money that is raised by the tax-payers is applied to the purposes for which such municipal government should exist. [Applause.]

Five of the Communists who caused the disturbance in the meeting were arrested by the Police of the Eighteenth Precinct, and locked up for the night. Their names and occupations are: John W. Jahata, a Bohemian carpenter, of No. 431 Fifth-street; Henry Edmunds, of No. 21 Union-square; George Pape, a cigar-maker, of No. 167 Forsyth-street; Lucien Auronion, a Frenchman, who says he is a "correspondent," of No. 149 East One Hundred and Fourth-street, and Agustus Feiss, a German cigar-maker. When Jahata was taken out of the hall by the Police the entire mob followed, and went to the station-house with them. At Third-avenue the mob began to sing the Marseillaise Hymn, which they continued in a discordant and vociferous yell for several squares. It was at one time feared that an attack would be made on the Police for the purpose of liberating the prisoners. The prisoners will be arraigned before Justice Wandall this morning.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Newmarket Houghton meeting commenced to-day with the race for the Criterion Stakes, the principal event on the programme. This dash of six furlongs brought out a field of eight youngsters, the winner turning up in Lord Falmouth's Jannette. Clementine finished second, and Lord Clive third. The latest betting on the course was five to four against Jannette, ten to one against Clementine, and eight to one against Lord Clive. The following is a summary:

THE CRITERION STAKES, of 30 sovereigns each, 20 forfeit, for 2-year-old colts, 120 pounds, and fillies, 118 pounds; the winner of a 500-sovereign sweepstakes with 10 subscribers to carry 4 pounds, of two such stakes, 7 pounds extra; a winner of any other sweepstakes, value 200 sovereigns, not having less than 10 subscribers, to carry 2 pounds extra; the owner of the second horse to receive 100 sovereigns out of the stakes; closed with 44 subscribers.

Lord Falmouth's b. f. Jannette, by Lord Clifden, out of Chevisance.....1
Count F. de Lagrange's ch. f. Clementine, by Mortemer, out of Regalia.....2
Owner's Lord Clive.....3

SECURING A REPUTATION.

NEWSPAPER PUFFS IN PHILADELPHIA—HOW A DESCENDANT OF ONE OF THE SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION WAS BROUGHT BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—This afternoon Mr. John S. Morton, the ex-President of the Market-Street Railroad, had a hearing before Magistrate List on the charge of perjury, in swearing to false annual reports of the condition of the company for the past five years. The principal witness was Morton's ex-secretary, George Vickers, who made the complaint and who is held as one of the principals in the conspiracy at issue. He testified that his business now was writing and publishing music. Before that he was ostensibly the private secretary of Mr. Morton, but in reality he was employed to keep John S. Morton before the public by puffing him in the newspapers and to keep alive the fact that he was a lineal descendant of John Morton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. His chief business was to make the public believe that John S. Morton was the greatest man in the world. This statement created considerable merriment and was the whole of Vicker's evidence, and intended by him to repay Morton for "peaching" on him. Morton was always a great favorite with the newspapers, and this thrust of his former confidential man unnerved him. He said he never expected such a blow from a man he had made. On the other evidence Morton was held in $6,500 bail on the charge of perjury.

A NOVEL POLITICAL CONTEST.

A MURDER TRIAL AN ELEMENT IN A COUNTY CONTEST.

KINGSTON, Oct. 22.—Ulster County politics have been so long of such a peculiar character that the county has become noted for political topsy-turviness, quite often following a Democratic victory of 1,500 majority, with one for the Republicans of nearly equal and sometimes larger figures. In an ordinary canvass the county is Democratic by from 1,000 to 1,500. Yet six years ago, when County Judge A. Schoonmaker, Jr., was nominated for re-election by the Democrats, he was badly beaten by William Lawton, the majority of the latter being over 2,500, and only three out of the 19 towns in the county giving a majority for Schoonmaker. The latter is the present candidate for Attorney-General on the Democratic ticket. Judge Lawton is renominated for County Judge, with T. L. Westbrook, cousin of Hon. T. R. Westbrook, the Supreme Court Justice, as his opponent. And here comes in a curious element in the canvass, it seeming probable from present appearances that a homicide or murder, as the two contending parties call it, will largely influence, if it does not control, the election. In June last an Irishman named Peter Malloy was killed by a German named Mellert. It is claimed by the latter that the shot was fired by accident while striking Malloy with a pistol, under the idea that his (Mellert's) life was in danger. The trial came off before Justice Osborn at the late Circuit, and Mellert was acquitted. This has aroused intense feeling among the Irish portion of the population, which constitutes the largest share of the inhabitants in the lower wards of the city, or old Rondout. The animosity thus engendered will manifest itself in the coming election, which unfortunately happens for the Democratic candidate for Judge that he was one of the counsel for the prisoner, and the Democratic candidate for District Attorney is the present official who tried the case for the prisoner. It will not be surprising, therefore, to see the Democratic majority wiped out.

TEARING UP A RAILROAD.

NEWPORT, Vt., Oct. 22.—A preliminary action in what bids fair to be a serious railroad war occurred at North Troy, Vt., on Sunday, when a party of railroad men, headed by Col. Asa B. Foster, tore up a portion of the track of the South-eastern Railway, preventing for a time the passage of trains. Preliminary to this move, and growing out of a difficulty in accounts between the Passumpsic and South-eastern Railways, Col. Foster was arrested on Friday at Newport and thrown into prison, his friends subsequently bailing him out. The Central Vermont Railway is understood to be aiding Col. Foster and his party. It is also understood that trains will be run as usual between North Troy and Montreal, but the connection between Boston and Montreal is broken. Superintendent Folsom, of the Passumpsic Road, states that all trains over the portion of the road now under their control will be canceled, and the mails will be carried by team between Newport and North Troy, from whence the South-eastern morning mail will carry them through as usual. Travel over this route must come to a standstill until a satisfactory settlement of the difficulties between the two roads is reached, which will probably consume some time.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Oct. 22.—J. C. Baldwin, who is supposed to have murdered William H. Springstead at Big Pond, in this county, on the 9th inst., was arrested yesterday by the Chief of Police of this village at his mother's residence, near Paterson, N. J., and brought here.

PITTSTON, Penn., Oct. 22.—A man named Stetler was committed to jail to-day without bail, for a murderous assault on a man named Holland in a bagnio.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 22.—As Edwin W. Ober, Cashier of the East New-York Shoe Company, was on his way to the factory this afternoon with a box containing several thousand dollars to pay off the hands, he was attacked by two men, who threw cayenne pepper in his eyes and endeavored to secure the money. Ober resisted, and the highwaymen fled, leaving the box in his possession.

NEW-ORLEANS CUSTOM-HOUSE.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 22.—Referring to a dispatch from Washington, published here this morning, saying it is represented that the business of the New-Orleans Custom-house is loosely attended to, and that the employes give more attention to politics than to business, Collecter King says: "If such statements are made in Washington they are untrue. The merchants of New-Orleans and the Treasury Department at Washington will certify that the business of this office was never conducted with more economy, efficiency, and dispatch than at the present time. The employes are too hard at their work to meddle in politics."

SAN DOMINGO AND HAYTI.

HAVANA, Oct. 22.—The English mail steamer has arrived here from St. Thomas with advices to the 17th inst. The American schooner General Hall, from New-York for Jacmel, procured a new foresail and proceeded on the 15th. News from San Domingo to the 12th inst. has been received. Puerto Plata has been reoccupied by the Government troops. The rebels were encamped in the suburbs of the city waiting for reinforcements, in order to renew the attack. The Government troops had recaptured La Vega. All the other provinces were in a state of open rebellion. Reports from Hayti represent that everything was quiet.

A CARD FROM THE UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The reports on Wall-street to-day concerning the Union Dime Savings Bank are unqualifiedly false in every particular, and are entirely without foundation. N. J. HAINES, President.
THOMAS FLOYD JONES, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 22, 1877.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

It is announced that after the 1st of January next the *North American Review* will be published in New-York by the Messrs. Appleton.

A NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

The San Francisco *Alta* of the 15th inst. has the following account of the remarkable escape of a Californian from death by lightning: "On Saturday afternoon, when the storm gathered around the summit of Mount Diablo, it swept down into Suisun Valley and developed into a regular thunder and lightning affair. The thunder was prolonged, and the shafts of lightning sharp and frequent. A gentleman named Vest had a very extraordinary escape from death by one of the strokes of lightning that was attracted by the iron-work of his buggy. He was in his buggy at Cannon Station, on the road between Vallejo and Sacramento, when a blinding flash appeared on the top of the vehicle, rending the covering clear across, and the flame showed on the iron-work on either side, running along the coupling beneath, out on the pole between the horses, and thence with a leap to the fence, smashing two panels into splinters, and disappeared into the ground. Mr. Vest had just folded a robe around him, and was stooping forward to pick up the lines when the lightning struck. He was stunned for the moment, but on examination he was found uninjured. One horse was killed instantly, and the other lived only a few moments. The storm extended over an area of 20 miles in the valley. The fall of rain was very heavy."

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

SPECIAL SESSION—OCT. 22.

SUMMARY.

In the Senate, memorials and bills to repeal the Resumption act and to remonetize silver were introduced, including one, by Mr. Jones, of Nevada, to authorize the coining of standard silver dollars, and make them legal tender for their nominal value. Mr. Matthews introduced a bill providing for the distribution of the balance of the Geneva Award fund, through the agency of a revived "Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims." The resolution relating to laws regulating the counting and declaring the Electoral vote, and providing for a committee to confer with a similar committee of the House, was adopted. The resolution regarding the alleged discrepancies in the accounts of the Treasury Department was laid over to give Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, time to prepare his speech on the subject.

In the House the case of the Colorado Representative was discussed and then laid over. A resolution to appoint a committee to consider the subject of the civil service and how to promote its efficiency, was adopted; also one to appoint a committee on the laws relating to the ascertaining and declaring of the result of Presidential elections, to confer with a similar committee of the Senate. The House adjourned till Wednesday.

SENATE.

Mr. COCKRELL, of Missouri, presented joint resolutions of the Kansas City (Mo.) Board of Trade in favor of the repeal of the Resumption act, the remonetization of the silver dollar, and the passage of a law making greenbacks a legal tender for all debts, both public and private. Referred to the Committee on Finance. In moving to refer it to that committee, Mr. Cockrell said he hoped the committee would report in favor of all the propositions. [Laughter.]

ATTACKS ON THE RESUMPTION ACT.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, introduced a bill to repeal section 3 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments, approved Jan 14, 1875."

Mr. HEREFORD, of West Virginia, introduced a bill to repeal the act to provide for the resumption of specie payments. It provides for the repeal of so much of that act as provides for the redemption of United States notes in excess of $300,000,000, and also for the repeal of so much of said act as provides that on and after the 1st day of January, A. D., 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem in coin the United States legal-tender notes then outstanding, on the presentation for redemption at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in the City of New-York, in sums of not less than $50.

Mr. JONES, of Nevada, introduced the following bill:

To authorize the coinage of a dollar of 412½ grains standard silver, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, That from and after the passage of this act there shall be, from time to time, coined at mints of the United States, conformably in all respects to law, a silver dollar, the standard weight of which shall be 412½ grains Troy, and any owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at any coinage mint, or at the Assay Office in New-York, to be coined into dollars for his benefit, upon the same terms and conditions as gold bullion is deposited for coinage under existing law; and

Be it further enacted, That said coin shall be a legal tender at its nominal value for all sums, in all payments of debts, both public and private, excepting such as under existing contracts are expressed therein to be otherwise payable; and

Be it further enacted, That no charge shall be made for coining standard silver bullion into dollars authorized by this act.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

Mr. MATTHEWS, of Ohio, introduced a bill authorizing the adjudication and repayment of certain claims upon the fund created by section 15 of chapter 459 of the Laws of the Forty-third Congress, in regard to the distribution of the balance of the Geneva award. The bill provides for a revival of the "Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims." Its members to be selected by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate, and makes it their duty to receive and examine all claims presented within six months from their first meeting, which shall have directly resulted from damage done on the high seas by any Confederate cruisers during the late rebellion, including vessels and cargoes attacked or taken on the high seas, or destroyed therefrom, and also destroyed within four miles of shore, except such claims as were provided for by the law of 1874. The judgments of the Commissioners, together with 5 per cent. interest from the respective dates of loss, are to be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury out of the "Geneva Fund" in full, unless the balance of the fund should not prove sufficient, in which event they are to be paid in ratable proportion. The bill also provides that if any one of the owners of a vessel should file a claim in behalf of himself and the other owners of the same vessel, it shall be deemed a full legal presentation for all; but the judgments must be entered separately to each party proving his interest.

THE LEGATION AT BOGOTA.

Mr. HOAR, of Massachusetts, presented the petition of the Boylston Insurance Company and others, praying the re-establishment of the legation at Bogota, in the United States of Colombia, and the appointment of a representative thereat.

THE MODE OF COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the unfinished business, being the resolution submitted on Wednesday last by Mr. Edmunds, providing that a committee consisting of seven Senators be appointed, whose duty it shall be to take into consideration the state of the law respecting the ascertaining and declaration of the result of elections of President and Vice-President of the United States, and that said committee have power to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. EDMUNDS said that upon consultation with his friend from Delaware, [Mr. Bayard,] he had determined to amend the resolution by adding the words, "and that said committee have power to confer and act with any committee of the House of Representatives that may be charged with the same subject." The amendment was agreed to, and the resolution passed as amended.

THE TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

The resolution submitted by

a officer had arrested. In the Jefferson Market Police Court MacSweeny refused to make a charge, and the woman was held by Justice Morgan on the evidence of the officer in default of $1,500 bail.

COURT NOTES.

In the suit brought by John B. Kelly to annul his marriage with Ellen Kelly, Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday rendered a decision awarding Mrs. Kelly $200 as a counsel fee and $10 per week as alimony. The details of the case have been reported heretofore in THE TIMES.

Joseph English was convicted yesterday in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Benedict, of having attempted to pass on Benjamin Yard, Cashier of the United States registered $1,000 bond, the name of the payee on which had been altered. He was remanded for sentence.

Moses A. Snyder, note-teller in the Merchants' Exchange National Bank of this City, who was charged before commissioner Osborn with having embezzled about $3,000 of the funds of the bank, waived an examination yesterday, and was held in default of $10,000 bail, to await the action of the United States Grand Jury.

In the Harlem Police Court yesterday Justice Kasmire held Egbert Halstead, Russell Winters, and John W. Peck, proprietors of the Degroot House, on the corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street, in default of $1,000 bail each, on a charge of keeping a gambling-house. The complainant, John B. Corrigan, swears to having lost $160 on play in the defendants' premises.

Notwithstanding the recent raid on the filthy goose pens of Bayard-street, violations of the sanitary code on the part of the Jewish poultry dealers are as numerous and flagrant as ever. Solomon Voloskie, of No. 72 Bayard-street, and Michael Helfenstein, of No. 69 Bayard-street, two of the largest dealers in that district, were arrested yesterday, and at the Tombs Police Court they were held for trial.

In the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, Justice Morgan held Charles Bates, of No. 122 West Thirtieth-street, in default of $2,000 bail, to answer two charges of burglary. He was seen leaving a cigar store in East Eighteenth-street early on Sunday morning, in company with another man who escaped. They had $25 worth of cigars. In Bates' possession was found a check for $110, which had been stolen from No. 1,670 Broadway.

Thomas Francis O'Conner and John Sheehan, two youths aged respectively 8 and 11, were arraigned before Justice Murray yesterday in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, charged with stealing six bottles of ale and $2 worth of carpenter tools from the liquor-store of Frank Vita, corner of Sixty-first-street and Third-avenue. The young thieves effected an entrance by breaking the glass in the basement window. Justice Murray held them for trial in default of $300 bail.

Judgment for $742 32 was taken by default against the defendants in the suit of H. B. Claflin & Co. against William A. Smith and others, before Judge Van Brunt, in Part III. of the Supreme Court, yesterday. The defendants were engaged in a conspiracy with a young man named Moses R. Crow, whereby they swindled many merchants in this City and elsewhere out of nearly $100,000. Crow, being swindled by his associates, "went back" on them and gave evidences against them. Judgments in five other cases against the defendants will be entered today.

Judge Barrett, in Chambers of the Supreme Court, yesterday granted an order placing on the Special Circuit calendar the suit of Hume Webster and J. Hume Webster against Alden B. Stockwell. The action is brought to recover $25,000 in gold on two drafts drawn by the defendant and by him delivered to the plaintiffs. Stockwell, in his answer, alleges that the drafts were given as collateral security for any balance which might be found due the plaintiffs from him, by reason of an open and unsettled account of purchases and sales of stocks had between the parties.

Mrs. Ann Murphy, of Fairmount, near Tremont, died on the 12th of June last, leaving all her estate, amounting to about $10,000, to be divided among the seven children of her son Robert and daughters Martha and Mary. She was partially paralyzed at the time the will was made, and her husband and nine children, including the parents of the grandchildren who are made beneficiaries, contest the will on the ground that she was of unsound mind when she made it, and had been unduly influenced. The case was opened yesterday before Surrogate Calvin, and after contradictory evidence had been given, the further hearing was adjourned.

Ellen Carey, a woman of middle age, was placed on trial by Assistant District Attorney Lyon, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, charged with arson in the first degree. Mrs. Carey lived with her husband and family in a shanty at One Hundred and Fortieth-street and Tenth-avenue. About a year ago Mrs. Julia Donnelly, the wife of Mrs. Carey's brother, built a shanty adjoining the Carey residence. Frequent quarrels resulted, and one night Mrs. Carey was seen at a late hour loitering around the domain of her brother, and when Mrs. Donnelly woke up she found that her enemy had endeavored to burn down the house.

Recorder Hackett yesterday charged the jury in the case of Jane McLoughlan, an old woman of 60, living at No. 21½ Grand-street, on trial for the abduction of a little 6-year-old girl named Annie Costello, her cruel treatment of whom led to the interference of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, at whose instigation the old hag was prosecuted. The jury after several hours' deliberation returned a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy. Recorder Hackett said he had reason to know that the prisoner was a very bad woman, and regretted the recommendation to mercy of the jury. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday rendered a decision on the motion to strike out parts of the answer of the defendants in the suit of The People against the Twenty-third-Street Railway Company, in which the latter charged the Attorney-General with being in collusion with the General Owners' Corporation. Simon Sterne, who appeared for the Attorney-General, insisted that the portion of the answer referred to was scandalous and irrelevant. Judge Donohue yesterday denied the motion, saying: "I understand that the allegations sought to be stricken out go to the good faith of the suit, and so are properly set up."

THE SUPREME COURT AS A TRUSTEE.

Thomas R. Musgrave, who was appointed by the Supreme Court Judges, on March 12, 1877, to make an examination of the court funds in the hands of the City Chamberlain on Jan. 1, 1877, presented his report to the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday. No examination of this kind has been had since that made by Judge Edmonds in 1862. The funds include moneys belonging to widows, orphans, and other wards of the court, besides the surplus money received for temporary keeping from the sale of property at foreclosure sales, &c. On Jan. 1, 1877, the Chamberlain held $1,523,610 29, of which $1,191,457 had been invested in bonds and mortgages by him, the greater portion of the remainder being on deposit in trust companies. Mr. Musgrave reports that some of the loans on bond and mortgage do not meet the requirements of the law, which demand that the security should be double the value of the loans. Mr. Musgrave, however, takes as the value of the property the tax valuation. He shows also that the investments have not always been wise ones, and that losses have resulted from them. There are also a few cases in which taxes and assessments have accumulated against the property so as to destroy the security for the loans. Mr. Musgrave shows how losses resulting from the foreclosure of mortgages might have been prevented by prompt attention on the part of former Chamberlains. The attorneys' and referees' fees in such proceedings have also been excessive. In nearly every case of foreclosure the property has been purchased by the Chamberlain to protect the loan. Mr. Musgrave says some steps should be taken to prevent the accumulation of real estate. He suggests, first, that all sums under $5,000 be invested in Government or New-York State bonds; second, that sums over $5,000 be invested in mortgages on improved property, not exceeding 40 per cent of its valuation; third, that in no case should a loan be made on unimproved property; fourth, that an adviser be appointed by the court, who shall select an appraiser, and that no money be loaned on mortgage except upon the filing of a certificate of appraisement, approved in writing by the Chamberlain; fifth, that a clause be inserted in the mortgage making the principal sum to become due in case of failure to pay taxes and assessments on or before the payment of the interest first falling due after Jan. 1 in each year; sixth, that 60 days after default in payment of interest the Chamberlain shall foreclose; and seventh, that transfer of the bonds of $21,944 44, now in the Fulton National Bank, to the trust companies.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR HIS ACTS.

George W. Bigelow, a former clerk in the Post Office, who is very respectably connected, was indicted some time ago in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court on a charge of stealing letters from the Post Office containing articles of value. It was claimed shortly after his arrest that he was of unsound mind and irresponsible for his acts, and a medical examination into his condition was made by Prof. Gray, Superintendent of the Insane Asylum at Utica, and other experts, whose report confirmed the claim. Yesterday in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court, by order of the Attorney-General of the United States, presented by Assistant District Attorney Foster, Judge Benedict directed a nolle prosequi to be entered in Bigelow's case.

ARRESTED ON A CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY.

In the matter of the Erie Railway Receiver against Sigmund Dringer and Henry Bowman, in the New-Jersey Court of Chancery, fully reported in THE TIMES recently, the Vice-Chancellor having decided in favor of the dissolution of the injunction issued against them in April, 1876, and the plaintiff has asked that the injunction be continued until the case can be carried through the Court of Errors and Appeals, which would take about a year and a half more. It is probable, however, that this is merely to secure a more favorable settlement with Dringer. The Passaic County Grand Jury have indicted Cornelius O Van Houten, William Hickling, and one other person for conspiracy to ruin Dringer by making representations that induced the Erie Railway Company to get an injunction against him. Hickling, who was a clerk in the Erie offices, was lodged in the Paterson Jail last night, being unable to give security.

A FAITHLESS SUITOR IN COURT.

The case of Ernestine Moses against Ignatz Steindler was tried before Judge Robinson in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. The parties to the action were betrothed, and were to have been married on May 13 last. The expectant bride had made all her preparations, and the wedding guests had been bidden. The groom, however, failed to put in an appearance. Miss Moses is a rather good-looking girl, not quite 23 years old. She made the acquaintance of Steindler in February last, and they agreed, on April 1, to be married on the date they were to. He borrowed $110 from the plaintiff, and, after the wedding invitations had been sent out, refused to marry her until he received $700 in cash, which she had on deposit in the Union Dime Savings Bank. The money was accordingly tranferred to their joint names, and the book given to Steindler. Shortly after leaving the bank, whither they had gone for that purpose, Steindler excused himself, and went back to the bank alone and tried to draw the money. The bank officers, being suspicious, refused to let him have it, and the plaintiff being informed of the circumstance, and believing that Steindler on receiving the money would give him departure, abruptly refused to join with him in drawing the amount from the bank. On his failing to marry her she brought suit for $10,000 damages, and also brought an action to deprive him of all claim in, or right to, the money in the bank. The latter suit was tried yesterday. Steindler claimed he had been promised $700 and furniture if he married the girl, but that the money was refused to him. Judge Robinson directed a decree to be entered in favor of Miss Moses. Ex-Judge Cardozo and Richard S. Newcombe appeared in her behalf, and Martin L. Townsend represented the defendant.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Kelly vs. Kelly.—Alimony awarded, $10 per week, and counsel fee of $200.

McSweyney vs. Matthews.—Order resettled as moved for by the defendant Jokall. The words "upon the issues herein" must be stricken out wherever they occur.

Swift vs. Blanchard.—It is impossible to tell from the confused and inartistic manner in which the complaint is drawn, what the claim really is. The motion must be granted.

Phillips vs. Lindsey.—Considering the great delay in proceeding to foreclose, and the grave question as to whether the mortgage is not tainted with usury, considering too, that the case may be speedily tried at Special Term, the motion for a Receiver must be denied, with $10 costs to abide the event.

Dodge vs. Paterson Fire Insurance Company.—Application denied.

Tyng vs. Halstead.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Small vs. Furlier.—There is nothing whatever in the papers presented to justify the reopening of the case after a full hearing, such a proceeding should not be lightly disturbed. It is somewhat analogous to a motion for a new trial upon the ground of newly-discovered evidence. The application must be denied, with $10 costs.

Livingston vs. White.—All the matters alleged in the petition and accompanying affidavits and in the opposing affidavits are referred to Luther R. Marsh, Esq., to take testimony touching the same, and to report to the court with his opinion with all convenient speed. The stay continued on the order of Sept. 18 is vacated, and the Trustee must fully perform the requirements of paragraph 8 until the final order of the court on this application.

Blumenthal vs. Anderson.—Opinion.

Globe Oil Company vs. Koper.—The case made out by the plaintiffs upon all the points presented is not sufficiently clear to justify an injunction before a regular trial at Special Term. The plaintiff must be remitted to his remedy at the trial of the cause, and the motion for an injunction pendente lite must be denied, with $10 costs.

Winsor vs. Brown.—Motion to change place of trial from the County of New-York to the County of Monroe granted, with $10 costs to abide the event.

Abcasis vs. Howe.—The discharge is conclusive, provided the officer had jurisdiction. The latter question may be inquired into collaterally. (2 Kern., 576, 40 N. Y., 99.) The papers presented to this court, but not before a Judge out of court. It was adjourned to his Chambers, but the counsel seems to have attended only the County Court on the day when it is claimed that jurisdiction was lost. The Sheriff informed him, however, that the Judge was not in his Chambers that day. This is scarcely sufficient to justify the denial of the motion, and I will refer the case to Hon. S. P. Barlow to take proof of the exact facts as to the alleged failure to adjourn on the 10th of May, and to report with his opinion.

Phillips vs. Campbell.—Application denied.

Payne vs. Waite.—I have no doubt that the entire transaction was fraudulent. The goods were obtained by false representations. The suit of Hull was a device to defraud the defendants' creditors; so was the Sheriff's sale thereunder, and so was the purchase by Reynard. The whole scheme was to make use of the process of the courts to enable the defendants to continue their business without paying their debts. The conduct of the attorney who, after appearing for Hull and managing the sale, acted as counsel for those defendants in the proceedings before the Referee, is deserving of the severest censure, and it would require but little additional proof to justify the court in recommending an investigation by the General Term. It would be better for the defendants in the long run to have accepted the plaintiffs wholesome advice, which was if they were in trouble to act like men, see their creditors, make a clean breast of their affairs, and not allow one creditor to take an advantage over another. The motion is denied with $10 costs.

Haynes vs. Dunning.—Give notice of settlement.

Howe Machine Company vs. Pettibone.—It sufficiently appears (under my affidavit too) that the defendant could not after due diligence be found within the State. All the facts tended to show that the defendant had absconded from the State. That appearing, the law did not require a personal service to secure knowing he would not find. It is a case where, after due diligence, it was ascertained that no amount of diligence would avail to serve the defendant. Further, the employment of the Sheriff showed due diligence. They, in substance, appeared by affidavit and the certificate appended to and made a part of the affidavit is not to be disregarded. It has as much value certainly as though the affiant had specifically embodied the facts which he knew he learned. He tells the court, under oath, what the officer of the law has reported to him. On the whole the motion must be denied.

By Judge Donohue.

The People, &c., vs. The Twenty-third-Street Railroad Company et al.—Motion denied. Memorandum.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Ferris vs. Henriques.—Findings settled and signed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

In the Matter of Marshuetz et al.—Decree discharging Assignee and sureties granted.

In the Matter of Reed.—Reference ordered.

Friedman et al. vs. Lyons.—Motion to cancel and discharge judgment of record denied.

By Judge Larremore.

References Ordered.—In the matter of DeGroff; Stricker vs. Borst; In the matter of Snyder.

Mitchell et al. vs Stiefel.—Application granted.

New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Rice.—Three cases. Motion granted; $25 allowance.

Seligman vs. Guion.—Demurrer sustained, with leave to amend.

Reilly vs. Gavin.—Order granted.

In the Matter of Banga.—Order of publication granted.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Seligberg vs. Knapp.—Opinion filed.

Decisions Filed.—Billiter vs. Conner; Tallman vs. Beer; Merkel vs. Lille; Reinke vs. Wasck; Rohn vs. Kapf; Engenbreten vs. Kapf; Wetmore vs. Goeth.

Clement vs. Fevenback.—Preliminary objections overruled, and examination ordered to proceed.

Clement vs. Fevenback, (No. 2.)—See indorsements on papers.

Motions Granted.—Watson vs. Knapp; Volkman vs. Atlantic Fire Annihilator Company; Koster vs. Parke; Mason Manufacturing Company vs. Yeats; Tuffany vs. Harritt; Lloyd vs. Pelham Manor; Huguenot Heights Association vs. Weisman; Hunt vs. McQuade; Bramfeld vs. Michels; Colonel vs. Fuchs; Lambert vs. Himmer.

Karst vs. Kilborn.—Complaint dismissed.

Proceedings Dismissed.—Fairbrother vs. Griffith; Kellogg vs. Holt.

Rock vs. Crosby.—Judgment for plaintiff.

Hite vs. Griswold.—Bailable attachment ordered.

Defaults.—Rice vs. Bunn; Huson vs. Boyd.

SUPREME COURT—ROCHESTER DISTRICT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 22.—The following is the court calendar for Oct. 23: Nos. 76, 87, 109, 115, 4, 20, 100, 22, 28, 51½, 52, 110, 111, 117, 118.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 22—12:30 P. M.—Erie preferred, 24; New-York Central, 106⅛; Illinois Central, 78.

1:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 15⅝.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of Bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £4,000.

4 P. M.—Consols, 95 15-16 for both money and the account; Erie Railway shares, 15⅝. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. Rentes at 106f. 52½c. for the account. Silver is quoted at 55 3-16d. ₱ ounce.

4:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 13¼; Illinois Central, 77; Pennsylvania Central, 29¾; New-Jersey Central, 17; Reading Railroad shares, 17.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—Exchange on London 25f. 20c. for short sight.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 22.—Pork dull; Eastern at 68s.; Western quoted at 48s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, steady at 45s.; Short Rib dull at 41s. 6d.; Long Clear dull at 40s.; Short Clear dull at 42s. Hams—Long Cut steady at 50s. Shoulders steady at 37s. 6d. Beef—India Mess steady at 82s. Prime Mess steady at 104s. Prime Mess dull at 90s. Lard—Prime Western dull at 46s. Tallow—Prime City dull at 41s. Turpentine—Spirits steady at 25s. Resin dull; Common at 9s. 3d.; Fine at 10s. Cheese—American choice steady at 64s. Lard-oil firmer at 47s. Flour—Extra State dull at 29s. Wheat dull; No. 1 Spring at 11s. 5d.; No. 2 Spring at 11s.; Winter at 11s. 5d. Corn—Mixed Soft steady at 28s. Cotton-seed-oil—Yellow American—None in the market. Receipts of Wheat for the week from Atlantic ports, 45,000 quarters; from Pacific ports, 7,000 quarters; from other sources, 28,000 quarters. Receipts of Corn, 12,750 quarters.

12:30 P. M.—Cotton firmer and fractionally dearer; Middling Uplands, 6¾d.; Middling Orleans, 6 11-16d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 9,000 bales; no American. Futures opened partially 1-16d. better, but are now easier; Uplands, Low Middling clause, October delivery, 6¾d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, November delivery, 6 15-32d.; also 6¾d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, October and November delivery, 6 15-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, November and December delivery, 6 13-32d.; also 6¾d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, December and January delivery, 6¾d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, January and February delivery, 6¾d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new cron, shipped December and January, sail, 6¾d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped January and February, sail, 6 13-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped February and March, sail, 6 7-16d.

1:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs—Corn, 28s. 9d.@29s. ₱ quarter for new Mixed Western; Oats, 3s. ₱ 45 lb. for American.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Uplands, Low Middling clause, October delivery, 6 15-32d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—The sales to-day include 5,250 bales American. Futures closed barely steady; Uplands, Low Middling clause, December delivery, 6¾d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, December and January delivery, 6 11-32d.

6 P. M.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 12¾d. ₱ gallon; common Rosin, 5s. 3d.@5s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Oct. 22—6 P. M.—Produce—Tallow, 39s. 9d.@40s. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Oct. 22.—Petroleum, 33f. for fine Pale American.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 22.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$5,000 La. con	88½	100	C., C., C. & I.	39⅝
9,000 do	87	300	do	41
5,000 M. & St. Paul, c. s. 7	91	100	do	40⅝
10,000 do	90⅝	880	do	41
25,000 T., P. & W. con.	25	100	do	40⅝
100 Western Un	77¼	1000	do	39⅝
500 do	78⅛	400	do	39⅝
500 do	78¼	200	do	39⅝
200 do	78¾	700	North-western	87½
500 do	78¼	200	do	87⅝
1,000 Long Dock	109¼	400	do	87⅞
1,000 H. & St. J. 8s, conv	79½	700	do	88
4,000 L. S. 7s, Reg.	96	200	do	88¼
10,000 Un. P. 1st	105	300	do	88¼
3,000 C. Pac. gold	105⅝	300	Chi. & N. West. pf	86
7,000 E., T., V. & G.	91	100	do	86
1,000 N. C. & S. L. 1st	82	100	do	86¼
1,000 C. & P. 4th	106	500	do	86
9,000 C., C. & I. 7s, Leased Lines, 1917	100¾	30	do	86¼
35 U. S. Express	47	100	Wab. Pur. Com.	15⅛
100 Wells-Far	84		Rec	15⅛
5 do	83½	200	do	15⅝
200 Quicksilver	15⅛	400	D., L. & W	95⅛
200 Quick. pf	35	400	do	95⅜
500 Del. & Hud	42	400	do	95⅜
400 Am. Dis. Tel	22	200	do	95⅜
1000 Pacific Mail	23½	1000	do	95⅜
2000 West. Un	76¾	600	do	95⅞
500 do	77¼	600	do	96
700 do	77¼	14	do	96
200 do	77¼	100	do	96
500 do	77¼	100	do	96⅛
600 do	77⅜	100	C., C. & I.	39⅝
900 do	77¼	100	C., M. & St. P.	39⅝
300 do	77½	100	do	31¼
300 do	78	200	do	31½
300 do	78⅛	200	do	32
500 do	78¼	200	do	32⅛
200 do	77⅞	500	do	32⅛
500 do	77¾	400	do	32⅛
400 do	77⅝	100	do	32⅛
700 do	77⅞	200	do	32⅛
800 do	77⅞	400	do	32⅜
1800 do	77⅞	400	do	32⅜
1000 N. Y. C. & H	106⅝	500	do	32⅜
100 do	105⅞	200	C., M. & St. Paul pf	66¾
100 do	105⅝		do	67
100 do	105⅝	300	do	67⅛
100 do	105⅝	100	do	67⅜
300 do	105⅝	400	do	67⅜
100 do	105⅝	200	do	67⅜
1000 L. S. & M. S.	85⅜	100	do	67
1800 do	85⅞	200	do	66¾
1500 do	85⅞	100	do	66⅝
100 do	85⅞	700	do	66⅝
100 do	85⅝	400	do	66⅛
200 do	85⅝	100	do	66¼
300 do	85⅝	100	do	66¼
100 do	85⅝	100	do	66¼
100 do	85⅝	100	do	66⅜
200 do	85⅝	100	do	66⅜
300 do	85⅝	200	do	66⅜
200 do	85⅝	200	do	66⅜
100 Union Pacific	68	100	Morris & Es	75¼
300 N. Y. C. & H	106⅝	100	do	75½
300 do	105⅞	100	St. L., K. C. & N	15⅜
300 do	105⅝	100	C., C. & I. C	38⅝
200 do	105⅜	100	Mich. Central	62¾
100 do	105⅝	200	do	63
100 do	105⅝	200	do	63
100 do	105⅞	400	do	63⅛
300 do	105⅞	100	do	63⅛
500 do	105	200	do	63
200 do	104⅜	600	St. Paul	32½
200 do	105	200	do	32
200 do	105⅛	250	do	32
200 do	105⅛	200	do	32
400 do	105⅞	200	do	31⅜
100 do	105⅞	100	do	31⅝
300 do	106	900	do	31½
50 do	106⅜	100	do	31¾
300 do	105⅞	300	do	32⅛
200 do	105⅞	100	do	32⅜
400 do	105⅞	300	do	32⅜
400 do	105⅞	200	do	32⅜
100 do	105⅞	200	do	32⅜
100 do	105⅞	100	do	32⅜
100 do	105⅞	200	do	32⅜
100 do	105⅞	200	do	32⅜
100 do	105⅞	200

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 23, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—The Chimes of Normandy. (English Opera).—Miss Emelie Melville, Mrs. Zelda Seguin, Mr. William Castle.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Marriage.—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Speedy Oil.—Miss Maggie Moore, Mr. J. C. Williamson.

PARK THEATRE.—The Crushed Tragedian.—Mr. E. A. Sothern.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Jibbenainosay.—Mr. Joseph Proctor.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—La Joie de la Maison.—Un Oiseau de Passage.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—The Great London Circus and Sanger's Menagerie.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—Burlesque, Minstrelsy, &c.—Messrs. Cool White, Dave Reed.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Burlesque and Negro Comicalities.—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy, Burlesque, and Comicalities.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and Evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—Fair and Exhibition of Products and Mechanism.

STEINWAY HALL.—Popular Concert, under the direction of Theodore Thomas.

CHICKERING HALL.—Old Folks' Concert.

UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of The Times *is at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of Thirty-second-street. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* The Times *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

☞ Advertisements for The Weekly Times must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day for the Middle Atlantic States clear or partly cloudy weather, westerly winds, and stationary or higher temperature and pressure.

Although the proceedings of the Senate were chiefly of a routine nature yesterday, several subjects of great importance were brought up. The financial question received special attention, and we commend the activity shown by the enemies of an honest currency to those who imagine that that is a dead issue, or one which can safely be neglected. Petitions were sent in from Kansas City, Mo., for the repeal of the Resumption act, for the remonetization of silver, and for making United States notes receivable for all dues to the Government, including, of course, the Customs. These were followed up by Senator Beck, of Kentucky, and by Senator Hereford, of West Virginia, with the introduction of bills for the repeal of the essential portions of the Resumption act. Senator Jones also introduced his promised bill for the remonetization of the silver dollar. It provides for unlimited coinage, without charge, of a dollar of 412½ grains, standard fineness, to be legal tender for all debts, public and private, for which payment in some other form is not expressly contracted. It will be seen that this is exactly in accordance with the programme of Mr. Jones' Commission, except that the relation of silver to gold under the act referred to would be 15.98 to 1, while Mr. Jones, in his report, favored the ratio of 15½ to 1. As the Senator has given excellent reasons why, under the ratio now proposed, it would be impossible to keep silver in circulation, and as there are equally good reasons for the prediction that it could not be kept in circulation steadily under any fixed ratio, we trust that the Senate will dispose of the bill accordingly.

Among the other subjects of general interest on which action was proposed are the Electoral count and the disposition of the remainder of the Geneva award yet unexpended. On the former matter Mr. Edmunds' resolution for the appointment of a special committee was passed, after being amended so as to give the committee power to confer and co-operate with a similar one from the House. Mr. Edmunds deserves credit for acting so promptly in this very proper form on a question as important as any which can engage the study of Congress. It is not easy now to realize how full of confusion and danger is the Electoral law as it stands, even after the crisis through which the country passed last Spring. But those who watched closely the course of events at that time know that we narrowly escaped a great peril. How far our escape was due to the Electoral Commission it is impossible to say, but it is well understood that the Commission itself was a most extraordinary device, of doubtful constitutionality, involving formidable evils, and one to which the country ought never to have to resort again. As to the Geneva award, Mr. Matthews, of Ohio, presented a bill re-establishing the *Alabama* Claims Commission, with power to adjudicate all unadjusted claims for direct damages. Whether the bill would provide any remedy for the injustice already done to the large body of losers by the *Alabama* constituting mutual marine insurance companies, we are not prepared, from the abstract, to say. Any measure which did not make such provision would be grossly inadequate to the requirements of the occasion.

According to an interview with Mr. Groesbeck, the Ohio "expert" of the Silver Commission, published in the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the Commission was supposed by him to have agreed to report in favor of a silver coinage with a ratio of 16 to 1. At the time of making this assertion Mr. Groesbeck had not received the report. He has before this probably been astonished to find that the report states that no agreement was reached, and that a majority of the signers, for very cogent reasons, support a ratio of 15½ to 1. The incident is interesting as showing the confusion which prevailed in the Commission on the most essential point before them. Mr. Groesbeck thinks that both houses of Congress will "undoubtedly" pass a silver bill, and that Mr. Hayes will be "pressed into its support," though he may have to antagonize himself with "his man Sherman." The prophecy is hardly more authoritative than it is dignified, but it is an indication of the interpretation put in Ohio upon the uncertain course of the Administration on the silver question. Mr. Groesbeck is also kind enough to inform us that if "Mr. Sherman were a Minister in the British Cabinet he would have to resign in such a contingency," which is a bit of ignorance of a kind that we have had a good deal of from our public men lately.

Kars surrounded, Russian troops advancing upon Erzeroum, Ismail Pasha threatened by Gen. Lazareff—these are facts which augur ill for the Turkish cause; and the dispatch of all the Constantinople troops to Trebizond, under Achmet Eyoub Pasha, Mehemet Ali's late second in command, shows that the peril is fully appreciated. The reported "negotiations for the surrender of Kars" probably mean that the Russians have offered a large bribe to the commandant, and although there is as yet no sign of the bait being taken, this matters little, inasmuch as the invaders are strong enough to spare 25,000 men for the blockade of Kars, while pushing on to Erzeroum with the remainder. The retreat upon Rasgrad of the redoubtable Suleiman Pasha, and his intrenching himself, in fear of being attacked in turn, must be startling news to the quidnuncs of Constantinople; while the storming of the second Grivitza redoubt last Friday, and the desperate struggle which preceded its recovery by the Turks the same night, will materially raise the prestige of the Roumanian soldiery, even should the current rumor of its second capture by them prove unfounded. The reported addition of 18,000 Bulgarians to the Czarewitch's army, gives some color to Suleiman Pasha's apprehensions of an immediate attack upon his position, and the Prince's declaration that "some place of strength must be found to shelter his army, if it is to Winter in Bulgaria at all," will, doubtless, stimulate to the utmost the efforts now making against Plevna.

An explosion of a very terrible character is reported in one of the Scotch collieries, near Glasgow. The dispatches make it nearly certain that at least 263 lives have been destroyed, and leave it probable that the number may reach 400. It seems that there were two shafts connecting with each other, in the mine; in one of these all efforts for rescue have been abandoned on account of the poisonous gases, and it is in this that the 263 miners were shut up. In the other work is still going on, and faint knockings were still audible at the date of the last report, but the bottom of the pit had not been reached. It seems incredible that at this late day experience and skill are not sufficient to point to means of guarding against such overwhelming disasters; but it is to be remembered that these are often due to the incurable recklessness of the men themselves, who cannot at times be persuaded or compelled to take the necessary precautions.

The County ticket agreed on by the various organizations opposed to Tammany Hall is one which can and ought to win. The Judicial candidates are highly respectable in character and ability, the candidate for Register has a deservedly strong hold on the support of German-American voters, and the candidates for Aldermen at Large are so much superior to those opposed to them as to render absurd any attempt at comparison. We presume that nobody would be likely to claim that in experience of public business, in force of character, or natural ability, Samuel A. Lewis could be thought of in connection with Andrew H. Green, and the disparity is only less great between Tammany hacks like Patrick Keenan and William R. Roberts, and tried and honest friends of good government like Joseph C. Pinckney and William H. Gedney. It is equally obvious that Louis M. Doscher is an immense improvement on a mischievous blatherskite like Louis C. Waehner. The work done in the County Convention need only be followed up in a similar spirit in the Senatorial and Assembly districts to secure a victory even more sweeping than that of 1875. How much popular interest has been excited in the pending contest may be inferred from the enormous audience which attended last night at the nomination of Mr. Robert H. Strahan as the Republican candidate for Senator in the Fifth District. The gathering was partly a testimony to Mr. Strahan's wide-spread popularity, but was also a proof of how thoroughly the people are aroused to the importance of the issues to be decided in November.

THE PARTY AND THE POLICY.

The informal meeting of Republican Representatives held the other evening at Secretary Sherman's, and the subsequent but also informal meetings of various Congressional delegations belonging to the Republican Party, are ominous signs of the relations borne by the great body of the party toward the President. These conferences were not needed to establish the fact that the party is divided in regard to the President's policy, and that the predominating sentiment is overwhelmingly against it. Any one who has watched with tolerable care the expressions of organized Republican opinion must long ago have been convinced that the policy had not commended itself to the judgment of the party, and that nothing but mischief could follow an attempt to exact from the party specific expressions of approval. So far as the South is concerned, it was evident that the President had erred in acting upon his own judgment merely, in matters involving what to the party were vital issues. It was felt that he owed to the party that had elected him some opportunity of saying Yea or Nay to the sweeping change he contemplated, and that by not taking the party into his confidence he virtually absolved it from the stanch, unwavering allegiance to which under other circumstances he would have been entitled. His disposition to rely upon his own sense of duty, regardless of the ideas of duty cherished by Republicans generally, was a mistake, whose consequences have been aggravated by the habit of receiving through dubious channels information respecting the results of his policy at the South, and the impression it had produced upon the North and West. We can readily believe, therefore, that he is surprised and somewhat confounded by the aspect of affairs presented since the assembling of Senators and Representatives at Washington.

If the dilemma involved only the President, we might leave time and events to yield him deliverance. He has the satisfaction of knowing that the policy whose wisdom is challenged is irreversible, and, with his faith in its excellence, he might easily persuade himself that the future will vindicate him against all enemies. But the members of the party in the House of Representatives are compelled to face difficulties of another character. Like the party out-of-doors, they are desirous of co-operating with the Administration as far as its conduct and measures will allow them to do so. Admitting that what the President has done in the South cannot be undone, they recognize the folly of quarreling about it. They leave it to pass for what, in the long run, it may be proved to be worth. Their determination to avoid, if possible, causes of conflict proceeds from the conviction that the preservation of the party's unity is the paramount consideration. They see that the work of the party is still unfinished, and that the duration of its power is contingent upon the avoidance of dissensions. For this reason they are willing to bear and to forbear in their intercourse with the President and the treatment of his measures. They assume, of course, that there will be no more high-handed measures like those employed in South Carolina and Louisiana, and that, warned by experience, the President will hereafter rely less upon the conciliation of Democrats than upon the support and good will of his own party. If the situation embraced only these points, there would be no occasion for doubt or apprehension. The reciprocal operation of moderation and common sense, as between the President and the party in Congress, would overcome ordinary embarrassments and insure harmonious action. But the Republicans are not absolute masters of the situation. The machinery of the House is worked by hands unfriendly to them. They may any day be forced to meet inquiries which they would rather not answer. They may not be permitted to let bygones be bygones in reference to the South, nor to evade a proposition testing distinctly the Republican feeling as to the Southern policy. Here is the immediate cause of the anxiety manifested at Washington, and of the small, but suggestive gatherings which the telegraph has reported.

Sooner or later, the question will come in a shape which the skilled parliamentarian cannot set aside. It will have to be met squarely, despite the counsels of the timid and time-serving. The more plain the disinclination of Republicans to vote upon a proposition affirming the righteousness and expediency of the President's Southern policy, the more natural will be the resolve of the Democrats to precipitate the issue upon the House. As a matter of partisan tactics, their course is not open to reasonable doubt. They comprehend the difficulties of the Republican position, and will profit by them as largely as they can. Hence it is idle to suppose that any consideration of gratitude toward the President or of courtesy toward the minority in the House will restrain the Democrats from the mischievous use of the power they possess. How, then, shall a motion involving the approval or disapproval of the President's Southern policy be treated by the Republican Representatives? To us there seems but one honest way. The suggestion that the merits of the policy shall be ignored, and that a bare negative shall be given on the ground that the question has no proper relation to the business before the House, is as inadmissible as the proposal to walk out of the House and leave all the voting to the Democrats. Either of these plans would be cowardly and impolitic. The essential fact of Republican division on the subject would be as manifest as now, and the Democrats, having ascertained the efficacy of the torture, would employ it as their ingenious malignity might dictate. The honest way of ending the vexation is the manly way. Let every Republican member vote according to his conviction, whether his vote be for the policy or against it. The Republican Party proudly boasts that it is a party of principle. The question which the Democrats will surely raise involves not only the principle but also the record of the Republican Party, and nothing but contempt will attach to any effort to evade it. Besides, the difference in the party on this subject is too notorious to be concealed, and the Representatives of the party are more strongly bound to respect its feelings and convictions than to consult the convenience of individuals. In a certain sense the result of the voting will be immaterial. It will not impair the unity which the party is intent upon maintaining, nor affect in the slightest degree the general position which it is prepared to occupy in relation to the President. By thus following out the promptings of duty, however, Republicans will declare that they care more for principle than for patronage or authority; they will vindicate their consistency and their constituencies, and they will preserve intact the true conditions of party unity and influence.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

The large and intelligent audience assembled at Steinway Hall last night probably did not need much exhortation to convince them of the necessity of obtaining the radical and permanent cure for the evils of City Government presented in the proposed constitutional amendments. In fact the argument in their favor furnished by the hostile demonstrations of a select deputation of Communists who favored the meeting with their presence, was worth half a dozen speeches. A measure which excites the active opposition of Gustav Schwab and his co-workers is very likely to be one which all respectable men have an interest in seeing enacted. The purport of the amendments, and of the reasons which moved the Commission to make them what they are, were clearly set forth by Mr. Simon Sterne, and the misconceptions which self-interested demagogues have attempted to create in regard to them, were ably met by other speakers. Some good might be done if the arguments used last night could reach the class most likely to be moved by the appeals of politicians whose means of livelihood would be interfered with by the adoption of the amendments, and the preparation of a popular summary of these arguments for general distribution might very properly be attended to by the promoters of the meeting.

It would be well to have every voter clearly understand that the Legislature to be chosen in November cannot pass the amendments into law; it can merely provide for their submission to the people next Fall. Simple and obvious as this fact is, it has been studiously disguised by those who have made it their business to create false impressions about these proposed additions to the fundamental law. Next, it should be pointed out that the amendments restore in its entirety to this and other cities that system of "home rule" which Democrats have so persistently claimed to be the panacea for all the evils under which we suffer. The Mayor becomes the Municipal executive in fact as well as in name; the Board of Aldermen ceases to be a mere machine for the manufacture of City ordinances, and is made the actual legislative branch of the City Government—it originates appropriations, controls all the administrative departments, and takes the first essential step in every work of local improvement. Both Mayor and Aldermen, with the power and dignity of their offices enormously increased, are elected, as heretofore, by universal suffrage. So far, the amendments are a very decided change in the direction of popularizing the system of local government. It is only in providing checks upon the operation of this system that it has been found necessary to exclude from the privilege of voting persons who are not likely to feel the immediate consequences of Municipal waste or corruption. A man who pays $5 a week of house-rent can hardly be long indifferent to a reckless increase of the burdens of debt or taxation, because it is very probable that he will be made to feel his share of them in a way that he cannot misapprehend. The voter who pays neither rent nor taxes, be he intelligent or ignorant, has no such direct reminder of the consequences of allowing bad men to get control of the City purse-strings. Of course, there are people who will be excluded from voting for the financial officers of the City who will be quite as well, and in many cases better, qualified to exercise the suffrage than those whom the amendments will admit. But there are also a great many intelligent young persons under the age of 21 who would make much better citizens than those who constitute the actual voting constituency. In politics the ideal best is always unattainable, and the business of practical statesmanship is to devise legislation which shall do the maximum of good with the minimum of injustice.

The City Board which is to be elected by a limited constituency has been accurately defined as "a mere financial veto upon extravagance." Its character is made to depend on the character of the majority of two-thirds of the ordinary voting population. It will hardly be disputed that the excluded one-third will comprehend most of the ignorance, the pauperism, and the crime which have been the mainstay of misgovernment in this and other great cities. It will, doubtless, include a great deal more, but when 54,000 persons voted for Tweed's candidate for Register in 1871, and 18,000 for Tweed himself in one Senatorial district, it would be absurd to deny that, on questions affecting public expenditure, at least one-third of our voting population ought to be excluded from voting. The intelligent working man and the large capitalist should be as one on that proposition, and there is no reason why both may not work in unison for the success of these amendments. The struggle over their adoption will not be between capital and labor, not between property-owner and occupier, but between those who expect to earn an honest livelihood out of the prosperity of New-York, and those who live upon the extravagance, peculation, and crime which tend to commercial ruin and Municipal bankruptcy. It is those who have, be it a home, a slender stock of savings, a competency, or a fortune, against those who have not, and who never expect by honest labor to have, any of these things. If the City is fit to govern itself, the amendments will be secured against defeat in this Legislature, and finally adopted in 1878; their defeat cannot be attended by a much more serious consequence than this—the demonstration that the majority of the voters of our great cities are on the side of wastefulness and corruption.

ARMY REORGANIZATION.

It is by no means needful or desirable that the Army appropriation debate at the present session of Congress should take the wide range of a general discussion of Army reorganization. Still, should it not, the latter subject will infallibly come up at the Winter session. Congressional tinkering on the Army has usually consisted of doing what ought not to be done and leaving undone those things which ought to be done. The Army has, accordingly, been in a state of ebb and flux for the last dozen years—now increased, anon diminished, but never stable. The annual debate on the appropriation has come to be a source of mingled dread and disgust, and its close, for good or ill, is received with a sigh of relief. But this year the Army is more hopeful about the Congressional debates and votes, partly because the riot service, the Rio Grande service, and the bloody Indian wars have imposed on the troops a triple task to whose severity the public has been witness, and partly because Army enlargement and reorganization are now well-felt public necessities.

The expedition against the Nez Percés has brought the cavalry into special prominence of late. It is, of course, largely, though by no means exclusively, on this arm of the service that we rely in Indian campaigning, because it requires mounted men to pursue mounted men, and all hostile Indians are mounted. We have heretofore given some reasons why too much is expected of our cavalry in a war like that of the Nez Percés. Not until the white soldier can ride like the Indian, shoot like him from horseback, live on roots, bear heat and cold, fatigue and famine, like the redskin, can he hope to equal the Indian in the Indian style of warfare and in an Indian country. And as the Indian soldier is better fitted by nature and training for this peculiar service, so the Indian pony can march with ease where the cavalryman's horse gets lame. But while these disadvantages are in a certain sense inevitable, there are others which are remediable, or would be under a more perfect establishment than ours. There is no doubt that our cavalry ought to have better drill, more practice in horsemanship, and more target-firing. Here, again, we bring up short against the fact that the small size of the army, the variety of its duties, and the great extent of territory over which those duties are distributed, combine to render impossible the degree of drill which is needful for all troops, and especially for recruits. The changes of station to which our troops are subject are hurtful in this respect, and so is the hurrying of recruits into active service before they have become soldiers.

We have lately received from Major Price, of the Eighth Cavalry, who has been serving with credit for several years in New-Mexico, Arizona, and Texas, a copy of his suggestions for reorganizing the arm in which he is specially interested. We have no idea that they will be carried out, because they look to a much more thorough military establishment than the makeshift one which forms the Congressional ideal. Still, the suggestions are valuable; they have attracted our interest from dealing with the very necessities which we have before spoken of; and possibly they may, in part, even recommend themselves to Congress from the fact that they propose increased efficiency with less cost.

Stated very briefly, Major Price's plan would withdraw each cavalry regiment once in five years from its incessant labors and fatigues, Summer and Winter, and, gathering its scattered companies together, would put them in camp near the place of original enlistment, for recruiting, thorough instruction, and drill. To accomplish this without pecuniary loss, and, in fact, with gain, the terms of all enlisted cavalrymen in one-third of the regiments should be made to expire on a given date; in the second third twenty months later; and in the remaining third, twenty months later still, thus dividing the five years, or sixty months, into thirds, and providing for rotation of service. Each regiment would thus, obviously, have twenty months to devote to changing station, recruiting, setting up, target practice, drill, and instruction. As the enlistment would be wholly regimental, and company recruiting would be, if possible, confined to one locality, the system would lead to getting recruits whose antecedents and character could be inquired into. This would have many good effects; it would bind the Army to the country by strong local ties; it would bring better material to the Army, because young men of character could inquire of townsmen about the service, and could serve with acquaintances; and the result would be to encourage re-enlistments and to greatly decrease desertions.

These points of advantage, and others which Major Price presents, can be easily appreciated by Congressmen. Now, as to his pecuniary saving. He figures it from various sources. First, there is the very large travel allowance and rations given to a man enlisted, for example, in New-York and discharged in San Francisco. Take the regiment home in bulk, as could be done on the camp enlistment plan, and of course there would be no such allowance; and the actual cost would be probably but one-half. On that item alone $250,000 could be saved, according to Major Price. Then he figures $200,000 more saved from the present transfers of regiments for the mere sake of healthful change, fully $1,000,000 in the decrease of desertions, $250,000 in expenses of recruiting; $100,000 in courts-martial, and $200,000 in military prisons—or say $2,000,000 a year. Of course, this economy is hypothetical, and we think it over rated. Still, as the expenses do now exist, there seems to be little doubt that Major Price's plan would save something.

The chief objection to it is that with our small service force, it is hardly practicable to keep so large a proportion in the recruiting and drill camp; and the time, twenty months, assigned for this purpose, also seems to be unnecessarily long. Still, the theory of the camp of instruction is exceedingly important, and the other points suggested by Major Price merit consideration. As a cavalry officer, he is naturally in favor of greatly increasing the proportion of that arm; but that part of his plan is not necessarily connected with the part already presented, and need not therefore be discussed just now. Major Price proposes, however, that his rotation plan should also apply to the infantry, though in a different proportion. In a letter explaining his scheme, Major Price suggests that the recruiting rendezvous for cavalry should be, one in Massachusetts, one in New-York, one in Pennsylvania, one on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, within easy reach of Baltimore and Washington, one in Ohio, one in Illinois, and perhaps one near Chattanooga, one in the Carolinas, and one near Atlanta. He also suggests that these camps would form good schools for the attention of the Militia.

FORGERY AND FINANCE.

It is painful to note the almost universal misconstruction which the public has placed upon the conduct of that able and excellent financier, Mr. William C. Gilman, who is now wearing his fingers to the bone and straining his joints and muscles, by toiling as a book-keeper in Auburn Prison. What was Mr. Gilman's pretended offense? Technically it was termed by the lawyers forgery; but, in point of fact, it was simply the negotiation of loans in a peculiar way. He needed money, and borrowed it by depositing with the lenders the bonds and stocks of certain corporations as collateral security. Mr. Gilman was well aware that upon a security of the value of, say one hundred dollars, he could not borrow more than that sum. He therefore adopted the ingenious practice of adding a zero to the figures "100," thus transforming a hundred-dollar security into one of a thousand dollars, upon which he had no trouble in borrowing at least five hundred dollars. The bankers who lent money upon these altered securities ultimately discovered that they were worth much less than they had supposed, and, of course, they suffered what they regarded as a loss. That they should be indignant was perhaps natural, since there are few grasping and bloated capitalists who possess sufficient liberality and magnanimity to be pleased when they suffer from what they term robbery. It is even probable that in an effete monarchical country like England, where dull conservatism is preferred to really smart financiering, Mr. Gilman's conduct would meet with some disapproval. It is, however, little less than monstrous that in this free and enlightened country, Mr. Gilman should be coarsely called a robber, and sent to jail, almost at the precise time when a Congressional commission was presenting a report which is a full and unanswerable justification of Mr. Gilman's peculiar policy.

Some years ago, the United States, being afflicted with a President who lacked sufficient intelligence to perceive that the Southern States could be readily conciliated by the surrender of Fort Sumter and the transferring of the Federal Government to the authorities of the Confederate States, became involved in a civil war which cost a great deal of money. In these circumstances the United States borrowed many millions of dollars, offering as security for the payment thereof their own bonds. At that time, although there was nominally a silver dollar in existence, few persons had ever seen such a coin and no one dreamed of paying debts with it. Subsequently the United States entirely abandoned the obsolete silver dollar, and made gold the sole monetary standard. The men who loaned money on the security of the Federal bonds expected to be paid in gold, and to avoid all possible doubt on the subject, Congress expressly promised that the bonds should be paid in gold and in gold only. The lenders of money fully believed that the bonds of the United States were worth what they professed to be worth and what Congress and various Secretaries of the Treasury declared that they were worth.

But now comes the Congressional Monetary Commission, and announces as the result of its careful investigations that the United States bonds are payable in silver. That the silver dollar was a part of the legal currency of the country when the bonds were issued no one denies, and it is equally true that while it was specified that the bonds were to be paid in coin, the words "gold coin" were not used. As for the promise subsequently made by Congress and by certain Secretaries of the Treasury that the bonds should be paid in gold, it is clear in the minds of the Commissioners that what one Congress said another Congress can unsay. Hence these ingenious and excellent Commissioners hold that the bonds should be paid in silver, which, at present prices, is worth about six cents less than gold, thus saving the United States a very large amount of money.

Of course, if this is done, the creditors of the United States will be as indignant as were Gilman's creditors. They will say—as said the stubborn and grasping bankers who held Gilman's securities—that they lent their money upon securities that they supposed were worth what they were represented to be worth, and that they now find that they are worth much less. There is, it is true, this point of difference between the policy recommended by the Monetary Commissioners and that pursued by Gilman. The latter altered his securities before he borrowed money upon them, and the former propose to alter our national securities after we have obtained money upon them and spent it. But in principle there is no difference whatever between the two policies. In each case money is lent in good faith, and subsequently the lenders find that their securities have been tampered with, and that they themselves have been—as they would doubtless brutally express themselves—"cheated." It is with such reprehensible language that creditors are prone to characterize the result of any ingenious plan which interferes with their hopes of getting back their money.

If the United States are prepared to adopt the views of the Monetary Commission, and to pay their creditors 6 per cent. less than they promised to pay, Mr. Gilman will be completely vindicated, and the inconsistency of keeping him in jail will be conspicuous. Why should one man be punished for doing on a small scale what the Commissioners propose that the nation should do on a large scale? Why should it be called forgery for a private citizen to make money by altering securities, when it is called a wise financial measure for the nation to save money by altering its securities? It was Mr. Gilman's misfortune that he surrendered himself and pleaded guilty to a coarse criminal indictment a few days too soon. He should have waited until Messrs. Jones, Groesbeck, and their associate Commissioners, had made their report. He could then have boldly justified his financial policy by insisting that it differed only in a slight matter of detail from that proposed by the commission. Instead of being in Auburn Prison, Mr. Gilman ought properly to be in Washington, where his practical experience in the art of altering securities would be of vast service to the Commissioners who wish to alter the securities of the United States.

STATE POLITICAL NOTES.

The Democrats have nominated John T. Pingree, of Auburn, for Justice of the Supreme Court.

The Democrats of the First Assembly District of Orange County have nominated James G. Thompson for the Assembly.

Hon. Nathan Keator, of Rosendale, was renominated for the Assembly on Saturday, by the Republicans of the Second District of Ulster County.

Hon. John D. Crowley, who represented the First District of Erie County in the last Assembly, has been renominated for the position by the Democrats.

The Democrats of the Third District of Rensselaer County held their convention in Sandlake on Saturday, and nominated William H. Sliter for re-election to the Assembly.

The Republican Convention for the Twenty-fifth Senatorial District reassembled at Port Byron on Monday and unanimously nominated Hon. Theodore M. Pomeroy, of Auburn, for Senator, in place of Senator Woodin, declined. Mr. Pomeroy has twice represented his district in the National House of Representatives, and is an able, conscientious, and honest man, who will bring strength to the Republican side in the upper house of the State Legislature. There ought not to be the slightest doubt of his triumphant election, and there will not be if the Republicans of Cayuga and Wayne Counties do the effective and united work that is now confidently expected of them.

FRENCH SILKS AND WINE.

Washington, Oct. 22.—The Consular clerk of the Consulate of the United States at Lyons, France, in a report on the commerce of that place transmitted to the Department of State, notes a decrease in the exports to the United States for the year ending Sept. 30, 1877, as compared with the preceding year, of $1,522,835, a decrease of 15 per cent. The decrease in silk goods alone was $1,731,370, more than one-fifth of the whole export of these manufactures. An increase in the export of raw silk to the United States of over $500,000 (more than the entire export of the previous year) is noted, showing that the decrease in the exports of silk manufactures was owing to the increase in our home manufactures. A general decline in the silk manufactures of Lyons is noted, owing partly to dull markets, but more particularly to German and Swiss competition and the increase of the silk manufactures of the United States.

The crops of the district (the valley of the Rhone) are the best which have been harvested for years. The vintage throughout France, notwithstanding the devastations of the phylloxera, will be the largest, it is thought, that has been known for a century.

GENERAL NOTES.

Boston is reported to be tangling up its streets in the new wards as badly as in the older portion of the city.

Hon. Liberty Hall is a Republican candidate for the Senate of Minnesota. His name ought to carry him in.

The State convention of the Massachusetts Women's Christian Temperance Union is to be held in Worcester on Wednesday and Thursday.

A Detroit lady kept her little daughter at home from school the other day on account of a storm, and the energetic female teacher sent another little girl, a pupil, without an umbrella, through the driving rain-storm to ascertain the cause of the absence.

The Detroit *Post*, being asked the Democratic majority in Ohio, replies with a story of Memminger, the rebel Secretary of the Treasury. Being asked the amount of the rebel debt, Memminger said: "It's 200,000,000 or 200,000,000,000. I've forgotten which."

The Winona *Republican* says that Col. Robertson, of St. Paul, recently charged Barney Armstrong, the present Democratic Clerk of the Court of Ramsey County, Minn., with spending $2,800 to secure his nomination four years ago, and, when cornered, Armstrong admitted the charge.

Singing the praises of the Democratic Congressmen, the Memphis (Tenn.) *Appeal* says: "In the Kentucky crowd Mr. Blackburn looms up as the chief—a man certainly fit to be the successor of Henry Clay and James M. Beck." It must be a great consolation to Mr. Clay that he died before this was written.

The Richmond (Va.) *Whig* is moved to remark: "We have nothing to do with the triumphs of Tammany or the opponents of Tammany in the Democratic Party in New-York. That is a State affair. But if in national politics John Kelly and such representatives as Tammany sent to the St. Louis Convention in 1876 are to dominate, then heaven help the Democracy, or, we should say, the country."

The kind of stuff dealt out to Southern readers by Southern Democratic papers is well illustrated by this brief editorial statement printed in the most conspicuous place in the Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer* of Sunday: "The Democratic papers of New-York State claim that there are thousands of Republicans in that State who are waiting for the Democracy to organize in order that they may co-operate with them."

A Kentucky paper essays to explain the cause of our "Indian Summer," and this is the result: "If this sort of frosty weather were to last six weeks without rain there would be no Indian Summer. After the early frost the leaves fall, and it requires a shower of rain to cause the fallen leaves to ferment, which continues for a time and warms up the atmosphere. During this period of fermentation the season called Indian Summer comes in."

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ENGLISH OPERA.

A new opera-comique, bordering closely upon the opera-bouffe, but without the nastiness usually tainting works classed with "La Belle Hélène" and kindred productions, was brought out at the Fifth-Avenue yesterday evening. It is called "The Chimes of Normandy," and its French title is "Les Cloches de Corneville." A large audience witnessed its performance, and supplied frequent evidences of pleasure. The least satisfactory part of "The Chimes of Normandy" is its libretto. The English adapter is not, however, to blame for its demerits, for he has followed the French text, and, thereby, made the French authors responsible for the downright stupidity of the plot and incidents. Happily, M. Planquette's music is bright and tuneful enough to save a worse book, even, from the dread consequences of public indifference. Great originality is wanting in the score, but almost every number is melodious and showy, and there are several exceedingly pretty and harmonious concerted pieces. Having expressed so decided an opinion as to the librettists' share of the opera we shall, of course, not attempt to recount their story. It will suffice to say that they have laid the scene of action in Normandy, and that abundant opportunity for picturesque sets and characteristic dresses is afforded by the choice of that not yet wholly prosaic province. Nor does M. Planquette's music exact a detailed notice. The first act of "The Chimes" is the weakest, while the second is good, and the third capital. A very "taking" chorus—"Knights of Old"—in act the second, was loudly encored; so was the song "When a lover," and a charming quintet, heard directly afterward, and commencing, "Ah! poor hapless wretch," while the "bell finale" claims notice as delightfully "catching" and very cleverly harmonized. In act the third, the "cider song" is most conspicuous, but, to avoid entering into a tedious and useless review, it may be as well to observe at once that, while no portion of "The Chimes" is likely to be remembered as long as Offenbach's or Hervé's happiest inspirations, a vein of sparkling and facile melody pervades the whole opera, and flatters the ear throughout the three acts. Miss Melville, who sang and acted *Mignonette* with infinite *brio*,—the rôle being that of a sort of mild *Panchon*,—bore off the larger share of the honors, Mrs. Seguin's expressive singing being also accorded repeated proof of admiration—the lady portraying *Germaine*. Messrs. Castle, Turner, Morton, and Seguin, and Miss Louise Searle filled the remaining rôles with suitable spirit, and the orchestra and chorus addressed themselves to their respective tasks with much earnestness, and, at most points, successfully. The representation will gain vastly in briskness by repetition, but it was sufficiently smooth last night to acquaint the listener with the excellences of a work which had a long run in Paris, a few months since, and which appears to be endowed with strong elements of popularity, so far as American playgoing audiences are concerned. Mr. Hess has placed "The Chimes" upon the stage with his wonted liberality; he has now reason to think that his new dresses and "properties," bought specially for the production of the novelty here, may grow old in his service. The same performance can be attended at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre until further notice.

GENERAL MENTION.

"La Joie de la Maison" and "Un Oiseau de Passage" are the titles, respectively, of the plays to to be acted at the Théâtre Français this evening.

Messrs. Harrigan and Hart last evening appeared in a new scene, called "The Rising Star," at the Theatre Comique. The programme was refreshed and enlarged, as it always is on Monday of each week.

The fiftieth representation of "The Crushed Tragedian" occurred at the Park Theatre yesterday evening, in presence of a crowded auditorium. Satin programmes were distributed among the spectators, and a festive air pervaded the proceedings generally.

The fourth and last of Mr. Thomas' popular concerts may be attended at Steinway Hall, to-night. "Les Préludes," some new "Pictures of the North," by Hofmann, violin music by Beck, Vieuxtemps, and Brahms—interpreted by Master Lichtenberg—and several quartets by the Swedish vocalists are the principal elements of the programme.

Mr. Jefferson went from rehearsal Saturday to visit Edwin Adams in Philadelphia. The two artists were firm friends years ago. Mr. Jefferson's engagement at Booth's Theatre begins next Monday. "Rip Van Winkle," we are told, will then be represented with the finest setting it has ever had in this City. The mountain scene in the second act will be especially novel and weird in its effect, and is an exact reproduction of the London scene shown during Mr. Jefferson's late engagement. The sale of seats for Mr. Jefferson's opening performances begins to-morrow morning, at the box office of Booth's Theatre.

RIOTERS ON TRIAL AT READING.

Reading, Penn., Oct. 22.—The court assembled at 10 o'clock this morning for the trial of 37 persons indicted for rioting on Monday, July 23, the day on which the military had the collision with the crowd. At the opening of the court District Attorney Rehn asked for the withdrawal of a juror and the discharge of the jury impaneled in the above case, on the ground of the bias manifested by two of the jurors since they had been selected and sworn. The application was granted and the case remanded for subsequent trial. Samuel Humphries and Edward Smith, who both pleaded guilty to the burning of the Lebanon Valley bridge, were each sentenced to five years' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of $1,000.

OPPOSITION TO TAMMANY.

THE COMBINATION TICKET MADE UP.

AGREEMENT OF THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEES—THE COUNTY NOMINATIONS COMPLETED—MR. THOMAS MURPHY WITHDRAWS—MR. JACOB HESS FOR REGISTER—THE ANTI-TAMMANY CONVENTION—COMBINATIONS TO BE MADE ON SENATORIAL, ASSEMBLY, AND ALDERMANIC NOMINATIONS.

The work of combining against John Kelly and Tammany Hall, which has progressed with greater promise of success and with more harmony than any previous attempt against that body, goes on most auspiciously, and the agreement yesterday of all the conference committees appointed by the different parties, gives augury of victory not only for the County ticket, but for the candidates who may be agreed upon to oppose the Tammany nominees for the Senate, Assembly, and Board of Aldermen. The Republican Committee of Conference met yesterday afternoon to consider what should be done in relation to the office of Register. The disposition to insist upon the nomination of Mr. Thomas Murphy was, up to the meeting of the committee, very strong. His claim upon the Republican Party was acknowledged to be great, and his friends were willing, if it were compatible with the interests of the party, to stand by him, both in the joint conference and at the polls. As the remaining committees in the joint conference had expressed a different opinion, and had asked that another candidate than Mr. Murphy should be offered, it was considered advisable to reconsider the nomination at first made. The work of the committee was simplified by the submission, through Mr. Benjamin K. Phelps, of the following letter from Mr. Murphy:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1877.

Joel W. Mason, Esq., Chairman Republican Conference Committee:

SIR: In permitting my name to be presented as the nominee of the Republican Party for the office of Register, I did not anticipate any opposition from the organizations with which we propose to unite in the effort to secure that good and economical government for this City which has become so essential to its future welfare. For one I fear that if the people of this City, through indifference or neglect, fail to appreciate our true financial condition and the expensive and burdensome Government which we are sustaining, repudiation in some form will sooner or later overtake us. I have held during my life the offices of State Senator and Collector of Customs at this port, neither of which positions was sought or desired by me. I am free to admit that at this time I should be pleased to be the nominee for Register of the organizations opposing Tammany Hall, and have so declared myself to my friends. If, however, at your conference this afternoon there should be such objection made to my name as would seem to destroy that harmony which should exist among all good people striving for a common end—the restoration of an honest, faithful, and economical administration of our local offices—I beg you to express my thanks to those who have so earnestly advocated my nomination, and to withdraw my name. I am yours very respectfully, THOMAS MURPHY.

Without further discussion a ballot was taken, and it was unanimously decided that Hon. Jacob Hess should be nominated in place of Mr. Murphy. The committee then adjourned.

The Anti-Tammany Conference Committee met at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 211 Fourth-avenue, Mr. Ira Shafer presiding. The objections to the nomination of Mr. Sanger were taken up and discussed. While there was no personal objection in the party to Mr. Sanger as a candidate, there was a willing disposition to withdraw his name at the suggestion of the Republican and Independent Democratic Conference Committees, as it was understood that concession was to be made on the other side in the matter of the candidate for Register. Mr. Sanger's name having been withdrawn, the nomination of Mr. Allan Macdonald was made unanimous, Mr. Macdonald having received the largest vote, next to Mr. Sanger, in the last meeting of the Conference Committee. The committee then adjourned and proceeded to the joint conference.

Meantime, the committee of the German-American Independent Citizens Association met at No. 200 Third-avenue. The meeting was a short one, it being understood that no opposition would be made by the Republicans to the change suggested in the candidate for Register. Mr. Henry Clausen, who had been nominated for Alderman at Large, sent word that he would be unable to accept a nomination at this time, however glad he might be to assist in a movement so entirely consonant with his feelings, and so full of the promise of success. Mr. Clausen's declination having been accepted, Mr. Louis M. Doscher was unanimously chosen to be the candidate of the German-American Association, after which the committee adjourned. It was some time after 5 o'clock when the joint conference began at No. 453 Fourth-avenue. Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer presided, and Mr. Solon B. Smith was Secretary. Mr. Benjamin E. Phelps announced the result of the Republican conference, and read the letter of Mr. Thomas Murphy. The statements that the latter had withdrawn from the ticket, and that Hon. Jacob Hess had been nominated in his place, was received with warm applause. Mr. Rufus F. Andrews, on behalf of the Independent Democrats, presented as the candidate of that body for Alderman at Large the name of Hon. Andrew H. Green, which was also applauded. Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer then gave the reasons for the withdrawal of Mr. Henry Clausen, and named Mr. Louis M. Dosher for Alderman at Large. Mr. Ira Shafer, for the Anti-Tammany Conference Committee, presented as the candidates of New-York County for Justices of the Marine Court Judge Joseph Koch and Allan Macdonald. Mr. Ottendorfer then congratulated the members of the committee on the completion of the County ticket. He expressed the hope that they would go on with the good work so well begun, and support their action in convention by equally unanimous action at the polls. He hoped they would remember that last Winter Gov. Robinson, when called upon to sign several bills which would have secured greater economy in the City Government, declined to give them his official approval on the ground that a majority of the representatives from New-York City in the Legislature were opposed to the measures. The Republicans will this year have a majority of the Assemblymen from this City, and should similar bills be passed and submitted to Gov. Robinson for his signature he cannot consistently refuse to approve them, but will be obliged to give them his indorsement. Mr. Phelps also congratulated the committee on the successful conclusion of its work, after which a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Ottendorfer and the conference adjourned. Mr. Pierre C. Van Wyck, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican Central Committee, immediately issued a call for the County Convention, which will be held to-night at Republican Hall, in Thirty-third-street.

The New-York County Democracy (Anti-Tammany) Convention was held last night at Cooper Institute, and was conducted with great promptness and unanimity of action. At 8:15 the convention was called to order by Mr. E. B. Hart in the chair. Mr. John D. Coughlin, the Secretary, called the roll of delegates, the convention applauding the names of the more prominent members of the party. Mr. Shafer, on behalf of the Conference Committee, reported that the committee had discharged the duty devolved upon them, that they had met in conference committees from the Republican, German, and Independent Democratic organizations, and had unanimously agreed upon the following ticket:

Register—JACOB HESS.

Justices of Marine Court—JOSEPH KOCH and ALLAN MACDONALD.

Aldermen at Large—ANDREW H. GREEN, LOUIS M. DOSCHER, WILLIAM H. GEDNEY, and JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY.

The name of Jacob Hess was received with cordial and prolonged applause, which was repeated after the announcement of the several candidates. Mr. Shafer moved the adoption of the report of the committee; the motion was promptly seconded, and then unanimously approved. Dr. Feodor Mierson offered a resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the Executive Committee to fill vacancies which might occur in the ticket by death or resignation. Messrs. S. H. Turnbull, E. B. Hart, M. C. Murphy, O. H. Bogert, Thomas Costigan, and Ira Shafer were appointed a committee to wait upon Messrs. Koch and Macdonald and notify them of their nomination. On motion of Col. Michael C. Murphy the convention adjourned sine die.

After the adjournment had been declared there were loud calls for a speech from Mr. Shafer, who, in responding, said the members of the committee had been so incessantly at work, night and day, that he had scarcely the health to make a speech, though he did have the heart. If they could see as he had seen, and hear as he had heard, on all sides the determination to defeat Tammany Hall, they would have no doubt of their entire success. They had met all parties and had united without a word of dissent, and all were of the opinion that the combination would make a greater success than had been accomplished in 1875, and that Tammany Hall would be signally defeated. The combination must be carried into the Senatorial, Assembly, and Aldermanic districts, and they were to see to it that Tammany Hall did not have a single representative in the Senate or Assembly, but that the City should send only men who truly represent its interests. They were to remember that Senators Bixby and Morrissey were the only Democrats in the last Senate who advocated measures which affected the Government of this City, and that it would be a shame if the men who filled those positions so well were not returned to them on the 6th of November. Major Haggerty then spoke in favor of the combination against Tammany, wishing it God-speed in its organization against the oligarchy which had brought the Government of the City into contempt. "It is not," said he, "a fixed fact that Democratic government is a success when such a man as he who is at the head of the Tammany Party can force himself to the front and dictate so completely to the voters of a great City. From all parts of the country a cry is going up against the Democracy of Tammany Hall. Let the country see that the true Democrats of New-York are ready to clasp hands with any party to take this City out of the iron grasp of its usurpers, egotists, and pseudo reformers, who have no sympathy with Democracy." The convention then dispersed.

The German Republican Association of the Twentieth Assembly District held a large and enthusiastic meeting last night. The announcement that Mr. Jacob Hess had received the nomination for Register by the Conference Committees, and that the nomination had been ratified by the Anti-Tammany convention, was received with tumultuous applause. Resolutions were passed tendering the congratulations of the organization to Mr. Hess, and a committee was appointed to wait upon him and assure him of their hearty support.

BRIEF SKETCHES OF THE CANDIDATES.

Hon. Jacob Hess, the nominee for Register, is a native of Germany. He was born in Hesse Darmstadt, in 1847, and was brought to this country by his parents when 3 years of age. He has been pursuing the business of a wholesale commission merchant in West Washington Market for 11 years, dealing in meats, and has been quite successful in that line of trade. His popularity in the Twentieth Assembly District in 1874 brought him into prominent notice among Republicans, and, in the face of a sharp opposition in the convention of that district for Assemblyman, he was nominated for that office, and in the Fall election was elected over the Tammany Hall candidate by a majority of nearly 800. In 1875 Mr. Hess was the Republican candidate for Alderman at Large, and received 1,100 more votes than were received by the Tammany candidate, Samuel J. Lewis, who received the largest vote of his party, and Mr. Hess led his Republican colleague on the ticket by 6,000 votes. He distinguished himself in the Assembly, and was one of the most prominent members of the Committee on Crime appointed that year by the Legislature. When Mayor Wickham was elected he appointed Mr. Hess an Inspector of Schools, and he now occupies that office. Mr. Hess is a member of several German societies and was a few years ago elected President of the Thalia Club, an influential German organization.

Joseph Koch, one of the candidates for the position of Judge of the Marine Court, is a gentleman of about 40 years of age, who formerly held a position in the County Clerk's office and afterward served as a District Court Judge. He is known as a good lawyer and a genial gentleman, and has won many friends. He is also well known as a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and has acted as one of the Commissioners of Appeals of that body.

Mr. Allan Macdonald, the Anti-Tammany candidate for Justice of the Marine Court, is a lawyer of fair ability, who has never been in nomination for office before, but is spoken of with favor by members of the Bar. He is about 30 years of age, and has always been identified with the Democratic Party.

Mr. Andrew H. Green, who is a candidate for Alderman at Large, is well known to the voters of New-York. Mr. Green was formerly a member of the Central Park Commission, and he did much to make that pleasure ground what it is. On the 16th of September, 1871, Controller Connolly appointed Mr. Green Deputy Controller, and, upon the retirement of Connolly, he was appointed by Mayor Hall to fill the unexpired term. Afterward, in 1873, Mayor Havemeyer reappointed Mr. Green Controller and he filled the office, acceptably to all honest citizens, for another term.

Gen. Joseph C. Pinckney, another candidate for Alderman at Large, is a prominent and much-respected citizen and soldier. He was born in this City in 1824. He was Colonel of the Sixth Regiment of the New-York Militia in 1861, and led that body, which was afterward known as the Sixty-sixth New-York Volunteers, to war. He served three years, and returned with the rank and title of Brigadier General. Before he began his military career he was a clerk in the Bureau of Arrears of Taxes, under Controller Robert T. Haws. Afterward he was Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, and in 1875 he was elected Alderman in the Sixth District. He has, hitherto, been a consistent Republican, and has borne an unsullied reputation.

William H. Gedney, one of the candidates for Alderman at Large, ran for Sheriff last year, and was defeated. He was born in Westchester County, and is 54 years old. He has lived for many years in the Ninth Ward of this City, and is a builder by trade. Mr. Gedney was a School Trustee for 15 years, and was elected to the City Council in 1862 and to the Board of Aldermen in 1865 and 1866. He was also elected to the State Assembly in 1874, and served for one term.

Louis M. Doscher, another of the candidates for Alderman at Large, is a gentleman of about 35 years of age, of good social standing, and a reputable member of the legal profession. Although he has taken an active interest in politics for some years, he has never held any official position. A Democrat of liberal sentiments, his convictions prompted him to oppose the rule of Tammany Hall, and last year he became one of the leaders of the movement favoring Andrew H. Green for the Mayoralty.

THE SENATORIAL CONVENTIONS.

AN ADJOURNMENT IN ALL OF THE DISTRICTS EXCEPT THE FIFTH, IN WHICH MR. ROBERT H. STRAHAN WAS NOMINATED.

Republican Senatorial Conventions were held in each of the districts in this City last night. In the Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Districts no nominations were made, and the conventions adjourned after having appointed Conference Committees. The Fifth District Convention met at Bleecker Building, and was called to order by Mr. Richard M. Collard. Mr. Edward Taylor, of the Ninth Assembly District, was made permanent Chairman, and Mr. William D. Green, of the Ninth District, and Mr. Robert Curran, of the Seventh, were made permanent Secretaries. It appeared at the opening of the proceedings that there were two delegations from the Fifth Assembly District contesting for seats. One of these represented the organization in the district of which Austin Leake is President, and the other that of which John R. Brady is President. On motion of Mr. Collard, the Brady delegation was admitted, 33 voting in the affirmative, and Mr. Henry Knubel, of the Seventh District, voting in the negative. An informal ballot was then cast for Senator, Hon. Eugene Ward, of the Fifth District, presenting the name of Abraham Lent; Mr. William Terhune, of the Seventh, that of Lucas N. Van Allen; Mr. R. M. Collard, of the Ninth, that of Gilbert J. Hunter, and Hon. Anson G. McCook, of the Thirteenth, that of Robert H. Strahan. When the districts were called the Fifth cast a solid vote for Robert H. Strahan, the Seventh for Gilbert J. Hunter, and the Ninth and Thirteenth for Mr. Strahan. On motion of Mr. George H. Edgerly, of the Seventh District, the nomination of Mr. Strahan was made unanimous amid great applause. Mr. Strahan thanked the convention for the honor conferred upon him. He entered the contest with a determination to win, and desired the earnest support of those present. He would stand in the Legislature the declared opponent of that corrupt political machine, Tammany Hall, which was simply a political association for the control of Municipal patronage. It was then decided that a committee of conference with other organizations should be appointed in accordance with the programme of the combined Anti-Tammany elements, and the following committee was selected by the Chair: Eugene Ward, William Terhune, E. M. Collard, Clarence W. Mead, and the Chairman of the convention. An adjournment then took place subject to the call of the Chair.

Mr. Robert H. Strahan, the Republican nominee of the Fifth Senatorial District, was born in Newburg, Orange County, N. Y., in 1843. He served an apprenticeship as a printer in Newburg, and with money he saved entered Westminster College, Pennsylvania. While in College, and at the age of 20, he enlisted in the Union Army, and was wounded at the battle of Cold Harbor while serving in the ranks. He was at one time detailed to the War Department as a stenographic reporter, and retired from the Army with the rank of Lieutenant. After the war Mr. Strahan entered Columbian College, Washington, D. C., and graduated in 1868 with honor. He then studied law in Columbia College Law School in this City, and became a practicing lawyer. In 1871 and 1872 he represented the First Assembly District of Orange County in the Legislature, and in 1875 and 1876 he was elected to the Assembly from the Thirteenth District of this City, and served as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

QUEBEC, Oct. 22.—The ship Lake Superior has been seized at the instance of the owners of the Norwegian bark Adelheim, who claim $550 damages for the recent collision between the two vessels in the Traverse.

THE CONFLICT IN THE EAST.

FIGHTING RENEWED ON THE LOM.

THE TURKISH POSITION AT SOLENIK ATTACKED YESTERDAY—THE RESULT UNKNOWN—BOLD MOVEMENTS OF THE RUSSIANS IN THE DOBRUDSCHA—BAZARJIK AND SILISTRIA THREATENED.

LONDON, Oct. 23:—A special to the *Standard*, dated Shumla, Monday, says: "The Russians attacked the Turkish positions at Solenik to-day. The result is unknown."

Reuter's Constantinople dispatch says the Russians from Medjidie are "making daring reconnoissances as far as Bazarjik and Silistria."

ROUMANIAN ATTACKS ON PLEVNA.

HARD FIGHTING—THREE ROUMANIAN BATTALIONS ONE HOUR IN THE TURKISH TRENCHES—LOSS OF THE ATTACKING FORCE ABOUT 1,000—CONDITION OF THE TURKISH GARRISON.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—A Russian official dispatch, detailing Friday's attack upon the second Grivica redoubt, says: "At the first attack the Roumanians were repulsed before they gained the redoubt. At the second attack the three foremost battalions leaped into the trenches and vainly endeavored to carry the redoubt. They remained one hour in the trenches, which gave rise to a premature report of its capture. The Roumanians then withdrew with the loss of 2 officers and 200 men killed, and 20 officers and 707 men wounded."

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The *Standard's* correspondent in Plevna telegraphs that the Turks are actively constructing a new interior line of formidable defenses. Cases of sickness are comparatively rare. Provisions have never failed, but it is impossible to provide fodder for thousands of oxen and horses.

The same correspondent telegraphs from Sophia under date of Sunday as follows: "Six thousand provision carts are now on the road to Plevna. Osman Pasha has ordered all Circassian irregulars, Bulgarians, and non-combatant Mohammedans to quit Plevna."

A correspondent of the *Times* at Sistova telegraphs the following: "The Russians have made contracts for the construction of a series of railways in Bulgaria. Work will commence on Oct. 27. The main line will run from Sistova to Gorny-Studen, with branches from there to Plevna and Tirnova. The passage of the Danube will be by ferry-boats on the American plan, carrying several railway carriages each."

THE TUKKISH REVERSE IN ARMENIA.

THEIR LOSS 18,000 MEN AND 40 CANNON CAPTURED, BESIDES THE CASUALTIES OF THE BATTLE—THE RUSSIAN LOSS LESS THAN 1,500.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The *Daily News* states that 18,000 men and 40 cannon were captured by the Russians in their recent victory over Ghazi Mukhtar. Turkish reports of part of their army holding out in fortified positions on Aladja-Dagh are unfounded.

The Russian loss in carrying Aladja-Dagh on the 15th inst. is officially reported to be 1,441 killed and wounded. The losses on other parts of the battle-field are not stated.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—A dispatch from Constantinople states that Achmet Eyoub's appointment to the command of Erzeroum has been countermanded.

HOSTILITIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

FIGHTING BETWEEN THE GALEKAS AND THE BRITISH AND THEIR NATIVE ALLIES—8,000 GALEKAS DEFEATED WITH A LOSS OF 200 IN ONE BATTLE.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Advices from Cape Town, Oct. 2, by way of Madeira, state that a war has commenced in Transkei between the Galekas and the British and their native allies. Fighting occurred on Sept. 27 and 29 at South Mapassa and Ibeka, the Galekas to the number of 8,000 attacked the British, but were repulsed with a loss of 200 on Sept. 24. Their loss on Sept. 29 is unknown. The British loss was one man killed and six wounded. Reinforcements have been dispatched from Simon's Bay, and volunteers are being enrolled throughout the colony.

SENATOR MORTON.

HIS CONDITION LESS FAVORABLE THAN USUAL—AN EDITORIAL EXPRESSION FROM AN INDIANAPOLIS PAPER, SUPPOSED TO REFLECT HIS VIEWS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 22.—Dr. Bliss arrived in Indianapolis to-day in response to a summons from Senator Morton's family. To-morrow he will hold a formal consultation with Dr. Thompson, the physician in attendance. Dr. Bliss in conversation to-night stated that he found the condition of the Senator less favorable than he expected. It is regarded as almost certain that Mr. Morton will never again see Washington.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 22.—An editorial in the *Journal* of to-morrow, from which the following extracts are made, was submitted to Senator Morton and received his hearty approval as embracing his ideas:

"There seems to be a feeling on the part of those who disapprove of certain acts of the President that they are better Republicans and more faithful to the principles of the party than he. Such assumption does injustice to the President. He is an original Republican, and has been tested for 20 years as a soldier and civilian, and has never wavered or been found wanting in his devotion to the great fundamental doctrines of the Republican Party. * * * President Hayes has a most difficult role, and instead of receiving the unfriendly criticisms and attacks of his party friends he should have their support and be given their and trust and advice. The President's paramount duty is to the country, and if he were to place simple party success above public interest he would render himself hateful to every right-minded man and infamous in history. * * * The day for discussion has passed as to the right or wrong of the Southern policy of the Administration. We might not have gone to the same extent in placing the South upon its honor and good behavior. * * * As long as these pledges are kept and peace maintained, the policy should be supported, and to that end we would sustain the President in the efforts he is making for peace and conciliation. * * * The President was elected under a pledge of civil service reform the pledge was made by his party, and was fully approved and indorsed by him. The votes of the people had been procured for him upon his solemn promise, made in the Cincinnati Platform and in his letter of acceptance, that he would inaugurate the reforms demanded. * * * The details may not have been applied practically. It is not likely that the Administration can control the action of civil officers connected with the detail work of their party, nor do we believe there is a necessity for any attempt to do so. Mere thought and action should not be abridged because a mistake happens to be in office. When a civil officer performs faithfully and honestly the duties imposed by his office this is all that should be required and all that can be required, and an attempt to dictate what political work an officer may perform for his party must of right and necessity fail. Congressional patronage may have been abused. We have no doubt it has been, but it is impossible that the President or his Cabinet should know all the applicants for office in the several States, or that they should know even one good man for each of the offices to be filled; and we know of no safer advisers in reference to such applicants than the Senators and Members of Congress who represent the people of the localities wherein the duties of such officers are to be discharged.

FIENDISH ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TRAIN.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 22.—An attempt was made at an early hour this morning to wreck a train on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, but luckily no lives were lost. When the passenger train which left Cincinnati last night reached a point two and a half miles east of Noble, Ill., 110 miles from here, about 5 o'clock this morning, it encountered a rail, one end of which was elevated about a foot high, and the whole train, consisting of an oyster car, mail, express, and baggage cars, two passenger coaches, and three sleepers, was thrown from the track, excepting the engine and one sleeper. The oyster car was crushed, and all the other cars more or less injured, but the passengers escaped unhurt. Examination showed that the rail had been elevated with a jackscrew, and that implement left under it to keep it up; also that the rail opposite had been loosened and turned so that the train would be thrown into two cattle guards close by. Fortunately, it took the opposite direction, and the cars plunged into soft ground in a shallow cut, and prevented what otherwise would have been a frightful disaster; for had the train ran into the cattle guards the cars would, no doubt, have been telescoped, and a terrible loss of life would have been the result. The tool with which this devilish deed was done was taken from the section-house near by, and the act, it is supposed, was committed by a railroad hand. The theory is that the fiendish act was committed by one or more of six section men recently discharged. Another train was soon on the spot, and the passengers were taken on board and brought to this city.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

ADJOURNMENT ON WEDNESDAY AGREED ON—ADOPTION OF THE LECTIONARY IN USE IN ENGLAND TILL NEXT CONVENTION—REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS—OTHER BUSINESS.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 22.—At the session of the Episcopal General Convention to-day the attendance was small, many delegates having gone home. It was decided that the convention adjourn sine die on Wednesday night. The Bishops of Delaware, Easton, and Pittsburg, Dr. Lawson, of Maryland, Dr. Goodwin, of New-York, Dr. Coppee, of Central New-York, Mr. Conover, of New-York, and Mr. Browne, of New-Jersey, were appointed a standing Committee on Godly Discipline of the Laity, to report at the next General Convention. A resolution of sympathy with Canadian missionaries in Manitoba was passed. Messages were received from the House of Bishops announcing the nomination of Rev. David H. Knickerbocker as Missionary Bishop of New-Mexico and Arizona; continuing the committee on translation of the German Prayer Book to the next General Convention, and appointing the Bishops of Rhode Island, Albany, and Central Pennsylvania, on the joint committee to consider the place of meeting of the next General Convention.

The resolution of Dr. De Koven, of Wisconsin, for the use of the lectionary of the Church in England by the Church in this country until the next General Convention was discussed by Dr. De Koven, Dr. Goodwin, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Battles, of North Carolina, and Mr. Beers, of California, who favored a reference of the matter to the Committee on Prayer Book. Hon. Robert L. Winthrop favored the adoption of Dr. De Koven's resolution, as there was nothing in the lectionary of the good old mother Church that could be considered objectionable. Mr. Whipple, of Minnesota; Dr. Hall, of Brooklyn, and Mr. McCrady, of South Carolina, also favored the resolution. Mr. McCrady proposed that the resolution should be amended as to the time the proposed lectionary should be used. Any amendment with this view was not entertained, and a yes and nay vote was ordered, delegations being called in their regular order by request of Mr. McCrady. The result of the vote was as follows; Clerical deputations—dioceses represented, 42; yeas, 42. Lay deputations—dioceses represented, 32; yeas, 30; nays, 2. South Carolina and Minnesota voted in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Hubbard, of New-Hampshire, it was voted that clergymen have power to use the table of lessons reported by the committee in connection with the lectionary for Lent. This action does not affect the table of lessons heretofore used.

Mr. Welsh, of Pennsylvania, presented the following report:

The standing Committee on Indian Affairs, appointed by the House of Bishops, with authority to co-operate with the Board of Missions in promoting the civilization of the Indians and to invite the aid of the Government in their behalf, report that they have endeavored to be helpful to the cause by using press and voice in behalf of the Indians, as well as by personal interviews with committees of Congress and with executive officers of the Government. The President of the United States, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Commissioner of Indian affairs evince the strongest desire not only to protect the Indians from the oppression and frauds that have so long disgraced the nation, but to also afford them the protection of the laws of the United States, and to assist in procuring the legislation necessary to promote Indian civilization by adopting some intelligent and permanent policy that will claim the confidence of the people, their representatives in Congress, and of the Indians also. The best possible plan suggested is to form an Indian Bureau composed of one of the Cabinet officers as Chairman, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs as executive officer, two Army officers not below the rank of Colonel, and two eminent civilians; all but the Cabinet officer to be appointed for 5 or 10 years, subject to removal for cause. It is believed that Congress will afford the legislation necessary, and that through the agency of such a bureau the Indians can be induced to abandon their tribal relations, becoming agriculturists or herdsmen, wards of the Government and productive citizens. Powerful bands of Sioux and Arapahoe Indians, hitherto untamable, were represented at Washington a few weeks since by a large delegation, including Spotted Tail, Red Cloud, and other chiefs. These wild men, some of whom had been fighting under Sitting Bull, pleaded most earnestly, not only for farms and implements, but for schools and churches as the only hope for their children. They seemed to be impressed with the belief that the Government is powerless to fulfill the solemn pledges to protect them on their reservations, and they therefore asked for farms and such help as are needful to enable them to become civilized like white men. Your committee are much encouraged by the great success of the missions of the church to the Indians, in which devoted men and women are cheerfully laboring at much personal sacrifice, because their labors are blessed of God. In conclusion the committee asks aid of every member of this convention and of all other good citizens in a combined effort to protect the Indians in their rights, to promote their early civilization and Christianization.

WILLIAM WELSH, HUGH W. SHEFFEY,
J. W. STEVENSON, BENJAMIN STARK,
JOHN W. ANDREWS, C. C. AUGUR.

The committee was continued in office.

In the afternoon the report of the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, defining the requirements of a vote by orders and dioceses on an alteration of the constitution, was taken from the calendar and referred to the next General Convention. A resolution respecting the special duties of clergymen, reported by the Committee on Canons as a substitute for an amendment of canon No. 21, title 1, was discussed. Rev. Dr. Hall offered a resolution in the form of an amendment, declaring against such legislation, and that such advice be lounged in the pastoral letter to come from the House of Bishops, and not in the canons. After discussion Dr. Hall's resolutions were finally substituted for the report of the committee and adopted.

At 2:30 P. M. the convention went into secret session to consider the nomination of Mr. Knickerbacker as Missionary Bishop of New-Mexico and Arizona. The question took up the rest of the afternoon, during which the candidate's fitness and the needs for the appointment of a Bishop in the district mentioned, were discussed.

At the evening session a message was received from the House of Bishops concurring in recommending New-York as the place of meeting of the next General Convention in 1880; It was also voted that the Bishops and deputies of the board meet as one body on the fifth day of the General Convention, and that the new board exercise all incorporate powers of a domestic and foreign missionary society.

NOTES OF THE CANVASS.

The Bread-winners' League held their Seventh Senatorial District Convention last evening at No. 339 East Twenty-second-street, and nominated Hon. John Morrissey for Senator in that district.

The "Independent" Republicans held Assembly conventions last night and made the following nominations: Seventh District, Charles T. Polhamus; Ninth District, Andrew J. Campbell; Eleventh District, J. Hooker Hammersly; Thirteenth District, John D. McLean.

The organization formed on Saturday evening by the independent citizens of the Eighteenth Assembly District, for the purpose of securing the election of the best men, irrespective of party, and of which Dr. H. M. Hitchcock was elected President, will hold its first regular meeting this evening at No. 420 Fourth-avenue.

The Hudson County Republican Convention was held at Library Hall, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon. The assemblage was called to order at 3:30 by Mr. B. W. Throckmorton, Chairman of the County Executive Committee, and Hon. William A. Lewis was chosen temporary Chairman, with Rudolph Parmley, Esq., as temporary Secretary. The following gentlemen were then appointed a Committee on Permanent Organization: William White, Z. K. Pangborn, R. B. Seymour, F. Wehle, A. Dingwall, Dr. J. Q. Bird, J. R. Hornblower, and J. H. Bonn. They reported the temporary as permanent officers, with Dr. Bird as an additional Secretary. The report was approved. Mr. Lewis briefly thanked the convention for the honor conferred upon him, and stated that the convention was now prepared to proceed to business. Mr. Seymour offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the County Executive Committee shall consist of 10 members from each Assembly District. Nominations for Director at large of the Board of Freeholders were then ordered, when William Cox, of the Eighth District, was nominated by acclamation. A resolution, by R. B. Seymour, that the convention deem it inexpedient to nominate a candidate for State Senator was lost by a vote of 125 to 7. Just as the vote was announced ex-Gov. Newell entered the hall and was received with enthusiastic cheers. He was called on for a speech, and delivered a brief one, comparing the expenses of his administration with that of Gov. Bedle, just drawing to a close, and showing by figures that during his term economy was the rule, while under Gov. Bedle it has been the exception. At the conclusion of Gov. Newell's speech the Senatorial question was again moved, and John J. Toffey, who formerly represented the Fifth Assembly District, was nominated. Messrs. Toffey and Cox signified their acceptance of the nominations, and the convention adjourned.

THE FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Mr. James Otis, Republican nominee for Senator in the First District, has evidently let no grass grow under his feet since his nomination. He has been hard at work canvassing his own county of Suffolk, where he is universally popular. He will have a rousing majority from that county. Good accounts are also given of Queens and Richmond. He will make his next visit to the latter county, which he will thoroughly canvass with the aid of Mr. George William Curtis. Mr. Otis' opponent, James Oakley, had at one time some popularity with certain classes of his party, but it has waned of late, and his most bitter enemies are now found in the Democratic ranks.

A RAILROAD'S CALAMITIES.

AFFAIRS OF A NEW-JERSEY ROAD.

BEGINNING OF A NEW CONTEST FOR THE POSSESSION OF THE MONTCLAIR AND GREENWOOD LAKE RAILROAD—REMARKABLE COURSE OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.

The Montclair and Green-wood Lake Railroad Company appears about to suffer another change of proprietorship, in the course of which its present stockholders and the holders of second mortgage bonds will be deprived of their interest without receiving anything in return. About two weeks ago the road was placed in the hands of a Receiver, and now the holders of the first mortgage bonds of the company are endeavoring to foreclose and take possession of the property without regard to the rights of other bond and stock holders. The Montclair Railroad Company was organized in 1868 by citizens of Bloomfield and Montclair, N. J., who had become tired of the exactions practiced by the management of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. In the session of 1869 of the New-Jersey Legislature they had the charter of the company amended so as to permit the new road to be constructed to the State line, and there connect with the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad. The road was built under a lease to the New-York company, and after its opening in 1873, was operated for a short time by the latter. The New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad fell into the hands of Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, as Receiver, in the latter part of 1873, and he continued to operate the Montclair Road until late in 1874. Then, finding it unprofitable, he gave it up. The road lay idle for six months, at the end of which time Mr. Hewitt was induced to again take possession, and, as Trustee of the first and second mortgage bondholders, to operate it in their interest. In this way the road was run until September, 1875, when it was sold out under foreclosure of the first mortgage bonds, with the assent of the holders of the second mortgage. It was bought in for these bondholders by a committee composed of Jacob F. Randolph, of Bloomfield, Stephen W. Cary, and William F. Power, of Montclair, James Yeeance, and Mr. Ferris, Deasey, Woodside, John E. De Watt, A. A. Parker, C. N. Jordan, William B. Leonard, J. Wyman Jones, M. A. Myers, C. L. Perkins, Smith Ely, Jr., of New-York, and Uriah Gilbert, of Troy. A new company was then organized under the title of the Montclair and Greenwood Lake Railroad Company, with Jacob F. Randolph as President, William O. McDowell, Secretary, and Michael A. Myers, Treasurer. At the time of the failure of the Montclair Company its liabilities were:

First mortgage bonds	$1,800,000
Second mortgage bonds	780,000
Income bonds	880,000
Stock	880,000
Floating debt, about	2,500,000

The foreclosure proceedings wiped out everything but the first and second mortgages. When the new company was organized the issuance of new mortgage bonds to the amount of $700,000 was authorized, and it was agreed that they should take the place of the former first mortgage bonds, amounting to $1,800,000, which should then become the second mortgage securities, while the old second mortgage bonds became common stock. The distribution of the money to be derived from the placing of the new mortgage bonds was provided for as follows: To pay for right of way, $125,000; to finish the road to the State line at Greenwood Lake, $100,000; for equipment, $175,000; for completing the Caldwell branch, $200,000; for incidentals, $100,000. Just here begins the story of transactions which are said to have left the miserable condition of the Montclair and Greenwood Lake Road. It is said that while the road was undergoing reorganization, and while the old securities were being exchanged for the new, Mr. Michael A. Myers, the Treasurer, procured from stock and bond holders enough proxies to enable him to control the election for a new Board of Directors, which was to occur in May, 1876. It is further stated that he then entered into a contract with parties who then had no interest in the company, by which, in consideration of their purchasing his $20,000 of second mortgage bonds at 50 cents on the dollar, when their market value was about 125 cents, he agreed to give them control of the Board of Directors and consequently of the company. More than this, it is said Myers also agreed to remain in the board as Treasurer, to do whatever was required of him, although, out of regard for his conscience, he stipulated that whenever he was desired to do what he would not like to do, he should be permitted to resign, after assisting to procure as his successor a man who would execute the work of the Ring. In carrying out the preliminary portion of his contract Myers made himself disagreeable to President Randolph, and the latter resigned. In the election of May, 1876, Myers fulfilled his agreement with regard to changing the Direction of the company, and Remington Vernam was in effect given the control of the corporation. The President who was elected then soon became disgusted with the policy pursued by Vernam and Myers, and resigned. Vernam was chosen to succeed him. The new officers, it is said, then sold all the first mortgage bonds and applying the proceeds to the purposes provided for in the plan of reorganization, pledged about $400,000 worth of them as collateral for loans, at from 30 cents to 50 cents on the dollar. This they did after $300,000 worth of the bonds had been sold for 85 cents on the dollar. This course did not suit Mr. W. O. McDowell, who was the Secretary of the company from the time of its reorganization. He opposed it vigorously, and to carry out his ideas made up a ticket for the May election of 1877. This ticket was chosen, and the management of the company was changed, Mr. Cyrus W. Field, Joseph W. Drexel, Smith Ely, and J. W. Pinchot entering the Board of Directors. Mr. Field was chosen President of the company. The new Directors examined the affairs of the company, and found that the entire lot of the first mortgage bonds had been either sold or pledged, that their proceeds had not been used for their proper purposes, and that in addition an indebtedness of $50,000 had been incurred. The question for the Directors to decide was whether they would advance the $50,000 without security, or allow the company to pass into the hands of a Receiver. While debating this question they decided to try the experiment of changing the Manager of the road. They appointed Grinnell Burt, of Warwick, to that position, but his management was unfortunate, the earnings of the road decreased, and its creditors began to sue for the payment of their claims. About two weeks ago, on the application of the floating debt creditors, Chancellor Runyon appointed Garret A. Hobart, of Passaic, the Receiver of the road. A few days ago the holders of the first mortgage bonds met and passed resolutions in favor of foreclosure. They paid no regard to the others interested in the road, and showed a desire to get entire possession of property that had cost $6,000,000 simply for the amounts they had paid for or bonded upon their bonds, aggregating in all less than $500,000. A committee was appointed by the first mortgage bondholders to foreclose the road, consisting of Cyrus W. Field; Daniel A. Lindley, a son-in-law of Mr. Field and a member of the banking firm of D. A. Lesup, Paton & Co.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—Flour quiet but steady: Western Extras, $5 20@$6; Minnesota Extra, $5 75@$6 50; Patents, $6 50@$9: Superfine, $2 50@$4; Winter Extras, $5 50@$7 25. Wheat unsettled, but generally lower; No. 1 Chicago Spring, $1 10¾; No. 2 do, $1 08¾@$1 09, cash; $1 04¾@$1 05, November; $1 01, December. No. 3 do., $1 04½. Rejected, 95c. Corn in good demand and a shade higher, but unsettled: 43¾c., cash; 43¾c.@43⅞c., November; 42½c. Rejected. Oats steady, with a fair demand: 23¾c.@23¾c., cash; 23¾c., November; Rejected, 21¼c. Rye firmer at 53c. Barley firmer at 59½c.@59¾c. Pork quiet and weak: $14, cash; $12 62½@$12 65, November: $12 45@$12 50, all the year. Lard dull and nominal. Bulk-meats steady and unchanged. Whisky, $1 08. Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 4c. Receipts—Flour, 15,000 bbls.; Wheat, 89,000 bushels; Corn, 89,000 bushels; Oats, 31,000 bushels; Rye, 5,500 bushels; Barley, 30,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 14,000 bbls.; Wheat, 129,000 bushels; Corn, 180,000 bushels; Oats, 45,000 bushels; Rye, 2,200 bushels; Barley, 12,000 bushels. Closing prices are: Wheat fairly active, and a shade higher; advanced ¼c. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats steady and unchanged. Pork steady and firm. Lard easier; $8 45@$8 50, October; $8 12½@$8 15, all the year. The weather is warm.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 22.—Flour quiet, unchanged; sales, 900 bbls. Wheat very dull, unsettled, entirely nominal; 1,700 bushels Western Spring sold at $1 21; 500 bushels No. 1 Duluth at $1 26. Corn dull; sales, 9,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 51½c.; 1,700 bushels do. at 52c.; 5,200 bushels do. at 52½c. Oats quiet but firm; sales, 16,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago at 29c. Rye inactive. Barley dull; sales, 1,700 bushels Canada at 71c., on track. Malt quiet. Provisions quiet, unchanged. Canal Freights—Wheat, 12c.; Oats, 6¾c.; Corn, 11c. asked, 10c. offered, to New-York. Railroad Freights unchanged. In Store—200,000 bushels Wheat, 1,096,000 bushels Corn, 101,000 bushels Oats, 157,000 bushels Barley, 23,000 bushels Rye, 93,000 bushels Malt. Lake Receipts—219,000 bushels Wheat, 40,000 bushels Corn, 1,500 bbls. Flour. Railroad Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat, 43,000 bushels Corn, 190,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 bushels Rye. Railroad Shipments—155,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn. Canal Shipments to Tide-water—14,000 bushels Wheat, 31,000 bushels Corn. Afloat on the Lakes for Buffalo—1,749,000 bushels Wheat, 1,512,000 bushels Corn, 289,000 bushels Oats, 125,000 Barley, 40,000 bushels Rye.

TOLEDO, Oct. 22.—Flour steady. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 33; No. 2 do., $1 26; Extra do., $1 35; Amber Michigan, spot and seller October and November, $1 30; seller December, $1 31¼; No. 2 Red Winter, spot and seller October, $1 28½; seller November, $1 23½; No. 3 Red, $1 15½; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan Red, $1 28½; No. 2 Spring, $1 12. Corn quiet; High Mixed, 49c.; No. 2, spot and seller October, 48¾c.; seller November, 48c.; new do., seller December, 43c.; seller January, 42½c.; Yellow, 49c.; No. 2 White, 49½c.; rejected, 48c.; damaged, 45c.; do. new, 37½c. Oats firm; No. 2, 26c.; No. 2 White, 29c. Receipts—Flour, 700 bbls.; Wheat, 16,000 bushels; Corn, 19,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 150 bbls.; Wheat, 47,000 bushels; Corn, 132,000 bushels; Oats, 2,800 bushels. Markets closed Wheat firmer: Extra White Michigan, $1 35¼; Amber do., spot and November, $1 32@$1 30¼; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 33; No. 2 do., spot, $1 28½@$1 29; November, $1 28¾@$1 28⅞. Corn quiet; No. 2, new, January, 43c.; damaged, new, 37½c. Oats steady.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 22.—Flour dull, unchanged. Corn nominally 83c. ✂ White. Oats quiet at 38c.@39c. Corn-meal quiet and weak at $2 70@$2 75. Hay quiet, but steady: prime to choice, $16@$17. Pork dull, nominally $14 25@$14 50. Lard quiet, but firm; Refined, tierces, 9¾c.; kegs and pails, 10c. Bulk-meats in fair demand; Shoulders, 8c. Bacon dull and weak; Shoulders 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c. Sugar-cured Hams quiet, but steady, at 13c. @14½c.; plain do., 11½c.@12c. Whisky quiet, but steady. Rectified Louisiana, 98c.@$1 03; Western, $1 06@$1 10. Coffee quiet, but firm; Rio cargoes, 17c. @20½c. Sugar dull and nominal; common to good common, 7c.@8c.; fair to fully fair, 8¾c.@8¾c.; prime to choice, 8¾c.@8¾c.; Yellow, clarified, 9c.@9¼c.; new Centrifugal, 8¼c.@8¾c. Molasses in good demand; new, 47c.@53c. Rice in good demand; ordinary to choice Louisiana, 5c.@6¾c. Bran scarce and firm at $1. Gold, 102½@102⅝. Exchange—New-York sight, ¼ discount; Sterling, bank, $4 87½.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 22.—Flour dull; Family, $6@$6 15. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn firmer at 45c. @46c. Oats quiet, but firm at 27c.@31c. Rye in good demand at 58c.@59c. Barley dull; sample lots Western Spring at 53c.@55c. Pork in fair demand at $13 50. Lard dull and nominal; Steam rendered, 8¼c.; Kettle, 9c.@9¼c. Bulk-meats scarce and firm; Short Ribs, 8¾c. bid, 8¼c. asked. Bacon steady with a good demand; Clear Rib, 8¾c.@8¾c.; Clear Sides, 9c.@9¾c.; all loose. Whisky in fair demand, and firm at $1 07. Butter quiet; Dairy or Creamery, 22c.@23c.; prime to choice Western reserve, 24c.@25c.; Central Ohio, 20c.@22c. Sugar steady and unchanged. Hogs in fair demand, and firm; common, $4 25@4 65; light, $4 75@$4 90; packing, $4 90@$5 10; butchers', $5 15@$5 20; receipts, 2,456 head; shipments, 1,227 head.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 22.—Flour stagnant; buyers off or demanding concessions. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 30 bid, cash; No. 3 do., $1 26 cash; $1 25¾@$1 26 November; $1 24@$1 25¾ December. Corn firmer, No. 2 Mixed, 42½c.@42⅝c., cash; 41⅞c. @42¼c. November; 39⅞c.@40c., all the year. Oats quiet; No. 2, 26c., October; 26¾c., November; 27¼c., December. Rye dull, nothing done. Barley steady in good demand for best grades; strictly choice to fancy Minnesota, 80c.@90c. Whisky quiet at $1 08. Pork dull at $13 75. Lard dull; Winter, 8¾c. bid. Bulk-meats dull; boxed Summer meat, 7¼c., 7¾c. and 8c. for Shoulders, Clear Rib, and Clear Sides. Bacon dull at 7¾c., 9c., and 9½c. for Shoulders, Clear Rib, and Clear Sides. Receipts—11,000 bbls. Flour, 70,000 bushels Wheat, 43,000 bushels Corn, 39,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 28,000 bushels Barley.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 22.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,400 bbls. Wheat—No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 32. Corn steady; High Mixed, 56c. Barley firm; sales, 1,200 bushels No. 1 Canada at 75c.; 15,000 bushels at 79c.; 22,000 bushels at 75c. to 80c.; No. 2 do. 60c. Corn-meal—Bolted, $2 23; Unbolted, $2 25. Mill-feed—Shorts, $15@$16; Shipstuffs, $17@$18; Middlings, $22 @$23. Canal Freights—Wheat and Peas, 10c.; Corn and Rye, 9c.; Barley 9c. to New-York; Lumber, $2 to Albany, $2 75 to New-York. Lake Receipts—14,000 bushels Wheat, 67,000 bushels Barley; 617,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—69,000 bushels Barley; 468,000 feet Lumber. Flour, shipped by rail, 1,600 bbls.

DETROIT, Oct. 22.—Flour steady; sales, 400 bbls. White at $6 50. Wheat 1c. lower and inactive; Extra White Michigan, $1 35 cash and October; $1 35¾ November; No. 1 White, do., $1 32 cash; $1 31¾@ $1 32½ October; $1 27½@$1 32 November; $1 21½ seller all the year; Milling do., $1 25. Corn quiet and unchanged; sales of No. 1 at 49½c. Oats firmer; No. 1 Mixed, 27¾c.@27½c. Clover-seed in demand at $4 95. Receipts—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 47,000 bushels; Corn, 2,050 bushels; Oats, 1,500 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,175 bbls.; Wheat, 58,000 bushels; Oats, 2,470 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 22.—Flour firmly held. Wheat unsettled; closed strong; No. 1 Milwaukee, hard, $1 14; do. soft, $1 12½; No. 2 do., $1 10¾; cash and October; $1 06¼ November; No. 3 do., $1 06. Corn firm; No. 2, 44c. Oats firm; No. 2, 24c. Rye firm; No. 1, 54c.@54½c. Barley firm; No. 2 Spring, 63½c.@64c. Freight—Wheat to Buffalo, 4¾c.@5c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 112,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—10,000 bbls. Flour, 109,000 bushels Wheat.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 22.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet and steady at 31½c. Resin firm at $1 45 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 45 for Hard; $2 45 for Yellow Dip; $2 45 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 60.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 22.—The Printing Cloths market dull; prices nominal and unchanged.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Monday, Oct. 22, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, A. Hamersley, Esq., Referee, V. K. Stevenson, Jr., sold the five-story brick tenement-house, with plot of land 36 by 153, on Oak-st., north side, 159 feet east of James-st., for $16,100, to E. T. Brown, plaintiff's attorney. Scott & Myers, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, Charles W. Sloane, Esq., Referee, disposed of the following unimproved City real estate: Four lots, each 25 by 100.5, on East 57th-st., north-west corner 4th-av., sold for $53,200, to R. F. Tyson; 3 lots, each 25 by 100.5, on East 57th-st., adjoining above, sold for $38,250, to S. L. Jacobs; 4 lots, each 25 by 100.5, on East 58th-st., south-west corner 4th-av., sold for $35,200, and 3 lots, each 25 by 100.5, on East 58th-st., south side, adjoining above, sold for $25,950, to S. L. Jacobs.

The foreclosure sale by Winans & Davies of the building, with lot, No. 137 Greene-st., south of Houston-st., was withdrawn.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows: By Scott & Myers, public auction sales, by order of John Bradburn, Esq., of the following unimproved property: Four lots, together in size 100.11 by 85, on Madison-av., north-west corner 115th-st.; eight lots, together in size 200.4 by 100, on 9th-av., west side, between 120th and 121st sts., and eight lots, each 25 by 100.2, on West 120th-st., north side, 50 feet west of New-av. Also, Superior Court foreclosure sale, William P. Ketchum, Esq., Referee, of one lot 25 by 102.2, on West 76th-st., north side, 225 feet west of 8th-av.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William V. Leary, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick house, with lot 25 by 95.9 by 24.8 by 95.7, No. 62 Charles-st., south side, 74.11 feet west of 4th-st.

By Louis Mesier, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John J. Thomasson, Esq., Referee, of two five-story brick dwelling-houses, with plot of land 61.5 by 45, 10 by 61.5 by 51.7, Nos. 57 and 59 Houston-st., south-east corner Mott-st.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Hanson C. Gibson, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick dwelling-house, with lot 20 by 98.9, No. 210 East 31st-st., south side, 450 feet west of 2d-av. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Gerard Stevens, Esq., Referee, of a three-story and basement brick house, with lot 20 by 98.9, on Clinton-st., west side, 93.4 feet north of Carroll-st., Brooklyn.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Bernard Reilly, Esq., Sheriff, of a two-story frame house, with four lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West 50th-st., south side, 200 feet west of 10th-av. Also, public auction sale of two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on East 133d-st., north side, 140 feet west of 4th-av.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, R. M. Henry, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 18 by 100.5, No. 130 West 53d-st., south side, 403.6 feet west of 6th-av. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Jay, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick house, with lease of lot 20 by 100.5, No. 363 West 55th-st., north side, 140 feet east of 9th-av.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Edward J. Cramer, Esq., Referee, of a two-story house, with plot of land 166.10 by 224.11 by 150 by 167.2, on Boston-av., north-east corner 167th-st., (Morse-av.,) Morrisania, 23d Ward.

By ——, Supreme Court partition sale, Joseph S. Bosworth, Esq., Referee, of the land under water, 163.11 by 261.8 by 164.7, on East River, opposite Long Island City.

EXCHANGE SALES—MONDAY, OCT. 22.

NEW-YORK.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr.

1 five-story brick-tenement building, with plot of land, York-st., n. s., 159 ft. e. of James-st., plot 36x153.....$16,100

By Scott & Myers.

4 lots, East 57th-st., n. w. corner of 4th-av., each 25x100.5.....$53,200
3 lots, East 57th-st., n. s., adjoining above, each 25x100.5.....$38,250
4 lots, East 58th-st., s. w. corner of 4th-av., each 25x100.5.....$35,200
3 lots, East 58th-st., s. s., adjoining above, each 25x100.5.....$25,950

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Oct. 20.

Rivington-st., n. s., lot No. 7; Manuel Posado to M. Dillon.....$3,000
9th-av., s. w. corner 8th-av. and 58th-st., 25.5x100; Samuel Cohen and wife to A. T. Cohen.....nom.
3d-av., e. s., 60.5 ft. n. of 58th-st., 63x20; Fred Robitscher and wife to A. Falk.....9,562
75th-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x102.2; Samuel Zeimer and wife to E. K. Raubitschek.....12,000
102d-st., n. s., 105 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.11; Mary Fay to James McGill.....1,400
Locust-av., n. s., 24th Ward; George T. Walker and wife to E. J. F. Hagen.....500
Lexington-av., 66.9 ft. n. of 69th-st., 17.7x72.6; Patrick Foley and wife to J. E. Biew.....10,000
Broadway, s. w. corner of 81st-st., 76.7x102.3; also 73d-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 9th-av., 75x204.4; also 73d-st., s. s., 375 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x204.4; John Hone and wife to August Belmont.....86,658
40th-st., s. s., lots Nos. 139 and 140; Valentine Cook and wife to Jacob Bittroff.....35,000
113th-st., s. s., 95 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x100.10; Michael Lynch to Mary Hamedin.....nom.
Lexington-av., e. s., 83.4 ft. n. of 69th-st., 16.7x72; Patrick Foley and wife to Alexander F. Henderson.....10,850
57th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Madison-av., 24.6x100.5; Charles Duggin and wife to S. Wolf.....42,000
Grand-st., Nos. 215 and 217; Valentine Cook and wife to L. N. Schmitt.....35,000
Locust-av., e. s., 24th Ward; Thomas G. Walker and wife to George E. Walker.....nom.
88th-st., n. s., 333 ft. e. of 6th-av., 22x100.5; Thomas McManus and wife to G. M. Ward.....33,500
9th-st., s. s., 309 ft. e. of Avenue C, 20x94; Sarah A. Goodwin to M. E. Wiedersom.....nom.
3d-av., w. s., 40.5 ft. n. of 61st-st., 20x90; A. Mosell, Referee, to P. Goelet.....3,000
2d-av., e. s., 66.6 ft. n. of 58th-st., 20x63; B. C. Chetwood, Referee, to F. Robitscher.....2,500
33d-st., s. s., 72.6 ft. w. of 10th-av., 17.6x74; J. G. Sinclair, Referee, to A. C. Wilkins.....3,500
24th-st., s. s., 268.4 ft. e. of 3d-av., 24.4x100; Daniel M. Van Cott, Referee, to J. M. Smith...3,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NO. 60 EAST 54TH-ST.—THE CHEAPEST medium size house in New-York.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.,
Offices 4 Pine, 33 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. MAKE A SPECIALTY of the management of estates, collect rents, pay taxes, and take the entire management for owners. Office, No. 3 Pine-st.

A DESIRABLE HOUSE FOR SALE IN 45TH-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; three stories; brownstone, 20x56 feet; lot full depth; price low.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

JEROMAINE BROWN WILL TAKE CHARGE of estates, collecting rents, paying taxes, insurance, &c., for owners. Office 1,280 Broadway, corner 33d-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN: ONE OF THE most complete houses in this City. Inquire at No. 42 East 58th-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AT VERY LOW FIGURES; other houses (bargains) wanted immediately by JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

C. J. LYON, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, Oct. 27, 1877, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the five-story brown-stone-front store known as No. 83 Murray-st., New-York, with lease of ground from Trinity Church having 15½ years to run, at rent of $1,000 a year and taxes and assessments; covenant to pay for buildings, or renewal for 21 years at end of term.

SCOTT & MYERS, Auctioneers,

WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 24, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under direction of WILLIAM P. DIXON, Referee,

102 LOTS OF LAND ON 10TH-AV., 136TH AND 137TH STS.

Maps and further particulars of the Auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st., or TURNER, LEE & McCLURE, No. 20 Nassau-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSES
TO LET
FOR WINTER OR LONGER.

Particulars, lists, and permits from
ROMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CHOICE FLATS TO RENT

On the Eastern Boulevard, (Avenue A.) between 58th and 59th sts. Splendid situation, on high ground, overlooking the East River, Blackwell's Island, and Long Island. Each floor complete with every convenience. For small respectable families of moderate means these flats are among the most desirable in the City. Rent, $20 to $35 per month.
Apply to PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,
Nos. 11 and 13 Cliff-st.,
or to JOHN D. CRIMMINS, No. 1,037 3d-av.

TO LET FOR THE WINTER.

FURNISHED HOUSES.

Lists at 4 Pine, 33 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

A MEDIUM-SIZE BROWN-STONE HOUSE to rent on West 22d-st.; complete order; rent, $1,200; carpets and window shades (good) for sale very cheap; another high stoop, West 23d-st. rent, $1,200.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 107 West 23d-st.

ONLY $125 A MONTH FOR THE WINTER.—Fully-furnished four-story, 20-foot, East 50th-st. dwelling; neighborhood first class. Particulars at 4 Pine, 33 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TWENTY-FIRST-ST., NEAR 9TH-AV., AND facing College Grounds—Desirable furnished medium size dwelling; rent low.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.
Offices 4 Pine, 33 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

APARTMENTS.—NO. 265 WEST 25TH-ST., TENAterden; new, refined, elegant; janitor; play-ground, Summer-house, ventilation, garden; moderate rents: fine location; oriel windows; all modern improvements.

NO. 1,160 BROADWAY—TO RENT—APARTment for single gentlemen; steam heat, bath, &c. See janitor, on premises.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—UNTIL APRIL 1 NEXT, A NEAT COTtage in the country, one hour from the City; completely and handsomely furnished with every convenience of a City house, except gas; five minutes' walk from the depot; rent, $40 per month. Apply at No. 54 Nassau-st., in the store.

ASTORIA.—FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, FOR Winter or longer, in best part of Astoria: all modern improvements. Address Box No. 5,588 New-York Post Office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET.—NO. 88 FRONT-ST., BETWEEN OLD Slip and Wall-st., four-story building, 22 by 85, suitable for wholesale grocery or tea business. Rent low. Apply to E. R. CAMMANN, No. 113 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COMPANION OR GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG English lady wishes an engagement as companion or governess; by end of November; thorough English, French, and singing; some German, Italian, and music; would give three months for nothing. Address S., Post Office, Norristown, Penn.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress, or would mind children; has the best reference from his last place for three years. Call for two days at No. 131 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant girl as either of the above; can assist with sewing or taking care of children; good City reference. Call at No. 162 East 25th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 331 East 34th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as first-class chamber-maid and waitress, or to do fine washing; best City reference. Call at No. 358 East 19th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, OR as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference from last place. Address M. O., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 366 3d-av., between 26th and 27th sts., in store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl; willing to assist in washing and ironing in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 212 West 35th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO up-stairs work and waiting or light house-work for a respectable private family. Call at No. 670 3d-av., between 42d and 43d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—NURSE.—BY TWO respectable Protestant girls, (sisters;) one as chamber-maid and waitress; the other as nurse and plain sewing; City references. Call at No. 228 West 28th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat young Protestant woman; is willing and obliging; reference if required. Call at No. 74 West 54th-st. rear third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing in a private family; would make herself generally useful; good City reference. Call or address No. 312 East 12th-st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL; IS an excellent waitress; will also go as nurse; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 40 West 13th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE WASHING.—By a competent young woman; or chamber-maid and sewing. Call for two days at present employer's No. 29 Irving-place.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG PROTestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or would mind grown children and sew; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 204 West 33d-st., near 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do chamber-work and sewing in a private family; would assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 131 West 28th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl in private family; assist in washing; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 543 7th-av., corner 39th-st., in bakery.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; would go as chamber-maid alone; good reference from last employer. Call at No. 44 East 32d-st., in the rear.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL to do chamber-work and sewing; two years' reference from last place. Call at No. 226 East 46th-st., fourth floor.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A PROTESTANT Swiss girl to do light chamber-work and sewing in a first-class family; speaks French and German; best reference. Call at No. 310 East 39th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as chamber-maid and sewing, or would take care of children and sew; good City references. Call at No. 489 8th-av., ring third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chamber-maid and waitress or chamber-maid and sewing; nine years' reference from last place. Call at No. 208 West 41st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERson as chamber-maid; would make herself generally useful; wages no object; good reference. Call at No. 239 West 35th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND ASSIST IN WASHing.—By a competent young woman, or as waitress; understands both perfectly. Call at present employer's, No. 20 West 20th-st., for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress; no objections to a short distance in the country; best reference. Call at No. 329 East 22d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A RESPECTABLE young Scotch girl as chamber-maid and take care of children, or do house-work in a small family; City reference. Call at No. 254 West 36th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl; will assist with fine washing; best City reference. Call at No. 336 West 40th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL; can do needle work; has good reference. Call at No. 27 Ratger-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl to do up-stairs work and waiting in a private family. Call at No. 321 East 36th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a competent girl; best City reference. Call at No. 691 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant girl; either country or City; best City and country reference. Apply at No. 133 West 28th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—OR Chamber-maid and do plain sewing; present employer can be seen. Call at No. 140 West 13th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS Chamber-maid and waitress; six years' best of City reference. Call at No. 695 3d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR as nurse and seamstress; seven years' reference. Call at No. 313 East 37th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN EXCELLENT CHAMber-maid and fine laundress; City reference from last employer. Call at No. 590 3d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do chamber-work and waiting in a private family; good City reference. Call at 323 East 60th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A WELSH GIRL AS Chamber-maid and sewing; City reference. Call at No. 119 West 44th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GIRL AS CHAMber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call or address No. 926 3d-av., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS first-class chamber-maid; is a good sewer; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 158 East 30th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid and seamstress, or care large children and sewing. Call at No. 125 West 49th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as chamber-maid; good City reference. Call or address No. 206 West 28th-st.

COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—A LADY of breaking up house-keeping wishes to find places for two unusually pretty young girls; one as cook and laundress; the other as waitress and chamber-maid. Can be seen at their present employer's, No. 34 West 23d-st., for two days.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO YOUNG girls; one as cook, will assist with washing; other as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; four years' best City reference from their last place. Call at No. 330 East 30th-st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID. — BY TWO RESpectable young girls, sisters, in a private family; one to cook, wash, and iron, the other to do chamber-work and assist in washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 234 West 28th-st., first floor.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR CHAMBERMAID.—By two American girls, in City or country, in a family; one as cook and laundress; the other as upstairs girl, &c.; or would go separately in the City. Call at No. 290 6th-av.; no cards.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL IN A PRIVATE family as first-class cook; will assist with washing and ironing; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 288 3d-av.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN AS GOOD Cook; willing to assist with washing in a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 208 West 19th-st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO SISTERS, together or separate; one as first-class cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; best of City reference. Call at No. 747½ 6th-av., fancy store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK and assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Address E. J., Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as cook; is a good plain cook; good bread baker; will do housework; washing; good City reference. Call at No. 333 East 11th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL TO Cook, wash, and iron in a small private family; has good City reference. Call at No. 156 East 42d-st., second floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS BAKER; UNDERstands her business in all branches; will assist with coarse washing; City reference. Address Cook, Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,258 BROADWAY.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO FIRST-CLASS girls in private family; six years' City reference; no objection to go up the Hudson. Call at No. 506 2d-av., third floor.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK; IS WILLing, trustworthy, and obliging; wages $18; best City reference, (nine years.) Call for two days at No. 148 East 42d-st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN; UNDERSTANDS her business in all its branches; good baker and pastry; best City reference given. Call at No. 238 West 41st-st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—COACHMAN.—By a man and wife; good City reference. Address M. M., Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK; understands all kinds family cooking; capable of doing the marketing; no objection to the country; very best City reference. Call at No. 135 West 28th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD COOK, bread and biscuit baker; understands all kinds of soups; would do coarse washing and ironing; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 222 West 19th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK; is willing to assist with washing if required; has five years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 65 West 37th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN A PRIvate family as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; highest reference. Call at No. 10 West 44th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN English woman in a small family; City reference. Address H. J., Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT AS first-class cook; understands cooking in all branches; excellent baker; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 15 West 25th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS GOOD COOK; will assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 215 East 29th-st., room No. 4.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS good plain cook, washer, and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 845 2d-av., top floor.

COOK.—BY A GIRL AND ASSIST WITH WASHing and ironing in a small private family; eight years' City recommendations. Call at 347 West 39th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK, washer, and ironer; no objection to house-work; first-class reference. Call at No. 305 East 32d-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; IS WILLing to assist with washing; six years' City reference. Call at No. 200 West 49th-st., third floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD Cook and washer; City reference. Call at No. 256 West 41st-st., one flight up.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK AND AS-sist with washing; best City reference. Call at No. 125 West 49th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; WILLING TO assist with washing; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 624 3d-av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK in a private family; understands her business; has good City references. Apply at No. 157 West 33d-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS Cook; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; best City references. Call at 344 West 37th-st., top floor.

COPYING WANTED.—A LADY OF REFINEment and education, who writes very rapidly and legibly, is desirous of obtaining copying; would do any kind of writing, either at home or in office where employment may be given. Address S., No. 326 Lexington-av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EDUCATED, RELIAble American; thorough cutter, fitter, and trimmer; all styles of dresses; seamstress; assist in housekeeping in gentleman's family, or attendant on lady; operates Wheeler & Wilson machine; City or country; reference unquestionable; cards not answered. Call at No. 177 6th-av., near 12th-st.

DRESS-MAKER OR SEAMSTRESS.—TO go out by the day or week; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; is a good operator; no objection to the country; terms moderate. Call or address Dress-maker, No. 416 West 33d-st., for two days.

DRESS-MAKER.—ARTISTIC; STYLISH TRIMmer; engagements by day; in or out of City; cutting, basting, theatrical costumes; alterations a specialty; French dress-cutting taught in evenings. Address V. B., No. 668 6th-av., second floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker, the work of first-class families; none to surpass in fitting and trimming; made over equal to new. Call at No. 101 West 22d-st., first floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH LADY of taste to cut, fit, and trim, and make hats; only private family answer; references. Address M. M., Box 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,258 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY DAY OR WEEK ON LAdies' or children's suits; perfect fit guaranteed. Call for two days at No. 878 6th-av., second floor.

DRESS-MAKER—TO GO OUT BY THE DAY or take work home. Call at 720 3d-av., near 45th-st.

GENERAL FAMILY SEAMSTRESS.—DRESS and cloak maker in all styles; ladies' and children's suits; also boy's clothes; by the day or month; would leave the City. Address Advertiser, No. 35 Clinton-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN as working housekeeper; is thoroughly competent and a good seamstress; references of the best. Address Mrs. J., No. 198 East 10th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL to do general house-work in a small family; good City reference. Call at No. 857 7th-av., near 56th-st.; fourth bell.

HOU

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 49 latitude, or nothing to the north of 48.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ARTEMISIA...WED., Oct. 24 | *BURSIA.....WED., Nov. 7
SCYTHIA...WED., Oct. 31 | ALGERIA...WED., Nov. 14
*Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 7 P. M. on Wednesday, Oct. 24, 1877.

CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks in the summer, and the great circle route.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 27, 9 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 3, 3 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 10, 9 A. M.

From White Star Dock, foot of North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, $90 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Oct. 25
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Nov. 1
STATE OF LOUISIANA.....Thursday, Nov. 8
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Nov. 15

First cabin, $80 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 73 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL LINE.

The only Transatlantic Line sailing under the American flag. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia and Wednesday from Liverpool.

THE RED STAR LINE.

Carrying the Belgian and United States Mails. Sailing regularly every Saturday from Philadelphia and New-York. Direct and only

TO ANTWERP.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, and No. 52 Broadway, New-York.

JNO. McDONALD, Agt., No. 8 Battery-place.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Anchoria.....Oct. 27, 9 A.M. | California...Nov. 10, 9 A. M.
Bolivia.....Nov. 3, 2 P. M. | Ethiopia...Nov. 27, 2 P. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins, $55 to $70, according to accommodations.
Second Cabin, $40; Steerage, $26.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

Australia...Oct. 24, 4 P. M. | Utopia.....Oct. 31, noon.

Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

BERMANN...Sat., Oct. 27 | WESER.....Sat., Nov. 10
AMERICA.....Sat., Nov. 3 | MOSEL.....Sat., Nov. 17

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER.....Oct. 27, 9 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Nov. 3, 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Nov. 10, 9 A. M.

Pier from Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

GELLERT.....Oct. 25 | LESSING.....Nov. 8
SUEVIA.....Nov. 1 | FRISIA.....Nov. 15

Rates to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold. Second Cabin, $60, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

KOSTER & BIAL & CO., 2 RICHARD ROBERTS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:

MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Oct. 23, at 6 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Oct. 30, noon.
IDAHO.....TUESDAY, Nov. 6, 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $55, 65, or $75, according to stateroom: steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River. FOR LONDON. VICTORIA DOCKS.)
Greece.Sat., Nov. 3, 4 P.M. | Hlair.Th., Nov. 8, 7 A. M.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Spain.Sat., Oct. 27, 8:30 A.M. | Erin.Sat., Nov. 3, 2:30 P.M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway, 2d floor. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.

Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
PEREIRE, Dahre.....Wednesday, Oct. 24, 7 A. M.
FRANCE, Trudelle.....Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1 P. M.
CANADA, Francheu.....Wednesday, Nov. 7, 7 A. M.

For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, TUESDAY, Oct. 23, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

RAPIDAN, Capt. KEMPTON, THURSDAY, Oct. 25, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. DAGGETT, SATURDAY, Oct. 27, from Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

C. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. G. & W. R. R. Agent C. R. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway, No. 409 Broadway,

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For San FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship COLON.....Wednesday, Oct. 31
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From San FRANCISCO to JAPAN AND CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Saturday, Nov. 3
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Wednesday, Nov. 7

For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 24
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 27

PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24
COLUMBUS.....SATURDAY, Oct. 27

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAILS S. S. LINE.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MERIDA, Reynolds.....Saturday, Oct. 27
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Drakes.....Wednesday, Oct. 31
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Tugman.....Nov. 7

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA, Reynolds.....Saturday, Oct. 27
F. ALEMANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA.

MAGNIFICENT ACCOMMODATIONS FOR PASSENGERS. Sailing THURSDAYS as follows, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M.: NIAGARA, (new,) 2,265 tons, Curtis, Nov. 1; SARATOGA, (new,) 2,285 tons, Sundberg, Nov. 8. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scyre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping-coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after June 25, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 6:20 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 9:20, 9 (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see Time Tables at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 3:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 2:05, 6:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 8:40 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia, 3:35, 6, 7:30, 9, 9:30, 9 and 11 A. M. (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sundays, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Sept. 17, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:30 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester; also to St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, to Utica, Whitehall, and Rutland.

3:30 P. M., Saturdays only, Troy Special. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, Garrison, and principal stations north.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via Rouse's Point.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at 4 Nos. 252, 261, and 415 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping-coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping-coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 A. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON'S

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 10 Gramercy Park, New-York. Boys' Class and Kindergarten, Oct. 1.

CLASSES IN GERMAN.

NO. 6 EAST 20TH-ST.

PROF. OTTO KUPHAL, OF THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE AT BERLIN, DIR.
CLASSES OF THREE, $10. CLASSES OF TWO, $15.

MME. DA SILVA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with Calisthenics, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above. A separate class for boys under thoroughly competent teachers. Lectures by Prof. B. Waterhouse Hawkins and Dr. Labberton.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

C. A. MILES, Principal,
REOPENED SEPT. 10.

For circular apply at No. 252 Madison-av., where Mr. Miles can be seen between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, No. 1,214 BROADWAY.—Three boarders taken. Greek and Latin conversationally taught; afternoon and evening classes; out-door classes, with English, French, or German teachers for afternoons and Saturdays; botanical and geological excursions; practical chemistry taught without books; use of tools taught on afternoons and Saturdays.

D. S. EVERSON'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av., opposite Reservoir Park, reopens Sept. 19. "Short lessons thoroughly mastered."

Refers to the following patrons: Rev. Howard Crosby, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, Rev. Charles P. Bush, Rev. Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, Rev. E. N. White, Rev. Prof. Geo. L. Prentiss, Rev. T. Ralston Smith.

CLASSICAL & MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, with Commercial and Primary Departments,
39th-st., corner 6th-av.
F. F. WILSON, A. M., and J. M. KELLOGG, A. M., head masters during the last 12 years of the
ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
School hours 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. Optional study hours, 8:30 to 9:30 A. M., and 2:30 to 3:30 P. M.

THE FIFTH-AV. SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Nos. 539, 541, and 543 5TH-AV., (45th-st.)
This approved School for Boys of all ages will reopen at 9 A. M. MONDAY, Sept. 17. Callers received after Sept. 1, from 9 till 11 A. M. and from 3 to 4:30 P. M.

E. A. GIBBENS, (Harvard.)
D. BEACH, Jr., (Yale.)

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 45th-st., (Grammar School No. 43 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen Thursday, Sept. 27. Thorough instruction in French and English. German comprised in course of studies.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.
No. 108 West 59th-st., on Central Park.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For boys and young men from 7 to 20.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MISS COMSTOCK,
Nos. 32 and 34 West 40th-st., opposite Reservoir Park, Murray Hill.—English, French, and German Boarding and Day School: Kindergarten, Miss LEONOWENS, assisted by German graduate of Froebel; private class for boys; lecture classes.

MISS JAUDON'S
YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN,
No. 32 East 31st-st.
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Young ladies prepared for the Harvard examinations.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,—A. COLIN, 1,267 Broadway. Special advantages for candidates for scientific schools or technical professions.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th-st., re-opens Sept. 19.

MRS. KITTIE BRODHEAD ROEBBELEE'S Home and Day School for young ladies and children. No. 69 East 61st-st.; primary class for boys; English, French, and German. Reopens Sept. 24.

RYE SEMINARY
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Address Mrs. S. J. LIFE, Rye, N. Y.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' SCHOOLS, No. 12 East 47th-st. and No. 39 West 16th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Kindergarten, Oct. 2.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st.; school year begins Sept. 17; residence No. 54 East 31st-st.

DR. J. CALLIMET'S DAY SCHOOL for boys, 131 West 45th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 27.

MISS F. S. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, No. 6[illegible] West 14th-st., will re-open MONDAY, Sept. 24.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. LYON'S Collegiate Institute,

NO. 5 EAST 22D-ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.

Steadfast patrons are a fair test of a school.
Well-known names of last year patrons follow.
Prefixed numbers show the years of patronage.

18. HENRY DAY. 8. ADAM T. BEUCK.
8. JOSIAH H. BURTON. 8. JAMES R. GOADBY.
10. BENJAMIN CURTIS. 8. ORSON D. MUNN.
10. CALVIN B. KNOX. 7. THOS. LEBOUTILLIER.

Almost all boys had sons fitted for college.

Circulars contain annual letter to patrons, unsolicited testimonials, honor roll, and what old pupils have done.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Nos. 21 and 23 West 32d-st.
Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., Rector.
SEPARATE DEPARTMENT FOR YOUNG BOYS.
Autumn Term begins WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

The fifth year of St. John's opens with increased accommodations and greater facilities in every department of work. A kindergarten in the large sunny room.

A post graduate course in Universal Literature, English Literature, History, Fine Arts, and other higher branches of learning.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 7 and 9 East 53d-st., New-York. Fourteenth year begins Oct. 1, 1877. French the language of the school. Collegiate course of four years. Careful training in primary and preparatory classes.

KIND CARE—THOROUGH TEACHING; TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR; charges moderate.
BENJAMIN MASON'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Fits for College or Business.
Send for circular. Yonkers, N. Y.

MRS. WILLIAMES, NO. 26 W. 39TH-ST., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Collegiate course pursued. Best advantages secured to the preparatory department.

DR. HUSEN'S COLLEGE OF MODERN LANguages, 48 East 20th-st., near Broadway. German, French, Spanish, Italian, and English taught by native teachers. Day and evening classes for ladies and gentlemen. Moderate terms.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPETENT masters, reopened her Boarding and Day School for boys under 15 at No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, Downington, Penn.—Healthy location, careful instruction, home comforts, and charges very low; backward boys will find special care. Address P. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL has removed to No. 1,481 Broadway, near 42d-st. The forty-first year begins Sept. 17. Primary, commercial, classical departments. M. M. HOBBY, W. I. AKIN, A. M., Principals.

MRS. M. RODGERS GRIFFITTS, NO. 23 West 45th-st., will reopen her English, French, and German Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

NO. 110 EAST 35TH-ST.—MISS M. A. Clark's English and French School for young ladies and little girls reopens Sept. 27. For circulars and references apply as above.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 4 West 47th-st.; 20th year opens Sept. 27, 1877.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS TO the Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies and children, at No. 1 6th-av., first house from Washington-square, on Wednesday, the 26th September.

THE ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART, FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 49 West 17th-st., New-York,
Will open on the first Monday of September.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER'S English and French Day School for Young Ladies, No. 146 Madison-av. reopens Sept. 24; Post-graduate class, Nov. 1.

SOCIETY OF DECORATIVE ART.—CLASSES in Art and Mediæval Needlework, Lacework, and Decoration of China and Pottery, will commence on Oct. 15, at No. 4 East 20th-st.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 33d-st.

MISS HASTINGS, PRIVATE LESSONS.
Also, classes in Literature, History and Art. Address Stuyvesant House.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Thirty-fifth year, opposite Reservoir Park. SPECIALTY, THOROUGHNESS.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 79 WEST 52d-st., corner 6th-av. Dr. H. B. CHAPIN, Principal. Classical, commercial, and primary departments.

MISS M. A. ROLLO'S SCHOOL FOR CHILdren, No. 51 East 51st-st., will reopen Oct. 1. Kindergarten system adapted for very young children.

MRS. M. F. WALTON, A GRADUATE OF MRS. Kraus-Boelte, will open a Kindergarten and Primary School at No. 68 East 52d-st., Oct. 1.

MISS E. HENDERSON WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, Sept. 10.

MISS S. SEDGWICK, Address No. 12 West 10th-st.

TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, ENGLISH, DEsires a position as governess, or would undertake the care of children to sleep; is qualified and willing to make herself useful; reference given and required. Address Governess, Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND MATHEmatical teacher, classical gold medalist of foreign university, desires private pupils; City reference as to preparing for an English university, Harvard, Columbia, Yale Scientific School. Address TEACHER, Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

A GRADUATE OF AN ENGLISH UNIVERSIty, high classic and mathematician, and possessing a long and varied experience, desires private pupils. Address TEACHER, Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

CONFIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE CONducted; advice given in all delicate social and business matters: private lessons given in English branches and music to parties whose early education has been neglected. Miss E. HOWELL, No. 232 West 11th-st.

ACCOMPLISHED RESIDENT OR VISITING Professors, tutors, and governesses obtained through Teachers' Exchange; information given of good schools. Mrs. MITCHELL, 67 West 35th-st., N. Y.; Mademoiselle PRUD'HOMME, 1,014 12th-st., Washington, D. C.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF CLASSICS, mathematics, and English, wishes a position in a school; highest testimonials given; salary moderate. Address Box No. 219 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS DESIRES An visiting or resident position to teach English, French, German, and music; highest testimonials. Address EARNEST, No. 67 West 35th-st.

A PARISIAN LADY, GOOD TEACHER, desires new engagements for the Fall; conversation a specialty. Address D. S., Post Office Box No. 2,450, New-York.

A GRADUATE OF YALE, WITH HIGHEST City references, desires private pupils; fitting for college a specialty. Address YALE, Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

MRS. KATHERINE SEDGWICK WASHburn will give lessons in elocution and Italian; also hall and parlor recitations. Address No. 101 West 48th-st., New-York.

RELIABLE TEACHERS.—IN EVERY DEPARTment instruction, high and low, for private pupils, families, schools, colleges, promptly obtained through SCHERMERHORN, Secretary, No. 30 East 14th-st.

FRENCH LESSONS BY A PARISIAN LADY, with pure pronunciation, in private families or at residence; terms moderate. No. 438 6th-av.

STEAM-BOATS.

SEA BIRD—CAPT. H. B. PARKER.
FOR RED BANK, FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 17th..11:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 17th..3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 18th..3:00 P. M.	Friday, 19th.....6:00 A. M.
Friday, 19th.....3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 20th..6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 20th...3:00 P. M.	Monday, 22d.....7:00 A. M.
Monday, 22d.....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 23d.....7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 23d.....3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 24th.8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 25th..3:30 A. M.	Friday, 26th.....8:00 A. M.

THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE, FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.

Not a trip missed in seven consecutive years.

Elegant steamers leave Pier 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 P. M., daily (except Sundays.) Tickets at principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott's Express and at No. 363 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE—Freight only.

Steamers leave Pier 29, foot of Warren-st, at 5 P. M. Freight via either line at lowest rates.

ALBANY EVENING BOATS—PEOPLE'S LINE, Drew and St. John, leave Pier 41 N. R. every weekday, 6 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sunday morning excepted) with trains north and west. State-rooms comfortably warmed. Free transfer by boats of the "Brooklyn Annex." S. E. MAYO, Gen. Pass. Agt.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS COOREELL, from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY. CHANGE OF TIME.—Steamer AMERICUS leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:15 P. M.; Pier No. 37, East River, 2:30 P. M., and 33d-st., 2:45 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Reduced fare, 25 cents. Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad, Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip daily (Sundays excepted) at 2 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, &c.—Steamer ESCORT from Franklin-st., North River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 5 P. M. For freight and passage apply on board. Fare, $1. Berths free.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY, SARATOGA, and all points North and West. New palace steamers leave daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st. Low fare.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1; steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 8 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned, WILLIAM S. CARTER, (late of the firm of S. S. Flock & Co.,) and FRANK VAN METER, have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of the business of REAL ESTATE BROKERS and AGENTS at No. 297 Broadway. WILLIAM S. CARTER,
Oct. 22. F. VAN METER.

FINANCIAL.

The Central Trust Company

OF NEW-YORK.

NO. 14 NASSAU-ST., CORNER OF PINE-ST.

Capital, $1,000,000 in U. S. Bonds.

Allows interest on deposits, returnable on demand, or at specified dates.

Is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Receiver, or Trustee. Likewise, is a legal depositary for money paid into court, or by order of any Surrogate.

Also acts as Registrar or Transfer Agent of stocks and bonds, as Trustee for railroad mortgages, and as custodian of bonds of railroads under process of foreclosure or reorganization.

Individuals, firms, corporations, and societies seeking income from money in abeyance, or at rest, will find safety and advantage in this institution.

HENRY F. SPAULDING, President.
BENJ. B. SHERMAN, } Vice-Presidents.
FREDK. H. COSSITT, }
G. H. P. BABCOCK, Secretary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

SAML. D. BABCOCK,	GEORGE W. LANE,
JONATHAN THORNE,	JACOB D. VERMILYE,
ISAAC N. PHELPS,	GEO. MACCULLOCH MILLER,
JOSIAH M. FISKE,	RO

KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATS.

BOSS M'LAUGHLIN'S CANDIDATES.

THE CITY AND COUNTY CONVENTIONS DO THE BIDDING OF THEIR MASTER—JAMES HOWELL, JR., NOMINATED FOR THE MAYORALTY—THE OTHER NOMINEES.

Boss McLaughlin's County and City Conventions met yesterday at the rooms of the Democratic General Committee, in Court-street, Brooklyn, and went through the form of placing the Boss' candidates in nomination. It was never more literally true than it is this year, that McLaughlin, and he alone, dictated every nomination made. Even the delegates elected specially because of their utter lack of independence, felt some sense of their degradation, if one might judge from the humble, submissive, and shamefaced way in which they went through the form of holding a convention. McLaughlin, confident that this is a Democratic tidal-wave year threw off all pretense of consulting the wishes of the party and assumed through his lieutenants the absolute dictatorship of the convention. The County Convention following the lead of the Republican County Convention placed in nomination for the office of County Judge Henry A. Moore. This nomination was the only concession made by McLaughlin to public opinion. Very little can be urged even by Democrats in favor of the majority of the men nominated by the Boss yesterday. The manner of the nomination should bring the blush of shame to the cheek of every man who calls himself an honest Democrat. The nominations were not only dictated beforehand, but even the outward semblance of independent action was not permitted to the delegates. Huddled together in a large room which they did not half fill, "the representatives of the people" looked more like men about to be punished for some offense than delegates met to take council together concerning the best names to place in nomination for some of the highest offices in the gift of the people. A squad of Police, under Sergt. Cain, guarded the doors. Beside the delegates the only persons permitted to enter were the reporters and the Boss' chief Lieutenants, "Bob" Furey and "Bob" McLaughlin.

The County Convention met at 1 o'clock. Mr. John U. Shorter was chosen Chairman, and Messrs. Cullen and Farrell Secretaries. After the roll had been calldd a Mr. Capet offered the Tammany resolutions denouncing President Hayes as a fraud and demanding his impeachment. The resolutions were unanimously adopted. Judge Moore was then unanimously renominated for the office of County Judge. Winchester Britton was renominated for the office of District Attorney. Britton, it is said, was in a position, from certain knowledge in his possession, to force his own nomination. It will be remembered that he was removed in 1873 from the office of District Attorney by Gov. Dix for using his official position to ring the Ring. At the following election he demanded a renomination from his party in order that he might be "vindicated." That was in the Democratic tidal wave year, but, although Kings County went Democratic by over 13,000 majority, Britton's majority was only 4,083. In the convention yesterday the name of ex-District Attorney Samuel Morris was mentioned, but Mr. Pearsall, his law partner, who was a delegate, withdrew Mr. Morris' name. Mr. Pearsall had received the following letter from Mr. Morris:

BROOKLYN, Oct. 22, 1877.

Thomas E. Pearsall, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I hereby authorize and request you to withdraw my name as a candidate before the County Convention of which you are a delegate.

It is well known that I have been a candidate for the nomination for the office of District Attorney, and that I have been willing to submit my claim to the free action of the Democracy of the county. But it being apparent that no such action is to be had by the convention of which you are a delegate, I cannot permit myself to be placed in a false position, and therefore request the withdrawal of my name. I have been told by delegates that they would like to support me, but it had been otherwise ordered.

I recognize among the delegates many friends, and thank them for the efforts they have made in my behalf. While I recognize the binding force of organized party action, when fairly expressive of the will of the party, I do not recognize its binding force when used in manifest opposition to the well-known will of the great mass of the party. Respectfully, S. D. MORRIS.

The Democracy of Samuel D. Morris will not be doubted in Kings County, and his characterization of the County Convention can be accepted as coming from one who knows whereof he speaks.

Mr. Samuel S. Powell, a veteran office-holder, received the nomination for County Treasurer. Mr. Powell is the most pliable of men, but he is regarded as one of the strongest candidates on the ticket. He has been a candidate for every office in the gift of the people from an Alderman to a Congressman. He has been three times elected Mayor, and once Controller. He has a fair reputation of being a respectable old gentleman of decidedly negative character, and he would as soon think of flying as of running counter to the wishes of the leaders of his party, whoever they might happen to be. He has the grace, in returning thanks for his nomination, to admit that he was ashamed to have to come so often before conventions to return thanks for favors received. It was urged by several politicians that Mr. Powell would be a strong candidate, by reason of the fact that people would vote for him through force of habit. The nomination for Supervisor at Large was one of the best made by Boss, for it has created much dissatisfaction among the rank and file. Ex-Assemblyman John McGroarty was "slated" for the position. At the last moment, however, the Boss, in order, it is said, to counteract the weakening influence on the ticket of Winchester Britton, concluded to nominate ex-Alderman Guthrie. Guthrie is not well known politically, but is said to be a respectable business man. McGroarty, with the shrewdness for which he has always been remarkable, submitted gracefully. His followers, however, breathe the vengeance against the "Boss."

Even the Boss McLaughlin's delegacies could not refrain from laughing when McLaughlin's brother-in-law, old Maurice Fitzgerald, was named for County Auditor. Of course, they knew it was coming. Old Fitzgerald has held the office by virtue of his relation to the "Boss" since it was created. He holds also an appointment as Corporation Counsel to Ex-Will's office, which brings under his charge all the street openings made in the City. From street openings alone he has realized an immense fortune. The old fellow dresses oddly, and adds to his income by shaving notes. He is not popular, but as the place he holds is an heirloom in the Boss' family the great unsettled accept him as a necessity. The nominations for Charity Commissioners are not regarded as strong even by Democratz. Harman V. Storms, of the Fifth District is regarded as a heavy weight to carry. He is not probably worse than scores of other politicians, but the fact that he used the prerogative of his Alms-house to carry the county town elections has gained for him an unenviable reputation. Moses Kessel, nominated for the office of County Commissioner in the First District, is a man new in politics. He is unpopular in the Eastern District wards where he is known, and will not be able to develop much strength. The older wards of the city. Coroners Nolan and Simms were renominated, and Peter Piggott, of Flatbush, received the nomination for Justice of the Sessions. In Piggott's case the nomination is equal to election, the law requiring that one of the two side Justices in the Court of Sessions shall be a Democrat.

When the programme had been completed, the candidates came before the convention and made their little speeches of acceptance. The Chairman then announced that the candidates would be glad to meet the members of the convention at a well-known liquor store on Fulton-street.

THE CITY CONVENTION.

Soon after the adjournment of the county convention, the city convention assembled in the same room, and, without any loss of time, nominated James Howell, Jr., for Mayor. The convention was the merest mockery, the delegates going through the form of making a nomination like so many schoolboys. When the roll was called, a committee of five was appointed to wait on Mr. Howell and bring him before the convention. The committee returned in a few minutes and declared they could not find Mr. Howell. After a whispered consultation with the Chairman of the convention, however, the latter announced that Mr. Howell would be happy to see the members of the convention and their friends at a liquor store on Boerum-place, the location of which was accurately indicated. This announcement was received with cheers. One of the delegates remarked enthusiastically as he left the room, that if "Jim Howell couldn't make a speech, he could set up the cups, any way," meaning that Howell was able to treat the delegates to drinks. Howell boasts that he is the working man's candidate. The claim, however, is not well founded. The Democratic candidate for Mayor is a large iron manufacturer, who made most of his money by city contracts. He has been in politics for years, and has always been identified with Ring interests. If there is or has been a Ring in Brooklyn in recent years, if all that has been written in Democratic and Republican papers alike concerning the rascality of that Ring is not absolutely untrue, James Howell, Jr., is not a fit man to hold any office in the gift of the people. He is now and always has been known as one of the chief leaders of the McLaughlin Ring Democracy.

The general sentiment among Republicans and opponents of the Ring last evening was that if wise counsels prevailed in the Republican conventions to be held on Wednesday, a Republican victory in November was reasonably sure.

The Second Senate District Democratic Convention met last night on Court-street, but adjourned until Wednesday without making a nomination. Gen. Thomas Dakin is said to be the man whom the Boss wishes to nominate. As Gen. Daken is in Saratoga, it was not known whether he would accept, and hence the adjournment. The district is Republican, but McLaughlin thinks that Gen. Dakin is sufficiently popular to carry it.

The following will show the Democratic nominations at a glance:

For Mayor—JAMES HOWELL, JR.
For District Attorney—WINCHESTER BRITTON.
For County Judge—HENRY A. MOORE.
For County Treasurer—SAMUEL S. POWELL.
For Supervisor at Large—Alderman GUTHRIE.
For County Auditor—MAURICE FITZGERALD.
For Charity Commissioners—HARMAN V. STORMS, MOSES KESSEL.
For Coroners—Coroner NOLAN, Coroner SIMMS.
For Justice of the Sessions—PETER PIGGOTT.

STORM ON THE HUDSON.

GARRISON'S, N. Y., Oct. 22.—A north-east rain-storm, with wind, has prevailed for three days at all points on the Hudson. The river is unusually high, and along the west shore some damage has been incurred. The streams are all heavily swollen.

ARREST OF A MURDERER.

A FOUL DEED IN ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—THE ASSASSIN ESCAPES TO NEW-JERSEY AND IS PURSUED BY THE SHERIFF.

On Sunday night a man giving his name as J. C. Baldwin, or "Cale" Baldwin, was arrested in Paterson, N. J., by Sheriff R. R. Carr, of Orange County, N. Y., and Chief of Police Walley, of Port Jervis, for the murder of William H. Springstead near Big Pond, Orange County, on the 9th inst. The circumstances of the tragedy are these: Springstead had been employed for a long time on a farm near Big Pond, and was well known as an industrious hand, generally liked by his fellows. A few weeks ago Baldwin came along, and asking for work, was taken on temporarily, and the two men worked together on the farm. On the 8th inst. Springstead was paid $60 by his employer. The next morning he was missing. Search being made, traces of a struggle and drops of blood were found in the barn-yard, and on following them up the body of Springstead was discovered buried, head downward, in a heap of manure, his skull crushed in by a large stone found near by. His pockets were rifled of all valuables, including the $60. As the same time it was learned that Baldwin had disappeared, and suspicion naturally pointed to him as the author of the foul murder so clumsily concealed. Sheriff Carr went to work at once to hunt down the murderer, and sent out circulars all over the country describing the fugitive, and offering the munificent reward of $50 for his arrest. Having learned that Baldwin had a sweetheart employed in a gentleman's family at Port Jervis, the authorities kept her under surveillance, and on Saturday in some way got possession of a letter which gave them the needed clue, and at the same time proved a damaging piece of evidence against the suspected murderer. It was from Baldwin, and in it he told the girl that he was working for a man named Pflock, in Marshall-street, corner of Van Winkle, Paterson, and urged her to go and get his bloody clothes at a certain place, and conceal or destroy them. To make sure that he was on the right track, Sheriff Carr wrote to a nephew in Paterson, who, at his request, inquired and found that Baldwin did indeed live where he stated. The Sheriff and Chief Walley quietly slipped down to Paterson on Sunday afternoon, met the Sheriff's nephew by appointment, and all three proceeded to Pflock's house, where they found Baldwin just putting on his coat to take a walk. The officers told him they wanted him, and he accompanied them without a word, and at 8 o'clock the party took an express car on the Erie for Goshen, where Baldwin was lodged in jail. It was not until yesterday that Mr. Conrad Pflock knew he had been harboring a murderer for more than a week. The man had worked for him in gett ng out cord-wood. Baldwin is a German, 35 or 40 years of age, tall, with red side whiskers, and a stupid, stolid, hang-dog look. His arrest was effected so quietly that nobody in Paterson except the young man referred to knew the facts until yesterday. Even the Police were kept in ignorance, and the prudent Sheriff Carr saved the $50 reward he had offered.

PATERSON'S BROKEN BANK.

TRIAL OF THE LATE TREASURER TO BEGIN TO-DAY—CHARGES AGAINST THE RECEIVER AND HIS ANSWER THERETO.

The trial of James F. Preston, Treasurer of the defunct Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, of Paterson, N. J., is to begin to-day in the Passaic County Court of Oyer and Terminer at Paterson. This is a single indictment, and charges the defendant with unlawfully diverting the funds of the bank from their proper use and to the benefit of himself and others. There are four other indictments against Preston for conspiracy with others for the same purpose. The essential facts that the great bulk of the assets of the bank were by Preston distributed to the creditors (with two exceptions) after the concern had virtually failed, have been already admitted, but a criminal intent has always been denied, and Preston has stood his ground and "faced the music." He has given a bond in $20,000 to secure the bank against loss, as already stated, and has also transferred to the Receiver all the real estate of the concern, which was in his name. The main facts with regard to the financial transactions in question have already been made public in THE TIMES. The principal interest now felt in the trial is to see whether the bottom facts will be elicited concerning the scandalous stories which have been circulated, or rather hinted at, affecting certain persons who have been prominent in this affair. Especially is there a desire to hear the whole history of that little Woodruff romance, where $12,000 was loaned on the prospective marriage of Miss Woodruff in this City last February. Mrs. Woodruff has returned to California, but the daughter is expected to be a witness on this trial, and, if all accounts be true, her testimony is likely to produce a sensation. It is reported that a California adventurer who was got out of Ludlow-Street Jail a few weeks ago for the purpose of working up this Woodruff business came near thrashing one of his employers in Paterson a day or two ago for not paying him for his services. The subsequent receipt of $75 appeased his wrath.

The Merchants' Loan and Trust Company's affairs were up before Chancellor Runyon, at Newark, yesterday, on a petition for the removal of Receiver Todd and answer thereto. The petition was filed by Robert McCulloch, who had $38,000 on deposit in the institution a few weeks before it failed, but drew out all but $13,000 before the suspension. He was the only important creditor who was not secured by Treasurer Preston. In his petition he charges that Mr. Todd received a $1,500 note in exchange for $2,000 of his stock on Sunday, the day after the bank closed, and that he was permitted to draw out $4,000 after the suspension; also, that he has allowed Mr. Preston too much liberty with the books and assets; that he has not secured the transfer of the real estate of the bank held in Preston's name, and that he has not filed an inventory. He also states that the franchises of the company will expire Nov. 16, unless the concern gets out of the hands of a Receiver before that date, and that numerous gentlemen stand ready to resubscribe the $100,000 of capital necessary to revive the institution if its affairs can be wound up before the 16th prox. (In addition to the ordinary powers of a bank of discount, this company has saving bank privileges, authority to charge brokerage commission for negotiating loans, and the power to lend money upon merchandise. Such features can never again be incorporated into a special charter under the amended Constitution of New-Jersey.)

The answer of Receiver Todd explains the $4,000 transaction referred to in the petition thus: The firm of J. C. Todd & Co. had overdrawn their account in the bank by $4,090 a week or two before the suspension, Mr. Todd (the present Receiver) having arranged with Treasurer Preston to make good the payment. On July 6 (the day before the bank closed for the last time) he was called upon by Mr. Preston to make good the overdraft, and gave his individual check for $4,000, and the next day, upon notice, drew his check for the balance, leaving $200 to his credit still on deposit, and it is there yet. As to the transfer of his stock, he says that Mr. Preston gave him a good note for $1,500 on July 8, and asked him for his $2,000 of stock, but on taking advice Mr. Todd returned the note the same day, and declined to surrender his stock. He says the delay in transferring the real estate (consummated last week) was entirely owing to a dispute about counsel fees of the lawyers holding the deeds who wished to be paid on an old claim before surrendering the papers; that Mr. Preston was given access to the books and papers of the bank only under the supervision of the Receiver or his assistants, and to aid him in recovering the assets distributed about the time of the failure. Finally, Receiver Todd charges that while the late Grand Jury were in session, and before they had found any indictments against Preston, "and while the said Robert McCulloch was under subpœna to attend as a witness before said Grand Jury, he applied to this defendant [the Receiver] for his assistance to procure the said Preston to secure the said Robert McCulloch his claim against the said concern, and at that time the said McCulloch offered, if the said Preston would secure him as he desired, to go out of Paterson and not appear before the said Grand Jury as a witness against the said Preston; and this defendant shows that he has refused to assist the said petitioner [McCulloch] in his attempts to collect his claim out of the said Preston individually, because he was unwilling to use the power or influence of his office as Receiver for the personal benefit of any one creditor; and this defendant believes that the present application of the said McCulloch arises out of personal pique against this defendant for not interfering between the petitioner and the said Preston as he was requested to do." This statement of the Receiver is made under oath.

The Chancellor decided not to remove the Receiver, for the present, at least, or until the petitioner could make out a stronger case.

JUDGE SHEA AND TAMMANY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The new Code, which went into effect last month, has a provision as to the Marine Court which was applied to that court only, and in marked terms. It reads: "Where it appears, presumptively, to the satisfaction of the Governor, that a Justice of the court * * * habitually neglects to perform his share of the labors and duties appertaining to the office, or is incapable of properly discharging the same, the Governor may, in his discretion, make an order suspending that Justice from the exercise of the duties of his office, and directing that his compensation cease." I believe that the Bar generally recognized that unique provision as an attempt to guard against such a manner of performance of a Judge's duties in the future as has been Judge Shea's in the past. Mr. Shea has been on two long vacation trips to Ireland and Paris while the people were paying him an enormous salary for his judicial services here. And he has found it necessary or expedient while in this country to withhold his decisions in many cases and motions, small and large, for one and two years. The subscriber knows of what he speaks, and can give a list of decisions as withheld in the practice of himself and his brother attorneys. It would seem that the Anti-Tammanyites may be able to select a more eligible public servant than Mr. Shea.

LAWYER.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

MURDEROUS ASSAULT WITH A CLUB.

THE JANITOR OF THE PHELPS NEWSBOYS' LODGING-HOUSE ATTACKS THE SUPERINTENDENT—THE RUFFIAN MAKES HIS ESCAPE.

George S. Stoughton, the Superintendent of the Phelps Newsboys' Lodging-house, at No. 314 East Thirty-fifth-street, was assaulted yesterday morning in his office by William Merritt, a young man employed about the place as a janitor, and beaten very severely on the head with an Indian club. Merritt, who is also known as Jones, is 28 years of age and a native of this City. He was known in the neighborhood as a rough character, and was picked up destitute in the streets by Mr. Stoughton, who employed him to do odd jobs about the building, and finally, taking a great interest in the outcast, promoted him to the position of janitor. He had been employed at the lodging-house for nearly two years. Several complaints had recently been received by Mr. Stoughton in relation to Merritt's conduct toward some of the boys who made their home at the lodging-house, and on Friday last one of these lads complained to Mr. Stoughton that he had been cruelly beaten and kicked by Merritt. Mr. Stoughton thereupon determined to discharge Merritt, and at about 8 o'clock yesterday morning he called the janitor into his private office, and, paying him what wages were due him, informed him that his services were no longer required. What followed can only be conjectured from the surrounding circumstances and the appearance of the room. It is evident that after receiving his money Merritt started to leave the office, and when he reached the door he turned the key in the lock. Snatching up an Indian club, weighing about eight pounds, he sprang toward Mr. Stoughton, who was seated at his desk, and dealt him a violent blow on the right side of the head, felling him senseless to the floor. While the unfortunate Superintendent was prostrate Merrit struck him again and again, until he had laid the scalp open in four or five places. The noise of the assault attracted the attention of the inmates, and one of the boys, finding the door of the office locked, looked through the keyhole and saw Mr. Stoughton lying senseless on the floor, his head in a pool of blood, while Merritt was endeavoring to pry open the money drawer in the desk. The lad ran to the Twenty-first Precinct Station-house, a little over a block distant, and informed the Police. Two officers were sent to the place, but before they arrived Merritt had come out of the office and, locking the door behind him, hurried out of the lodging-house into the street. He was pursued by one of the policemen, who tracked him up Second-avenue to Forty-second-street, and thence to the Grand Central Depot, where he lost all trace of the fugitive. Meanwhile the other officer burst open the door of the office and found Mr. Stoughton lying unconscious on the floor, which, the officer says, resembled a slaughter-house.

The wounded man was removed to the station-house, where he was attended by Drs. Bruce and Holmes. They found him suffering from concussion of the brain. There were five large and deep wounds on the head, but from as close an examination as could be made under the circumstances it could not be determined positively whether the skull was fractured. The indications are, however, that there is no fracture, in which case his recovery is quite possible. He was taken back to the lodging-house. He is 30 years of age, unmarried, and has been for three years Superintendent of the lodging-house. Previous to that he was employed as a teacher on the school-ship Mercury. Roundsman Farley and Patrolman Darwin, of the Twenty-first Precinct, have been specially detailed to make search for the fugitive. The following general alarm was sent to all the Police stations in the City:

"Arrest William Merritt, alias Jones, aged 28 years, 5 feet 8 inches, sandy complexion, smooth face, dark clothes, slouch hat; is deaf."

At midnight last night Stoughton was lying in a very critical condition, and the physicians despair of saving his life. His skull was found to be not fractured; but he was dying from the shock to his nervous system.

GEORGE T. PLUME'S DEFALCATION.

RUMORS RESPECTING PROBABLE ACTION BY THE GRAND JURY—THE AMOUNT EMBEZZLED NEAR $300,000.

It was rumored yesterday that the Grand Jury had commenced an investigation into the defalcations of George T. Plume, who appropriated to his own use the estate of the late Charles A. Lamont, of which he was Executor. Investigation showed, however, that so far no criminal proceedings had been instituted, although a consultation had been had on the subject. It is not improbable that some action may be taken during the present term of the Grand Jury. Mr. Lansing Lamont is still busily engaged investigating Plume's affairs, but has not yet been enabled to ascertain the exact amount of the defalcation. The family are unwilling to prosecute Plume, but the matter will probably be laid before the Grand Jury by persons indirectly connected with them. Plume has announced his intention of vacating his sumptuous apartments at the Clarendon Hotel; but although he is possessed of valuable diamonds, bronzes, and works of art, he has not offered to make whatever restitution may be in his power to the widow and children whom he has defrauded. Miss Lamont's marriage is to take place, as announced, but will be a very quiet affair, owing to the altered circumstances of the family. Mrs. Lamont is still very ill, and is greatly pained at the statement of ex-Alderman Van Schaick, that she and her family were aware of the stock operations of Plume, and participated in them. A relative of the family says that there is not a word of truth in the statement. Mrs. Lamont and her son positively assert that they were not aware that Mr. Plume had used any of the estate securities until he announced to them that he had lost all. As far as can be ascertained from examination of the accounts, the sum embezzled by Plume is nearer $300,000 than $100,000, the sum he admits having embezzled. The son thinks this is something more than a "family matter," but is not disposed as yet to commence criminal proceedings against the delinquent.

WESTWARD-BOUND CANAL FREIGHTS.

The official statement of the Canal Auditor of westward bound canal freights for the week between Oct. 15 and Oct. 22, inclusive, as compared with a corresponding period last year, shows receipts of $3,411 45, against $2,090 66, the latter including $543 44 from tolls on boats now abolished. The following is a comparative statement of the articles forwarded during the period mentioned this year and last: Boards and scantling, 47,900 feet, against 33,400 feet; hides, 23,800 pounds, against 44,300 pounds; dried fruit, 287,500 pounds; unmanufactured tobacco, 3,000 pounds; clover and grass seed, 300 pounds; leather, 3,200 pounds; furniture, 12,200 pounds, against 1,200 pounds; pig-iron, 44,800 pounds, against 750,600 pounds; castings and ironware, 5,000 pounds; domestic woolens, 2,500 pounds; domestic spirits, 125,300 pounds; foreign salt, 500 pounds; sugar, 67,800 pounds, against 103,300 pounds; molasses, 423,700 pounds, against 35,300 pounds; coffee, 18,600 pounds, against 9,600 pounds; nails, spikes, and horse-shoes, 237,200 pounds, against 40,200 pounds; iron and steel, 37,600 pounds, against 72,800 pounds; flint, enamel, crockery, and glass ware, 6,800 pounds, against 34,600 pounds; all other merchandise, 3,108,600 pounds, against 794,500 pounds; stone, lime, and clay, 2,215,300 pounds, against 207,400 pounds; gypsum, 728,500 pounds; anthracite coal, 37,206,200 pounds, against 14,912,700 pounds; sundries, 2,261,600 pounds, against 493,800 pounds.

THE LAW AND ORDER LEAGUE.

Last Thursday evening at a meeting at the North Pearl-street Church in Albany, which was called together by a number of prominent clergymen in that city, the Law and Order League of the State of New-York was formed. A constitution for it was adopted and officers were elected. The main object of the league appears to be to take measures against the unlawful sale of intoxicating liquors. It is approved of by members of many of the temperance societies, and subordinate associations are to be organized throughout the State. A league will be formed in this City next week, and others have already been formed or are about to be organized in Albany, Brooklyn, Hampstead, Roslyn, Glen Cove, Hudson, and Middletown. Branches of the league in this City will be established in the various wards. The chief officers of the State league are Rev. Dr. Henry Darling, President; Prof. Theodore Dwight, William Cullen Bryant, and George William Curtis, Vice Presidents; Rev. Charles Reynolds, Secretary; Theodore Bourne, Corresponding Secretary; A. S. Barnes, Treasurer; Oliver Cotter, General Agent. Mr. Bryant is the President of the Roslyn league. The membership of the league will not be confined solely to believers in total abstinence.

DEATH OF JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND.

Mr. Joseph L. Townsend, the President of the Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company of this City, died yesterday morning at his home on Sixteenth-street, in the 43d year of his age. He was the youngest son of the late eminent lawyer, John R. Townsend. The Knickerbocker is the oldest fire insurance company in this City, and Mr. Townsend was the youngest man ever elected President of it. His was a position for a gentleman, and it is said that his health was ruined by too close application to business. He was well known and highly respected among insurance men. He leaves a wife and two children.

SOCIETY OF THE RED CROSS.

The Executive Committee of the Society of the Red Cross held a meeting in the Studio Building, No. 51 West Tenth-street, yesterday afternoon. The Committee on Organization reported a number of standing committees, as follows: On Surgeons and Medical Stores—Lewis A. Sayre, M. D.; John P. P. White, M. D., and Charles Phelps, M. D. On Contributions in Kind—Joseph M. Strong, Herman Oelrichs, and Clarence G. Dinsmore. Auditing Committee—R. Suydam Grant, H. Duncan Wood, and Adrian Iselin, Jr. Press Committee—Charles Dana, Charles Harris Phelps, and Sydney De Kay. The committees were appointed as named, and a Ladies' Advisory Committee, comprising about a hundred names, was also appointed. A draft of an appeal also presented by the Committee on Permanent Organization was referred back for revision, with power to issue without further report. On motion of Mr. Preiss, it was declared that no money should be used in sending surgeons, nurses, and Sisters of Charity to the seat of war. A letter from the Ladies' Society of the Crescent and Cross, inviting consolidation, was referred to the Committee on Organization. The Lecture Committee was instructed to provide for a course of lectures for the coming Winter. The next meeting of the Executive Committee will be on Monday evening next, when the patrons and patronesses of the society will be announced.

THE STRIKING CIGAR-MAKERS.

PREPARING FOR AN INDEFINITE PROLONGATION OF THE STRIKE—A "PROVISION KITCHEN" TO BE ESTABLISHED—PROCEEDINGS OF THE CENTRAL ORGANIZATION.

Concerning the cigar-makers' strike, the attitude of the majority of the union men is one of unchanged determination not to give way to the manufacturers, and preparations are being made for the indefinite prolongation of the conflict. The "provision kitchen," to which reference was made in Sunday's TIMES, will be established to-day at No. 221 Second-street, for the purpose of distributing food and money among the strikers. The Central organization will to-morrow present a uniform list of prices, and which the strikers will demand shall be adopted by all employers. The packers, who met on Sunday, completed their organization of Union No. 2 yesterday by the election of a permanent board of officers, with William Goldsmidt as President. A committee was appointed to attend the meeting of the Executive Committee, consisting of three delegates each from the German and English unions of this City and the union of Williamsburg, to consult as to the best method of assisting the strikers, and to determine upon the advisability of requesting the packers employed by Kerbs & Spiess to strike. Breslin & Boller, of Murray-street, whose shops were declared "on strike," although the hands were divided, yesterday made arrangements for engaging new workmen, refusing to employ any union men. Letters of sympathy were received from Chicago and Providence, stating the relief funds would be forwarded as soon as possible to the strikers. Sixty-seven of the "tenement-house" workers, employed by Stratten and Stoogh struck yesterday, and the Central Organization declared the shops and houses "on strike," amid much applause. A delegate reported that Mendel Brothers, of the Bowery, stated yesterday that they believed that the settlement of the strike depended upon the action of Kerbs & Spiess, and Lichenstein Brothers, and that the workmen would gain the day if they held out another week. The firm were willing to accede to the demands of their hands, and wished a list of prices to consult upon. Hirsh & Co., of Rivington and Norfolk streets, yesterday offered to compromise on the demand of their hands for $1 50 increase, expressing willingness to pay an advance of 50 cents. The offer was tabled, and the shops declared to be still "on strike." Mr. Simon, of Chambers-street, yesterday declared that he would make his cigars himself, and let his 26 hands do what they liked about the matter.

THE AMERICAN POPULAR LIFE.

EXAMINATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE POPULAR LIFE—THE RIGHTS OF POLICY-HOLDERS—MR. LAMBERT "DOESN'T REMEMBER" ANYTHING.

The examination of Mr. Thomas S. Lambert, ex-President of the American Popular Life Insurance Company, was resumed yesterday afternoon before Mr. Ira Warren, Referee, when further inquiry was made into the management of that institution. Ex-Superintendent William Barnes appeared for Mr. Lambert, while Mr. Wingate conducted the examination of the witness for the Receiver.

Mr. Lambert said he could not remember the names of any policy-holders who had applied for an increase of their policies; Mr. Cushing, of Boston, had applied; he was an agent of the company; a gentleman in Chicago had applied; he was amember of the Executive Board of the company. Counsel called attention to a resolution passed by the board, Nov. 29, 1876, and asked if he was present at the meeting. [The resolution in question recommended the changing of policies, leaving a large reserve, thereby reducing the reserve of the company and benefiting the insured.] Witness did not remember whether he was present or not; he might have been present at the beginning of the meeting; could not state whether any action had been taken in this matter before this date; they used to talk over matters, and these were not entered perhaps in the record; The witness said he assisted in computing the value of the policies changed; no one person computed the value of the old policies. Counsel read a resolution which directed the President and chief medical examiner to make the computation, and the witness said he did not remember whether he was present when that was passed; the company favored changing the oldest policies because the "fictitious reserve" of the department was large upon them, and these were entitled to an increase; could not remember what his duties were as President of the company; his duties were not as set forth in the by-laws: these laws were made for somebody else, and had been modified in the by-laws were changed, but he did not know when or how; did not direct or supervise investments of the funds of the company.

Mr. Wingate here said, in reply to an objection made, that the scope of the inquiry must be enlarged. They wished to show whether this action of the company was not a fraud and a swindle.

Mr. Lambert turned red and said, "That ain't true; I—"

"Excuse me," continued counsel, "but the question is whether these officers did not deceive the policy-holders for the purpose of securing this reserve for their own benefit."

Mr. Barnes replied, stating that the policy-holders he represented were content with the new policies, and if the policy-holders were not they were able themselves to seek redress, and it was for them to do it.

Mr. Lambert arose excitedly to defend himself. He didn't want it to go out as a fraud. He was called to order.

In reply to a question he said that he did not know whether he swore to any reports.

Mr. Wingate said he proposed to show that the company was insolvent in 1874; therefore it was insolvent in 1876. He inquired of Mr. Lambert whether the company owned any Ninth National Bank stock in 1874, and the witness said he didn't remember; he never knew of any bogus entries of stock being recorded; the question was an insult; he did not supervise the affairs of the company; did not remember even examining the cash book of the company; did not know how much cash the company had on hand at any time; did not remember making a loan to J. F. Trow; did not remember anything about it; did not know the loan was made. This line of questioning was continued at great length, but the doctor did not remember anything in connection with the affairs of the company.

The examination was adjourned until to-morrow.

NEW CLAIMANTS TO THE MERRITT ESTATE.

A number of new claimants for a share as next of kin to the estate of the late John A. Merritt, the millionaire cattle-dealer, made known the grounds of their expectations in this direction before Surrogate Coffin yesterday, at White Plains. Nehrbas & Pitshke appeared for the Cox family, Mr. Crummy, of Poughkeepsie, for Sarah E. Knapp, Elnora C. Lattin, and Ella Jane Lattin, of Ulster County, and Phebe Buckout, of Poughkeepsie, claiming to be either second or third cousins; Walter Farrington, of Poughkeepsie, for George A. Merritt, of Ulster County; Eugene Archer, of White Plains, for Hattie A. Kelsey, Sarah M. Ketcham, and Phebe A. Beck, sisters, who claim to be second cousins, and Sarah A. Ackerman and Elizabeth Graves, who claim like kinship to the deceased. P. W. Bishop, of Troy, filed a petition for Catherine J. Beach, claiming an interest without specifying the degree of relationship. Daniel Adee, of New-York, filed a petition to come in as a second cousin of John A. Merritt. This relationship was admitted by the Administrators. So far only 17 lawyers are engaged in the case. Witnesses were examined to prove the alleged relationship of Mrs. Mary A. Smith, of Port Chester; of George A. Merritt, of Ulster County, and of Sarah E. Knapp, Elnora Lattin, Ella Jane Lattin, and Phebe Buckout. Administrator Alfred V. Peck was examined by Mr. S. H. Thayer relative to the pedigree of the Merritt family and in respect to the names of the cousins whose claims to distributive shares were admitted by witness and his co-Administrator. Proof of relationship of Mrs. Beach, of Troy, is to be received at the next hearing, which will be on Nov. 2, when the taking of testimony is to be concluded.

THE VACANCIES IN THE DEPARTMENTS.

The report that Mr. Jacob Patterson is to be nominated for Police Commissioner was revived yesterday in the City Hall, and created a good deal of discussion among the Tammany members of the Common Council. It was said that his name would be sent to the Board of Aldermen by Mayor Ely for confirmation to-day. The Mayor, however, denied the report, and stated that Mr. Patterson's name was suggested to him for Police Commissioner last Spring, along with two other Republicans, but he had not come to any understanding on the matter since that time. He added that if the Republican Party and the Board of Aldermen should agree upon a satisfactory Republican for the position, he would nominate him at once. In regard to the vacancies in the Park Board, caused by the expiration of the terms of President Martin and Col. Stebbins, the Mayor said that he would make nominations for these places within 10 days, as required by the charter, but he had not yet selected anyone to fill them. Col. Stebbins' term, it appears, expires at noon to-day.

QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 22.—The failure is announced of Bradford, McCoe & Co., an old established lumber firm of this city. Their liabilities are estimated at from $100,000 to $150,000.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Oct. 22.—Three sons of William Downey loaded an old gun-barrel with powder yesterday and discharged it. The weapon burst, killing two of the boys and tearing off a hand of the other.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Customs officials seized 3,950 smuggled cigars on the Havana steam-ship Columbus yesterday.

A large number of Mormons arrived from Liverpool yesterday on board the steamer Nevada. They will start to-day for Utah.

Owing to the severe weather yesterday, the third annual Fall meeting of the Scottish-American Athletic Club has been postponed until to-morrow.

On Sunday the New-York Aquarium received by the steamer Canima, from Bermuda, two eight-armed devil-fishes, each of which measures over five feet in length. A large number of tropical fishes and anemones were also received.

The New-York Academy of the Useful Arts will meet this evening in Room No. 24, Cooper Union. "Purification of Air for Hospitals and Dwellings," and "Utilization of Waste Products" will form the subjects of discussion.

Mr. William H. Vanderbilt has addressed a letter to Col. Emmons Clark, notifying him that the New-York and Harlem Railroad, City Line, will contribute $500 toward the Seventh Regiment new armory fund, and compliments the regiment on its efficiency.

James F. Caden, aged 20, of No. 349 West Eleventh-street, complained to Superintendent Walling yesterday that he had been clubbed without cause by Patrolman Eastwood, of the Ninth Precinct. The case was referred to Inspector Dilks for investigation.

Prof. Joseph Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution, is staying, with his daughters, at the house of President Barnard, of Columbia College. He will preside at the meeting of the National Academy of Sciences which will be held this morning at 11 o'clock in the college chapel.

The body of a young woman was found floating in the East River yesterday morning at an early hour, and removed to the Morgue to await identification. Deceased was about 5 feet 4 inches in height; had brown hair; wore black dress, white skirt, and had jet ear-rings and white cuffs, with gold buttons.

The call on grain was held yesterday in the Board of Managers' Room of the Produce Exchange for the first time under the new resolution recently adopted by the Grain Committee. The room was found to be too small for the purpose and the call will hereafter probably take place in the Exchange in consequence.

A handsome new tug-boat has been added to the fleet plying in New-York waters. It is owned by J. L. Fisher and John R. Taylor, and has been named the Elmore A. Kent, after the head of the firm of E. A. Kent & Co. Its dimensions are: Length, 85 feet; breadth, 18.6 feet; depth, 8.6 feet; 87½ tonnage, 22-inch cylinder, 20-inch stroke, and 240 horse-power.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, held yesterday, the Superintendent reported that there had been 474 prosecutions by the society since May 1. Of this number 469 cases had resulted in conviction. In the same length of time 748 disabled horses have been turned out of harness, and 541 worthless horses were destroyed.

The construction of the Elevated Railroad is now awaiting the issue of raising $2,000,000 necessary to complete the roadway. Six or seven gentlemen are expected to subscribe the amount, but some of them have not yet responded. It is thought that upon the arrival of Samuel J. Tilden, who is expected to return from Europe to-day, arrangements will be perfected for completing the requisite $2,000,000, and then the contracts will be awarded for the iron work, for which bids have been received from the Phœnix Iron Works, the Trenton Iron Works, the Passaic Rolling Mill Company, and a Pittsburgh establishment.

A portion of the roof of the new Court-house Building has been leaking badly for some time past, and has caused considerable trouble and annoyance to the Judge presiding in Part II. of the Superior Court. The rain water leaking through the ceiling has damaged the walls and finely

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8148. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIP.

THE CUSTODIAN OF GOV. KELLOGG'S CREDENTIALS DISCOVERED—CARELESSNESS WITH IMPORTANT PUBLIC DOCUMENTS—PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS—PROBABILITIES THAT THE COMMITTEE WILL REPORT IN FAVOR OF KELLOGG.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—It is at last discovered who has had possession, since the adjournment last Spring, of the credentials of Senator Kellogg, and they are promised to be returned to the committee to-morrow. Senator Cockrell borrowed the papers from Senator Morton, who was Chairman of the committee, before the adjournment of last Spring's session. He kept them a short time and returned them, and then borrowed them again. While they were a second time in his possession the Senate adjourned, and in the haste of packing up to leave Washington he threw the credentials, with other papers, into his boxes, and without knowing or thinking that he had them in his possession, retained them through the entire Summer. Since the discussion arose as to their whereabouts he was looking over his papers, and yesterday found the credentials. Since the papers are found, no very heavy censure is likely to be administered, but the carelessness by which these important documents were nearly lost must be severely condemned. The occurrence justifies the strictest enforcement of the rule requiring papers in the hands of committees to be returned to the Secretary of the Senate at the end of each session, and destroys the whole force of the small technicality that a session of the Senate is not a session of Congress within the meaning of that rule.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections met at 10:30 o'clock this morning, Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, in the chair, to hear the arguments of Messrs. Kellogg and Spofford. It was agreed to allow each contestant or representative one hour in which to present his argument. Hon. S. Shellabarger, counsel for Mr. Kellogg, opened the argument. The principal point made was to the effect that the President's decision as to which was the legal Government of the State of Louisiana was subject to review and reversal by Congress. The rest of his argument was devoted mainly to papers and records of the case already on file. At the close of Mr. Shellabarger's argument, Mr. Spofford asked consent of the committee to allow him to defer his argument until to-morrow morning, which was granted, and the committee at 11:50 A. M. adjourned until 10:30 A. M. to-morrow.

The House will probably have a brief meeting to-morrow, but the Senate has adjourned again until Thursday, having nothing to require its meeting every day. All the election cases are now with the committees, there are no appropriation bills, and no business of any nature has been reported or lies upon the table awaiting action. It would be difficult even to devise a subject of sufficient interest to lead the Senate into a long debate. The meeting on Thursday will again be very brief, unless meanwhile the Committee on Elections should present one of the cases before it for action. It is hardly thought any report will be made so soon, though the Kellogg case will be sufficiently hurried along to satisfy the Democrats, who endeavored to instruct the committee in respect to time. It is now almost certain that the committee will adopt the report agreed upon last Spring, which was drawn up by Senator Morton, and which gives the seat to Kellogg. If a report can be agreed upon by the committee it will not be held back, since it is thought best to let the question come up immediately and be out of the way. The only ground on which the Democrats now claim the admission of Spofford is that the change of Government in Louisiana has so changed the legal position of affairs that even the consideration of any action in the State prior to the assumption of Government by Nicholls is something to be entirely avoided. Senator Thurman's argument, that it is necessary to take notice of the facts of history in acting upon legal questions before the Senate, is one upon which chief reliance will be placed by the Democrats. The position of Mr. Thurman and his followers is entirely based on the assumption that three or four Republicans will be weak-headed enough to jump at the conclusion that if Nicholls is Governor, Spofford must be Senator. Mr. Thurman is lawyer enough to know that no legal flaw can be found in the title of Mr. Kellogg to the seat, and he has therefore devised the begging argument that the subject cannot be argued at all. Republican Senators are confident of a majority vote, if a vote can be taken soon, and do not believe that Kellogg will lose his seat by any delay that can be forced upon the Senate after the report is once presented.

The report in the Kellogg case, drawn up by Senator Morton last Spring, is now in the hands of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and will, no doubt, be agreed upon in substance and reported to the Senate. It is a brief plain document, being a narrative of the election as stated as to show that every action was in conformity with State and Federal law. The Returning Board returned to the Secretary of State a list of members of the House and Senate of the General Assembly; the Secretary of State transmitted the names declared by the board to have been elected to the Clerk of the preceding House and the Secretary of the preceding Senate. In accordance with law the Legislature met on the 3d day of January, 1877, and of the members present on the Clerk's list there were 19 Senators present and 66 Representatives—19 being a quorum of the Senate and 61 a quorum of the House. On the next day the House and Senate met in joint convention to count the votes for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, and there were 21 Senators and 66 Representatives present. The two houses voted separately for Senator, and on the next day the joint convention met according to law, and it was disclosed by the journals of the two houses that the vote of the preceding day resulted in no election. The joint convention then voted for Senator as provided for by law, and Kellogg received the votes of 66 Representatives and 17 Senators. There was not a quorum of the Senate present, but the members of the House were five more than a quorum, so that in the joint convention a majority of all the members of both houses were present and voted. This is in compliance with law, which does not require a quorum of each branch to be present, but only requires a majority of both branches, and the Senator elected must have a majority of the votes of the entire Legislature, and that majority Kellogg received. The report declares that the Legislature which elected Kellogg to the Senate, and Mr. Packard, who signed his credentials as Governor, were inducted into office in accordance with the law of the State, and must be regarded as the lawful State Government of Louisiana, and it recommends the passage of a resolution admitting Kellogg to the seat for the full term.

THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

APPOINTMENT OF L. BRADFORD PRINCE TO BE NAVAL OFFICER FINALLY DETERMINED ON BY THE CABINET—CAUSES OF THE HESITATION OR DELAY IN THIS CASE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The appointment of L. Bradford Prince to be Naval Officer of the Port of New-York is once more announced as determined upon, or rather as standing as determined at the last Cabinet meeting. There is no longer any prospect of a change, though the nomination cannot be sent to the Senate until Thursday, the adjournment to-day having taken place too early to admit of any nominations being sent from the White House after the meeting of the Cabinet. It is now said, and without doubt the report is correct, that after the last Cabinet meeting charges were presented to Secretary Sherman against Mr. Prince to the effect that some of the famous Tweed checks had been drawn in his favor. This, it may be inferred, was the cause of the anxiety which Mr. Sherman displayed in preventing the announcement of Mr. Prince's selection until there could be some further inquiry as to the new charges. Such inquiry has been satisfactory and shows that the charges were unfounded, and hence there is no occasion to change the appointment as determined upon. It is not understood that any nomination for the Appraisership of the Port of New-York has been considered.

MINISTER TO ENGLAND.

THE POSITION TO GO TO SOME PENNSYLVANIAN—HON. SIMON CAMERON UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDED BY THE STATE DELEGATION FOR THE PLACE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The rumor that Simon Cameron has been tendered the English mission is not credited in official circles, and members of the Cabinet who have been spoken to about it say they never heard Mr. Cameron's name mentioned in this connection by the President at any time, nor have they heard his name mentioned for this place at any of the Cabinet meetings. Secretary Evart's rule is not to affirm or deny any newspaper rumor concerning Executive appointments unless the appointment inquired about is an accomplished fact. In conversation to-night he said that the English mission, in consideration of the importance and merit of Pennsylvania as a Republican State, would be given to a Pennsylvanian, if a gentleman from that State who would be acceptable to the Administration and whose fitness for the place would be acknowledged by the country can be agreed upon by the Pennsylvania delegation. The Secretary said it was not proposed, however, that any man upon whom the delegation may agree will be appointed. It is desired that Pennsylvania shall have the English mission, but the President expects a man to be presented whose character and qualifications fit him to represent the American Government at the Court of St. James.

The rumor about the appointment of Simon Cameron originated in this way: Notice having been given the Pennsylvania Republican delegates that a Pennsylvanian would be appointed if the delegation could agree upon an acceptable man, a meeting was held last night, and, after some discussion, during which Wayne MacVeagh and Morton McMichael were urged, the name of Simon Cameron was presented and unanimously indorsed. When the name of Mr. Cameron was presented, Senator Cameron withdrew from the conference so as not to be liable to the charge of influencing the judgment of the delegation. To-day, by instruction of the delegation, Senator Cameron presented the name of his father to the State Department as their unanimous choice.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CRITICS.

DIFFERENCE IN THEIR RELATIVE POSITIONS—RESPONSIBILITY OF ACTION AND IRRESPONSIBILITY OF CRITICISM—THE QUESTIONS THAT CONFRONTED HIM AND THEIR RESPECTIVE IMPORTANCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The President in conversation this morning referred a friend to the difficulties encountered during his Administration, and pointed out how it would have been impossible for him to take any action which would have satisfied the entire Republican Party. He found himself confronted with three questions of great importance; one related to the civil service appointments, one to the currency, and the most important of all, in his opinion, was the Southern question. Upon this question, as well as upon the others, it was necessary for him to take immediate action. Others could talk and consider and criticise, but he must act. Concerning each of these questions there was a large difference of opinion within the Republican Party, and whatever he did was certain to meet with opposition from one source or another. He had no resort but to act in such a way as seemed to him to be his duty, and to leave the wisdom of his action to future demonstration. The President seemed to emphasize very strongly the point that the criticisms and opposition which had come from within the party were a necessary result of his being compelled to act upon questions of great moment, while others had only to judge and approve or condemn, which involved much less responsibility. He regarded the Southern question as of immensely greater importance than the other two, because it affected daily the peace and happiness of hundreds of thousands of people, both white and black. In regard to the financial question, he remarked that if there were no President and no Congress he thought the action of natural laws would settle that question.

THE MEXICAN BORDER TROUBLES.

THE QUESTION BEFORE THE CABINET BUT NOT ACTED ON—THE GOVERNOR OF TEXAS ASKING PROTECTION—MR. EVARTS TO PRESENT A REPLY TO HIS STATEMENT AT THE NEXT MEETING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The Mexican question was discussed at considerable length to-day at the Cabinet meeting, but no action was taken. Secretary Evarts presented a communication from Gov. Hubbard, of Texas, giving a detailed history of the border troubles, and asking that the Federal Government shall extend to the people of Texas protection against unlawful invasion and depredations from the Mexican side. The facts presented in Gov. Hubbard's letter have already been published from time to time. The President and Cabinet agree that the Mexican troubles are becoming pressing and demand speedy action on the part of the United States. Secretary Evarts states that no doubts are entertained of the honesty of President Diaz's purpose to suppress outlawry on the border, but it is questionable if he has the power to carry out the pledges he has made in this direction. Secretary Evarts, at a future meeting of the Cabinet, will present a written reply to Gov. Hubbard's letter, and it is probable this reply will indicate the policy of the Government with reference to the border troubles. The Texas delegation in Congress have held a meeting with reference to this question, and as the result of this meeting Representative Schleicher will introduce a resolution in the House calling upon the President for copies of all papers now in possession of the State Department bearing upon our relations with Mexico growing out of the troubles on the Rio Grande.

A GROUNDLESS RUMOR STOPPED.

REPORTED RESIGNATION OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY—WHAT GEN. SHERMAN SAYS OF IT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—A rumor was started to-night to the effect that Secretary Sherman had resigned. Of course, there was no foundation for such a rumor, yet it found many believers, as such rumors always do. Secretary Sherman was spending the evening away from home, and was not, therefore, accessible to the numerous interviewers who called at his residence. To a gentleman who asked Gen. Sherman about the rumor he replied: "I was with John this evening, and he said nothing to me about resignation. Of course, it is not true. John's head is too level for that."

SOUTH CAROLINA.

AN UNREPENTANT "REPUBLICAN" OFFICE-HOLDER—GEN. HAMPTON'S RECOMMENDATIONS CRITICISED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—On the return of President Hayes from his Southern trip, and at the suggestion, it is stated, of Gen. Hampton, Judge L. C. Northrop was appointed United States District Attorney for South Carolina, in place of District Attorney Stone, who had resigned. Mr. Stone is the District Attorney whose report on the Hamburg massacre was so fiercely denounced by Gen. M. C. Butler. The Senate committee (Mr. Angus Cameron, Chairman,) who investigated last December the election of 1876 in South Carolina, obtained testimony that corroborated each and every statement of Mr. Stone's report. But there is no doubt that, for telling the truth about Hamburg, District Attorney Stone had rendered himself especially obnoxious to the leaders of the South Carolina Democracy.

Judge Northrop is a "native," and was recommended to President Hayes as an honest Republican. The truth is, that he is one of the most conspicuous representatives of that element in the Republican Party which Gov. Chamberlain was so enthusiastically eulogized, before the Hamburg massacre, for opposing and denouncing, both officially and personally. It was the faction which brought disgrace on the party in that State.

The culmination of the wrongs done by this dishonest Republican faction was the nomination of Moses and Whipper as Judges. Gov. Chamberlain resisted their nomination, and stretched Executive prerogatives to the utmost to prevent their inauguration. This is the mildest statement that can be made of his action. It might be said, without violating the truth, that he exceeded his lawful authority in doing so. But there was no other remedy for an outrage so great. The Governor succeeded. Every Democratic paper and leader in the State was loud in his praise. The leaders of the bad element in the Republican Party were equally fierce in denouncing him.

Now, it has become known that Judge Northrop was in the caucus that nominated Moses and Whipper, and not only worked for them, but advocated their election in a speech! During the Rifle Clubs' campaign Judge Northrop took great care not to offend the Democratic leaders. Since his nomination he has shown his gratitude to President Hayes by praising the people of his native county, Anderson, in South Carolina, for having been the first in war against the Union, and the last in peace! The Anderson *Intelligencer* of Sept. 20 says:

"On last Monday night a number of the citizens of Anderson, accompanied by the Anderson Cornet Band, repaired to the Waverley House for the purpose of attesting their gratification at the presence of Judge L. C. Northrop and Solicitor Cothran in our midst. After the rendition of two beautiful pieces of music, Judge Northrop was loudly called for, and repaired from the hotel balcony in a short but eloquent and appropriate address, thanking the company for their melodious compliment, which, he said, was no doubt paid to the official position he occupied rather than to him personally. He regretted that he could not respond to this compliment in such manner as he would like to, but he was not in the habit of making set speeches, and besides, during the most of the previous night he had been riding upon a rail in order to reach his post of duty in the court-room; but, he said that if he had been riding 10 nights and sleep had to be kept from his eyes by propping his eyelids open with a prong, he could not forego this opportunity of expressing his high appreciation of the noble old County of Anderson, and her people. He knew the history of this county, *and would never forget the zeal with which her citizens enlisted beneath the Red Cross Banner of the lost cause, under whose folds he had stood for several years, and he would likewise never forget that Anderson County was the last in South Carolina to be overcome by Federal bayonets.* The Judge then complimented our people upon their patriotic and prudent course since the surrender, and, without direct reference to politics, congratulated us in common with the whole people of our State upon the great Governmental reform which we now enjoy as a nation and as a State. He urged our people to continue in their strides toward a higher and more general civilization, and expressed the belief that an era of unprecedented prosperity and material advancement was in store for us. With the best wishes for our people, and the most sincere thanks for the compliment they had paid him, he bid them good night. The Judge was frequently and heartily applauded."

It is not surprising that Gen. Wade Hampton should recommend this man, but it will be a surprise if a Republican Senate should confirm his nomination.

THE ARCTIC SCHOONER FLORENCE.

LETTER FROM CAPT. TYSON IN THE STRAITS OF BELLE ISLE—HEAVY WEATHER EXPERIENCED THE WHOLE VOYAGE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The latest news of the Arctic explorer Capt. Tyson, of the schooner Florence, now on a voyage toward the North Pole, is the following, received by his wife in this city:

STRAITS OF BELLE ISLE, Aug. 20.

MY DEAR WIFE: Having an opportunity to write, I improve it. We are well. Have had dreadful weather since leaving New-London—thick fogs and heavy gales. Just rode out one that lasted five days.

Affectionately, GEORGE E. TYSON.

The letter, written with a lead pencil, came by the way of Scotland, after being carried at sea for weeks by a sailing vessel.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

A BRIEF SESSION OF THE SENATE—BILLS AND PETITIONS INTRODUCED—ADJOURNMENT TILL THURSDAY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—In the Senate to-day the following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Wallace, of Pennsylvania—To provide a lawful note and coin currency for the United States. In introducing the bill Mr. Wallace said he did so by request, and without committing himself to the provisions of the bill. He also introduced a bill to authorize a long bond for the investment of savings.

By Mr. INGALLS, of Kansas—To equalize the bounties of soldiers who served in the late war for the Union. Also a bill to enable Indians to become citizens of the United States.

By Mr. FERRY, of Michigan—A joint resolution authorizing the official publication of the decisions of the Interior Department relating to public lands.

By Mr. DAVIS, of Illinois, by request—A bill additional to section 1,000 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in regard to writs of error.

By Mr. PLUMB, of Kansas—A bill defining the manner in which certain land scrip may be assigned and located, or applied by actual settlers, and providing for the issue of patents in the name of the locator or his legal representatives.

By Mr. COKE, of Texas—Amending section 1,661, title 16, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, in regard to the Militia. It makes an annual appropriation of $1,000,000 for the purpose of providing arms and equipments for the whole body of the Militia, either by purchase or manufacture.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, presented petitions of citizens of the District of Columbia and Toulon, Stark County, Ill., in favor of extending the Capitol grounds so as to include a suitable location for the Congressional Library, Supreme Court, and other national buildings. Referred.

Mr. MORGAN, of Alabama, presented the petition of the Alabama Industrial Association, asking appropriations for the improvement of various rivers in that State.

On motion of Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, it was ordered that when the Senate adjourn to-day it be to meet on Thursday next, in order that the committees of the Senate may have time to prepare business.

The Senate then at 12:20 P. M., on motion of Mr. HAMLIN, went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened, at 12:35, adjourned until Thursday.

NEW BILLS IN THE SENATE.

NATURALIZATION OF INDIANS—A "LONG BOND" FOR SAVINGS—A "GOLOID" CURRENCY—EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The bill introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. Ingalls to enable Indians to become citizens of the United States provides that whenever any Indian belonging to any organized tribe or nation having treaty relations with the United States shall desire to become a citizen of the United States, he may do so by appearing in any United States Circuit or District Court, and making proof to the satisfaction of the Court that he is sufficiently intelligent and prudent to control his own affairs and interests; that he has adopted the habits of civilized life, and has for at least five years been able to support himself and family, and by taking an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. No Indian who avails himself of the provisions of this act shall on that account forfeit any interest which he may have in any improvement or other property in the reservation of the tribe or nation to which he may have belonged, nor shall such act in any manner impair his rights and interest in the land claims or other property belonging, or which may hereafter belong, to his tribe or nation.

The bill introduced by Senator Wallace "to authorize a long bond for the investment of savings" directs the Secretary of the Treasury to issue, in lieu of an equal amount of the 4 per cent. bonds authorized by the act of July 14, 1870, a sum not exceeding $100,000,000 of United States coupon bonds, in the denominations of $25, $50, and $100, in equal sums of each denomination, redeemable in coin of the present standard value after 60 years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable semi-annually, in such coin at the rate of 3.65 per cent. per annum. These bonds are to be exempt from all taxation. The remainder of the bill is as follows: "The Secretary of the Treasury shall keep said bonds for sale at the different Sub-Treasuries of the United States, and shall dispose of the same at par and accrued interest, for coin or for United States legal-tender notes, at the rate at which they may then stand in the market, and such legal-tender notes shall be reissued, but their proceeds, and the coin received for such bonds, shall be applied to the redemption of outstanding 5-20 bonds of the United States.

The bill "to provide a lawful note and coin currency for the United States," which was introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. Wallace, by request, provides for the coinage of $440,000,000 in value of a coin metal, patented by W. H. Hubbell, of Pennsylvania, called "goloid," and consisting of gold, silver, and copper in the proportions of one pound, 24 pounds, and three-quarters of a pound, respectively, to be paid for by issues of 4 per cent. bonds redeemable in 10 and payable after 20 years, and to be paid out in exchange for bonds bearing a higher rate of interest as the latter are retired. The "goloid" coins are to be interchangeable with United States notes. The bill also requires the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be issued $400,000,000 of legal-tender notes, in exchange for those now outstanding, and to keep at least $350,000,000 of the new issue out of the Treasury in circulation.

The bill introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. Ingalls to equalize the bounties of soldiers who served in the late war for the Union is an exact copy of the bill which passed the House of Representatives on the 20th of June, 1876, except that it proposes to strike out of that bill the clause providing for the deduction of bounty paid under State laws, so that in computing and ascertaining the bounty to be paid there shall be deducted therefrom all the bounties paid under United States laws only. The bill provides for the payment to all non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, wagoners, and private soldiers, sailors, and marines, including those borne upon the rolls as slaves, and Indians who faithfully served as such in the military service of the United States, the sum of $8 33 1-3 per month for the time of such service between the 12th day of April, 1861, and the 9th day of May, 1865, with the deduction above noted.

CANADIAN GRAIN TRADE.

THE BARLEY CROP DISAPPOINTING IN COLOR—EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The United States Consul at Port Sarnia, in a report to the Department of State, says that the farmers of Ontario, the great barley-producing district of Canada, are much disappointed at the color of the grain of the present year's barley crop, which is very dark. This color is accounted for by the wetness of the season. As beer invariably partakes of the color of the malt from which it is manufactured, a bright amber color adds much to the value of the grain. It is expected, therefore, that the dark color will materially interfere with the sales of the present crop. In all other respects the crop is considered satisfactory, for, although the acreage is not so large as that of the previous year, the yield is excellent, and an average harvest is anticipated.

The total exports of barley and rye to the United States during the year ending June 30, 1875, was 5,413,844 bushels, valued at $5,359,341; for the year 1876 these exports amounted to 10,164,551 bushels, valued at $7,426,827, an increase of nearly twice the amount in quantity, but a great falling off of the price per bushel. Almost the entire exports of barley and rye are to the United States, only 6,603 bushels going to all other countries during the year 1876. Fears are entertained that the temperance movement in the United States will have a depressing effect on the brewers, and through these, to whom all the Canadian exports of barley and rye are disposed, on the agricultural interests of Canada.

NAVAL MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The Secretary of the Navy is advised that on the 5th inst., in obedience to orders from the department, Rear-Admiral Leroy assumed command of the United States naval force on the European Station, relieving Rear-Admiral John L. Worden. His head-quarters are established on the flag-ship Trenton, and the Admiral's staff is composed of the following-named officers: Capt. John L. Davis, Chief of Staff; Lieut. William T. Burwell, Flag Lieutenant; Secretary, H. G. B. Fisher; Chief Engineer, Edwin Fithian; Medical Inspector, Delavan Bloodgood; Pay Inspector, Frank G. Crosby, and Capt. McLane Tilton United States Marine Corps.

The arrival of the United States steamer Essex at Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, on Sept. 26 is reported to the department. The health of officers and crew is good.

Lieut.-Commander Thomas T. Wade is ordered to examination before the Retiring Board; Lieut. William McLittle is ordered to ordnance duty at the New-York Navy-yard; Assistant Surgeon L. G. Hinesberger is ordered to examination preliminary to promotion; Assistant Engineer William H. Platt is ordered before the Retiring Board; Master John Hubbard is detached from coast survey duty and ordered to the Hydrographic Office.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Oct. 23.—The jury in the case of John Butterworth, of North Andover, on trial for the murder of his wife, to-day returned a verdict of "guilty of manslaughter."

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 23.—In the United States District Court, to-day, Joseph A. Eyan was found guilty of passing counterfeit 5-cent pieces, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the State Penitentiary.

PITTSTON, Penn., Oct. 23.—The body of a man about 40 years of age was discovered this morning near the light track of the Pennsylvania Coal Company's railroad, at Springbrook. Detectives are endeavoring to secure the supposed assassin.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 23.—In the Supreme Court to-day, Alvin Baker, of Douglas, was sentenced to the State Prison for life for an assault with intent to kill.

THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

RUSSIANS ADVANCING ON RASGRAD.

OPERATIONS OF THE CZAREWITCH—NINETY-ONE NEW REGIMENTS ORDERED TO BE MOBILIZED—ENGLISH OFFICERS NOT SENT TO CONSTANTINOPLE BY THE TURKS.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The *Standard's* correspondent at Biela reports that the Czarewitch is pushing forward against Rasgrad, leaving one corps to operate against Rustchuk.

A special to the *Daily News*, from Vienna, states that Russia has ordered the mobilization of all the Cossacks not yet in active service. These will amount to 91 regiments.

The *Post* authoritatively denies that Col. Valentine Baker and other English officers have been sent to Constantinople.

OPERATIONS IN OTHER SECTIONS.

MUKHTAR PASHA SAID TO BE SAFE AT YENEKOI—FEARS FOR ISMAIL PASHA'S COMMUNICATIONS—FAMINE IN MONTENEGRO.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The *Daily Telegraph's* Erzeroum dispatch, dated Tuesday, contains the following: "Mukhtar Pasha is safe. He occupies a strong position at Yenikoi, west of the Soghanli-Dagh. Ismail Pasha's retreat and junction with Mukhtar are seriously menaced.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The *Times'* correspondent telegraphs from Ragusa that the inhabitants of the Wassoivich district, Montenegro, numbering 21,000, are stricken with famine.

EX-PRESIDENT GRANT IN EUROPE.

THE GENERAL TO LEAVE LONDON FOR PARIS TO-DAY—BANQUETS BY AMERICAN CITIZENS, THE AMERICAN LEGATION, AND BY PRESIDENT MACMAHON AT THE ELYSEE.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Gen. Grant and party will leave Charing Cross railway station at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning by special train. They expect to reach Paris by 6:30 in the evening. The American residents of Paris will hold a meeting to-day to organize a banquet in honor of the General. There will also be a banquet at the American Legation on the 27th inst., to which President MacMahon and all the Minister are invited.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—The leading American residents of Paris met at the American Legation to-day, and decided to give Gen. Grant a splendid subscription banquet on Saturday. Five hundred guests, including ladies, have been invited. Minister Noyes informed the meeting that President MacMahon would not be present at the dinner at the Legation on Monday, but would attend a subsequent reception. Gen. Grant will probably visit President MacMahon on Tuesday. On Wednesday President MacMahon will give a dinner at the Elysée to Gen. Grant and the American Legation.

POLITICAL SITUATION IN FRANCE.

TEMPER OF THE REPUBLICANS—M. GREVY'S DISPOSITION TO BE PATIENT AND COOL—WHAT IS EXPECTED OF THE PRESIDENT—HIS SIGNIFICANT DECLARATION.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—M. Jules Grévy will accept the representation of the Ninth Arrondissement of Paris instead of his former constituency, the Arrondissement of Dole. Department of Jura, from both of which arrondissements he was returned, because the Republicans attach greater and more general significance to his election in place of the late M. Thiers. Although M. Grévy favors a moderate policy, believing it to be better for the country that President MacMahon should serve his term, still, if the Marshal does not promptly accept the opportunity now open to him, and sincerely co-operate with the moderate Liberals in guaranteeing the country against an Anti-Republican surprise, M. Grévy is prepared to place himself at the head of the solid Left and maintain its claims, and fulfill the duties imposed by the country in the late elections. The *Constitutionnel* to-day declares that "moderation and patience" remain the watchwords of the Republican Party. The Orleanist organ *Le Soleil* insists upon a compromise, which it declares is not only possible but necessary.

The *Moniteur* (semi-official) says: "At the close of this morning's Council President MacMahon plainly informed Ministers de Broglie and Fourtou that the idea of ministerial changes could not be entertained at the present moment."

The Tribunal of Marennes has sentenced Deputy Mestreau to one month's imprisonment and 2,000 francs fine for insulting President MacMahon and the Ministers.

PRUSSIAN POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

THE DIET AND THE RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE—AN EXCITED DEBATE EXPECTED—DEFICIT IN THE GERMAN EXCHEQUER.

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—The Prussian Diet met yesterday. An important and exciting debate is expected to take place Friday on the resignation of Count von Eulenburg, Minister of Justice, and on the continued absence of Prince Bismarck from the capital. The debate is likely to extend to the constitutional relations between the Cabinet and the Diet. A deficit of 15,000,000 marks is anticipated in the German Exchequer.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The *Times'* dispatch from Berlin reports that Count von Eulenburg declines the furlough offered him, and insists on the acceptance of his resignation.

THE HIGH BLANTYRE EXPLOSION.

FOUR MINERS FOUND ALIVE BUT IN A HOPELESS CONDITION—THE BODIES FOUND SHOCKINGLY BURNED AND TORN BY THE FORCE OF THE EXPLOSION—SLENDER HOPE OF OTHER SURVIVORS BEING FOUND.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The work of exploring the colliery at High Blantyre, in which the explosion of coal gas occurred yesterday, proceeded throughout the night. Four of the miners were discovered alive about 11 o'clock, but in so exhausted a condition that one of them died before morning, and the case of another is thought to be hopeless. Mining experts express the opinion that all the men remaining in the pits have perished; but even if any are alive, no rescue party can reach them in less than eight or ten days. The work of bringing up the dead was resumed this morning. The bodies found are fearfully burned and mangled, showing that the explosion was of terrific violence.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

THE ENGLISH STRIKES—END OF THE BOLTON STRIKE—MUTINY ON A BRITISH SHIP—THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO VIENNA—AN AUSTRIAN DEFICIT IN 1878—TOLERATION IN SPAIN.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The weavers' strike at Ashton-Under-Lyne, by which 1,000 operatives have been thrown out of employment for the past three weeks, has been terminated by the strikers accepting the terms offered by employers.

The Bolton strike is ended, the hand-mule spinners having accepted the masters' terms.

A telegram, dated Lima, Monday, states that the British ship Westfield has put back in consequence of a mutiny on board. One man was killed.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The *Post* announces that Sir H. G. Elliot will succeed Sir A. Buchanan as Ambassador to Vienna.

A Vienna dispatch says the Austrian budget for 1878, which was presented to the Reichsrath to-day, shows a deficit of 20,200,000 florins against 37,800,000 for 1877. The Minister of Finance said he hoped that an equilibrium would be established by 1880.

Reuter's telegram from Madrid says it is announced that a Ministerial circular will shortly be issued, stating that the spirit of the constitution favors a large and comprehensive toleration of dissenting religions.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—M. Dubochet, founder of the *Comptoir des Comptes*, is dead.

REBUKING AN EMBEZZLER.

THE PHILADELPHIA STREET RAILWAY—A MOTION TO OPEN JUDGMENT IN A CERTAIN CASE DISCHARGED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 23.—An important decision was rendered to-day, in the Common Pleas Court, by Judge Biddle, on a motion to open the judgment against John R. Nagle & Co., who composed the publishers of the Centennial Catalogue, and who are charged with having received numerous sums of money raised on the fraudulent stock of the Market-Street Railroad. The case was on two promissory notes amounting to $85,442 43 given by the defendants to the railroad company. The defendants alleged that they repaid $53,000 of the money, and desired to be credited with that amount. His Honor said that the argument would have great force if the defendants were innocent parties dealing in good faith with the officers, "but the facts as developed by the depositions show that these defendants were the confederates of the officers of the company to whom the money stolen by these officers was passed, while the receipts which these confederates gave to each other may show their respective shares of the plunder. There is no evidence to prove any amount returned to the owner. Surely the Treasurer of a corporation who embezzles its funds cannot prove that he has restored them by exhibiting his own receipt given to himself." There was no entry in the books of the company to show that one penny was ever paid. It was not clear to Judge Biddle's mind but that the money said to have been paid in by these parties was not also a part of the stolen fund. The motion to open the judgment was discharged.

MARINE DISASTERS.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 23.—The schooner E. G. Buxton, Johnson, from Saco, which arrived here to-day, reports that while coming into the harbor on Saturday last went ashore on the south-east side of Fort Independence, but afterward came off leaking badly, and is now full of water.

ERIE, Penn., Oct. 23.—Capt. Christie, of the propeller China, states that the wreck of a three-masted tow-barge lies 40 miles due east of Point-au-Pelee. He reports that he took particular pains to determine its location, as it lies right in the course usually taken by vessels.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The American ship Marcia Greenleaf, Capt. Bunker, from Greenock Oct. 17, for Tybee, Ga., has put into Holyhead with loss of sails.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Oct. 23.—The schooner Addie Emma, of this port, in pulling out from the wharf to go out this morning caught her main boom in the jib-stay of the fishing-boat Sinashare, of Portland, anchored in the harbor, breaking off both masts of the latter. Arthur Leary, on board the dismasted vessel, was struck on the back by the falling mainmast and severely injured. The Addie Emma also ran afoul of the boat Little Nell, of Portland, but the latter shipped cable and escaped injury. Manuel Keda was washed overboard from the schooner Dictator, on George's Bank, on the 13th inst., and drowned.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The Department of State is in receipt of information from the United States Consul at Quebec concerning the loss of the American ship Vanguard, of New-York, at Matane, on the River St. Lawrence, on the 12th inst. The Vanguard was registered at New-York on the 29th of January last, 1,381 tons. She had arrived in the St. Lawrence, from Antwerp; was lying in the river opposite Matane; was struck by a gale, parted her cables, was driven ashore, and became a total wreck. The officers and crew escaped with their clothing and effects, and arrived at the United States Consulate at Quebec on the 18th inst.

THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILROAD WAR.

NORTH TROY, Vt., Oct. 23.—Late last night Hon. Asa B. Foster arrived from Canada, and began making arrangements whereby mails and passengers over the South-eastern Railroad from North Troy to St. John and Montreal should be saved delay. Last evening mails came by train as far as Masonville, and thence by steamer to Newport. This morning a train arrived from Newport, bringing Lucius Robinson, Director; J. E. Dickerson, attorney, and Superintendent Folsom, of the Passumpsic Railroad. Messrs. Robinson and Dickerson called upon Col. Foster, at the office of his counsel, Mr. Wilson, but no negotiations toward a settlement of difficulties was broached. Affairs at the break, where the rails are removed and a huge pile-driver sits on the road-bed, remain the same. Trains between St. John and the break are run upon old schedule time under direction of Mr. Foster. For the present matters remain quiet, while a sufficient number of men are guarding the break to prevent any attempt to relay the track. It is reported that the assistance given Mr. Foster by the Central Vermont and Grand Trunk managers is simply in the nature of hiring to Mr. Foster, for compensation, necessary utensils and rolling stock to operate the road between the break and St. John. President Raymond is at Newport.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 23.—Col. R. S. Stevens, General Manager of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, in an interview last evening, said that all the trouble of that road had been produced by outside parties, and that other roads no doubt had "a finger in the pie." It was monstrous, he said, that a Receiver should be appointed for the road, especially as the road is not in default for a dollar. Not one of its obligations has ever been protested, and the interest on its bonds has never been passed, but always paid in full. He further stated that the company was now possessed of independent assets of over $3,000,000, subject to the control of the board, for the payment of whatever indebtedness there may be against it, and for the improvement of the road-bed and the laying of steel rails, &c.

A special from Jefferson City to the *Globe-Democrat* says the matter of the appointment of a Receiver of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad was laid before the Supreme Court to-day in the shape of an application by the attorneys of the railway company for an appeal from the decree of Judge Broadus of the Circuit Court, and for a *supersedeas* suspending the appointment of a Receiver, and staying the execution of his orders by the court. After a brief speech by counsel of the different sides, the court granted till Thursday for filing objections to granting the appeal.

THE ROAMING INDIAN BANDS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-day received the following telegram from Agent Whitney:

OJO CALIENTE, NEW-MEXICO, Oct. 16, }
VIA FORT CRAIG, Oct. 22, 1877. }

Gen. Hatch, commanding the district, reports that 191 Southern Apaches have surrendered at Fort Wingate, and that 56 more are expected in soon.

THE

THE CONFLICT IN THE EAST.

TRAVELING IN BULGARIA.

FROM GORNY-STUDEN TO BOLGARENI—PREPARATIONS FOR A WINTER CAMPAIGN—DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF THE NATIVES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOLGARENI, Sunday, Sept. 30, 1877.

There was a sharp frost at Gorny-Studen on Friday night, but the morning following was bright and clear, and the temperature so warm that the troops on the march to headquarters and at their drill were simply their linen blouses, and carried their tunics in their knapsacks. Everything seemed to presage a general clearing-up of the weather, and with it a resumption of active operations, which have been virtually suspended during the last six days of incessant rain. Unfortunately, this climate at this season is singularly uncertain, and 48 hours have not passed before our hopes have been once more disappointed—but of this I will tell in the course of my letter. Gen. Skobeleff, whose brilliant conduct at Plevna on the 9th and 10th of September, has gained for him the rank of Lieutenant-General at the age of 34, drove off hurriedly in the afternoon of the 29th, to take the command of his corps, and as several correspondents of English journals have come over from Monastir, where the Czarewitch has now established his headquarters, and have assured me that everything is quiet along that line, I shall follow the lead of the Russian General and try to pick up something interesting about the operations against Osman Pasha. I am, however, convinced that the moment for assaults on the position has not yet come, and that the siege era has already been inaugurated. There may be sorties and partial attacks, but, unless the Turks come out from their intrenchments and assume the offensive, and nothing in their commander's past conduct authorizes the supposition that he will be guilty of such a blunder, the blockade and siege of Plevna is destined to continue during the Winter, and this petty Turkish town will become as famous in military history as was Sebastopol. From what I can glean here, from disinterested and impartial testimony, the alleged victory of Mehemet Ali at Czercovna was rather the other way, and was, on the whole, a failure, if not an absolute defeat, since the Serdar Ekrem has been obliged to fall back to his ancient positions. Perhaps, to quote the words of an eminent American military authority on a similar occasion, it was merely "a change of base." Still the engagement has a certain importance, as it appears to have been the first serious check met with by Mehemet Ali, who utterly neglected to assure to himself the superiority of numbers. Designated by the euphonic epithet of a "forced reconnoissance," it was in reality an attempt to secure possession of the left bank of the Banicka Lom, and it failed through the insufficiency of the support given to the Egyptian battalions, which were in the front line. These were successful in their first attack, but they were only 10 in number, and were brought up short by about 20 battalions of the Russian Eleventh and Thirteenth Army Corps, reinforced, toward nightfall, by another division from Koprivca. A brigade of the Thirty-second Division of the Eleventh Corps was the principal actor in the drama, which looks as though some of the troops at Tirnova have been detached to reinforce the army along the Jantra, and proves that the forces on the extremities of the Biela-Tirnova line are within easy supporting distance of each other. As nothing is said of the losses on either side, it is presumable that they were not heavy, and that the combat of the 21st of September was only a prelude to more extended and important operations, which have suffered a momentary suspension on account of the weather and the condition of the roads. In the present circumstances this is a very important factor in the issue of the campaign, as every day brings up fresh Russian reinforcements, and these equinoctial rains may, after all, prove to be a powerful auxiliary to the eventual success of the plans of the Imperial Staff.

The preparations for a Winter campaign are being pushed on with the greatest activity. Mr. Poliakoff, the great Russian railway contractor, has been at Gorny-Studen for several days, and, it is said, has obtained the concession of all the lines to be constructed in Bulgaria. The work on the line Sistov-Studen-Biela will begin shortly. The same gentleman has submitted to the examination of the staff a new model of huts for the Army, made of skeletons of iron covered with thick felt, somewhat after the style of those used by the Kirghiz Tartars, and constructions of this kind have already been ordered for the accommodation of 50,000 men. Mr. Poliakoff has also been intrusted with the organization of a service of 12 steam-boats to ply between Simnitza and Sistova during the Winter. They will be constructed in Russia and brought overland by rail. The question of an iron bridge across the Danube is also under consideration, and with these precautions taken, there will be little to dread on the score of a possible interruption of communications between the Army and its base during the Winter, however inclement the weather may be. The friends of peace will not be gratified in their aspirations, for everything indicates the intention of continuing the war until the object has been attained, and, should Servia take the field, even the chances of an armistice are smaller than ever. The head-quarters have been transported to Gorny-Studen, because it is a central point, whence a decisive blow may be struck in any direction at the proper moment. It will remain here so long as the Army does not reassume the offensive, but whenever it moves, the world may expect something very serious. I have stated the immense preparations made for a Winter campaign, whose probability no one can deny, but everybody knows that the Czar is animated by a sincere desire for peace, and if, during the month of October, some great blow could be struck, whose results would be so unquestionably advantageous as to admit the possibility of the acceptance of a general European mediation, the Emperor and his Ministers will, I am convinced, be glad to hail pacific overtures if entirely consistent with the dignity of a great nation; but, although every effort will be made in this sense, no one, in hi heart of hearts, dares to expect aught except that the quarrel will be fought out to its bitter end, and the Eastern question settled forever.

Those who had already been over the road assured me that I could get half way at least on my way to Poradim on the day of my departure from head-quarters, and, according to my map, there ought not to have been any difficulty in reaching Bolgareni, where one obliging friend even indicated the best house in the village where I could lodge for the night. I only had to go westward as straight as possible, and cross on a stone bridge one of the branches of the Osma, and then turn to the left—at least he thought it was to the left, and in the third or fourth habitation—it might, though, be a little further on, he was not quite sure—I found out afterward that he never had been there in his life—I would receive a hearty welcome, and be able to buy a chicken for my supper. I was not so sure of the welcome in my own mind, for the word does not seem to exist in the Bulgarian vocabulary, but I had one point to steer toward, and this was a consolation in itself, as from past experience in the East I know of the sickening feeling which comes over the weary traveler who arrives in the darkness in the midst of one of those collections of squalid hovels, where he is hailed by legions of snarling curs, howling and snapping at your horse's heels, and ready to pounce upon and devour the rider if he is off his guard for a moment. So I went on my way in good spirits. The sky was clear and the light, spongy soil had dried up wonderfully under the hot morning sun. Westward I traveled, and for three hours apparently in the right direction. The few peasants whom I met, although not communicative and passably stupid, encouraged me to go on, sometimes saying that Bolgareni was close by, "only seven or eight versts at the most," (by the way, this people, in their admiration for the Russians, have already substituted this measure of distance for their ancient designation by "hours";) but as the hours slipped by the number of versts increased, or the indications became more vague, until, as the shadows of night began to fall, I acquired the unpleasant conviction that I had lost my way. There was not a house to be seen, not even a clump of trees under which to seek shelter and pitch my tent, nothing but an arid expanse of successive hills and gulleys, without one landmark to guide me. My compass showed me the supposed direction I was to follow, but there were not one or two, but 50 tracks leading more or less that way, and to choose the right one was an insolvable problem. At last my best horse began to limp; he had lost a shoe on the way down, and the native farrier had pricked him so that in the course of half an hour he was dead lame. Yet I toiled on, always in hope of catching a glimpse of some friendly light. But it was all in vain, and about 9 P. M. I was forced to come to a stop. My horses could not get on, my driver was in tears, and even my interpreter, Frederic Martin, had lost all the energy for which up till then I had given him so much credit. So we pitched the tent and made some tea, the universal comforter of all people of Slavonic or Roumanian extraction, and I passed one of the most disagreeable nights which it has ever been my lot to encounter. The moon rose late, and by the feeble flicker of the stars we could distinguish nothing at 50 paces distant. There was a howling not far off, and my men declared that the wolves were there, but for myself I can't swear to the fact beyond testifying that there was a beastly noise close by, and that there were no human habitations, as far as we could tell, in the neighborhood to account for the presence of the half wild dogs which haunt the villages of the aborigines and follow the track of the armies. The horses, too, were frightened. They were hobbled to keep them from straying, but they would not leave the vicinity of my tent, even in search of food, although there was nothing for them there, and the scanty herbage around it was soon cropped close by the hungry animals. I had foreseen the possibility of such a position before I left Gorny-Studen, but neither love nor money could there procure me forage from the Bulgarians, who had absolutely refused to sell me anything. It was a bitterly cold night. The wind swept across the desert plain at times like a hurricane, and we had nothing to warm us but a little charcoal, which I had brought from Bucharest in case of want of fuel for our cooking. All night long I and my two men took turns in watching against biped and quadruped marauders. For my part, I saw none of either category, although the servants declared that the wolves had come within a few yards of the horses; yet the early dawn was a most welcome sight for me, even if we did not know where we were, for with the sunlight ceased to a certain extent our uncertainty.

But even with this, our troubles were not over; my gray had "a leg," and, as I fear, done up for some time to come, and two of the *berjeat's* horses were equally unserviceable, and, except tea and a few biscuits, now of the consistency of fossil remains, we were without food, and, what was still worse, utterly ignorant of the direction to take. At last, however, a horseman appeared. He was only a Bulgarian peasant, and, therefore, we knew, a brutal idiot, but there was just the chance that he might be going where I wanted to go, and that, for a consideration, he would be our guide, so that he was welcomed as the Jews would like to welcome the Messiah, and he was hailed, and, by the promise of a *backsheesh*, that open sesame of the East, was induced to be our pilot. After all, we were not very far out of the right road, although if we had gone on by one of the adjacent tracks, at their start, not more than a few feet apart, we might have brought up anywhere, even in the Turkish lines, for the country is very open, and Osmanli bands not unfrequently get inside of the Russian pickets. What a chance for a raid, if the enemy only knew it! At the most we were not, under ordinary circumstances, more than 10 miles from Bolgareni, and yet with very crippled horses it was long past midday before we had crawled there. There was nothing to be seen on the road, beyond a few straggling squads of soldiers moving on in a desultory manner to join their regiments, and once, and only once, a small convoy of six Turkish prisoners escorted by a couple of Cossacks. They were wretched specimens of humanity, these creatures of the Russian bow and spear. One only looked as though he might possibly have been a soldier, for he wore a fez and some one had loaned him an overcoat, but the others, classed, as I suppose, in the category of Bashi-Bazouks, were mere peasants. They scowled fiercely at everybody and everything, but they were either too old or too decrepit to have ever been able to do much good to their own cause, or work much harm to their enemy. No one could tell me, or would tell me, where they had been gleaned, but I suspect that they had been picked up on suspicion, as five of them had surely never fired a musket or drawn a sabre in the whole course of their lives. No one, however, could waste much pity on their present lots, as they were generally truculent in their appearance and deserved to be arrested on suspicion, while their famished faces showed that their new condition of existence must be rather a welcome change after their evident past privations.

When we got to the neighborhood of Bolgareni, a new incident awaited us. The bridge was blocked with a train of provision wagons, and an interesting native volunteered the information that we could pass the little stream a few yards higher up, where there was a ford. And so there was; but our informant had neglected to tell of a hole in the middle of it, where the vehicle sank in the mud above the axle-trees, and where we stuck for two mortal hours, until a yoke of oxen was brought down from the village and pulled us out of this slough of despond. Half a dozen of the inhabitants came down at the same time, and we were literally pried out of our difficulties, for the poor, attenuated horses could do nothing, and even the sturdy cattle were powerless until strong poles had been put down under the wheels. Even then we did not get off scot free, for, although we were friends and I paid well for their assistance, these good creatures profited by our position to steal the bucket which hung in rear of the vehicle. I have abused this people so systematically and persistently that I am afraid of being accused of prejudice against them, and yet I speak entirely from experience when I assert that they are destitute of every quality which should entitle them to sympathy or consideration. Much, indeed all, of their present demoralization is doubtless the effect of centuries of misrule and tyranny, but we have now to do with facts and not with causes, and from present appearances it will require a great many years of careful foreign administration in order to educate them them up to the standard necessary for self-government. No negroes on any Southern plantation in the worst days of slavery, as depicted by Mrs. Stowe, were ever half so degraded and debased, and certainly none of our colored gentry would, even in the event of a servile war, have been guilty of the excesses committed by these descendants of the Ougri in their dealings with the property of their former but now fugitive masters. Of the morality of their women, I can dispose in a very few words. The meaning of the word is here positively unknown, not from absolute vice, but from the entire absence of any moral principle. I have already spoken of the destruction of all the Mussulman dwelling-houses on the road to Gorny-Studen; it is the same thing everywhere you pass in Bulgaria. The Rayahs live in holes in the ground covered with a thatched roof, with a few wisps of straw for bedding. The Turks possessed comparatively comfortable houses with partitions between the rooms, and divans or benches on which they used to spread their cushions. In comparison with the dwellings of the Christians they were luxurious palaces, and yet these besotted fools were incapable of understanding that their own condition might be improved; so their one and only thought was to prevent the return of their old tyrants, by destroying everything which had once belonged to them. To do the Russians simple justice, they have done all in their power to protect the Moslem element, but, before the appearance of their columns, it had fled and the work of unreasoning vandalism had commenced, simply from a lust for vengeance. God knows how heavy will be the future reckoning should the mighty task of Russia fail in its accomplishment!

FAILURE OF A SAVINGS BANK.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 23.—The Manchester Savings Bank, on the corner of Beaver-avenue and Franklin-street, Allegheny City, suspended payment to-day. Since the suspension of the Allegheny Savings Bank depositors have been withdrawing their funds, and the Directors, not being able to make collections fast enough to meet these demands, were compelled to suspend. The stockholders are individually liable, and it is believed depositors will be paid in full in reasonable time. The bank's capital stock was $100,000.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 23.—Gov. Carroll has appointed Nov. 23 for the execution of James R. Hawkins, (colored,) who was found guilty, in the Howard County Circuit Court in September last, of committing a rape upon a white girl 13 years old.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

MARRIAGE OF RELATIVES—REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE CHURCH—EXPENSES OF CONVENTION—ORDERS OF DEACONESSES—OTHER PROCEEDINGS.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 23.—To-day is the eighteenth of the Episcopal General Convention. It was voted to concur in the messages from the House of Bishops relating to marriage with relatives, and for the appointment of a committee on foreign churches. The President appointed a committee, as a part of a joint standing committee, to consider the subject of marriage with relatives. The committee on the state of the Church presented a report referring to the good work accomplished in the past three years. Special reference was made to the death of Bishop Johns, of Virginia. The number of Bishops now in the Church is 28, of whom Bishops Garrett, Elliott, Winkfield, Delesky, Jaggar, Brown, Perry, Pennick, and Adams were appointed during the past three years. There is recommended increased effort in the work of the Church among the freedmen of the South, and also that the Book of Common Prayer be used at the opening and close of exercises in Sunday-schools. Appended to the report were reports from various dioceses. The report, which was adopted, closed with a resolution asking the House of Bishops to prepare a pastoral letter addressed to the various dioceses. The joint Committee on the Expenses of the Convention reported a reduction of $3,000, and that a further decrease could be made by reducing the number of copies of the Journal. They recommended that salaries of secretaries be paid yearly instead of every three years as heretofore, and also that each diocese represented in the convention pay the expenses of its delegates, each delegate to be allowed $2 per day besides traveling expenses. The report will come up for further discussion.

The canon adopted by the House of Bishops for the creation and government of the proposed order of Deaconesses or Sisters of the Church came up for concurrent action. Judge Sheffey, of Virginia, from the Committee on Canons, presented a minority report, proposing that the qualifications of women to enter the order be left to the Bishops, and that the setting apart of deaconesses should be by a form set forth by the House of Bishops, instead of being in the control of any one Bishop. The reports were discussed for some time.

Messages were received from the House of Bishops announcing the appointment of the Bishops of Delaware and Easton, Rev. Henry C. Potter, Rev. Dr. Dix, Lloyd W. Wells, Stephen Smith, and S. P. Nash as Trustees of the fund for widows and orphans of deceased clergymen, and that the House of Bishops non-concurred with the House of Deputies, who sat Wednesday night as the time of adjourning the convention, and where he was asked for the appointment of a committee of conference in the matter, which was acceded to by the President. The indications are that the convention will not adjourn before Friday.

At the afternoon session the proposed organization of an Order of Deaconesses was further discussed, and the question was as to whether or not legislation was necessary in the premises. It was finally decided to lay the whole matter on the table by an yea and nay vote taken by deputations, as follows: Clerical deputations—dioceses represented, 42. Yeas, 23; nays, 17; divided, 2. Lay deputations—dioceses represented, 32. Yeas, 17; nays, 13; divided, 2.

Dr. Schenck, for the Committee on Ecclesiastical Relations and Religious Reforms, presented a report, accompanied with resolutions, for a continuance of the committee, which was adopted. Also, a resolution to appoint two clerical and two Lay Deputies to the next Provincial Synod of the Church of England in Canada, and a resolution extending greetings to said Synod. The deputation consist of the Bishops of New-York and Louisiana; the President of the Convention, Rev. Dr. Edward Ingersoll, of Western New-York; Hon. L. Bradford Prince, of Long Island, and Hon. John W. Andrews, of Southern Ohio.

Dr. Watson, of North Carolina, from the Committee on Canons, presented five reports, as follows: Recommending the concurrence with the House of Bishops in the repeal of canon No. 13, title 2, and the enactment of a new canon of marriage and divorce; that the printing in the Book of Common Prayer of the table of forbidden degrees in marriage as it exists in the English Prayer-book was inexpedient. Placed on the calendar. Also, that a joint committee—three Bishops, three clergymen, and three laymen—be appointed on the admission of ministers of other Christian bodies into the Church. Adopted, and appointing as members Rev. Dr. Goodwin, of Pennsylvania; Rev. Dr. Vandeusen, of Central New-York; Rev. Dr. Brown, of Long Island; Messrs. Baldwin, of Ohio; Goldthwaite, of Northern New-Jersey, and Nash, of New-York.

The report recommending the House of Deputies to concur with the House of Bishops relative to canon 5, title 2, in regard to the remuneration of the ministry and recommending concurrent action with the House of Bishops in the amendment of section 3, canon 10, title 1, relative to ministers from foreign countries, was passed.

A message was received from the House of Bishops informing the House of Deputies that the House of Bishops had decided on noon of Thursday as the time of final adjournment.

AMERICAN MISSIONARIES.

THIRTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY CONVENTION OF THE ASSOCIATION—REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 23.—The American Missionary Association commenced its thirty-first anniversary convention in this city to-day, delegates being present from nearly every State in the Union. Col. C. G. Hammond, of Chicago, Vice-President, presided. The following is an abstract of the report of the Executive Committee:

The educational work of the association has been vigorously prosecuted during the year. Some schools have been overcrowded. The standard of attainment has advanced, and the quality of the instruction is high. Religion and temperance have gone hand in hand in them. Whole classes of graduates are reported who all follow Christ. Meanwhile the better classes of Southern citizens are showing a deepening sympathy with and interest in the work, and the States are more fully providing schools and appropriating money for the education of the colored children. The association co-operates with them, providing competent teachers, and, in some instances, extending the time of the schools. The Normal School work is for the present of great and increasing importance. Of the 5,500 students in its 26 schools, under the care of 134 teachers, more than one-fifth are now directly preparing to teach, and probably three-fourths will teach as soon as they are competent. The industrial training given assists the graduates both for self-support and to be teachers in the practical arts of daily life. The poverty of the people is referred to and the need of establishing endowments to assist them in prosecuting the needed courses of study. The association has three theological schools—at Nashville, Atlanta, and New-Orleans—all doing good work. The students number 74. At Fisk University ground has been broken for the Livingston Memorial Hall, intended to be a training-school for missionaries for the African field, with a special course of instruction. Four new churches have been organized, making 59 under the care of the association, with a membership of 4,048. The hard times have prevented the establishment of new enterprises. The churches are for Bible studying and reading, and 7,036 Sunday scholars are connected with them. These churches are united in six Conferences. The gain in the standard of Christian manliness and Christian living is far more marked and important than the gain in numbers. The African Mission was, a year ago, in great weakness. There have been found during the year three men of the negro race—a minister, a physician, and a teacher—all born in slavery, all educated since the war—who with their families are on the sea, sailing for Africa. This is the beginning under the association of this foreign work, by freedmen trained here for work in Africa. To reinforce them and finally establish schools and churches there, is the aim of the association. The work among the Chinese of the western coast has been carried on in 11 schools by 17 teachers, with 1,155 pupils. A Christian Association and Home has been kept up by the Chinese converts. The Barnes School building is erected, and despite the occasional hoodlum outbreaks, the work progresses.

Of its Indian work, the report recognizes an improved administration of a bad policy. Six Indian Agents are nominated by the association, and have done good and faithful service. The objections against the whole system of reservations and rations, and of dealing with the Indians by treaty and as tribes, are stated. Three missionaries have been sustained, having charge of 11 day-schools, with two churches having 37 members, and five schools with 287 pupils. The hindrances are many, the progress slow, but real and evident. The total income from all sources for the year has been $209,695 26. There has been expended and is due $179,297 17. A year ago the debt was reported at $93,232 99; it is now $62,816 90, a reduction of $30,416 09. This has been accomplished by economy of administration, in the reduction of appropriations, where it could be done without seriously impairing the efficiency, and by realizing from the sale of assets, now for the first time available.

The report makes an appeal to the friends of the association to wipe out the remainder of this indebtedness. This evening a powerful sermon was preached by Rev. F. A. Noble, D. D., of New-Haven, Conn., who took for his text, "And ye are members, one of another."

THE REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 23.—The Synod of the Potomac of the Reformed Church of the United States, which has been in session in this City for the past week, adjourned to-night to meet in Hagerstown, Md., next year.

MANUFACTURE OF OIL BARRELS.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 23.—Twenty of the leading manufacturers of oil barrels met to day and unanimously resolved to hold out for $1 40 per barrel. The Standard Oil Company is endeavoring to break the market by bringing barrels from outside points; but the manufacturers have agreed to close their shops, and, when the present supply is exhausted the Standard Company will have to agree to the market price. The present complication has been brought on by the workmen striking for an advance of 40 per cent., which rendered it necessary to increase the selling price.

CUSTOMS AND REVENUE MATTERS.

PAY OF INSPECTORS OF REVENUE—GENS. BANKS AND BUTLER WORKING FOR AN INCREASE—REVISING PENNSYLVANIA DISTRICTS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Gens. Banks and Butler had an interview with Gov. McCormick, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, to-day, in behalf of the Inspectors of Customs in the various districts. The Inspectors in Boston are paid a daily compensation of only $3 50, while for like service in New-York the Inspectors are paid $4 per day. It is adduced in evidence in behalf of the employers in Boston that they are required to perform a service as laborious as those of the New-York officers, and argued that there is no sufficient reason why they should not be equally well paid. The duties of these officers require not only a good deal of labor, but also a high degree of intelligence.

Congressmen White, Thompson, and Shallenberger, of Pennsylvania, had a consultation with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day in reference to the reorganization of the collection districts of Western Pennsylvania, the proposition being to revive the old Twenty-first District and add two counties thereto, and abolish the present Twentieth District. The matter is under consideration.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day were $313,436 30, and from Customs $350,357 21.

James B. Lathrop was to-day appointed Revenue Gauger for the Twenty-first District of New-York.

AFFAIRS IN LOUISIANA.

DISSOLUTION OF THE INJUNCTION AGAINST WHITE AND COLORED SCHOOLS—A MOVEMENT TO REFUND THE STATE DEBT AT FIVE PER CENT.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 23.—The injunction recently issued against the School Board, at the instance of Paul Trevigne, forbidding separate schools for white and colored children, was to-day dissolved by Judge Rightor, of the Sixth District Court.

A syndicate of eminent financiers in Europe have proposed to loan the State of Louisiana $12,950,000, with which the State must call in and pay off her present debt at par, with interest to the date of retirement. The State must then issue the same amount of bonds to the syndicate, bearing 5 per cent. interest, principal and interest made payable in 45 years. Under this arrangement the State would be required to pay only about $550,000 per annum on account of principal and interest, instead of the $800,000 now required to pay interest on the State bonds. It is believed, however, this proposition cannot, under the Constitution and present State laws be accepted.

NEW-JERSEY PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.

The New-Jersey Synod resumed its session in the First Presbyterian Church on Broad-street, Newark, yesterday afternoon. Rev. Dr. Kempshall, the Moderator, presided, and about one-half of the delegates were present. The appeal of Rev. Mr. See, of the Wickliffe-Street Church, from the deliverance of the Presbytery on his Higher Life Doctrines, was declared to be the order of the day. This appeal grows out of the contention existing between Mr. E. T. Cone, one of the members of the church, and Rev. Mr. See. In July last Mr. Cone made charges to the Newark Presbytery against the Wickliffe-Street Church Pastor, the gravamen of which was that he had professed to have had direct communications from God for his guidance in the discharge of his pastoral duties. An investigation was held and the result was that Mr. See was enjoined from longer giving utterance to those peculiar views, and both himself and Mr. Cone are advised to retire from their connection with the church. Mr. See's appeal from that action of the Presbytery is based on his claim that the investigation was purely a fraternal inquiry, and not such an investigation as justified a decree; that its only legitimate issue should have been the tender of advice to the parties to the controversy, and not a judicial finding. The charges and the appeal and the minutes of the meetings of the Presbytery were read, and the whole of the evening session was consumed in the presentation of their cases by Mr. See and Mr. Cone and their respective counsel. The case of Rev. Thomas Miller, charged with having published heretical views, will be taken up during the course of to-day probably, and it is likely that the session of the Synod will last till Friday.

AID FOR THE WOUNDED IN THE EAST.

A number of philanthropic ladies in this City have organized an association under the title of the Society of the Crescent and Cross, for the purpose of aiding in relieving the soldiers of both sides wounded in the battles between the Russian and Turkish armies. The officers of the society are: Mrs. R. M. Vail, President; Mrs. C. L. Perkins, Secretary; Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Treasurer; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow, Mrs. C. F. Chickering, Mrs. Edward Cooper, Mrs. C. A. Dana, Mrs. Del Monte, Mrs. Beach Grant, Mrs. James Kernochan, Mrs. D. Colden Murray, Mrs. Edward Kemeys, Mrs. Samuel Irving, Mrs. Edward Oothout, Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts, Mrs. James Ruggles, Mrs. Henry A. Robbins, Mrs. John Sherwood, Mrs. Paran Stevens, Mrs. Robert L. Stuart, Mrs. E. W. Stoughton, Mrs. G. S. Spofford, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Henry Turnbull, Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop. There is also a society in this City known as the Society of the Red Cross. Its object is simply to succor the wounded within the Russian lines. On Saturday last the first-named organization wrote to the Society of the Red Cross, of which Mr. Albert Bierstadt is Chairman, asking it to enlarge its scope, to agree to assist all the wounded possible, without regard to political views. To-day a reply has been received, but has not been complied with. The Society of the Crescent and Cross now appeals to the public for aid in its work, promising to succor both Russians and Turks, and to represent the Americans as partisans of neither, but as friends of humanity.

THE PATERSON BANK DEFALCATION.

The Passaic County Court was largely attended yesterday, it being the day set down for the trial of the parties indicted for participation in the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company frauds. The case of Mr. Preston was first called, when Mr. Courtlandt Parker, of counsel for defendant, moved for a writ of certiorari to remove the case to the Supreme Court for review, and, in case the motion should be denied, he asked that the trial should be confined to certain counts in the indictment. He also raised the point that the indictment was defective in that it failed to state what Mr. Preston did with the moneys that he was charged with taking. Prosecutor Woodruff replied that it was not necessary the State should show what had been done with the funds. It was enough to allege that the $20,000 had been purloined. Mr. Preston was then arraigned. He pleaded not guilty, and was admitted to bail in $1,000. Mr. Parker applied at the afternoon session to have the case postponed on account of the absence of material witnesses, now in California, but who would shortly return to New-York, when they would come to Paterson to testify. Judge Dixon, after reviewing the affidavits, said he would postpone the case until the next term, which course was also taken with the other cases, on the application of the prosecutor. The defendants were then ordered to renew their bail to-day. The books were ordered to remain in charge of Mr. Zebulon Townsend as the custodian of the court.

POPPENHUSEN'S RAILROAD.

The Long Island Railroad Company having had occasion to change its time-table, has, with its usual disregard of the interest of the people who are compelled to patronize it, fixed upon a time for the starting of its early morning train from Jamaica and other near points that incommodes the working men who ought to reach their shops in this City at an early hour. The first train previous to Monday last, reached Hunter's Point in time for its passengers to catch the 7 A. M. boat to this City. In accordance with the new time-table it connects with the 7:15 A. M. boat, and the mechanics do not reach this City until 7:45 A. M. They arrive thus late in reaching their shops. Several compositors who have been employed on day work have already lost their situations through having been late on Monday and yesterday mornings. A protest has been presented to the officers of the railroad company against the change of time. The officers have replied that it was received too late, and should have been made before the new time-table went into effect. How this could have been done the officials do not state. It is probable that a great many working men who had cheap and comfortable homes in the country towns will be compelled by the action of the Long Island Railroad officials to remove to the City, and once more install themselves in cheap apartments of unhealthy tenement-houses.

A TOO OFFICIOUS POLITICIAN.

A few days ago the Hudson County Grand Jurors presented an indictment against Justice F. T. Fanier for assault on Dr. DeGroff, of Union Hill. Yesterday Grand Juror James R. Mercein and another made affidavit that Bernard Lippmann, a local politician, had approached them with a request to reconsider their action. Lippmann was notified to appear. He denied that he had ever asked them to reconsider the indictment, but confessed that he had jokingly told the Grand Jurors that they had found bills against the wrong party, that DeGroff was the man to blame, and should have been indicted instead of Fanier. He denied, too, that in making those statements he had designed to influence the action of the Grand Jury. The further investigation of the matter was laid over till to-morrow, and the Prosecutor of the Pleas was meanwhile instructed to ascertain if Lippmann had approached any other Grand Juror and to collect all the evidence accessible in the case.

LAW REPORTS.

THE RING LITIGATIONS.

A STRUCK JURY APPLIED FOR TO TRY THE SUIT AGAINST CONNOLLY—THE TRIAL SET DOWN FOR NEXT MONTH—ABANDONMENT OF THE SUIT AGAINST COMAN.

Some signs of activity are again made manifest in regard to the prosecution of the suit brought by the people of the State, acting on behalf of this City and county, against Richard B. Connolly, whilom Controller of the City's finances. The suit was before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on an application by Wheeler H. Peckham on behalf of the people, and Judge Donohue granted an order directing Connolly to show cause, at 11 A. M., on Friday, why a special jury should not be struck for the trial of the cause. The application was supported by an affidavit, in which Mr. Peckham says he is of counsel for the plaintiff, on the retainer of the Attorney-General, that the action is at issue and on the general calendar of the Supreme Court, numbered 2,226, and that it has been duly noticed for trial by the plaintiff. The suit, he goes on to say, is brought for the same two causes of action upon which the two suits against Tweed and the suit against Sweeny were brought, and that the same considerations which made a struck jury essential to the administration of justice in those cases apply to this. A fair and impartial trial, he says, cannot be had without a struck jury, and the importance and intricacy of the cause renders such a jury. The Attorney-General has, moreover, served a notice of trial of the suit for the November Circuit, and has also given notice that the case will be moved for trial on the third Monday of next month. The suit against Connolly is brought to recover $7,132,598 29 and interest from Sept. 1, 1870, making a total of over $10,000,000. The action is based on the six resolutions of the Board of Audit County warrants, and on the warrants drawn to pay the bills of Keyser, Garvey, Ingersoll, Kennard, &c. Connolly has, by his attorney, William Settle, put in a rather curious answer to the suit. The answer was sworn to by Settle on June 13, 1877. In it the defendant sets up that suits for the same cause of action were begun by the Board of Supervisors, acting for the county, and by the Mayor, &c., acting for the City. These suits are stated to be still pending, and their existence is pleaded as a bar to the present action. He then puts in a general denial of the charges made against him in the complaint, and makes a specific denial of the allegation of conspiracy between himself, Tweed, Sweeny, Watson, and Hall for the purpose of defrauding the City and county. In regard to the allegations concerning the amounts of the warrants, their indorsement, payment, &c., he says he has not access to the books, papers, &c., relating to them, and he therefore denies the allegations of the complaint in those regards. Finally, he denies that the people of the State have the legal capacity to bring or maintain the action.

Another of the "Ring" suits—that of The People against Thomas Coman—was discontinued yesterday by consent, without costs, and without anything else for that matter. The action was one of those brought under the act of 1875 giving the People of the State the right to sue for money fraudulently obtained from this City and county. Coman was one of the new Court-house Commissioners, his associates having been Norton, Walsh, and Ingersoll, and all four were charged with having conspired with Connolly and various tradesmen to enable the latter to raise the amount of their bills for work and supplies to the amount of 65 per cent. Twenty per cent. of the increase, it was charged, went in equal installments to the four Commissioners, the remainder being taken by Tweed, Watson, Connolly, Sweeny, and Hall. The suit against Coman was brought to recover about $500,000, of which 65 per cent. was illegally paid out. Indictments were also found against Coman, and he abruptly left the City, though he returned again some months ago. In the meantime the suit against him was suffered to remain on the calendar of the Supreme Court, there being an understanding, according to Coman's counsel, that it was not to be tried, as Coman had agreed to testify on behalf of the City in its suit against the Tenth National Bank. Mr. Fullerton, Coman's counsellow, who appeared for the people, began to insist on bringing Coman's case to trial, and examined Coman himself as a party before trial. By this examination the prosecution was made cognizant of the fact that the fraudulent warrants sued on had been paid before Coman and his associates signed them. This made it necessary for the people to abandon the charge of conspiracy and to take up the milder insinuation of negligence. A motion to permit the people to amend the complaint in that manner was granted in May last, but only on condition of their paying all the costs up to that time. This they refused to do, and the suit lay dormant. The steps subsequently taken consisted simply of attempts to settle the case. Messrs. Lockwood and Post, who appeared for Coman, did not like the Attorney-General's terms, which were that the discontinuance should be without prejudice to the people's right to sue Coman again on similar charges. After Tweed began to make himself conspicuous as a very accommodating witness, and it began to be rumored that he would swear that Coman received 5 per cent. of the fraudulent overcharges, the negotiations for a settlement seem to have proceeded with a little more activity on the part of Coman's counsel. After some correspondence the following letter was finally arranged on as the basis of settlement:

OCT. 23, 1877.

To Messrs. Lockwood and Post:

To avoid misunderstanding, and while the discontinuance is still held "in escrow," as we expressed it last evening, I wish to say that the Attorney-General merely discontinues the suit. We stop right here. He gives up no claim, demand, or cause of action against Coman, and there is no obligation upon the Attorney-General not to sue Coman again.

At the same time, the discontinuance is made in good faith, not for the purpose or with the intention of bringing any other suit, and there is no possible reason why, having been discontinued to-day, any suit should be brought in the future. But the Attorney-General can enter into no obligation in respect to the matter.

Unless this is entirely understood I object to what I stated in my first letter on the subject) I prefer to go to trial.

Yours truly, FRANCIS C. BARLOW.

LOUIS F. POST, Esq.

The suit was the first on the calendar of Part II. of the Supreme Court, before Judge Lawrence and a jury, yesterday. Prior to the opening of the court, however, the counsel applied to Judge Donohue, and on their written consent obtained an order for the discontinuance of the action, without costs to either party. By the terms of the order the attachment heretofore issued against Coman's property is vacated and set aside, and the County Clerk is directed to cancel the lis pendens against the houses at No. 25 Oliver-street, No. 24 West Ninth-street, and No. 365 West Fifty-sixth-street, which are owned by Coman.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.

On Aug. 29 last Harvey S. Johnston, a truckman, of No. 411 West Thirty-third-street, intrusted an employe named Herman C. Bush with the delivery of seven pieces of cassimere, valued at $700 to Mr. Theodore W. Trowbridge, dealer in woolens, at No. 121 Franklin-street. The goods were not delivered, and an investigation resulted in the discovery of the fact that Bush had fled from the City. Detectives were assigned to make a search for the fugitive cartman and the missing goods. Their efforts were not successful. A few days ago Christopher J. Bush, of No. 420 West Thirty-first-street, a friend of Bush, received a letter from Peter Bush, of No. 9 West Sixth-street, Cincinnati, Oct. 17," in which he confessed having pawned two pieces of the cloth at Kahn's pawn office in Delancey-street, and sold the other pieces to a Jew on the north-west corner of Baxter and Leonard streets. The recipient of the letter showed it to Johnston, who informed Mr. Trowbridge of its contents. A search warrant was issued by Justice Duffy on Saturday, and two pieces of the stolen cloth were found in Kahn's place. In a second-hand clothing store at the north-west corner of Baxter and Leonard streets, kept by Louis Lazarus, a man who was several months ago arrested for receiving stolen goods, Detective Von Geritchen found 25 pairs of new trousers and five vests manufactured from the stolen cloth. Lazarus said that his son, Samuel Lazarus, had bought the goods, not knowing them to have been stolen. At the Tombs Police Court yesterday the elder Lazarus was held in default of $1,500 on the charge of receiving stolen goods.

A MOTHER'S SAD DEATH.

The unusually sad circumstance of a mother dying from shock on being informed of the arrest of her son on a charge of burglary was revealed at the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning in connection with the arraignment of John Weyland and James Reilly, each aged 16 years. The prisoners were accused of entering the liquor store of William McMahon, at No. 50 West Broadway, and stealing a dollar's worth of cigars on Sunday night. They gained access to the place by forcing open a padlock attached to the main entrance, and they attempted to open a small safe containing $120. Justice Duffy committed both in default of $1,000 each to await trial. While the examination was in progress a brother of Reilly approached the bench weeping, and informed the magistrate that when the fact of the arrest of the youthful burglar had been conveyed to his mother, she instantly fell

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

VARIOUS SUBJECTS DISCUSSED.

TAMMANY THE LABORER'S FRIEND.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We ask the men in this City who earn their "bread in the sweat of the face" to give attention to a few plain facts, and then let them decide, if they will, to vote next month to sustain the rule of King Tammany in this City, and give him the control of this State as well.

The pay of the Tammany Commissioner of Jurors in this City is $15,000 a year. Twenty-five able-bodied Tammany voters at $2 a day, and working 300 days in the year, would earn just money enough to pay the salary of this official. Think of this fact, you men who always rally to the support of Tammany candidates, and who have heretofore given them your votes, when you go to the ballot-box next November.

The Tammany Counsel to the Corporation is also paid a salary of $15,000 a year for looking after a part of the legal interests of the City. It will require the labor of 25 Democrats at $2 a day for 300 days to pay the salary of this Democratic official. No matter, working man, how hard the times, how scanty the fare of yourself or your family, you are working for the cause of reform and economy. Walk up to the polls and hurrah for the regular Tammany ticket, as your Corporation Counselor gets the same pay per day as 25 of you at $2 each. Now, Tammany laborers at $2 a day, do not "be backward in going forward" in the great cause of—"retrenchment."

Six Justices of the Marine Court in this City are paid only $60,000 a year—$10,000 each—and the stenographers, interpreters, Clerk, deputy clerks, assistant clerks, and only 13 attendants, are paid $56,600 more, making a total of $116,600. To pay the expenses of the Marine Courts requires the labor of 194 men at $2 a day. Here are men enough to make two companies of the National Guard going out to work in rain or shine, in heat or cold, to pay the salaries of these Democratic court officials. These salaries and this pay would rent 291 houses at $400 each for the men who live in "basements" or in "rickety attics," who always vote the regularly ordained Tammany ticket for City and State offices!

Tammany has 140 attendants on the several courts in this City, who are paid for their hard and exhaustive work for some two-thirds of the year $1,200 a year each, or a salary equal to the pay of two sight hours a day laborers at $2 per day, and for the 140 attendants the salaries amount to $168,000 a year, or the labor of 280 men at $2 a day each. How cheerily the Tammany Democrat must feel, and how his soul must go out in gratitude to his political master as he goes forth to his daily task from the sixth story of a tenement-house, that it requires only the labor of himself and 279 of his brother Tammany Democrats to pay the salaries of his oppressed brethren who attend on the courts and do the bidding of the Judges at only $1,200 a year. And then, what consolation for a Tammany voter in the thought that in this great commercial City, where one-half of its population live in tenement-houses, and where the City debt is some $160,000,000, and the interest on it only about $10,000,000 a year, that the taxon each man, woman, and child in the City is only the small sum of $7, or only the sum of $35 tax for each family of five! Surely, only to pay the salaries of City officials, without including the salaries of the teachers in our public schools. What a privilege! Aye! what a blessing it is for a Tammany Democrat who has a wife and nine small children and one at the breast—not of Tammany, but of his wife—to know, yes to feel, that this great party of progress, of economy, of retrenchment and reform gives him the privilege of living in this Democratic City, where, for his family, including, of course, himself, the taxes are only some $28 for each, or for the 12 of his household the small sum of $336; and all this for Tammany Democracy. Stand aside, gentlemen, and let all the working men of the Empire City have free course to the Tammany ballot-boxes, that they may by their votes increase their rents, lay heavy burdens upon themselves and all their neighbors, in order that Tammany may feed its political paupers and lick followers who are ready at all to get places under its iron and despotic rule, on fat salaries, to be paid by the toil of the laborer.

Laborers, merchants, manufacturers, bankers, importers, traders, traffickers—men of New-York—are you willing that all your great Municipal interests shall be governed and controlled by one man, who is at the head of a political organization that piles up taxes for you to pay; that drives, by its corruptions and its onerous burdens, capital and enterprise from our City, and makes New-York a by-word and a scorn in the land? Answer at the ballot-box.

NEW-YORKER.

A HINT TO THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Is it not proper that a committee of inquiry should be appointed by the New-York Stock Exchange to investigate the charges of defalcation and an improper and faithless use of trust funds committed to his care, by his late partner, friend, and relative, which have been publicly made against Mr. G. T. Plume? But a few weeks ago the publication in your paper of an attempted extortion on the part of certain members of the Stock Exchange, involving, if substantiated, the loss of only ½ per cent. to the parties in interest, was met by an immediate convening of the Governing Committee, of said Stock Exchange, who, after a strict and impartial investigation, announced to the world, through the medium of the press, that the gentlemen referred to in Mr. Julian's communication were "all honorable men," and fully entitled to the respect and confidence of the community. Now, why their hesitancy in regard to Mr. Plume? Do they not feel as confident of indorsing Mr. Plume as an honorable man? Or, if not, why do they shrink from taking such action as the premises as well as at least clear themselves from the foul imputation of association. The papers charge Mr. Plume with having proved unfaithful to the trusts committed to his care. He stands before the world a confessed criminal, equally guilty with those who have been tried and punished for their crimes; but in this instance family interference seems sufficiently powerful to prevent any punishment being meted out to him, and of importance enough to allow the New-York Stock Exchange to quietly wink at his misconduct. Not very long ago a member was declared ineligible for re-election simply because it was shown that he had traded beyond his means. He did not, I will admit, steal from any of his constituents; still he was placed beyond the pale of recognition by his fellow-members, and a stigma attached to him that he did not deserve, because he had played heavily and had lost.

Another instance is where a member had paid all of his indebtedness in the board, and owed nothing, but was refused re-election, simply because, it is assumed, (as no one not in the secrets of the great powers knows anything,) he had offended one or two influential members by a little too strong criticism of the conduct of the Committee on Admissions, which, on the same day, allowed members who had gone to bankruptcy, and worked their way out of debt by the means the law afforded, but who were "cheek by jowl" with the right men, to go back to their seats, and refused worthy men who had sacrificed their all to pay their debts, but who did not enter into the category of good fellows.

If the Governing Committee desire to honestly purge the board of unworthy members, why does it not act on Mr. Plume's case. I have no enmity against this gentleman, and have not even the honor of his acquaintance, but I do admire consistency and honesty of purpose. SPECULATOR.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Oct. 21, 1877.

OLD DOCTORS AND NEW.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with unusual interest the article by "Medicus" in the Sunday edition of your valuable paper. It is a wonderfully clear statement of the views of Hahnemann, compressed into a brief space, and brought within the clear comprehension of the non-professional reader. The writer is evidently a "Broad Churchman" in medicine, educated in homeopathy, and yet, with Dr. Wyld, a prominent and representative man of homeopathy in Great Britain, he repudiates the "infinitesimals" of Hahnemann, and with the rejection of this, homeopathy, as a system, falls.

The sensible class of physicians to which "Medicus" belongs is evidently on the increase, and we believe greatly to the benefit of the community. And yet we are not quite sure that Hahnemann did not do good in his time. Pure homeopathy we believe to be pure expectancy, and that is, in reality, pure moonshine, at least so far as any real medicinal agency is concerned. But, after all, pure moonshine is better than potent drugs unintelligently administered. Nature has a better chance to work out a cure while the patient is amused, or inspired, it may be, with faith in homeopathic globules, than if loaded down with harsh drugs. As between homeopathic globules, then, and so-called allopathic ignorance, the writer of this confesses to the former, and we believe we are in accord with "Medicus" in this general statement. There are two objections, however, to this infinitesimals. The one is that if tied down to them by an inflexible system or creed like that of Hahnemann, a patient may sometimes be allowed to die from the want of some really potential agency intelligently administered. This we fear is often the case. The other is that people are mentally, and therefore physically, injured by constant resort to the infinitesimals for all sorts of fancied ailments. In this respect we believe that the community would be greatly the gainers by having less faith in medicines even specific Homeopathic "globules"—and more faith in good hygiene and well-regulated lives.

We are greatly indebted, therefore, to the admirable exposition of the follies of high dilution homeopathy so clearly presented by "Medicus." Such liberal, candid, non-partisan papers, written in a style that can be clearly comprehended by both professional and non-professional readers, cannot but do good. If we had more such papers we would hear less about systems and pathies and schools in medicine. SIGMA.

THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Although no effort has been made to correct the erroneous impressions conveyed by the reports which have been circulated freely concerning the recent election of Directors of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, when so influential a journal as THE TIMES takes cognizance of them in an editorial article it is but fair that the public should be put in possession of all the facts of the case.

1. Messrs. Garrett are not only the largest holders of the second mortgage bonds of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, but they are also by far the largest stockholders in the company; in fact, it is safe to assume that they own more common stock than the whole array of their opponents.

2. It is well known in Wall-street that transfers of non-dividend-paying stocks are infrequent, and in cases similar to the present, in which the transfer-books have been closed for upward of 13 months, the registry affords no clue whatever as to who the bona fide holders may be.

3. Prior to his departure for Cincinnati Mr. Robert Garrett had full assurance from the authorized representative of the bondholders of the Springfield division of his support, which comprised the proxies on bonds and stock to the amount of $5,000,000. In addition to this Mr. Garrett and his immediate friends controlled proxies to a like extent, and, being informed that the opposition party possessed only $11,000,000 of proxies, he also took certificates for about 27,000 shares of common stock, which it was judged would be sufficient to nullify a corresponding amount of proxies in the hands of the opposition.

Such are the principal facts. On arriving at Cincinnati, and not till then, Mr. Garrett was informed by the aforesaid representative that his votes would be cast for the opposition, and it being impossible at this stage of the proceedings to counteract the effects of this breach of faith by usual methods, Mr. Garrett was compelled to have recourse to those legal rights to which by virtue of the possession of his certificates of stock he was entitled. The excuse since offered by the Springfield representative for his treachery is that no one of the Directors proposed by Mr. Garrett represented that interest. The answer to this is that Mr. Bloodgood was repeatedly asked to nominate two Directors before the election, which he declined to do. The "compromise" which Mr. Garrett proposed, and which has called so much indignation from the opposition party, was simply the expression of a willingness on his part to aid in the election of any desirable Directors except Mr. W. D. Griswold; and, as it has since been stated, on the authority of Mr. Heaton, of Day & Heaton, that this gentleman has withdrawn, it is unnecessary to dwell upon that reason for the exception being taken—it is sufficient to say that the question at Cincinnati turned upon his retention as a candidate, and now that he is no longer in the field, it is difficult to attribute the persistent action of the opposition party to anything but factiousness, it being scarcely reasonable to expect that men of standing as Messrs. Bishop, Gerhard, Whitewright, Scarborough, Iselin, and Meyer will consent to resign for the purpose of gratifying the whims of Mr. Bloodgood and his confrères. The character of the opposition is rapidly developing itself, as was evidenced at the "meeting of stockholders" held on Wednesday last, when, a statement compiled by Mr. Bloodgood, showing the most favorable results of a year's management by Mr. King, being read and approved, a resolution to the effect that it was extremely desirable to remove the property from the baneful influences of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company was immediately adopted. It would be interesting to know how much money has been collected under the resolution authorizing an assessment of 15 cents on each 100 shares of stock represented at this meeting, and also what disposition has been made of such funds; but it is reasonable to assert that the entire board of opposition Directors, barring Mr. Bloodgood, do not own or represent $10,000,000 of the stocks and bonds of the company, while, on the other hand, Mr. Garrett asserts his ability to produce upward of $10,000,000 of its securities should an event similar to the late election require it. The absurdity of the accusation that he is "robbing" a property in which he is so largely interested is too manifest to require demonstration, and it will readily be seen that the so-called "representation" of $11,000,000 of the capital of the road by the opposition is a misnomer, and calculated only to deceive, these proxies having been obtained in a large majority of instances from holders of receipts for a mere fraction.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 20, 1877. A DIRECTOR.

THE PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I would like to hear somebody who is in favor of giving the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company $5,000,000 for carrying the mails between California and China during the next 10 years answer fairly and truly these four questions: First, why is it necessary to pay $500,000 a year for 12 trips, when they are now performing 15 trips for the sea postages, amounting to less than 1 per cent. of that sum? Second, why is it necessary to pay them $500,000 a year for 12 trips, when they are now running 18 trips, and the Occidental and Oriental Company 13 more, or 30 in all, for the sea postages, amounting to less than 1 per cent. of that sum? Third, if we pay Pacific Mail $500,000 a year for 12 mails to China, how are we going to compel the other line, (the Occidental and Oriental Company,) to carry its 13 mails, or 12 mails, or any mails, for less than 1 per cent. of that amount? If we do not and cannot so compel them, are we to pay the Occidental and Oriental Company another $500,000, making $1,000,000 a year, or $10,000,000 for the 10 years? Or are we to compel the public to rest content with 12 mails a year in place of 30, while retaining them at $500,000 in place of $5,000? Fourth, why is it necessary to avoid publicity and debate by "little amendments" to appropriation bills to be reconciled by friendly conference committees? And why, for the very first time in the history of this Government, is this subsidy to be decreed to this company by a legislative act, instead of awarding the contract to the responsible bidder after due public advertisement? CRUX.

THE LESSON OF OHIO.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is the lesson of Ohio that Wisconsin has learned on the currency question. When the Republican State Committee in 1875 put Gov. Woodford, of this State, forward as their chief speaker, and adopted his hard-money speeches as campaign documents, they carried Ohio. This year, when the platform was the meaningless result of an effort to please everybody, and cover all theories, they lost Ohio. It is very significant, therefore, that the Wisconsin Committee go back not only to the old Ohio platform, but to the old Ohio campaigner, and take for the conclusion of their Chairman's address noticed by you in this morning's issue, concluding portion of this paragraph from ex-Gov. Woodford's stirring address before the recent Bankers' Convention in this City:

"In memory of these four years of panic and disaster, of shrinking values and palsied energies, by the fading light of dying forges and in the silence of idle looms, I read one lesson. It is written alike on the laborer's cabin and the banker's vault. That lesson, in simple words, is this: 'No more legalized quackery; no more financial falsehood. No more unkept paper promises, compelled by force of political law to attempt the work of coin, and at the last compelled by the higher laws of nature and morality to begin with inflation and end in bankruptcy. But honest money. The same money for bondholder, and billholder, and plowholder. The money of the Constitution—clear-ringing, full-weighted, honest coin. Money that costs labor, that means labor, and is, therefore, the just reward and payment of labor.'" BAYARD.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 22, 1877.

A PRAYER TO POPPENHUSEN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As an enterprising friend of justice and right, we would call your attention to the action of the southern division of the Long Island Railroad in changing the time of the morning train (of which we are so fond, especially in cold weather,) to a time unsuitable for those whom it is supposed to benefit, persons having occasion to reach the City at 7:30 A. M. or earlier, and putting us to great inconvenience, not to speak of loss of time and probable loss of situations, or an alternative of moving back to the City. You may say, petition! Petition! forsooth. We have done so, but we might as well have petitioned either of the piers of the Brooklyn bridge, so we are reluctantly compelled to trespass on your valuable time and space. We should think it to the interest of the railroad people to retain all the patrons they could, instead of driving them away, as they will certainly do if they persist in ignoring the rights of PRINTERS.

THE WHISKY RING SUITS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 23.—The suit pending in the United States Court here against John Henderson, of New-Orleans, for complicity with the Whisky Ring, has been dismissed by District Attorney Bliss, under instructions from Washington. Henderson was convicted at New-Orleans, and after serving a part of his sentence in prison was pardoned out by President Grant. He was indicted here for an offense similar to that for which he was tried in New-Orleans, and the present action of the Government seems to have been taken under the decisions which relieved McKee, McDonald, and Joyce from further prosecution.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 23.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$5,000 W. & St. P. 1st.	86½	1000 Lake Shore	68¼
1,000 St. Pau. 1st...	87½	2500 do	68⅛
10,000 do	73	3000 do	68⅜
1,000 Del. & Hud	42½	2500 do	68⅜
100 do	42⅝	1000 do	68⅜
100 do	42¾	1000 do	68⅜
100 do	43¼	500 do	68⅜
200 do	43¼	500 do	68⅞
200 N. Y. C. & H	106¼	100 do	67
14 do	106	100 do	67
100 do	106⅛	100 do	66⅞
100 do	106⅜	1100 do	66¾
100 do	106⅜	1000 do	66¾
500 do	106	100 do	67
100 do	106¼	500 do	67⅛
300 do	106¼	550 do	67⅛
600 Western Un	78¾	1000 do	67
1000 do	78¾	300 do	66⅞
500 do	78⅞	200 do	66⅞
700 do	79	100 do	66⅞
1800 do	79⅛	300 do	66⅞
4000 do	79¼	100 H. & St. Jo	11¼
500 do	79⅜	500 D., L. & W	93⅞
300 do	79¼	700 C., M. & St. P	34¼
100 do	79¼	100 do	34⅛
200 do	79⅜	200 do	34⅛
1900 do	79⅜	200 do	34⅛
200 do	79⅛	100 do	34¼
300 do	79⅛	300 do	34¼
500 do	79⅜	200 do	34⅜
200 do	80	200 do	34⅜
200 do	80⅛	300 do	34⅜
500 do	80	500 do	34⅜
300 do	79⅞	1000 do	34
900 do	79⅞	200 C., M. & St. Paul pf	67⅞
100 do	80	100 do	67⅞
400 do	80⅛	400 do	68
500 do	80¼	200 do	68¼
1000 do	80¼	400 do	68¼
100 do	80¼	600 do	68
100 do	80⅜	957 D., L. & W	93⅞
100 do	80⅜	100 do	94
400 Am. Dis. Tel	24	100 do	50⅞
500 L. S. & M. S	66⅞	1000 do	51
1500 do	67⅛	1000 do	51¼
1100 do	67⅛	600 do	51¼
2300 do	67⅜	200 do	51¼
1400 do	67½	100 do	51¼
1000 do	67½	100 do	51¼
1000 do	67½	100 Ohio & M	10⅞
800 do	67½	200 do	10⅞
100 do	67¾	400 do	10⅜
100 do	67⅞	200 do	10⅜
100 do	67⅞	200 do	10⅜
100 do	67⅞	100 do	10
1300 do	67¼	100 do	9¾
700 do	67¾	200 do	9¾
1100 do	67¾	200 do	9¾
1400 do	67¾	1400 do	9¾
100 Erie Rail	13⅜	100 Del. & H	43¼
1000 do	13⅜	100 do	43¼
800 do	13⅞	600 do	43⅜
300 do	13⅞	100 do	43⅜

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$1,000 C., R. I. & P. 3s, 1917	106¾	200 North-western	35½
100 N. Y. C. & H	106¾	200 North-west. pf	63¾
200 do	106¾	100 do	63¾
100 do	106¾	100 Rock Island	101¼
100 do	106¾	100 do	101¼
100 do	106¾	100 do	101¼
100 West. Un	80	100 New-Jersey So	41¾
100 do	80	200 C., C. & I	41¾
100 do	79⅞	900 do	41
200 do	80	100 St. Paul	33⅜
400 do	80	100 do	33⅜
1000 do	80¼	200 do	33⅜
1000 do	80¼	600 do	33⅜
1000 do	80¼	50 C. & A. pf	103
400 do	80	100 St. Paul pf	86
1000 do	80	100 do	87¾
600 do	80⅛	100 do	87⅝
1000 Erie Rail	13⅜	100 do	87½
1000 do	13⅜	100 D., L. & W	93½
100 Mich. Cent	84¾	200 do	94
200 do	64½	200 do	51⅛
200 do	64¼	100 Han. & St. Jo	11
200 Wab. R. Rec	13¾	100 Han. & St. J. pf	23¼
200 Lake Shore	67¾	300 Ohio & M	10⅜
300 do	67¼	600 do	9¾
1500 do	67¼	100 do	9⅝
800 do	67¼	100 do	9⅝
2100 do	67⅝	250 do	9⅝
6200 do	68¾	300 do	9⅝
600 do	68⅜	1300 do	9¾
200 do	68⅞	100 do	9¾
900 do	67		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R	110	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R, C	108¼
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C	110¼	50,000 U. S. 5s 10-40 C	108⅜
15,000 U. S. 5-20 C, '65 N	105¼	1,000 U. S. 4½s, '91, R	105⅜
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C, '67	108¼	1,000 U. S. 4s, C, small	102⅝
18,000 do	108¾		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 L. & W. B. con.	94	100 Erie Rail	13¾
2,000 C. & N. W. 1st	107	100 do	13⅝
5,000 N. W. C. G.	92⅜	700 do	13⅜
1,000 C. & R. 7s, '71	96½	100 do	13⅜
3,000 O. & M. con	10	100 do	13⅜
1,000 Pac. of M. 1st	97	400 Ill. Cen	b.c.b3
1,000 M. & St. P. 1st, La C. Div	103⅛	1100 L. S. & M. S	b.c.s3
2,000 Tol. & W. con. conv	51⅛	2500 do	66½
5,000 E. T., V. & G. 1st	91	600 do	66⅝
2,000 Can. So. 1st	54½	100 do	66⅞
36 Bank of N. Y	300	200 do	66⅞
250 Pacific M	107	200 do	101⅞
8 Bank of Com	125	100 Wab. Pur. Com. Rec	b.c. 16¼
100 U. S. Ex	47	200 do	16½
8 Adams Ex	93½	50 N. J. So	b.c. 43⅜
300 Quick. pf	b.c. 34½	700 C., M. & St. P	b.c. 34
300 West. Un	b.c. 79¼	100 do	34⅛
300 do	79¼	100 do	34⅛
100 do	79⅜	200 do	34¼
1900 do	79⅜	200 do	34¼
200 do	c. 79⅛	100 do	34¼
300 do	79⅛	200 do	34¼
200 do	79⅜	300 do	34¼
200 do	80	200 do	34⅜
200 do	80⅛	300 do	34⅜
500 do	80	500 do	34⅜
300 do	79⅞	1000 do	34
900 do	79⅞	200 C., M. & St. Paul pf	67⅞
100 do	80	100 do	67⅞
500 do	80⅛	400 Del., L. & W	b.c. 93⅞
1000 do	80¼	100 do	c. 94
1000 do	80¼	100 do	50⅞
100 do	80¼	100 do	51
100 do	80⅜	100 do	51¼
100 do	b3. 80⅜	100 do	s3. 68⅛
100 do	s3. 80¼	957 D., L. & W	b.c. 93⅞
100 do	80⅜	100 do	94
400 Am. Dis. Tel	24	100 do	c. 50⅞
500 L. S. & M. S	b.c. 66⅞	1000 do	51
1500 do	67⅛	1000 do	51¼
1100 do	67⅛	600 do	51¼
2300 do	67⅜	200 do	51¼
1400 do	67½	100 do	51¼
1000 do	c. 67½	100 do	51¼
1000 do	67½	100 Ohio & M	b.c. 10⅜
800 do	s3. 67½	200 do	s3. 10⅜
100 do	c. 67¾	400 do	10⅜
100 do	67¾	200 do	s3. 10⅜
100 do	67¾	200 do	10⅜
1300 do	67¾	100 do	10
3300 do	67¾	100 do	9¾
700 do	67¾	200 do	9¾
1100 do	67¾	200 do	9¾
1000 do	67¾	1400 do	9¾
200 Erie Rail	b.c. s3. 13⅜	100 Del. & H	b.c. 43¼
1000 do	13⅜	100 do	43¼
800 do	13⅞	600 do	s3. 43⅜
300 do	s3. 13⅜	100 do	43⅜
100 do	13⅜	100 Morris & Es	s3. 75½

The following table shows the consolidated gross exchanges at the principal cities for the week ending this day, with the increase or decrease as compared with the previous week and the corresponding week last year, and \$3,983,536 in 1875. The total exports since Jan. 1 this year were \$231,774,596, against \$217,672,278 for the same period last year, and \$205,602,077 in 1875.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1877.	
Gold receipts	$510,973 00
Gold payments	329,562 78
Gold balance	102,314,749 83
Currency receipts	383,179 51
Currency payments	1,416,737 01
Currency balance	42,237,206 71
Customs	449,800 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—OCT. 23.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
American Gold	102⅞	102⅞
United States 4½s, 1891, coup	105½	105½
United States 5s, 1881, coup	107⅞	107⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup	108	108¼
Bills on London	4 80@4 80¼	4 80@4 80¼
New-York Central	105⅞	106⅛
Rock Island	100⅝	101
Pacific Mail	23⅝	23⅝
Milwaukee and St. Paul	33⅜	33⅜
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	67¼	67¾
Lake Shore	65¾	67½
Chicago and North-western	35⅝	35⅞
Chicago and North-western pref	63¼	64⅛
Western Union	77⅝	79¾
Union Pacific	66	66¼
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	50⅜	51⅛
New-Jersey Central	17	17
Delaware and Hudson Canal	42	43½
Morris and Essex	75½	75⅝
Panama	125	125
Erie	13½	13⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	10	9⅝
Harlem	143	143
Hannibal and St. Joseph	11	11
Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred	23	22¼
Michigan Central	64	64½
Illinois Central	76½	76¾

The extreme range of prices and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	106⅛	106	5,124
Erie	13⅞	13½	5,900
Lake Shore	67½	66¼	61,800
Wabash	16¼	15⅜	1,000
North-western	36¾	35⅛	4,800
North-western preferred	64¼	63¼	6,400
Rock Island	101½	100⅜	2,385
Milwaukee & St. Paul	35	33⅝	10,700
Milwaukee & St. Paul pref.	68¼	67⅝	5,950
Pittsburg	80	80	375
Del., Lack. & Western	51¼	50⅝	17,000
Del. & Hudson Canal	43⅝	42¾	2,920
Morris & Essex	75¼	75⅛	200
Michigan Central	65	64	2,370
Illinois Central	77	76¾	1,000
Union Pacific	66¼	66¼	100
C., C., C. & I.	41½	41	600
Hannibal & St. Joseph	11¼	11	200
Hannibal & St. Joseph pref.	23¼	22⅛	900
Ohio & Mississippi	10⅜	9¼	7,150
Western Union	80½	78¾	41,000
Pacific Mail	23⅝	23½	300
Quicksilver	20¼	19	800
Quicksilver preferred	35⅜	34⅜	600
C., B. & Quincy	103	103	100
St. L., K. C. & N	5½	5½	100
Mariposa	1½	1½	300
United States Express	47	47	100
New-Jersey Southern	¾	¾	150
American District Tel	24	24	100
Total sales			130,624

Tuesday, Oct. 23—P. M.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange today was less active than for several days past, and the fluctuations, except in a few instances, were comparatively slight. A strong tone characterised the market in the early dealings, and prices advanced ⅛ to 2⅛ ₱ cent., the denial of the unfavorable rumors afloat yesterday having induced fresh purchases by the shorts to cover. The report of a run on the Union Dime Savings Bank had an unsettling influence on the market during the afternoon and the early improvement was partially lost, the coal shares, however, being exceptionally firm at the close.

The total transactions reached 180,624 shares, which embraced 61,800 Lake Shore, 41,000 Western Union, 17,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 16,650 St. Paul, 11,200 North-western, 7,150 Ohio and Mississippi, 5,900 Erie, 5,124 New-York Central, 2,920 Delaware and Hudson, 2,385 Rock Island, 2,370 Michigan Central, 1,400 Quicksilver, 1,100 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 1,000 Illinois Central, and 1,000 Wabash.

Lake Shore advanced from 66⅛ to 67½, reacted to 66⅛, and closed at 67⅛. Western Union rose from 78¾ to 80½, reacted to 79⅝, and closed at 79¾. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western advanced from 50⅝ to 51½. St. Paul common rose from 34 to 35, fell off to 33⅜, and rallied to 34. The preferred rose from 67⅜ to 68¼, and declined to 67⅝. North-western common advanced from 35¾ to 36¼, fell off to 35½, and closed at 35⅞. The preferred advanced from 63¼ to 64, fell off to 63½, and rose to 64¼. Ohio and Mississippi opened at 10¼@10⅜, declined to 9⅝, and recovered to 9⅞. Erie ranged between 13½ and 13⅞, and closed at 13⅝. New-York Central advanced from 106 to 106½, and closed at 106⅛. Delaware and Hudson rose from 42⅜ to 43⅝. Rock Island advanced to 101½ and declined to 100¾. Michigan Central advanced from 64 to 65, and closed at 64½. Quicksilver rose from 19 to 20¼ for the common, and from 34⅜ to 35⅜ for the preferred. Hannibal & St. Joseph declined from 11¼ to 11 for the common, and from 23½ to 22¼ for the preferred. Illinois Central sold at 76¾@77, Wabash at 15⅜@16¼, Morris and Essex at 75½@75⅞, Union Pacific at 66¼, and Pittsburg at 80. C., C., C. and I. advanced 2½ ₱ cent., selling up to 41½. Express shares were dull.

The Money market was fairly active at 6@7 ₱ cent. to borrowers on call, except to the Government bond dealers, who were supplied in some instances at 5 ₱ cent. The movement of currency to the South continues on a moderate scale. Prime mercantile paper was quoted at 7 to 9 ₱ cent. The national bank-notes received at Washington for redemption to-day were $300,000: Customs receipts, $350,000, and revenue receipts, $215,000. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities: Savannah, buying ⅜, selling ¼ discount; Cincinnati, moderately active; 50@par, selling 50@100 premium; New-Orleans, commercial 5-16@⅜, bank ¼ discount; Charleston, easier, ⅜@5-16 discount, ⅛@¼ discount; St. Louis, 1-10 discount; Chicago, par, and Milwaukee 50 cents discount.

The foreign advices reported the London market for securities steady for Consols and a shade higher for United States bonds. The former closed at 95⅞@96, and the latter at 104⅜ for 4½s of 1891, 106⅛@106¼ for 5s of 1881, 108@108⅛ for 1867, and 107⅜ for 10-40s. Erie advanced to 13¾@13⅞, preferred to 24, New-York Central to 106½, and Illinois Central to 78. Bar Silver was quoted at 55¼d. ₱ ounce. The rate of discount in the open market for three-months bills has declined to 3⅞ ₱ cent., or 1⅛ ₱ cent. below the bank rate. The sum of £10,000 bullion was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day on balance. At Paris Rentes fell off to 106f. 42½c.

The Sterling Exchange market was quiet and barely steady in tone, with actual business on the basis of \$4 80@\$4 80¼ for bankers' sixty day bills, and \$4 84¾@\$4 85 for demand. The nominal asking rates remain at \$4 81 and \$4 86.

The Gold speculation was dull. The price opened at 102⅞, declined to 102¾, and at 10:07 A. M. returned to 102⅞, which was the ruling quotation throughout the remainder of the day. Cash Gold loaned at 1 to 3 ₱ cent. for carrying, and in exceptional instances free of interest.

Government bonds were firm and prices advanced a fraction under a good demand. In railroad mortgages the business amounted to $142,000. Milwaukee and St. Paul consolidated Sinking Funds advanced from 91 to 91⅞. Ohio and Mississippi consolidated fell off to 94 and closed at 94¼. South Pacific Firsts declined to 73, Ohio and Mississippi Seconds to 55½, and Toledo and Wabash consolidated convertibles to 51½. In State bonds Louisiana Consols fell off to 86¾, and Missouri long 6s to 106¾. Tennessees were steady at 42½.

The exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods from the port of New-York for the week ending this date were $6,623,045, against $3,678,068 for the corresponding week last year, and $3,983,536 in 1875. The total exports since Jan. 1 this year were $231,774,596, against $217,672,278 for the same period last year, and $205,602,077 in 1875.

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Bills on London	4 80@4 80¼	4 80@4 80¼
New-York Central	105⅞	106⅛
Rock Island	100⅝	101
Pacific Mail	23⅝	23⅝
Milwaukee and St. Paul	33⅜	33⅜
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	67¼	67¾
Lake Shore	65¾	67½
Chicago and North-western	35⅝	35⅞

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 24, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—The Chimes of Normandy. (English Opera)—Miss Emelie Melville, Mrs. Zelda Seguin, Mr. William Castle.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Marriage—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Struck Oil.—Miss Maggie Moore, Mr. J. C. Williamson.

PARK THEATRE.—The Crushed Tragedian.—Mr. E. A. Sothern.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Jibbenainosay.—Mr. Joseph Proctor.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—The Great London Circus and Sanger's Menagerie.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—Burlesque, Minstrelsy, &c.—Messrs. Cool White, Dave Reed.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Burlesque and Negro Comicalities.—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy, Burlesque, and Comicalities.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and Evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—Fair and Exhibition of Products and Mechanisms.

CHICKERING HALL.—Old Folks' Concert.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day for the Middle Atlantic States warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, southerly winds, and stationary pressure.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections are making more haste with the Kellogg-Spofford case than is probably quite agreeable to the Democrats, who were so extremely anxious to compel the committee to report within a stated time. After hearing both sides, the committee are extremely likely to present a report not materially different from that drawn up by Senator Morton last Spring. The essential points of that report are that the Louisiana Legislature which assembled on the 3d of January had a quorum in both houses, duly elected according to the laws of the State; that the joint convention of both houses by which Kellogg was chosen, on the 4th of January, had a majority of all the elected members present and voting, and that Kellogg, having received a majority of the votes of both branches of the Legislature, and possessing, otherwise, perfectly regular credentials, is entitled to the seat. Questions affecting Mr. Kellogg's character or antecedents have nothing to do with the very simple case presented to the Senate, and are not likely to influence the Republican vote upon his admission.

Senator Merrimon, of North Carolina, thinks the present a good time to restore rebel soldiers to the pension list. It is a season of conciliation, good-will, and sentiment, and so Mr. Merrimon introduces a bill which reads as follows: "That section 4,716 of the Revised Statutes, forbidding the payment of the pensions therein named, be and the same is hereby repealed." That is the whole case, and it is intended to restore to the pension-list the persons and their heirs who voluntarily engaged in the late rebellion against the authority of the United States. This is the entering wedge. It is the preparation for a bill to include in the list of pensioners those who fought in "both armies," as some of the sentimentalists put it. Mr. Merrimon does not believe with Andrew Johnson, that "treason is a crime and must be punished as such."

The very manly letter of Mr. Woodin to the Senatorial Convention of the Twenty-fifth District, and the ringing speech made by Mr. Husted to the Assembly Convention in the Third District of Westchester, are, though for different reasons, interesting and suggestive reading. The assaults on Mr. Woodin from within his own party have come from a parcel of sneaking and hypocritical pretenders, who are as incapable of imitating the magnanimity with which he sacrifices personal considerations to the good of the party as they are of understanding the scorn with which honest Republicans regard those who do the work of the meanest order of Democrats by the most contemptible of Democratic methods. The nomination of Mr. Pomeroy is equivalent to an election, and John Kelly and his allies will have the satisfaction of knowing that the place of Mr. Woodin will be filled by one whom a little experience in the Senate will render no less redoubtable to the tricksters who are felicitating themselves on having slaughtered their most dangerous foe. Mr. Husted's speech is on a text which no other representative of the people in this State could have found—ten successive and unanimous nominations to the Assembly, only needing the certain victory of November to be accompanied by ten successive elections. We have found frequent occasion to criticise the public course of Mr. Husted, but we have certainly no desire to question the sufficiency of the certificate which he presents for the approval of his fellow-citizens.

Mr. Francis M. Bixby was renominated last night by the Anti-Tammany Convention of the Eighth Senatorial District, and the nomination will doubtless be concurred in by the Republicans and other organizations opposed to Tammany Hall. In 1875 Mr. Bixby secured 17,659 votes, against the 13,823 cast for the Tammany candidate. He will run at least as well this Fall, and his election may be considered as assured. His opponent, ex-Assemblyman Ecclesine, is a demagogue of a peculiarly mischievous type. He attempted last session to turn to personal and party account the grievances of the laborers employed on the new Capitol, but being unable to satisfy the expectations he had raised in the minds of these men, he was obliged in a rather undignified fashion to make his escape from the consequences of their resentment. Had there been a chance of Tammany's success in the Eighth District, the nomination would hardly have been left to be picked up by Ecclesine.

Three very creditable nominations were made at the Republican Assembly District Conventions last night. In the Seventh, Dr. Hayes received the well-merited compliment of a renomination. In the Eleventh, Mr. William W. Astor, the son of John Jacob Astor, was nominated. Apart altogether from the wealth and social position which he represents, Mr. Astor will be a very desirable addition to the Assembly. With every temptation to lead a life of ease, he has proved himself an industrious and able lawyer, and occupying a position involving no special public responsibilities, he has given, in a variety of ways, decided manifestations of public spirit. It will be a fortunate day for the people of New-York when gentlemen like Mr. Astor devote themselves to public business, and it is to be hoped that his example will be catching. In the Thirteenth District, Mr. Charles W. Duell, son of the ex-Commissioner of Patents, has been nominated. He is also a young man of the very highest character and a lawyer of good standing at the Bar.

The case of the People against Connolly is at last to be tried. A struck jury has been applied for, and the case will be moved for trial on the third Friday of November. Like the Tweed suit, the claim against Connolly is for the recovery of the seven millions stolen through the agency of the interim Board of Audit, and as interest is added to date, the amount claimed foots up to ten millions of dollars. As nothing has yet been recovered from Tweed, the only deduction to be set against this claim is the four or five hundred thousand dollars paid as a compromise by the estate of Watson. A fresh instance of the hap-hazard way in which the Ring suits have been conducted is furnished in the discontinuance of the suit against Coman, ex-President of the Ring Board of Aldermen, and ex-Court-house Commissioner. It was discovered that the fraudulent warrants which Coman and his associates had signed, were paid before they were thus verified, and the nature of Coman's offense was thus considerably modified. Why this fact was not discovered at the outset is not quite so clear as it should be.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

Whether right or wrong, the feeling among the Republicans at Washington respecting the President's Southern policy is intelligible. On the other hand, the flutter occasioned by his policy relating to civil service reform is as inexplicable as the refusal to accept the official assurances that the whole thing is child's play, meaning nothing.

In the first instance, we admit there were some reasons for believing that the declared purpose to purify the civil service, and to inaugurate a system wherein merit should be the test of fitness and permanence the reward, was a great reality. The Republican Party had committed itself to the reform, and the President, in his letter of acceptance and again in his address on assuming the office, had interpreted the change in a spirit broad enough to satisfy its most strenuous advocates. When, therefore, the President issued the order divorcing the civil service from politics, and prescribing conditions that would at once emancipate the Federal servants from partisan bondage and the ruling party from the dictation of men made influential by a perversion of the power intrusted to them, the natural supposition was that he was in earnest and was prepared to face the consequences. The bitterness with which the order was in some quarters assailed showed that the enemies of the reform accepted it as a certainty, while the cordiality with which it was elsewhere applauded proved that the President had at his back forces sufficiently powerful to sustain him against all probable attacks. Neither side at that moment paused to ask whether the President's conception of the work to be performed was as clear as it ought to be, and whether his courage was equal to the emergency. The presumption, acted upon by friends and enemies of the order, was that he had calculated the contingencies and was prepared for whatever might happen. The belief has been rudely shaken by events.

The country had not to wait long for a modification of the first impression it had received. The Secretary of the Treasury, either because he sympathized feebly with the apparent purpose of the order, or because he comprehended the meaning of the dissatisfaction expressed by professional politicians, availed himself of an opportunity to lop off the sharp points of the order, and so to render it comparatively ineffective. Would the President tolerate this imperfectly-concealed hostility to the policy on which he prided himself? was the inquiry suggested by the attitude assumed in the Treasury Department. The discovery that the President not only tolerated the half-hearted enforcement of the order in the department which required its fearless application, but that in other directions he sanctioned removals and appointments which on any intelligible theory of reform should not have been made, cooled the ardor of friends and converted the indignation of enemies into something like contempt. The worst representatives of the old system sneered at the order and defied its author. Even when thus challenged, the President silently acquiesced, or sought by roundabout methods to accomplish what should have been done promptly and in the most direct manner possible. Vacillation became more and more apparent, changes authoritatively announced as resolved upon hung in the balance for weeks. One set of influences was discarded to make room for another set, in its nature not essentially different. The lofty purpose remains on record, and that is all. Faith in its rigorous execution has gradually disappeared in the presence of tantalizing facts.

The order, then, has been a disturbing rather than a reforming force. It has not improved things; it has merely unsettled them. It deprived the party in rural localities of the organizing skill on which it had relied, while in the large centres of population it left baneful agencies in full operation. To make the matter still worse, it curtailed the patronage of Republican Senators and Representatives, while permitting Southern Democrats to profit by the policy of conciliation and recognizing the virtue of indorsements emanating from persons having no representative capacity whatever. Not one of the results hoped for by stanch friends of the reform has been realized. The only tangible effect, so far, is seen in the indifference with which the action of the Administration upon the subject is regarded by those who hoped for the most, and in the contemptuous anger of the Republican Party in Congress.

We submit, however, that there is no serious cause of trouble in the order or in the President's method of administering it. The difference between the old system and the new is not worth quarreling about, as any one may perceive who studies the propitiatory explanation tendered by the Secretary of the Treasury. The order is not intended, Mr. Sherman declares, "to debar the Federal office-holders from activity in an election after the nomination has been made." As another version of the same speech puts it: "The President's intent is not to prevent office-holders from taking a properly active part in the campaign after the convention has put a ticket in the field." Office-holders are to be as active in their partisanship as though no reforming order had been issued. This being understood, the precise moment at which their activity commences is immaterial. Of course, their activity is to be of the "proper" sort, but as the word is to be taken, like the order itself, as a bit of partisan claptrap, no inconvenience will be produced by its use. What more can indignant Senators and Representatives require? They protest against the order, and Mr. Secretary Sherman, talking as the mouthpiece of the President, blandly explains away the little of it that was left.

But are the recommendations of Congressional delegations to pass for nothing? We refer anxious inquirers to the recent appointment of a United States Marshal for Georgia as in itself a conclusive answer. Under the Constitution, the President is responsible for the appointment. According to the theory of civil service reform, he should make the appointment on the basis of merit as it appears to his own judgment, without reference to the wishes of the State representation in Congress. In fact, however, the President abdicated his own proper position on the premises, and in pursuance of a promise voluntarily tendered on his part, accepted the Democratic nominee of the Georgia Democratic delegation at Washington. So the case is stated, without contradiction. And it assures to Republican delegations generally all that they want in the matter of patronage. For the consideration extended to a Southern Democratic delegation cannot be decently withheld from a Northern Republican delegation; and what is done in respect of a Marshal must also be done in respect of a Collector of Customs or any other Federal officer. This point agreed upon, there ought to be no further difficulty between members and the President in regard to civil service reform.

THE SILVER MANIA.

The active measures so promptly taken by the silver men in Congress show that there is no essential want of harmony in their counsels, and that their movement will be pressed with all possible vigor, in spite of any differences which may exist among them as to what they are pleased to call matters of theory. Indeed, in one sense the silver movement is eminently practical. Its arguments are wild and inconsistent, and it is the product of a number of illusions; but its motives are simple and lasting, and are shared by all who take any part in the current agitation. All the advocates of silver desire cheap money. Some of them insist that they also want good money, but the Silver Commission boldly declare that declining prices are an unmixed evil, and the chief recommendation of a currency consisting of two or three kinds of legal tender is held to be, that whenever there is a change of value as between these, the debtor can choose the cheapest. This is, as we have said, a very simple and effective motive, and while the silver party may include men of all shades of opinion in regard to such matters as the proper ratio of gold and silver in the coinage, this difference does not prevent them from joining as one man for any measure which will cheapen the currency.

Herein lies the danger to the United States from the silver movement, and it is manifold. In the first place, the United States are necessarily a borrowing country. We have vast natural resources, an intelligent and laborious population, a strong spirit of enterprise, an extraordinary system of intercommunication and transportation; but we have not the accumulation of savings and profits which, when devoted to productive purposes, constitutes capital. We can give employment to money, but we have less of it than we need. What we require and have not got must come from Europe. Every act of the Government which tends to make the repayment of loans less certain, or which opens a way for loans to be repaid in a currency less valuable than that in which the loans were made, is an obstacle to borrowing. Every obstacle to legitimate borrowing, in our present position, increases the price we pay for the loans, either by lowering the market value of securities or by advancing the rate of interest, and just so far as this is done the share of profit left for labor and enterprise is lessened.

Again, the United States have reached a point where they can fairly claim a large share in the commerce of the world. We export large quantities of raw products and of food material, and we ought to be able to export much more than we do of manufactured articles. Every act of the Government which tends to debase the currency is not only a check on profitable business, but is a direct premium to the foreign buyer to be paid by the home producer. All business tends with unerring constancy to countries where the standard of value is the surest, steadiest, and most prized. If the United States deliberately or foolishly debase their currency, the result will be that the foreign buyer can buy cheaper and sell dearer by the extent of that debasement, while the home producer, whether farmer or manufacturer, lumberman or operative, must take less for his labor or his product, and pay more for what he gets in return. A debased currency inflicts, in this way, a double loss on the people whose Government adopts it.

In the next place, the people of the United States have made many and painful sacrifices to maintain the credit of their Government. They have borne enormous amounts in taxation to pay off indebtedness incurred to defend the existence of the Government. The end for which these sacrifices were made was to enable the Government to pay, dollar for dollar, all its indebtedness, and it will be reached only when the notes of the United States are permanently redeemable, and when no taint of possible suspicion rests on the Government bonds. The remonetization of silver would be a direct blow at the Government credit. It is openly avowed by Senator Jones' Commission that, in the theory of the silver party, the bonds of the United States are payable in silver, and Senator Jones' bill provides, in effect, that they shall be so payable. Nor does the Commission make any exception of bonds issued since the suspension of silver legal tender. On the contrary, it asserts the doctrine broadly, and sneers at any other view as a sacrifice of the popular interests and popular rights to "sentimental emotions." It is idle to deny that the creditors of the United States look upon this view as odiously dishonest. We may sneer at the foreigner for his arrogance in having any opinion at all about our credit, but sneers will not alter his views or open his pockets, or prevent him, if he gets apprehensive, from sending our bonds back to us. The silver movement would, therefore, be a serious attack on the standing of the Government bonds.

It would be a still worse one on the Government notes. As these notes would become payable in silver, they would, of course, sink to the value of silver, whatever that might be. "Resumption" under Mr. Jones' bill would be entirely valueless as a measure for strengthening the Government credit. On the contrary, it would lower the Government credit. It would destroy, at one blow, all the benefits secured by the advance in the value of notes up to the present moment. Instead of improving, it would dilute and adulterate the currency. It would be a practical waste of the fruit of a great part of the sacrifices already incurred.

The Commission spend a great deal of labor, in their report, on statistics compiled by the noted Alexander Delmar, to show that the recent production of silver in the United States has not been so great as has been supposed. This may be conceded, but the fact remains that, owing to causes of which the recent production in this country is one, silver has fluctuated enormously in its value. That fact renders any attempt at introducing it into the coinage full of peril. The Commission contends that the late fluctuations were due to passing causes, some of which have already been removed, and the others are not likely to recur. But it is plain that silver is not back to its old value, and it would hardly be safe, we suppose, to take Mr. Jones' guaranty—rich as he is—against a fluctuation which in a twelvemonth might take place, and might cost us many millions of dollars if it did. The danger of such fluctuation is actual and cannot be ignored, and no discussion of the silver movement is a serious one which does not face that fact.

RECONCILIATION IN MISSISSIPPI.

There seems to be quite a respectable number of white Democrats in Mississippi who have tired of the shot-gun policy, and who, now that the Republican Party in that State has been officially disbanded, sincerely desire to have future political campaigns conducted after the comparatively peaceable and law-abiding fashion which prevails in more civilized communities. To this end, at the commencement of the present canvass they organized a number of independent clubs, and wherever they thought it advisable to do so, nominated independent candidates in opposition to those whose names appeared upon the regular ticket. This they did, not as Republicans, but as Democrats of long standing and recognized prominence. Indeed, there seems to be no doubt that the leaders of the new movement were men of respectability and honesty of purpose, who desired to throw off the despotic yoke of blind partisanship, by which every fair minded citizen of the South is oppressed, and who hoped by so doing to effectually break down the color line in politics, and thereby bring about that commingling of the black and white voters, which is so necessary to the welfare and good government of the cotton States. In short, they advocated the reconciliation plan, and they desired to do their share toward making what has been called the new Southern policy a complete success.

The result was not favorable. Hardly had the independent movement been started, when those who led it were denounced by the ruling element in the dominant party as traitors, "scallawags," and "Radicals in disguise." It mattered not that they had been life-long Democrats, that they had held high positions in the Confederate Army, that they had many a time risked their lives for the now lost cause. It mattered not that they were natives of the State and men of wealth and intelligence; the moment they began to advocate the political rights of the colored men, and to demand obedience to the Reconstruction acts and the amendments to the National Constitution, that moment they became outcasts from the party with which they had so long labored. From that time on they were treated with about as much consideration as had formerly been accorded to "a political nigger" or "a carpet-bag schoolteacher." In other words, the Mississippi plan was revived, and for the purpose of crushing out the independent movement it is now once more in active operation.

Within the past two or three weeks, according to local journals, former Democratic organs which no longer try to conceal outrages when they and their friends are the victims, a reign of terror has existed in Pike, Jefferson, and other counties in Mississippi where the independent movement was, by the co-operation of the large negro majorities, likely to be successful. In the town of Osyka, according to a statement recently published by W. C. Harrell, the Democratic Mayor, the life and property of every man prominently connected with the effort to overthrow the power of the White League last ditchers is in peril. Already two men have been killed, taken out of their beds and shot in the style most approved by the bull-dozers. Negroes have been whipped by the dozen, and altogether the campaign has been conducted in the good old fashion that has so long been a disgrace, not only to Mississippi but to American civilization. In Jefferson County similar scenes have been enacted with so much success that Capt. William Thompson, a well-known Democrat who was running for Sheriff on the independent ticket, has been obliged to give up the canvass.

The existence of this state of things has long been known to Mr. Stone, the chief magistrate of Mississippi, but, as well became the man who apologized for, and refused to prosecute, the assassins of the Chisolm family, he positively declines to interfere. He has, as we are assured, been appealed to by the local authorities as well as by citizens, but has still seen fit to disregard the lawless acts of those who are his party friends. A number of citizens of Osyka, white men of property, asked him to authorize the formation of a Militia company for the protection of the independent organization in that place. He refused, saying that it would be better to wait until after election. We need not seek long for an explanation of his conduct. He is a candidate for re-election at the hands of the White League, and with the leaders of the last ditch element in the State he is pledged to use every effort to defeat all attempts which may be made to give the right of suffrage to the black men. There seems to be no doubt that the people will still have to wait for some sign which may encourage the hope that the reconciliation policy is to be a success in more than name. In Mississippi, at least, the independent movement has been a failure. The White League is still in power, the shot-gun policy still enforced.

PRACTICE AMONG THE PIUTES.

The Piutes are not among the most intelligent or warlike of our Indian tribes. Indeed, they are generally treated with contempt by the bold miners of the Pacific slope, who speak of them much in the same tone as that used by a practical statesman when discussing the question of civil service reform with the frequenters of his barroom. Still, the Piutes are by no means stupid. If a solitary and unarmed white man, with a good head of hair, comes within a Piute's reach, he knows what to do with that hair quite as well as if he were a Sioux or an Apache. Similarly, he fully comprehends the uses of whisky, and there are said to be occasional Piutes who have mastered the profound principles of draw-poker. When it is also mentioned that the Piutes have thrown open the profession of medicine to women, with a hearty liberality as yet unknown among whiter and more civilized people, the fair sex can hardly fail to conceive a warm regard for the peaceful and progressive tribe.

There are certain features connected with the practice of medicine among the Piutes by female physicians which show that the whole community takes a warm interest in the matter. In England and among the white people of this country the female doctor can hope for nothing more than cold toleration. No venerable male physician, for example, pats Dr. Mary Walker on the shoulder, and smilingly remarks, "Go on, dear little girl, in your noble career, and may your drugs prove half as efficacious as your beautiful smile and the soft rustle of your coat-tails." If our female doctors happen to cure a patient, the cold world ignores their skill and insinuates that nature alone deserves the credit of the cure; while if the patient dies no one pays the female doctor the common courtesy of suggesting that she is in partnership with the undertaker. The general attitude of the public toward female physicians is that of affected disbelief in their ability either to kill or to cure, and of entire indifference as to the actual results—if any—of their practice. How differently this matter is viewed by the Piutes will appear from the following incident in the career of a Piute medicine woman.

The medicine woman in question wore the simple, modest, yet picturesque name of "Heap-Chokee," a name given to her in memory of the able manner in which, during her fifteenth year, she strangled two wounded emigrants whom her dear father had previously scalped. She became a widow at the age of 60, and having been duly examined by the chief men of the tribe and pronounced to be far too ugly for matrimonial purposes, she was duly licensed to practice medicine according to the tenets of the regular Piute medical school.

Shortly afterward Dr. Heap-Chokee was called in to prescribe for a squaw who was in the last stages of consumption. Having made a careful examination of the patient by punching her in tender places with the handle of a hoe, the Doctor decided that the case was one which did not call for drugs, but for "pow-wow." She therefore shut herself up in the patient's wigwam, and danced and howled with much vigor for several hours, at the expiration of which the patient was found to be dead. It so happened that the consumptive squaw was not a valuable one, and, in fact, her husband was rather glad that she was dead. Still, the death of the Doctor's first patient was not adapted to give her a reputation for medical skill, and the affair was therefore investigated by a council of able warriors. The council decided that the Doctor had committed an error in not prescribing medicine, and while it was expressly conceded that it was not worth while to severely reprimand her for the death of a valueless squaw, she was affectionately warned that she would do well in future to prescribe a good dose of real medicine.

A fortnight later a young warrior was brought into camp suffering from an acute attack of grizzly bear, the leading symptom of which was "the fracture of a dozen or two of his ribs and a general mashing of the internal organs." This time the Doctor compounded a medicine that really ought to have worked wonders. It was made by boiling together a collection of miscellaneous weeds, a handful of chewing tobacco, the heads of four rattlesnakes, and a select assortment of worn-out moccasins. The decoction thus obtained was seasoned with a little crude petroleum and a large quantity of red pepper, and the patient was directed to take a pint of the mixture every half hour. He was a brave man, conspicuous for his fortitude under suffering, but after taking his first dose, he turned over and died with the utmost expedition.

Again the council of leading warriors investigated the case. They analyzed and tasted the medicine, and agreed that it was faultless in its way, and strong enough to cure any reasonable disease. While they fully approved of the prescription, they found that the Doctor had relied upon it alone, and had omitted to dance and yell to any extent worth mentioning. This innovation upon the recognized method of treating diseases could not be passed over in silence, and Dr. Heap-Chokee was solemnly warned that she must either practice medicine properly or meet the consequences, and that young and valuable warriors could not be wasted with impunity.

Soon after the daughter of the leading chief was attacked by what was undoubtedly an inflammation of the brain. Warned by experience, the Doctor brought the entire resources of the medical art to bear upon the case. She not only administered large doses of her favorite decoction, but she took a large tin pan into the patient's wigwam and hammered it for twenty-four hours, during which time she never ceased to dance and to yell at the top of her lungs. Her zeal called forth the admiration of the whole tribe, and it was considered certain that the patient must recover, but, strange as it may seem, the Doctor emerged from the wigwam in the morning of the second day and sadly announced that the girl was dead.

Once more the council met, but its deliberations were short. Dr. Heap-Chokee had attended three patients and every one had died. There could be no doubt that she was an unsuccessful physician, and that if she continued to practice the tribe would soon become extinct. The course to be pursued was too plain to be ignored. The Doctor was summoned, and was mildly but firmly told that her professional career was at an end. Three warriors then led her outside the limits of the camp, and administered to her six revolver-bullets, after which lots were drawn for the possession of her scalp, and the rest of her was quietly buried.

The Piutes may be dull and ignorant savages in comparison with ourselves, but it is a false pride which would forbid us to learn from them any really useful lesson. The warm interest which they take in the success of female physicians is conspicuously at variance with the indifference which we exhibit, and there is certainly something in the example which they set us that we might do well to follow.

GENERAL NOTES.

Mr. William Everett rejects the title of Professor.

A Kentuckian has been fined by a court for inducing a neighbor's servant to break his contract and leave him.

Hon. Richard Frothingham, of Boston, has refused a Democratic nomination for the Senate of Massachusetts.

A Maryland peach-grower is said to have shipped 20 barrels of peach-kernels to Dayton, Ohio, a day or two ago, to be used for "chemical purposes."

A Richmond paper reports that Miss Lizzie Van Lew, late Postmaster of that city, has associated herself with a business man in the manufacture of plow-points and castings.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens' private Secretary says that the entire delegation of Georgia in Congress is satisfied with the selection of United States Marshal for that State.

A Boston school-teacher ran so eagerly after a street car on Friday morning, on her way to school, that she burst a blood-vessel, and died in a few hours. She was 34 years of age.

A Baltimore Councilman refused to vote for lamps in front of a tabernacle until it was explained to him that the tabernacle was a church, and not a tavern, as he had supposed.

Mr. T. M. Metcalf, Minnesota's Commissioner of Statistics, estimates that the wheat crop of that State this year will reach the enormous amount of 40,000,000 bushels, notwithstanding the ravages of the grasshoppers.

The Mobile *Register* says that the Southern women were not nervous during the war; that at Vicksburg and Petersburg, when the shells went through the houses, they would go down into the cellar and get dinner ready as usual.

The Mobile (Ala.) *Register* says that the South is now prospering because the war taught Southern men to save money and to live on less money than formerly, and because white labor and white energy are resurrecting and revivifying the South.

The Principal of a school in Covington, Ky., denies that an unpleasantness existing between him and a lady teacher arose from his threat to kiss her if she were dilatory, and says that such a charge "bears on its face the persuasive odor of its own improbability."

Baltimore's charter election occurs to-day. For Mayor the Democrats support Col. George P. Kane, and most of their opponents Joseph Thompson, a blacksmith, known, distinctively, as the Working Men's candidate. Henry M. Warfield is also in the field as a "reform" candidate.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* mentions a report that the President had decided to appoint Gen. Longstreet Marshal of Georgia, but Stephens, Hill, Gordon, and other Georgians protested, because Longstreet was a recreant Confederate and sustained the last Administration.

A watch that saved the life of E. W. Leavenworth, a student at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, who was shot at Wilkesbarre, Penn., is on exhibition in Troy. The flattened bullet is imbedded in one case, the works are thoroughly demoralized, and an aperture forced through the opposite case.

A telegram from Cincinnati to the Philadelphia *Telegraph* reports that the complete official vote of Ohio for the Republican and Democratic candidates for Governor at the late election shows these results: West, Republican, 248,945; Bishop, Democrat, 271,625; Bishop's majority over West, 22,680.

Philadelphia papers still occasionally allude to the Centennial Exposition of last year. The *Bulletin* thinks the Government was very mean in "grabbing back" its million and a half of dollars, and it says that the enterprise was "supported by Philadelphia energy and to the greater extent by Philadelphia money."

STATE POLITICAL NOTES.

The Prohibitionists of Montgomery County have nominated James H. Bronson for Assembly.

In the First District of Oswego County the Democrats have nominated Hon. A. S. Page for the Assembly.

The Republicans of the First District of Ontario County have nominated Francis L. Brown for member of Assembly.

William C. Cooke has declined the Democratic nomination for the Senate in the Seventeenth District, and Joseph McNaughton has been substituted in his stead.

The Republicans of Orange County have nominated Lewis E. Carr for County Judge, Henry A. Wadsworth for Surrogate, and Walter C. Anthony for District Attorney.

The Democrats of Seneca County held their conventionon Saturday. Among the nominations then made by them was ex-Secretary of State Diederich Willers, Jr., for member of the Assembly.

The Republicans of the Fourth District of Erie County have nominated Harvey J. Hurd for member of the Assembly. The Democrats of the Fifth District of the same county have nominated Henry F. Allen.

A. D. Moody is the Democratic candidate for Assembly in Schenectady County. There are two Working Men's candidates for the Assembly in that county, and also two full sets of Working Men's candidates for county officers.

The Prohibitionists of Chenango County have nominated C. W. Rockwell for member of Assembly, and a full set of county officers. In Tompkins County they have also nominated a full ticket, with John Perrigo for the Assembly.

The Oswego *Times* says: "The truth is, every attempt, in this county, to run the temperance cause into political parties has resulted in detriment to the cause." Is not the remark true of nearly, if not quite, all the counties in the State?

The Republicans of Montgomery County held their convention in Fonda, on Saturday, and nominated D. C. Shults, of Fort Plain, for member of Assembly; R. Bronk Fish, of Fultonville, for District Attorney, and Peter A. Graff for Justice for Sessions. County Judge Solomon P. Heath was renominated.

In his speech accepting the Republican nomination for re-election to the Assembly from the First District of Orange County, Hon. James G. Graham gave an interesting account of the work done by the last Legislature, and said: "While the Republican majority endeavored on all party questions to act for the great interests of that party, yet I may also say that not six hours in all were occupied by them during the whole session in mere political debate. The monopoly of that unprofitable employment was secured by the minority, under the lead of Gen. Spinola and his followers from Tammany."

Hon. James H. Graham has declined the Republican nomination for State Senator in the Twenty-third District, because of ill-health, and the District Committee have made an excellent selection of a candidate in the person of Judge Nathaniel C. Marvin, of Delaware County. Judge Marvin, we understand, proposes to make an active and energetic canvass of the district. His Democratic opponent is Hon. William C. Lamont, the present incumbent, who was elected two years ago by 203 majority in a total of 24,173. Hard and harmonious work during the coming two weeks ought to redeem the district with the popular candidate now before it.

The Albany *Argus* appeals to the Democrats to secure the State Senate because it will take part in the election of a United States Senator, and for various other reasons, which are just as strong inducements for the Republicans to retain the Senate. The *Argus* says: "The appointments to be made by the Governor and Senate are very numerous and highly important. Here are some of them: Superintendent of Public Works, Superintendent of the Banking Department, Auditor of the Canal Department, 2 Canal Appraisers, 3 State Assessors, 2 Quarantine Commissioners, Health Officer of the Port of New-York, Captain of the Port of New-York, 11 Harbor-masters, 10 Port Wardens, 2 Loan Commissioners for each county, an Inspector of Gas-meters for New-York City, and 6 Trustees of the Institution for the Blind at Batavia—three expiring in 1877 and three in 1879."

The Buffalo *Express* calls the attention of the Republicans of the State to the fact that this is by no means an "off-year," so far as the Legislature is concerned. It says: "It is very seldom that so many vital issues depend upon the Republicans securing a majority. No Republican, and no citizen who is capable of rising above partisanship, can afford to vote otherwise than to secure a Republican Legislature. It is difficult to conceive of any personal consideration that can be strong enough to weigh against party politics in this matter. A Republican in the Legislature, whatever his qualifications, is certain to be of more service to the cause of good government in the State and in the cities, and perhaps, too, in the nation, than the most accomplished Democrat who could be named. This may not always be the case, but it is the case this year, because the Republican Party is pledged to the right side of the great issues which the Legislature can decide."

SENATOR WILLIAM B. WOODIN.

HIS LETTER DECLINING THE NOMINATION FOR RE-ELECTION.

The following letter from Senator William B. Woodin was read upon the reassembling of the Republican Senatorial Convention for the Twenty-fifth District at Port Byron on Monday:

AUBURN, Oct. 16, 1877.

My Dear Sir: The convention over which you presided at Port Byron on the 6th inst. presented me to the electors of the Twenty-fifth Senatorial District as the Republican candidate for Senator. It is known to several of the delegates who favored my nomination that I reluctantly consented in the first instance to the use of my name, and had I known before formally accepting the nomination that it was not assented to by all the delegates I should have promptly declined it.

That my candidacy is a stumbling-block to quite a number of Republicans in the district who decline to give me their support, is a fact which I am neither too blind to discover nor too proud to admit. That there exists more or less apprehension that the district is in peril, is obvious. While I do not share in the apprehension, I conceive it to be my duty to the Republican Party to remove every doubt by withdrawing from the canvass, and thereby insure harmony, and with harmony, triumphant success.

Many friends have protested earnestly against this course, and have urged that my enemies would rejoice over my discomfiture, and claim that I had been driven from the field. My answer to this view of the case is, that my least concern is what my enemies may say or think or do—that mere personal success is nothing compared with the success of the party. I have had my personal triumphs, not once merely, but again and again, in the district and elsewhere, and I deem it a duty, as it is a pleasure, to relieve my constituents from further controversy on my account.

To such of my constituents as have for over 20 consecutive years in Cayuga County, and eight years in this Senatorial district, honored me with their confidence, I am profoundly grateful. I hold in dear remembrance their devotion to my personal success and their abiding faith in my official integrity.

With the organization of the Republican Party began my political life, and with it I have abided, sharing without murmur in its defeats, without pretension in its success, never deserting its standard, never criticising its methods, always abiding its decrees as expressed by recognized authority. If office-holding is in any sense a reward, the party is certainly no debtor to me.

I retire from political life most cheerfully, but not from active political toil. In an humble sphere I shall devote my energies to the support of the principles of the Republican Party and the Administration of Rutherford B. Hayes, and neither principalities nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor *Tribunes*, nor Kellys, nor Tweeds, nor any other like creature, though they join hand in hand, shall be able to separate me therefrom, nor silence my voice in Republican councils. Very truly yours,

WILLIAM B. WOODIN.

To M. F. Sweeting, Chairman.

The convention then proceeded to an informal ballot for Senator, with this result: T. M. Pomeroy, 9; A. S. Wood, 1; H. R. Durfee, 2. On motion of Eugene Walker, of Wayne, the nomination of Hon. T. M. Pomeroy, of Auburn, was made unanimous. The correspondent of the Auburn *Advertiser*, from whose letter we quote the foregoing, says that the proceedings were very harmonious throughout.

A PLEA FOR WARREN COUNTY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 20th inst. appears an article headed "Locality in Politics," in which Warren County is made to appear in the most discreditable position of threatening "revolution if it is ignored" in the matter of Senatorial nomination for the Sixteenth District. You have done Warren County the greatest injustice. The Republican Party here has not, and will not, disgrace itself. Whoever has breathed out any threatenings of revolution speaks only for his own small self, and not for Warren County. The Senatorial convention has not yet been held, but when held, the just claims of our candidate will be honorably recognized, and from its action Warren County will neither bolt nor sulk.

A. R. ABBOTT,
Chairman Warren County Committee.

Glenn's Falls, N. Y., Monday, Oct. 22, 1877.

STATE OFFICIALS IN TROUBLE.

Philadelphia, Penn., Oct. 23.—A special dispatch from Pittsburg this afternoon says: "In the Criminal Court this morning Judge Kirkpatrick laid before the Grand Jury the telegraphic correspondence with Attorney-General Lear, in reference to the attachments granted against State officials. The Attorney-General requested the Grand Jury to take no action to compel the attendance of witnesses until the questions he had raised could be submitted to the Supreme Court, stating that it was the intention to secure a decision as early as the 1st of November, if possible. The Grand Jury agreed to postpone action, as requested, and an application will be made in the Supreme Court to fix a day for the argument."

OPPOSING TAMMANY HALL.

CLOSING UP THE PARTY RANKS.

ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION—THE COMBINATION TICKET ADOPTED—A UNION TO BE MADE ON ASSEMBLY AND ALDERMANIC NOMINATIONS—RESOLUTIONS OF THE CONVENTION.

The arrangements for making complete the combination against Tammany Hall are approaching an end, with every appearance of satisfaction to all parties in opposition to Tammany, and with increasing symptoms of alarm to the friends of John Kelly. Already there are indications in the camp of the common enemy that all is not well, that the work of the conventions was not carefully performed, and it looks very much as if it would be done over again with more or less of scrambling and noise. Pursuant to call, the Republican County Convention reconvened last night at Republican Hall, in Thirty-third-street. At 8:15 it was called to order by Mr. Pierre C. Van Wyck, Chairman of the convention, and Mr. Solon B. Smith took his place as Secretary. The Chairman announced, after the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, that the report of the Committee of Conference was in order. Col. Joel W. Mason then rose and made his report as follows:

On behalf of the Conference Committee appointed at your former meeting it becomes my duty, as its Chairman, to make a formal report for your consideration and action. A conference has been held in accordance with your instructions, a full and free interchange of opinions had, and a result satisfactory to your committee and to all parties concerned in the conference unanimously arrived at by the nomination of the following ticket:

Register—JACOB HESS.

Justices of Marine Court—JOSEPH KOCH and ALLAN MACDONALD.

Aldermen at Large—WILLIAM H. GEDNEY, JOSEPH D. PINCKNEY, ANDREW H. GREEN, and LOUIS M. DOSCHER.

Believing that this ticket merits the approval of all honest citizens who are opposed to corruption of every kind and who favor reform in its broadest sense, and confidently expecting that it will receive their support, your committee recommend its adoption by this convention; and to provide for the possibility of any vacancy which might occur upon the ticket, they suggest that some provision should be made for such a contingency.

The report of the committee was received with warm applause, and on motion of Col. Mason it was promptly adopted. The suggestion made to provide for vacancies that might occur was carried out by empowering the Conference Committee to fill vacancies should any occur. The Conference Committee was instructed to wait upon the candidates named and inform them of the action of the convention.

Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer called the attention of the convention to the necessity for a complete union of all organizations in making nominations for all offices. The election, he said, was one of vast importance. Upon the complexion of the next Senate will depend, in great measure, the choice of a United States Senator. It is extremely urgent that all should unite in the election of Senators, as well as Assemblymen, to secure at the next session of the Legislature that apportionment which must be made. Then the Board of Aldermen needs to be carefully looked after. If they entered this combination thoroughly they must succeed in electing a Board of Aldermen strongly in their favor, and he called upon all the members of the convention to see to it that the general plan was carried out in all the districts.

Col. Mason called for an expression from the convention on the recommendation of the Conference Committee that conferences be held to secure the union of all elements opposed to corruption—which means Tammany Hall. A vote being taken, the convention decided that such conferences should be held.

Mr. J. R. Angel, of the Twenty-first District, then offered a series of resolutions, which, on motion of Mr. J. B. Varnum, Jr., were taken up separately, and, after brief discussion and slight amendments, were adopted as follows:

Resolved, That we congratulate the Republicans of the State of New-York upon the excellent ticket nominated by our convention lately held at Rochester; that we pledge to the candidates our unqualified and hearty support, and look with confidence to a successful issue of the present State canvass.

Resolved, That in the interest of reform and good government in this Municipality, a decided reduction in the running expenses of our City and County Government is necessary; that the salaries of our public officers of many grades are far in excess of a just compensation for public service, and should be reduced largely in many instances; that to maintain a continuance of these exorbitant salaries is a great wrong to the tax-paying inhabitants of this City, and that this evil should be corrected by legislative action or by constitutional amendments, if necessary, at the earliest possible moment; that the maintenance and continuance of certain unnecessary bureaus of our local Government is also a great evil and just cause of complaint to our inhabitants, and that early action should be taken by the Legislature to abolish and discontinue these expensive and useless organizations as far as possible to a proper and economical administration of our Municipal affairs; that our system of public improvements in opening, improving, repairing, and laying out of streets, public parks, avenues, &c., requires a careful revision and amendment, and the oppressive manner of levying assessments for needless improvements shall be watchfully guarded against.

Resolved, That the encroachments of incorporated companies upon the individual rights of our people is another great evil which demands our earnest and immediate attention. That greater security shall be afforded to depositors in our savings banks, to policy-holders in our insurance companies, and that the officers of these institutions should be held to a greater responsibility, and more severe penalties should be imposed and enforced for their fraudulent delinquencies. That the legislation which has heretofore obtained in our State in favor of railroad corporations should be modified and adjusted more in conformity with the interests of the whole people, and that wise statesmanship in our legislative councils is necessary to deal with these great questions to their proper settlement, and that corporations which, in the spirit of the law, were intended to be the servants, may no longer be the masters of the people.

Resolved, That as an earnest of these principles we point to the ticket we have nominated this day, which bears the indorsement of every liberal-minded political organization in this City, and which the people of this City and county will more emphatically indorse at the polls in the approaching election.

Mr. Elliot C. Cowdin spoke heartily in favor of the resolution demanding a reduction in the expenses of the City Government, and referred to the efforts which had been made in the last Legislature to effect retrenchment in the matter of salaries. He was glad that the convention had spoken out so boldly on the subject. Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer considered the resolution regarding the regulation of improvements and the levying of assessments as one of high importance and worthy of the attention of citizens and legislators, as under present regulations property was daily confiscated and the wealth of the City retarded. Mr. Angel dwelt upon the necessity of exercising some control over railroad corporations, which were becoming so powerful that no business men could succeed if they did not "attach themselves to the tail-end of the kite of some corporation."

The resolutions having been adopted, on motion of Mr. Disney the convention adjourned.

EIGHTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

AGREEMENT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEES OF CONFERENCE—NOMINATION OF HON. F. M. BIXBY BY THE ANTI-TAMMANY CONVENTION.

The Conference Committees representing the New-York County Democracy, the Independent and German-American Democrats, and the Independent Republicans, which were appointed to decide who should be named as the joint candidate for Senator from the Eighth District, met yesterday afternoon in the office of Jerome Buck, No. 208 Broadway. The session was a long one, but it was entirely free from excitement, and unanimous in its final action. Coroner Moritz Ellinger presided and Mr. E. L. Bullock was Secretary. As soon as the organization was effected, Mr. John D. Coughlin, of the New-York County Democracy, said it was the wish of the organization which he had been appointed to speak for, that he should present the name of a man who had been the Senator from the Eighth District for one term, during which his course had met with the approval of all friends of economical government, and had won for him the confidence of his constituents. He would offer the name of Hon. Francis M. Bixby as that of their nominee. Mr. William Haw, for the Independent Republicans, seconded the nomination, assuring the committee of the cordial support of the candidate. Mr. Jerome Buck offered a resolution, which was adopted, that it be the sense of the committee that Mr. Bixby be the nominee of the conference, and that the different organizations represented be requested to submit his name to their respective conventions for approval. A communication was received from Mr. R. O. N. Ford, Secretary of the Republican Conference Committee, signifying the desire of that organization to co-operate with the others, and appointing a place of meeting. This accounted for the absence of the regular Republicans in the conference, and it was agreed to meet with them immediately. A resolution was adopted requesting all Assembly and Aldermanic Conventions in the Senatorial districts to appoint committees of conference, to the end that the system of joint nominations might be thoroughly carried out. There was some discussion about the basis of distribution of the candidates for Assembly and Aldermen. It was finally agreed there should be one Anti-Tammany Assemblymen nominated, two Republicans and a fourth candidate from the Independent Democratic organization. The Independent Republicans claim the choice of one Assemblyman, and have already signified their intention of nominating George F. Bradford. The Anti-Tammany Assembly candidate will probably be run in the Nineteenth District, and the Republicans in the Seventeenth and Twenty-first districts.

The Assembly candidate in the Twentieth District will be named by the Independent Democratic organization. These arrangements were not agreed upon finally, and will be again considered in a joint conference which is to be held to-morrow afternoon. There is a disposition among the "Independent" Republicans to assert themselves, and demand out-and-out recognition in the nominations. One of their number in the Twenty-first District last night intimated that there was some determination to nominate Aldermen at Large in case full recognition was not accorded them. "What do you expect to accomplish by such a course?" was asked by a reporter. "Well, we can show what strength we can command, and will by such a course give the minority of the Aldermen at Large to the independent Democrats. "In other words," suggested the reporter, "you will show what mischief you are capable of?" "Yes, that's about it; but we really don't expect to destroy the harmony of the combination. We prefer to rest our claim until we can make it in a campaign in which national affairs can appropriately be discussed."

The Anti-Tammany Democrats of the Eighth Senatorial District met at 8 o'clock last evening at Third-avenue and Fifty-fifth-street. Mr. Thomas MacKellar presided, and Mr. John D. Coughlin, Chairman of the Conference Committee, reported as the result of the joint conference that Hon. Francis M. Bixby had been selected as the candidate for the district. He recommended that the report of the committee be accepted, and that the nomination be made by acclamation. Mr. Jerome Buck seconded the nomination in a neat speech, in which he commended Senator Bixby for his services in the Legislature. A committee having been appointed to notify Mr. Bixby of his nomination, he soon presented himself before the convention and made his acknowledgments for the honor which had been accorded to him. He said that if he had not accomplished all he had desired to do in his first term, he had worked hard for his constituents. He cautioned his hearers that in the canvass Tammany Hall would represent him as a bad Democrat. In the interest of economical government he was in favor of cutting down Dunlap's salary from $15,000 to at least one-half of that amount, and the Coroner's fees, which now amount to $90,000 a year, to about one-third; and he was in favor of abolishing a good many of the departments. If to be thus was to be a bad Democrat in the estimation of Tammany Hall, he proposed to be just as bad a Democrat in the future as he had been in the past. After cheers for the candidate, on the conclusion of his speech the convention adjourned. The Independent Republicans met in the same building during the evening, and nominated Hon. F. M. Bixby for Senator, and appointed a committee to inform him of the nomination.

LOCAL NOMINATIONS.

REPUBLICAN NOMINEES FOR ASSEMBLY—NOMINATIONS MADE IN FOUR DISTRICTS.

The Republicans held Assembly District Conventions last evening, and made the following nominations:

Seventh District—ISAAC I. HAYES.
Ninth District—WILLIAM H. CORSA.
Eleventh District—WILLIAM W. ASTOR.
Thirteenth District—CHARLES H. DUELL.

After the nomination of Dr. Hayes, in the Seventh District, the Doctor thanked the convention in a brief speech. The career of Dr. Hayes as an Arctic explorer and legislator is well known. He has already represented the Seventh District twice, having been elected in 1875 and 1876. During both terms he distinguished himself as an honest and upright representative.

Mr. William W. Astor, who has been nominated for Assembly in the Eleventh District, is a son of John J. Astor, of Thirty-third-street and Fifth-avenue. Mr. Astor has never before appeared in politics. He graduated from the Columbia College Law School, under Prof. Dwight, several years ago, and received an office training in the office of Lord, Day, & Lord. He is about 28 years old.

Mr. Charles H. Duell, the Republican nominee for Assembly in the Thirteenth District, is a son of ex-Congressman R. Holland Duell, of Cortland County. He was born in that county, and is 27 years of age. He was educated at Hamilton College, graduating in 1871. He afterward attended the Hamilton College Law School for one year, and completed his legal studies in the law office of Elihu Root, in this City. He is at present a member of the law firm of Duell, Wells & Duell, No. 229 Broadway. He has never held any public office, except that of Examiner of Patents in the Patent Office at Washington, and that for a short time only. He is a member of the Bar Association of this City.

The Anti-Tammany Party held Assembly District Conventions last night and nominated Thomas J. Gill in the Second and John J. Blair in the Fourth District.

ANTI-TAMMANY SENATORIAL NOMINATIONS.

The Anti-Tammany Party held Senatorial Conventions last night, and made the following nominations:

Fourth District—ARTHUR F. HALLIDAY.
Eighth District—FRANCIS M. BIXBY.

Mr. Halliday, nominated in the Fourth District, is the proprietor of the National Hotel in Cortlandt-street. He is a son of Assistant Pastor Halliday, of Plymouth Church.

Francis M. Bixby, the candidate for Senator in the Eighth District of all the parties opposed to Tammany Hall, has occupied a seat in the Senate for two years, having been elected in 1875 by a vote of 17,659, Everett P. Wheeler, the Tammany candidate, receiving only 13,823 votes. Mr. Bixby was born Dec. 30, 1829, in Deposit, Delaware County, and obtained his education in the schools of his native place, Binghamton, and Oswego. He studied law for two years with George R. Davis and Calvin E. Mather, but did not enter into practice, having turned his attention to mercantile business. He has always been a Democrat in politics, but for six years has been an active opponent of Tammany Hall. His course in the Senate has been one of opposition to the Tammany representatives there, and he has uniformly voted with the Republicans for measures which sought to retrench the expenses of the City Government.

TAMMANY ALDERMANIC NOMINEES.

The following Aldermanic nominations were made last evening by John Kelly's conventions:

Fourth District—THOMAS SHIELS, JAMES J. SLEVIN.
Fifth District—WILLIAM BENNETT, WILLIAM LAMB.
Sixth District—GEORGE HALL, JOHN W. GUNTZER.
Seventh District—WILLIAM SAUER.
Eighth District—THOMAS CARROLL, THOMAS C. FREEBORN, HUGH FERRIGAN.

TWO OF KELLY'S CANDIDATES WITHDRAW.

Mr. Edward W. McGlynn, the Kelly candidate for Senator in the Seventh District, yesterday wrote a long letter to Mr. Augustus Schell, which was read in a meeting of the Tammany Committee on Organization, in which he says that by the advice of his physician he is reluctantly compelled to withdraw from the canvass as a candidate. His health, at no time strong, has been unfavorably affected by the excitement consequent on his nomination. He expressed his unabated confidence in the "purity, wise policy, and consequently deserved success of the grand old Democratic Party," and will retire to his country home for a period of rest after the arduous duties of the campaign. In a meeting of Democrats at Brevoort Hall last evening, Mr. Thomas C. E. Ecclesine, the Tammany candidate for the Senate in the Eighth District, made a speech in which he was understood to say that he had withdrawn from the candidacy, and that he would notify the Chairman of the District Convention of the fact. This report up town created much excitement among Democrats of all parties, but did not afford any particular satisfaction to the Tammanyites. It is thought by prominent Democrats that Hon. James W. Gerard's name will be substituted for that of McGlynn in the Seventh District.

KINGS COUNTY POLITICS.

SENATORIAL AND ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS—ADJOURNMENTS IN SEVERAL DISTRICTS.

The Second Senate District Republican Convention of Kings County met yesterday afternoon at Republican Head-quarters on Court-street, and organized by electing A. C. Barnes Chairman, and Messrs. Small and Sedgwick Secretaries. Mr. R. E. Kennedy, of the Seventh Ward, moved to go into the nomination of Senator for the Second Senate District. Mr. McLean, of the First Ward, moved as a substitute that the convention adjourn until Friday evening. The motion to adjourn was opposed by Messrs. Fales, Kennedy, and Harmon, but was finally carried by a decisive vote.

The Third Senate District Republican Convention met at the same place and was called to order at 8 o'clock last evening. Mr. John F. Henry was chosen permanent Chairman. The district is strongly Democratic. Before the convention there seemed to be a strong sentiment in favor of the nomination of ex-Assemblyman Michael Coffey, a Democrat, who is reputed to have much strength in the district. Mr. Coffey was placed in nomination and showed great strength in the convention, but Mr. A. W. Gleason, of the Twenty-third Ward, by a strong speech, turned the scales in favor of Stephen Pell, a Republican, who has recently removed from New-York to Brooklyn. Mr. Pell—who it may be said has not the least chance of election, even against John C. Jacobs—was nominated by a vote of 46 to 33. It should be mentioned that before any nomination had been made, a motion to adjourn and appoint a committee of conference to consult with the Independent Democrats, was declared carried by the Chair, but was subsequently reconsidered. Mr. Pell, who was present as a delegate from the Twenty-third Ward, briefly returned thanks for his nomination.

The Third Senate District Democratic Convention met at New-Lots yesterday afternoon, and unanimously nominated John C. Jacobs.

The First Assembly District Democratic Convention adjourned until to-night, and the Second until Friday night. The Third Assembly District Convention renominated John Shanley. The Fourth District adjourned until Saturday, as did also the Fifth. The Sixth District nominated Charles H. Troester, and the Eighth John Douglass. The Seventh and Ninth Assembly District Conventions adjourned until Friday.

PLEASURES OF THE TURF.

AN UNPARALLELED RECORD.

GEN. JAMES W. HUSTED UNANIMOUSLY NOMINATED FOR THE TENTH TIME BY THE REPUBLICANS OF THE THIRD WESTCHESTER ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—A RINGING SPEECH FROM THE CANDIDATE.

The tenth annual, uncontested, and unanimous nomination for Assemblyman from the Third District of Westchester was yesterday tendered by the Republicans of that district to Hon. James W. Husted. For nine consecutive years Mr. Husted has represented his district in the State Legislature. Every nomination has been a unanimous one; he never had a contestant in a convention, and the convention which met at Croton Dam yesterday to nominate him for the tenth time, in point of, cordiality and harmony, differed in no respect from its nine predecessors. There were other peculiarities about the gathering, not the least of them being the place at which it was held and the manner of holding it. Contrary to the usual practice, the place selected for the meeting was not only several miles distant from any railroad, but was neither a town nor even a village. It was nothing but a solitary old-fashioned road-side tavern, almost overlooking the great Croton dam, but famous through all the country round as a resort for pic-nic parties in the Summer and dances in the Winter. Part of the pleasure of such affairs is the ride through the hills to and from the place, and the 100 or so delegates who drove over to Hoff's Hotel yesterday morning from their more or less distant residences could not have had a more delightful day for their journey, or possibly found a more charming country to travel through. Seven miles was the ride from Sing Sing, ending at the bridge thrown across the Croton River in front of the great dam, which—thanks to the recent heavy rains—presented the spectacle of a magnificent cascade. Just beyond the bridge, surrounded by tall old trees, and with a little park-like inclosure in front, stands the hotel, which yesterday at noon presented a scene of unwonted activity. The stables and yard were crowded with vehicles of all descriptions, in nothing so much alike as in the mass of mud they had accumulated on their journey hither. There was a scattered crowd of comfortably-dressed people, the majority of them delegates, gathered about the hotel, on the piazza, under the trees, and strung along the neighboring fences, sunning themselves. They were all personal acquaintances—comparatively speaking—neighbors; and meeting for a common object on which they were all of one mind, good humor and the subdued hilarity characteristic of the people was universal. Mr. Husted had not arrived at 12 o'clock, the hour mentioned in the call, but it was not long before his well-known pair of fast-trotting blacks were seen coming along the road at a lively gait, and in another minute their owner was shaking hands all round, for he knew every man there and called him by name. After a little rapid whispering in the ears of certain of them he disappeared.

Mr. Alexander D. Dunbar stepped up on the piazza and called the convention to order. He nominated for Chairman Mr. Eugene B. Travis. Mr. Travis was called for, and thereupon he advanced from the little circle, went on the piazza, and Mr. Dunbar stepped down. The Chairman thanked his friends for the compliment, and said that if there was one thing more than another characteristic of their conventions it was harmony. Republicans, he said, were thinking men who knew what they wanted, and were not generally mistaken about the way of getting it. Harmony was what they expected to have. There were no broken jaws and smashed noses in their conventions, as had been in some other conventions they knew of. He expected they would be quite harmonious to-day, and asked the further pleasure of the convention. Three gentlemen were elected Secretaries as a matter of form, and also as a matter of form were invited to take their seats, which they have been on the ground if they had accepted the invitation. A Committee on Resolutions was appointed. This being done, Mr. Paulding remarked that he was hungry, and moved a recess for dinner, which motion was adopted with great unanimity.

Dinner occupied an hour or so. Great preparations had been made for it, and the piles of meats, vegetables, and pie which rapidly disappeared before the assembled delegates was remarkable. Time was given to smoke a cigar after, as a digestive, and then some one said that "they were all ready up stairs." This was received as a signal for every one to start in the direction indicated, and the delegates assembled in a large room in the top story, where the famous Winter dances are held. The Chairman and one Secretary took seats in the place occupied at other times by the orchestra, and from that lofty elevation surveyed the assembled and standing delegates; for there were no seats in the room. The presentation of credentials and calling the roll were soon disposed of, and Mr. Paulding moved that a nomination for member of Assembly be made. The Secretary called off from a little card the nine towns composing the district. There was no fuss about the nomination. As the Secretary called each town, the Chairman of the delegation said, "Gen. James W. Husted," until the ninth town had been called, the nomination unanimously made, and then there was a rattling of heavy boots in token of applause. A committee of three was next appointed, with instructions to "bring him in," which they did very speedily, and there was more and louder applause when Mr. Husted mounted the orchestra stand to return his thanks.

"My friends," said Mr. Husted—"for I will not address you as fellow-citizens when I can call every man in this room by name—my friends, this is not the first time that I have been before you in this capacity. [Applause.] For nine consecutive years, and it will be for 10 [explause—for I speak reflectingly, from the experience of the past, I propose to be elected—I have been your Representative; for 10 years the Republicans of the Third District of Westchester have tendered me a unanimous nomination. I hope I shall not be considered egotistical when I say that there is no such record in this State. The man does not live—I believe the man never has lived—who for 10 years consecutively has received the unanimous nomination of his constituents, and has been elected by them. If elected, as I propose to be, the Third District of Westchester will have accomplished something not known in the history of this State since the adoption of the Constitution of 1846. It is a record which I shall be prond to leave to my children, and to my children's children. [Loud applause.] Mr. Husted then surprised some of his hearers by referring to the present condition of National politics, and telling that he believed President Hayes was sincerely and honestly trying to carry out what he considered was intended by the platform on which he was nominated, and what he had avowed in his letter of acceptance. [Cheers.] As to the method, or matters of detail, he may have erred, but to blame him harshly for this was to assume that men were guilty because they were fallible. We were living in a narrow world; no one could see what the future would be; but he believed the President would pluck the flower safety from the nettle danger. Mr. Husted again thanked his friends for the nomination, and descended from his stand amid three cheers and a tiger from the delegates, given with such hearty vigor as made all the windows in the house shake. The convention then formally adjourned.

NOTES OF THE CANVASS.

The Swedish Republican Association met last night, Mr. R. Peterson in the chair, and all the nominations made by the Republican conventions, State and County, were enthusiastically indorsed.

At a meeting of the German Republican Association of the Fifteenth Assembly District on Monday night, Dr. E. W. Hoeber was named for Alderman, and the German delegates to the Aldermanic Convention were requested to vote for his nomination.

The committee of 21 appointed by the "Independent" Republicans, held a long consultation yesterday, and resolved that a sub-committee, which was then appointed, should report to-day upon the advisability of nominating a new County ticket, to satisfy "dissatisfied elements" in all parties not content with the ticket nominated by the Tammany organization or the combined parties.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24—1 A. M.—The pressure is highest and nearly stationary in the South Atlantic and Gulf States. It is lowest and slowly falling in the North-west. It is low and rapidly rising in Nova Scotia. Clear or partly cloudy weather prevails east of the Rocky Mountains, except in the lake region. Southerly winds prevail in the South Atlantic and Gulf States. There has been a general rise of temperature. The Mississippi River has risen 17 inches at Cairo, the Ohio 51 inches at Pittsburg, the Allegheny 2 feet at Freeport. The Arkansas has fallen 39 inches at Little Rock.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England, clear or partly cloudy weather, light south-westerly winds, nearly stationary pressure, and stationary or higher temperature.

For the Middle Atlantic States, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, southerly winds, and stationary pressure.

For the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, clear or partly cloudy weather, light variable winds, mostly from the north, and nearly stationary pressure and temperature.

For the West Gulf States, Tennessee and Ohio Valley, the lake region, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, clear or partly cloudy weather, light southerly winds, stationary or higher temperature, and stationary or lower pressure.

The rivers will remain nearly stationary.

MARYLAND JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

FIRST DAY OF THE FALL MEETING AT PIMLICO—LARGE ATTENDANCE, GOOD TRACK, AND SOME FINE RUNNING—FOUR RACES ON THE FLAT—THE WINNERS.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 23.—The Fall Meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club was inaugurated at Pimlico to-day. The weather was delightful and the attendance very large. The track was in very good condition considering the two days of rain. It was somewhat heavy on the lower turn and back stretch, but dried very rapidly under a bright sun and gentle breeze from the south-west. The postponement of the extra race between Ten Broeck, Tom Ochiltree, and Parole appeared not to have reached many persons in this vicinity, as many who attended were disappointed that it did not come off. The owner of Ten Broeck received $500 for the postponement from Mr. P. Lorillard, and in turn the Maryland Jockey Club made him a life member. The first race was a dash of three-quarters of a mile, for maidens of all ages; entrance, $15, and a purse of $250; the entrance money to the second horse. The horses to start were L. Hartz's b. c. Vermont, 3 years, 95 pounds; T. B. & W. R. Davis' b. c. Joe Hunt, 3 years, 95 pounds; D. McDaniel's b. c. Glen Dudley, 3 years, 95 pounds; F. M. Hall's b. f. Euterpe, 3 years, 92 pounds; C. W. Medinger's b. c. Wash Booth, 3 years, 95 pounds, and T. W. Doswell's b. g. Diamond, 3 years, 92 pounds. Before the start Glen Dudley was the favorite, and sold in the pools for $70, while Wash Booth and Diamond each brought $35, Vermont $25, and the field $18. After one false start the horses got off well together, Joe Hunt in front, with Vermont second, Diamond third, Euterpe fourth, and Wash Booth and Glen Dudley following in the order named. On the lower turn Vermont went to the front, with Euterpe second and Wash Booth third. Vermont held the lead around the upper turn, and there was no change until they came into the home stretch, when Wash Booth went to the front and finished a half length ahead of Vermont, with Diamond third, Joe Hunt fourth, Glen Dudley fifth, and Euterpe last. Time—1:21. The winner was ridden by Richardson.

The second race was the Dixie Stakes, for 3-year olds, two miles; $100 subscription, $50 forfeit; the club to add $1,500, of which $1,000 to the first horse, $500 to the second, and the third to save his stake. The starters were McIntyre's b. c. King Faro, 110 pounds; A. Belmont's ch. f. Mineola, 107 pounds; A. Belmont's b. f. Susquehanna, 107 pounds; D. McDaniel's ch. c. Major Barker, 110 pounds; D. McDaniel's b. c. St. James, 110 pounds; Oden Bowie's ch. f. Oriole, 107 pounds, and F. M. Hall's b. c. Dick Sasser, 110 pounds. In the pools King Faro had the call at $160, to $135 for McDaniel's entry, $105 for Susquehanna, and $40 for the field. The field got a good send off, with King Faro in the lead, Dick Sasser second, Major Barker third, Susquehanna fourth, Mineola fifth, Oriole sixth, and St. James last. On the lower turn Dick Sasser went to the front, with St. James second, Oriole third, and King Faro fourth, and in this order passed the quarter. On the back stretch St. James went up and collared Dick Sasser, and they ran eight lengths ahead of the others, who were bunched. On the upper turn the trailing horses went up and King Faro took the third place, Dick Sasser leading St. James three lengths. There was no change at the three-quarter pole, but as they passed the stand King Faro had fallen back to the sixth place, and Major Barker went up fourth. There was no change until after the quarter pole was passed, when all the horses were put on their mettle and ran in a bunch without showing daylight between them. After passing the half-mile pole and going around the upper turn, King Faro went forward and took the lead, with Oriole second, Susquehanna third, St. James fourth, and Major Barker, Mineola, and Dick Sasser following. Down the home stretch the running was good, though King Faro finished in a gallop two lengths ahead of Major Barker, who led Susquehanna one length, with Oriole, St. James, Dick Sasser, and Mineola following. Time—3:55. Walker was the winning jockey.

Following are the winners of the Dixie Stakes from and including 1872:

Year.	Winner.	Sire.	Wt's	Sr's	Time.
1872	Hubbard	Planet	110	9	3:36½
1873	Tom Bowling	Lexington	110	4	3:58
1874	Vandalite	Vandal	107	15	3:35½
1875	Tom Ochiltree	Lexington	110	10	3:42½
1876	Virgil	Virgil	110	6	3:41½
1877	King Faro	Phaeton, imp.	110	7	3:55

NOTE.—This race was called the Dinner Party Stake in 1870, and was won by Preakness. In 1871 it was called the Reunion Stakes, and Harry Bassett walked over for it.

The third race was the Central Stakes, for 2-year olds, one mile; $50 subscription, play or pay; $600 added, of which $100 to the second horse. The starters were P. Lorillard's b. f. Pique, 97 pounds; George L. Lorillard's b. c. Duke of Magenta, 100 pounds, and ch. f. Balance All, 97 pounds; F. Smythe's ch. c. Danicheff, 100 pounds, and D. McDaniel's ch. f. Fawn, 97 pounds. In the pools Pique was the favorite at $750, to $640 for George L. Lorillard's entry, and $135 for the field. The start was a fine one, with Duke of Magenta leading, Pique second, Balance All third, and Danicheff and Fawn together. On the lower turn Balance All went to the front, and at the quarter-pole led Duke of Magenta a length and a half, with Pique third, and Danicheff and Fawn following. At the half-mile pole Balance All held her place, closely followed by Pique, Danicheff and Duke of Magenta running together, with Fawn close up. At the three-quarter pole Pique showed a head in front of Duke of Magenta, and Balance All had fallen off to the third place. Down the home stretch Duke of Magenta made a dash and went to the front, and finished one length ahead of Pique, who led Danicheff eight lengths, and Balance All and Fawn following closely. Time—1:50½. Hughes was the winning jockey.

Following are the winners of the Central Stakes since and including 1871:

Year.	Winner.	Sire.	Wt's	Sr's	Time.
1871	Joe Daniels	Australian	100	3	1:54½
1872	Catesby	Eclipse	100	2	1:48
1873	Weathercock	Australian	100	3	1:56
1874	Fine Work	Lexington	97	8	1:45
1875	Cyril	Planet	97	4	1:49½
1876	Susquehanna	Lexington	97	5	1:49¾
1877	Duke of Magenta	Lexington	100	5	1:50½

The fourth and last race was one of two-mile heats, for all ages; maidens allowed, if 3 years, 3 pounds; if 4 years, 7 pounds, and if 5 years and upward, 12 pounds; purse, $600 for the first horse and $100 for the second. The horses to start were George L. Lorillard's br. c. Ambush, 4 years, 108 pounds; P. Lorillard's ch. c. Barricade, 4 years, 108 pounds; J. G. Bethune's b. g. Burgoo, 6 years, 115 pounds, and T. W. Doswell's b. c. Algerine, 4 years, 108 pounds.

First Heat.—In the pools Algerine was the favorite at $450, to $350 for Barricade, $195 for Ambush, and $85 for Burgoo. Burgoo led off, with Algerine second, Barricade third, and Ambush last. On the first turn Ambush went to the front and Burgoo fell off fourth. There was no further change on the back stretch nor on the upper turn, and they passed the stand in the same positions. For the second mile the running was better, and at the half-mile pole Algerine had gone to the front, with Ambush second, Barricade third, and Burgoo last. On the upper turn Algerine held his advantage, and Burgoo ran up to the second place, with Barricade third and Ambush last. The run down the home stretch was well contested, but Algerine finished two lengths ahead of Burgoo, who led Barricade three lengths, and Ambush last. Time—4:02½.

Second Heat.—Algerine continued the favorite, and there was no bid after he sold, except for the field, Algerine bringing $100, to $50 for the field. In the start Algerine led off, with Barricade second, Burgoo third, and Ambush last. On the lower turn Barricade went forward, and at the quarter led Burgoo a half length, and Algerine fell off to the third place. There was no further change up the back stretch and round the upper turn. As they passed the stand Barricade ran a neck ahead of Burgoo, who led Ambush a half length, and Algerine last. Barricade maintained his advantage around the lower turn and up the back stretch, while Algerine and Burgoo ran even, two lengths ahead of Ambush. Around the upper turn Algerine showed in front of Ambush, while Burgoo had fallen back to the rear. Down the home stretch the horses were all pushed, but Barricade finished a length ahead of Ambush, who led Algerine two lengths, with Burgoo behind, but within the distance pole. Time—3:50.

Third Heat.—Algerine and Barricade started, with the pools in favor of the latter, he having sold for $300, to $100 for Algerine. Barricade led off, and held the lead for one and three-quarter miles, but on the upper turn of the last mile Algerine went forward, and came home an easy winner by one length. Time—4:00. Heywood was the winning jockey. Barrett rode Barricade.

THE BETTING ON TO-DAY'S RACES.

Pool-selling to-night on to-morrow's races was brisk, especially so on the extra race between Ten Broeck, Tom Ochiltree, and Parole. Pools sold as follows:

ONE MILE DASH.

Bertram	$105	Yorkshire Lass	$20
Idalia	65	Explosion	15
Fugitive and Madge	40	King Bolt	10
Patriot	35	Fredericktown	12
First Chance	25	Waco	18

FREE HANDICAP STAKES—ONE AND THREE-QUARTER MILES.

Viceroy	$50	Involice	$14
Lady Salyers	40	Kenney	9
Mary	20	King Bolt	9

EXTRA RACE.

Ten Broeck	$100	Parole	$21
Tom Ochiltree	50		

HURDLE RACE.

Deadhead	$50	Redding	$22
Problem	30	Dalgetan	6
Derby	25	Dandy	6
Risk	23	Gallagher	5

WOODBINE PARK RACES.

TORONTO, Ontario, Oct. 23.—In the extra day's races at Woodbine Park the mile and a half dash, heavy welter weights, four starters, was won by Goldfinch, Kelso second. Time—2:52½.

The mile heats, with three starters, was won by Maritime in two straight heats, in 1:48½ and 1:50¼. The steeple-chase was won by Judge Halligan.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES.

SECOND DAY OF THE HOUGHTON MEETING AT NEWMARKET—A POOR DAY FOR PROFESSIONAL BETTING MEN.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—To-day was the second of the Newmarket Houghton meeting. The great event of the day—the race for the Cambridgeshire Stakes—brought out the large field of 34 horses. Rosy Cross, who started favorite at four to one, failed to secure a place. The latest betting on the course was thirty-three to one against Jongleur, twenty to one against Belphoebe, and thirty to one against Gladia. The following is a summary:

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES, of 25 sovereigns each, 10 sovereigns forfeit, and only 5 sovereigns if declared on or before Tuesday, the 11th of September, with 300 sovereigns added by the Jockey Club; the winner of the Doncaster St. Leger to carry a weight to be fixed when the weights are published; the winner of a handicap, value 300 sovereigns, after the publication of the weights, to carry 10 pounds; if any other handicap, 5 pounds extra; the winner of the Czarewitch, 14 pounds extra; the second to receive 100 sovereigns out of the stakes, and the third to save his stake; entrance, 3 sovereigns; Cambridgeshire Course; 185 subscribers.

Prince d'Arenberg's b. c. Jongleur, by Mars, out of Joliette, 3 years, 116 pounds..... 1
Lord Hartington's f. Belphoebe, by Toxophilite, out of Vega, 3 years, 108 pounds..... 2
M. C. De Beauregard's Gladia, 3 years, 88 pounds..... 3
Mr. Quartermaine East's br. f. Rosy Cross, by Rosicrucian, out of Imposition, 3 years, 98 pounds..... 0

TROTTING IN INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. Oct. 23.—The fall meeting of the Capital City Driving Association was inaugurated at the Southern Park Grounds to-day. The first trot was for horses in the 2:25 class. The first heat was won by Bassett in 2:36, Rip Ross second, Lady H. and Monarch Rule drawn. Bassett also won the second heat, Rip Ross second, Bay Charley third. Time—2:32. Bassett was again victor in the third heat, Lewinski second, Rip Ross third. Time—2:29. In the 2:40 class trot the first heat was won by Kitty Bates, Carrie K. second; Pompey, Greenback, and J. A. Steek drawn; Hoosier Tom distanced. Time—2:44. Kitty Bates won the second heat, Carrie K. second. Time—2:39. The third heat was also won by Kitty Bates, Edward G. second. Time—2:39.

TURF NOTES.

Now that the pool-rooms in New-Jersey have been closed by the authorities, it is said that the American Jockey Club will give an extra day's racing. Mr. Stanford and other book-makers propose to open books on all the principal events. There is also some talk of forming a club similar to the Victoria Club in London.

Mr. Aristides Welsh, of Philadelphia, the owner of Leamington, has purchased from Mr. W. R. Travers the bay horse Alarm, 8 years old, by imp. Eclipse, out of imp. Maud, by Stockwell. The price is not known. Alarm has been stationed in Kentucky for the past three years, and he is looked upon as the coming stallion.

The Western and Southern Circuit, including the Louisville, Kentucky, Louisiana, and Nashville

THE STATE OF TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23.—Petroleum easy; Refined, 14¼c.; Crude, 11c.@11¼c. Coffee steady; Rio, 17¾c.@18¾c.; Laguayra, 18¼c.; sales, 100 bags Santos at 18c. Sugar in good demand, but meagre offerings prevent business: Cuba quoted at 8½c.@8¾c. for fair and good refining; Refined unchanged. Molasses—Nothing doing. Flour without much change; demand; stocks accumulating: Minnesota Extra Family, good, $6 50; choice, $6 60@$6 65; fancy, $6 75. Patent, $8 50@$9; Pennsylvania do. fair, $6 50; good, $6 75; choice and fancy, $6 87½@$7; Indiana do., Patent, $6 75; Ohio do., good, $6 75; high grades, $8@$9. Rye Flour steady at $4 25. Corn-meal inactive; $3 25 is the nominal asking price for "Brintons." Buckwheat Meal, $3. Wheat advancing: Red Southern, good, $1 45@$1 46; poor, $1 40; Amber Delaware, fair and choice, $1 47@$1 48; Amber Western, in cars and at Grain depot, $1 45; choice, $1 46@$1 48; No. 2 Western in elevator, $1 43@$1 44; 2,000 bushels do. do. sold at $1 44; $1 43 bid for last half November. Rye comes in slowly; the last sale of Western was at 70c.; now held higher. Corn: Pennsylvania, Western, and Southern Yellow in cars and grain depot, 62c.@62½c.; and 63c.; Western High Mixed, in cars, 62c.; sail, in elevator, 62½c.@63c.; 2,000 bushels of same, November. Oats—Demand less active but prices well maintained; White Western fair and choice, 34c.@36c.; Delaware do., 33c.; Western dark Mixed, 32c. Whisky steady; Western, $1 12. At the Maritime Exchange, open board—Corn active; sales of spot, October and November, at 63½c. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Rye nominally 72c.@73c. for cargo lots. All sales for delivery in elevator. Wool quiet, firm, and unchanged; supply light.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—Flour quiet but steady; Wheat in fair demand and higher; No. 1 Chicago Spring, $1 10¼; No. 2 do., $1 10, cash; $1 05⅝@$1 05⅝ November; No. 3 do., $1 03; Rejected, 95c. Corn fairly active and 4 shade higher; 44½c. cash; 43⅞c. November; 41⅝c., all the year; Rejected, 43¼c. Oats in fair demand, but lower; 23¼c. cash; 23¾c. December; Rejected, 21¼c. Rye steady, with a good demand at 53½c. Barley firmer at 59¾c. Pork in good demand, and a shade higher; $14 50, cash; $14 40, October; $12 70, November; $12 75@$12 85, all the year. Lard fairly active and a shade higher; $8 50, cash; $8 20, all the year. Bulk-meats steady and unchanged. Whisky steady and unchanged. Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 3½c.; Wheat, 4½c. Receipts—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; Wheat, 115,000 bushels; Corn, 64,000 bushels; Oats, 31,000 bushels; Rye, 19,000 bushels; Barley, 30,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 12,000 bbls.; Wheat, 48,000 bushels; Corn, 114,000 bushels; Oats, 64,000 bushels; Barley, 72,000 bushels. Closing prices: Wheat irregular, options higher and cash lower; $1 09¾, cash; $1 05⅝@$1 05¾, November. Corn fairly active and a shade higher; 44½c.@44⅝c., cash; 44c.@44⅜c., November. Oats firm and ½c. higher. Pork firmer, but not quotably higher; $14 50, 5d, October. Lard active and a shade higher; $8 55@$8 60, October.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Flour in fair demand; sales, 1,000 bbls. at unchanged rates. Wheat dull and unsettled; no disposition manifested to operate by millers or speculators; sales of 2,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 24; 500 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth at $1 23. Corn dull; holders firm; buyers holding off; sales, 9,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western, in lots, at 52c.@52½c.; Oats neglected; No. 2 Chicago held at 30c. Rye inactive. Barley dull; 4 cars No. 1 Canada at 59c., to arrive. Malt quiet. Provisions—Fair local trade; unchanged. Canal freights firm. Wheat, 12c.; Corn a shade under 11c. to New-York. Railroad Freights unchanged. Receipts, lake—Flour, 1,025 bbls.; Wheat, 247,000 bushels; Barley, 181,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels; Rye, 16,000 bushels; Barley, 147,000 bushels; Pork, 150 bbls. Railroad—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 106,000 bushels; Corn, 27,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels; Rye, 6,000 bushels. Shipments, canal—Wheat, 93,000 bushels; Corn, 49,000 bushels; Oats, 30,000 bushels. From Elevators—Wheat, 148,000 bushels; Corn, 7,000 bushels.

TOLEDO, Oct. 23.—Flour firm. Wheat steady; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 33½; Extra do., $1 36; Amber Michigan, spot and seller November, $1 31; October, $1 30½; No. 2 Red Winter, spot, $1 29¼; November, $1 29¾; No. 3 Red, $1 19. Corn easier: High Mixed, 49c.; No. 2, spot, 48¾c.; November, 48½c.; No. 2, new, seller January, 44c.; No. 3 White, 49½c.; rejected, 48c.; damaged, new, 38c. Rye—No. 2, 58c. Oats steady; No. 2 and Michigan, 27c. Clover-seed, $4 90. Receipts—Flour, 340 bbls.; Wheat, 25,000 bushels; Corn, 45,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 200 bbls.; Wheat, 24,000 bushels; Corn, 35,000 bushels. Grain in Store—Wheat, 330,000 bushels; Corn, 434,000 bushels; Oats, 143,000 bushels. At the close—Wheat easier; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 32; Amber Michigan, seller November, $1 31; do., December, $1 30½; No. 2 Red Winter, spot and seller October, $1 28½; seller November, $1 29. Corn dull and lower; High Mixed, 48½c.; No. 2, spot, 48¼c.; seller October and November, 48c.; new, seller November, 45c. Oats—No. 2, 27c.

OSWEGO, Oct. 23.—Flour steady; No. 1 Spring, $6 50@$7 25; Amber Winter, $7@$7 75; White do., $7 25@$8; Double Extra, $7 50@$8 25; concessions made on outside brands of winter wheat. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 32. Corn unchanged. Barley firm; sales of 10,000 bushels No. 1 Canada at 80c.; 10,000 bushels do. at 83c.; 10,000 bushels by sample at 82c.; 250 at 82½c.; 2,000 bushels by sample at 73c.; 10,000 bushels dark Bay by sample at 75c.; 20,000 bushels above No. 2 in weight, but deficient in color, at 73½c. Corn-meal—$23 for bolted; $22 for coarse, per ton. Millfeed—$15@$16; Shipstuffs, $17@$18; Middlings, $22@$23 ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat and Peas, 10c.; Corn and Rye, 9c.; Barley, 8c. to New-York; Barley, 7½c. to Albany; Lumber, $2 to Albany, $2 75 to New-York. Lake Receipts—Wheat, 10,000 bushels; Barley, 50,000 bushels; Rye, 9,100 bushels; Lumber, 970,000 feet. Canal Shipments—Barley, 37,200 bushels; Lumber, 439,000 feet. Flour shipped by rail, 1,500 bbls.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 23.—Flour firmer, but not quotably higher. Wheat quiet, but steady; Red, $1 20@$1 30. Corn firm at 45c.@46c. Oats steady, with a fair demand at 27c.@31c. Rye dull at 58c.@59c. Barley in good demand, but lower; sample lots Western Spring at 56c.@60c. Pork in good demand; sales at $13 50@13·75. Lard in fair demand; current make, $8 30@$8 35; Kettle, $9@9 25. Bulk-meats firm; Short Rib, $8 10. Bacon firmer; Short Rib, 8¾c.; Short Clear, 9½c., all loose. Whisky in good demand at full prices, at $1 07. Butter weak; receipts have depressed the market; fancy Creamery, 32c.@33c.; prime to choice Western Reserve, 23c.@25c.; do. Central Ohio, 18c.@20c. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Hogs quiet; common, $4@$4 65; light, $4 75@$4 90; packing, $4 90@$5 10; butchers', $5 15@$5 20; receipts, 2,522 head; shipments, 1,228 head.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 23.—Flour easier, but not quotably lower. Wheat—No. 3 Red Fall, $1 26@$1 26¼; $1 26¼@$1 27; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 28¼@$1 28¾. December; No. 2 Spring, $1 11@$1 11¾, cash. Corn—No. 2 Mixed, 43c.@43⅜c., cash; 42¾c.@42⅞c., November; 40½c.@40⅝c., December. Oats steady; No. 2, 26c., cash; 27¼c., December. Rye active at 54c.@54½c., cash; 56½c. November. Barley quiet and unchanged. Whisky quiet at $1 08. Pork quiet; jobbing, $13 75. Lard nominally unchanged. Bulk-meats quiet and easy; Summer-cured Hams, 8¾c.@9c.; Sugar-cured do. for Shoulders, Clear Rib, and Clear Sides. Bacon dull and unchanged. Receipts—6,500 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 7,000 bushels Barley.

DETROIT, Oct. 23.—Flour steady, with a good demand; sales of 750 bbls. White at $6 50. Wheat lower, with a moderate demand; sales of Extra White Michigan, $1 31⅔; No. 1 do., $1 31¾, cash; $1 31¾@$1 32, November; $1 31½, seller all the year; Milling No. 1 at $1 25. Corn unchanged. Oats firm, and in demand; sales of No. 1 Mixed, November, at 27½c. Clover-seed firmer at $5. Shipments—Flour, 3,470 bbls.; Wheat, 31,000 bushels; Corn, 4,170 bushels; Oats, 1,700 bushels. Receipts—Flour, 2,488 bbls.; Wheat, 38,700 bushels; Corn, 3,700 bushels; Oats, 4,200 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in active demand; White, $1 35; Amber, $1 34; Red, $1 28. Corn dull; White, 54c.; Mixed, 52c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye nominal at 65c. Pork dull at $13 75. Bulk-meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon firmer; Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib, 8¾c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c. Sugar-cured Hams, 11c. Lard firm; choice leaf, 9½c.@10¾c. Whisky firmer at $1 08. Bagging dull at 12½c. Tobacco easier, but not quotably lower.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 23.—Flour quiet; unchanged. Wheat unsettled; closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, hard, $1 24¼; do., soft, $1 13¾; No. 2 do., $1 11¾. Oats—Nov., $1 11¼; November, $1 06¾; No. 2 do., $1 07. Corn firm; No. 2, 44¾c. Oats firm; No. 2, 23½c. Rye firm; No. 1, 64½c. Barley firm; No. 2 Spring, 62c.@64½c. Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 4½c.@4½c. Receipts—12,000 bbls. Flour, 39,000 bushels Wheat, Shipments—13,000 bbls. Flour, 43,000 bushels Wheat.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 23.—Hogs firm and unchanged. Cattle quiet and unchanged; only a local trade. Sheep scarce and wanted for good grades; common plentiful and hard to sell; shipping Muttons, $3 75@$4 25. Receipts—1,300 head Hogs, 1,000 head Cattle, 400 head Sheep.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 23.—Hay heavy; prime, $15@$16; choice, $16 50@$17. Lard easier; refined tierce, 9¾c.@9¾c.; keg, 9¾c.@10. Whisky firmer; Louisiana Rectified, $1 03@$1 05. Other articles unchanged. Gold, 1 025@1 02⅞. Exchange—New-York sight, ¼ discount; Sterling, bank, $4 83½.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 23.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 31½c. Resin firm at $1 45 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; Hard, $1 60; Yellow Dip, $2 45 for Yellow Dip; $2 45 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 60.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 23.—Petroleum quiet; Standard White, 12½c.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports: Cattle—Receipts, 2,700 head; shipments, 580 head; choice Native steady; sales at $5 20@$5 35; butchers' moderately active at $2 20@$2 50. Calves, $4 20@$5. Colorados slow; supply moderate at $3 20@$4 80; through Texans scarce; quality medium, with a stronger feeling at $2 95@$3 80; stockers and feeders fairly active, but unchanged at $3 20@$3 75. Hogs—Receipts, 7,500 head; shipments, 1,400 head; market opened 10c.@15c. lower, declined 5c. more, closing weak; Philadelphias in light demand at $5 10@$5 60; packing, $4 90@$5 10; light, $4 90@$5 25, a few at $5 30; Boston, $5 20@$5 30. Sheep—Receipts, 825 head; fair shipping demand; few sales, owing to scarcity; butchers' in moderate request at $3 20@$3 75.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Cattle—Receipts today, 921 head; 7,203 head for the week so far, 7,284 head, against 7,198 head last week, an increase of 38 cars; consigned through, 235 cars. Market slow, and 10c. off on last week's prices; quality mostly common and medium; but few good Cattle on offering. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,500 head; total for the week thus far, 5,200 head, against 12,200 head last week. Market unsettled; no sales; buyers and sellers ¼c.@½c. apart; 15 car-loads on sale. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 1,200 head; total for the week thus far, 9,400 head, against 11,400 head last week; consigned through, 37 cars; hardly enough Hogs in the yards to establish the market; Yorkers at $5 30@$5 50; heavy in good demand at $5 40@$5 60; one deck choice light at $5 65.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Oct. 23.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 1,499 head; the decline noticed last week remains unchanged and transactions were decidedly slow; the large run of Western last week at Brighton had a tendency to keep prices down to-day; butchers were not disposed to buy except at low rates; sales of choice at $3 50@$3 75; extra at $7 75@$3 25; first quality at $6 75@7 50; second do., at $5 75@$6; third do., at $5@$5 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 7,139 head. The movement in Sheep and Lambs does not indicate an improvement; some flocks of ordinary Sheep went as low as $1 50 ₱ head; sales in lots at $1 50@$3 25 each; extra at $3 50@$4 75, or from 3½c.@5¾c. ₱ lb; Spring Lambs at 4½c.@5½c.

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., Oct. 23.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 833 head, all for sale here; prime at $5 50; good at $4 25@$5 25; common at $4. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 2,750 head; Yorkers at $5 20@$5 40; Philadelphias at $5 50@$5 60. Sheep—Receipts to-day, 1,800 head; selling at $3 50@$5.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 23.—Cotton firm; Middling, 10½c.; Low Middling, 10c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 5,678 bales; gross, 6,976 bales; exports to Great Britain, 7,600 bales; sales, 5,500 bales; stock, 82,413 bales.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 23.—Cotton quiet and easier; Middling, 10¾c.@11c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.@10¾c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 4,094 bales; exports, coastwise, 168 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; stock, 45,723 bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 23.—Cotton quiet and firm; Middling, 10¾c.@10 11-16c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 6,489 bales; gross, 6,571 bales; sales, 3,305 bales; stock, 35,526 bales.

GALVESTON, Oct. 23.—Cotton steady; Middling, 10⅝c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net receipts, 2,866 bales; exports, coastwise, 439 bales; sales, 1,758 bales; stock, 49,890 bales.

MOBILE, Oct. 23.—Cotton steady; Middling, 10⅝c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.@9 7-16c.; net receipts, 2,807 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,276 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 18,379 bales.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange, yesterday, Tuesday, Oct. 23:

By William Kennelly, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Bernard Reilly, Esq., Referee, sold a two-story frame house, with four lots, each 23 by 100.5, on West 50th-st., south side, 200 feet west of 10th-av., for $9,250, to L. Topliff, a defendant. The same auctioneer, at a public auction, disposed of a frame stable, with two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on East 133d-st., north side, 140 feet west of 4th-av., for $2,150, to M. Miller.

Richard V. Harnett, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Richard M. Henry, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 18 by 100.5, No. 130 West 53d-st., south side, 403.6 feet west of 6th-av., for $13,375, to James Philp. The same auctioneer, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, William Jay, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick house, with lease of lot 20 by 100.5, No. 363 West 55th-st., north side, 140 feet east of 9th-av., for $6,500, to Julius Haupt, plaintiff in the legal action. Astor lease; ground rent, $280 per annum.

A. H. Muller & Son, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, William V. Leary, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick house, with lot 25 by 95.9, by 24.8 by 95.7, No. 62 Charles-st., south side, 74.11 feet west of 4th-st., for $10,400, to Charles McManus.

Scott & Myers, at public auction, offered the following unimproved property, which was knocked down to the parties whose names are annexed: One lot 25.3 by 100 on 9th-av., south-east corner 121st-st., $2,075, to P. Fox; three lots, each 25.2 by 100, on 9th-st., running above, ——, $4,200; one lot, 25 by 100.11, on West 120th-st., 275 feet east of 9th-av., $1,110, to John Pyne, and four lots, each 25.2 by 85, on Madison-av., north-west corner 115th-st., $10,200, to E. M. Haverty.

The remaining auctions were adjourned as follows: Sale by James M. Oakley & Co. of the house with lot, No. 113 West 22d-st., to Oct. 30; sale by Scott & Myers of one lot on West 76th-st., west of 8th-av., to Nov. 2; sale by Bernard Smyth, of land under water opposite Long Island City, to Nov. 13; sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co., of a house with plot of land, on Boston-av., corner 167th-st., to April 23; sale by Louis Mesier of the house with plot of land, Nos. 57 and 59 Houston-st., corner of Mott-st., and sale by A. J. Bleecker & Son of the house with lot No. 210 East 31st-st., west of 2d-av., nine die.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows: By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court and Surrogate's sale of the brick building, with lot 28.4 by 132.11, No. 17 Waverley-place, north side, 85.10 feet west of Mercer-st.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frederick Smyth, Esq., Referee, of the three-story frame house, front, and three-story brick house, rear, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 510 West 29th-st., south side, 175 feet west of 10th-av.

By James M. Oakley & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. Delafield Gale, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 208 East 44th-st., south side, 155 feet east of 3d-av.

By John T. Boyd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. Grant Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 25 by 90.4, No. 1,978 3d-av., west side, 50 feet south of 104th-st.

By Howard W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Louis J. Grant, Esq., Referee, of the three-story frame house, with lot 16.8 by 99.11, No. 154 East 129th-st., south side, 251.8 feet west of 3d-av.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philip J. Joachimsen, Esq., Referee, of a building, with lease of two lots, each 25 by 100.10, on 3d-av., south-west corner 112th-st.; leased March 1, 1875; term 10 years and two months; ground rent, $1,200 per annum.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Richard M. Henry, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 20.11 by 100, on 2d-av., east side, 80 feet north of 118th-st.

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of 102 lots, situated as follows: A plot of land, 94.3 by 318 by —, on 10th-av., north-east corner of 137th-st.; a plot of land, 199.3 by 318 by 117 by 267.6, on 10th-av., east side, between 136th and 137th sts.; also, a plot of land, 645 by — by 739.6, on West 136th-st., south side, 59.7 feet east of 10th-av. Also, similar sale, J. Grant Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 158th-st., north side, 250 feet east of 10th-av.

EXCHANGE SALES—TUESDAY, OCT. 23.

NEW-YORK.

By William Kennelly.

1 two-story frame house and 4 lots, West 50th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th-av., each lot 25x100.5 ..... $9,250

1 frame stable, with two lots, East 133d-st., n. s., 140 ft. w. of 4th-av., lots 25x99.11 each..... 2,150

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, West 53d-st., s. s., 403.6 ft. w. of 6th-av., lot 18x100.5 ..... $13,375

1 three-story brick house, with lease of lot No. 363 West 55th-st., n. s., 140 ft. e. of 9th-av., lot 20x100.5. Astor lease; ground rent $280 per annum..... 6,500

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 three-story brick house, with lot, No. 62 Charles-st., s. s., 74.11 ft. w. of 4th-st., lot 25 x95,9x24.8x95.7..... 10,400

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Oct. 22.

46th-st., w. s., 224.2 ft. e. of 10th-av., 24.2x 100.5; Robert B. Brown and wife to Margaret Horgan..... nom

56th-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x132.2½; William Brennan and wife to Patrick F. Maginn..... $5,250

56th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 5th-av., 24.8x100.5; Peter Churyatal and wife to William H. Inman. 42,500

3d-av., s. e. corner 23d Ward; William J. Cunningham and wife to Abraham L. Byrne..... 9,600

155th-st., n. s., 275 w. of Boulevard; 50x99.11; Anne C. Flynn and husband to Mary Flynn 2,000

Grant-av., w. s., 24th Ward; Thomas Gaffney and wife to George R. Osborn..... 1,100

Market-st., No. 62; John Moffat and wife to Mary F. Donoghue..... 200

2d-av., s. s., 20.5 f., s. of 35th-st., 20x64; Pius Stoeckel and wife to C. Hartwig..... 10,500

1st-av., w. s., 72.1 ft. n. of 4th-st., 24.1x100; Barbara Brock and wife to Joseph M. Ohmels. 25,000

Gold-st., No. 7; also, Liberty-st., No. 6; also, Spruce-st., No. 9; also, John-st., No. 114; also, Platt-st., No 8; also, Greenwich-av., No. 13; also, Charles-st., Nos. 5 and 7; Catharine L. Wolfe to William Bayard Hoffman..... nom.

Berrian-av., 24th Ward; B. C. Cherwood, Referee, to H. A. Wilson..... 750

29th-st., n. s., 376 ft. e. of 8th-av., 23.5x98.9; also, 45th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x 100; John Lindley, Referee, to Mary Devlin. 13,700

53d-st., s. s., 403.6 ft. w. of 6th-av., 18x100.5; H. M. Henry, Referee, to James Phillips..... 2,000

Morse-av., 24th Ward, E. S. Dakin, Referee, to E. F. Brown..... 1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AN ELEGANT FULL-SIZED FOUR-STORY AND BROWN-STONE house for sale on Murray Hill, between Park and Madison avs.; price, $40,000; in perfect order; lot, 98.9. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH STOOP, 20 by 45 by 100 feet, near Broadway and Central Park, in complete order, nice new, with gardens; $13,000; terms easy. Can be seen at any time; house 50th-st., third door west Broadway.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE ground on the north-east corner of Broadway and 13th-st.; now partially occupied by Wallack's Theatre; say about 64 feet on Broadway, 250 on 13th-st., and 134 on 4th-av. Apply at No. 36 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT FULL-SIZE FOUR-STORY AND brown-stone house for sale in 38th-st., near and west of 5th-av.; can be bought for less than $40,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. MAKE A SPECIALTY of the management of estates, collect rents, pay taxes, and take the entire management for owners. Office, No. 3 Pine-st.

NO. 60 EAST 54TH-ST.—THE CHEAPEST medium-size house in New-York.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR., Offices, 4 Pine, 33 East 17th-sts., and 661 5th-av.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN; ONE OF THE most complete houses in this City. Inquire at No. 42 East 58th-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.—A PLOT FOR sale, cheap; good location. Address MORTUARY, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

C. J. LYON, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, Oct. 27, 1877, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the five-story brown-stone-front store known as No. 83 Murray-st., New-York, with lease of ground from Trinity Church having 15½ years to run, at rent of $1,000 a year and taxes and assessments; covenant to pay for buildings, or renewal for 21 years at end of term.

PUBLIC SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC sale, TUESDAY, Oct. 30, 1877, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, about two miles from the City of Wilmington, Del., on the Slaw's Corner Road, a valuable and beautiful farm in good order, containing 213 acres, &c., of land, and all the buildings thereon, consisting of modern frame cottage, five tenant-houses, large barn, carriage-house, spring-house, and ice-house; the Delaware Railroad runs through it, and the Christiana River bounds it on one side; it is in a healthy locality, and is composed of both high land and meadow. For further information apply to M. M. O'HILL, Real Estate Agent, No. 4 West 7th-st., Wilmington, Del.

SCOTT & MYERS, Auctioneers,

WILL SELL, ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 24, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under direction of WILLIAM P. DIXON, Referee,

102 LOTS OF LAND ON 10TH-AV., 136TH AND 137TH STS.

Maps and further particulars of the Auctioneers, No. 5 Pine-st., or TURNER, LEE & MCCLURE, No. 20 Nassau-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORGAN WILKINS, Auctioneer.

TWO LOTS ON WEST 64TH-ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS., AT AUCTION, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 25, 1877, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, BY ORDER OF P. H. VERNON, ESQ., REFEREE, the two valuable lots on the north side of 64th-st., 375 feet west of 8th-av., each 25x100.5 feet.

JONES, ROOSEVELT & CARLEY, Attorneys.

HUGH N. CAMP WILL SELL AT AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable four-story brick house, with extension. No. 17 Waverley-place; house 24.9 by about 50 and extension; lot 28.4x 132.11. Maps at No. 150 Broadway.

IN FORECLOSURE.—HUGH N. CAMP WILL sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 30, 1877, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order Supreme Court, WM. P. DIXON, Esq., Referee, the valuable property known as Nos. 74, 76 and 78 Cornby and No. 81 Spring-st. Maps at No. 152 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

CHOICE FLATS TO RENT

On the Eastern Boulevard, (Avenue A,) between 58th and 59th sts. Splendid situation, on high ground, overlooking the East River, Blackwell's Island, and Long Island. Each floor complete with every convenience.

For small respectable families of moderate means these flats are among the most desirable in the City. Rent, $20 to $35 per month.

Apply to PHELPS, DODGE & CO., Nos. 11 and 13 Cliff-st.,

or to JOHN D. CRIMMINS, No. 1037 3d-av.

HOUSE OF THE FUTURE—FOR PRESENT occupation; handsomely furnished; warmed and ventilated on simple, but scientific principles, to let to a private family only. Apply to E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., or HOMER MORGAN, Real Estate Agents.

N. B.—Open grates and hot water furnaces.

TO LET FOR THE WINTER.

FURNISHED HOUSES.

Lists at 4 Pine, 33 East 17th-st, and 661 5th-av.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

THE HOCKINGHAM,
BROADWAY, CORNER 86TH-ST.

Absolutely fire-proof apartments; eight rooms, heated by steam; cabinet finish; plumbing and ventilation perfect; healthiest location in the City; elevator. Apply on premises.

AN APARTMENTS.—NO. 265 WEST 25TH-ST., TENderloin; new, well-built, elegant; janitor; play-ground, Summer-house, ventilation, garden; moderate rents; fine location; oriel windows; all modern improvements.

AN ELEGANTLY-FINISHED AND SUPERBly-furnished full-sized dwelling on 5th-av., above 42d-st., to lease for three or five years. Address E., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

A VERY COMPLETE 20-FOOT WIDE house on 30th-st., near 6th-av., to rent; fully and handsomely furnished; for 18 months. E. E. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

APARTMENTS IN THE "ALBANY" TO Arent, furnished. Apply to HALL & NIXON, Broadway, corner 51st-st.

NO. 1,160 BROADWAY—TO RENT—APARTments for single gentlemen; steam heat, bath, &c. See janitor, on premises.

A SECOND FLAT, NO. 107 EAST 70TH-ST. —Eight rooms, all light; near Park-av.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—IN NEWARK, N. J., TWO ELEGANT high-stoop houses, just completed; early English style of architecture; brick and stone fronts inlaid with tiling; first floor cabinet finish; wood and tile mantel with mirror; all modern improvements; eleven rooms, including bath-room; located in first-class neighborhood, and convenient to depots; rent low. Address E. N. CRANE, No. 72 Mechanic-st., Newark, N. J.

TO LET—UNTIL APRIL 1 NEXT, A NEAT COTtage in the country, one hour from the City; completely and handsomely furnished with every convenience of a City house, except gas; five minutes' walk from the depot; rent, $40 per month. Apply at No. 64 Nassau-st., in the store.

ASTORIA.—FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET FOR the Winter or longer, in best part of Astoria; all modern improvements. Address Box No. 5,588 New-York Post Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—UNFURNISHED FLOOR OF FOUR or five rooms for light housekeeping, with a private family; references to be exchanged. Address, with full particulars, S. R. C., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO SMALL RESPECTABLE families of moderate means these flats are among the most desirable in the City. Rent, $20 to $35 per month.

Apply to PHELPS, DODGE & CO., Nos. 11 and 13 Cliff-st.,

or to JOHN D. CRIMMINS, No. 1037 3d-av.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BAKERY AND CONfectionery, doing a splendid business; located in the best part of the City; suitable for fancy goods, gentlemen's furnishing goods, or millinery goods; nine and a half years' lease of premises for sale. Call for three days at No. 365 6th-av., next door to Stern Brothers.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE—A SMALL FARM WITH good house and barn, within 30 miles of New-York, on Erie Railway preferred; rent must be very moderate. Address FARMER, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COMPANION.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant middle-aged woman; would like to wait on an invalid person; is kind and obliging; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 348 West 37th-st., near 8th-av., third floor, front.

COPYING WANTED.—A LADY OF REFINEment and education, who writes very rapidly and legibly, is desirous of obtaining copying; would do any kind of writing, either at home or in office where employment may be given. Address S., No. 326 Lexington-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH Protestant woman as thorough chamber-maid in a private family, or would wait on a lady and sew; good City reference. Address J. P., Box No. 322 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A RESpectable girl, and take care of children; six years' City reference. Address B. B., Box No. 282 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN AMERICAN, PROTestant, first-class chamber-maid; will assist in anything. City or country. Call at present employer's, No. 19 West 30th-st., basement door.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS AND do fine washing in a private family; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 288 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SMART, STEADY girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; no objection to the country. Call at No. 455 3d-av., between 51st and 52d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a competent person, or would do waiting and sewing; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City reference. Call at No. 112 West 20th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 177 East 60th-st., ring third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; City reference; no cards. Call at No. 728 8th-av., between 45th and 46th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a German girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; no objection to assist with waiting. Call at No. 448 West 48th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PROtestant woman as chamber-maid and waitress; would do fine sewing; good references. Call at No. 318 West 39th-st., two flights.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Can operate; has the cost of City references. Address M., Box 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A North German girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; best City references. Call at No. 248 10th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS Chamber-maid and waitress; no objections to washing and ironing; three years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 371 West 52d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A competent woman in a small, private family; has the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 244 East 30th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl; can do fine washing and ironing; in a private family; City reference. Call at No. 212 West 35th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND ASSIST IN TAKING Care of Children.—By a young girl; best City reference. Call for two days, at No. 490 6th-av., one flight up, back.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Chamber-maid and do fine washing and ironing, by a respectable person, with three years' City reference. Call at No. 458 West 31st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A competent young woman; is perfect in both capacities. Call for two days at No. 20 West 20th-st., former employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat young Protestant woman; is willing and obliging; reference if required. Call at No. 74 West

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ABYSSINIA..WED...Oct. 24 | RUSSIA.....WED., Nov. 7
BOYTHIA...WED., Oct. 31 | ALGERIA...WED., Nov. 14

Steerage passengers are not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ARYSSINIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 7 A. M., on Wednesday, Oct. 24, 1877.

CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lloyd's Insurance Surveyors, going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 27, 9 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 3, 3 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 10, 9 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are midships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; Steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF NEVADA.....THURSDAY, Oct. 25
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Nov. 1
STATE OF LOUISIANA.....Thursday, Nov. 8
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Nov. 15

First cabin, $80 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Anchoria....Oct. 27, 9 A.M. | California...Nov. 10, 9 A. M.
Bolivia.....Nov. 3, 2 P. M. | Ethiopia...Nov. 27, 2 P. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins, $80 and $70, according to accommodations.
Second Cabin, $40; Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

Australia...Oct. 24, 4 P. M. | Utopia.....Oct. 31, noon.

Cabins, $85 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

BERMANN....Sat., Oct. 27 | WESER.....Sat., Nov. 10
AMERICA.....Sat., Nov. 3 | MOSEL.....Sat., Nov. 17

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER.....Oct. 27, 9 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Nov. 3, 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Nov. 10, 9 A. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at low rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

GELLERT.....Oct. 25 | ESSING.....Nov. 8
STEVENS.....Nov. 1 | FRISIA.....Nov. 15

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold. Second Cabin, $60, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

KUHNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.

FOR LONDON. VICTORIA DOCKS.)
Greece..Sat., Oct. 27, 8 A.M. | Italy..Th., Nov. 1, 7 A. M.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Spain..Sat., Oct. 27, 8:30 A.M. | Erin..Sat., Nov. 3, 2:30 P.M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave pier No. 58 N. R.:

NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Oct. 30, noon.
IDAHO.....TUESDAY, Nov. 6, 8 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Nov. 13, 11:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $55, 65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.

Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

PEREIRE.....Wednesday, Oct. 24, 7 A. M.
FRANCE.....Thursday, Nov. 1, 1 P. M.
CANADA.....Wednesday, Nov. 7, 7 A. M.

For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, TUESDAY, Oct. 23, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

RAPIDAN, Capt. KEMPTON, THURSDAY, Oct. 25, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. DAGGETT, SATURDAY, Oct. 27, from Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

C. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R. Agent G. R. & G. Co.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship COLON.....Wednesday, Oct. 31
connecting near Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Saturday, Nov. 3
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Wednesday, Nov. 7

For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 24
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 27

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passengers' tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CLYDE.....
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to LILLIAN P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA.....SATURDAY, Oct. 27
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, DEAKEN....Wednesday, Oct. 31
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (new,) TIMMERMANN....Nov. 7

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Frontera, Tampico.

CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, Oct. 27
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers. Sailing THURSDAYS as follows, from Pier 17 E. R., at 3 P. M.:

NIAGARA, (new,) 2,265 tons, Curtis.....Nov. 1
SARATOGA, (new,) 2,265 tons, Sundberg.....Nov. 8

JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room cars to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping-coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping-coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second Street Depot and Harlem at 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 5, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M. 12 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 A. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 6:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after June 25, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M., arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 5, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 8 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9 (9:30 limited) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 8 A. M., 4, 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local time tables at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive from Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 3:50 A. M., daily; 6:10, 8:10, and 10:10 A. M. Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 2:05, 6:50, 9:10, 10:16, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 8 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia, 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 11:35 P. M.) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sundays, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Sept. 17, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester; also to St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, to Utica, Ogdensburg, and Rouse's Point.

3:30 P. M., Saturdays only, Troy Special. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, Garrison's, and principal stations north.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 235 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. S. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping-coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON'S

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 10 Gramercy Park, New-York. Boys' Class and Kindergarten, Oct. 1.

CLASSES IN GERMAN.

NO. 6 EAST 20TH-ST.

PROF. OTTO KUPHAL, OF THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE AT BERLIN, DIR.
CLASSES OF THREE, $10. CLASSES OF TWO, $15.

MME. DA SILVA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with Calisthenics, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above. A separate class for boys under thoroughly competent teachers. Lectures by Prof. B. Waterhouse Hawkins and Dr. Labberton.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, No. 1,214 BROADWAY.—Three boarders taken. Greek and Latin conversationally taught; afternoon and evening classes; out-door classes, with English, French, or German teachers for afternoons and Saturdays; botanical and geological excursions; practical chemistry taught without books; use of tools taught on afternoons and Saturdays.

D. S. EVERSON'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av., opposite Reservoir Park, reopens Sept. 19. "Short lessons thoroughly mastered."

Refers to the following patrons: Rev. Howard Crosby, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, Rev. Charles P. Bush, Rev. Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, Rev. E. N. White, Rev. Prof. Geo. L. Prentiss, Rev. T. Ralston Smith.

CLASSICAL & MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, with Commercial and Primary Departments, 39th-st., corner 6th-av.

F. F. WILSON, A. M., and J. M. KELLOGG, A. M., head masters during the last 12 years of the ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. Optional study hours, 8:30 to 9:30 A. M., and 2:30 to 3:30 P. M.

THE FIFTH-AV. SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Nos. 539, 541, and 543 5TH-AV., (45th-st.)

This approved School for Boys of all ages will reopen at 9 A. M. MONDAY, Sept. 17. Callers received after Sept. 1 from 9 till 11 A. M. and from 3 to 4:30 P. M. E. A. GIBBENS, (Harvard.)
D. BEACH, Jr., (Yale.)

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.
No. 108 West 59th-st., on Central Park.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For boys and young men from 7 to 20.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MISS COMSTOCK,
Nos. 32 and 34 West 40th-st., opposite Reservoir Park, Murray Hill. English, French, and German Boarding and Day School: Kindergarten. Miss LEONOWENS, assisted by German graduate of Froebel; private class for boys; lecture classes.

MISS JAUDON'S
YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN,
No. 32 East 31st-st.,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Young ladies prepared for the Harvard examinations.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.
(Founded 1857,) No. 316 West 58th-st. Family and day school for young ladies. College course. Primary Department for little boys and girls. Reopening Sept. 27, 1877. Dr. and Madame VAN NORMAN, principals.

THE MISSES PERINE,
No. 34 EAST 74TH-ST., ON CENTRAL PARK,
Reopen their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children Sept. 27.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 4 West 47th-st.; 20th year opens Sept. 27, 1877.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS TO the Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies and children, at No. 12 West 45th-st., first house from Washington-square, on Wednesday, the 26th September.

THE ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART, FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 49 West 17th-st., New-York,
Will open on the first Monday of September.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER'S English and French Day School for Young Ladies, No. 148 Madison-av. reopens Sept. 24; Post-graduate class, Nov. 1.

MRS. KITTIE BRODHEAD ROEBBELEN'S Home and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 69 East 61st-st.; primary class for boys; English, French, and German. Reopens Sept. 24.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, No. 252 Madison-av.—Pupils prepared for the counting-house, the leading American colleges, the School of Mines, &c.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.—A. COLIN, 1,267 Broadway. Special advantages for candidates for scientific schools or technical professions.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th-st., re-opens Sept. 19.

RYE SEMINARY
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Address Mrs. S. J. LIFE, Rye, N. Y.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' SCHOOLS,
No. 12 East 47th-st. and No. 39 West 16th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Kindergarten, Oct. 2.

PHONIC SHORT-HAND.—THOROUGH INstruction by Mrs. E. B. BUENS, at Dolbear's College, No. 1,193 Broadway, 28th-st.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st.; school year begins Sept. 17; residence No. 54 East 31st-st.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, No. 230 East 19th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 24.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. LYON'S Collegiate Institute,

NO. 5 EAST 22D-ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY

Steadfast patrons are a fair test of a school.
Well-known names of last year patrons follow.
Combined numbers show the years of patronage.

18. HENRY DAY. 1. ADAM T. BRUCE.
10. JOSIAH H. BURTON. 6. JAMES H. GOADBY.
10. BENJAMIN CURTIS. 8. ORSON D. MUNN.
10. CALVIN E. KNOX. 7. THOS. LEROUTHILLIER.

Almost all have had some fitted for college.

Circulars contain annual letter to patrons, unsolicited testimonials, honor roll, and what old pupils have done.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Nos. 21 and 23 West 32d-st.
Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., Rector.
SEPARATE DEPARTMENT FOR YOUNG BOYS.
Autumn Term begins WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

The fifth year of St. John's opens with increased accommodations and greater facilities in every department of work. A Kindergarten in a large sunny room.

A post graduate course in Theology, Literature, English Literature, History, Fine Arts, and other higher branches of learning.

THE MODEL KINDERGARTEN
And Seminary for Kindergartners of Prof. JOHN KRAUS and Mrs. KRAUS-BOELTE, removed to No. 9 West 28th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway. Kindergarten and advanced Classes will begin Oct. 2. Seminary for Kindergartners, Nov. 1. Prof. Kraus is a disciple of the Pestalozzi-Diesterweg-Froebel School, and one of the first propagators of the Kindergarten in this country. Mrs. Kraus-Boelte is a pupil and co-worker of Froebel's widow, with an experience of 19 years in Germany, England, and America.

KIND CARE—THOROUGH TEACHING; TWENTY-sixth year; charges moderate.
BENJAMIN MASON'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS
Fits for College or Business.
Send for circular. Yonkers, N. Y.

MISS SPRING'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 121 West 36th-st., near Park-av., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Lectures during the Winter for the older scholars on Physiology, Natural History, and Physical Geography.

MRS. WILLIAMES, NO. 26 W. 39TH-ST., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Collegiate course pursued. Best advantages secured to the preparatory department.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPEtent masters, reopened her Boarding and Day School for boys under 15, at No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, Downington, Penn.—Healthy location, careful instruction, home comforts, and charges very low; backward boys have special care. Address F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL has removed to No. 1,431 Broadway, near 42d-st. The forty-first year begins Sept. 17. Primary, commercial, classical departments. M. M. HOBBY, W. L. AKIN, A. M., Principals.

NO. 110 EAST 35TH-ST.—MISS M. A. Clark's English and French School for young ladies and little girls reopens Sept. 27. For circulars and references apply as above.

BINGHAMTON COLLEGE AND CONSERVAtory of Music for Young Ladies doubled its number last year; $300; no extras: Bible College free. Rev. R. A. PATERSON, A. M., President, Binghamton, N. Y.

MISS HASTINGS, PRIVATE LESSONS. Also, classes in Literature, History and Art. Address Sturtevant House.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Lyric Hall, 6th-av., opposite Reservoir Park. SPECIALTY, THOROUGHNESS.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 79 WEST 52d-st., corner 6th-av. Dr. H. B. CHAPIN, Principal. Classical, commercial, and primary departments.

MRS. M. F. WALTON, A GRADUATE OF MRS. Kraus-Boelte, will open a Kindergarten and Primary School at 38 East 14th-st., Nov. 1.

A SCHOOL FOR A FEW YOUNG BOYS, WITH GOOD instruction and the influences of a Christian home, at Stratford, Conn. Rev. E. B. EMERSON, Principal.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. THOMAS R. ASH, No. 103 West 44th-st.

DREW SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLlege, Carmel, N. Y., for both sexes: superior advantages; low rates. GEORGE C. SMITH, A. M.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING, water color, and oil painting. 67 University-place, between 12th and 13th sts., N. Y. Society Library Building.

FORT CHESTER INSTITUTE.
FOR 25 BOYS.
O. W. STARR, A. M., Port Chester, N. Y.

PREPARATORY CLASS FOR HARVARD and other universities.
Mr. NEWELL, No. 115 East 26th-st.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, RUTHERFORD-PLACE and East 16th-st. BENJAMIN SMITH, A. M., Prin.

PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY. Opens Sept. 12. Send for Circular.

MISS S. SEDGWICK, PRIVATE LESSONS. Address No. 12 West 10th-st.

TEACHERS.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT AND EDUCATION, having met with reverses, would like a position as governess, (including music, either vocal or instrumental,) or companion, or anything not menial, in a family or school, where she may have the privilege of having her child, aged 5 years; unexceptionable reference given and required. Address M. A. P., Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND MATHEmatical teacher, classical gold medalist of foreign university, desires private pupils; City reference as to preparing for an English university, Harvard, Columbia, Yale Scientific School. Address TEACHER, Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

A LADY DESIRES TO FIND PUPILS FOR A young German lady, whom she can recommend as being eminently qualified to instruct in the French and German languages, or she would give lessons in return for board. Address TEACHER, Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

A PROMINENT PROFESSOR OF FRENCH, German, Spanish, can accommodate two pupils preparatory scholars for the Paris Exhibition. Address PROMINENT, Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

CONFIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE CONducted; advice given in all delicate social and business matters; private lessons given in English branches and music to parties whose early education has been neglected. Miss F. HOWELL, No. 232 West 11th-st.

ACCOMPLISHED RESIDENT OR VISITING Professors, tutors, and governesses obtained through Teacher's Bureau; information given of good schools. Mrs. MITCHELL, 67 West 35th-st., N. Y.; Mademoiselle PRUD'HOMME, 1,014 12th-st., Washington, D. C.

A LADY WITH MANY YEARS' EXPEArience as visiting governess to young children; only English branches taught. Address Post Office Box No. 1,543.

AN EXPERIENCED VISITING GOVERNESS wishes an engagement; English branches, French, music; excellent references. Address D., Station E, New-York Post Office.

A PARISIAN LADY, GOOD TEACHER, DEsires new engagements for the Fall; conversation a speciality. Address D. S., Post Office Box No. 2,450 New-York.

AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS DESIRES a visiting or resident position to teach English, French, German, and music; highest testimonials. Address EARNEST, No. 67 West 35th-st.

MRS. KATHERINE SEDGWICK WASHburn will give lessons in elocution and Italian; also hall and parlor recitations. Address No. 101 West 48th-st., New-York.

RELIABLE TEACHERS—IN EVERY DEPARTment instruction, high and low, for private pupils, families, schools, colleges, promptly obtained through SCHERMERHORN, Secretary, No. 30 East 14th-st.

THOROUGH INSTRUCTION AND CONversation in German by a North German lady; highest testimonials. Address THOROUGH, Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,258 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A PRINCETON GRADUATE AS tutor. Inquire at No. 55 West 47th-st. between the hours of 10 and 12 for two days.

STEAM-BOATS.

SEA BIRD—CAPT. H. B. PARKER.

FOR RED BANK, FROM FRANKLIN-ST.		FROM RED BANK.	
LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Wednesday,	17th, 11:00 A. M.	Wednesday,	17th, 3:00 P. M.
Thursday,	18th, 3:00 P. M.	Friday,	19th, 6:00 A. M.
Friday,	19th, 3:00 P. M.	Saturday,	20th, 6:30 A. M.
Saturday,	20th, 3:00 P. M.	Monday,	22d, 7:00 A. M.
Monday,	22d, 3:00 P. M.	Tuesday,	23d, 7:00 A. M.
Tuesday,	23d, 3:00 P. M.	Wednesday,	24th, 8:00 A. M.
Thursday,	25th, 9:30 A. M.	Friday,	26th, 8:00 A. M.

THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE, FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.

Not a trip missed in seven consecutive years.

Elegant steamers leave Pier 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 P. M., daily (except Sundays.) Tickets at principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott's Express and at No. 363 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE—Freight only.

Steamers leave Pier 29, foot of Warren-st, at 5 P. M. Freight via either line at lowest rates.

ALBANY EVENING BOATS—PEOPLE'S LINE, A. Dyer and St. John, leave Pier 41 N. R. every weekday, 6 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sunday morning excepted) with trains north and west. State-rooms comfortably warmed. Free transfer by boats of the "Brooklyn Annex." S. E. MAYO, Gen. Pass. Agt.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL, from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.—ORANGE OF TIME.—Steamer AMERICUS leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:15 P. M.; Pier No. 37, East River, 2:30 P. M., and 23d-st., 2:45 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Reduced fare, 35 cents. Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad, Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip daily (Sundays excepted) at 2 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, &c.—Steamer ESCORT from Franklin-st., North River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 P. M. For freight and passengers. Fare, $1. Berths free.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY, SARATOGA, and all points North and West. New palace steamers leave daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st. Low fare.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1; steamers leave Peck-slip per New-Haven at 5 and 11 P. M., connecting with rail.

FINANCIAL.

Connecticut State 5 p. c. Bonds, 1897.
New-York City 5, 6, and 7 p. c. Stocks.
Greene County 7 p. c. Bonds, 1891.
Jersey City 6 and 7 p. c. Bonds.
Elizabeth City 7 p. c. Bonds.

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,

Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., N. Y.

CITY AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT,
CLEVELAND, Oct. 11, 1877.

SALE OF CLEVELAND BONDS.—OPEN BIDS will be received at the office of the City Auditor, City Hall Building, Cleveland, Ohio, until 12 o'clock, on Thursday, Oct. 25, for the purchase of one hundred thousand ($100,000) dollars of Cleveland Viaduct Bonds, dated Nov. 1, 1877.

Fifty thousand ($50,000) dollars maturing in 30 years from the date thereof, bearing interest at the rate of five (5) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. Fifty th

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

DEMANDS OF THE DEPOSITORS YESTERDAY—THE BANK BELIEVED TO BE SOUND—ACTION OF THE BANK EXAMINER.

A month ago an examination was begun of the affairs of the Union Dime Savings Bank, under the direction of the Bank Department at Albany. Examinations of the various banks are going on constantly. Major Charles Eustis Orvis is Examiner of savings banks and trust companies, but as his father, Mr. Joseph C. Orvis, the banker, is one of the Trustees of the Union Dime Savings Bank, Mr. William J. Best was authorized by Superintendent Lamb to conduct the examination of its affairs. On Monday a report was current down town that the bank had been found to be insolvent. The report, it is thought, was started for speculative purposes; at any rate it could not be traced to any authentic source, and the respectable newspapers, finding that it was without foundation, did not give it publication. It did gain publication, however, and the consequence was a run upon the bank yesterday, beginning with the opening of its doors at 10 o'clock in the morning. At first the officers paid out the money in sums not exceeding $300 to one depositor, but at noon the following notice was displayed in a conspicuous place:

12 O'CLOCK M.—The sum that may be drawn on demand is hereby limited to $100. My object in ordering this is to prevent a "run." The reports regarding the bank were started by unscrupulous people for speculative purposes, and should be disregarded by the depositors. My report as to its condition will probably be ready in from 10 to 14 days. Meantime the depositors will consult their own interests by returning to their homes and employments. WILLIAM J. BEST,
Special Examiner of the Bank Department.

This notice was posted after consultation by telegraph with the Bank Department at Albany. Superintendent Lamb sent the following dispatch:

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 23.
On account of reports unfavorable to the Union Dime Savings Bank, I directed William J. Best, four weeks ago, to examine said bank very thoroughly, to ascertain its true condition. The work has been going on all the time. Two weeks more will complete it, I now hope. So far the bank seems entirely solvent, with a heavy reduction in its reported surplus. Anything which may excite and alarm depositors will apparently only injure them.
HENRY L. LAMB, Acting Superintendent.

The assets of the bank are $9,000,000. There are $3,000,000 worth of securities—United States and New-York City bonds—in the safe in the main room of the bank, and the officers say, moreover, that the bonds and mortgages held by the institution are all first mortgages on New-York City property. Mr. W. J. Best told the reporters yesterday that the bank was sound. He said that the cash was all right, and the convertible securities were the best he had ever seen. About 200 persons visited the bank yesterday. Many of them did not take their books with them, however, and did not attempt to draw their money. At 4 o'clock the doors were closed, to be opened at 10 o'clock this morning. The President of the bank, Napoleon J. Haines, has not drawn his salary since Jan. 1. The other officers are: William S. Whitlock and Maltby G. Lane, Vice-Presidents; Gardner S. Chapin, Treasurer; Thomas Floyd-Jones, Secretary.

THE STRIKERS STILL FIRM.

CIGAR-MAKERS ORGANIZED FOR A PROLONGED STRUGGLE—A "PROVISION KITCHEN" OPENED FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD AMONG FAMILIES—MANUFACTURERS ACCEDING TO DEMANDS.

The chief event of interest yesterday in connection with the strike of cigar-makers was the opening of the "Provision Kitchen," at No. 221 Second-street, where an unusual scene was presented throughout the morning, during the distribution of food to nearly 500 men and women, comprising over 150 families. Each applicant upon presenting a ticket, certified by the Relief Committee of the Central Organization, was furnished with a week's supply of mixed groceries, together with bread and fresh meat for the day. Meat and bread will be distributed daily, and groceries furnished from time to time as required. Money will also be distributed among the families for the purchase of fuel and other necessaries. It was announced yesterday that a physician had been employed to attend the invalid members of several of the "tenement-house" families. Medicine and wine were contributed by a philanthropic German, who sympathizes with the strikers. The hands employed by Ash, of Maiden-lane, and those of the down-town shop of Stratton & Storms, yesterday joined the ranks of the strikers. A committee from the newly-organized Packers' Union was instructed to wait upon the packers of Kerbs & Spies and request them to quit work. Arrangements were also made for the holding of a mass-meeting in support of the strike. A deputation from the Cigar-packers' Executive Council waited upon the Central Organization, and stated that the combined unions which they represented were willing to lay down their work and co-operate with the striking cigar-makers. They stated that at present the manufacturers were "wetting" their old stock of two years' standing, repacking it, and filling customers' orders with it. As soon as the packers stopped work this supply would cease, and the final issue between employer and employe would be reached. The packers would join the strikers provided the cigar-makers would not return to work unless the packers who joined them were also re-employed. It was voted to accept the conditions under which the packers promise co-operation. A letter was received from a Boston Cigar-makers' Union contributing $75 to the strikers, and promising to forward a like amount weekly. Money orders for $50 were received from the Cigar-makers' Unions of New-Haven and Rome, N. Y., and letters of sympathy from Cincinnati, Troy, and elsewhere, notifying the Central Organization that contributions were to be raised immediately. The project of preparing a general and uniform price-list for all shops has been abandoned by the Central Organization for the present, and the Executive Committee were instructed to communicate with the various factories in regard to the increase and equalization of the scales of prices now paid by the various manufacturers. Stratton & Storms yesterday notified their "tenement-house" workmen that they must move if they did not pay their rents to-day. This firm, which conducts 10 tenement-houses, has hitherto deducted rent from the tenants' wages. Hirsch & Co. having acceded to the demands of their striking hands, it was voted by the Central Organization that they return to work to-day, provided that none but Union men should be employed as packers. Leopold & Cohn, who have seceded from the Manufacturers' Union, yesterday acceded to the demands of their workmen, and consented to employ none but Union men. The matter was referred to the Executive Committee, to decide whether it would be expedient to give the hands permission to return. Arrangements have been made for the holding of a monster mass-meeting at Cooper Institute on Tuesday evening next.

The committee appointed at a recent meeting of the National Cigar Manufacturers' Association to prepare for the press a statement of the employers' side of the issue involved in the strike, completed the statement yesterday. After asserting that the strikers have misrepresented the real condition of affairs, it says that in this City, previous to the strike, about 8,000,000 cigars were made weekly, and of these about four-fifths were manufactured by the firms belonging to the association. The operatives in our factories were divided into six classes, as follows: Strippers, boys and girls, from 14 to 17 years of age, each earning from $4 to $9 per week; bookers, boys and girls, from 16 to 20 years of age, each earning from $8 to $12 per week; bunch-makers, boys and girls, from 14 to 18 years of age, each earning from $6 to $14 per week; cigar-rollers, men and women, each earning from $9 to $16 per week; cigar-makers on hand-work, men and women, each earning from $10 to $18 per week; and packers, who were earning from $18 to $35 per week. The statement, while it admits that present wages are lower than were paid in 1873, claims that the reductions were necessary because of the depreciation in values following the panic, and asserts that the prices now paid are higher than those given by other employers of the same class of labor. Alluding to the "tenement-house" system, of which complaint is so often made, the statement says that the average wages of a family, generally consisting of man and wife, are from $14 to $25 per week, and no operative whatever, in a tenement or a shop, is required to work for a stated number of hours per day. Their time is at their own disposal, and they are paid by the piece. In reference to the assertion that the system is detrimental to health, the statement claims that the health of cigar-makers in tenement-houses is better than that of those who work in the shops, and that the health of cigar-makers in general is better than that of any other class of workmen, and quotes from a report of the Board of Health for 1874 to substantiate the claim. It then denounces the attempt to abolish the system on the peculiar ground that it is simply an effort on the part of the Cigar-Makers' Union to force women out of the business.

POLICE DEPARTMENT MATTERS.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday a resolution was adopted requesting the Department of Docks to build for the use of the Police Department three docks on Ward's Island, the Police Department to furnish the unskilled labor and the coal, and the Dock Department to supply the skilled labor, materials, machinery, and appliances for prosecuting the work.

Sergt. P. H. Larkin and Roundsman Mark Haggerty, of the Thirty-first Precinct, were dismissed for violation of the rules of the department.

Sergt. Lindau was transferred from the Fifteenth to the Thirtieth Precinct, and Sergt. Schenck from the Thirtieth to the Fifteenth Precinct. A number of patrolmen were also transferred.

MILITARY REVIEW AT TOMPKINS-SQUARE.

The Third Brigade, National Guard, paraded for its annual inspection, muster, and review, in Tompkins-square yesterday. The ceremonies consumed the entire day. The Eighth Regiment arrived in the square at 9:30 A. M., parading 450 men out of an enrolled total of 598. The Sixty-ninth reached the grounds at 11:30 o'clock, as the Eighth Regiment passed out. The regiment turned out 517 out of an enrollment of 672 men. At 1:30 P. M. the Seventh arrived, and the Sixty-ninth returned to its armory. The Seventh mustered 359 out of an enrollment of 629 men. All the regiments formed in "line of masses" at 4 o'clock, and were reviewed by Brig.-Gen. Varian. Over 10,000 people witnessed the display.

THE MONTCLAIR RAILROAD.

AN INCLINATION NOW SHOWN NOT TO PRESS THE FORECLOSURE OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE—CAPITALISTS WAITING FOR SAMMY TILDEN'S ORDERS.

The disposition of the holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Montclair and Greenwood Lake Railway Company to foreclose the mortgage and take possession of the road, at the same time wiping out the interests of the stock and second mortgage bondholders, appears to have been very much modified by the article which was published in THE TIMES of yesterday. Mr. Cyrus W. Field, the President of the company, and Chairman of the committees appointed by the bondholders of the senior interest to foreclose the mortgage, said yesterday that there was no desire, either on his part or on the part of other first mortgage bondholders, to deprive anybody of his rights or money. He was interested in the second mortgage bonds, and would not like to see them wiped out. But, beyond this, he held some first mortgage bonds for which he had paid outright, and was also the holder of 100 more upon which he had loaned $50,000. He had been promised 7 per cent. interest upon the loan, but the company had defaulted. He suggested that the second mortgage bondholders and common stock-owners could extricate the Montclair and Greenwood Lake Railroad from its difficulties by assessing themselves for the amount of the outstanding debts secured by collateral, and, purchasing the $400,000 of first mortgage bonds that are pledged, could procure full possession of the road. He said he was willing to subscribe a fair proportion of the fund needed in order to start the road once more on its feet. Ex-Senator Mr. Remington Vernam, the former President of the Montclair and Greenwood Lake Railway Company, said in reference to the article in THE TIMES that it was perfectly correct, except that from a part of its wording the inference might be taken that he and his associates in the Board of Directors that was in part displaced last May had used for improper purposes the money procured from the sale or pledging of the $700,000 of first mortgage bonds. He declared that all the money had been properly expended for the good of the road. Mr. Vernam appeared to be anxious to hear of the arrival of Mr. Samuel J. Tilden, who has his finger in the Greenwood Lake corporation apparently just as he had it in the Terre Haute Road. Mr. Tilden became interested in the old Montclair Road while he was in Europe previous to his election as Governor. His financial agent, Mr. Conrad N. Jordan, Cashier of the Third National Bank, was then interested in the Montclair Road through its President, Mr. Silas C. Culver. Thinking it a good thing, he invested for the account of Mr. Tilden between $200,000 and $300,000 in its first and second mortgages. Upon the reorganization of the road, and the formation of the Montclair and Greenwood Lake Railway Company, Mr. Tilden's first and second mortgage bonds were changed respectively into second mortgages and common stock. He is now the largest owner of stock and the second largest holder of second mortgages. Mr. Cyrus W. Field owns more of the latter. In May, 1877, when the road was very much embarrassed, Tilden procured 50 of the first mortgage bonds by loaning about $50,000 upon them.

A circular was issued yesterday to the holders of the first mortgage bonds, calling for a meeting in Mr. Cyrus W. Field's office to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. Cyrus W. Field said yesterday that an investigation is being made of the affairs of the company in order to discover exactly what course the money had taken. He stated that he had no reason to suspect a wrong disposition of the company's funds by any person.

The holders of the second mortgage bonds are unwilling to take Mr. Cyrus W. Field's advice to assess themselves pro rata, and pay the loans upon the first mortgage bonds. They say there is no reason for them to do this, as the loans are not due. They say, also, that the statement, made in the letter of the bondholders to the Trustees of the road asking for the foreclosure of the mortgage, that the company has defaulted in the matter of interest is untrue. According to their statement the interest upon loans has been met as it fell due, and further than that, interest was paid last August upon all, except a few first mortgage bonds that were not presented in time. This was confirmed last evening by Mr. Remington Vernam, former President and present Vice-President of the road.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Samuel D. Bell, auctioneer, at No. 126 Bowery, is reported to have failed, with liabilities not exceeding $5,000. His place is closed.

The failure of Isaac Solomon, dealer in fancy goods, at No. 22 Catharine-street, is reported. He claimed to have a capital of $7,000, and his liabilities are reported at from $10,000 to $12,000.

Samuel J. Burrell, telegraph instrument maker, at No. 40 Broad-street, applied to Register Little yesterday for his discharge from bankruptcy, which will be granted, there being no opposition by creditors.

Foote & Richardson, clothiers, at No. 245 Broadway, offer to compromise with their creditors at 30 cents on the dollar, and have begun composition proceedings before Register Winslow, in Brooklyn. Their liabilities amount to $77,000.

The failure of the New-York Silk Dye Works at No. 432 West Thirty-fifth-street, of which John Heidenreich is proprietor, has occasioned considerable surprise. Mr. Heidenreich carried on another large establishment at Paterson, and the recent failures of silk manufacturers crippled him to such an extent that he had to make an assignment. Mr. John S. Graber, attorney for the Assignee, states that the liabilities will not exceed $10,000. The nominal assets are large, but it is thought they will not realize over $3,500. A satisfactory settlement will probably be made.

The decision relative to a number of the disputed claims against the estate of John H. Keyser, the Ring plumber, was received yesterday by Register Dwight from Judge Blatchford, who sustains the Register in all his rulings. The following claims are not admitted: William Turton, $12,225; Frederick A. Palmer, $6,671; John Regan, $5,079; Frederick Michel, $3,462; James Graham, $3,077; W. F. Hueston, $2,832; the ground being that it is against law and custom to allow the attorney for the bankrupt to appear in any other capacity in the proceedings, he having acted as notary in taking these proofs of debts. In the case of the claim of W. J. Keyser for over $70,000, it is decided that he is entitled to vote upon the proof submitted in the amount to which he has not been secured.

Four creditors of George R. Kennedy, silk dealer, at No. 510 Broadway, and manufacturer of ribbons at Worcester, Mass., have thrown him into bankruptcy, and the case has been referred to Register Dayton. The petition alleges that the indebtedness is due on notes indorsed by him as agent of the Worcester Silk Company, which had no real or corporate existence, but was a name assumed without authority by Kennedy for the purpose of carrying on his individual business. He owes $30,000, and has assets valued at $6,000. The petitioning creditors are: John Thalker, $5,283; H. Fogg & Co., $2,544; Holden & Co., $1,560; Alexander King & Co., $1,942. He has taken all his books and property to Worcester, giving his creditors the impression that he would write them up, and could live cheaper, and would be in a position to offer some settlement. The creditors cannot get possession of his books, and they have resorted to the bankrupt law.

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

A meeting of the National Academy of Sciences was held in the Chapel of Columbia College yesterday, Prof. Joseph Henry, President, in the chair. There were present Profs. Henry L. Abbott, United States Army; Alexander Agassiz, Cambridge, Mass.; Stephen Alexander, Princeton, N. J.; F. A. P. Barnard, New-York City; J. G. Barnard, United States Army; Charles F. Chandler, New-York; Theodore Gill, Washington, D. C.; James Hall, Albany; Joseph Henry, Washington, D. C.; Julius E. Hilgard, Washington, D. C.; George W. Hill, Nyack Turnpike, N. Y.; Samuel P. Langley, Allegheny Observatory, Penn.; Elias Loomis, New-Haven, Conn.; O. C. Marsh, New-Haven, Conn.; Alfred M. Mayer, Hoboken, N. J.; J. S. Newberry, New-York; H. A. Newton, New-Haven, Conn.; Raphael Pumpelly, Newburg, N. Y.; Ogden N. Rood, New-York; J. Lawrence Smith, Louisville, Ky.; William P. Trowbridge, New-Haven, Conn., and Henry Draper. The first paper read was on "The Law of Extreme Distances," by Prof. Stephen Alexander, of Princeton. This was followed by one on "Artificial Tremor Through the Earth's Surface," by Gen. Henry L. Abbott. After lunch, at 2 o'clock, the papers read were as follows: "The Morphology of the Antlers of the Cervidæ," by Prof. Theodore Gill; "A New and Simple Method of Determining the Number of Vibrations of Sonorous Bodies," by Prof. A. M. Mayer; "The Photometric Comparisons of Light of Different Colors," by Prof. O. N. Rood; "Whence Came the Minor Satellites of Mars?" by Prof. Stephen Alexander, and "A Construction for the Study of the Contrast of Colors," by Prof. O. N. Rood. Among the papers to be read to-day is one by Prof. A. Agassiz, on "The Growth of Flounders."

THE RESERVOIR PARK.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday received a communication from Commissioner Campbell, of the Department of Public Works, in relation to the proposed removal of the reservoir on Fifth-avenue and Forty-second-street. He says that the reservoir is unnecessary, and that after the Croton water mains now building on First-avenue are completed the water will be distributed from the Central Park Reservoir through three 48-inch mains, one 36-inch main, two 30-inch mains, and one 20-inch main; and that after the 36-inch main now passing through the Forty-second-Street Reservoir is changed, the total area or capacity of the large mains carrying water south of Fortieth-street will be greater than the area or capacity of the aqueduct. The Commissioner recommends that the reservoir be removed, and the ground on which it stands be added to Reservoir Park. He estimates the cost of removing the reservoir and leveling the ground at $50,000, and the necessary change in the service pipes at $10,000. The Commissioner thinks that the best use that the land could be put to is to convert it into a public park, forever. He next refers to an opinion of the Corporation Counsel that it would be necessary to have an act passed by the Legislature, authorizing the removal of the reservoir, and that the act should specify whether the site of it should be added to Reservoir Park.

THE ORIENTAL MAIL SERVICE.

RACE BETWEEN THE TWO LINES FROM INDIA—PROMPT ACTION OF POSTMASTER JAMES.

There are two lines of steamers carrying the mails from Australia and the East Indies to England, one being the British line, known as the Peninsular and Oriental, going by the way of the Red Sea, and the other the American line, known as the Pacific Mail, connecting at San Francisco with the Pacific Railroad, thence to New-York, and by the Cunard Line to England. There is great rivalry between the lines, and recently the American beat its British competitor. On the trip that is now being made, the Peninsular and Oriental steamer left in advance of the steamer Australia, of the American line, and the latter steamer arrived at San Francisco on Wednesday last, the 17th inst., three hours too late for that day's overland train, which left on time, but the managers of the line were determined that the mails should go on the overland train, and dispatched them on a fast special train, which overtook the overland train and transferred the mails to it. Postmaster James received a dispatch in reference to the matter, and called the attention of General Superintendent Vail, of the Railway Mail Service, to the desirability of expediting the transmission of the mails, and Mr. Vail directed the officers of the Railway Mail Service that special pains should be taken, and communicated with the Pennsylvania Railroad, urging special efforts for a prompt transmission. On Monday Postmaster James received word that the mails had arrived in Chicago, and had been transferred to the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Road, and yesterday he had a consultation with the agent of the Cunard Company, and found that its steamer, the Abyssinia, must leave at 7 o'clock this morning, on account of the tide. The mails would be due here on the Pennsylvania Road at 6:45, giving a dangerously small margin of time. Postmaster James then saw Mr. A. L. Dennis, the Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Road, and brought him to hurry up the train. Mr. Dennis telegraphed the facts to Col. Scott, and asked for instructions. Col. Scott promptly replied that he would arrange that; the train should arrive at 6 o'clock instead of 6:45, and thus the transmission of the mails to the Abyssinia is assured, and there is little doubt that the Peninsular and Oriental, which instead of gaining any advantage by its start, will be beaten, as it was on the last mail trip.

NEW FREIGHT RATES.

WESTERN TARIFFS BY THE VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE AIR LINE—ALSO BY THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

The Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, via Old Dominion Line of steamers to Norfolk, Va., have adopted the following new tariff of rates to Southwestern points, in competition with the all rail lines, taking effect on goods shipped by steamers leaving on and after to-day. To these points the Virginia and Tennessee Line uses the trunk lines' classification:

	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Fourth Class.
Hickman, Ky.	$1 01	$ 97	$ 88	$ 49
Franklin, Ky.	1 22	1 14	1 06	74
Bowling Green, Ky.	1 22	1 14	1 06	74
Russellville, Ky.	1 26	1 14	1 06	74
Chattanooga, Tenn.	1 37	1 20	1 05	81
Clarksville, Tenn.	1 21	1 09	94	69
Gallatin, Tenn.	1 04	1 03	94	69
Brownsville, Tenn.	1 38	1 31	1 20	86
Grd Junction, Tenn	1 41	1 32	1 19	90
Jackson, Tenn.	1 38	1 31	1 20	88
Trinidi, Tenn.	1 23	1 22	1 13	82
Lebanon, Tenn.	1 12	1 09	1 02	77
Nashville, Tenn.	98	90	79	50
Memphis, Tenn.	1 01	97	88	62
Decatur, Ala.	1 42	1 29	1 19	84
Jacksonport, Ark.	1 30	1 26	1 17	91
Little Rock, Ark.	1 46	1 37	1 23	92
Hot Springs, Ark.	2 23	2 01	1 70	1 33
Helena, Ark.	1 20	1 13	1 07	80
Corinth, Miss.	1 33	1 23	1 09	78
Jackson, Miss.	1 84	1 66	1 42	94
Columbus, Miss.	1 80	1 60	1 40	1 10
Summit, Miss.	1 86	1 69	1 30	1 17

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad via Old Dominion Line of steamers to Richmond, Va., thence by rail to Huntington, West Va., and from there by steamers on the Ohio River to various points, transferring to Western railroads at Cincinnati, Ohio, and Jeffersonville, Ind., have adopted the following tariff of rates, using the trunk lines' classification. Below will be found rates to many points not reached by the all rail lines:

	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Fourth Class.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	$ 80	$ 74	$ 64	$ 37
Dayton, Ohio.	77	74	61	36
Portsmouth, Ohio.	80	74	64	37
Franklin, Ohio.	82	75	66	38
Ironton, Ohio.	80	74	64	37
Middletown, Ohio.	82	75	66	38
Ironton, Ohio.	80	74	64	37
Xenia, Ohio.	82	75	66	38
Maysville, Ky.	80	74	64	37
Louisville, Ky.	1 01	93	78	51
Augusta, Ky.	80	74	64	37
Lexington, Ky.	1 14	1 07	95	62
Ashland, Ky.	80	74	64	37
Ripley, Ky.	80	74	64	37
Paducah, Ky.	1 01	93	80	66
Memphis, Tenn.	1 04	1 00	89	63
Nashville, Tenn.	1 01	93	80	51
Indianapolis, Ind.	85	77	66	40
Evansville, Ind.	1 05	96	82	61
Shawneetown, Ind.	1 02	93	79	47
Jeffersonville, Ind.	94	86	73	44
Madison, Ind.	94	86	73	44
La Fayette, Ind.	88	80	69	41
New-Albany, Ind.	98	90	76	48
North Berlin, Ind.	88	81	69	41
Terre Haute, Ind.	93	86	70	44
Seymour, Ind.	88	81	69	41
Richmond, Ind.	82	75	63	38
Vincennes, Ind.	1 03	93	79	47
Crawfordsville, Ind.	92	84	72	43
Green Castle, Ind.	85	87	71	45
Cairo, Ill.	1 16	1 08	90	54
Quincy, Ill.	1 16	1 07	91	57
Chicago, Ill.	90	82	69	42
Alton, Ill.	1 10	1 01	85	51
Decatur, Ill.	1 03	92	80	48
Bloomington, Ill.	1 00	99	78	46
Peoria, Ill.	1 02	93	78	47
Rock Island, Ill.	1 20	1 08	91	56
Vandalia, Ill.	1 08	1 01	78	51
Springfield, Ill.	1 03	94	80	48
Galena, Ill.	1 40	1 22	1 05	67
Jacksonville, Ill.	1 08	99	84	50
Pekin, Ill.	1 02	93	78	47
Sedalia, Mo.	1 79	1 56	1 17	71
St. Joseph, Mo.	1 73	1 51	1 14	71
St. Louis, Mo.	1 16	1 07	91	57
Kansas City, Mo.	1 73	1 51	1 14	71
Hannibal, Mo.	1 16	1 07	91	57
Burlington, Iowa	1 16	1 07	91	57
Council Bluffs, Iowa	1 73	1 51	1 14	71
Kookuk, Iowa	1 16	1 07	91	57
Dvenport, Iowa	1 23	1 11	94	62
Des Moines, Iowa	1 52	1 38	1 19	77
Muscatine, Iowa	1 40	1 27	1 10	73
Dubuque, Iowa	1 38	1 21	1 04	68
Sioux City, Iowa	1 88	1 57	1 29	86
Atchison, Kan.	1 73	1 51	1 14	71
Emporia, Kan.	2 33	2 01	1 59	1 06
Lawrence, Kan.	1 98	1 71	1 29	84
Leavenworth, Kan.	1 73	1 51	1 14	71
Topeka, Kan.	2 08	1 81	1 37	89
Denver, Col.	4 13	3 51	2 89	2 11
Omaha, Neb.	1 64	1 64	1 19	76
Pueblo, Col.	4 13	3 51	2 89	2 11
Salt Lake City, Utah	4 98	4 31	3 54	2 66
Corinne, Utah	4 86	4 18	3 41	2 53

THE COMMITTEE OF FIFTY.

The following gentlemen have been appointed by the President of the meeting held at Steinway Hall on the 22d inst.—to promote the passage of the amendments to the Constitution of this State proposed by the late Municipal Commission—as a committee to carry out the objects of the meeting. A meeting of this committee will be held at Room F, Fifth-Avenue Hotel, this evening at 8 o'clock: James M. Brown, William H. Webb, Benjamin B. Sherman, D. Willis James, William D. Morgan, George W. Lane, Samuel D. Babcock, James Emott, Henry Day, John A. Weeks, D. M. Turnure, Alfred C. Hoe, Charles S. Smith, Simon Sterne, Henry A. Cram, E. Randolph Robinson, Henry N. Beers, Henry Clausen, Theodore W. Dwight, Dorman B. Eaton, Elliott F. Shepard, John H. Sherwood, J. M. Requa, Amos F. Eno, Wheeler H. Peckham, Oswald Ottendorfer, Henry F. Spaulding, William H. Guion, A. P. Man, William A. Cole, Howard Potter, W. H. Appleton, Theodore Roosevelt, John A. Stewart, Lloyd Aspinwall, Frederic R. Coudert, William H. Morrell, Jackson S. Schultz, Henry F. Dimock, Marc Eidlitz, Willy Wallach, Alexander Hamilton, Joseph H. Choate, John R. Voorhis, F. B. Thurber, James F. Wenman, Arthur G. Sedgwick, Elbridge T. Gerry, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Havilah M. Smith.

JOHN CHINAMAN AS A CITIZEN.

Among those who have been presenting themselves as candidates for citizenship recently have been persons from the most out-of-the-way places, including both Turks and Russians, and men from the "islands of the sea." Only a few days ago a man solemnly renounced all allegiance to "the Emperor of Dahomey," and yesterday a Chinaman, Americanized as to name under the appellation of Emanuel Thompson, presented himself to Judge Robinson, in the Court of Common Pleas, and asked for his "second papers," which were given him after the requisite formalities had been gone through with. The delighted Celestial put on a broad grin, gave his trousers a hitch, and, slanting his hat over his right eye, bestowed a benediction in choice Chinese upon Confucius, his patron saint, and on American institutions in general. He met a small boy in the corridor of the Court-house and gave him a cigar, not made by one of the strikers, which in a short space of time brought on symptoms of violent mental and physical emotion to the youth.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 23.—The fast passenger train over the Chicago, Lafayette, and Cincinnati Railroad ran off the track near Fowler this morning, injuring the fireman and engineer. No passengers were hurt.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 23.—There was a heavy white frost this morning, which, it is thought, will materially benefit the cotton crop by stopping the second growth developed by recent warm weather, and causing the bolls to open.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., Oct. 23.—The detachment of the First and Third Artillery, under Gen. Ayres, which has been stationed here since the riot troubles, will leave to-morrow morning for Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor, and Fort Adams, Newport.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The steamers Montana, C. A. Hoard, and Switzerland took out yesterday 24,373 letters, 244 registered letters, and 34 bags of newspapers.

The body of the young woman found in the East River at Pier No. 36, Monday afternoon, was yesterday identified at the Morgue by Louis Schmidt, of No. 370 Garden-street, Hoboken, as that of his step-sister, Alexandria C. Schmidt.

The Board of Apportionment yesterday authorized the Controller to issue $25,000 of Croton Water Main stock for the use of the Department of Public Works, and appropriated $150 out of the Excise Fund to the New-York Infirmary for Women and Children.

Controller Kelly writes to Mr. Samuel D. Babcock Chairman of the Steinway Hall meeting, and states that the permanent bonded debt of the City, after deducting the amount held by the Sinking Fund, is only $91,452,210 49, and not $120,000,000 as stated at the meeting.

At a meeting of the Directors of the New-York Elevated Railroad Company yesterday the resignation of Chief Engineer Courtright was presented and accepted. Resolutions expressive of esteem for Mr. Courtright were also passed. Mr. Walter Katte, C. E., was unanimously elected to the position of Chief Engineer.

The tenth anniversary of the founding of Drew Theological Seminary, at Madison, N. J., will be celebrated in the seminary chapel with appropriate exercises to-morrow at 10 A. M. The speakers will be Bishop R. S. Foster, Rev. Drs. A. D. Vail, A. S. Hunt, and Prof. William Wells, LL. D., of Schenectady. A meeting of the Trustees will be held at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

A large and fashionable company of ladies and gentlemen met last evening at No. 18 Lafayette-place to inspect the new Russian baths that have just been completed at a cost of $50,000 by Mrs. Alice Capes and Dr. C. T. Ryan. All the improvements suggested to the proprietors by the experience of several years have been applied, and there is no doubt but what bathers will find the baths both attractive and enjoyable.

William Pastor, better known among variety performers as "Billy" Pastor, died at a late hour last night, at the residence of his brother "Tony," No. 115 West Seventeenth-street. Mr. Pastor was at one time connected with the circus business, but of late years was manager of his brother's variety theatre. For some time he had been suffering from a tumor in the left breast. An operation was performed yesterday, and death, it is supposed, resulted from exhaustion.

A new historical and military drama, of which Gen. Judson Kilpatrick and Mr. J. Owen Moore are the authors, is now being represented nightly at the Eagle Theatre for the benefit of the Soldiers' Home. It is entitled "Allatoona, or the Battle in the Clouds," and is in five acts, with six tableaux. The principal characters are personated by Mr. D. E. Bolton, Mr. E. Locke, Miss Gussie De Forest, and Miss Aggie Wood. Companies H of the Eighth Regiment and F of the Ninth Regiment appear in the play, and execute military movements in a skillful manner.

The funeral of the late Assemblyman Christopher Fiecke took place yesterday afternoon from his former residence, No. 145 East Fourth-street. Among the persons present were the members of Schiller Lodge, No. 125, I. O. of O. F.; Socrates Lodge, F. and A. M.; Tenth Assembly District Tammany Hall General Committee, and Aldermen Erhart, Guntzer, Lewis, and Sauer, and Excise Commissioner Murphy. The funeral services were performed by the Chaplain of Socrates Lodge, Rev. Mr. Gersenherinner. The body was inclosed in a rosewood casket, upon which was a silver plate inscribed with the name, age, and date of the death of Mr. Flecke. The burial took place in the Lutheran Cemetery, at Middle Village, Long Island.

The lack of a quorum at the special meeting of the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange, called for Monday afternoon to consider the question of changing rates of commission in accordance with resolutions passed at the meeting of the Stock Exchange last week, excited considerable indignation on the Exchange yesterday, and the committee were charged with deliberately shirking the matter. In the morning Mr. William B. Bend offered a resolution requesting President Meigs to cause the names of absentees at future meetings of the Governing Committee to be posted in the Exchange. The resolution was seconded by Mr. J. W. Kilbreth and was adopted unanimously. The regular meeting of the committee takes place this afternoon.

A swindler has for several weeks been defrauding charitable people in this City by representing himself as collector of funds to start a project, devised and encouraged by well-known business men, for the sustenance of the poor during the Winter. He tells his tale with a great deal of tact and apparent candor, and concludes it by informing his auditor that, upon subscribing $1, he will procure the right to issue orders for food for the poor upon the First Ward Relief Fund. If $1 is given him he will give a receipt, which also constitutes the charitable person a member of the Relief Fund. The occupants of No. 33 Barclay-street have been greatly annoyed by persons calling there for the Relief Fund, which the swindler informs his victims is situated in that building.

BROOKLYN.

There is a balance in the City Treasury of $291,189 84.

A harvest festival will take place next Thursday evening at the Herkimer-Street Baptist Church, on Troy-avenue.

The Supervisors' Committee on Supplies resolved yesterday to advertise for 700 tons of coal for out-door relief in the Eastern District.

A grand Methodist tea party, in aid of the needy churches of that denomination, will be held at the Academy of Music on Friday evening, Nov. 23.

The body of Henry Nicholson, a seaman on the steamer South Time, who was drowned on Wednesday, was recovered this morning at the foot of Pacific-street.

Matilda Klintworth, aged 19, of No. 63 North Seventh-street, left her home on Monday and has not since been heard from. The missing girl has frequently exhibited symptoms of insanity.

Kate McCormick, an insane woman, residing in Greenpoint, who escaped from the county wagon while being taken to the Asylum for the Insane at Flatbush, has been found by the Police of the First Precinct.

At a meeting of the Supervisors' Military Committee yesterday it was decided not to award any contract for gas fixtures for the Fourteenth Regiment Armory until samples of the goods offered by the various bidders have been inspected.

James Henderson, arrested by Officer Frank Graham on a charge of having picked the pocket of James D. Beers, of No. 390 Pacific-street, of a gold watch valued at $125, on a Fulton Ferry boat, was held for the Grand Jury yesterday by Justice Walsh.

Preparations were completed yesterday for dropping into the anchor bars the fifth pair of upstream cables for the East River bridge. There are now more than 20 strands finished, or more than one-fourth of the whole number required for the four cables.

Superintendent Chappell, of the New-York and Brooklyn Ferry Company, caused the arrest yesterday morning of Edward and Francis Dugan, aged respectively 14 and 16 years, on a charge of selling ferry tickets without a license. Justice Elliott adjourned the case until Saturday, holding the boys in $100 each for their appearance.

The Commissioners of the Board of Public Works yesterday passed a resolution declaring that as the salaries of the employes of the board have been reduced recently they should not be called upon to pay political assessments, and advising them to refuse to pay such assessments. The employes of the board say the resolution was passed too late.

Coroner Simms held an inquest yesterday in the case of Marcus Bland, an inmate of the County Lunatic Asylum, who, while having his head bathed under a hydrant, was seized with convulsions, which continued until his death. A physician was not summoned until after the death of the patient. The jury rendered a verdict to the effect that Bland died of epileptic convulsions.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The corner-stone of a new M. E. Church will be laid in Sing Sing at 11 o'clock this morning, with appropriate religious ceremonies, in which B

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8149. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

THE MISSION TO GREAT BRITAIN.

THE PLEDGE TO THE PENNSYLVANIA DELEGATION AND ITS FRUITS—EMBARRASSING POSITION OF THE ADMINISTRATION, OR AT LEAST A PART OF IT—THE DANGER OF APPOINTING SIMON CAMERON AND OF NOT APPOINTING HIM—SENATOR CAMERON'S STATEMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—It is doubtful if there can be found any honorable way for the Administration to refuse to nominate ex-Senator Simon Cameron for Minister to England, and it is absolutely certain that any other nomination would be regarded by the Pennsylvania delegation as a violation of confidence with them on the part of the President. On the other hand, the appointment can hardly fail to bring the Administration into dishonor with all that class of people who have trusted in the determination to secure improved appointment to the civil service. No possible appointment could be suggested so unfit as that of Mr. Cameron for the British mission. A position of that character is entirely outside his experience and culture, were he not unfitted by age for a diplomatic position. Were he in every other respect such as the country would be glad to have nominated for the post, his age would of itself be a sufficient bar to his appointment. The Administration is clearly in a most difficult and distressing dilemma, for the understanding of the Pennsylvania delegation is entirely clear that Mr. Evarts promised the appointment of whatever person they should unite in selecting. It is announced with some appearance of authority, and is stated to be upon a kind of confidential authority, that the appointment will not be made from the State of Pennsylvania, and something is said about a condition in the promise that the person selected should be acceptable to the Administration; but this does not relieve the force and effect of the blunder that has been made, even if it should enable the Administration to decline to appoint Mr. Cameron and to seek for a British Minister in some other State of the Union. The selection of Mr. Cameron by the delegation, and the unanimity that apparently prevailed in respect to the choice, was caused by the desire to influence the coming election in Pennsylvania. That was the point of discussion with the delegation. It was claimed that the nomination of Mr. Cameron to this important post would show to the Republicans of Pennsylvania that the Administration had no feeling of ill-will toward any portion of the party, and it was expected that the announcement would lead to important political results in the State. This was the ground, and the only ground, on which some of the delegates are understood to acquiesce in the recommendation of Mr. Cameron. Now, this specific point having been raised and declared, and the subject having received conspicuous notice, the result of a failure to comply with the promise to the delegation will undoubtedly be prejudicial to the success of the Republican ticket in Pennsylvania. There is still a question raised as to whether the President was personally cognizant of the invitation to the delegation to select a candidate for the office. There are some reasons for believing that it was solely a movement of Mr. Evarts, who desired no more than an informal expression, with the hope that a satisfactory choice would be made, which would be ratified by the President on his recommendation. The matter has not been discussed in Cabinet meeting at any time. Such at least is the statement of several Cabinet officers, who have heard nothing whatever in their consultations respecting the selection of any person from Pennsylvania; but the delegation understood that Mr. Evarts was speaking for the entire Administration and not for himself, and they declare they would not have undertaken a formal meeting to discuss the subject except on positive assurance.

Senator Don Cameron's statement of the matter is that Secretary Evarts sent for him, and informing him that the President had determined to tender the British mission to Pennsylvania, asked Cameron to name the man. Mr. Cameron said he would not assume the responsibility of nominating a Minister to England, but would consult with the Republican members of the House and report the result of the conference to the Secretary, it being understood that any one upon whom the delegation should unite would be nominated. Accordingly, the conference was called by Mr. Cameron, and Mr. Evarts' communication as to the purpose of the President to appoint a Pennsylvanian was made known. After Mr. Cameron's statement, Harry White nominated Simon Cameron in a brief speech, the nomination receiving the formal approval of all those present. Immediately after this action of the conference, and not yesterday, as reported, Senator Cameron, and Judge Kelley, who presided at the conference, waited upon Mr. Evarts at his residence and made him acquainted with the fact that Simon Cameron had been unanimously selected by the delegation. Mr. Evarts could not conceal his surprise and chagrin at the result, and without raising his eyes from the floor asked Senator Cameron how his father would regard this action. To this the Senator replied that he could not answer, since he had had no communication whatever with his father upon the subject. He further informed Mr. Evarts that the action of the delegation, while it was very gratifying, was a great surprise to him. Mr. Evarts then said, "I will report your selection to the President." As Senator Cameron and Judge Kelley rose to leave, the Senator said, "I wish you would also report to the President that Pennsylvania has not sought this appointment, and that this selection was made by the delegation because you invited us to make a selection. You know I told you I would lay the matter before them in accordance with your suggestion, and bring to you the name of the gentleman upon whom they would unite." To that Mr. Evarts responded, "That is so," and the interview closed.

The Pennsylvania members say that the selection of Simon Cameron was entirely spontaneous, and deny that Senator Cameron in any manner whatever exerted himself to procure the result arrived at. When Harry White nominated Simon Cameron the Senator stated that he did not expect to hear his father's name mentioned in this connection, and, in order that the matter might be fully and freely canvassed, he would withdraw. Some members of the delegation state that Senator Cameron expected opposition would be made to his father, and his withdrawal was to enable those who might be opposed to him to express themselves with perfect freedom. Some members of the delegation have always been opposed to the Cameron faction, and the Senator did not expect that there would be that unanimity of sentiment which would enable him to present his father's name as the choice of the delegation. It is the opinion of one at least of the Pennsylvania delegation that Mr. Evarts supposed he had arranged a plan by which the delegation would assume the responsibility of naming Mr. Wayne MacVeigh. When he asked Senator Cameron to mention a name, and the latter refused, it was no doubt attributed to a feeling of delicacy in speaking of his brother-in-law. Mr. Evarts never dreamed of ex-Senator Cameron being brought forward for the nomination

THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

THE COURSE THAT MAY BE PURSUED BY SENATOR CONKLING ON THE NOMINATIONS—A FIGHT FOR HIS FRIEND CORNELL EXPECTED—THE POINTS HE MAY MAKE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Mr. Conkling maintains complete silence with respect to his intended action when the question arises of confirming the New-York appointments. It is not doubted that the list will be sent in to-morrow, and those who are best qualified to judge, without having any explicit statement from him, believe that he intends to make a most earnest contest in behalf of Mr. Cornell. He will have little ground for a contest concerning the Surveyor's office, because the appointment had expired; and in the case of the Collector there are reasons to suppose he will not make very great exertions against the confirmation of Roosevelt. But it is agreed he can submit to the Senate a most plausible and taking argument against the confirmation of Prince. He will undoubtedly point out that Mr. Cornell was removed from his office for no reason except that he convened the State Convention, pursuant to a responsibility which was placed upon him before Mr. Hayes became President, and of which he could not honorably divest himself. It will be claimed for Mr. Cornell that he exercised no political action whatever except the convening of the convention, after which time he was dropped entirely from the committee and brought entirely within the requirements of the President's civil service order. Moreover, it will be claimed that he was a capable, efficient officer. These are believed to be the general grounds on which Mr. Conkling will claim the retention of Cornell, but he may at the same time take pains to review the entire civil service question. This latter work is more appropriate for open sessions, where speeches are published, and in secret session it is more likely he will confine himself specifically to the case in hand.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIP.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS—ARGUMENTS IN THE CASE—WEAKNESS OF JUDGE SPOFFORD'S CLAIM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—A very interesting meeting of the Committee on Privileges and Elections was held to-day to consider the Louisiana contested election. Judge Spofford made his speech, characteristic of the sunny South, and Mr. Shellabarger spoke in behalf of Mr. Kellogg. The members of the committee gave great attention to the arguments, often asking questions and making suggestions, either for the sake of gaining information or by way of argument. Judge Spofford was pretty closely pressed on some of his points by the members of the committee. One point deserves particular notice as showing the general weakness of his case. In speaking against the validity of Kellogg's election he argued the constitutionality of the Returning Board, and, claiming that it was not constitutional, drew the conclusion that the Legislature which elected Kellogg was not a legal body. Arriving at his own election, he presented in his behalf the statement that the Legislature which elected him was made up of members who had certificates from the Returning Board. Senator Hoar inquired at this point whether on his basis of argument the Legislature which elected him was a legal body, thereby leading Judge Spofford into a rather long and specious explanation of his views of the difference in the two cases. As stated yesterday, the Democrats will rely chiefly upon the progress of events and the history of the country as laid down in the Thurman programme, rather than upon legal argument.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY NORTHROP.

THE APPOINTMENT MADE ON WADE HAMPTON'S SUGGESTION AS TENDING TO FACILITATE "RECONCILIATION."

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The President, in conversation with a prominent Republican to-day, referred to the case of Judge Northrop, of South Carolina, appointed District Attorney in place of Stone, and stated that there was not in his possession any such information as had been now called to his attention by the press. The Senate would have a chance to review the appointment, and in this and all cases where the Senate should have information concerning nominees which the President did not have at the time of making the nominations, he would be gratified to have such information applied in the action of the Senate. The President seemed to desire that the Senate should take notice of the case of Northrop and reject him. The appointment of Northrop is reported to have been secured by Wade Hampton during the President's visit South. Hampton then called attention to District Attorney Stone as being obstructive of "reconciliation," and thought affairs would get on better if a change were made. The President was willing to change for a good Republican. Hampton selected Northrop as a Republican who would be acceptable to all parties, and a telegram was sent from Chattanooga to Attorney-General Devens to dismiss Stone, and make out the appointment of Northrop. The statement of facts, if true, would be ample to account for the President being deceived. He might now withdraw the nomination, but will probably leave it with the Senate. The President admitted that when he made a nomination he would not like to have it rejected without good reasons learned by the Senate which had not been known to him, but in cases where he had acted upon mistaken information he would be glad to have nominations reviewed and rejected.

DEBATE ON THE COLORADO CASE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The debate on the Colorado case was continued in the House to-day, and is likely to be maintained until the Speaker announces the committees, which he will do on Monday next. There is a disposition on the part of many members on both sides to keep up the discussion on the Colorado case until Monday evening, so as to prevent the introduction of incendiary matters on that day. It is probable that the House will adjourn from to-morrow until Monday.

STANLEY MATTHEWS' LITTLE BILL.

THE "EXPENSES" OF AN OHIO LAWYER—AN ITEMIZED ACCOUNT LOOKED FOR WITH INTEREST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Senator Stanley Matthews is having to confront the story that his bill of expenses while acting as counsel before the Electoral Commission, which was paid by ex-Secretary Chandler, Chairman of the National Republican Committee, amounted to $900, and included the board of members of his family in Washington, carriage hire by the day, champagne, private dinners, and other similar items. This he is said to have denied privately in a general way to several persons, and he denounced the correspondent in very hard words. The itemized bill is now promised, the assertion being made that it will prove all that has been stated, and he will stand convicted or acquitted by it.

THE FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

THE COLORADO CASE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—NO DECISION REACHED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—After the reading of the Journal the House of Representatives resumed the consideration of the Colorado case, and was addressed by Mr. Harrison, of Illinois, in advocacy of Mr. Patterson's right to the seat. His speech was of a humorous, satirical stamp, describing the game of the Republicans as being one of "heads I win, tails you lose." Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, argued that Mr. Belford was at least entitled to the seat prima facie, because he produced the only certificate of the Governor declaring that he had been duly elected to the Forty-fifth Congress. He trusted that that certificate would be duly honored in the hall, and that Mr. Belford would be admitted to a seat, he having the prima facie right, and that if there were any further questions in the matter they should be referred to the Committee on Elections. After further debate, and without further action on the question, the House, at 3:25, adjourned until to-morrow.

OBLIGATION TO ACCEPT BIDS.

THE PROPOSERS FOR CONSTRUCTING LOCKS ON THE TENNESSEE RIVER IN LITIGATION WITH THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—An interesting question will be argued in the Supreme Court of this district on the 25th inst., involving the powers of a Cabinet officer, under the law requiring him to let contracts to the lowest bidder, to permit the re-establishment of a bidder who had withdrawn his bid before its acceptance, and thereby discharged his guarantors. In May last proposals were made for constructing locks on the mussel shoals in the Tennessee River. The lowest bidder was Gen. John E. Slaughter, of Mobile, and the second lowest bidder was Gen. Kimball, both of whom claimed to have made a mistake of fact, and asked to be released from their bids immediately after they were opened, but before they were accepted. This release was recommended by the engineers in charge of the work. The Secretary of War declined to release them, being informed by the Judge Advocate-General that the law imperatively required him to let the contract to the lowest bidder. Both bidders then formally withdrew their bids and stood upon their legal rights. The case of Slaughter being referred to the Attorney-General by the Secretary of War, it was decided in September that Slaughter, having withdrawn his guarantees, could not be held. In the meantime, the third lowest bidder, Satterlee, Cameron & Penny, of New-York, had been notified by the engineers in charge of the work that they were the lowest bidder. Kimball, however, had changed his mind, and notified the Secretary in August that he would take the work. The case now comes up on application of the New-York firm for a mandamus to the Secretary to award the work to them, on the ground that Kimball, having discharged his own guarantors, could not now get the work. They claim to have been greatly damaged by the suspense in which they have been kept. The case will be argued by John D. McPherson and R. B. Lines for the petitioners, and Assistant Attorney-General Robinson for the Secretary of War.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24, 1877.

Senator Blaine's condition to-day is so much improved that it is expected he will soon resume his seat in the Senate.

In an interview with Mr. William Streeton, of Brooklyn, in reference to the hours of labor in the Brooklyn Navy-yard, the Secretary of the Navy informed that gentleman that he had decided to make the hours of labor at that yard, commencing with Oct. 1 and continuing until Dec. 31, from 7:25 A. M. to 4:25 P. M., allowing one hour for dinner, which reduces the time of labor to eight hours per day. The new arrangement met the views of Mr. Streeton, and the interview was in all respects entirely satisfactory.

BALTIMORE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

VICTORY OF THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET—KANE ELECTED MAYOR BY A LARGE MAJORITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 24.—The result of the election to-day is a surprise even to the victorious Democrats, who have elected their Mayor by 15,274 majority over both the Working Men and Reform candidates, and carried the City Council solidly in both branches. The total vote is 51,082, of which Kane received 33,178, Thompson 17,369, and Warfield 535. The Working Men developed nothing like the strength expected of them, but they are loudly claiming to-night that they were defrauded at the polls and in counting the vote. It is certain the registry lists were manipulated to this end, and hundreds of Working Men found on going to the polls that their names could not be found on them. There is evidence also of fraud in the fact that the Democratic judges would not allow an inspection of the ballot-boxes before the voting commenced, and in a number of wards they badly violated the law by refusing to permit outside parties in the rooms while the ballots were being counted. This was done so that there could be no detection of "pudding" tickets which were largely voted. Many of the judges were men of notoriously bad character and accomplished ballot-box stuffers; still, with all these circumstances going to show fraud, Kane's majority is so heavy that it is generally conceded that he could have been elected without any dishonest practice. The effort to bring out the Republicans en masse to support the Working Men's ticket was far from being a success, as Thompson's full vote is 5,000 less than that of Hayes' last year. The colored people mainly kept out of the contest, while very many Republicans voted for Kane to defeat the Communistic Party. The rabid utterances of the speakers, who on the hustings talked of "shooting hell-born capitalists," and hinted at lamp-posts and pistols, did the movement great harm, more than Thompson's conciliatory speeches would repair. The election passed off quietly and arrests were remarkably few.

DEATH OF QUEEN POMARE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 24.—The French gun-boat Segond, from Tahiti, brings news of the death of Queen Pomare, of the Society Islands. She died Sept. 17, of heart disease. Her oldest son, Arxane, has been proclaimed King.

[The deceased Queen was the wife of Pomare II. who died in 1821. The eldest son having died during his minority, he was succeeded by Queen Aimata, or Pomare, the latter being the surname of the reigning family. In 1843 the French took possession of Tahiti in the name of Louis Philippe. The Queen made her escape to one of the neighboring islands, and several skirmishes took place between the natives and the invaders. In 1846, the French power being completely established, Queen Pomare was recalled, and a treaty was entered into by which she was restored to authority and the whole of her dominions placed under the protection of France.]

CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 24.—The case of L. S. Metcalfe and R. Graham Frost, the contesting Congressmen from the Third District of this city, which is before the Supreme Court in the form of a mandamus to compel the County Clerk to issue a certificate of election to Metcalfe, was argued yesterday, and the court will give its decision on Monday next.

GENERAL NEWS BY CABLE.

OPERATIONS IN ASIA AND BULGARIA.

MUKHTAR'S POSITION—RUSSIANS IN SOGHANLI-DAGH—BOMBARDING THE RUSSIANS IN SCHIPKA PASS—THE QUESTION OF ARMISTICE.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—A Reuter telegram from Erzeroum says: "Intelligence has been received from Kars that on the 19th inst. the Russians attacked Fort Ahenz, before Kars, but were repulsed. Ismail Pasha arrived at Zeidikan on the 23d inst. He is expected to join Ghazi Mukhtar Pasha at Zewin. Gen. Tergukasoff is pursuing Ismail Pasha. A Russian detachment is in Soghanli-Dagh."

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Several accounts concur in stating that the Turks have commenced a vigorous bombardment against the Russian positions in the Schipka Pass, and have already silenced one Russian battery.

The *Times'* correspondent at Rasgrad states that "the Egyptians before their removal to Varna suffered dreadfully, 300 or 400 going into hospital daily with dysentery."

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent telegraphs as follows: "According to news from the best source at Constantinople the Grand Vizier cannot agree with Mahmoud Damad Pasha on the question of an armistice. The Damad has urged an armistice with all his influence. The Grand Vizier recently tendered his resignation, but afterward withdrew it.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says: "It is asserted that Prince Gortschakoff, in a communication to the Russian Ambassador here, has emphasized the determination of the Czar to continue the war until the condition of the Christians of Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Bulgaria is finally and definitively improved."

TRIALS OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

SCHEMES OF THE PRESIDENT AND HIS REACTIONARY CABINET—THE EFFORT TO SECURE A MAJORITY OF THE SENATE AS A BASIS FOR COERCING THE CHAMBER—ANOTHER DISSOLUTION AND MARTIAL LAW HINTED AT.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—In addition to its statement telegraphed last night, that at the close of yesterday morning's council President MacMahon plainly informed Ministers De Broglie and Fourtou that the idea of ministerial changes could not be entertained at the present moment, The semi-official *Moniteur*, of Paris, says: "The Cabinet will meet the Chamber, vindicate its policy, and reply to all attacks and interpellations. President MacMahon's ultimate course will depend on the attitude of the Senate, and the Senate's action will be guided by the position taken up by the majority of the Deputies." The foregoing may be merely a continuation of the coercive policy, designed to affect the supplemental elections. Many persons refuse to believe that President MacMahon and his Ministers intend to continue the struggle beyond the 6th of November. These see in such declarations as the *Moniteur's* merely a bid for an advantageous compromise, the threat of appealing to the Senate being carefully conditioned in the last resort on the position the majority of the Deputies may assume. Thus the *Constitutionnel* states that the Ministry will resign on the refusal of the Chamber to vote the four direct taxes in advance of all other legislation. The President will then form a conciliation Ministry with M. Dufaure at its head. But if this Cabinet is defeated by the Republicans, then the President intends to dissolve the Chamber and submit the question of his resignation to the country by a sort of *plébiscite*. The Orleanist organ, *Le Soleil*, to-day counsels President MacMahon to return completely to the traditions of parliamentary government, and form a Ministry in accordance with the will of the nation as expressed on the 14th inst.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, however, has information from a member of the Conservative Party, who has intimate relations with its leaders, and is consequently in a position to be very accurately informed, that the following plan has been adopted by the Cabinet, which the Marshal it is hoped will sanction: "The Ministry will preside over the second ballots and departmental elections with the vigor it displayed in the voting on Sunday week. The Chamber being unable to get to work before the 12th of November, the Cabinet will appear before the Senate on the 7th with an explanation of the situation and a request for a vote of confidence. On the 8th the Senate will fill up the four vacant life Senatorships, thus swelling the Conservative numbers. As soon as the Chamber is regularly constituted the Cabinet, backed by the vote of the Senate, will appear before it and ask it to discuss the budget without delay. The Chamber will reply by a vote of censure. The Marshal will immediately, and before the verification of the returns, prorogue the Chamber to the 12th of December. What happened last June will be repeated. The Marshal will call upon the Senate for a second dissolution, based upon the refusal of the Chamber to pass the budget. He will explain the means by which he could meet the expenditure during the first quarter of the year—either out of the current indirect revenue or reserving the right of applying to the next Chamber for a bill of indemnity. It is estimated that the four new Senators would counterbalance those who might refuse their support, and that the dissolution would be voted. In that case elections will be held in April, in time for the second new Chamber to meet before the opening of the Exhibition. The state of siege will be proclaimed immediately after the dissolution, by the aid of which, and by vigorous action, a Conservative majority is reckoned upon. In this way, say the Ministers, France will be saved from Radicalism. It will be neither submission nor resignation, nor a coup d'état. It will be victory." The *Times'* correspondent adds: "The state of siege is a terrible instrument, by which adversaries can be gagged, and if such be really the Government scheme, everything is possible except the repose of France and of Europe. I publish this communication in the hope that in spite of my informant's authority the Government will contradict it."

PARIS, Oct. 24.—The members of the Senate belonging to the Left, in a manifesto urging the electors to continue their efforts at the second ballots for Deputies and at the elections for the Councils-General, declare it to be their conviction that the present Cabinet will not face the meeting of the Chambers, but will only retain office long enough to preside over the elections for the Councils-General.

BERLIN, Oct. 24.—The North German *Gazette* says a Liberal Republic in France appears almost the best guarantee for a pacific policy. Those who are so zealously striving to pave the way for other forms of government should reflect whether their success would not shake those friendly relations which united the France of 1871 to other nations.

FINANCES OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

THE MINISTERIAL DIFFICULTY ATTRIBUTED TO DIFFERENCES ON QUESTIONS OF TAXATION—PARLIAMENT IMPATIENT FOR EXPLANATIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—A special dispatch from Berlin to the *Times* says: "The Ultramontanes and the moderate Liberals will probably combine with the advanced Liberals in Friday's debate to ask for a definite explanation of the present extraordinary state of things. It is felt that the Cabinet is a less uniform body than is desirable, and that Parliament might as well be vouchsafed some communication respecting the intentions of the Premier. There can be little doubt that Prince Bismarck is dissatisfied with the free trade and direct taxation policy pursued by two of his colleagues, and that he thinks the Ministry of Commerce might have done something to shorten the unparalleled duration of the stagnation of trade. The right wing of the moderate Liberals, though they have cordially cooperated with the existing Government in bringing about the present state of things, are prepared to adopt a different policy and take the line recommended by the Premier. The opinion begins to prevail among the moderate Liberals that the country has not capital enough for the maintenance of free trade principles, and that the revenue would not have fallen off so sensibly had not indirect taxation been abandoned."

EX-PRESIDENT GRANT IN FRANCE.

CORDIAL RECEPTION OF THE GENERAL IN PARIS—A VISIT TO PRESIDENT MACMAHON TO BE PAID TO-DAY.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—Ex-President Grant arrived in Paris this evening and was received at the railway station by Mr. Noyes, the American Minister, the American Consul-General, and Vice-Consul at Paris, Mr. Partridge, formerly American Minister to Brazil, Mr. J. Meredith Read, and many leading American residents. Soon after the arrival of the train, which was an hour late, Gen. Grant and Mrs. Grant were conducted by the members of the Legation and M. Mollard, the introducer of Ambassadors, and an aide-de-camp, to a saloon especially prepared for them, where they were cordially and repeatedly cheered. The General was visibly moved by the warmth of his reception. He shook hands with a large number of his countrymen, and one of his French welcomers presented a beautiful bouquet to Mrs. Grant. At the conclusion of this informal reception the General and party drove to the Hotel Bristol. Gen. Grant will visit President MacMahon at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The ex-President and Mrs. Grant, on landing at Boulogne, on their way to Paris, yesterday, were welcomed by M. Huguet-Grandsire, Senator for the Pas de Calais, and by the Sub-Prefect of Boulogne. The latter was specially deputed by the Government to greet the General on his arrival on French soil. At Paris Gen. Grant was greeted by the Marquis d'Abzac, the First Aide-de-Camp of President MacMahon.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION AND FOREIGN EXHIBITORS—THE CAPTURED CUBAN INSURGENTS.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—A semi-official note is published denying the assertion in a New-York journal that the French Government had notified the United States that participation of Americans in the Exhibition could be left to private initiative. The note says foreigners wishing to participate in the Exhibition ought to be represented by a Commissioner specially delegated by their Government.

MADRID, Oct. 24.—It is stated that Don Tomas Estrada and the other Cuban leaders who have been taken prisoners in Cuba, will be brought to Spain.

SUIT FOR $20,000 DAMAGES.

A SHERIFF SUED BY THE WIFE OF A RAILROAD ROBBER—CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 24.—The wife of J. M. Berry, the Union Pacific Railway robber killed by Sheriff Glascock, of Fayette County, Mo., has brought suit against that officer for $20,000 damages. Sheriff Glascock, after the wounded robber had been brought into the town of Mexico, where he died, stated that he first called upon Berry to surrender, and only fired when he attempted to escape, thus committing an excusable homicide by the fact that it was committed in the lawful discharge of official duty. It is stated on good authority that the real fact is that Sheriff Glascock crept up on Berry while he was asleep in the brush, and fired both barrels of his gun without calling on him to surrender. This statement is made the more plausible by the significant circumstance that 18 buckshot entered the robber's leg just above the knee, ranging upward, and lodging in or going out through the hip, thus showing that he must have been in a recumbent position, with his feet toward the Sheriff, when the gun was discharged. It is furthermore stated that the Sheriff and one or two of his posse admitted this to be true, and justified the act by the fact that Berry was a desperado of the most dangerous and savage type; that he had sworn never to be taken alive, and that, being a dead shot, he would certainly have killed one or more of his pursuers had he received a moment's warning.

It is also charged against the Sheriff that he permitted the wounded robber to bleed to death; and that with timely medical assistance, which was available, he would have undoubtedly recovered from his wounds.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The buildings and machinery of Mill No. 3, destroyed by fire at Waterford, Mass., Tuesday night, were insured for $68,900, as follows: State, of Providence, $9,000; Enterprise, of Providence, $9,000; American, of Boston, $9,000; Hope, of Providence, $9,000; Firemen's, Providence, $9,000; Factory, of Boston, $5,400; Cotton and Woolen, of Boston, $5,000; Blackstone, of Providence, $4,500; Mechanics', of Providence, $4,500; Merchants', of Providence, $4,500; total, $68,900. Messrs. C. F. Mason & Co. had $35,000 insurance on stock, as follows: North Bristol, of England, $5,000; Queen, of England, $5,000; Phœnix, of Hartford, $5,000; Ætna, of Hartford, $2,500; Hartford, of Hartford, $2,500; Home, of New-York, $2,500; Atlantic, of New-York, $2,500; Atlantic, of Providence, $2,500; Fireman's Fund, of San Francisco, $2,500; Fairfield, of South Norwalk, $2,500; Traders', of Chicago, $2,500; total, $35,000.

The Kennebec Fibre Company's factory at Benton, Me., on the Sebasticook River, was burned yesterday. Loss on the mill and machinery $24,000, and on the stock $4,000; insurance on building $12,000, on stock $20,000.

An old, unoccupied building in Delavan-street, South Brooklyn, belonging to the Cutting estate, and formerly occupied by Mr. Dwight as an oil factory, was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. Damage, $2,500; no insurance.

An incendiary fire yesterday destroyed a frame house on the Ayres estate, at the foot of Clay-street, Newark, in which it originated, and also a store-house adjoining. The damage was about $1,500; insured.

The Cedar Falls Hotel, on Cedar River, Hamilton County, N. Y., was totally destroyed by fire Friday night. The loss is $8,000; insured for $5,500.

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 24.—The Bay State Iron Company of this city, being financially embarrassed, held a meeting of its creditors yesterday, to whom a report of the company's affairs was made as follows: Liabilities on notes, $414,594 13; on accounts, &c., $87,082 14, making a total of $501,676 27. Of this indebtedness $39,714 81 matured since Oct. 1, and was paid; about 310,000 is in favor of the Boston banks, and $100,000 in favor of New-York parties. None of the property is mortgaged, and the paper held by the banks is indorsed by John H. Reed & Co., the company's selling agents. The assets are real estate, buildings, and machinery at South Boston, $678,158; real estate, furnaces, and mines at Port Henry, N. Y., $300,000; land at Beverly, $15,000; quick assets, $286,569 07, making a total of $1,279,727 07. In addition to these assets there are suspended claims, principally against two railroads in process of construction, amounting to $472,356 86, worth 50 cents on the dollar. The company propose to convey all this property to three Trustees in behalf of the creditors, who are to carry on the business not exceeding two years. Any time after one year, on the demand of a majority in value of the creditors, the Trustees are to wind up the affairs by sale and distribution among the creditors. A committee of five of the largest creditors was chosen to consider the proposal. John Gardner has accepted the position of Treasurer of the company. Under this management, made today, the means will be provided for meeting all the obligations of the company and for paying the debts as they mature.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 24.—The officers of the Bunker Hill Bank, at Bunker Hill, Ill., which closed its doors on Monday last, say they can show $75,000 assets. Charges of misapplication of the bank's funds are made against the Cashier and Assistant Cashier, which, it is alleged, is the cause of its suspension.

PASSENGER RAILWAY FRAUDS.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 24.—The result of the labors of the committee of experts who have been investigating the matter of the stock issue by Morton, Hahn, and other officials of the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company, shows that the amount of over-issued stock is 9,200 shares. This, in addition to the 8,000 shares accounted for in the reports of the company, made officially to the Auditor-General, makes a total of 17,200 shares, or 7,200 more shares than is authorized by the charter of the company. In a few days the question of the validity of the over-issued shares will be determined by the Court of Common Pleas upon a bill of equity, which will be filed by the solicitor of the company.

THE NEW-YORK LIFE.

REPORT OF THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE ON THE NEW-YORK LIFE COMPANY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 24.—The Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York has just filed his report of the examination of the New-York Life Insurance Company of the City of New-York. Superintendent Smyth says, among other things: Having completed a searching examination into the affairs of the New-York Life Insurance Company, it affords him unqualified pleasure to be able to make public the gratifying fact that the result is most satisfactory. Every item of liability, real and actual or contingent, as sworn to by the officers in the last annual report made to the department, has been closely scrutinized, and the statements in said report found to be true to the letter, and no other liabilities were found to exist. The system of book-keeping adopted by the company, after many years of experience, seems to be perfect, judged by the hardest test that could be applied under the law. The net surplus over all liabilities amounts to $5,962,878 79. He finds the titles to all property on which the company holds mortgages, or which it owns entirely, satisfactory, and the valuations of the department of such property agree substantially with those of the company. The cash securities of the company, costing $9,730,529 91, are of the most unexceptionable character, and are worth $580,515 76 more than cost. The total gross assets amount to $33,199,869 45. The Superintendent, in conclusion, says that he has no hesitation in stating that this great corporation is entitled to the public confidence, and its officers to his warmest commendations.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

ITS PURCHASE OF THE EMPIRE TRANSPORTATION LINE—THE UNITED RAILWAYS OF NEW-JERSEY.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 24.—Col. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, this morning, speaking of the recent publication in regard to the terms of sale of the Empire Transportation Line to the Pennsylvania Railroad, says: "No agreement has been made by which the Standard Oil Company is to be allowed a rebate of 50 cents on each barrel of oil carried. No drawback is to be permitted in favor of the Standard Oil Company, or any other oil company, and the recent purchase of the stock and interests of the Empire Transportation Company is not to affect in any way the established rules of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in relation to its carrying rates." Col. Scott further says there is no truth in the report that all refineries not owned by the Standard Oil Company shipping oil to this city or New-York will be compelled to pay a royalty of 50 cents per barrel to the latter. The announcement that the Standard Oil Company furnished the money to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the purchase of the Empire Line is also contradicted by Col. Scott.

The excitement in reference to the legal proceedings about the lease of the United Railways of New-Jersey by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has in a measure subsided, and there is a more healthy feeling about the stock at the Stock Board this afternoon. The following action of the Directors is published officially: At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the United New-Jersey Railroad and Canal Company, held at Trenton, N. J., Oct. 20, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That careful consideration by this board of the proceedings lately instituted in the courts of New-Jersey and Pennsylvania leads it to assure the stockholders that in its belief no basis exists for any well-founded apprehension that their rights can be impaired if properly defended.

Resolved, That the counsel of this company be instructed to protect the interests and rights of the stockholders.

THE ZETA PSI FRATERNITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 24.—The thirty-first annual Convention of the Zeta Psi Fraternity held its first session here to-day. During the day the proceedings were secret, but in the evening a grand reception was held in Weisgerber's Hall, to which a select company was invited. This reception was one of the most brilliant social events this city has ever known. It was a full-dress affair, and everything passed off in a pleasant and satisfactory manner to all concerned. There were 300 couples present. To-morrow, sessions of the Grand Chapter will be held at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., and in the evening public exercises will take place in Case Hall, upon which occasion Prof. John Meigs, of Lafayette College, will act as President; Hon. Nelson Dingley, ex-Governor of Maine, will deliver the address, and the poem will be read by Hon. Samuel B. Sumner, of Bridgeport, Conn. Immediately following these exercises the banquet of the fraternity will take place, at Kennard House. Ex-Gov. Dingley, the orator, is a graduate of the Class of '55, Dartmouth. Judge S. B. Sumner is a graduate of Williams, '49.

MR. SANFORD'S MATE WINS A RACE.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—At the Newmarket Houghton meeting to-day the race for the second class Cesarewitch Stakes was won by Mr. M. H. Sanford's American horse Mate, beating Capt. Machell's colt Rossini, his only rival. The following is a summary:

THE SECOND CLASS CESAREWITCH STAKES.—Handicap of 10 sovereigns each, half forfeit, with 200 sovereigns added if 20 subscribers, and 100 sovereigns if a less number, and three to start or no race, except by consent of the stewards; the winner to be sold by auction for 300 sovereigns; winners, after the publication of the weights, to carry 5 pounds; of a handicap, 7 pounds; of two, 10 pounds extra; entrance, 2 sovereigns; the only forfeit, if declared by a time, to be fixed when the weights appear.

Mr. M. H. Sanford's br. h. Mate, by Australian, out of Mattie Gross.....1
Capt. Machell's b. c. Rossini, by Rosicrucian, out of Semiramis.....2

THE NEW-ORLEANS CUSTOM-HOUSE.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 24.—The assertion having been made that Union soldiers and sailors are excluded from service in the New-Orleans Custom-house, it may be stated that of the 141 employes, 43 are ex-Federals, occupying the principal positions, their salaries amounting to nearly one-half the entire pay-roll. Of the other positions one-half are occupied by negroes, the balance by Southern Republicans—old employes—and a few Conservatives. For the 141 positions in the Custom-house there are now on file over 4,000 applications, and until the question of the Collectorship is settled, this army of the unemployed will probably continue to increase.

CINCINNATI WORKING MEN.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 24.—The Working Men's County Nominating Convention met at the Globe Theatre to-day. There was a large representation and considerable excitement. The following nominations were made: Treasurer, Thomas Lynch; Superintendent of Public Schools, George D. Plant; County Clerk, Herman Lieb; Judge of the Superior Court, James R. Doolittle, Jr.; Judge of the County Court, M. R. M. Wallace; Judge of the Probate Court, J. C. Haines; County Commissioners—John McKowen, John McGilvey, Charles Kasselman, P. McHugh, and Julius Jones. It is anticipated that the Democratic Convention to-morrow will indorse a part at least of these nominations.

A BOSTON DEFAULTER.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 24.—Charles S. Garni

they will not only get out the full Republican vote, but draw off many independents who have heretofore acted with the Democracy. The leaders of the Tammany Hall and Canal Ring set are making desperate efforts to check the tide which they find has been turned against them, and while they are forced to admit that the Republicans will elect several of their candidates, they are foolhardy enough to state that no matter what vote is cast, all the Democratic nominees will be placed in office. To support this declaration they point with ill-concealed gratification to the unfortunate fact that in several of the wards in the City of Albany the Republicans have not a single inspector of election. In addition to this they boast of their power over the Police Commission, which controls the appointment of poll clerks and poll Superintendents. Of course, all this means simply that the Democratic leaders are contemplating gross election frauds. The Republicans are forewarned, however, and all the localities in which danger is apprehended will be carefully watched by men who understand their business and know how to protect their rights. Indeed, in spite of the frauds threatened by their disreputable leaders, numerous influential Democrats have admitted to me that Senator Hamilton Harris, the well-known Republican candidate, will undoubtedly be re-elected by a majority of not less than 1,000 votes. The Democratic nominee, William J. Mahar, is a local politician of a very low order, and neither Erastus Corning, the Albany *Argus*, nor the gentlemen who serve the State in the Executive Chamber would seriously lament his defeat. He is not the choice of the Democratic Party of this county. Much against their will they were obliged to indorse him because of his supposed popularity with the working men and his nomination by a so-called workmen's convention. Senator Harris, on the contrary, is warmly and harmoniously supported, not only by the Republicans but by a number of powerful independent influences. Altogether, the prospect in Albany County is an exceedingly bright one, and, as I have already stated, if the friends of good government in other parts of the interior will work with the same spirit and energy displayed by Republicans here, the complete overthrow of Kelly and company will be assured.

H. C.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Mr. Thomas E. Appleton's next volume will be named *Windfalls*.

—John Habberton says of *The Jericho Road*, "it is my best book and the one I think and talk of most."

—Robert Giffen, formerly a writer in the *Economist*, has completed a work on *Stock Exchange Securities*.

—Samuel Smiles is engaged in writing the biography of the late George Moore, the Cumberland philanthropist.

—Mr. Samuel Butler's forthcoming work will give, it is said, a new theory of the origin and distinction of species.

—Abraham S. Isaacs, in editorial charge of the *Jewish Messenger*, in this City, intends to publish a work on Hebrew literature.

—Rev. Dr. R. W. Dale's *Lectures on Preaching*, at Yale College, will be published in book form simultaneously with the completion of their delivery.

—The *Beginnings of the Middle Ages*, written by Dr. R. W. Church, Dean of St. Paul's, London, in the "Epochs of History," is spoken of as a book of quite unusual excellence.

—Whitcomb's *Topical Chart Book*, just published by A. S. Barnes & Co., is designed to assist students to remember history through writing an abstract of it for themselves.

—The second edition of the late Senator Sumner's *Memoirs and Letters* has been put to press over two weeks before publication day, and the work promises to be the literary event of the season.

—Dr. Frederic Henry Hedge, one of the first scholars in German philosophy and theology in the country, is about to publish, through Roberts Brothers, a new volume of sermons, entitled *Ways of the Spirit*.

—Roberts Brothers have arranged for an edition of the third volume of that bulky and as yet anonymous work, *Supernatural Religion*, which American readers will be very glad to obtain to complete their sets.

—Helen Zimmern has done for Gotthold Ephraim Lessing what she did for Arthur Schopenhauer. Her volume of studies upon his life and works will be published by the Messrs. Longman, London, during the Autumn.

—The next installment of J. R. Osgood & Co.'s Autumnal book-list is Hawthorne's *Scarlet Letter*, illustrated by Mary Hallock Foote; *Alfieri's Autobiography*, edited by William D. Howells, and *Raphael*, in the series of artist biographies.

—A. S. Barnes & Co. have just ready the third series of the *Atlas Essays*, containing papers contributed to the *International Review* of a political and social character, relating to the strike movement, the Republic, and various national questions.

—Mr. Longfellow will contribute to the December *Harper's* a poem called "Keramos," which will occupy 14 pages of the magazine, and Mrs. Thackeray-Ritchie, Mrs. Mulock-Craik, and Thomas Hardy will each furnish serials during the coming year.

—The *Athenæum* condemns William F. Gill's *Life of Edgar Allen Poe* in the strongest terms, for its inaccuracies and falsehoods. It says: "Beyond a short critique by Prof. Lowell, and Mrs. Whitman's eloquent little volume on *Poe and his Critics*, we know of no American publication affording the slightest evidence of its author's capability to appreciate the poet's genius."

—In a short time a volume of great interest to all admirers of Thomas Moore, whether as a man or as a poet, will make its appearance. It will be a gathering from his unpublished papers, manuscripts, and correspondence, curiously preserved through many accidents and vicissitudes, combined with a selection of his hitherto uncollected fugitive and scattered writings, and will form a necessary supplement to all previous editions of his works.

—The well-known English firm of Henry S. King & Co. have given up their publishing department to the new house of C. Kegan Paul & Co. Among the books announced by the new firm are, *Pyramid Facts and Fancies*, by James Bonwick; *The First Principles of the Exact Sciences Explained to the Non-Mathematical*, by Prof. W. K. Clifford; a new volume of sermons by Stopford Brooke, entitled *The Fight of Faith*; *The Gospel of Home Life*, by Mark Evans; *The True Story of the Vatican Council*, by Cardinal Manning; *Margaret Chetwynd*, a novel, by Susan Morley; a new edition of Sir Henry Taylor's collected works, in five volumes; *Studies in Tennyson's Idyls*, by Henry Eladale, and *The Tennyson Birthday Book*, edited by Emily Shakspear.

—R. Bentley & Sons, London, announce a tempting list of forthcoming books. It includes Mr. Abbott's long-promised translation of Prof. Duncker's *History of Antiquity*, Dr. Doran's *London in the Jacobite Times*, T. A. Trollope's *Life of Pius IX.*, *The History of the Indian Navy*, by Lieut. C. R. Low; *The Correspondence of Honoré de Balzac*, translated by C. Lamb Kenney; *Through Holland*, by C. W. Wood; *Old Paris and its Literary Salons*, by Lady Jackson; *Among the Spanish People*, by Rev. Hugh James Rose; *Memoirs of Mme. De Staël*, from the original, by Miss Selina Bathurst; *A Book of Musical Anecdotes*, by Frederick Crowest; a new edition of Barham's *Life of Theodore Edward Hook*, and *Five Years' Penal Servitude*, by One Who Endured it.

—The venerable *North American Review*, in ceasing to be a Boston institution, is not likely to lose any of its life or to be cheapened in its literary character. D. Appleton & Co. will not allow it to be second-rate, and its young and enterprising editor has already given it a circulation which was never dreamed of in its palmiest days. In the November number Hon. Charles Gayarré, of New-Orleans, a thoroughly representative man, will contribute an article on "The Southern Question," and a new and special feature will be introduced which has already become a popular feature of the *Nineteenth Century*—the Modern Symposium. The subject will be "The Resumption of Specie Payments." Some of our leading financiers, including ex-Secretary McCulloch, will present their views, and Secretary Sherman will close the list and give his own opinion about the matter.

NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS.

THE SITTING BULL COMMISSION.

THE POSITION OF THE FUGITIVE SAVAGES IN RELATION TO GOVERNMENTS ON BOTH SIDES THE BOUNDARY—COL. M'LEOD'S INTERVIEW WITH THEM AFTER REJECTING THE COMMISSION'S PROPOSALS—PROTECTION TO BE GIVEN SO LONG AS THEY ABSTAIN FROM MARAUDING.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The following is the official dispatch to the Government authorities here, announcing the interview of the United States Commissioners with "Sitting Bull:"

CAMP ON MILK RIVER, Montana, Oct. 20.

To the Honorable Secretary of War and Honorable Secretary of the Interior, Washington:

The Commission met Sitting Bull and his chiefs at Fort Walsh, on the 17th inst. The instructions were carried out literally. Sitting Bull and his chiefs declined the proposals. The address of the Commission and the answers of the chiefs have been telegraphed, and it is deemed unnecessary to repeat them in this telegram. After the conference was over the Canadian authorities had a conference with the same individuals. In reply to a request of the Commission to know what transpired in the conference, Col. McLeod, Commissioner of the North-west Territory, addressed to us the following letter:

"GENTLEMEN: In answer to your note I beg leave to inform you that, after the interview of the Commissioners with the Indians, I had a talk with the latter. I endeavored to impress upon them the importance of the answer they had just made; that, although in some of the speakers to the Commissioners had claimed to be British Indians, we denied the claim, and that the Queen's Government looked upon them as American Indians who had taken refuge in our country from their enemies. I pointed out to them that their only hope was the buffalo; that it would not be many years before that source of supply would cease, and that they could expect nothing whatever from the Queen's Government except protection so long as they behaved themselves. I warned them that their decision not only affected themselves but their children, and that they should think well over it before it was too late. I told them they must not cross the line with a hostile intent; that if they did they would not only have the Americans for their enemies, but also the Police and the British Government, and urged upon them to carry my words to their camps, to tell all their young men what I had said, and warn them of the consequences of disobedience, pointing out to them that a few indiscreet young warriors might involve them in most serious trouble. They unanimously adhered to the answer they had given the Commissioners, and promised to observe what I had told them. I do not think there need be the least anxiety about any of these Indians crossing the line; at any rate, not for some time to come. In haste, most respectfully yours,

JAMES F. MCLEOD,
"Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding, N. W. M. P."

ALFRED H. TERRY,
A. G. LAWRENCE,
Commissioners.

This result, of course, ends the matter, and it is regarded here as a satisfactory ending. The dispatches will be laid before the Cabinet in the usual course, but there will be no further instructions to the Commissioners, as no necessity therefor exists.

The letter of instruction to the Commission drawn by Secretary Schurz contained the following passages, which, taken in connection with the foregoing telegram, show that the action of Sitting Bull was not a surprise to the Government, and that the principal purpose of the mission has actually been attained: "It is the object of your mission, undertaken at the suggestion of the Government of the Dominion, to ascertain what danger there may be of hostile invasions on the part of Sitting Bull and the bands under his command upon the territory of the United States, and if possible to effect such arrangements, not unacceptable to the Dominion, as may be best calculated to avert that danger." After reciting the circumstances under which these actively hostile Indians, pursued by the United States military forces, sought refuge where our troops could not follow them without violating the territory of a friendly power, the letter of instructions continues: "It is reported, and there is good reason for believing, that these Indians have availed themselves of the security thus enjoyed to replenish their stock of ammunition, and thus to enable themselves to resume their hostilities against the United States as soon as they find it convenient to do so. According to the recognized principles of international law every Government is bound to protect the territory of a neighboring friendly State against acts of armed hostility on the part of refugees who for their protection from pursuit have crossed the frontier. While the Government of Great Britain will be most mindful of this obligation, the President recognizes the difficulties which in dealing with a savage population may attend its fulfillment, and he is therefore willing to do all in his power to prevent any interruptions of the relations of good neighborhood and to avert a disturbance of the peace of the border, even to the extent of entering into communication with an Indian chief who occupies the position of a fugitive enemy and criminal." Therefore, the Commission were directed in the name of the President to inform Sitting Bull and his fellow chiefs that they would be permitted peaceably to return to the United States and occupy such reservations as might be assigned them upon condition of surrendering their arms and ammunition, horses and ponies. The letter further says: "In case the Indians refuse to return to the United States upon such terms, you will then break off all communication with them, and the Government of Great Britain will no doubt take such measures as may be necessary to protect the territory of the United States against hostile invasions."

TREATMENT OF INDIANS IN CANADA.

THE TREATY COMPLETED BETWEEN THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT AND THE BLACKFEET.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Oct. 24.—A satisfactory treaty has been completed between the Dominion Government and the Blackfeet Indians by which the Indians cede a large tract of valuable territory to the Canadian Government. In return for the relinquishment of the Indian rights to the territory ceded, the Commissioners promised on behalf of the Canadian Government to set aside a certain reservation for each band of Indians, giving to each family of five persons one square mile of land, and in addition each chief is to receive a present of $25 in cash, a coat, and a Queen's silver medal. Four head men of each band are to receive each $15 in cash and a coat, while the remainder of the band, men, women, and children, are to receive each $12. There is also promised to each band a present of ammunition, blankets, and various miscellaneous articles; and thereafter the following annual payments: To each chief, $25; each head man, $15, and to all others, from the "big Ingin" to the smallest "papoose," irrespective of age, $5 per head. The chiefs and head men are to receive, moreover, every third year a suit of clothing, and there is to be distributed yearly to each band included in the treaty ammunition and twine to the value of $750. The Indians are to receive agricultural implements, seed grain and potatoes, cattle, and carpenter's tools. The Government undertakes to establish a school on each reservation when the Indians become settled there, and to provide instruction. The Indians are guaranteed the right of hunting, trapping, and fishing on the ceded land, subject to such regulations as the Government may devise. The Indians pledge themselves to observe the conditions of the treaty, and conduct themselves as loyal subjects of the Queen. They promise to obey the laws by maintaining peace and order among themselves and with the other tribes, and also with all the subjects of Her Majesty, and not to molest travelers or other persons. They agree to assist all officers of the Queen in bringing to justice any Indian guilty of violating the laws.

REMOVALS BY GEN. CROOK.

CHEYENNE, Oct. 23.—The following information is furnished by Gen. Crook: The arrangements, as far as possible, are complete for the removal of the Sioux at the Spotted Tail and Red Cloud Agencies to their temporary locations. Capt. Wessels, with two companies of the Third Cavalry and all the Indians of the Red Cloud Agency, will leave on Thursday for a place on the White River, in Dakota, about 40 miles from the Missouri River. Capt. Lawson, with two companies of the same regiment and the Indians at the Spotted Tail Agency, will leave there on the same day for the Ponca Reservation, in the northern part of Nebraska, at the mouth of the Niobrara River, where they will remain until next Spring. The Arapahoes, who are to remove to the vicinity of the Shoshone Reservation, are expected to start on the same day. Gen. Crook anticipates no trouble whatever. The General says, with regard to the abandonment of frontier posts, that Camps Robinson and Sheridan are the only posts to be abandoned this Fall. He thinks that troops will be retained at most of the posts on the Union Pacific Railroad, and at Forts Laramie, Fetterman, and McKinney, and Camps Brown and Stambaugh, for many years to come.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 24.—The first of the riot cases was tried in the Criminal Court to-day. A. Murray, aged 17, was convicted of having stolen property, fire-arms, and ammunition in his possession, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for three years.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 24.—The forger William S. Taylor has been committed in default of $30,000 bail.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 24.—Early this morning Patrick Farrell stabbed and probably fatally wounded Peter O'Hara, a saloon keeper, who refused to furnish him with liquor.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Oct. 24.—Albert Gates was fatally stabbed in the back with a chisel and James McAffee stabbed in the cheek and shoulder by Peter McIntyre and his son William, last night. The McIntyres are from New-York City.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 24.—Seven prisoners escaped from the jail here at 4 o'clock this afternoon. They effected their escape by means of a post wrenched from an iron railing in the jail, with which they forced open the bars of a window opening into an inclosure at the rear of the jail. None of them have yet been recaptured.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 24.—The trial of W. P. Elder and Thomas Schreiber, charged with aiding and abetting Theodore Hand in the embezzlement of $12,000, while the latter was a clerk in the office of Receiver of Taxes, was commenced this morning. A verdict will probably be rendered to-morrow.

THE STORY OF AN ABDUCTED BOY.

ANOTHER SO-CALLED DISCOVERY OF CHARLIE ROSS—STATEMENT MADE BY A RESIDENT OF INDIANA.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 24.—A *Commercial* special states that John W. Hinman and his mother, an account of whose arrest at Richmond, Ind., for the abduction of Johnnie Eddy Moffitt, was published in the Eastern papers last week, make the following statement: They knew nothing of the abduction of Charlie Ross until led to an investigation by young Moffitt himself, who, in looking at a paper containing his brother's picture, said: "That is my brother Walter. I wonder where he is now." When shown pictures of the home of Charlie Ross, he said: "Oh, that is where I used to live, and there," pointing among the trees, "is where my swing used to be. Way up this street is where I got into a carriage with two men." When shown pictures of Charlie Ross, he said; "I used to have curls, too, like that, but they were cut off while I was drumming on a tin pan with two sticks away up on a high hill on the porch of a big house, before we went on the water on a big house that went puff, puff," (imitating the exhaust pipes of a steamer.) Hinman says that there are at least seven distinct marks upon the person of "Johnnie Moffitt" corresponding with similar marks on the person of Charlie Ross, and that the boy has been locked up and ill-treated for talking to them about his old home. When called by the name of Charlie Ross he burst into tears and said: "Don't call me that name here, or I will be locked up in a dark closet." They say that an adopted daughter of Moffitt's cautioned them about making any facts in regard to the boy public, and acknowledged that there was a mystery as to who he was. The Hinmans say they did not ask Johnnie to go with them; that he voluntarily ran away from Moffitt's, and accompanied young Hinman to the wagon in the woods, where he begged to be taken with them; that they were trying to reach a telegraph office, where they could communicate with Mr. Ross. Mr. Moffitt is a very wealthy farmer, and bears an unblemished reputation in his community. The only statement he will make to reporters is that he can prove that he adopted Johnny before the Ross boy was stolen, and that his only object in not giving the facts to the public is for the boy's own good. Probably an effort will be made to-morrow to release the Hinmans on writs of habeas corpus. There is also a well-grounded rumor that their attorneys will apply to the courts to have the child placed in the custody of the Sheriff. The case excites much interest here.

NOTHING IN THE CASE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 24.—The authorities here place no reliance in the statement sent from Richmond, Ind., about the boy purporting to be Charlie Ross. Mr. Christian K. Ross says that there is nothing in the case, and the uncle of the famous stolen child is authority for the statement that Hinman entertains the idea that he must find the lost Charlie Ross himself, and consequently is always catching up some child which he believes resembles him. This matter has been thoroughly investigated by the Rosses, and the boy is not the one they have been in search of for the past three years.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

THE TEMPORARY USE OF THE ENGLISH LECTIONARY—MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE OF BISHOPS—THE CANON ON MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 24.—In the Episcopal Convention to-day messages were received from the House of Bishops informing the House of Deputies of the non-concurrence of the former in reference to the use of the English lectionary until the next General Convention. On motion of Rev. Dr. Seymour, of New-York, it was voted to refer the subject to a joint committee of conference. Messages were also received from the House of Bishops concurring in the use of a special table of lessons in the lectionary for Lent; for the continuance of the joint Committee on Ecclesiastics and Religious Reforms; concurring in the message for the appointment of a joint committee on godly discipline of the laity; of the appointment of Bishops of Eastern and Western New-York, Central New-York, New-Hampshire, and Western Michigan; in concurrence with message No. 24 of the lower house on a joint committee to sit during the recess of the convention; concurring in the appointment of a joint committee on holy orders of the ministry; concurring in the appointment of a joint committee relative to the time within which candidates may be in the priesthood.

The Committee on Canons, to whom was referred the question of regulating the communion service in private chapels, reported that legislation was inexpedient. Appended to the report were resolutions recommending that the House of Deputies do not concur in a message from the House of Bishops relative to the report. Placed on the calendar.

The proposed canon on marriage and divorce, reported by the Committee on Canons, came up for discussion. The canon, as reported, is as follows:

SECTION 1. If any persons be joined together otherwise than as God's word doth allow, their marriage is not lawful.

SEC. 2. No minister shall solemnize the marriage of any person who has a divorced husband or wife still living, if such husband or wife has been put away for any cause arising after marriage; but this canon shall not be held to apply to the innocent in a divorce for the cause of adultery, or to parties once divorced seeking to be united again.

SEC. 3. If any Minister of this Church shall have reasonable cause to doubt whether a person desirous of being admitted to holy baptism, or to communion, or to confirmation, has been married otherwise than as the Word of God and the discipline of this Church allow, such minister, before receiving such person to these ordinances, shall refer the case to the Bishop for his godly judgment thereupon. Provided, however, that no minister shall in any case refuse sacraments to a penitent person in imminent danger of death.

SEC. 4. Questions touching the facts of any case arising under section 2 of this canon, shall be referred to the Bishop of the diocese or missionary jurisdiction in which the same may occur, or if there be no Bishop of such diocese or missionary jurisdiction, then to some Bishop to be designated by the Standing Committee, and the Bishop to whom such questions have been referred shall thereupon make inquiry and deliver his judgment in the premises.

The canon was taken up section by section for discussion.

After discussion the proposed Canon on Marriage and Divorce was adopted. The report of the Joint Committee on Christian Education was sent to the House of Bishops. Appended to it were resolutions that the Holy Bible should be retained in our common schools, and that it is the duty of the clergy and laity of the Church to take an active interest in the education provided in their State, with the purpose of infusing into it as much religious influence and instruction as possible; also a joint committee, consisting of one Bishop, one Presbyter, and one layman, be appointed to consider the whole matter and prepare suggestions for the next General Convention.

After a recess, the matter of establishing brotherhoods was referred to the next General Convention. The committee to consider the subject of shortening the services and giving greater liberty to ministers in the use of prayer in the baptismal service, was relieved from the further consideration of the subject. The Conference Committee on the use of the English Lectionary, reported that the committee agreed that the House of Bishops should recede from their non-concurrence with the House of Deputies.

The House of Bishops non-concurred in the action on marriage and divorce, and a Committee of Conference was appointed. The Bishops, feeling aggrieved at the form in which the canon for organization of the Order of Deaconesses or Sisters had been returned to them by the House of Deputies, who indefinitely postponed its consideration, it was voted that the House of Deputies send a message to the Upper House stating that the Lower House has failed to concur in the proposed canon. A proposition that the message also suggest a joint committee of conference on the canon was discussed, and finally laid on the table.

Messages were received from the House of Bishops as follows: Announcing the passage of the amendment to Canon 4, relating to the dissolution of pastoral connections, as reported by the Committee on Canons, the House of Deputies concurred; concurring with the Lower House in the amendment of Canon 9, relating to the reorganization of the Board of Missions; concurring with the Deputies in permitting the use of the English lectionary; announcing the adoption of resolutions for the amendment of Canon No. 22, title 1, so that all ministers shall use before lectures and sermons the Book of Prayer, as may be established by the General Convention.

The report from the Committee on Canons for the adoption of a rubric for shortening the form of services to be used on any and all days except Sunday, fast, or feast days was discussed and finally adopted.

The convention assembled in the evening at Trinity Church, the members of both houses attending in a body to listen to the reading of the pastoral letter from the House of Bishops to the Church in the United States. The services closed shortly after 9 P. M., and the convention resumed its session at 9:20. A motion not to concur with the upper house, in regard to an amendment of canon 22, title 1, and that a joint committee of conference be appointed, which, after discussion, was adopted.

A preamble and resolution of Dr. Judd, of Illinois, asking that the House of Bishops prepare for the translation into English of the creed and other acts of the undisputed General Councils of the primitive church were passed. Message No. 21 from the House of Bishops referring to the relation of Bishops to consecrated churches was passed in concurrence. The convention, at 11:05 P. M., adjourned to 9 A. M. to-morrow.

EXCITEMENT OF THE TURF.

GREAT RACING NEAR BALTIMORE.

SECOND DAY OF THE PIMLICO MEETING—PAROLE DEFEATS TOM OCHILTREE AND THE KENTUCKY REPRESENTATIVE—THE OTHER WINNERS.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 24.—A more beautiful day for the races at Pimlico could not have been desired, and the second day of the Fall meeting of 1877 will long be remembered by the immense throng who attended. The track was in much better condition this morning than yesterday; but it was still heavy on the lower turn and back stretch, although it was constantly stirred up to the time for the first start. Never since the organization of the Maryland Jockey Club has so much interest been manifested in the result of races as to-day. The great interest, however, centred in the third race, which became a national event, and attracted people from every part of the country.

FIRST RACE.—This was a one-mile dash for all ages, winners of a single race since Sept. 29, 1877, 5 pounds extra, and of two races since that time, 10 pounds extra; purse, $250 for the first horse, and $50 for the second, and had the following starters: George Longstaff's b. m. Yorkshire Lass, 4 years, 102 pounds; J. Kennon's ch. h. Waco, 4 years, 105 pounds; C. W. Medinger's ch. g. First Chance, 6 years, 102 pounds; F. Smythe's ch. m. Madge, 6 years, 102 pounds; J. H. Harbeck's b. h. Bertram, 4 years, 105 pounds; J. Bell's b. h. Fugitive, 4 years, 102 pounds; J. Gillespie's b. h. Patriot, 4 years, 105 pounds; F. Smythe's b. m. Explosion, 4 years, 102 pounds; George Ayre's b. h. Fredericktown, 4 years, 105 pounds; George L. Lorillard's b. m. Idalia, 3 years, 102 pounds; T. W. Doswell's b. h. King Bolt, 5 years, 105 pounds. In the pools Bertram and Idalia sold at $80 each; Fugitive brought $75, and the field $100. With Idalia and Fugitive out, the field brought $130. Sold together Idalia brought $80 and Fugitive $75. A short time before the start pools sold as follows: Bertram $160, Idalia $90, Fugitive $90, First Chance and King Bolt $40 each, and the field $60. After a delay of half an hour beyond the time announced the horses got off well together, except King Bolt and Bertram, who were left at the post. Explosion led off with Madge second, Fugitive third, Fredericktown fourth, and the others close together. At the quarter Idalia went to the front; Explosion second, Madge third, Fugitive fourth, and the others running in a bunch. Up the back stretch Idalia increased her advantage, and passed the half-mile pole two lengths ahead of Explosion, who was closely pressed by Madge. Around the upper turn Madge went to the second place, and First Chance to the third, Explosion fourth, and the others out of the race, except Waco, who made a dash and closed up to Explosion. The running down the home stretch was excellent; but Idalia maintained the lead, and finished half a length ahead of First Chance; Madge third, Waco fourth, Explosion fifth, and Fugitive, Patriot, Fredericktown, and Yorkshire Lass in the order named. Time—1:45¼. Norman was the winning jockey.

SECOND RACE.—This was a free handicap stakes for all ages, of $25 each, if not declared out; one and three-quarter miles; club to add $350 for the first horse, and $50 for the second. It had the following-named starters: Carr & Co.'s b. h. Viceroy, 4 years old, 107 pounds; T. W. Doswell's b. h. King Bolt, 5 years old, 105 pounds; T. B. and W. R. Davis' ch. h. Kenney, 4 years old, 101 pounds; Oden Bowie's ch. m. Mary, 4 years old, 98 pounds, and D. McDaniel's br. f. Lady Salyers, 3 years, 96 pounds. Viceroy was bought against the field, selling for $190, with Lady Salyers sold for $310, and the field for $200. The betting at the pool-stands was very spirited, and before the race started the throng of visitors had swelled up to fully 12,000, and the greatest excitement was exhibited by the throng to buy in the pools. The start was a good one. King Bolt went off first, with Kenney second, Lady Salyers third, Viceroy fourth, and Mary last. On the back-stretch Lady Salyers went to the front, with King Bolt second, Viceroy third, Kenney fourth, and Mary last. There was no change at the half-mile pole nor on the upper quarter, and in that order they swung into the third quarter and passed the stand without change. Around the lower turn the horses went well together, except Mary, who trailed two lengths behind. Passing the quarter and up the back stretch Kenney went to the first place, but going around the upper turn Viceroy made a brush and went to the front with Kenney second, and Mary went up to the third place with Kingbolt fourth and Lady Salyers last. Down the home stretch the jockeys used their whips freely, but Viceroy finished a length and a half ahead of Mary, who led Kenney, with Lady Salyers fourth and Kingbolt last. Time—3:11. Hughes was the winning jockey.

THIRD RACE.—The great event of the day and of the meeting was a dash of two miles and a half for all ages, $500 entrance, play or pay, club to add $1,000. The starters were F. B. Harper's b. h. Ten Broeck, 5 years, 114 pounds; George L. Lorillard's b. h. Tom Ochiltree, 5 years, 114 pounds, and P. Lorillard's br. g. Parole, 4 years, 105 pounds. In the pools Ten Broeck was the favorite at large odds, selling against the field at nearly two to one. He sold for $1,200, while Tom Ochiltree brought $400, and Parole $335. The wildest excitement prevailed, and on the grand stand the ladies became almost as much excited as the men on the quarter stretch. The horses started well, with Ten Broeck in front, Tom Ochiltree second, and Parole third. On the upper turn Ten Broeck opened two lengths ahead of Tom Ochiltree, and Parole was two lengths behind, and at the end of the quarter, while Ten Broeck held his advantage, Parole fell back two more lengths. The first half-mile was run without change, and when the horses passed the stand the most intense excitement prevailed. Around the lower turn Tom Ochiltree recovered somewhat, and at the quarter-pole was only one length behind Ten Broeck, with Parole three lengths behind the latter. On the back-stretch Ochiltree gained another half-length, and Parole ran easily at his distance—two lengths in the rear, and at the half-mile pole Ochiltree was only a half-length behind Ten Broeck, while Parole had gained one length. On the upper turn Tom Ochiltree went ahead and showed a head in front, increasing his advantage to a half-length at the three-quarter pole. Down the home stretch he increased the advantage to two lengths, with Parole three lengths behind Ten Broeck. In that order they passed the stand, but on the lower turn Ten Broeck gained a length he had lost, as did also Parole. At the quarter Ten Broeck and Ochiltree ran head and head, and on the back stretch Ten Broeck showed a head in front. He increased his advantage to a half-mile, and went into the upper turn one length ahead of Ochiltree, who led Parole over a length. At the three-quarter pole Parole made a dash and ran even with Ochiltree. Down the home stretch the running was fine. Parole went gallantly to the front, and finished two lengths ahead of Ten Broeck, who beat Tom Ochiltree four lengths. Time of first quarter—0:30½; first half, 0:59½; the three-quarter, 1:33½; the mile, 1:55½; the one and a quarter miles, 2:20¼; the one and a half miles, 2:47¾; the one and three-quarter miles, 3:15; the two miles, 3:42; the two and a quarter miles, 4:09½, and the two and a half miles, 4:37¾.

When the horses came to be weighed after the race, Parole was received with cheers, and the people gathered round him. As soon as his jockey, Barrett, was weighed the crowd raised him on their shoulders and carried him about the track, with cheer upon cheer, until it became a perfect ovation. Walker rode Ten Broeck and Barbee rode Tom Ochiltree.

DESCRIPTION OF THE WINNER.

Parole having been on the turf for three years, and his victories having made him such a prominent horse, his popularity with Eastern turfmen has been very great. He is not what is termed an every-day horse, being a delicate feeder and hard to train into a first-class condition. He is brown in color, and stands about 15½ hands high. A stranger looking at Parole for the first time, would not exclaim in admiration of him, for his forehand does not furnish any striking points, but a look at him behind will show that he has fairly good quarters and wide hips, with a good set of legs. He was foaled in 1873, sired by imported Leamington, the great representative of the celebrated Birdcatcher family in this country, and his dam was Maiden, a fine race mare, who won the Travers Stake in 1865. Maiden was sired by the grand old horse Lexington, and her dam was Kitty Clark, by imported Glencoe, whose blood, crossed with that of Lexington, founded a family renowned for speed and bottom. Thus it will be seen that the breeding of Parole is first-class, and a large number of people regret that he is not a complete horse, although he is somewhat light in body, and lacks substance. But this was said about imported Phaeton, the sire of Ten Broeck, and few names were sent to the post the running of his get showed how very much mistaken shrewd turfmen can sometimes be. Parole was purchased at the yearling sale at Chestnut Hill Farm by his present owner, Pierre Lorillard, at a small figure. Placed under the training of Mr. Brown, the colt developed a grand rush of speed, and, with his stable companion, Faithless, won all the most important 2-year old stakes. His début was made in the July stakes at Long Branch, three-quarters of a mile, which he won easily in 1:17¾. Freebooter, then owned by Mr. Belmont, running second. His next essay was in the August stakes, one mile, at the same place which he won in a common canter in 1:54, his stable companion Shirly running second and Lady Clipper third. He was then taken to Saratoga, and appeared in the Flash Stakes, half a mile, and 11 youngsters appeared at the post. He was unplaced in this and was not run to the finish, as his stable companion Faithless won. In the Saratoga Stakes, three-quarters of a mile, he appeared against eight fast competitors, among them Adelaide and Sultana, but he won by half a dozen lengths in 1:18¾. His next effort was in the Kentucky Stakes, one mile, also at Saratoga, and this he won in the fast time of 1:44¾, with ease. He did not run at the Fall meeting of the American Jockey Club, but was taken to Baltimore, and appeared in the Central Stakes, one mile, with his stable companion, Cyril, and was "pulled double" to allow Cyril to win. Parole wintered well, and in the Spring of the Centennial year was given a satisfactory trial and sent to Louisville, having been entered for the Kentucky Derby. He went 1 miles, however, and started for the race entirely out of condition, and did not get a place. He was sent East again after the meeting, and was nursed back to health for the campaign at Saratoga, where he first started in the mile and a quarter sweepstakes, and defeated Tom Ochiltree by a dozen lengths in 2:12¾; but in the Saratoga cup, two miles and a quarter, Tom turned the tables, and beat Parole a length in 4:06½, carrying the new weights. In the Sequel Stakes, for 3-year olds, one mile and three quarters, Parole won easily in 3:10¾. He did not appear again until the latter end of the Jerome Park meeting, when, in the All-aged Stakes, one mile and a half, he ran away from his competitors at the start, and they could never get near him, winning in a canter by four lengths in 2:38. His next appearance was in the Dixie Stake, at Baltimore, two miles, and Vigil beat him in 3:37¼, and in the Breckenridge Stakes, at the same place and over the same distance of ground, Vigil carrying 5 pounds extra again defeated him. His first race this year was in the dash of three-quarters of a mile at Jerome Park, when he was beaten by Janette Norton, a rank outsider. He, however, recovered his form in the Woodburn Stakes for 4-year olds, two miles and a half, which he won in 4:37½. He did not start again until the Saratoga meeting, and for the second time in the mile and a quarter sweepstakes. It will be remembered that Ochiltree and Parole ran from the start to finish at their best, and killed themselves, while Vera Cruz came at the end and beat Ochiltree by a head. Ochiltree beat Parole by a neck only, but in the Saratoga cup Parole beat them both. His next essay was in the Summer handicap, one mile and three-quarters, and Parole with 116 pounds up won it in 3:08, and in a dash of a mile and a half, a few days afterward, defeated Virginius easily in 2:36¾. Parole's next appearance was at the recent meeting at Jerome Park. He won the rich Maturity Stake, 2 miles, after a hard struggle with Aranza, in 3:39. Some say he won easily, but he did not. He then ran second to Ochiltree in the Grand National Handicap, two miles and a quarter, and was again second to Tom in the All-aged Stakes. This brings Parole's record down to the present at the Baltimore race. When the race was brushed between Ten Broeck, Ochiltree, and Parole, the last named was placed third in the estimation of turfmen. Ten Broeck's performances in the West on fast tracks and under light weights astonished the turf world, and made him invincible, at least in the minds of Kentuckians. Indeed, the Eastern horses were looked upon as second class in comparison with the Western champion, and he was sent to Baltimore to sweep all before him. The first meeting of the trio has shown how little faith can be placed in the races against time under light weight, which is the favorite method of Kentuckians, and the result of the contest yesterday is but another link in the evidence to prove that the only true test of a racer's merits is in a contest with other horses. This is not said in a spirit derogatory to the fame or reputation of Ten Broeck, who has shown himself to be a wonderful horse, but the trouble is his competitors were held too cheaply by the Western men and they have paid dearly for it.

FOURTH AND LAST RACE.—This was a mile-heat hurdle-race, for a purse of $300 for the first horse and $50 for the second; welter weights; distance, 50 yards; horses that had never won a hurdle-race or steeple-chase allowed seven pounds. The starters were: R. Shea's r. h. Risk, 5 years, 154 pounds; L. Hart's ch. h. Redding, 5 years, 154 pounds; P. Nolan's b. g. Deadhead, 6 years, 155 pounds; T. A. Lynch's g. g. Derby, 5 years, 155 pounds; Gaffney's b. g. Dalgasian, 4 years, 138 pounds; M. Daly's ch. h. Dandy, 3 years, 125 pounds; A. D. Brown's b. h. Problem; J. Jenning's b. c. Gallagher, 4 years, 141 pounds; In the pools Deadhead was the favorite at $140, while Problem sold for $130, Reading for $95, Risk for $90, Derby for $35, and the field for $35. The start was good, and Derby was first off, with Redding second, Deadhead third, and the others together. Derby was first over the first hurdle, and held the lead over all the hurdles to the finish, beating Problem two lengths; Deadhead third, Risk fourth, Reading fifth, Dandy sixth, Dalgasian seventh, and Gallagher distanced. Time—1:53½.

Second Heat.—Derby was still the favorite, selling in the pools for $200, while Deadhead and Problem each brought $70, and the field $75.

The horses got off well together, with Problem in the lead, Derby second, Risk third, Dandy fourth, Redding fifth, and the others together. There was no change of position until the first hurdle and quarter pole were passed. Deadhead then went to the second place, with Dandy third, Risk fourth, Redding fifth, Derby sixth, and Dalgasian last. In going over the second hurdle Derby's girth broke and he fell back. The other hurdles were cleared, and at the third, Deadhead went first, with Problem second. After passing the fourth hurdle Derby ran up to the second place, but Deadhead finished one length ahead of Derby, with Risk third, Problem fourth, and the others trailing behind. Time—1:53. All the horses then, except Deadhead and Derby, were sent to the stable.

Third Heat.—Derby and Deadhead started. Derby was the favorite in the pools for this heat at $235 to $100 for Deadhead. Deadhead got off first, and held the lead at from one to eight lengths up to the half-mile, when Derby went up, and at the third hurdle was only

LAW REPORTS.

MARRIED OR NOT MARRIED.

TRIAL OF THE HASSLACHER DIVORCE CASE—A DENIAL OF THE MARRIAGE—A SINGULAR LETTER WRITTEN BY THE PLAINTIFF—HER TESTIMONY ON THE WITNESS STAND.

The suit for limited divorce, on the ground of abandonment, begun by Mary E. Hasslacher against Louis C. Hasslacher, the details of which were published in THE TIMES on Aug. 23, was brought to trial before Judge Van Brunt and a jury, in Part III. of the Supreme Court, yesterday. Mr. Hasslacher, in his answer, denies that he was ever married to the plaintiff. From the uncontradicted statements made by him it seems that he met the plaintiff on an ocean steam-ship on her way from England to this City in July, 1873. He afterward lived with her at various places, and she passed as his wife. Two children were born to her, one of which Hasslacher admits he was the father of, though he denies his paternity as to the other—a bouncing boy, born in August, 1876. The plaintiff was an opera singer, and told Hasslacher that she came to this City to fulfill a contract. She is a rather faded-looking woman, 29 years old, and was present in court with her young son yesterday. She has almost entirely lost her voice, and gave her testimony yesterday in a very low tone, which made it necessary for Judge Van Brunt to repeat most of her answers in order to enable the jury to know what she was saying. In the course of her testimony she said the first child she had by Hasslacher was born on June 20, 1874, and that the second was born on Aug. 2, 1876. She also swore that Hasslacher had asked her to become his wife in the early part of October, 1873, after they had been living together. She refused the offer at first, but consented finally, because she was about to become a mother. There was no formal ceremony. The principal feature of her cross-examination yesterday was the introduction of a letter written by her to him on July 20, 1874, while he was temporarily absent in Europe. In it she says, among other things:

"Why do you want to make yourself out such a bear, dearie? I will never ask you to love our beautiful boy again, for I am quite certain that he will soon win for himself what I am, of course, anxious he should have. You have already told you he is not a squaller. Everybody remarks what a good baby he is, and I look forward to future of health. No, I don't expect you to go into ecstasies over him, and if I have told you a great deal about him in my letters it is not to bother you. But I know just how interested you feel on this subject, and I won't you to feel that at any rate we are able to look on the bright side of a rather bad job. * * * My darling, you are not a coward, and I never thought you one. How could a man of your look forward to such a prospect as you were picturing without feeling badly? I'll tell you one thing, if I were not such a coward, I should have done something dreadful during some of these months; for I was very miserable at times because I felt myself a burden to you. I used to be a happy girl, and the circumstances of the last few years would have driven some women mad. There have been times when I have felt perfectly desperate, and did not care what became of me. Some people do not feel trouble as others—as I have done; and, dear, some of my most intimate friends have given me credit for not feeling my troubles at all. In fact, of being perfectly thoughtless, when I myself have been almost in a state of madness. Do you see, I did not mind your remark, or rather I do not now. You hurt my pride. Don't do it again, my dear darling, for I have not a friend left, and I would like to keep it for yourself and our boy. Let me do it, and be my own good Louis; and, anyway, I swear to you, my dear, that neither my child nor myself will ever be an disgrace to you for a while. I will help to bring up my darling little son to be good and honorable. If I die, you, or some one else, will have to. If I ever prayed for life, though, I do for this purpose. But, Louis, darling, I feel that some day you will be tired of your burden. We may neither of us die, my boy may in that case, you have not the ties to bind you to your misery that I have to mine; and you understand all I would say, namely, never think that what I have once done I would do again. I am not the man, the husband I hated, and made myself and my child independent of him. If ever the time comes, I will do the same with you, whom I love so passionately, and I think you know me well enough to know that I will not make a burden of my Louis any suffering. I only ask you, my darling, let that time be far off; you are ambitious, so am I for you. I wish you every success in life, but I do want to be with you and I want to be with you, too. I don't think in this country I can be a hindrance to you. There, now, I will never talk on this subject again. It hurts me, physically, to think of it; only for months I wanted you to know that I shall never consider myself a wife to any one else because I am the mother of your child. * * * If you knew all I had suffered, you would not wonder if I had forgotten ten thousand times more than I have that I at least was once a lady. It is not pleasant to feel anything else in this country," &c.

The plaintiff was examined at length as to her statement in the letter about her previous husband, inasmuch as Hasslacher claims she told him that she had run away from her husband—a clergyman named Gurney—in England. She said she never had a husband, though she had a child before meeting Hasslacher. The letter, she said, looked like her handwriting, but she would not say she had written it, "because," as she expressed it, "I'm not in the habit of doing such insane things." It appeared that her maiden name was Jarley, and that she assumed the name of Gurney, that being the name of the person who brought her up. The examination will be resumed to-day.

JUVENILE BURGLARS IN COURT.

"Your Honor, here is a gang of burglars whom I would request you to dispose of," said Assistant District Attorney Russell to Judge Gildersleeve yesterday, in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions. Judge Gildersleeve looked up from his papers at the "gang," and saw ranged at the bar what appeared to be a class of school-boys. There were seven little fellows, whose names and ages are as follows: Joseph Lawrence and Robert S. Burke, aged 9; Thomas Printz and John Lever, 10; John Warner, 11; William Cooney, 12, and William Gannon, the ringleader, who had attained the more mature age of 15. They were all charged with breaking into the cellar of the store No. 34 Abattoir-place, and carrying off the only plunder they could find—a number of empty bottles, and some pickles. On leaving the premises they were seen by Officer Frederick, of the Twentieth Precinct, who captured the entire gang single-handed, and carried them to the station-house. While the complaint was being stated by Mr. Russell the little fellows laughed immoderately, and seemed to enjoy the situation immensely, evidently flattered at the unusual notoriety which they had earned for themselves. "Well, boys," said Judge Gildersleeve, "you have heard this charge against you. Did you break into the place?" "Yes, Sir," responded the burglarious septet, with the precision of a class of well-trained scholars. "Did you not know it was wrong to steal?" continued his honor. "Yes, Sir," said a bright little fellow, "but we thought the bottles was no use, and we went down to get them when the policeman caught us." "Were you ever arrested before, any of you?" asked the Judge, and the culprits responded with a chorus of "No, Sir." His Honor gave the members of the "gang" some seasonable advice on the sin of stealing, and discharged them with a caution against ever appearing before him again. The little fellows thanked the court, and were taken in charge by their respective mothers.

A DISHONEST CLERK FINED.

Miles E. Jenkins, entry clerk for Evans, Peake & Co., who was arrested about a week ago by Detective Titus on the charge of stealing a silk scarf valued at $1 50, and some notions worth $2 50, was placed on trial in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday. He pleaded guilty, and was fined $40 on two charges. Jenkins made a statement to the effect that on Aug. 15 Mr. Nichols, the notion buyer for the firm, requested him to do some extra work, promising to pay him from the stock, and that on the strength of this agreement he [Jenkins] helped himself from time to time to $24 80 worth of small articles for himself and wife. Rev. David B. Lyon, Pastor of the Thirtieth-Street Baptist Church, and Samuel P. White, a deacon, were introduced by the defense to testify to the good character of the prisoner. Both gentlemen said that they and the congregation of the church had regarded Jenkins as a man of exemplary character and an energetic church member. Mr. G. V. Carpenter, in charge of the notion department of the firm, testified to borne a good character in the house, in which he had been employed 11 years and 4 months. In answer to the question whether Jenkins had ever before been suspected of wrong-doing, Mr. Carpenter said that one evening in February last, immediately after the closing hour, Jenkins returned to the place, and rushing into the establishment, in violation, contrary to the rules of the establishment, went up stairs to the entry-room, and on returning would not permit the watchman to search him. In sentencing Jenkins the presiding magistrates said that the testimony relative to his good character had been effectual in saving him from a term in the Penitentiary.

CUSTOM-HOUSE TEST CASES.

In the following cases, of a test character, the trial of which has just been concluded in the United States Circuit Court, Gen. H. E. Tremain appearing as special counsel for the Government, judgment has been given in favor of the Collector of the Port: Phelps vs. The Collector—Held that rubber and vulcanized jewelry pay a duty of 35 per cent. as "imitation jewelry;" Hegenheimer vs. The Collector—Held that galloons and braids, of which silk composes the most valuable part, pay a duty of 60 per cent.; Swann vs. The Collector—Same decision in reference to laces, of which silk composes the most valuable portion. Duties on all these goods at the rates given had been exacted and paid under protest by the plaintiffs, who claimed that 10 per cent. less should have been exacted in each case, and sued to recover the alleged excess.

A WOMAN SENT TO PRISON FOR LIFE.

At the opening of Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Lyon commenced his summing up to the jury in the case of Ellen Carey, charged with arson in the first degree, in having set fire to the wooden shanty at One Hundred and Fortieth-street and Tenth-avenue, occupied by her brother-in-law's sister-in-law, Donnelly, and his family. The case was one of peculiar atrocity, the accused having, as her defense, denied the revenge, built two fires against the dwelling of her brother and sister-in-law, with whom she had for months maintained warfare. Fortunately, however, the fires died out. Mr. Lyon made a vigorous appeal to the jury for the conviction of the accused. Recorder Hackett then charged, and the jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of guilty. Counsel for the woman made a motion for a new trial, which was denied by the court, and Mr. Lyon asked for judgment. The Recorder said that the prisoner had been found guilty of a most atrocious crime, and he could not see how any other verdict could be arrived at by an intelligent jury. He had but one sentence to impose, and did it in the performance of his duty. His Honor then sentenced Mrs. Carey to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for the term of her natural life. The woman heard her terrible sentence without flinching, but on taking leave of her family broke down completely.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday appointed Henry A. Smalley as the Receiver of the New-York Street-cleaning Association, the parties interested having consented to the appointment.

The Union Trust Company obtained judgment in the Supreme Court yesterday against Charles Becker and Clement Herring for over $84,000 on account of the forgery of the draft which caused so much excitement a few months since.

The jury in the suit of Singer against The Mayor, &c., yesterday brought in a verdict of $500 in favor of the plaintiff. The latter used to recover $1,500 for damage caused to his green-house on Avenue St. Nicholas by reason of blasting done in the construction of a sewer.

Judge Van Brunt, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday denied an application by Rosine Marcelline Nael to renew a motion for alimony and counsel fees in her suit for limited divorce against her husband, Prosper Nael. The details of the case have been published heretofore in THE TIMES.

The creditors of John H. Keyser held a meeting at the office of Mr. Theodore F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, yesterday afternoon. No new claims were admitted, and as the right of the City as a creditor is to be argued before Judge Blatchford at an early date, the further hearing was postponed until Wednesday, Nov. 14.

Theodore Zschoch, a "banker and broker," at No. 116 Nassau-street, was convicted yesterday, in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court, of having mailed lottery circulars, and was allowed to go on $1,000 bail to appear for sentence, the maximum penalty being a fine of $500. This is the first conviction for this offense in this district, most of the other parties charged having pleaded guilty and paid a fine of $100.

Patrick J. Nulty, a clerk, was beating his wife at No. 232 East Seventy-fourth-street, when Minnie E. Bordan, a boarder, interfered. Nulty thereupon turned on Mrs. Bordan, struck her in the face, blacking both her eyes, knocked her down, and kicked her savagely. Nulty was prosecuted by Assistant District Attorney Bussell yesterday in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions, and found guilty. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced the brutal fellow to one year in the Penitentiary.

Samuel C. Morris, Jr., brought suit in the Superior Court to recover $5,000 damages from Henry B. Hewett, on account of alleged malicious prosecution and false imprisonment, the offense consisting in his having charged Morris, in August, 1871, with the unlawful conversion of $400 worth of personal property. Hewett applied to Judge Speir to compel Morris to elect which cause of action he would sue on, the other to be stricken out. The application was based on the fact that the alleged malicious prosecution and false imprisonment were one and the same thing. Judge Speir denied the application yesterday.

Margaret Callahan, residing at No. 417 East Sixteenth-street, appeared as complainant against her step-father, Michael Jordan, yesterday, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court. Mrs. Callahan informed Justice Murray that her mother, who is the prisoner's wife, has been missing since last Friday, and added that her missing parent was last seen in the company of Jordan. The prisoner, who is a cripple, was asked what he had to say in reference to his step-daughter's statement, and replied that he knew nothing whatever of his wife's whereabouts, and that on the day in question he parted with her in Sixteenth-street. Justice Murray discharged Jordan.

Officer Evans, of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, visited the horse market, foot of Seventy-ninth-street, yesterday. While there his attention was called to two peddlers, named Frank Schangler and Joseph Miller, who were very anxious to sell a diseased horse. Officer Evans, who represented himself as a buyer, inquired of Schangler how much he wanted for the animal. The reply was, "I'll take $8;" the horse was afflicted with the glanders, and Mr. Bergh's officer becoming aware of the fact on examination of the animal, remarked to Schangler, at the same time exhibiting his badge for the first time, "You take $8, and I take you in." Miller, who professed to be only in the employ of Schangler, was arrested by Officer Ward, of the Nineteenth Precinct. Both prisoners were arraigned before Justice Murray, and were held for trial in default of bail.

SUING FOR BACK PAY.

The application of George Nunn for a mandamus against the Board of Fire Commissioners was presented to Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. Nunn, it seems, was in the employ of the Fire Commissioners prior to January, 1874. At this latter time he was taken suddenly ill and became insane. The Commissioners notified him on Jan. 28, 1874, to appear and stand trial on the charge of absenting himself without leave. Failing to put in an appearance he was discharged. In September, 1875, he procured a certificate from the physicians at Bellevue certifying that he had been confined for insanity between Jan. 31 and Feb. 9. On this the Commissioners appointed him again. Nunn claims that this second appointment was a reinstatement, and he now brings his application to obtain his salary between January, 1874, and October, 1875. Judge Donohue took the papers, reserving his decision.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Hull vs. Frank.—Order granted.

Mayer vs. Kaufman.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Hoffions Denied.—Vidal vs. Nichols; McGraw vs. McGraw.

Baxter vs. Emmelaer.—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

Dedig, Jr., vs. Brock.—Reference ordered to George T. Curtis.

By Judge Barrett.

Dunlap vs. The Paterson Fire Insurance Company.—Order settled with some additional provisions inserted by me.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Barrett.

Heather vs. Emmelaer.—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

Deddig, Jr., vs. Brock.—Reference ordered to George T. Curtis.

By Judge Lawrence.

Heather vs. Nevill, &c.—Case and amendments settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Speir.

Morris, Jr., vs. Hewett.—Motion dismissed, with costs. Memorandum.

By Chief-Justice Curtis.

Schlemis et al. vs. Walker.—Order granted and undertaking approved.

By Judge Freedman.

Johnston vs. Central Park, North and East Rivers Railroad Company.—Defendant's default on motion opened on payment of $10 costs. Plaintiff's default at trial term opened on payment of $10 costs of term and defendant's disbursements and $10 for opposing motion; defendant's costs to be set off against plaintiff's costs.

Orders Granted.—Julian vs. O'Brien; The Bowery Savings Bank vs. Smith et al.; Hague vs. Dillon et al.; Casper vs. Steinberg; Bertram vs. Long; Losel vs. Tyler; Holbern vs. Cook et al.; Mallinson vs. Ashley.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Cole vs. Foley.—Approved.

In the matter of Samuels et al.—Order granted.

Gilmore vs. Shook.—Order vacating injunction signed.

Rosen vs. Nicholls.—Approved.

Busiel vs. Till.—Motion for Receiver denied.

Mechanicsurers' and Builders' Bank Draft.—Reference ordered.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Noel vs. Noel.—Denied.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Nason vs. Cuesidy.—Default opened and amendment allowed on terms. See papers.

Fiber vs. Sloan.—Judgment vacated as per decision indorsed on papers.

Boughen vs. Nolan.—Motion granted.

Hoffbrieker vs. Shaskiel.—Judgment on demurrer.

Smith vs. Kalagher.—Record amended.

Motions Granted.—Schenckeva, Riker; Boyce vs. Dale Tile Company.

Taylor vs. Taylor.—Motion denied.

Al Deacon Granted.—Brown vs. Cushing; Brown vs. Emo.

Hanson vs. Roche.—Default opened on terms.

Taylor vs. Linden.—Judgment for plaintiff, $50.

Cohen vs. Schmidt.—Prisoner discharged.

Lester vs. Moody.—Cause ordered on day calendar for trial Nov. 8, 1877, in Trial Term.

SUPREME COURT CALENDAR.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 24.—The following is the general term calendar for to-morrow (Oct. 25:) Nos. 3½, 110, 117, 118, 14½, 31, 74, 78, 10, 59, 120, 121, 122, 126.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Oct. 24.—Cotton firm; Middling, 10½c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net receipts, 2,615 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,369 bales; coastwise, 797 bales; sales, 2,045 bales; stock, 45,479 bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 24.—Cotton steady; Middling, 10 11-16c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 4,030 bales; gross, 4,213 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,242 bales; sales, 1,643 bales; stock, 56,497 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 24.—Cotton firm; Middling, 10⅝c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 9,029 bales; gross, 11,549 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,778 bales; sales, 5,000 bales; stock, 91,186 bales.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 24.—Cotton dull; Middling, 10⅝c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 4,193 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 49,215 bales.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 24.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$7,000 So. Pac. 1st...	73	800 Lake Shore...	67¾
10,000 H. & St. J. 8s, conv...	78	2600 do...	67⅝
1,000 do...	78½	500 do...	67⅝
100 Quicksilver pf...	35⅞	200 do...	67⅝
300 do...	36	2000 do...	67¾
100 Del. & Hud...	43⅞	200 do...	67⅝
200 do...	44	200 C. & Mis...	96
325 do...	44⅛	100 do...	98
150 do...	44⅜	200 do...	97⅛
250 Western Un...	79⅜	400 North. pf...	64¼
300 do...	80	500 do...	64¾
100 do...	80⅛	300 do...	64⅝
400 do...	80¼	25 do...	64
1200 do...	80⅜	200 do...	64¼
500 do...	80⅝	200 Rock Island...	101¼
800 do...	80⅝	325 do...	101
100 do...	80⅝	600 St. Paul...	34
1700 do...	80¾	100 do...	34⅛
300 do...	80⅞	100 do...	34¼
200 do...	80⅝	200 D., L. & W...	92¼
100 do...	80¾	100 do...	92½
200 do...	80⅝	200 do...	92¾
100 do...	80⅝	100 do...	92⅝
200 do...	80⅝	200 do...	92¾
100 do...	80⅞	600 do...	93
300 do...	81	800 do...	93⅛
100 N. Y. C. & H...	106½	300 do...	93¼
200 do...	106⅝	800 do...	93⅛
300 do...	106⅝	1520 do...	93
200 do...	106¾	1200 do...	92¾
200 do...	106¾	1200 do...	92⅝
50 do...	106½	100 do...	92¾
300 do...	106¾	500 do...	92¾
950 Erie Rail...	13¼	100 Wab. R. Rec...	16⅛
300 Cen. of N. J...	96½	100 do...	16
800 North-west...	86½		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$4,000 U. S. 5-20 R...		$26,000 U. S. 5-20 C...	
'65, N...	105⅛	'68 N...	105⅝
25,000 U. S. 5-20 R...		500 do...	b.c.105⅝
'67...	108¼	10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C...	107⅛
15,000 '67...	108¼	10,000 U. S. 4s, 1907, C...	105⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67...	108¼	5,000 U. S. 4s, 1907, C...	102⅝
20,000 do...	12 108¼	500 U. S. 5s, 10-40, R...	b.c.107⅝
2,000 do...	108¼		
8,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R...	106⅝		

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$19,000 C. R. I. & P. 6s, 1917...	108⅜	700 Ill. Cen...	b.c. 77⅜
1,000 N. J. C. 1st m...	109½	250 do...	77¼
1,000 do...	109½	50 Mich. Cent...	b.c. 64⅜
1,000 N. J. C. conv...	63	200 do...	64¼
1,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s, 1917...	107½	200 co...	65
1,000 C. & N. W. con.	107½	2500 L. S. & M. S.	b.c. 67⅝
1,000 N. Y. C. G.	92⅜	1000 do...	67⅝
2,000 do...	92⅞	1700 do...	67¾
1,000 Chi. & M. 1st...	107½	2900 do...	67⅞
1,000 C., C. & I. 1st...	111	100 do...	b3. 68
1,000 Long Dock s...	109	600 do...	b3. 67⅞
5,000 L. S. con. 1st, new, 1916...	107½	2200 do...	67⅝
1,000 do...	103	100 do...	67¾
2,000 D. & S. C. 2d div.	105	100 Wab. Pur. Com.	
1,000 do...	104	Rec...	b.c. 16
conv...	78¾	100 C. & N. W...	b.c. 36⅝
1,000 C., P. & A. old	104½	100 do...	36¼
1,000 N. Mo. 1st...	101	100 do...	36⅛
1,000 S. & S. c. & f.	94½	100 do...	36
1,000 C. & M. con...	100	100 do...	36¼
1,000 C. Pac. gold...	105⅞	100 do...	36⅜
1,000 do...	106	200 do...	b3. 36⅜
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st...	103	100 do...	36¼
1,000 Un. P. s. f...	94⅝	100 do...	36¼
2,000 C. & P. c. & f...	111	100 Chi. & N. West. pf...	b.c. 64⅜
1,000 C. & P. 4th...	106	800 do...	64⅜
3,000 Tol. & W. 1st, R...	110	800 do...	64⅜
1,000 do...	110	200 do...	64⅝
55 Phenix Bank...	102	300 do...	64⅞
51 Wells-Far...	b.c. 85	200 do...	64¾
50 Amer. Ex...	b.c. 94½	200 do...	64¾
10 Adams Ex...	b.c. 98	100 C., C. & I.	b.c. 41⅝
100 Quicksilver...	b.c. 19	100 do...	41⅞
200 do...	19½	50 do...	41⅝
200 Quicksilver pf.	b.c. 52	100 C. & R.	b.c. 84½
1200 do...	37⅜	300 do...	101
100 do...	37	100 do...	101¼
300 Del. & H...	b.c. 44	115 C., B. & Q.	b.c. 103⅛
200 do...	43⅞	100 do...	103¼
100 do...	44	100 C., M. & St. P.	34⅜
100 do...	44⅛	1100 do...	34¼
600 do...	44⅜	200 do...	34⅜
300 do...	44⅜	200 do...	34⅝
400 Am. Dia. Tel.	24	600 do...	34¾
400 N. Y. C. & H.	b.c. 106⅜	200 do...	34¾
200 Pacific Mail...	43	200 Mor. & Es...	101
100 do...	44⅞	200 D., L. & W...	92¾
100 Mich. Cent...	77	100 do...	92⅝
200 do...	77⅜	200 North-west. pf...	64¾
300 do...	77½	200 Rock Island...	100¾
100 West. Un...	80⅞	100 do...	101⅜
600 do...	81	200 Lake Shore...	67⅞
100 do...	81	600 do...	68⅛
400 do...	81	1500 do...	68¼
500 do...	80⅞	200 Ohio & M...	98
100 do...	80⅞	50 do...	10
200 do...	80⅞	300 St. Paul pf...	68
500 do...	80⅝	52 do...	35⅛
200 do...	80⅜	100 St. Paul pf...	68¼
400 do...	80⅞	12 Wab. R. Rec...	b. 16
1800 do...	81	1100 New-Jersey So...	1
100 do...	81¼	300 do...	1⅛
125 Ont. Silver...	23⅜	300 do...	b3. 1¼
100 Quicksilver pf...	36¾	200 Han. & St. J. pf...	23
100 do...	b30. 37	100 D., L. & W...	93
200 do...	37	400 do...	93⅛
200 N. Y. C. & H...	b3. 106⅜	100 do...	93¼
100 do...	106⅜	100 do...	93⅝
100 do...	106¼	400 do...	93¾
200 do...	106¼	100 do...	93⅞
100 do...	106¼	500 do...	94
200 do...	106¼	100 do...	94⅛
200 Mich. Central...	64½	100 do...	94⅜

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000 H. & St. J. 8s, conv...	78¾	400 Erie Railway...	a3. 13⅜
4,000 Ohio & M. con.	94	500 do...	13½
1,000 N. J. C. 1st, con.	66½	100 North-west...	86¾
100 Del. & Hud...	44	200 North-west. pf...	64⅞
300 do...	44	200 Rock Island...	100¾
100 West. Un...	80⅞	100 do...	101⅜
600 do...	81	200 Lake Shore...	67⅞
100 do...	81	600 do...	68¼
400 do...	81	1500 do...	68¼
500 do...	80⅞	200 Ohio & M...	98
100 do...	80⅞	50 do...	10
200 do...	80⅞	300 St. Paul pf...	68
500 do...	80⅝	52 do...	35⅛
200 do...	80⅜	100 St. Paul pf...	68¼
400 do...	80⅞	12 Wab. R. Rec...	a3. 16
1800 do...	81	1100 New-Jersey So...	1
100 do...	81¼	300 do...	1⅛
125 Ont. Silver...	23⅜	300 do...	b3. 1¼
100 Quicksilver pf...	36¾	200 Han. & St. J. pf...	23
100 do...	b30. 37	100 D., L. & W...	a3. 93⅝
200 do...	37	400 do...	93¾
200 N. Y. C. & H...	b3. 106⅜	100 do...	a3. 94
100 do...	106⅜	100 do...	94⅛
200 do...	106¼	400 do...	94⅜
100 do...	106¼	100 do...	94⅞
200 do...	106¼	500 do...	95
200 Mich. Central...	64½	100 do...	95⅛

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 24, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkg...	6	Molasses, bbls...	130
Beans, bbls...	167	Spirits Turp., bbls.	576
Buckwheat, bush...	400	Resin, bbls...	3,532
Cotton, bales...	8,363	Oil-cake, pkg...	1,263
Copper, cakes...	158	Oil, lard, bbls.	50
Dried Fruit, pkg...	444	Pork, pkg...	103
Eggs, pkg...	496	Beef, pkg...	222
Flour, bbls...	15,653	Out-meats, pkg...	5,000
Corn-meal, bbls...	300	Lard, tcs. and kgs.	951
Wheat, bushels...	193,583	Lard, kegs...	100
Corn, bushels...	355,005	Butter, pkg...	3,734
Oats, bushels...	54,393	Cheese, pkg...	9,200
Rye, bushels...	3,641	Rice, tcs.	1,352
Malt, bushels...	3,500	Rice-chaff, bags...	223
Barley, bushels...	5,638	Silk, pkg...	177
Peas, bushels...	3,960	Skins, bales...	36
Flax-seed, bags...	632	Starch, pkg...	2,341
Grease, pkg...	42	Sumac, bags...	140
Grass-seed, bags...	4,195	Tallow, pkg...	260
Hides, No...	5,222	Tea, pkg...	1,510
Hides, bales...	356	Tobacco, hhds...	300
Hops, bales...	442	Tobacco, pkg...	875
Lead, pigs...	1,170	Whisky, bbls...	167
Leather, sides...	16,237	Wool, bales...	601
Moss, bales...	106		

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been of readier sale at full prices.

FREIGHTS—Have been comparatively quiet but quoted about steady.

COTTON—Has been moderately sought after for early delivery, at a fraction of 1-16c. ₱ lb. Sales were reported for prompt delivery of 692 bales, (of which 118 bales were on last evening,) all to spinners.....And for forward delivery business has been more active, but at lower rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 36,000 bales, (of which 7,200 bales were on last evening and 28,800 bales to-day,) with 5,400 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, October closing at 11.22c.; November, 11.05c.@11.06c.; December, 10.98c.@10.99c.; January, 11.04@11.05c.; February, 11.16c.@11.17c.; March, 11.28c@11.30c.; April, 11.42c.@11.43c.; May, 11.55c.@11.56c., and 11.68c.@11.70c., showing a decline of 6@8 points, closing steady.....The receipts at this port to-day were 8,363 bales, and at the shipping ports 26,506 bales, against 20,815 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 106,109 bales, against 91,913 bales same time last week.....The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1877, were 504,060 bales, against 748,363 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year.....Consolidated exports (four days) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 23,831 bales; to the Continent 579 bales; to France, 5,186 bales; to the Channel, 800 bales.....Stock in New-York to-day, 28,557 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 321,423 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

New Cotton.	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary...	9 15-16	9 15-16	10 1-16	10 1-16
Strict Ordinary...	10 5-16	10 5-16	10 7-16	10 7-16
Good Ordinary...	10 9-16	10 9-16	10 11-16	10 11-16
Strict Good Ord...	10⅝	10⅝	10⅞	10⅞
Low Middling...	11	11	11⅛	11⅛
Strict Low Mid...	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	11¼
Middling...	11 5-16	11 5-16	11 7-16	11 7-16
Good Middling...	11½	11½	11⅝	11⅝
Strict Good Mid...	11 11-16	11 11-16	11 13-16	11 13-16
Middling Fair...	12⅛	12⅛	12¼	12¼
Fair...	12⅝	12⅝	12⅞	12⅞

Stained.

Good Ordinary...	9 11-16	Low Middling...	10 9-16
Strict Good Ord...	10 5-16	Middling...	10 15-16

FERTILIZERS—Have been moderately sought after since our last on the previous basis as to prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fair though less active movement has been reported in State and Western flour, the offerings of which were generally liberal, giving buyers the advantage in most instances. The main inquiry was from home trade sources, though a fair call was noted on export account.....Sales have been reported since our last of 17,850 bbls. of all grades, including unsound Flour of all classes, very poor to choice, at $2 50@$6 25, mostly unsound Extras at $4 65@$5 85; Sour Flour at $3 50@$6 25, chiefly Sour Extras at $5 25@$5; very poor to fancy No. 2 at $3 40@$4 40, mainly at $3 70@$4 25 for ordinary to choice Winter and $3 35@$4 for Spring; very poor to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 75@$5 40, mostly at $5 10@$5 25, very poor to choice; inferior to good Extra State, $5 50@$5 75; good to choice do. at $5 75@$8; City Mills Extra, shipping grades, for West Indies, $6 20@$6 60 for fair to fancy. The latter in new bags, at $6 25@$6 40; do. for South America, $6 50@$7 25 for fair to choice; do. for English markets, at $5 55@$5 80; do., Family Extras, $6 75@$7 75, the latter for strictly choice; very inferior to fancy good shipping Extra Western, $5 10@$5 70; (chiefly at $5 60@$5 70;) very good to choice do. at $5 75@$6, and other grades within the previous range.....Included in the reported sales were 5,750 bbls. shipping Extras, for prompt delivery, of which 3,000 bbls. City Mills Extra; 950 bbls. Minnesota clear, 2,100 bbls. do. straight Extras; 1,300 bbls. do. Patent do.; 4,100 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (of which 1,800 bbls. for export at $6 20@$6 85;) 575 bbls. do. Patent do., and 1,000 bbls. Superfine, 1,150 bbls. No. 2; 170 bbls. Sour, and 450 bbls. unsound Flour at quoted rates.....Southern Flour in moderate request, partly for shipment, and quoted weak in price.....Sales reported of 1,750 bbls., in lots, mostly Extras, at $6 25@$8 for common to choice, with fancy and choice to strictly fancy up to $8 25@$8 75.....Of Rye Flour, sales were reported of 490 bbls., in small lots, including Superfine State, within the range of $4 25@$4 50 for ordinary to strictly choice at $4 75@$5 for extra at $5 65@$4 25; market unchanged.....Of Corn-meal, sales were reported of 1,600 bbls. Yellow Western at $2 80@$2 90, chiefly at $2 75@$2 90; and 800 bbls. Brandywine at $3 45@$3 50, nearly all for shipment to the West Indian Provinces.....And of Corn-meal, in bags, 1,100 bags sold, in lots, mainly coarse, on the advanced basis of $1 17 for City, in tons, and $1 10@$1 12 for country, ₱ 100 lb.....Buckwheat Flour selling in a small way at $2 25@$2 75 for fair to fancy State, here and to arrive soon, chiefly at $2 35@$2 60.....Buckwheat quoted about as before.

GRAIN—Whe

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 25, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—The Chimes of Normandy. (English Opera)—Miss Emelie Melville, Mrs. Zelda Seguin, Mr. William Castle.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Marriage—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Struck Oil—Miss Maggie Moore, Mr. J. C. Williamson.

PARK THEATRE—The Crushed Tragedian—Mr. E. A. Sothern.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Jubilee Jollity—Mr. Joseph Proctor.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—The Great London Circus and Sanger's Menagerie.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—Burlesque, Minstrelsy, &c.—Messrs. Cool White, Dave Reed.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Burlesque and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy, Burlesque, and Comicalities.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and Evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—Fair and Exhibition of Products and Mechanics.

CHICKERING HALL.—Old Folks' Concert.

BROOKLYN RINK, BROOKLYN.—Roller Skating and Promenade Concert.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day for the Middle Atlantic States cloudy weather and rain areas, stationary or higher temperature, southerly winds, and falling barometer, followed by rising barometer and colder north-west winds.

For the dignity and usefulness of the Administration, it is to be hoped that it is not about to illustrate the fable of the old man and his ass, whose attempts to please everybody ended so disastrously. The same accommodating spirit which conceded to the Congressional delegation of Georgia the power of selecting a United States Marshal, and to WADE HAMPTON the privilege of nominating a United States District Attorney, seems to have hit upon the expedient of leaving to Senator CAMERON and the Republican Representatives from Pennsylvania the choice of a Minister to England. If the public service of the country exists mainly for the purpose of furnishing places to conciliate this element of the party or that element of the opposition, then the principle which has been adopted in these cases is a perfectly proper one. But that being admitted, the patronage Senators must, of course, have what they call their own again, the attempt at civil service reform must be set down as a flat failure, and President HAYES and his Cabinet must return with the best grace they can to the beaten paths followed by their predecessors.

The letter of our special correspondent from Albany shows that there is no lack of activity among Republicans in the interior of the State. In Albany County the party has not allowed internal dissensions to interfere with the struggle against the common enemy, but is more united and confident than it has been for some years past. In this connection it would be well for local Republicans to remember that, as between the State tickets of the two great parties, there can be but one choice for any sincere friend of good government. Whatever may be thought of the platform which was adopted, and the influences which prevailed at Rochester, a ticket headed by ALLEN C. BEACH can have no attraction for any Republican however dissatisfied. It would also be well to keep in mind that the State Committee, whose headquarters are in this City, is at least the recognized instrument of the party's activity, that it is working hard for the success of the State ticket under exceptionally adverse circumstances, and that it is neither good sense nor good policy to throw on the committee the blame for the shortcomings of the convention by which it was nominated. The party will be able, at the proper time, to adjust its relations with its leaders. Meanwhile, the first requisite is to secure, by all honest means, the success of the only candidates who deserve to succeed.

Mr. TAINTOR's examination yesterday before the Aldermanic Committee revealed nothing new in regard to the extent or methods of the Ring frauds. It recalled, however, one very important fact—that about 33 cents have been so far spent on the lawyers for every dollar of money recovered from the Ring thieves. When it is remembered that the legal services of Messrs. O'CONOR and TILDEN were given gratuitously, that special laws of unusual stringency and comprehensiveness were passed two years ago for the express purpose of aiding the people to recover their own again, and that the property in this City acquired from the spoils of the Treasury still commands a value of several millions of dollars, the result is clearly out of all proportion to the means employed to attain it. The justice of the criticism made in THE TIMES on a blundering resolution of the Rochester Convention, about the expenses of the Attorney-General's office, will be appreciated when it is perceived from the statement of Mr. TAINTOR that against $32,000 disbursed by the Law Department of the State on account of these Ring prosecutions, there was paid out $194,000 by the City of New-York.

It is not probable that the death of POMARE II., Queen of the Society Islands, will cause much mourning among those personages whom Jefferson Brick used to call "the crowned heads of Europe." The islands which comprise the dominions of the late Queen are chiefly known to the civilized world by the "Otaheite" of Capt. COOK, the circumnavigator. That ancient title, however, has disappeared, and the French protectorate established during the reign of LOUIS PHILIPPE has Frenchified the nomenclature of POMARE's kingdom beyond recognition. But it can be said that the deceased ruler, according to her dim light, was a Christian Queen and a good woman. The rivalries of French and English in the Society Islands kept up an intolerable turmoil for many years, and the Queen, however well-disposed toward strangers and Christians, had much ado to retain the barren honors of her crown.

If SITTING BULL is as much of a diplomatist as he is a fighter, he has learned that he must keep the peace, now that he has elected to remain in Canada. The refusal of the Sioux chief to return peaceably to the United States has brought from the Canadian Government a serious warning. The officer commanding the North-western Military Police has informed SITTING BULL, after sundry attempts to shake his decision, that he must not cross the line with hostile intent, that if he did he would have the British as his enemies. The British Government is bound to preserve the neutrality of its border. The Commission therefore, though it has failed to allure SITTING BULL to his reservation, has provided that he shall not go on the war-path without a fire in the rear.

Mr. JOHN F. HENRY was yesterday nominated by the Republican Convention as candidate for Mayor of Brooklyn. We trust that he will prove as strong a candidate as he is an estimable gentleman. Brooklyn has too heavy a Democratic vote to hope to elect a Republican Mayor when the Democrats are united, unless the Republican candidate has exceptional strength. This fact was urged as a reason for postponing a nomination when the convention first met, and it is to be presumed that Mr. HENRY'S friends have given it the consideration it deserves. He is certainly a candidate for whom all honest citizens can vote with confidence; but that he was the best selection that could be made is a question which the next ten days must decide.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

Both houses of Congress have already provided for committees to consider the state of the law for determining and declaring the election of President and Vice-President, with power to report by bill or otherwise, and with authority to consult and cooperate, each committee with the other. This is a rational method of proceeding, and has some decided merits over that of a joint committee, the action of which never carries as much weight with either house as the concurrent recommendations of two separate committees. It is exceedingly gratifying that both houses have moved in the matter so promptly, and still more so, that the course taken has met with the cordial approval of the leading members of both parties in each house. We have, in this way, not only the agreeing action of a Democratic branch and a Republican branch of Congress, but, substantially, a hearty and united movement on the part of the more experienced and trustworthy members of both parties in both houses. It will be singular, indeed, if some method is not thus discovered for unraveling the Gordian knot of the Presidential election question, which was so rudely and arbitrarily cut last Spring.

Meanwhile, it is important to consider all the bearings of this most momentous question, and every serious contribution to its solution is entitled to respect. Senator MORTON, before his late unfortunate illness, had begun, in the *North American Review*, a series of articles which promised to add to the valuable service which he had already performed in the direction of a rational and practicable change in our methods of Presidential elections. It is not likely that the Senator will complete these articles, but, happily, his zeal is not new-born, and he has already laid before the country, from his seat in the Senate, the substance of his plan and of the line of reasoning which led him to adopt it. In brief, that plan is this: To make the election of the Executive direct; to take the vote of the people in each Congressional district, the plurality of votes determining the district vote; to add to the district votes two votes at large in each State, to be given to the candidates for President and Vice-President having the largest number of district votes in such State; and to give the office to whichever candidate has the greatest number of district votes and votes at large. Provision is also made for the case of a tie in the district, or in the State, and Congress is authorized to provide for tribunals for the decision of such elections as may be contested. No provision is made for a tie in the votes throughout the Union—a serious omission, and one which, no doubt, the Senator intended to supply.

On the other hand Senator EDMUNDS, one of the ablest, most impartial, and best-equipped of our public men, opposes the principle of Mr. MORTON'S amendments in the *American Law Report* for October, in an article which no student of the subject can afford to ignore, so temperate and careful are its statements, so consistent and conscientious is its spirit. Mr. EDMUNDS holds that the Federal principle is essential in our Government; that it should not be replaced by the national principle unless there is an obvious and unavoidable necessity for the change; that the change proposed by Mr. MORTON'S committee is not an improvement in point of justice, since a minority President is possible under it, nor an improvement in point of practicability, since there is actually a power in Congress now to provide for the settlement of such disputes as are likely to arise.

Mr. EDMUNDS' position is entitled to respect. Conservatism, especially enlightened and reasoning conservatism, is not so common among our public men—who are mostly ready to turn out a brand-new Constitution, with all the modern improvements, at a week's notice—that we can afford to disregard it. At the same time we are bound to say that we think that he overrates both the value of the Federal principle and the appreciation of it by the generality of American citizens; that he finds imaginary lions in the way of the working of a method essentially that of Mr. MORTON, and that he is mistaken, unquestioned as is his authority on such a subject, in his estimate of the power of Congress to deal with disputed elections under the present law. That the Federal principle was very valuable and very highly valued at the close of the last century in the United States, and that it retained its hold on a large part of the people until after the outbreak of the rebellion, is undoubtedly true. But there has been a very great change since then both in fact and in sentiment. The war itself broke down many prejudices in regard to State rights. Men found it very hard to concede the partial sovereignty of a political organization which was being used for the purposes of rebellion, and which they were fighting to destroy. The possession of power which, to the ordinary mind, is inevitably associated with the right to exercise it, was overwhelmingly with the Federal Government, and if, at the end of the war, the vote of the North had been taken as to whether the rebellious States should be rehabilitated, or governed by national agents during a period of probation, the vote would have unquestionably been heavily in favor of the latter proposition. Moreover, the distinction of interests in the several States, which once gave force and value to the Federal idea, has largely passed away under the influence of rapid intercommunication and active inter-State commerce, and especially with the abolition of that tremendous barrier which slavery formed to community of political sentiment. Massachusetts and Louisiana are not so widely separated in sentiment or interest to-day as were New-York and Connecticut seventy-five years ago, or as were Pennsylvania and Virginia twenty years ago. So powerful has been the change that we think there is a very small minority of the voters, whatever may be their political predilections, who do not regard the election of the President and Vice-President by States as an anomaly, out of date, and without reason.

Passing by the minor objections which Mr. EDMUNDS raises to what he calls the centralized principle, and assuming, as we think we may, that it could be made practicable in law and in fact, it appears to us to have the prime merit of being in far closer harmony with the general opinion and sentiment of the people than the present method. That sentiment and opinion is, we believe, that the majority should govern in the choice of an Executive as much as in the Legislature. It is true that a plurality is not a majority; but it may be the nearest practicable approach to a majority, and when it is so, which rarely happens, it is easier to make the people see that it is the best that can be done than it is to reconcile them to the election of a minority candidate by the fault of the machinery for counting the votes. In the former case the successful President has, at any rate, the nearest substantial right to his seat; in the latter he has only a formal and arbitrary legal right, while the substantial choice of the people is for another man. This is an enormous difference, and tells very strongly in favor of some plan on the principle proposed by Senator MORTON.

TWO OF THE NATION'S DEBTORS.

Messrs. JAY GOULD and C. P. HUNTINGTON have reappeared at Washington in the interest, respectively, of the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific Railroad. Their joint purpose, plainly stated, is to defeat the just claims of the Government in respect of their indebtedness, and to prevent the passage of the measure designed to compel a settlement, again presented by Mr. THURMAN from the Senate Judiciary Committee. Mr. GOULD is pre-eminently qualified for the mission. The acknowledged representative of all that is corrupt, dishonest, and demoralizing in railroad management, it is meet that he should appear at the Treasury and in the halls of Congress in behalf of a railroad whose record has, from the beginning, been one of extravagance and fraud, and whose present object is still further to cheat and rob the country. If these harsh words cannot be applied with the same precise accuracy to the Central Pacific, the explanation may probably be found in the fact that its managers have been enabled to conceal more of its secret history. So far as the public knowledge extends, the two concerns have been substantially alike in the methods employed to plunder the Government by whose bounty they were enriched, as they are now united in the effort to evade the payment of their debts.

It is unfortunate for Mr. GOULD that in connection with this business he appears publicly in two irreconcilable characters. His tone at Washington is that of a corporate mendicant. He depicts the Union Pacific as unable to comply with the very moderate requirements of Mr. THURMAN'S bill, and insists that half a million a year is all the company can contribute, in addition to the bagatelle covering earnings for Government transportation, toward the sinking fund which it is proposed to create for the redemption, at maturity, of the accumulated obligations due, and to be due, on Government account. On the other hand, Mr. GOULD, having gone into the Union Pacific as a speculator, has an obvious interest in representing the company as prosperous and its property as enormously valuable. If his pitiful plea to the Treasury is true, the report of the Government Directors of the road must be little more than a mass of falsehoods. If their report be true, Mr. GOULD, when enacting the part of a suppliant for financial favors, is an impostor. We need not say which of the two hypotheses is the more probable.

Accepting the Government Directors as our authority, the financial condition of the company at the closing of the last yearly accounts (June 30, 1877,) was one of exceptional prosperity. POOR'S figues show that the net earnings rose from $2,947,862 in 1870, to $7,618,647 in 1876. The Directors show that in 1877 the net earnings were $8,317,091. It is not clear that this amount, vast as it is, includes the net earnings of the Omaha bridge, which seems to have been operated and accounted for independently, though really forming part of the property. But, confining ourselves to the eight millions, odd, let us see what the company's available means for the payment of debts actually are. The interest due on outstanding bonds, exclusive of the Government bonds, but including those issued for the construction of the Omaha bridge, are about three millions and a half—$3,548,500. The Directors estimate the average amount accruing to the Government from one-half the transportation on its account, and the 5 per cent. of the net earnings already provided for by law, at a round million. The cash balance will still amount to $3,768,591—that is, assuming that only the present rate of earnings be maintained, and that the rates of increase hitherto observed will suddenly and finally stop. The assumption concedes a great deal too much. On this basis, however, enough will be on hand to pay a 6 per cent. dividend on the capital stock, and to leave more than a million and a half available toward the discharge of the accumulating debt to the Government. With misplaced leniency, Mr. THURMAN proposes that three-quarters of a million only shall be exacted annually. He might make the sum a million, and still the company would get off too easily.

For, to judge fairly of the iniquity of the company's management and of the audacity of the claim it sets up, two or three indisputable facts should always be remembered. In the first place, the capital stock is of itself a fraud. The law under which the company was organized required the amount of the stock to be paid, in installments but in full. This provision was not complied with. Two cents in the dollar were all the original stockholders paid on account of the thirty-six millions of stock on which dividends are now periodically paid out of moneys which rightfully belong to the Government. In the next place, the cost of the road was increased at every stage by fraudulent contracts and devices for the benefit of the Directors and other holders of the stock which represented literally nothing. Had the stock been honestly subscribed and paid for, the loan represented by the first mortgage bonds would not have been necessary. And had there been no Credit Mobilier,—no corporation within a corporation, no ring inside of rings,—the saving in other directions would have been sufficiently great to have kept down the capital account to reasonable proportions. In the third place, the cost of operating the road, and consequently the net earnings, are affected unfavorably by methods resorted to, in contravention of the spirit if not the letter of the law. Thus, from three different sources, injustice is done to the Government and the tax-payers by a corporation whose managers insolently threaten that unless they be allowed to dictate the terms of a settlement, the debt will never be paid.

It is not more certain that the Union Pacific is abundantly able to contribute a million or more annually to the proposed sinking fund than that Congress is bound to declare that the limits of forbearance have been reached, and that the strong arm of the Government shall be employed to protect the public interests. As with the Union Pacific so should it be with the Central Pacific. Their fortunes are as identical as their frauds. The only fault we find in Mr. THURMAN'S bill is, that it does not go far enough. Considering how the stock was originally acquired and the excessive gains to somebody which its present value represents, Congress might equitably forbid the payment of any dividend until the claims of the Government shall have been provided for. There can be no just division of profits until indebtedness has been discharged; and, though the Supreme Court decision is, in effect, that the debt is not due until the bonds mature, the obligation to provide for the debt remains morally unimpaired. The companies admit, indeed, that save by the operation of a sinking fund the required sum cannot be forthcoming when wanted. It is for Congress to decide that the contributions to the fund shall be adequate for the purpose, and the companies will be ill-advised if they resist the demands of the Senate bill. They may go on fighting, and will be likely in the end to fare much worse.

THE APOTHEOSIS OF CAMERON.

The reappearance of Hon. SIMON CAMERON is one of those dramatic surprises in which the muse of American history seems to take great delight. It is astonishing, if not delightful. Only a few short months ago, as it seems to us, we saw him quietly inurned. He turned his back upon the world, forswore polities, and resolved to live cleanly. Newspapers, without regard to party bias, reviewed his life, and, in neat obituary lines, gave him the benefit of all doubts, said whatever good was possible of him, and so dismissed him to the limbo of departed statesmen. The scarred veteran of a thousand conventions was fain to retreat to the umbrageous shades of private life, and, unvexed by statecraft or the pettiness of politics, would spend the remainder of his days in the placid pursuits of the agriculturist, the man of leisure, and the owner of fat Pennsylvania acres. To use a familiar figure, he was dead to the world. His favorite son was nominated heir to his seat in the United States Senate. The State of Pennsylvania ratified the old man's last will and testament. CAMERON perpetuated his line, a son of his succeeding to his curule honors. In a figure, SIMON wrapped the drapery of his couch about him and lay down to pleasant dreams.

But the sly fox was not dead. The aged rat, famed by ÆSOP, who hollowed himself a hermit's cell in the heart of a rich cheese was not more thoroughly alive. The grave cannot contain him, but it opens its ponderous and marble jaws and spews him forth again as blithe and quarrelsome as ever. It was in vain, then, that we followed him to the sepulchre with honest tears. The obituaries are waste paper. He will not stay dead. To say that in his ashes live his wonted fires hardly covers the case. The veteran politician, jumping down from the top shelf of his mausoleum, where he was duly laid in honor, shies his funereal hat into the ring, and insists on taking a hand in the game. Like the California millionaire who gave away his fortune and ordered his coffin, but afterward got up and quarreled with the Administrators of his estate, CAMERON insists on taking hold once more of the affairs of men. JAMES LICK was as good as dead and buried when he revived and began to quarrel with the men who were managing the estate which he had put forever out of his hands. The Pennsylvania statesman comes to life again when he sees the English mission shaken over the grave where he was sleeping. Man may be mortal. The office-seeker and office-holder never dies. Nobody knows how old SIMON CAMERON is. We are persuaded that he was Secretary of War when that historic Pennsylvania contractor went through the camps of Valley Forge shouting, "Beef! beef!" He invented the primaries and the caucus. He originated the system of organizing the executive departments so as to furnish nice places for "workers" in the party. When all the rest of the nation was aglow with the heroic sacrifices of the struggle for freedom, good SIMON CAMERON sat down and with a piece of chalk figured up on the sole of his boot the profits on hemp, quinine, and military overcoats by the ton. And now he kicks off the lid of his highly respected coffin, and swears that his canonized bones will not lie easy in the mold until he has been Minister to England.

There is nobody in this Administration who is a match for the CAMERONS. It was announced that the mission to England should be given to some good Pennsylvanian upon whom all the other Pennsylvanians were agreed. What strange spells were wrought, what stupefying drugs administered, to produce this decision we cannot say. Possibly, if any man had ventured to observe that SIMON CAMERON owned the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress, it would have been benignly remarked that SIMON CAMERON was dead and decently buried. If WAYNE MACVEAGH or some such man was desired for the English mission, those who wanted him could have laid hands on him forthwith. But somebody whose cunning passes that of men outside of Pennsylvania arranged that the choice should be left to the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress. It was a trick worthy of the palmiest days of the defunct and much lamented CAMERON. One can almost imagine the deceased statesman winking to his fellow-ghosts while this little game was going on in Washington. The junior CAMERON, with a fine sense of humor, withdrew behind the door while the consultation went on. And when it was solemnly announced that the choice of the assembled Congressmen had fallen upon the defunct SIMON, his true son and heir was "overcome with emotion," according to the reporters. Pressing his handkerchief to his eyes, he murmured, "This is too, too much." The gravity of the proceedings was disturbed by the apparition of the late deceased, who pranced in and demanded to know what the Administration was to do about it. This is the puzzle of the hour. The vote of CAMERON'S men was not intended as an idle compliment. SIMON CAMERON is in earnest, and he returns to politics more than ever determined to thwart "them literary fellers." The Administration has been fooled. Its only escape is to assume indignation, and to cry, "Are you going to ring in a dead man on us?"

ON THE EVE OF A GREAT BATTLE.

The position of the two armies is such that we may expect to hear at almost any moment of a great battle at Plevna, where the allied pioneers have been some time engaged in works of circumvallation, digging, and trenching. In the natural order of things the Russo-Roumanian Army should now be uncomfortably near the base of the Turkish outer strongholds. It is believed that when the order to advance in force is given they will be able to "leap to the assault" from trenches close up to the redoubts to be attacked, instead of advancing some hundred yards across a deadly zone of fire. We cannot understand, however, why OSMAN Pasha should sit so quiet at a time when action is most required. It is a military axiom that if the assailants of a town are allowed to push on their siege operations undisturbed, the place must sooner or later fall into their hands, but with the exception of some musketry fire, and an occasional shell thrown in the vicinity of the advancing sappers, the Turks have done nothing. It might naturally be concluded that OSMAN'S troops should labor as incessantly at counterworks as TODLEBEN'S sappers and miners at their trenches, that mines should be driven underground to meet and destroy the advancing works, while sorties in force should be of nightly occurrence, now that the trenches are so near the redoubts. The Turkish General seems in fear of the Russian engineer; but even great engineers are sometimes overrated, and TODLEBEN may not be all-powerful. He has commanded at two important sieges; in the one he was assailant, in the other defender. In attacking Silistria he failed signally; in defending Sebastopol he failed finally, but his defense was a magnificent one. The siege of Sebastopol differed, however, very materially from those of Silistria and Plevna. Never was a siege less fertile of incidents than that of the Crimean stronghold. The exciting operations of sap and countersap, of mine and countermine, were altogether absent, and it was more a contest of soldiers than of engineers. This, however, was the result of the nature of the ground worked in, the slopes of Sebastopol being composed of rock scarcely covered with soil. The operation of digging trenches was therefore difficult in the extreme; that of mining next to impossible. This difficulty has not been met with in the deep soil of Bulgaria. Trenching is rapid and easy work, and unless OSMAN speedily undertakes an active and aggressive defensive attitude, his position at Plevna will be simply untenable.

What the invading army have most to fear is the incapacity of Russian Princes as strategists. A recent instance was the fatal stupidity which permitted the whole Turkish Army, commanded by MEHEMET ALI, to completely vanish, and no one the wiser for it. In the afternoon of one day a whole Army "paraded along the road leading over the hill to Kadikoi, with music playing, drums beating, and colors flying, in full sight of the Russian outposts. They left strongly intrenched positions directly along the east bank of the Lom from Kadikoi southward to Popkoi, evacuating the heights still further south around the village of Czerkovna, where a battle took place ten days before," and left every foot of the ground which they had occupied during the month of September. They then posted themselves somewhere to the eastward, as much lost to the Russians as if they were hundreds of miles away. Now, it is a curious, if not a ridiculous, system, where the outpost and scouting service is so wretchedly conducted that an army can disappear and be entirely lost for several days, when they have in reality only retired a few miles, and have posted themselves in new positions like the old one. The war party at Constantinople were dismayed by this unlooked for retreat, and forthwith MEHEMET ALI made place for SULEIMAN Pasha; a commander-in-chief of foreign birth, a renegade long hated, was superseded by one of the pure Osmanli. The new comer was not a great strategist, but everybody believed him to be a fighting General, and great things were expected of the Turkish Army along the Lom. Days passed and the fanatic of Schipka Pass, instead of fighting, fell back, "in consequence of a want of water and the bad condition of the roads," upon Rasgrad. Our latest advices are that the Russians are closely following him, the Czarewitch leaving one corps to operate against Rustchuk.

It is evident that the period for heavy fighting is near at hand. The weather will not much longer permit of an active campaign, and at least one more heroic effort will be made all along the line to crush the opposing Turks. The news of their great victory in Armenia has undoubtedly given fresh life and courage to the Russian troops, who sadly wanted some such encouragement to lighten the effects of their long series of disasters; and now, if their Generals only prove competent, they have every reason to hope for success.

DECEITFUL MISS SMITH.

Is it possible for a San Francisco newspaper to tell what is not true? There have been newspapers which have not been at all times strictly truthful. A newspaper of this kind was once published in Chicago, and on at least two occasions it made assertions that were not true; once in reference to a rival journal, and once in reference to St. Louis. Of course, the paper in question is now dead, but it existed long enough to prove that a journalist can in certain cases tell a lie. Now, if the San Francisco newspapers are strictly truthful, as it is to be presumed they are, we must believe that a recent event happened in Vallejo which ought not to be passed over without comment. If, on the other hand, a San Francisco newspaper can tell a lie, the alleged incident may never have happened, and the interest and sympathy which the story inevitably excites may be wholly thrown away. However, this is one of those cases in which the earnest journalist cannot pause to institute an investigation, but must act upon the assumption that all newspapers uniformly tell the truth.

As has been said, it happened at Vallejo, one of the inland California towns. Vallejo, being situated at some distance from San Francisco, does not afford to its female population extensive facilities for shopping, but the love of dress is as strong among the Vallejo ladies as it is in any other community. A few weeks since a leading citizen of Vallejo gave a ball, which, although it was unaccompanied by bloodshed, was the social event of the season. From far and near, from the neighboring mining guleh, and the more distant cattle farm, came the beauty and fashion of California, arrayed in its best garments. Mr. A——b, the genial and accomplished express agent, was dressed in a red shirt of the finest tint and texture; Miss X——y, the belle of Mission Sancho-Panza, wore ear-rings of California diamonds, weighing fully a quarter of a pound each, and Mrs. Z., the queenly consort of the well-known Judge Z., attracted universal admiration by wearing a dainty pair of new buckskin gloves. Beyond all question, however, the beautiful Miss Smith was the queen of the ball-room, and there was not a single dance for which her hand was not sought by at least forty of the most fashionable and prominent young men of the county.

Short dresses are worn by the ladies of Vallejo, and the train is regarded as the corrupt device of effete Eastern civilization. This has its advantages in a ball-room, since it permits much freedom and ease of movement. If there was some delicate way of hinting that both shoes and stockings are looked upon in Vallejo as foolish superfluities, that fact should be mentioned; but as it is, the only prudent course is to abstain from all allusion to the matter in these columns. It is necessary, however, to say that when Miss Smith danced, which she did in the vigorous and athletic manner which Mr. BOUCICAULT'S plays have associated in the Eastern mind with Irish ladies of advanced age, on recumbent cellar-doors, she excited unbounded enthusiasm. It was at once perceived that she not only wore a pair of real shoes, but also—in fact they were snowy white, and as they were the only pair in the room, their possessor was naturally as much hated by the other ladies as she was admired by the men.

Miss Smith was a high-spirited girl, such a girl, in short, as only the magnificent climate of California can produce. She was fond of admiration, and she was even more fond of exciting the envy of her own sex. When she saw the effect which her——, well, the effect which they produced, she was determined to press her victory still further, and to utterly overwhelm the public with a sense of her vast and magnificent wardrobe. So, after the second dance, she temporarily disappeared, and returned just in time for the third dance, looking more beautiful and more proudly defiant than ever. Before she had waltzed five minutes a buzz of admiration, culminating in suppressed cheers from the more enthusiastic young men, greeted the practical publication of the fact that she had put on another—that is to say, that she had changed them. Instead of being white as the beautiful snow, they now dazzled the beholder with brilliant stripes of red, white, and blue, and the indignation of the other ladies at "the bold faced thing, who had probably stolen both pair from a San Francisco peddler," rose to such a pitch that two ladies openly refused to dance in the same set with her.

But Miss Smith was not yet at the end of her resources. After two more dances she again withdrew, and six ladies, divining her object, burst into tears, and demanded to be taken home, in order to escape further humiliation. Again the triumphant beauty returned to the ball-room, and joined in the "sport that kills"—(TALMAGE). This time a roar of applause rent the air, and the orchestra dropped his fiddle in order to join the ring that surrounded the fair dancer. They were of the most brilliant Cardinal red, and surpassed in splendor the wildest dreams of a miner in the toils of *delirium tremens*.

It was evident to the other ladies present that if they were not to be totally forgotten by all the eligible young men, something must be done. When, therefore, Miss Smith withdrew for the third time, she was stealthily followed by a committee composed of five active and determined women. They tracked her to a lonely woodshed, where a lantern shed a faint gleam upon half a dozen small pots of paint, which further investigation proved to be mixed with a drying fluid of extraordinary powers. The committee waited in silence until Miss Smith had partially carried out her conception of a blue pair—in fact, until she was just half through her task, when they emerged from their concealment, captured the paint pots, and hastening back to the ball-room, demonstrated that paint, and not the looms of Balbriggan, was the source of Miss Smith's apparent wealth of wardrobe.

The ingenious young lady fled as soon as her deception was exposed; but her rivals can hardly be said to have enjoyed their triumph. A gloom fell upon the young men, and one by one they went out to meditate upon the falsity of woman. Thus the ball came to an end, and the deserted ladies went sadly home, resolved that, cost what it might, they would henceforth wear shoes and would never place them upon bare feet.

This anecdote teaches us that honesty is the best policy, unless we can make sure of not being found out.

GENERAL NOTES

Seventy-two counties in Iowa give Gear, Republican, for Governor, 42,000 majority. Big enough for an off-year.

Suppose, for a change, we do not surrender three United States Senatorships to the ex-rebels! Let the other side conciliate a little.

A Boston paper claims that there are babies from Providence in the baby show there. Probably the mothers claim that they all came thence.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* reports that "Gen. Morgan is looming up for United States Senator." Probably he will be "good enough" only "until after the election."

They are complaining in Boston because a committee of the City Government drank $8 worth of lemonade at one sitting. Little things always did fret the average Hubite.

To-day is the twenty-third anniversary of the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava, and the survivors will be entertained at a banquet given in their honor in London, Lord Fitz-Roy Calthorpe presiding.

Three daughters of a Kentuckian determined to be married the other day, and their father refusing to approve their resolve, they all eloped with the men of their choice the same night. Only in Kentucky do they do such things in this wholesale way.

The Boston *Transcript* says that a tradesman in that city refuses to accept an order for payment of his bill against the city, on the ground that it is for an amount larger than his just claim against the city. And it wants to know who was to profit by the difference.

The Philadelphia *Times* admits that it is "not at all remarkable" for a Philadelphia girl to have one eye blue and the other a deep black. It is to be regretted that the male Philadelphian so often manifests his brutality in such a striking and marked manner.

This is the kind of conciliatory advice the Raleigh *News* feels moved to give: "If the colored people of North Carolina want to get along well, they must quit politics. The less they shall have in future to do with politics and politicians the better for them in a mental, moral, and material point of view."

The Philadelphia *Press* is printing what it calls "personal political reminiscences" of the Vice Presidents, by Hon. John W. Forney, "from the early days of the Republic down." He has been prominent in a certain way in politics for a good while, but few have been prepared to credit him with quite the number of years requisite for him to fill such a long programme as that.

STATE POLITICAL NOTES.

James Miller has been nominated for the Assembly by the Republicans of the Second District of Wayne County.

The Republican Convention for the Sixteenth Senatorial District was held at Plattsburg on Wednesday and nominated Hon. W. W. Rockwell, of Glenn's Falls, for the Senate.

The Republican Convention for the Third District of Rensselaer County was held in Sandlake on Tuesday and nominated George W. Van Vorhies, of Schodack, for member of Assembly.

The Albany *Express* expresses the confident opinion that not for years have the Republicans of the State of New-York had so good a prospect of carrying the State and electing their entire ticket as they have now.

The Democrats of the Second District of Steuben County have nominated John McDougall for member of the Assembly. The convention commended Hon. George B. Bradley for his persistent opposition in the Senate to the proposed suffrage amendment to the State Constitution.

The Ulster County Prohibition Convention decided to make no nominations for county officers, fearing such action might produce discord among the temperance men of the county, many of whom oppose separate party action. It, however, indorsed the State ticket, appointed a county committee, in order to keep the organization intact, and declared in favor of voting only for those who are known temperance men, in whatsoever party they may be found.

John C. Mann has declined the nomination from the Working Men of Albany County for Coroner, and assigns this curious reason in a letter to the Albany *Argus*: "I do this in recognition of the unusual importance that attaches to the political complexion of the next Legislature, and in the sincere belief that it is the duty of every good citizen to do all in his power to secure the Legislature to the party of reform," as he mistakenly calls the Democratic.

Hon. James B. B. Brundage has declined the Prohibition nomination for Justice of Sessions in Orange County, saying that while he has been for years a temperance man he has always been opposed to a temperance party. Moreover, he believes that to give his name and aid to an intermediate party movement would only draw from the ranks of the Republican Party and possibly help secure success to its opponents to the certain exclusion of any temperance legislation.

THE CHAMBERLAIN'S FUNDS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An extract from a report made by Thomas B. Musgrave, as examiner of the court funds in the Chamberlain's office, has appeared in the daily papers, where it is stated that there were unpaid taxes and assessments to the amount of $11,583 due on property on which I had taken a mortgage as Chamberlain. The facts are that when the mortgage was taken, (May 22, 1874,) there were no liens, taxes, or assessments on the property except the mortgage in question. Some months ago the property was sold to Mr. Hewey, who assumed the mortgage, paid all the taxes and assessments then due, amounting to $1,121 82, also the interest, and reducing the principal to $13,500. The present value of the property, as stated in Mr. Musgrave's report, is $25,000. The property in question is situated in a part of Brooklyn long improved and not subject to large assessments, which makes it quite unaccountable how Mr. Musgrave should have made such a blunder in his report.

GEORGE W. LANE.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 24, 1877.

OPPOSITION TO TAMMANY.

FURTHER UNION NOMINATIONS.

HON. JOHN MORRISSEY THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR SENATOR IN THE SEVENTH DISTRICT—THE NOMINATION OF MR. W. W. ASTOR INDORSED BY THE INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS — ADJOURNMENT OF THE SIXTH SENATORIAL CONVENTION WITHOUT NOMINATING.

There was more activity yesterday in all the head-quarters of the organizations combining against Tammany Hall than there has been at any time during the present campaign, and in many of the club-rooms there was a succession of meetings, consuming the evening in the work of nominating Senators, Assemblymen, or Aldermen. Thus far the nominations have been made in strict accordance with the understanding arrived at in the first joint conference, and there seems to be no reason to doubt that the plan then adopted will be successfully carried out, not only in convention, but at the polls as well.

The committees of conference of the several organizations in the Seventh Senatorial District met yesterday afternoon at No. 23 Third-avenue, to consider the subject of selecting a candidate upon whom all the parties could unite in the coming election. The conference was a long one. Mr. William Laimbeer presided, and Mr. E. B. Cowan was Secretary. Soon after the committee was called to order, Mr. Charles H. Swan, of the Independent Democratic Organization, presented a letter from Mr. William H. Secor, which he had been requested to submit for the consideration of the conference. The letter was read by Mr. Swan. It referred to the fact that his name had been recommended, and promised, if he were the candidate of the conference committee and the convention, he would, if elected, go to Albany to serve the public with diligence in securing relief from the financial distress under which the people suffer. To support Tammany Hall, he said, the tax-payers of this City are called upon to pay over $10,000,000 yearly, and something must be done to lessen the burden. Learning that Hon. John Morrissey was to be a candidate, he accorded to him praise for his advocacy of retrenchment measures, and said that if the bills he supported had passed they would have saved on salaries alone $2,000,000 yearly, and reduced the City and County debts nearly $11,000,000, to say nothing of the relief it would have afforded to owners and tenants who are now burdened with the debt, and the enormous fees of street Opening Commissioners would have been cut off. He further said: "If Mr. Morrissey is the choice of the conference I will give him my earnest and unqualified support; and I desire to recommend, in that event, that all my friends give him their hearty indorsement, believing that with him in the Senate he will do all that I would have accomplished." This letter was received with warm applause. Several of the Independent Democrats spoke in high terms of Mr. Secor, expressing the satisfaction they should have felt in casting their ballots for him, but admitting their readiness to submit to the expressed wishes of the conference. When the question was put to vote, "Shall Mr. Morrissey be the choice of this conference for Senator?" there were but two votes in opposition, and the selection was afterward made unanimous.

At 7 o'clock in the evening the Republican Convention of the Seventh District met in the same hall. The Conference Committee from the joint conference reported that the name of Hon. John Morrissey had been chosen by the committee of all organizations opposed to Tammany Hall as the candidate for Senator, and the adoption of that report was moved. The motion was unanimously adopted, and a committee was appointed to wait upon Mr. Morrissey and notify him of his nomination.

At 8 o'clock last night the Independent Democrats met in the head-quarters in Twenty-third-street, and the Senatorial Convention for the Seventh District unanimously nominated Hon. John Morrissey for Senator. Complimentary allusion was made to the character of Mr. W. H. Secor, who had withdrawn from the canvass for the nomination. Upon the adjournment of the Senatorial Convention the Eleventh Assembly District Convention met, and immediately indorsed the nomination by the Republicans of Mr. W. W. Astor. The Senatorial Convention appointed a conference committee to confer with the other organizations in the selection of candidates for Aldermen.

The Conference Committees of the various organizations working in the Sixth Senatorial Convention against Tammany Hall met in the Germania Assembly Rooms, Bowery, yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. There was some delay in opening the conference, owing to the indecision of a gentleman who had consented to become a candidate, but who had been compelled to change his mind at the last moment. The district is accorded to the Republicans, who will undoubtedly choose a German candidate. On motion of Mr. Jacob Patterson, Jr., the committee adjourned until to-day at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Morrissey is hard at work at his head-quarters in the Ashland House, where he was last night visited by throngs of congratulating friends. He was still in poor health, his cough giving him occasional trouble; but he spoke cheerfully of the election. No one visitor he declared that the success of defeat or election was of little consequence, but he had come into John Kelly's own district to beat him, and he meant to win. He expressed the hope that, as Everard and Gerard had both declared they would not run—Everard having positively declined during the afternoon—O'Brien would be taken up by Tammany Hall. He spoke with evident delight of the unexpected confusion into which the Democrats had been thrown by the withdrawal of Mr. George W. McGlynn. It was understood that as a last resource Mr. Augustus Schell himself would accept the nomination and enter the race against Mr. Morrissey. Mr. James O'Brien has his head-quarters in the Brunswick Hotel, where a number of his personal and political friends wait upon him, and encourage him to stand in the contest. He expresses his determination to contest the district with Morrissey, and seems to be extremely confident of success. He does not say much about the probability of his nomination by the Tammany Democrats, but has watched the futile efforts of the Kelly organization to secure a candidate.

The report that Hon. Thomas C. E. Ecclesine had withdrawn from the contest appears to have been incorrect. Mr. Ecclesine writes to say that he is still in the race.

LOCAL NOMINATIONS.

REPUBLICAN ALDERMANIC NOMINEES IN THE FIFTH AND EIGHTH DISTRICTS—OTHER NOMINATIONS.

Republican Aldermanic Conventions were held last evening in the various districts, and nominations were made as follows:

Fifth District—JOHN J. MORRIS, JOHN H. JACOBUS.

Eighth District—STEPHEN N. SIMONSON, LOUIS J. PHILLIPS, HENRY C. PERLEY.

In the Fourth, Sixth, and Seventh Districts, nominations were postponed.

In the Fifth District Convention Austin Leake and his friends endeavored to cause some trouble, but the convention refused to recognize his delegates, and they withdrew. Mr. John J. Morris, the senior candidate, is well known. He has been a member of the Board of Aldermen for four terms. He was elected in the reform election of 1871, and has been returned to office at every election by a handsome majority. New-York City has never had a better Alderman. Mr. John H. Jacobus, the second nominee, is 34 years of age. He was born in the Ninth Ward, and was educated in the public schools of the City. He is engaged in commercial pursuits, is a prominent Mason, and highly esteemed by all who know him.

Mr. Simonson, nominated in the Eighth District, is a member of the present Board of Aldermen. He was formerly in the Board of Assistant Aldermen, and has been an Alderman for two terms. Mr. Phillips is also a member of the present Board of Aldermen. He is a brother of the President of the Third-Avenue Railroad Company. Mr. Perley, the third candidate in the Eighth District, was once an Assistant Alderman. He was in the Army throughout the civil war, and is about 35 years of age. One of these gentlemen will probably withdraw from the contest in favor of the candidate of the Anti-Tammany Party.

The Anti-Tammany Convention of the Fourth District last evening nominated Roday S. Brassel and Denis Burns for Aldermen.

The Republican Convention of the Third District last evening nominated James Dalton for Assembly.

The Independent Democrats of the Fourteenth District last night nominated James Daly for Assembly.

The German Independents of the Fourth Senatorial District have nominated Edward Hogan for Senator and Bernard Reilly for Alderman.

WILLIAM H. CORSA.

William H. Corsa, who has been renominated by the Republicans of the Ninth District for the Assembly, is a native of this City, and was born April 6, 1844. He received a common school education, and subsequently commenced the study of law in the law office of Charles Cheney. He is now connected with the shipping business. He has been a member of the Republican organization in this City for nearly 12 years; was delegate to the County General Committee several years, and Chairman of the Executive Committee of his district for three years. From 1871 to 1876 he was Inspector of Customs of this port. In the war he entered the Army as a private, rose to a captaincy, and was promoted to major by brevet, for gallant services. At the battle of Opequan he received such a severe wound in the left side that he was incapacitated for further service. His popularity in his district is attested by the fact that it gave him a majority of nearly 1,000 for Assembly last year, while giving a majority for Tilden. His vote was the largest ever given for any candidate in the Ninth District. He served with much credit in the Assembly; was quiet, industrious, and conscientious in the discharge of his duties, and personally popular with members of both parties.

NOTES OF THE CANVASS.

The Louis Rattagleata Italian Republican Association met last evening at their head-quarters in Worth-street, and, after electing permanent officers, passed resolutions pledging support to the Republican State and County Convention. Stirring ratification speeches were also delivered.

The Seventh Senatorial District Republican Convention to nominate an alderman was held last evening at No. 453 Fourth-avenue. Bernard Biglin, John Bennett, and William Laimbeer, Jr., were all strong among the delegates, and as it was evident that not one of them would be unanimously nominated the convention was adjourned until Monday next.

Ex-Gov. Seymour has written a letter to Mr. William Purcell, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, in which he says: "Believing, as we do, that Mr. Hayes was defeated last year, it would be a source of regret if the means by which he was put into the executive chair should seem to be approved by this State. The Democratic Party has been wronged, and it should at the first opportunity show its sense of injustice in the way provided by our Constitution and laws. If this is not done, there will be a continuance of unlawful seizures of power."

REMOVING REGULAR CLERKS.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

The cases of the clerks of the Fire Department, who were removed to make room for the friends of a majority of the Commissioners, came before the General Term yesterday, to review the action of the Commissioners in dismissing them from office. At the period when this questionable action was taken THE TIMES published the proceedings, as they seemed contrary to the provisions of the charter, which declares that every regular clerk shall be informed of the proposed cause of his dismissal, and given an opportunity to be heard in his defense before removal. The papers before the court show that they were not informed of the cause of their dismissal as the law directs. The true reason of their removal was no doubt correctly given by one of the Commissioners, who sympathizingly told a clerk the evening before he was sent adrift, that he was sorry he had to do it; it was a very unpleasant task, but the "pressure" did it in fact the "pressure" was so great that the Commissioner in question was not robust enough to stand up under it, and he (the clerk) would have to go. The argument was made on behalf of the clerks by Mr. Roswell D. Hatch, and for the Commissioners by Assistant Corporation Counsel Dean. Decision was reserved.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25—1 A. M.—The barometer is high but falling in the South Atlantic States; it is low in Texas; it is lowest in the Northwest and upper lake region. The barometer is rapidly rising in the extreme North-west and in Nova Scotia. Heavy rain has fallen in Texas, light rain in New-England. Southerly winds prevail, with higher temperature, except in the North-west and New-England, where they are southerly, with lower temperature. The Arkansas River has fallen 14 inches at Little Rock; the other rivers have remained nearly stationary.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, colder, partly cloudy weather and rain areas, north-easterly winds, rising, followed by falling, barometer.

For the lower lake region and Middle Atlantic States, cloudy weather and rain areas, stationary on higher temperature, southerly winds and falling barometer, followed in the first district by rising barometer and colder north-west winds.

For the South Atlantic States, warmer, partly cloudy weather, light variable winds, and falling barometer.

For the East Gulf States, warmer, cloudy weather, and rain areas, south-easterly winds and falling barometer.

For the West Gulf States, warmer, cloudy and rainy weather, southerly winds and falling barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, warmer, partly cloudy weather and rain areas, southerly winds and falling barometer.

For the upper lake region, partly cloudy weather, with rain areas, variable winds, shifting to colder northerly, and stationary and higher pressure.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, rising or stationary, followed by falling barometer, clear or partly cloudy weather, variable winds, and stationary or higher temperature.

The rivers will remain nearly stationary.

THE COMMITTEE OF FIFTY ORGANIZING.

Mr. Samuel D. Babcock, President of the meeting held on Monday evening at Steinway Hall in in favor of the constitutional amendments, was authorized to appoint a Committee of Fifty to aid in carrying out the objects for which the meeting was held. This he did, and issued a call to the gentlemen appointed to meet at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel last night. The following gentlemen responded, and some others sent letters accepting the appointment:

James M. Brown, William H. Webb, William D. Morgan, Henry Day, Charles S. Smith, E. Randolph Robinson, Henry Beers, John R. Sherwood, J. M. Requa, Wheeler H. Peckham, Oswald Ottendorfer, William H. Guion, William H. Morrell, Henry F. Dimock, Willy Wallach, Alexander Hamilton, John R. Voorhis, Arthur G. Sedgwick, Havilah M. Smith. The meeting organized by the election of William H. Webb as temporary Chairman; and a committee of three being appointed on permanent organization, reported for permanent President, Samuel D. Babcock; for Vice-President, W. H. Webb; for Secretaries, A. G. Sedgwick and William H. Morrell, and for Treasurer, Henry F. Spaulding. The report was adopted. Mr. Morrell declined, and Mr. W. D. Morgan was appointed in his place. Letters were read from Dorman B. Eaton, George W. Lane, Elbridge Gerry, and Frederick R. Coudert, declining to serve on the Committee of Fifty. The vacancies were filled by the appointment of Douglas Taylor, James Gallatin, Henry A. Hurlburt, and Cornelius N. Bliss. Mr. Charles Crary and Joseph L. Haight were added to the committee. On motion it was agreed that the title of the organization should be, "The Committee to Secure the Submission of the Constitutional Amendments." On motion, the Chair was empowered to appoint the following permanent committees: A committee of three on finance, of 25 to secure the election of candidates favorable to the submission of the amendments to the people, of three on permanent head-quarters, and of three to prepare an address to the citizens of the State. The meeting then adjourned until to-morrow evening at the same place.

PANIC IN THE PARK THEATRE.

A panic was occasioned in the Park Theatre, last night, during the performance of "The Crushed Tragedian." The last act was being played at the time, and the scene was that which represents a drawing-room in *The Prompter's* new home. In the centre of the flat was a mass of gauze, behind which was placed a gas-jet in a way to give the effect of a mirror. A slight gust of wind threw some of the light drapery back into the flame of the gas-jet, and it immediately took fire. A cry of alarm was uttered by some one in the audience, and the people arose from their seats, those in the rear of the auditorium making a hasty exit to the street. In the confusion several ladies fainted. The panic was checked quickly by the bravery of a firemen on duty in the theatre, who ran upon the stage and, seizing the flaming gauze, pulled it down, and then pressed out the flame with his hands and feet. Meanwhile Mr. Sothern continued his performance as if nothing else was happening to attract the audience. Very few people had reached the street before the fire was extinguished, and they returned to their seats upon being assured there was no danger. The play was continued to its close, and then the audience left the theatre as quietly as if nothing besides the drolleries of "The Crushed Tragedian" had affected their minds during the evening.

A DIAMOND THIEF CAPTURED.

On the night of Sept. 28 last, Theodore J. C. Meyer, fourth mate of the steam-ship Koln, of the North German Lloyd Steam-ship Company, disappeared from the vessel, taking with him a package containg a number of diamonds, varying in weight from a thirty-second to one-half a carat, and in all weighing 165 5-16 carats; also, 54 brilliants, weighing 1 carat each; 40 weighing 2 carats each; 32 weighing 32¾ carats each, and a number of small diamonds weighing altogether 139¾ carats, and a small box containing $600 worth of platinum. The total value of the property was $11,000, and a reward of $1,000 was offered for its recovery. Through information received by Capt. Foley, of the Tenth Precinct, from a citizen of the Tenth Ward, Officer McDonald arrested a man calling himself George Cook, who had been endeavoring to negotiate for the sale of a large number of diamonds, and in whose possession nearly all the missing property was found. The prisoner was subsequently identified as the fugitive mate.

A DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE ARRESTED.

Harman G. Storms, one of the Democratic members of the Kings County Commissioners of Charities and present candidate for re-election to the same position, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Deputy Sheriff Hardy, on complaint of the Supplies Committee of the Board of Supervisors, for refusing to appear and testify in regard to alleged abuses in the management of the affairs of the board, in answer to a subpœna served upon him last week. The derelict Commissioner was taken before Judge Moore, in the County Court of Kings County, but was finally allowed to go on his own recognizance until to-day, at which time he is to appear and answer such questions as the Commissioners see fit to propound to him. Mr. Storms was extremely anxious to get away yesterday, as he had a Democratic convention to attend to in the afternoon.

KINGS COUNTY POLITICS.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

A HARMONIOUS CONVENTION—GOOD CANDIDATES SELECTED FOR THE VARIOUS COUNTY OFFICES—GEN. CATLIN FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY—THE OTHER NOMINEES.

There was much anxiety among Republicans in Brooklyn yesterday morning. The City and County Conventions adjourned from last week were to meet—the latter at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and the former in the evening. The purpose of the adjournment was avowedly with the view of effecting, if possible, a coalition with the elements opposed to the Democratic Ring. Much discussion had taken place among the delegates in the interim, but no definite conclusion had apparently been reached when the County Convention met at 2 o'clock. Much interest was manifested in the proceedings, a belief having gained ground since the Ring nominees had been placed in the field that if proper nominations were made by the Republicans the party would be victorious in November. The large hall at No. 16 Court-street was filled with citizens anxious to learn the result of the convention's deliberations. After the convention had been called to order a resolution was offered by Mr. Coffin, of the Sixteenth Ward, calling on the candidates who might be nominated to urge the adoption of the constitutional amendment. The motion was laid on the table. Supervisor McDonald moved that a committee of nine be appointed to select candidates and confer with outside organizations. He said that he had a letter from the gentleman who was most prominently mentioned for the first place on the county ticket, withdrawing his name, but he thought that the gentleman might be induced to reconsider his determination. It was generally known that Mr. McDonald alluded to Gen. Isaac A. Catlin. Mr. Catlin had made up his mind not to run in case his friend Mr. Samuel D. Morris received the nomination from the Independent Democracy, for District-Attorney, but to urge instead the Republican Convention to indorse Mr. Morris. Mr. McDonald's motion prevailed, and the convention adjourned until 4 o'clock, to hear the report of the committee.

The Independent Democratic Convention met in the Unique Building, on Fulton-street, but was captured by the agents of Boss McLaughlin. A young lawyer named Ridgeway, acting in the Boss' interests, attempted to force the convention to indorse the regular Democratic ticket. A row ensued, and some very foul language was used. After much wrangling a committee of nine was appointed to confer with the Republicans and other outside organizations opposed to the Ring. This committee met the committee appointed by the Republican County Convention in the Kings County Club, and there had a consultation, in which representatives of the Working Men's and other organizations also participated. The Independent Democrats submitted the name of S. D. Morris to the Republican Committee as their nominee for District Attorney. The Republicans would not accept Mr. Morris, who has all his life been identified with the Democratic Party.

At 4 o'clock the Republican County Convention reassembled and reported the following ticket, which was placed in nomination amid much enthusiasm:

District Attorney—ISAAC S. CATLIN.
County Treasurer—MORTIMER C. OGDEN.
County Auditor—CHAUNCEY M. FELT.
Supervisor at Large—GEORGE A. KINGSLAND.
Charity Commissioner—(Third District)—ANDREW ZEISER.
Charity Commissioner—(Fifth District)—WILLIAM J. CROPSEY.
Coroner—(Western District)—Dr. THOMAS S. HENDERSON.
Coroner—(Eastern District)—JOHN F. CAVANAGH.

Gen. Catlin, learning that ex-Judge Morris was not in the race, accepted the nomination for District Attorney. Returning thanks for the nomination, Gen. Catlin, in a ringing speech, promised to be, if elected, District Attorney in name as well as in fact, and to reduce the expenses of the District Attorney's office $10,000 each year of its incumbency.

Mr. Britton, the present District Attorney and Democratic nominee for re-election, has given but small attention to the duties of his office, and under him its administration has formed no inconsiderable part of the burden the tax-payers have to bear. Catlin's nomination is looked on as one of the best that could be made. He is a lawyer of the best class, a most eloquent speaker, and one of the most popular men in Brooklyn with all classes of society. The General has but one leg, having left the other on the battle-field of Antietam as a member of the legal firm of Tracy & Catlin he is well and favorably known in the Brooklyn and New-York courts. Another very strong nomination was that of Mr. Mortimer C. Ogden for County Treasurer. Mr. Ogden is a Republican and a wealthy retired merchant, living on the Heights. He has never held office nor taken an active part in politics. He has only come forward now at the urgent solicitation of the tax-payers. His nomination will greatly strengthen the ticket among the men who feel most the pressure of taxation. Mr. Chauncey M. Felt, the candidate for County Auditor, is also a Republican. He has been active in politics, but not as an office-holder. Mr. Felt is a coal dealer and a large employer of labor. His nomination, aside from the fact that it will draw out the full Republican vote has also the advantage of being popular with many Democrats of all classes. Mr. Felt is a wealthy gentleman, who, like Mr. Ogden, does not need the emoluments of office. He comes forward to do battle with the people against the Ring, actuated by the purest motives that govern men. The candidate for Supervisor at Large, Mr. George A. Kingsland, is a Democrat whose name was suggested by the Independent Democracy. He ran for County Auditor on the coalition ticket two years ago, and polled a large vote. Mr. Kingsland is a builder, a well-known and wealthy citizen, and will draw largely from the Democratic ranks. Mr. Andrew Zeiser, nominated for Charity Commissioner in the Third District, is a Republican, and has been such since the formation of the party. He has resided 40 years in the Sixteenth Ward, and is very popular with the Germans. Mr. W. G. Cropsey, nominated for Charity Commissioner in the Fifth District, is a farmer, residing in New-Utrecht. He belongs to one of the oldest families in the county, and, although a Republican, will poll a large vote among the Democracy, who are in the majority in his district. The candidate for Coroner in the Eastern District, Capt. John F. Cavanagh, is a Republican. He has been strongly identified with Fenianism, and was the Captain of the Erin's Hope, a vessel that took a party of armed Irish patriots from this country to Ireland. He will poll his full party vote, and will add strength to the ticket by the support which he will receive in many of the Democratic wards. Mr. Cavanagh's name was urged on the convention by the Working Men's Association. The other nominee for Coroner, Thomas A. Henderson, is a Democrat. It is claimed that he will bring strength to the ticket. The anxiety observable in the morning among the Republicans seemed to have given place to a very healthy enthusiasm by the time the County Convention had adjourned. The ticket is admitted to be one of the strongest that has ever been placed in nomination by the Republicans of the county.

THE BROOKLYN MAYORALTY.

MR. JOHN F. HENRY UNANIMOUSLY NOMINATED BY THE REPUBLICAN CITY CONVENTION.

The Republican City Convention, of Brooklyn, assembled soon after the adjournment of the Kings County Convention, and was called to order by the Chairman, Mr. Darwin R. James. During the day there was much discussion among the delegates and prominent men in the party as to the advisability or otherwise of coalition. The advocates of a straight Republican nomination gained the day. It became known some short time before the convention assembled, a few minutes before 8 o'clock last evening, that Mr. John F. Henry would be nominated by acclamation. No time was lost after the roll had been called. The delegates appeared to be brimful of enthusiasm. Mr. Trowbridge, of the Tenth Ward, nominated Mr. Henry and the name was received with thunders of applause. Mr. Jacob Worth seconded the nomination, and moved that it be made by acclamation. The motion was carried, the delegates rising to their feet and cheering lustily. A committee of five was then appointed to bring Mr. Henry before the convention. During the absence of the committee Corp. Tanner was called on for a speech. He made a brief address, during which he emphasized the announcement that he would take off his coat and work vigorously for the success of the whole ticket until sundown on election day. At the conclusion of Corp. Tanner's address Mr. Henry entered the room. For a few minutes the applause was deafening. Having been introduced by Mr. Sigismund Kaufman, Mr. Henry returned thanks briefly. He urged hard work in the canvass, and promised to use every honorable means to secure his election. The convention had not been bound by any resolution, and every man in Brooklyn, tax-payer, rent-payer, and working man, could vote for its nominee. He had not prepared any speech, but he would take occasion to express his sentiments more fully in his letter of acceptance. The convention then gave three cheers for its candidate and adjourned.

John F. Henry, the Republican candidate for Mayor of Brooklyn, was born in Waterbury, Vt., 43 years ago. He commenced business for himself in his native town in 1855 as a wholesale and retail druggist. About 12 years ago he came to New-York and entered on a business career in this City which, being attended with uniform success, has placed him among the merchant princes of the Metropolis. Mr. Henry has resided in Brooklyn since he came to the State, and has taken an active interest in the affairs of that city. He has always been an ardent Republican and a vigorous opponent of the Democracy. Ring which has despoiled the fair City of Churches. Four years ago Mr. Henry ran against John C. Jacobs for Senator in the Third Senatorial District. At the election previous Henry C. Murphy carried the district by 14,000 votes, but such was Mr. Henry's popularity that he reduced the Democratic majority to 2,800. He was one of the most active supporters of his friend, Col. Cavanagh, when that gentleman ran against Jacobs last year, and claims that Cavanagh was elected by 961 votes, but counted out by the Ring. The only office Mr. Henry has ever held was the Postmastership of his native town, to which he was appointed by President Lincoln. He was a Hayes Presidential Elector in the Second Congressional District last year and is a member of the Republican State Central Committee. Mr. Henry is an active member of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, and Vice-President of the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation. Six years ago Mr. Henry would have been nominated for Mayor, but the Ring men, fearing his popularity and knowing of his inflexible hostility to their corrupt schemes, managed to pack the convention with bogus delegates, and thereby secured his defeat.

THE INDEPENDENT DEMOCRACY.

City and County Coventions were held yesterday by that branch of the Independent Democracy heretofore known as the Slocumites. A Committee of Nine was appointed by the County Convention to meet with the Republicans, and the latter adopted some of the names suggested by the former, but the committee from the Slocum Convention were not satisfied, and reported against coalition with the Republicans. Both City and County Conventions adjourned until Saturday night, after appointing committees to confer with all other organizations except the Republicans and the Ring Democracy.

The Independent (Slocum) Democracy of the Third Senate District of Kings County met last evening and nominated ex-Congressman William E. Robinson for Senator in that district. Hon. Michael Coffey was beaten in the convention by four votes.

Mr. John H. Bergen received the regular Democratic nomination for Assembly in the Ninth Assembly District, Kings County, yesterday.

DEATH OF GEORGE L. FOX.

THE WELL-KNOWN COMEDIAN GONE AT LAST—A DESCENDANT OF A FAMILY OF ACTORS.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 24.—George L. Fox, the well-known comedian, died this afternoon at the residence of his brother-in-law, George C. Howard, No. 826 Main-street, Cambridge, aged 52 years 3 months and 21 days. His death was very peaceful, and he recognized his friends but a short time previous.

George L. Fox, whose death is announced above, was born in Boston in 1823. On his mother's side he came from a family of actors of a mediocre kind, such as in the early days of this century used to delight rural New-England audiences, but rarely appeared before city theatre-goers. His parents were poor, so they turned his talents, as well as those of his brothers and sisters, to use at a very early age. He made his début on the stage when but 7 years old, and personated one of the children in "The Hunter of the Alps," at a benefit for Charles Kean in the Tremont Theatre, Boston. From time to time thereafter he filled other juvenile parts. When he was still a youth he traveled in a company which included his uncle, George W. Wyatt, his mother, his brothers James and Charles Kemble, his sister Caroline, and several lesser votaries of Thespis. The efforts of this company were not ambitious, and they were satisfied with small, if paying, audiences. Their expenses, however, were not always met, and hence, in the words of an old manager, they were considered as a "fly-by-night party." George L. Fox had then but few opportunities to display ability. His relatives set but little value upon him, and allotted to him very small parts indeed. His brother James was looked upon as the genius of the family, and to him were assigned the comedy parts. The family continued to make tours of the rural districts of New-England until about 1848. In 1850 he came to New-York and procured an engagement as comedian in the old National Theatre in Chatham-Square, then under the management of Purdy. At first he had a struggle for existence. "Old Man" David Anderson, who was the stage manager of the National Theatre, spoke of him as worthless, and made a strong effort to expel him from the company. His first appearance was effected in "The Demon of the Desert," and he made no impression whatever. This failure and his knowledge of the opposition to him existing in the theatre, however, gave him fresh energy. He worked hard, and very soon made "a hit" which overcame Anderson's antipathy and rendered him a favorite with the regular attendants of the house. His subsequent efforts to amuse his auditors procured for him the title of "Funny Fox," by which he was hailed, upon his appearance night after night, by the frequenters of the pit and gallery. It was not infrequent for him at that period to play four parts in one evening. When "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was produced he was given the two low comedy parts *Gumption Cute*, the Yankee, and *Deacon Perry*. He played these during the entire run of the piece, that is to say, upward of 300 nights. His sister Caroline, who had become Mrs. G. C. Howard, played *Topsy*, and his niece, Cordelia Howard, was *Eva St. Clair*. It was in the National Theatre that Mr. Fox discovered his aptitude for pantomine. His first essays in this direction were in the "Magic Pills," and "The Devil's Doctor," and in each piece he was successful. He was at the height of his popularity when he left the National and went to the Bowery Theatre, with the late James R. Lingard, where he remained until the outbreak of the war. He had for several years previous to this time been a member of the Eighth Regiment, and he accompanied it to the front with the rank of Lieutenant. He was at the first Bull Run, but escaped to Washington without a wound. His regiment having enlisted merely for a term of three months, he returned to New-York with it in 1861. Before starting for the front he and Lingard had made arrangements to conduct the New Bowery Theatre, which Judge James R. Whiting was then building. He appeared there on July 27, the day after his return to the City, and was heartily welcomed. The business at the New Bowery was not good, so Fox and Lingard found plenty of time for rehearsal. As a result of their bickerings was that Fox retired from the theatre, Lingard buying out his interest on condition that he would not again play on the east side of the City. He did not observe his agreement long, but, after a period of inaction, leased the Old Bowery and began to oppose his old partner. A lawsuit grew out of this course in regard, and continued in the courts for years. In the meantime the New Bowery was destroyed by fire and the Old Bowery was closed up. In the beginning of the season of 1866-7 he was engaged by Mr. John A. Duff to act as stage manager of the Olympic Theatre. His first appearance at the Olympic Theatre was in "Victorine, or A Midsummer Night's Dream." On March 18, 1868, he came forward as *Clown*, in "Humpty Dumpty," one of the most profitable pieces of the decade, and a pantomine the success of which was largely due to Mr. Fox's performance. In 1871 Mr. Fox was receiving a salary of $20,000 a year, and he prospered steadily until 1874, when he unwisely severed satisfactory business relations, and attempted to manage the Globe Theatre for his own account. He was unfortunate pecuniarily, and his health began to fail him. Later on while in Canada he was struck by paralysis. Subsequently he met with a curious accident, the effect of which was to increase his already weakened condition. While playing in one of the Western cities he was one day standing by a large box labeled "Freedmen's Bureau," out of which some negro boys were to appear suddenly. The position seems to the box than usual, and, as the boys jumped out, one of them, somewhat taller than Fox had expected, struck him with his head upon the nose, a very prominent feature of the pantomimist's face. The blow was so severe that it felled him to the ground, and his nose was driven in so that it struck and strained the optic nerves. Soon afterward these nerves and those of his face gave evidence of injury, and fears were entertained that they would be completely paralyzed. At the same time symptoms of softening of the brain manifested themselves. Notwithstanding that his mind was evidently disordered, he was engaged in the Summer of 1875 to perform at Booth's Theatre during the following Autumn and Winter. Just previous to his return to the stage of New-York the fact became patent that Fox was thoroughly insane. He was nevertheless allowed to appear in the latter part of October, 1875, and was received with enthusiasm. Soon afterward he forgot at times that he was in the presence of an audience, and his actions bordered upon indecency. A strict watch was kept upon him from the wings, and whenever he began to act improperly he was checked. Another clown was also kept in readiness to replace him if it became necessary to remove him from the stage. Before long it was found necessary to remove him to the McLain Asylum in Cambridge, Mass., for treatment. He remained there until September, 1876, when, as his condition did not improve, Mr. John Duff procured his release, and taking him to Brooklyn, placed him under the care of first-class physicians of this City. He improved greatly under the new treatment, and it was believed that he would soon be enabled to return to his old profession. In January, 1877, however, he took a freak, and returned to his mother, and sister, Mrs. G. C. Howard, in Cambridge, Mass. His friends in this City abandoned him, and he did not communicate with them for months. In July, 1877, he was stricken a second time by paralysis, but the effects of the stroke were not severe. A few weeks later he sent word to Mr. John Duff, his old manager, that he was recovering rapidly and soon would be enabled to perform again. About the middle of last September he relapsed into his former sickness, and the end came yesterday. Mr. Fox was twice married. His first matrimonial experience was not of a pleasant character, and when his first wife died in 1868 he allowed only three weeks to elapse before he married a Miss Temple, a dancer employed in the ballet of the Olympic Theatre. Mrs. Fox attended her husband devotedly during the earlier part of his sickness. When, however, he left Brooklyn and returned to New-England in January, 1877, she refused to countenance his desertion of his friends here by accompanying him. It is said that she never saw him alive afterward.

BANK ROBBERS CAPTURED.

INSPECTOR MURRAY'S MYSTERY.

TWO MEN AND TWO WOMEN ARRESTED FOR ROBBING A MASSACHUSETTS BANK OF $60,000 IN SECURITIES—STOLEN PROPERTY AND BURGLARS' TOOLS SEIZED—THE PRISONERS SECRETLY INCARCERATED—FUTILE EFFORTS OF TOMBS LAWYERS TO LEARN THEIR WHEREABOUTS.

At a late hour on Tuesday night, Inspector Murray, of the First Inspection District, succeeded in arresting four persons whose names are given on the Police returns as follows: George C. Briggs, aged 20, stereotyper; Langdon W. Moore, aged 40, carriage-maker; Rebecca Moore, aged 30, housekeeper, and Elizabeth Hill, aged 21, housekeeper. The prisoners were arrested in the Twenty-first Precinct by the Inspector, who was accompanied by Sergts. Young and Smith, of his staff; Detectives Dunn, Cunning, and Thompson, of the Central Office, and by a detail of policemen from the Twenty-first Precinct. The latter surrounded the house in which the prisoners were under cover, No. 123 East Twenty-ninth-street, while the Inspector and his aids entered and searched the premises. The four prisoners were hurried off to the Police station in East Thirty-fifth-street and were at once locked up in separate cells, in such a manner that they could not communicate with each other without attracting the attention of the officers stationed in the corridor of the prison. After they had thus been disposed of the Inspector searched the house from cellar to garret, and was rewarded by finding a large collection of burglars' tools, consisting of sectional steel "jimmies," ratchet drills, an assortment of wedges, braces and bits, sledges, several cans of powder, a combination safe-lock which had doubtless been experimented with to some purpose, several pairs of rubber overshoes, and a number of other articles used by first-class burglars in "wedging" and blowing open bank vaults and safes. Besides these tools, which are all of the finest quality, and must have cost the owners no less than $1,000, the Inspector found a fancy jewel-box filled with valuable jewelry, and a case containing a set of solid silver spoons of various sizes, together with a salt-cellar and a pair of small salt-spoons.

Early yesterday morning the four prisoners were quietly taken from the station-house where they had spent the night to Inspector Murray's office, to await the opening of the nearest Police Court. When Judge Smith took his seat at the Essex Market Court the prisoners were arraigned before him. Inspector Murray informed the magistrate that he had arrested them on suspicion, and asked that they be remanded until to-day to enable him to obtain the necessary evidence to hold them. The request was granted, and the prisoners left the court-room with their captors without any examination having been held.

Despite the mystery which was thrown about the movements of the officers and the prisoners, at least two of the lawyers who practice chiefly at the Tombs Police Court learned of the arrests, and, scenting a large fee, started out to find the prisoners, claiming, which was no doubt true, that they had been employed by their friends to defend them. Mr. W. F. Howe, in the interest of Moore, and Mr. E. Price, on behalf of Briggs, spent all day and a large sum of money in cab-hire in the search for their clients. Inspector Murray, expecting just such an occurrence, took the necessary precautions to prevent his prisoners from being taken from his custody. He placed them in different station-houses, and so secretly were they imprisoned that even the Sergeants in command were not aware of the fact. In this way the lawyers were outwitted. Mr. Howe claimed last evening to have discovered that Moore was locked up at the Oak-Street Police Station, and that the female prisoner answering to that name was confined in a cell at the Station-house at First-avenue and Fifth-street, but he evidently received this information too late to be of service to him, and the prisoners remained in the custody of the Police.

A TIMES reporter called on Inspector Murray to ascertain who the prisoners were and on what charge they had been arrested, but was met with a polite but firm refusal. The Inspector, however, admitted that the capture was a most important one, but urged as a reason for his refusal to give publicity to the matter that the case was not "half worked up," and to publish anything about it at present would interfere with his plans. Baffled by the dogged determination of the Inspector to keep silent on the subject, the reporter left him, but subsequently, from other official sources, learned that the prisoners are under arrest on suspicion of having been concerned in robbing the Cambridgeport National Bank on or about Sept. 15. On that occasion three trunks containing Government bonds and other securities valued at nearly $60,000 were stolen in a mysterious manner. The robbery was not made public in this City until Sept. 26, when the following dispatch was published in THE TIMES:

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—Three trunks, containing in the aggregate $10,000 worth of securities, deposited in the safe of the Cambridgeport National Bank, have mysteriously disappeared since the 15th inst., and there is not the slightest clue to the thieves. The trunks and their contents are owned by Miss Sister, Oliver J. Rand, and S. B. Snow, the latter the Cashier of the bank.

It was afterward ascertained that the value of the securities stolen was much greater than at first supposed. Rev. Lucius R. Paige, author of the *History of Cambridge*, had $25,000 in bonds and securities of various kinds in one of the trunks, of which $12,100 was in negotiable bonds. A number of persons who had left distance from Cambridge, and who had valuable securities in the bank, did not know of their loss till the larceny of the trunks was made public, and it was some time before a full list of the property stolen could be made up. On the 18th inst. a circular was received by Supt. Walling giving a list of the missing property, as follows:

"Twenty-six United States bonds, to wit: Of 1881's, four of $1,000 each,

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Flour quiet but steady; Wheat active, unsettled; No. 1 Spring, $1 10; No. 2 do., $1 09, cash; $1 04⅝@$1 04¾, November; $1 04¼@$1 04⅝, the year; No. 3 do., $1 05. Rejected, 95c. Corn unsettled; active at 44¾c@44⅝c, cash; 43⅞c@43⅝c, November; Rejected, 42c. Oats quiet, but firm, at 23½c, cash and November; 23¾c@23⅞c, December; Rejected, 21¼c. Rye steady; unchanged. Barley firmer at 60c. Pork unsettled; sales at $14 50, cash; $12 70, November; $12 42½@$12 45, the year. Lard dull; weak at 8¼c, cash; $8 70, October; $8 15, the year. Bulk-meats easier at 5¾c, for Shoulders, 7¾c, for Short Clear Rib, and Clear Sides. Whisky quiet at $1 08. Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 3c. Receipts—17,000 bbls. Flour, 103,700 bushels Wheat, 87,000 bushels Corn, 34,000 bushels Oats, 2,400 bushels Rye, 23,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—11,000 bbls. Flour, 77,000 bushels Wheat, 111,000 bushels Corn, 74,000 bushels Oats, 53,000 bushels Barley. Closing prices—Wheat easier, but not quotably lower. Corn firmer. Oats steady and unchanged. Pork and Lard steady and unchanged.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 24.—Flour in good demand and firm; sales, 1,200 bbls. at unchanged quotations. Wheat dull and unsettled; lower to sell; 2,600 bushels Green Bay at $1 20; 2,500 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 20; 1,500 bushels No. 1 Hard Milwaukee at $1 27; 3,000 bushels do. at $1 25; 1,500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 24. Corn dull and heavy; 5,300 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at 52c.; 5,000 bushels do., in lots, 52c.@52½c. Oats dull; 900 bushels sold by sample, at 26c.; No. 2 held at 30c. Rye inactive. Barley neglected. Malt quiet. Highwines dull at $1 09, city ends. Provisions in fair local demand, at unchanged rates. Railroad Freights unsettled. Canal Freights—Wheat, 12c.; Corn, about 10½c. Oats; 6¾c. to New-York. Receipts, Lake—Flour, 17,000 bbls.; Wheat, 1,357,000 bushels; Corn, 926,000 bushels; Oats, 138,000 bushels; Barley, 147,000 bushels; Peas, 3,500 bushels; Rye, 40,000 bushels. Railroads—Flour, 3,700 bbls.; Wheat, 26,000 bushels; Corn, 26,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels; Rye, 5,000 bushels. Shipments, Canal to Tide-water—Wheat, 173,000 bushels; Corn, 3,000 bushels; Oats, 30,000 bushels; Rye, 47,000 bushels. From Elevators, by Rail—Wheat, 69,000 bushels; Corn, 8,000 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 24.—Flour dull, Superfine, $5 25; Double Extra, $5 50; treble do., $5 75@$6 75; High grades, $6 75@$7 50; Corn quiet; Yellow 58c.@60c.; White scarce at 63c. Oats quiet, but steady, at 37c.@39c. Corn-meal dull, weak and lower, at $2 60@$2 70. Hay steady, with a fair demand; prime $15@$16; choice, $17@$17 50. Pork dull at $14 5o. Lard quiet, but steady; Refined, tierces, 9½c.@9¾c.; keg, 9¾c.@10c. Bulk-meats scarce and firm: Shoulders, 8c. Bacon in fair demand, but lower: Shoulders 7¾c.@7¾c.; Clear Ribs, 9¼c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c. Sugar-cured Hams quiet, but steady, at 13c.@14¾c. Whisky firmer: Rectified Louisiana, $1 03@$1 05; Western, $1 06@$1 11. Coffee in active demand; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 17c.@20¾c. Sugar quiet; jobbing, common to good, 7c.@8c.; fair to fully fair, 8¼c.@8¼c.; prime to choice, 8¾c.@8¾c.; Yello w clarified, 9c.@9¼c. Molasses in good demand; new Louisiana, 48c.@55c. Rice in good demand at full prices; Louisiana, ordinary to prime, 6c.@6¾c. Bran steady, with a fair demand at $1. Exchange—New-York sight, ¼ discount; Sterling, $4 93 for the bank. Gold, 102¾@103.

TOLEDO, Oct. 23.—Flour steady. Wheat quiet; Amber Michigan, $1 32¾; Amber Michigan, seller October, $1 28½; seller November, $1 28½; seller December, $1 29½; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 33; No. 2 do., spot and seller October, $1 27; seller November, $1 27½; seller December, $1 26½; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan Red and No. 2 Canal Red, $1 27. Corn quiet; High Mixed, 48¾c.; No. 2, spot, 47¼c.; seller October, 48c.; seller November, 47¾c.; No. 2 White, 49c.; Rejected, 48c.; damaged, new, 38½c. Rye—No. 2, 56c. Oats dull; No. 2, 26¾c. Receipts—Flour, 100 bbls.; Wheat, 21,000 bushels; Corn, 18,000 bushels; Oats, 30,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 53,000 bushels; Corn, 22,000 bushels; Oats, 1,500 bushels. At the close—Wheat dull; No. 1 White Michigan $1 32; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 29½; seller November, $1 28¾@$1 29½; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 32½@$1 33; No. 2 do., seller November, $1 27½. Corn dull; No. 2 White, 49½c.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 24.—Flour dull and easier on low grades; Extra Fall, $5 25@$5 50; Double Extra do., $5 50@$5 65. Wheat firmer; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 33 bid, cash; No. 3 do., $1 26½@$1 26¾, cash; $1 26½@$1 26¾, November; No. 2 Spring, $1 12, cash. Corn firm; No. 2 Mixed, 43¾c., cash; 42¾c.@43¼c., November. Oats dull; No. 2, 26c., cash; 26¼c., November. Rye quiet at 54c.@54¼c. Barley quiet; prime to fancy Minnesota, 70c.@87½c.; Iowa, 40c.@65c. Whisky quiet at $1 08. Pork firmer at $13 62½@$13 75. Lard dull and nominally 8¾c. Bulk-meats quiet and weak; only a jobbing trade. Bacon firmer for Sides: sales at 7¾c., 9c. and 9¾c. for Shoulders, Clear Rib, and Clear Sides. Receipts—5,500 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 27,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 12,000 bushels Barley.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 24.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,400 bbls. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 32. White State, $1 44. Corn firm; sales, of No. 2 at 56c.; Rejected, 54c.@55c. Barley in moderate demand; sales of 10,000 bushels No. 1 Canada at 82c.; 10,000 bushels fair to prime at 81c.; 10,000 bushels fair sample at 80c.; 10,000 bushels No. 2 do. at 75c.; 16,500 bushels do. at 75½c.; 15,000 bushels by sample at 74. Corn-meal and Mill-feed unchanged. Canal Freights—Wheat and Peas, 10c.; Corn and Rye, 9c.; Barley, 8c. to New-York; Barley, 7¼c. to Albany; Lumber, $2 to Albany, $2 75 to New-York. Lake Receipts—Wheat, 67,300 bushels; Corn, 30,600 bushels; Barley, 57,200 bushels; Lumber, 895,500 feet. Shipments—Wheat, 7,700 bushels; Barley, 59,000 bushels; Rye, 16,400 bushels; Lumber, 443,000 feet. Flour shipped by rail, 1,600 bbls.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 24.—Flour quiet but steady. Wheat dull; No. 2 Red, $1 20@$1 30. Corn heavy at the close at 42c.@46c. Sales of new at 37c.@38c., delivery last half of November. Oats in fair demand and firm at 27c.@31c. Rye stronger at 58c.@60c. Barley dull and unchanged. Pork strong and higher; sales at $14. Lard firm; current make, 8¾c.@9c. Kettle, 9c.@9¼c. Bulk-meats scarce and nominally unchanged. Bacon firm; sales of Clear Rib at 8½; Clear Sides, 9¼c.@9¾c. Whisky steady with a fair demand at $1 07. Butter quiet and unchanged. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Hogs steady; common, $4 2@4 65; light, $4 45@$4 90; packing, $4 90@$5 15; butchers', $5 10@$5 20; receipts, 3,943 head; shipments, 1,725 head.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 24.—Flour in fair demand; Extra, $4 25@$4 50; Family, $4 75@$5 25; A No. 1, $6@$6 25; Fancy, $6 50@$7 25. Wheat quiet, uncged. Corn active; White, 54c.; Mixed, 52c., in store. Oats dull; White, 31c.; Mixed, 30c. Rye dull, nominal. Pork dull at $13 50@$13 75. Bulk-meats firmer, but prices unchanged. Bacon steady at 7¾c., 8¾c., and 9¾c. for Shoulders, Clear Rib, and Clear Sides, all loose. Sugar-cured Hams in fair demand at 14c. Lard firm; choice Leaf Pieces, 11c. Whisky dull at $1 07. Bagging quiet at 12c@12½c. Tobacco quiet and unchanged.

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—Wool—Domestic fair demand; market generally unchanged. The views of buyers are still focus on low prices, and sales can only be made when holders are willing to submit to some concessions. Sales of medium and X Ohio at 42½c.@45c.; XX Ohio and Pennsylvania, 47c.@47½c.; XX and above, 47c.@47½c.; Wisconsin and Michigan, 39c.@42c.; medium Fleeces being most in demand. A fair business in Combing and Delaine Fleeces, with sales of coarse at 45c.@47c.; medium and fine, 50c.@55c.; Unwashed, 33c.@37c. In California Wool sales were made at 20c.@35c. for Spring; 15c.@25c. for Fall. Super and X Pulled in moderate demand at 30c.@45c.

DETROIT, Oct. 24.—Flour in moderate demand and firm; sales, 250 bbls. White, $6 90. Wheat lower, but very active; Extra White Michigan, $1 34; No. 1 do., $1 31@$1 31¼, cash; $1 31, October; $1 31@$1 31¼, November; $1 32@$1 32¼, December; no sales of Amber. Corn firm and steady; sales of No. 1 Mixed at 50c. Oats firm and steady; sales of No. 1 Mixed at 27½c. Clover-seed—Sales at $5. Receipts—Flour, 3,700 bbls.; Wheat, 43,000 bushels; Corn, 8,300 bushels; Oats, 17,600 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,800 bbls.; Wheat, 48,000 bushels; Corn, 2,200 bushels; Oats, 2,800 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 24.—Flour quiet; unchanged. Wheat weak; closed dull; No. 1 Milwaukee, hard, $1 14¾; No. 1 do., soft, $1 12¾; No. 2 do., $1 10, cash; $1 10, October; $1 05¾, November; No. 3 do., $1 05½. Corn firm; No. 2, 44½c. Oats quiet, but firm; No. 2, 23½c. Rye firm: No. 2, 54c. Barley firm; No. 2 Spring, 65c. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 4¼c.@4½c. Receipts—3,500 bbls. Flour, 94,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 1,500 bushels Barley. Shipments—81,000 bbls. Flour, 97,000 bushels Wheat, 2,200 bushels Corn, 2,800 bushels Barley.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 24.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 Red, $1 24@$1 25. Corn—Mixed, 42½c.@43c. Rye, 52½c. November. Oats, 22c.@25c. Provisions steady. Bulk-meats—Shoulders, 6¾c.@7c.; Clear Rib, 7½c. Hams 11c.@11½c. Lard, Steam-rendered, 8½c.; Kettle, 9½c.@10c. Hogs, $4 75@$5; receipts, 720 head; shipments, 600 head.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 24.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet and steady at 31½c. Resin firm at $1 45 for Strained; Crude Turpentine steady at $1 45 for Hard; $2 45 for Yellow Dip; $2 45 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 60.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 24.—There is a little more activity in the Printing Cloths market, with some small sales only. Holders are still firm at 3⅝c.@3 11-16c., cash, for Standard and Extra 64 squares.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 24.—Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, Oct. 24:

William Kennelly, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Frederick Smyth, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story frame house, front, and three-story brick house, rear, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 510 West 29th-st., south side, 175 feet west of 10th-av., for $5,500, to William H. Crosby and James Brown, Trustee and plaintiff's in the legal actions.

James M. Oakley & Co., under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 208 East 44th-st., south side, 155 feet east of 3d-av., for $11,950, to E. R. Robinson, plaintiff.

John T. Boyd, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, J. Grant Sinclair, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 25 by 80.4, No. 1,878 3d-av., west side, 50 feet south of 104th-st., for $9,300, to David Solinger, plaintiff in the legal proceedings.

Howard W. Coates, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Louis J. Grant, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story frame house, with lot 16.8 by 99.11, No. 154 East 129th-st., south side, 251.8 feet west of 3d-av., for $4,000, to Relief Fire Insurance Company.

Peter F. Myer, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Philip J. Joachimson, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick house front, and two three-story frame houses, with lease of two lots, each 25 by 100.10, on 3d-av., south-west corner 112th-st., for $2,734, to Yetta Katzenberg. Leased March 1, 1873, for term of 10 years and 2 months; ground rent $180 per annum.

Richard V. Harnett, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Richard M. Henry, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story building, with lot 20.11 by 100, on 2d-av., east side, 80 feet north of 118th-st., for $5,000, to John Mitchell, plaintiff in the legal action.

Scott & Myers, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, sold 102 lots, situated as follows: A plot of land, 94.3 by 318 by —, on 10th-av., north-east corner of 137th-st.; a plot of land, 199.10 by 525 by — by 118 by 767.6, on 10th-av., east side, between 136th and 137th sts.; also, a plot of land, 645 by — by 739.6, on West 136th-st., south side, 59.7 feet east of 10th-av., for $56,500, to Mutual Life Insurance Company, plaintiff. The same auction firm, under a similar court order, J. Grant Sinclair, Esq., Referee, disposed of two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 158th-st., north side, 250 feet east of 10th-av., for $2,000, to Samuel D. Brooks, plaintiff.

The sale by Hugh N. Camp of the house, with lot, No. 17 Waverley-place, was offered at an upset price of $19,000, receiving no bid over that amount.

The sale was adjourned to the first Tuesday in February.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Executrix's sale to close the estate of Isaac Vredenburg, deceased, of the following City real estate: One three-story brick building, with lot 25.3 by 100.9 by 21.5 by 96.6, No. 20 Mott-st., east side, 237.11 feet north of Chatham-st.; also two lots, together in size 40 by 45 by 53.3 by 51.6, Nos. 11 and 12 Doyer-st., west side, south of Pell-st. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale; P. H. Vernon, Esq., Referee, of a three-story frame building, with two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West 64th-st., north side, 375 feet west of 8th-av.

By James M. Oakley & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 22.2 by 98.9, No. 466 West 23d-st., south side, 46 feet east of 10th-av.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. J. Thomasson, Esq., Referee, of the four-story and basement brick tenement-house, with lot 20 by 98.9, No. 332 East 33d-st., south side, 260 feet west of 1st-av.

By C. J. Lyon, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. S. Yard, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 26.2 by 98.9, on West 38th-st., south side, 372.2 feet east of 10th-av.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 100.5 by 100, on 5th-av., south-east corner of 67th-st.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 37.6 by 100.11, on West 125th-st., south side, 185 feet west of 5th-av; also, a similar sale, L. Napoleon Levy, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 228 by 295 by 77 by 291, on Washington-av., south-east corner of the road to Westchester; also, a plot of land on Railroad-av., east side, Morrisania, 23d Ward.

By Edward Pettinger, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Bassett, Jr., Referee, of a plot of land, 120 by 138 by 131 by 112, on Washington-av., west side, adjoining the lands of the late Rev. William Powell, and known as lot No. 119 on a map of Belmont village.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William H. Leonard, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 206 by 211, on Franklin-av., west side, 412 feet north of 169th-st. Also, a plot of land, 103 by 201, on Fulton-av., known as lot No. 94 on map of Morrisania.

By Benjamin P. Fairchild, on the premises, at 12 o'clock, Administrator's sale of the two buildings, with lease of lots, each 25 by 100.5, Nos. 159 and 161 East 119th-st., north side, 245 feet west of 3d-av.

EXCHANGE SALES—WEDNESDAY, OCT. 24.

NEW-YORK.

By William Kennelly.

1 three-story frame house, front, and three-story brick house, rear, with lot, No. 510 West 29th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 10th-av., lot 25x98.9.... $5,500

By James M. Oakley & Co.

1 five-story brick tenement-house, with lot, No. 208 East 44th-st., s. s., 155 ft. e. of 3d-av., lot 25x100.5..... $11,950

By John T. Boyd.

1 four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, No. 1,878 3d-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of 104th-st., lot 25x80.4..... $9,300

By Howard W. Coates.

1 three-story frame house, with lot, No. 154 East 129th-st., s. s., 251.8 ft. w. of 3d-av., lot 16.8 x99.11..... $4,000

By Peter F. Meyer.

1 three-story brick house and two three-story frame houses, with lease of two lots, 3d-av., s. w. corner 112th-st., each lot 25x100.10; leased March 1, 1873; term 10 years and 2 months; ground rent $180 per annum..... $3,734

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 three-story building, with lot, 24-av., e. s., 80 ft. n. of 118th-st., lot 20.11x100..... $5,000

By Scott & Myers.

1 plot of land, 10th-av., n. s. corner 137th-st., 94.3x318x—; 1 plot of land, 10th-av., e. s., between 136th and 137th sts., 199.10x525x—x 116x767.6, and 1 plot of land, West 136th-st., s. s., 59.7 ft. e. of 10th-av., 645x— 739.6..... $56,500

2 lots, West 158th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 10th-av., each 25x99.11..... 2,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Oct. 23.

74th-st., s. s., 210 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x102.2; John P. Schmenger and wife to Maria Biehs... $6,600

10th-av., s. s., 50 ft. s. of 58th-st., 80x100; Carl Bihl and wife to Peter Frezel..... 30,000

105th-st., n. s., 182.11 ft. e. of 3d-av.; 17.1x100.10; Augusta Pietrowsky to M. S. Sheble... nom.

Rivington-st., n. s., 37.6 ft. e. of Sheriff-st., 18.9 x60; F. A. Streit to C. Lyring..... 10,000

Avenue B, e. s., 100 ft. s. of Cliff-st., 150x200, 23d Ward; Franz Sigel anfi wife to Charles G. Schneider..... 3,225

11th-st., n. s., 427.3 ft. w. of 3d-av., 17.10x100.11; Susan Hitcheock to Edward Green.... 6,300

80th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16.8x100; Sarah J. Doying and husband to F. A. Streit. 12,500

113th-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 3d-av., 9 in.x100.10; M. J. Wright to A. O'Brien..... nom.

Vandewater-st., No. 12, C. Lyons, Executor, to New-York and Brooklyn Bridge Company..... 2,000

63d-st., e. s., 80.4 ft. n. of 60th-st., 20x65; A. Taylor, Referee, to J. Bittroff..... 12,000

6th-av., e. s., 60.4½ ft. n. of 49th-st., 20x62; same to same..... 12,000

Division-place, n. s., 125 ft. e. of 12th-st., 39.9 x31.8; J. P. Ledwith, Referee, to C. Molier... 5,000

74th-st., n. s., 260 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x102.2; F. A. Paddock, Referee, to New-York Life Insurance Company..... 9,450

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIFTH-AV., FACING CENTRAL PARK, NEAR THE 59TH-ST. ENTRANCE—A magnificently located, built, frescoed and furnished, fine large dwelling; every possible modern improvement; low price to prompt purchaser, including elegant paintings, about 20 mirrors, &c. Permits at either of my offices. 4 Pine-st. 33 East 17th-st., Union-square, and 661 5th-av., Hotel Osborn. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. MAKE A SPECIALTY of the management of estates, collect rents, pay taxes, and take the entire management for owners. Office, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 22D-st., near 6th-av. $12,000; also, No. 235 West 23d-st.; price reasonable. Edmund H. Martine, 1,337 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FURNISHED—No. 26 East 38th-st. Can only be seen by a permit from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

J. ROMAINE BROWN WILL TAKE CHARGE of estates, collecting rents, paying taxes, insurance, &c., for owners. Office 1,280 Broadway, corner 33d-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

A RARE CHANCE.—A FINELY FURNISHED three-story house, with all the modern improvements, in a quiet street, near City Hall, Brooklyn, will be let to parties without small children; board for two or three persons accepted as full or partial payment of rent. Address Box No. 25, Brooklyn Post Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

C. J. LYON, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, Oct. 27, 1877, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the five-story brown-stone-front store known as No. 83 Murray-st., New-York, with lease of ground from Trinity Church having 15½ years to run, at rent of $1,000 a year and taxes and assessments; covenant to pay for buildings, or renewal for 21 years at end of term.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

CHOICE FLATS TO RENT

On the Eastern Boulevard, (Avenue A,) between 58th and 59th sts. Splendid situation, on high ground, overlooking the East River, Blackwell's island, and Long Island. Each floor complete with every convenience.

For small respectable families of moderate means these flats are among the most desirable in the City. Rent, $20 to $35 per month.

Apply to PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,
Nos. 11 and 13 Cliff-st.,
or to JOHN D. CRIMMINS, No. 1,037 3d-av.

HOUSE OF THE FUTURE—FOR PRESENT occupation; handsomely furnished; warmed and ventilated on simple, but scientific principles, to let to a private family only. Apply to E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., or HOMER MORGAN, Real Estate Agents.

N. B.—Open grates and hot water furnaces.

TO LET FOR THE WINTER.

FURNISHED HOUSES.

Lists at 4 Pine, 33 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

THE ROCKINGHAM,
BROADWAY, CORNER 56TH-ST.

Absolutely fire-proof apartments; eight rooms, heated by steam; cabinet finish; plumbing and ventilation perfect; healthiest location in the City; elevator. Apply on premises.

$400 TO $1,600.—THREE AND FOUR STORY brown-stone houses, near and below the Park; apartments, Saratoga, Albany, St. James, and others, $20 to $100, near this office.
JOHN W. STEVENS, Broadway, corner 52d-st.

TO RENT—FIVE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone houses, 19x50 feet; with all modern improvements; situated north-west corner of 83d-st. and Madison-av. Apply to H. C. PEDDER, office of Arnold, Constable & Co., 5th-av. and 19th-st.

TO LET—FOR THE WINTER OR LONGER, TO private family, a gentleman's house; full size, brown-stone, with every improvement; location unsurpassed; beautifully furnished throughout. Address Box No. 3,975 Post Office.

WEST 20TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—TO rent fully and handsomely furnished, an elegant extra wide, five stories high, English basement house; will be rented low if taken for a year. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A VERY DESIRABLE EXTRA-SIZE house on 5th-av., near 110th-st., to rent, fully furnished, for the Winter or by the year, at reduced rent. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

APARTMENTS.—265 WEST 25TH, TENTER-Aden; new, refined, elegant; janitor; play-ground, Summer-house, ventilation, garden; moderate rents; fine location; oriel windows; all modern improvements.

APARTMENTS TO LET.—A FEW DESIRABLE flats at reduced rents, in a first-class apartment building. Inquire of CHARLES C. WAKELEY, No. 104 East 10th-st.

FOR THE WINTER OR LONGER—A BEAUtiful and gorgeously-furnished house, 28 feet front, four-story brown-stone, in East 40th-st., close to 5th-av. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—THE BLOCK ON 4TH AND MADISON Avs., known as the Hippodrome; possession Dec. 1. For further particulars apply at office of President New-York and Harlem Railroad, Grand Central Depot.

NO. 1,160 BROADWAY—TO RENT—APARTments for single gentlemen: steam heat, bath, &c. See janitor on premises.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET FOR WINTER OR LONGER.

Particulars, lists, and permits from
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WESTMORELAND HOUSE, UNION-SQUARE.—First class apartments for strictly first-class occupants. Also, a few CHOICE PARLEY & CO., United States Auction Mart, old Post Office Building, Nassau-st.

A SECOND FLAT, NO. 107 EAST 70TH-ST., A—Eight rooms, all light; rent Park-av.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—UNTIL APRIL 1 NEXT, A NEAT COTtage in the country, one hour from the City; completely and handsomely furnished with every convenience of a City house, except gas; five minutes' walk from the depot; rent, $40 per month. Apply at No. 64 Nassau-st., in the store.

TO LET—HOUSE, 10 ROOMS; ALL IMPROVEments; Baltimore heaters, front and rear, to third story; Halsey-st. cars, 38 minutes to Fulton Ferry, pass the door; cars to Williamsburg Ferry, 26 minutes; rent reduced from $360 to $300. Address OWNER, No. 253 Halsey-st., Brooklyn.

ASTORIA.—FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, FOR Winter or longer, in best part of Astoria; all modern improvements. Address Box No. 5,588 New-York Post Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FOR THE WINTER—A SMALL FURNISHED flat of about six rooms in a first-class apartment house. Address, with full particulars, Drawer No. 91, New-Haven, Conn.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY WITHOUT children, a furnished dwelling-house until 1st May next; rent to be about $250 to $300 per month. Address Box No. 172 New-York Post Office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—NO. 84 FRONT-ST., BETWEEN OLD Slip and Wall-st., four-story building, 22 by 85, suitable for wholesale grocery or tea business. Rent low. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 113 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,238 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE A POSITION in an office to take orders for Bibles, books, &c. Call on Miss Reynolds on Friday and Saturday, from 2 to 5 P. M., at No. 100 Henry-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COPYING WANTED.—A LADY OF REFINEment and education, who writes very rapidly and legibly, is desirous of obtaining copying; would have kind of writing, either at home or in office, whose employment may be given. Address S., No. 328 Lexington-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a trustworthy Protestant girl; care of growing children; wait on elderly lady; City or country; best City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 265 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class chamber-maid; understands the care of silver and the entire duties of a dining-room; or would assist with washing and ironing; long and satisfactory City reference. Call at 336 West 40th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl in a private family; willing to assist with fine washing; best City reference. Apply at No. 243 West 53th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE, well-recommended young girl, or as chamber-maid and waitress, in a private family. Apply at No. 219 East 36th-st., care of Mrs. Callahan.

CHAMBER-MAID—COOK.—BY TWO RESpectable young girls, one as chamber-maid and waitress and the other as cook; excellent references. Call at No. 209 West 37th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a respectable young woman; competent in both capacities; City or country; good City references. Call at No. 217 East 29th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; best City reference. Call at No. 1 West 44th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; has good reference from last place. Call at No. 273 6th-av., in store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young Scotch woman; or chamber-maid and assist with washing and ironing; City reference. Call for two days, at No. 441 West 49th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 36 Lexington-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid and do fine washing in a private family; good reference. Can be seen from 10 till 4 at No. 20 West 30th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl in a private family; understands her business; no objections to a respectable boarding-house; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 340 1st-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a competent person; or would do waiting and sewing; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City reference. Call at No. 112 West 20th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a German girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; no objection to assist with waiting. Call at No. 448 West 40th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL; can do needle work; has good reference. Call at No. 27 Rutger-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl to do upstairs work and waiting in a private family. Call at No. 219 East 36th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT chamber-maid and seamstress, or waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 115 West 46th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid and waitress, or laundress; good City reference. Call at No. 382 West 42d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress; no objection to a boarding-house; City references. Call at No. 213 West 27th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—IN A private family by a young woman; best of City reference. Call at No. 342 East 49th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT CHAMber-maid; would do waiting or fine washing; City reference. Call at No. 201 West 50th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl for chamber-work and waiting or plain sewing. Call at No. 670 3d-av., between 42d and 43d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as first-class chamber-maid and fine washing; unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 427 East 17th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTant girl as first-class chamber-maid and seamstress; good City reference. Call at No. 107 West 37th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl in private family; two years' reference from last place. Call at No. 165 West 56th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; is willing and obliging; six years' best City reference. Call at No. 352 East 19th-st., top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 331 East 34th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A steady woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer, or general house-work in a small family; no objection to the country; best City references. Call at No. 221 East 21st-st., store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook, with her little girl, aged 7; reasonable wages; City or country; best City reference. Address J. S., Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMBERmaid and Waitress.—By two competent women, together preferred, in a private family; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 344 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th ava.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO SISters, one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; thoroughly understand their business; three years' first-class City reference. Call at No. 112 West 33d-st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON WHO thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to assist in washing if required; best of reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 100 5th-av.

COOK.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—MOTHER and daughter; mother as first-class cook; would take entire charge of kitchen and do marketing; daughter as chamber-maid, take care of children, or waiting; together or separate; best City reference. Call at 60 East 41st-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS GOOD COOK and baker; would assist in washing; has several years' City reference. A good family that keeps help long may apply at No. 462 8th-av., rear; can be seen till engaged.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A FIRST-CLASS cook; good bread and biscuit maker; also an excellent laundress; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 344 West 37th-st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO GIRLS, one as good cook, washer and ironer; 2d, and one as chamber-maid, seamstress, or nurse. Call at No. 110 West 42d-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman in a private family; is willing and obliging; excellent City reference. Call at No. 215 East 29th-st., room No. 4.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO sisters, together; one as first-class cook; the other as chamber-maid or waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 747 3d-av., fancy store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT English woman from Canada as first-class cook; willing and obliging. Apply at No. 235 West 27th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS FIRST-class cook; has several years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 916 3d-av., first floor.

DENTIST'S ASSISTANT.—BY A YOUNG LADY as assistant in a dentist's office. Address A. L. W., Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A WIDOW LADY, ACCUStomed to work on the finest fabrics, family sewing, including dress-making, by the day or at her own house; infants' outfits a specialty; was four years at McCreery's. Mrs. Butler, No. 247 East 105th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—AR

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

SCYTHIA...WED., Oct. 31 | ALGERIA...WED., Nov. 14
RUSSIA.....WED., Nov. 7 | BOTHNIA...WED., Nov. 21

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this route take the Lake Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 27, 9 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 3, 2 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 10, 9 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, $90 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Oct. 25
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Nov. 1
STATE OF LOUISIANA.....Thursday, Nov. 8
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Nov. 15

First cabin, $60 and $70, according to accommodations. Children at reduced rates. Steerage, $26. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Anchoria....Oct. 27, 9 A.M. | California...Nov. 10, 9 A. M.
Bolivia.....Nov. 3, 2 P. M. | Ethiopia...Nov. 27, 2 P. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins, $55 to $70, according to accommodations.
Second Cabin, $40; Steerage, $23.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

Utonia.....Oct. 31, noon. | Alsatia....Nov. 10, 9 A. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier, Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

HERMANN....Sat., Oct. 27 | WESER.....Sat., Nov. 10
AMERICA.....Sat., Nov. 3 | MOSEL.....Sat., Nov. 17

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN.....Oct. 27, 8 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Nov. 3, 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Nov. 10, 9 A. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

Rates, $80, $90, $100, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

GELLERT.....Oct. 25 | LESSING.....Nov. 8
SILESIA.....Nov. 1 | FRISIA.....Nov. 15

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England. First Cabin, $100, gold. Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUHNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Agents. General Passenger Agents, 61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 31 North River, FOR LONDON VICTORIA DOCKS.

Greece, Sat., Oct. 27, 8 A.M. | Italy...Th., Nov. 8, 7 A. M.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

Spain Sat., Oct. 27, 8:30 A.M. | Erin, Sat., Nov. 3, 3:30 P.M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from $21 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. P. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:

NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Oct. 30, noon.
IDAHO.....TUESDAY, Nov. 6, 6 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Nov. 13, 11:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $55, 65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.

Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

FRANCE, Trudelle.....Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1 P. M.
CANADA, Frangeul.....Wednesday, Nov. 7, 7 A. M.
AMERIQUE, Forsolis.....Wednesday, Nov. 14, noon.

For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

RAPIDAN, Capt. KEMPTON, THURSDAY, Oct. 25, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 52 Southst.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. DAGGETT, SATURDAY, Oct. 27, from Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHESMAN, TUESDAY, Oct. 30, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 106 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

C. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R. Agent C. R. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON, &c. Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA. Steam-ship COLON.....Wednesday, Oct. 31 connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA. Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Saturday, Nov. 3
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Wednesday, Nov. 7

For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 27
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 31

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green, Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 3
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River as 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA, HERNDON.....Saturday, Oct. 27
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, DRAKE....Wednesday, Oct. 31
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (new,) THOMPKINS....Nov. 7

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.

The Havana, Tuxpecos, Campeachy, Tuspan, Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA, HERNDON.....Saturday, Oct. 27
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers. Sailing THURSDAYS as follows, from Pier 17 E. R., at 3 P. M.:

NIAGARA, (new,) 2,295 tons, Curtis.....Nov. 1
SARATOGA, (new,) 2,295 tons, Sundberg.....Nov. 8

JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping-coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping-coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9:10, 11:35 P. M. For Springfield and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after June 25, 1877.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 4, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer to Brooklyn travel.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive from Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 8:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 2:05, 6:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA via PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877.

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia, 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sundays, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Sept. 17, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester; also to St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, to Utica, Whitehall, and Rutland.

3:30 P. M., Saturdays only, Troy Special. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, Garrison's, and principal stations north.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. REEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD. ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping-coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES AND MLLE. DE JANON'S

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 10 Gramercy Park, New-York. Boys' Class and Kindergarten, Oct. 1.

CLASSES IN GERMAN.

NO. 6 EAST 20TH-ST.

PROF. OTTO KUPHAL, OF THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE AT BERLIN, DIR. CLASSES OF THREE, $10. CLASSES OF TWO, $15.

MME. DA SILVA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with Calisthenics, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above. A separate class for boys under thoroughly competent teachers. Lectures by Prof. B. Waterhouse Hawkins and Dr. Labberton.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,314 Second Avenue.—Three boarders taken. Greek and Latin conversationally taught; afternoon and evening classes; out-door classes, with English, French, or German teachers for afternoons and Saturdays; botanical and geological excursions; practical chemistry taught without books; use of tools taught on afternoons and Saturdays.

D. S. EVERSON'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av., opposite Reservoir Park, reopens Sept. 19. "Short lessons thoroughly mastered."

Refers to the following patrons: Rev. Howard Crosby, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, Rev. Charles P. Bush, Rev. Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, Rev. E. N. White, Rev. Prof. Geo. L. Prentiss, Rev. T. Ralston Smith.

CLASSICAL & MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, with Commercial and Primary Departments, 39th-st., corner 6th-av.

F. F. WILSON, A. M., and J. M. KELLOGG, A. M., head masters during the last 12 years of the ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. Optional study hours, 8:30 to 9:30 A. M., and 2:30 to 3:30 P. M.

THE FIFTH-AV. SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Nos. 539, 541, and 543 5TH-AV., (45th-st.)

This Summer and School for Boys of all ages will reopen at 9 A. M. MONDAY, Sept. 17. Callers received after Sept. 1, from 9 till 11 A. M. and from 3 to 4:30 P. M. E. A. GIBBENS, (Harvard.) D. BEACH, Jr., (Yale.)

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, No. 108 West 59th-st., on Central Park.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For boys and young men from 7 to 20.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MISS COMSTOCK, Nos. 32 and 34 West 40th-st., opposite Reservoir Park, Murray Hill.—English, French, and German Boarding and Day School: Kindergarten. Miss LEONOWENS, assisted by German graduate of Froebel; private class for boys; lecture classes.

MISS JAUDON'S YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, No. 32 East 31st-st., Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Young ladies prepared for the Harvard examinations.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 MADISON-AV.

Pupils prepared for the counting-house, the leading American colleges, the School of Mines, &c.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 4 West 47th-st.; 20th year opens Sept. 27, 1877. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS TO the Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies and children, at No. 1 6th-av., first house from Washington-square, on Wednesday, the 26th September.

NO. 110 EAST 35TH-ST.—MISS M. A. Clark's English and French School for young ladies and little girls reopens Sept. 27. For circulars and references apply as above.

THE ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART, FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 49 West 17th-st., New-York, Will open on the first Monday of September.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER'S Day, English and French Day School for Young Ladies, No. 148 Madison-av. reopens Sept. 24; Post-graduate class. Nov. 1.

MRS. KITTIE BRODHEAD ROEBBELEN'S Home and Day School for young ladies and children. No. 59 East 51st-st.; primary class for boys; English, French, and German. Reopens Sept. 24.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.—A. COLIN, 1,267 Broadway. Special advantages for candidates for scientific schools or technical professions.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th-st., re-opens Sept. 19.

RYE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES. Address Mrs. S. J. LIFE, Rye, N. Y.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' SCHOOLS, No. 12 East 47th-st. and No. 39 West 16th-st., will re-open THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Kindergarten, Oct. 2.

FOURTEENTH-ST. SEMINARY HAS REmoved to 44th-st. and 7th-av. MRS. E. F. MARTIN, Principal.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st-st.

MISS E. HENDERSON WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, Sept. 10.

W. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,914 Broadway, one door below 90th-st.; school year begins Sept. 17; residence No. 54 East 81st-st.

MISS E. S. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 239 East 19th-st., will re-open MONDAY, Sept. 24.

PREPARATORY CLASS FOR HARVARD AND other universities. Mr. NEWELL, 115 East 24th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. LYON'S Collegiate Institute,

NO. 5 EAST 22D-ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY

Steadfast patrons are a fair test of a school.

Well-known names of last year patrons follow. Predicted numbers show the years of patronage:

13. HENRY DAY. 8. ADAM T. BRUCE.
10. JOSIAH B. BURTON. 8. JAMES H. GOADBY.
10. BENJAMIN CURTIS. 8. ORSON D. MUNN.
10. CALVIN E. KNOX. 7. THOS. LEBOUTILLIER.

Almost all have had sons fitted for college.

Circulars contain annual letter to patrons, unsolicited testimonials, honor roll, and what old pupils have done.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.

Nos. 21 and 23 West 42d-st.

Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., Rector.

SEPARATE DEPARTMENT FOR YOUNG BOYS.

Autumn Term begins WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

The fifth year of St. John's opens with increased accommodations and greater facilities in every department of work. A Kindergarten in a large sunny room.

A post graduate course in Universal Literature, English Literature, History, Fine Arts, and other higher branches of learning.

THE MODEL KINDERGARTEN

And Seminary for Kindergartners of Prof. JOHN KRAUS and Mrs. KRAUS-BOELTE, removed to No. 9 West 28th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway. Kindergarten and Advanced Classes will begin Oct. 2. Seminary for Kindergartners, Nov. 1. Prof. Kraus is disciple of the "ostzoll-Diesterweg-Froebel School, and one of the first propagators of the Kindergarten in this country. Mrs. Kraus-Boelte is a pupil and co-worker of Froebel's widow, with an experience of 19 years in Germany, England, and America.

KIND CARE—THOROUGH TEACHING; TWENty-sixth year; charges moderate.

BENJAMIN MASON'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Fits for College or Business.

Send for circular. Yonkers, N. Y.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d-st., New-York. Fourteenth year begins Oct. 1, 1877. French the language of the school. Collegiate course of four years. Careful training in primary and preparatory classes.

MRS. WILLIAMES, NO. 26 W. 39TH-ST., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Collegiate course pursued. Best advantages secured to the preparatory department.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPEtent masters, reopened her Boarding and Day School for boys under 15 at No. 102 West 39th-st., one door from 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, Downington, Penn.—Healthy location, careful instruction, home comforts, and charges very low; backward boys have special care. Address F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL has removed to No. 1,481 Broadway, near 42d-st. The forty-first year begins Sept. 17. Primary, commercial, classical departments. M. M. HOBBY, W. L. AKIN, A. M., Principals.

MISS HASTINGS, PRIVATE LESSONS. Also, classes in Literature, History and Art. Address Studio, 57 Fourth-avenue.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Lyric Hall, 6th-av., opposite Reservoir Park. SPECIALTY, THOROUGHNESS.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 79 WEST 52d-st., corner 6th-av. Dr. H. B. CHAPIN, Principal. Classical, commercial, and primary departments.

MRS. M. F. WALTON, A GRADUATE OF MRS. Kraus-Boelte, will open a Kindergarten and Primary School at No. 63 East 52d-st., Oct. 1.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. THOMAS R. ASH, No. 103 West 40th-st.

MISS S. SEDGWICK, PRIVATE LESSONS. Address No. 12 West 10th-st.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND MATHematical teacher, classical gold medalist of foreign university, desires private pupils; City reference as to propriety for family; graduate of Columbia and Yale Scientific School. Address TEACHER, Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

CONFIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE CONducted; advice given in all delicate social and business matters; private lessons given in English branches and music to parties whose early education has been neglected. Miss E. HOWARD, Box 4232 West 11th-st.

A S VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGAGEment desired by an experienced teacher to give instruction in the English branches, French, Latin, and music; or to give lessons to foreigners in the English language and literature. Address M. V., Station I.

ACCOMPLISHED RESIDENT OR VISITING Professors, tutors, and governesses obtained through Teachers' Bureau; no information given unless of good standing. Mrs. MITCHELL, 67 West 35th-st., N. Y.; Mademoiselle PRUD'HOMME, 1,014 12th-st., Washington, D. C.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS HAD experience in teaching would like a situation as governess in a Protestant family to teach small children the English branches. Call Saturday, from 9 to 5 P. M., on Miss REYNOLDS, at No. 100 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

AN EXPERIENCED VISITING GOVERNESS wishes an engagement; English branches, French, music; excellent references. Address D., Station K, New-York Post Office.

A PARISIAN LADY, GOOD TEACHER, DEsires new engagements for the Fall; conversation a speciality. Address D. S., Post Office Box No. 2,450 New-York.

A LADY DESIRES A POSITION OF TRUST as teacher or housekeeper; speaks French; highest references. Address Mrs. L. M. B., Box No. 996 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS DESIRES a visiting or resident position to teach English, French, German, and music; highest testimonials. Address EARNEST, No. 67 West 35th-st.

MRS. KATHERINE SEDGWICK WASHburn will give lessons in elocution and Italian; also hall and parlor recitations. Address No. 101 West 48th-st., New-York.

RELIABLE TEACHERS—IN EVERY DEPARTment instruction, high and low, for private pupils, families, schools, colleges, promptly obtained through SCHERMERHORN, Secretary, No. 30 East 14th-st.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF CLASSICS, mathematics, and English, wishes a position in a school; highest testimonials given; salary moderate. Address 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

A GRADUATE OF YALE, WITH HIGHEST City references, desires private pupils; fitting for college a specialty. Address YALE, Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

FRENCH LESSONS BY A PARISIAN LADY, with pure pronunciation, in private families or at residence; terms moderate. No. 438 6th-av.

STEAM-BOATS.

SEA BIRD—CAPT. H. B. PARKER.

FOR RED BANK, FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
We'nesday, 17th..11:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 17th..3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 18th..3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 18th..6:00 P. M.
Friday, 19th..3:00 P. M.	Friday, 19th..6:00 P. M.
Saturday, 20th..3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 20th..6:30 A. M.
Monday, 22d..3:00 P. M.	Monday, 22d..7:00 A. M.
Monday, 22d..3:00 P. M.	Monday, 22d..7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 23d..3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 23d..7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 24th..3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 24th..8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 25th..9:30 A. M.	Friday, 26th..8:00 A. M.

THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE, FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.

Not a trip missed in seven consecutive years.

Elegant steamers leave Pier 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 P. M., daily (except Sundays.) Tickets at principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott's Express and at No. 363 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE—Freight only.

Steamers leave Pier 36, foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M. Freight via either line at lowest rates.

ALBANY EVENING BOATS—PEOPLE'S LINE, Drew and St. John, leave Pier 41 N. R. every weekday, 6 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sunday morning excepted) with trains north and west. State-rooms secured and tickets issued at office of the "Brooklyn Annex."

S. E. MAYO, Gen. Pass. Agt.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL, from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY, CHANGE OF TIME.—Steamer AMERIOUS leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:15 P. M.; Pier No. 37, East River, 2:30 P. M., and 33d-st., 2:45 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Reduced fare, 35 cents. Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad, Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip daily (Sundays excepted) at 2 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, &c.—Steamer RESCORT from Franklin-st., North River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 3 P. M. For freight and passengers. Fare, $1. Berths free.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY, SARATOGA, and all points North and West. New palace steamers leave daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st. Low fare.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1; steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 5 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

MISCELLANEOUS.

KNOW A NEW MEDICAL TREATISE, "THE THYSELF, SCIENCE OF LIFE; Or, SELF PRESERVATION," a book for everybody; price $1, sent by mail; 50 original prescriptions, either one of which is worth ten times the price of the book. Gold Medal awarded the author. The Boston *Herald* says: "'The Science of Life' is, beyond all comparison, the most extraordinary work on Physiology ever published." An Illustrated Pamphlet sent free. Address Dr. W. H. PARKES, No. 4 Bulfinch-st., Boston, Mass. HEAL THYSELF.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTing each packet is labeled JAMES EPPS & CO. Homeopathic Chemists, No. 48 Threadneedle-st. and No. 170 Piccadilly, London, England. New-York Depot, SMITH & VANDERBEEK, Park-place.

FOR SALE—THE BARGE ATTENTIVE. SAID barge is 105 feet keel, 30 feet beam, and 7 feet hold. Will be sold cheap. Apply to J. C. FARE, Fifth-Street Dock, Hoboken, N. J.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—BANK BOOKS NO. 91,587, issued by Metropolitan Savings Bank, New-York, and No. 13,656, issued by East River Savings Institution, New-York; payment has been stopped. The finder will please return the same to CHARLES F. TAG & SON, No. 154 Front-st., City.

FINANCIAL.

CITY AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT, CLEVELAND, Oct. 11, 1877.

SALE OF CLEVELAND BONDS.—OPEN BIDS will be received at the office of the City Auditor, City Hall Building, Cleveland, Ohio, until 12 o'clock, on Thursday, Oct. 25, for the purchase of one hundred thousand ($100,000) dollars of Cleveland Viaduct Bonds, dated Nov. 1, 1877.

Fifty thousand ($50,000) dollars maturing in 30 years from the date thereof, bearing interest at the rate of five (5) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. Fifty thousand ($50,000) dollars maturing in 20 years, bearing interest at the rate of six (6) per centum per annum, also payable semi-annually. These bonds are each of the denomination of one thousand ($1,000) dollars and are payable, both principal and interest, at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York. Proposals for the six per cent. bonds, must include an equal amount of the five per cent. bonds, and taken together no bid can be accepted at less than their par value. The person to whom these bonds, or any part thereof, may be awarded, will be required to

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

NEW FEATURES OF THE STRIKE.

CIGAR-PACKERS TO CO-OPERATE WITH THE CIGAR-MAKERS—THE POSSIBLE RESULT OF THE MOVEMENT—MORE MANUFACTURERS ACCEDING TO THEIR EMPLOYES' DEMANDS.

The cigar-packers yesterday determined to join the strikers, in accordance with the agreement entered into, by which they refuse to work until the cigar-makers' demands are acceded to. It is expected that this will hasten a settlement of the present difficulties, as it brings about the final issue with the manufacturers. Already a number of the manufacturers have yielded to the demands of their workmen, and many others are endeavoring to effect a compromise. Now that the long-wished-for aid of the packers is secured, it is probable that the strikers will be able ultimately to obtain their full demands, as they will entertain no offers of compromise. A mass-meeting of packers of different unions met yesterday afternoon at Germania Assembly-Rooms, Frederick Bolte presiding, to ratify the agreement of co-operation between the packers and cigar-makers. Speeches were made arguing that it was the duty of packers to join the cigar-makers in their struggle to gain fair remuneration, and the meeting unanimously ratified the resolution passed by the Executive Council calling out all their members working in the "strike shops" until the strike is ended in favor of the strikers.

At the meeting of the Central Organization of Cigar-makers yesterday, the President of Union No. 144 presented the $200 contributed on Monday by the members, and stated that a similar amount would, if necessary, be contributed daily throughout the Winter, or as long as the present issue remained unsettled. Mr. Seliger, of Houston and Pearl streets, having acceded to the demands of his hands, the latter were allowed to go to work provided union packers only are employed. Edward Frye, having also consented to the increase asked by his workmen, the men were allowed to resume work, with the same provision regarding the employment of union packers as was made in the case of Seiger. The case of Leopold & Cohn, who have acceded to the demands of their hands, was once more referred to the Executive Council to arrange for a still further equalization of the prices. It was reported that the case of the "tenement-house" family, upon whom a summons of ejectment had been served by Adler & Landow, had been argued in the Second District Judicial Court and dismissed, the dismissal being regarded as the defeat of the plaintiffs. Letters were received from all parts of the country promising contributions, and a contribution was received from the non-union men of New-Haven, Lantheimer & Co. having acceded to all demands, their employes were permitted to resume work.

President Strasser in alluding to the statement of the manufacturers, made public yesterday, stated that a counter statement, substantiated by statistics, would be prepared in a few days. He denounced as false the statement that the age of "strippers" varied from 14 to 20, saying that he had often seen children of 5 years at work 10 hours a day in the basement of factories, hidden away from public view, and receiving but $1 per week. He also said that the rents of the "tenements" were $2 to $3 higher than those of adjoining buildings, and not less, as the manufacturers claimed, and, in reference to the assertion that the trade was one of the healthiest, said that the Board of Health reported more deaths from consumption among cigar-makers than in any other calling. The ridiculous assertion that the union is opposed to women he refuted by quoting the constitution of the union, admitting all sexes and all nationalities to membership. A conference took place last evening between the Packers' Executive Council and a committee from the Cigar-makers' Central Organization as to the best plan of co-operation.

ARRESTED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

THE EXECUTOR OF A WILL CHARGED WITH MISAPPROPRIATING FUNDS BELONGING TO AN ESTATE.

William H. C. Smith, who is supposed to be a lawyer, but who says he is a clerk, was arrested yesterday morning at his lodgings, No. 619 Broadway, on a warrant issued by Justice Duffy, charging him with embezzling over $6,000 belonging to the estate devised by George Jacob Schwartz to his widow and three children. Schwartz died on April 23 last, at Holbrook, Long Island, where his family now reside. During the last seven years of his life, he kept a small restaurant at No. 103 Chatham-street, in this City, and during that period managed to save enough money to buy a farm at Holbrook, and to deposit in three savings banks—the Bowery, Bleecker, and East River—$6,046 71. Among the patrons of his restaurant was Smith, with whom he became rather intimate and friendly. On April 10 last, Schwartz, while lying ill at No. 103 Chatham-street, sent for Smith and requested that individual to draw up his [Schwartz's] will, in which he bequeathed his property, consisting of the Holbrook farm and the deposits in the savings banks, to his wife and children. For reasons which the latter do not understand, Smith was appointed Executor. Soon after the death of Schwartz, the will was duly admitted to probate in Suffolk County, Smith receiving the usual letters testamentary. John J. Schwartz, son of the testator, who is the complainant against Smith, now charges him with having withdrawn the money from the banks, specifying the dates and amounts of such withdrawals. Young Schwartz also asserts that Smith has failed to account for the funds, and that, notwithstanding the Executor was known to be in poor circumstances, he has lately been very extravagant in his mode of living. Smith surrendered quietly to the bearing the charge against him. He had evidently been making preparations for the early departure from the City, for his baggage was packed and in readiness for removal. When taken to the Tombs Police Court he demanded an examination, and was temporarily committed. In the afternoon his case was again called, but he waived examination, and was committed in default of $6,000 bail. He, however, denied the charge, saying that he could produce vouchers which would show that he had invested the money for the widow and children. Pending the brief proceedings, Detectives Fields and O'Connor, of the District Attorney's office, handed the magistrate a letter setting forth that Smith had been indicted by the Grand Jury in the morning, and requesting his surrender to the District Attorney's officers.

MOTHER-IN-LAW AND GRANDMOTHER

HOW MRS. ISAAC J. OLIVER PUT ON A BEGGAR'S GARB AND TOOK HER GRANDCHILD TO A FOUNDLING HOSPITAL—A DEATH-BED STORY.

A hearing was had before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on the return to the writ of habeas corpus sued out by Joseph S. Rown to recover possession of his son, whom, he claimed, his mother-in-law, Mrs. Isaac J. Oliver, had placed in a foundling hospital. The circumstances of the case as told by Mr. Rown are very singular. It seems that in September, 1875, he went with his wife to California, but that she remained there only three months, at the end of which she returned alone to this City and went to the house of her mother, Mrs. Oliver. While in that house Mrs. Rown gave birth to a male child, but Rown was notified that the child had been still-born, and that its body had been buried. Shortly afterward Rown returned to this City, where he has since been living with his wife. He never learned that his first child had been born alive until last Saturday, and then only by a very odd circumstance. It seems that Mrs. Oliver's son George had married a Miss Gillen, who became very sick recently, and was brought to her death-bed. She sent to her mother-in-law, Mrs. Oliver, for assistance, but it was refused her. She then became indignant, and wrote a letter to Rown stating that his child had been born alive, and had been soon afterward taken to the foundling hospital in Sixty-ninth-street by Mrs. Oliver. The latter, according to Mr. Rown's story, went to the hospital or asylum and asked Sister Irene whether she would not take in a newly-born child, whose mother was poor and unable to support it. Sister Irene wished to see the mother first. This seemed unsuitable to Mrs. Oliver, and so she dressed herself like a beggar woman, and in that garb went to the asylum and deposited the child in the basket which hung before the door of the Institution. Mrs. Rown, in her weak condition, was unable to make resistance, and was afterward afraid to tell her husband of what had been done. The young Mrs. Oliver, née Gillen, has died since telling Rown the story. Rown went and saw Dr. Arnold, who was present at Mrs. Rown's accouchment, and he stated that the child was born alive. Rown then paid a visit to the Foundling Asylum and asked Sister Irene about the matter. The worthy sister wished to know the child's Christian name in order to identify it, but Mr. Rown was unable to give it. He furnished her, however, with the date when the child was deposited in the basket at the asylum, and by means of this and the clothes which the baby wore it is to be identified. Sister Irene is to inform him of the matter on Wednesday next. Mrs. Oliver, when served with the writ of habeas corpus, admitted that she had taken away the child, and said she did not want to support "other people's children." She made return yesterday that the child is not in her custody. Judge Donohue will render a decision in the case to-day.

SALE OF SCRANTON COAL.

There was a large attendance at the auction sale of 125,000 tons of Scranton coal by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company at the Exchange Sales-rooms yesterday. The prices realized were about 35 cents on an average below the schedule rates of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company; about 23 cents on an average above the prices realized at the last sale in June, and from 50 to 75 cents below the present quotations of the Reading Company. The coal sold was deliverable in Hoboken under the usual conditions. Ten thousand tons of steamer sold at $2 50, $2 30, and $2 32½; 25,000 tons of grate at $2 50, $2 45, and $2 42½; 20,000 tons of egg at $2 47½, $2 50, $2 25, and $2 52½; 50,000 tons of stove at $2 87½, $2 90, $2 87½, $2 85, $2 82½, and $2 80; 15,000 tons of chestnut at $2 40, $2 42½, $2 40, $2 37½, and $2 35; 5,000 tons of pea at $1 57½, $1 50, and $1 40.

THE AMERICAN POPULAR LIFE.

EXTRAORDINARY MANAGEMENT OF THE COMPANY—NO RECORD OF DEATH LOSSES—THE PRESIDENT KEEPS A PRIVATE EXPENSE ACCOUNT—SOME LIVELY TILTS WITH COUNSEL.

The examination of Mr. T. S. Lambert, late President of the American Popular Life Insurance Company, was continued yesterday afternoon before Ira Warren, Referee. The proceedings have attracted considerable interest, and many policy-holders attend to hear Mr. Lambert's explanation of the management and the affairs of the company. On Monday Mr. Lambert testified that he knew nothing of a certain contract made with Mr. J. F. Trow by the company. Before the proceedings began yesterday the Receivers showed the contract between the Popular Life and Mr. Trow. It is signed by and is in the handwriting of Mr. Lambert. Mr. Lambert explained that there were several contracts, and that he knew of this one, but not of the others. Edward S. Lennox, a policy-holder, was the first witness, and testified to having surrendered his policy in 1876; he received a circular from the office stating the company would increase the policy, owing to its great success; did not know he was giving up any rights as to reserve. The examination of Mr. Lambert was then continued, and he was asked what he knew of the solvency of the company in 1876-7, and he said he believed it solvent in every sense; the department paid the interest on their bonds on deposit, and if it did that, the department must have considered the company safe; he considered the company, if it had stopped in 1876, able to pay all its debts and reinsure its risks; he supposed the stocks owned by the company were in the safe, but he did not see them there; did not know anything about a loan to Mr. Trow of $29,000; did not remember making any loan on the United States Publishing Company's stock of $32,000 in 1873; did not recollect that he made the bargain with Mr. Trow, (contract shown;) that was in his writing; he believed the stock was not present, although the numbers and amounts were mentioned in the receipt. The witness here said he could not remember anything about the transaction on which this check was given; he never went to Mr. Trow and asked him to loan this stock, so as to make a good showing for the company. There was no regular record of the death losses kept by any one, but a part was by him and a part by Mr. Reid; no death losses were entered in the purchase policy account; there was no part of the mortality account entered in this way; kept the death record on a sheet of paper, and he did not know where the sheets were now; they generally kept the record on the envelop of each case; the checks found by the department as cash in office were good when any profits should be paid; he thought his checks would be good because they were to be taken from "present profits, to be settled in the future;" did not know how long his checks, amounting to 54 in number, had been held by the company; did not know whether he drew $125 every month, and gave a check for this sum to the company; he had given at the closing up of affairs a receipt for $3,459 for expenses; could not explain why he had given another receipt the same day for $900; did it to fix up his accounts with the company; did not keep any special book of expenses himself; he gave a receipt for $1,400 "for expenses charged in expense book," and covering a period of seven years; this "expense book" was his own private book.

The company, the witness continued, was careful not to make any dividends unearned; could not tell where he kept his bank account in 1871 or 1873; was always changing around; could not tell the names of any of them; it was nobody's business where he kept his bank account.

The cash book showed that the witness had drawn a check for $12,500 for stock purchased. The Receiver claims this check was not paid. The examination of Dr. Lambert was concluded yesterday, but nothing of much value to the Receiver has been elicited. Mr. Wingate considers the witness "the toughest customer" he ever had to manage.

THE SUICIDE OF MRS. CAROLINE LEROY.

The inquest in the case of Mrs. Caroline Leroy, of No. 460 Fifth-avenue, whose dead body was found in the Central Park Lake on the the 17th inst., was concluded yesterday. Thomas Otis Leroy, husband of deceased, testified that he had an interview with his wife on June 30, when he met her, with one of her daughters, at No. 4 West Fifty-fourth-street; she looked very poorly, and when he asked her if he had ever done or said anything to make her look and act as she did, she replied that he had not, and said: "I should never have separated from you; I am very wicked, and I wish I could drop dead on the floor." George D. H. Gillespie, of No. 27 West Forty-seventh-street, a relative of the deceased, and others, testified that Mrs. Leroy was suffering from a religious monomania. This mania was of a most singular character. Mrs. Leroy was of an intensely religious nature. When her husband failed and she went home to her father's house, she began "an examination of her conscience," and was convinced that certain sins of her past life had so displeased God that He had inflicted financial misfortunes upon her family as a punishment. She then prayed constantly for forgiveness, and endeavored by religious zeal to turn away from her family the Divine wrath and merit a return of Divine favor. Eighteen months passed away without any change for the better in her husband's affairs. Mrs. Leroy became religiously despondent, and could not accost herself again of being the cause of the continuation of the family's misfortunes, and cited certain "sins of omission," She finally came to the conclusion that all her efforts were fruitless, and would continue so, and that so long as she lived her family would be afflicted with bad luck on her account, and in the end made up her mind that the best thing to do would be to destroy herself. Bowed down with these reflections; oppressed with the imaginary load of sin, and filled with remorse for the misfortunes of her family, Mrs. Leroy left home on the 10th inst., found her way to the lake, and sought expiation by drowning herself. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

THE BESIEGED SAVINGS BANK.

Early yesterday morning a crowd gathered on the sidewalk in front of the Union Dime Savings Bank, and when its doors were opened at 10 o'clock lines were formed to the paying tellers' desks in both the men's and women's departments. Payments were made continuously, in sums of $100 or less, until the hour for closing the bank, 3 P. M. There were about 400 persons on the lines yesterday. Capt. Williams, of the Twenty-ninth Police Precinct, stationed five officers in front of the bank during the day to keep order and intimidate pick-pockets. During the forenoon Mr. Napoleon Haines, the President of the bank, went out by the main doorway and assured the people that the bank was solvent. Capt. Williams also reassured a large number of them, who went to their homes without waiting to take out their money. The officers of the bank said yesterday that some other banks and some insurance companies had offered to aid them, one insurance company proffering a loan of $1,000,000, but the assistance had invariably been declined. Comparatively few notices of withdrawal after the 60 days shall have expired have been received, and the depositors of large sums appear to be confident of the bank's solvency. The surplus of the bank has, undoubtedly, decreased since its last report was made public, and it is said that some unwise investments have caused the decrease; but the solvency of the institution is not doubted by persons who are familiar with the affairs of City savings banks. President Haines told a TIMES reporter yesterday that the bank proposed to honor all the demands made upon it. Toward evening the neighborhood of the building lost its attraction for the loiterers, and the sidewalk, which had been crowded all day, was deserted.

IMPORTANT RAILWAY PROJECTS.

The Receiver of the Erie Railway Company has nearly completed negotiations to secure a terminus at Boston in competition with the New-York Central. The plan is to lay a third rail from the West to Susquehanna Depot. At Binghamton the Albany and Susquehanna Road is to be tapped. From the Hudson River a new line, 20 miles long, is to be built to connect with the Troy and Greenfield Railroad passing through the Hoosac Tunnel. The remainder of the distance is to be over the Vermont and Massachusetts and Boston and Fitchburg Roads. This line will be considerably shorter than the New-York Central and Boston and Albany combination, and the terminal facilities of the Boston and Fitchburg Road are claimed to be the best in Boston. Several meetings with the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company people have been held, and matters have advanced so far that at the meeting on Tuesday the papers were presented ready for signature. All information in regard to the projected scheme was yesterday refused "for the present" by those having it in charge, but the above particulars were gathered from trustworthy outside sources. It is also stated that the Erie Company contemplates a new connection to Philadelphia by way of Susquehanna Depot, which explains why a third rail is to be laid to that place.

FUNERAL OF JOHN WINTHROP CHANLER.

The funeral of the late John Winthrop Chanler took place yesterday morning from St. Mark's Church, Stuyvesant-street. The church was crowded. Among those present were Mayor Ely, Hon. Hamilton Fish, William B. Astor, John Jacob Astor, Alderman John Reilly, F. Winthrop, Prof. Drissler, John Kean, Van Horn Stuyvesant, Dr. Austin Flint, Dr. R. J. Carroll, Hamilton Fish, Jr., and a number of prominent members of Tammany Hall. The impressive burial service of the Episcopal Church was read by Rev. Dr. Rylance, and Rev. Drs. Thompson and Gibson assisted in the services. No funeral oration was delivered. The pall-bearers were Hon. Smith Ely, George Warren Dresser, Sidney Webster, Tompkins Westervelt, Carlisle P. Patterson, Frederick W. Rhinelander, John W. Ehringer, and Walter Langdon. A noticeable feature of the services was the absence of floral decorations. The remains, which were inclosed in a richly silver mounted casket, were taken to Trinity Cemetery, in One Hundred and Fifty-third-street, for interment in the family vault, where they lay side by side with his wife, who was a granddaughter of the late William B. Astor.

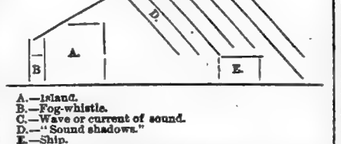
FOG-SIGNAL PHENOMENA.

PROF. HENRY'S EXPERIMENTS.

HOW FOG-HORNS MAY BE HEARD FAR OUT AT SEA, BUT NOT CLOSE AT HAND—SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

At the morning session of the National Academy of Sciences, in the chapel of Columbia College, yesterday, the first paper read was by Prof. Loomis, on "Contributions to Meteorology." This was followed by a long and highly-interesting one by Prof. Joseph Henry, the President, on "The Abnormal Phenomena of Sound in Relation to Fog Signals," on behalf of the United States Light-house Board. Prof. Henry has spent the greater part of several Summers in investigating this subject, being aided in his efforts by the Light-house Board, with their officers and steamers. He began by saying that our coast is so well provided with buoys and lights that the mariner may approach it anywhere in ordinary weather. "It is as well supplied with aids to navigation," he continued, "as that of any nation in the world, although it has more than double the extent of that of any other nation. There is not a square yard of the coast from the northernmost point of Maine to the Gulf of Mexico that is not illuminated by lamps of the best construction. Many parts of it are frequently visited by fogs of great extent; hence the necessity for fog signals. No lamp can penetrate a fog with its light. Even the rays of the sun itself are completely shut out by a mile of fog. Sir John Herschel said that snow impedes sound by absorbing it, but this was a mistake. He said that he saw a drummer drumming in the midst of a snow-storm, saw the sticks distinctly strike the drum-head, but heard no sound, although he was not far away. This was undoubtedly caused by the wind, and not by the snow. Loud sounds spread so rapidly as to fill the whole horizon at the distance of a few miles." The second conclusion he reached in his investigations is that though sound is generally heard farther when moving with the wind than when moving against it, this is not universally the case. Prof. Henry cited several recent experiments going to show the truth of this proposition. Gen. Wagner reported a steam fog-whistle, nine miles south-west of Portland, Me., which is not heard in that city in ordinary weather, but is always heard during a north-east snow-storm. This, he said, must be caused by an upper backward current. The second experiment was made at Sandy Hook, with three vessels. One was kept stationary, the second was sent one mile to the westward, and the third was sent a mile eastward, the wind blowing from the west. The sound of the vessel coming against the wind was heard three times as far as that of the vessel that lay to the westward. The wind suddenly died out, and when they whistled again, the sound of the vessel to the east was still heard three times as far as that to the west. Then a wind sprang up from the east, but the result was again the same. The next day he returned to Sandy Hook with a number of toy balloons, and found that an upper wind blew steadily from the West, though the lower currents were again from the east. It is not reasonable, he said, that a sound that travels 750 miles an hour should be much impeded by a wind with a velocity of only seven and a half miles an hour. The effect of wind upon sound seems to be rather that of refraction. Another experiment was at the Block Island Light-house. Prof. Henry sent a steamer some distance out, and went himself to the top of the light-house, 200 feet above the level of the sea, another observer being stationed on the ground at the base of the light-house. On one occasion not a sound was heard at the base, while it was plainly heard at the top. Hence the conclusion that the higher the position for a sound coming against the wind, the louder the sound. When the sound travels with the wind it tends to decrease its elevation. The principle being that striking against a current of wind the sound is elevated, and again descends after the current is passed.

"Neither, fog, snow, nor rain," Prof. Henry continued, "materially interferes with the traveling of sound. Signals are generally heard further in a fog than at any other time. At the Hoosac Tunnel, which I visited for the purpose last Summer, the engineers insisted that the smoke in the tunnel greatly retarded sound. I went into the tunnel just after a locomotive had filled it with smoke. It was damp and dark beyond conception. I found by experiments that sound was heard twice as far when the tunnel was clear of smoke as when it was full of smoke. The engineers offered to make any experiments I might suggest, and as I thought it might be due to the breaking up of the air, and its density being extremely irregular, I wrote them to send a locomotive through charged with charcoal, which gives no smoke. The experiment has not yet been tried." The fourth conclusion is that a sound heard at a distance becomes sometimes inaudible as the signal is approached and then breaks forth again. Independently of wind, air does not always transmit sound with equal precision. Sound shadows are produced by projecting parts. The speaker cited the remarkable case of an island near Portland, Me., on one side of which is a fog-whistle. Vessels coming in from the other side of the island hear the signal distinctly when 10 miles out, and usually continue to hear it till they get within a short distance of the island, when it ceases entirely. Even on the opposite side of the island it cannot be heard. This he explained by the following diagram, the current or wave of sound going obliquely over the top of the island, and "sound shadows" being thrown to the surface from this main current after it has traversed a sufficient distance:



A.—Island.
B.—Fog-whistle.
C.—Wave or current of sound.
D.—"Sound shadows."
E.—Ship.

When a loud sound is made from a trumpet on the sea-shore an echo is returned from the ocean. Prof. Henry said that he had made a series of experiments on this subject, but was not yet satisfied. His attention was directed to it by Prof. Tyndall, who attributed the echo to an invisible cloud. He was satisfied that that was not the true cause, because the echo is always returned, no matter what the condition of the atmosphere or the direction of the wind. He had a large fog-trumpet, weighing a ton or more, elevated to an inclination of 90 degrees or more, and sounded, but the echo was still from the horizon. It being in clear weather, when the trumpet was not needed, he got it to a perpendicular, and then there was no echo from the zenith, but from the horizon, all the way around. At Whitehead, Me., near the entrance to Penobscot Bay, is a fog-trumpet that has been much complained of. It could be heard six miles south very distinctly; not so loud four miles off; could not be heard at all two miles away; and was heard very clearly one-fourth of a mile away. From experiments with this, in which he found that the temperature of the water did not differ sufficiently to change the temperature of the air, the speaker concluded that abnormal conditions of sound are due usually to the refraction of the wind, as was the case in this instance. In closing, Prof. Henry said that his Summer excursions among the light-house stations gave him not only much enjoyment and much experience, but sound health, and he proposed to continue them in future years should his life be spared, although it was not in any way connected with his duties in the Smithsonian Institution.

Prof. A. Agassiz explained the contents of a paper by Dr. A. Beckert, on "Cavities in the Heads of Insects," and then the society adjourned to Prof. Chandler's residence for lunch. The first paper in the afternoon was by Prof. Agassiz, on "The Development of Flounders," explaining the interesting process by which the flounder, which in its youth has its eyes in the ordinary position, as it grows older gets both eyes to one side, and swims flat in the water. The society then moved to the Geological Museum of Columbia College, to listen to Prof. J. S. Newberry, on "The Geological Age of the Western Lignites," and "Some new Fossil Fishes from Ohio and Indiana," and to Prof. James Hall, in a "Note on the Hydraulic Limestones and Associated Strata, at the Falls of the Ohio." Last evening the members of the academy were entertained at the residence of President Barnard, of Columbia College. The sessions will last throughout to-day, and perhaps longer. The papers to be read to-day are as follows:

"The Inclinations in a direction retrograde of the Shadow of the Planets," by Stephen Alexander.

"The luminous band which seems to encircle the Moon during a partial Solar Eclipse," by Stephen Alexander.

"A method of studying the velocity of sound in wood," by Dr. M. Ihlseng.

"Some gigantic Dinosaurian Reptiles from the Wealden of the Rocky Mountains," by O. C. Marsh.

"On Comets," by H. A. Newton.

(1.) Remarks on the analyses of Columbate.

(2.) Remarks on the native Iron and Basalt in Greenland.

(3.) Exhibition of specimens to show how the Sulphuret of Chrome occurs in Meteoric Iron, by J. Lawrence Smith.

"A change in the length of the British bronze standard yard No. 11, presented to the United States," by J. E. Hilgard.

"American Cretaceous Birds," by O. C. Marsh.

THE ORIENTAL MAILS.

The East Indian and Australian mails from San Francisco, which were anxiously expected here early yesterday morning by Postmaster James, arrived at the station of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Jersey City, at 6 o'clock A. M., and at 6:15 the mail master, consisting of 171 bags, was stowed away on the steamer Abyssinia, under the personal supervision of Mr. James, who was assured by Capt. Murphy that he would do his best to have them distributed in London by Saturday, the 3d prox., and thus endeavor to beat the time of the steamer of the Peninsular and Oriental Line, which started with the same class of mails ahead of the steamer Australia, on which the mail matter which arrived here yesterday was brought to San Francisco.

FRAUDULENT ASSIGNMENTS.

A STATEMENT BY REGISTER FITCH—SWEEPING CHARGES AGAINST ASSIGNORS—ABOUT $40,000,000 LIABILITIES IN TWO YEARS, AND COMPARATIVELY TRIVIAL ASSETS.

Register in Bankruptcy John Fitch had a case before him in the early part of the present year in which Bernard & Ignatius Rice, dealers in fancy goods, at No. 373 Broadway, applied for their discharge from bankruptcy. On examination he denied the application, on the ground that Leo C. Dessar, the Assignee, had not taken any steps to recover the property of the bankrupts, which they had previously assigned to Louis Steinback by an assignment under the State laws, filed in the Court of Common Pleas. Register Fitch claimed that the assets thus assigned were sufficient, if properly handled, to pay a very large dividend to the bona fide creditors; and he took cognizance of the facts under a decision that "a general assignment for the equal benefit of all creditors is void, as against an assignee in bankruptcy, being at war with the policy of the Bankrupt law."

This case brought the attention of the Register to the great abuses incident to assignments made under the State law, and, after a searching examination, he became satisfied that the opinion he had formed that such assignments were a source of great evils was correct. He has accordingly prepared a statement in reference to the matter, in which he says:

"It has become almost the universal practice in this City for merchants, knowing themselves to be insolvent and bankrupt, to purchase merchandise to a large amount, make fictitious debts to friends, and then execute a general assignment to some personal friend, who takes possession of the effects and continues the business; the Assignor remains in the store or place of business, as usual, and continues to live in style upon the proceeds. At the expiration of six months their friends unite and put them into voluntary bankruptcy, from which they are discharged, and their general creditors do not receive any dividend whatever. The Assignee under the State law has one year before any creditor can commence a suit against him. Such a suit must be brought in the County Court by petition. Issue is formed, a referee appointed, and a regular trial had, with a bill of costs of $500 or more upon each trial or proceeding. Such a system of affairs so discourages creditors that they give up their claims and let the State Assignee keep the property and pay out what scant pittance he may see fit. The records of the County Clerk's office, or also the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas in this County, will show a much larger amount of property put into the hands of State Assignees under the State law than the amount of which the owners have been robbed by fraudulent life insurance companies, savings banks, or raising of insurance certificates."

Following this is a tabular statement showing that nearly 1,000 assignments have been filed in the County Clerk's office, and the schedules connected therewith filed in the Clerk's office of the Court of Common Pleas, since Oct. 13, 1875, the liabilities amounting to about $40,000,000, the nominal assets to about $15,000,000, and the actual discoverable assets to only about $7,000,000.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Otto F. Holtz assigned his property for the benefit of his creditors, to Reginald Hart, yesterday.

J. E. Duryee denies the statement that the failure of Gen. Duryee was mainly due to indorsements for his son.

William E. Larigan and Daniel Zeimer, composing the firm of William E. Larigan & Co., assigned their property to Daniel F. Eagan.

Jacob S. Cohen and Isaac S. Cohen, composing the firm of J. S. Cohen & Co., furs, of No. 55 Mercer-street, made an assignment to Samuel Cohen.

The failure of Kerrigan & Foley, manufacturers of ladies' shoes, at No. 60 Warren-street, is reported, and it is said the liabilities will not exceed $2,000.

Application was made to Register Little yesterday by Col. M. M. Van Dyke, hotel proprietor, of No. 25 Catharine-slip, for his discharge from bankruptcy, which will be granted, there being no opposition.

Henry A. Underwood, a well-known stock speculator, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy before Register Dayton. He has suffered very heavy losses recently, particularly on privileges, and his liabilities amount to $172,000. His assets consist of real estate, open accounts, and interests in various mines valued at about $36,000. The principal creditors are H. H. Hunnewell & Sons, $32,649; estate of L. W. Comstock, $48,834; W. B. Lockwood, $13,922; B. G. Smith, Jr., $10,099; American Exchange National Bank, $9,136; J. E. Morrison, $13,180; E. P. Underwood, $8,957; L. Fairbanks, Jr., $6,666.

John Thomas, a prominent mining operator, of No. 37 Broad-street, has gone into voluntary bankruptcy before Register Dwight. He owes $88,000. The following are the largest creditors: J. E. Raht, $15,500; South Carolina Loan and Trust Company, of Charleston, $13,522; T. S. Dugan, $10,956; Williams, Black & Co., $7,545; A. S. Keith, $7,500; Chester National Bank, of Columbia, S. C., $5,573; Nathan Randall, $4,701; A. Monheimer, $4,524. The value of his assets is not known. They include the "Champion Mine," in Elko County, Nev.; a plantation in Worth County, Ga., on which there is a mortgage of $12,500; 16,432 shares of mining stock; and a life insurance policy for $5,000.

A PAVEMENT COMPANY'S AFFAIRS.

The suit of Charles E. Jenkins against R. W. Adams & Co. was brought to trial before Judge Van Vorst, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday. The plaintiff sues as one of the stockholders of the Nicolson Pavement Company, and the suit grows out of the complications of that company's affairs. The corporation in question was organized with a capital of $300,000, and prospered exceedingly under the Ring. About 300,000 yards of the wooden pavement were laid, and the City paid out $1,575,000 for it. Of that amount Jenkins says $775,000 was a clear profit to the company. Jenkins also says that he defended a majority of the stock in the company's capital stock and that they placed themselves and their employes as the officers of the company. Adams & Co., he says, have the company's books and refuse to account for the profits. He says they have brought the company into debt to themselves by a judgment for $123,477 98. Mr. Jenkins then goes on to say that the company has ceased to do business for several years, and that Adams & Co., who are lumber-dealers, made large profits out of contracts made with themselves as the company. He asks to have Adams & Co.'s judgment set aside and for an accounting. The defendants deny the charges made against them, and say they have not the company's books; that the judgment was a bona fide one, had after a due accounting; that they were not the sole officers of the company, and that they did not make contracts with themselves. The case is still on.

THE FIFTH-AVENUE RESERVOIR.

Mayor Ely is in favor of converting the reservoir on Fifth-avenue and Forty-second-street into an armory for the National Guard. He stated yesterday that the structure could be changed and made suitable for that purpose at a small amount of expense, and he added that the Fifth, Eleventh, and Sixty-ninth Regiments are not properly accomodated, and should be assigned to buildings more suitable than those which they now occupy. The Mayor also stated that three regiments, the Eighth, Ninth, and Twelfth, are occupying building, from which they may be ejected at any time. He had heard that the Eighth Regiment Armory was rented, and that the troops would have to abandon it. The three regiments he had named were well satisfied with their present buildings, but their applications to the Board of Aldermen to have new leases of them executed were not successful. The Mayor then said that a gentleman prominently connected with the National Guard had informed him that the Reservoir could be made to furnish ample accommodations for four regiments. Commissioner Campbell, of the Department of Public Works, and many others are in favor of adding the land on which the reservoir stands to Reservoir Park.

A DIAMOND-BROKER VICTIMIZED.

About two weeks ago Charles Gordon, alias Charles Knight, a well-known confidence operator, whose portait is numbered 472 in the Rogues' Gallery, called at the office of Joseph E. Isaacs, a diamond-broker, at No. 160 West Fourteenth-street, and informed him that he had a customer for some diamond jewelry. He succeeded in ingratiating himself in Mr. Isaacs' favor to such an extent that the latter intrusted him with $1,500 worth of jewelry to sell on commission. Mr. Gordon failed to return with the jewelry or the money, and Mr. Isaacs became convinced that he had been swindled, and informed the Police. Sergt. Kealey yesterday sent out circulars giving a description and portrait of the swindler, and requesting his arrest. Gordon is 32 years of age, a native of the United States, 5 feet 7 inches in height, with dark brown hair, hazel eyes, and light complexion.

WHARFAGE FOR A SECTIONAL DOCK.

Mary C. Walsh, as the Assignee of Thomas C. Burke, brought suit in the Court of Common Pleas against the New-York Floating Dry Dock Company, to recover $3,268 as wharfage, Burke, it seems, leased Pier No. 84, East River, from the City. The Company has one of its sectional docks moored in the slip between Piers Nos. 48 and 49, the latter one of which has been owned by the company since 1848. The sectional dock occupies nearly the whole of the space between the two piers, and is moored to Pier No. 49. There is about 10 feet of water between the dock and Pier No. 48. The plaintiff in the suit affected to treat the sectional dock as a vessel, but as it appeared that the sectional dock had been located at the place about 28 years before Burke leased Pier No. 48, and as it appeared that the relation of landlord and tenant never existed, and that there had been no agreement, either express or implied, to pay wharfage, Judge Joseph F. Daly yesterday dismissed the complaint.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, the authoress, visited the Tombs Prison yesterday forenoon.

The Autumn parade of the Coaching Club will take place on Saturday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock from the east side of Madison-square.

The funeral of William H. Pastor, brother of "Tony" Pastor, will take place to-day at 1 o'clock P. M. from the "Little Church Round the Corner," in Twenty-ninth-street, near Broadway.

On motion of Gen. H. E. Tremain, Daniel H. Chamberlain, ex-Governor of South Carolina, was admitted yesterday, by Judge Shipman, to practice in all the degrees in the United States Circuit Court.

The flag-ship Powhatan, of the North Atlantic Squadron, Rear-Admiral L. D. Trenchard commanding, arrived at the foot of Twenty-third-street, North River, yesterday morning. She left Fortress Monroe on Monday and arrived at quarantine late on Tuesday evening.

The Grand Division of the Eastern New-York Sons of Temperance began their annual session yesterday at No. 1,268 Broadway, Rev. W. C. Steele presiding. The session was devoted to the discussion of amendments to the constitution, the reports of officers, and the initiation of new members.

Warner A. Childs, a clerk in the Auditor's Department of the Custom-House, tendered his resignation yesterday, and received a check for his services to date. An investigation showed that Mr. Childs has been in the habit of advancing money to his fellow-clerks and charging them usurious interest.

The funeral of the late Joseph Lawrence Townsend, President of the Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company, took place yesterday morning from the Church of the Ascension, the services being conducted by Rev. Dr. J. C. Smith and Rev. Mr. Carnochan. Many prominent bank and insurance officers and merchants and members of the legal profession were present. The remains were interred in Green-Wood.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange held a long and excited discussion yesterday afternoon over the case of George T. Plume, the broker who embezzled and speculated away the trust funds of his widowed sister-in-law, Mrs. Lamont, and her orphaned children. It was finally resolved to instruct the Law Committee to prefer formal charges and collect evidences against Mr. Plume. He will then be summoned before the Governing Committee and given an opportunity to disprove the charges, failing in which he will be summarily expelled from membership in the Exchange. The question of commissions was not reached. The committee voted to contribute $1,000, in the name of the Exchange, to the Seventh Regiment Armory fund.

BROOKLYN.

The annual fair in aid of the Baptist Home is now being held in the assembly-room of the Academy of Music, and will continue until Saturday evening.

John Williams, a member of the Democratic General Committee, from Flatbush, was tried before a Justice of the Peace of that town a few weeks ago for assault and battery, and sent to the penitentiary on a commitment sentencing him for a term "not exceeding 60 days." Yesterday Justice Pratt ordered his release on a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that the commitment was defective.

Charles E. Fogg brought a suit, in the Supreme Court, Kings County, against his wife, Fanny Fogg, for absolute divorce, on the ground of adultery. The case was referred to Thomas E. Pearsall to take testimony and report, and yesterday the Referee reported in favor of the plaintiff. The parties were married in 1873, and have no children. Plaintiff lives in Brooklyn and defendant in Jersey City.

An illicit whisky still, owned and operated by Casper Keopel, at Maspeth, Long Island, was seized yesterday afternoon by Deputy Collector Hoyt and Deputy Marshal Biggers, of Brooklyn. Two copper stills, one worm, a barrel of whisky, a business wagon, and other property were seized by the officers, and the proprietor and his son were arrested. The property was turned over to United States Marshal Harlow, and the two prisoners were held for examination.

Edward Hunt formerly kept a liquor store in premises which he leased of Micheal Keegan. Keegan accused Hunt of stealing the store fixtures and had him arrested and locked up for three hours on the charge, but failed to prosecute the suit. Subsequently Hunt sued Keegan in the Kings County Circuit Court, before Justice Pratt, to recover $10,000 damages for malicious prosecution. The case was tried yesterday, and the jury rendered a verdict for $300 in favor of the plaintiff.

Miss Mary Carroll, of No. 81 Fourth-street, Eastern District, purchased a $425 piano in 1871

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8150. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

THE MISSION TO GREAT BRITAIN.

SIMON CAMERON NOT TO BE APPOINTED—THE SECRET OF HIS NOMINATION IN THE PENNSYLVANIA CAUCUS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The country may consider it settled that Simon Cameron will not be Minister to Great Britain. That the entire Pennsylvania delegation feel inconsolable cannot be truthfully stated. Of course, members will not say much of the motives of their action, but it is not difficult to imagine that some of them found themselves in this situation: opposed to Simon Cameron; in favor of somebody else; so situated that when Cameron's name was mentioned opposition was useless; at the same time sure the President would not appoint Cameron, and hoping when that fact appeared they would have gained something in influence for their favorites by having yielded with a good grace to the inevitable. This consideration involved the expectation that there would be no word of the meeting and its results known to the public, in which case a second meeting could have been held in peace and a new selection made. Half the delegation are believed to have been in this situation, and they are very quiet. It is pretty evident that the spontaneity of the thing had been duly arranged beforehand—in fact, that the choice of Cameron was a "put up" affair. In this view, Mr. Evarts may perhaps fairly complain of unfair treatment. The real out-and-out Cameron men are to-day treating the whole question as settled, and claim that Mr. Cameron can have the mission if he desires it. It it said that under no circumstances could Wayne McVeigh receive the indorsement of the delegation.

PENNSYLVANIA VOTERS TO GO HOME.

INTERVIEW OF GOV. HARTRANFT AND THE PRESIDENT ON THE SUBJECT—LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO BE GRANTED ALL CLERKS TO VOTE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Gov. Hartranft, accompanied by several Pennsylvania Congressmen and a number of Republican politicians from Philadelphia, had an interview with the President to-day with reference to Pennsylvanians employed in the departments going home to vote. The Pennsylvanians informed the President that the contest in their State promised to be very close, and there is urgent necessity that every Republican voter in the departments should be permitted to go home and exercise his right at the polls. The President assured Gov. Hartranft that he felt a deep interest in the result of the election in Pennsylvania, and hoped the Republicans would succeed in carrying the State. He informed the delegation that no hindrance would be offered to employes of the Government from those States in which elections occur next month going home to vote, and that all who desired to exercise at the polls their rights as citizens should have full opportunity to do so. After leaving the President some of the Pennsylvanians visited the executive departments, and were informed that arrangements had been made to enable the clerks who desired to do so to go home and vote in November. Secretary McCrary to-day issued a circular letter notifying all clerks of the War Department from States where elections occur next month, that those who desire to go home to vote will be allowed 10 days' leave of absence. In the Treasury and other departments, the clerks will be permitted to go home just as was done in the case of the Ohio clerks. The subject of the British mission appointment was not alluded to in the conference.

A NEW LOUISIANA INVESTIGATION.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS TO GO INTO THE WHOLE CASE IN THE KELLOGG-SPOFFORD CONTEST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections have determined to go into the merits of the Kellogg-Spofford contest, and to-day the Senate authorized the committee to send for persons and papers. This is regarded as a step that must result in reopening the entire Louisiana controversy. The Democrats will not fail to embrace the opportunity thus offered to investigate the proceedings of the President's Commission, through whose labors the Packard Government was overthrown and the Nicholls Government established, and will undoubtedly call the Commissioners themselves to the witness-stand. The investigation promises to take a wide range, and may consume at least three months. The friends of Kellogg are well pleased with the turn the affair has taken, because they believe it will ultimately result in seating Kellogg on the merits of his case. Had Kellogg been seated on a prima facie case, his friends say the contest might have been permitted to drag along until the Democrats, by accident or otherwise, secure control of the Senate, when a majority vote would be sufficient to set him aside and seat Spofford. If Kellogg should be seated on the merits of the case, it would require a two-thirds vote to unseat him. The committee have determined to push the investigation without unnecessary delay, and have notified the contestants to produce the list of the witnesses they desire to have summoned. This investigation could be avoided, and the conclusion that it shall be begun at once is undoubtedly wise.

POLITICAL DEBATES IN THE HOUSE.

THE DISPOSITION ON BOTH SIDES TO PREVENT THE INTRODUCTION OF INCENDIARY MOTIONS—THE REPUBLICANS AND INDORSEMENT OF THE PRESIDENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The reference of the Colorado case to the Committee on Election leaves the docket of the House clear for Monday morning, to which time it has adjourned. There is only one other election case undecided—that of Frost from Missouri, and the credentials have not yet arrived, and, it is said, cannot be here by Monday. It will be in order on Monday morning in the first place for Mr. Randall to appoint the committees, if he has the list ready, and afterward to call the States for the introduction of bills and resolutions. After an hour has been consumed in this call, a motion for the suspension of the rules will be in order, under which any resolution or bill can be passed by a two-thirds vote of the House. It was the purpose of members on both sides of the House to carry the Colorado case over to Monday, that it might cut off the morning hour and also the opportunity for offering resolutions under the two-thirds rule. The vote on the Colorado case to-day defeated this purpose, but hardly indicates that a majority are anxious for the exciting field day that is predicted. The difficulty which brought various Republican members of Congress together at John Sherman's house last week is again pending, and there is continued anxiety on the part of Republicans as to the result. It is by no means certain that the Democrats are anxious to precipitate the play of politics, and it is very possible that some way will be found to cut off Monday's session before incendiary resolutions can be brought in. There is very often some sharp parliamentary question to be sprung upon the House at such a time, and if that should not succeed it is possible that from both parties a majority can be made up to adjourn until Tuesday. There are, however, several resolutions ready on both sides of the House, designed to embarrass some party or faction, and the silver men and inflation people generally will endeavor to introduce their resolutions and to force an expression from the House. If the dreaded resolutions indorsing the President should be offered, it is just as uncertain now what course the Republicans would take as it was before the meeting at Mr. Sherman's. The general impression is that there would be a division of votes in spite of all efforts to produce harmony of action. The Democracy is not unanimous, however, in sustaining any of the resolutions on that subject which have been proposed, and if relief comes to the Republican side it will be through the leading Democrats restraining the too impulsive members of their own party. If the holders of inflammable resolutions really succeed in getting the floor, the game of politics will begin fiercely and at once.

PROPOSED CUSTOM-HOUSE CHANGES.

NOMINATIONS FOR NEW-YORK SENT TO THE SENATE TOO LATE—THE CONTEST FOR THE PHILADELPHIA COLLECTORSHIP IN FULL BLAST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The President to-day sent a number of appointments to the Senate, but before his private secretary reached the Capitol the Senate had adjourned. It is understood that the New-York Custom-house appointments were among the number which thus failed to reach the Senate.

The contest for appointments at the Philadelphia Custom-house has commenced, and to-day a number of politicians and merchants from Philadelphia had interviews with the President and Secretary Sherman on behalf of the respective applicants. Collector Tutton is present urging his retention, and has the support of the Philadelphia Congressmen. Several merchants called on the President in the interest of John P. Verree, of Philadelphia. It has not been definitely determined whether all the principal Customs officers at Philadelphia will be removed, and nothing will be decided until after the November election. It is probable, however, that the same rule that was applied at New-York will be applied at Philadelphia, and a clean sweep be made.

THE COLORADO CASE JUGGLED.

SUCCESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC LOBBY IN HUSTLING THE CASE BEFORE THE ELECTIONS COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The reference of the Colorado case to the Committee on Elections without regard to the prima facie case of Mr. Belford does the greatest possible violence to the law and usage, and suggests that probably the Missouri case will be argued and befogged and treated in the same way. The reference to the committee was made at the request of Mr. Patterson, the contestant. The House, particularly the Democratic side, has been thoroughly lobbied in his behalf, and it was discovered that if a vote was taken directly upon admitting Belford upon his credentials he would be at once seated. It was said by several Democrats that they would do as Mr. Belford wished in the matter, whether he desired the vote taken at once, or a reference to the committee as has been made. The contest before the committee will give time for manipulation of the House, and it may come to pass, as in the case of Mr. Goode in a former Congress, that he will be admitted even against the report of the committee. The reference was not for the purpose of getting a report, but of giving time to set right the Democratic majority and bring them together upon the side of the contestant.

THE SHERMAN CONFERENCE.

THE SECRETARY'S VIEWS AS TO THE CHARACTER AND SCOPE OF THE VISIT OF REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN AT HIS HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—So much has been said about the interview of members of the House with Secretary Sherman on last Friday that he has been asked what was the nature and purport of the interview. He said it was a purely private call made upon him by prominent members of the House, of which he knew nothing until after the members had been invited by some of their number to call. It was a kindly, friendly meeting, without any special significance and such as occur daily among political friends. He had talked with some of these members and others many times before, when they chose to introduce political topics. He was very glad to see the gentlemen and hear their opinions frankly given, and during the whole interview there was not an unkind expression about the President personally, though many differences of opinion upon public matters were good-humoredly stated in free and easy talk. He said he believed if such conferences were had between the executive and legislative branches of the Government, it would be found that all fears of dissension, strife, and controversy would disappear. The only person to whom he spoke of the interview in any way was the President, who, instead of being dissatisfied with it, very freely expressed his gratification that such interviews were held, and it is known that the President is easy of access and has every day interviews of a similar character with Senators and members who approach him.

At the interview held between the prominent Pennsylvania Republican politicians and the President to-day, the subject of appointments was a minor topic of attention. Upon political subjects the President referred to the explanations made by Secretary Sherman, in his Mansfield speech, of the civil service order, and also the course of the Secretary in speaking in the Ohio campaign, and going home to vote, and said these acts afforded sufficient guide by which every Republican could consistently construe the order and shape his course.

SECURITY OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO EXAMINE THE CONDITION OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS—CONSTRUCTION OF A SEPARATE BUILDING FOR UNUSED RECORDS RECOMMENDED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The Fire-proof Commission, charged by the President and Cabinet with the examination of the various public buildings and offices rented by the United States Government, and to ascertain the safety of public records, &c., have made their report, by which it is seen that all the public buildings, with the exception of the new State Department, are in part constructed of such materials as to render destructive conflagrations possible. The commision therefore recommend, among other precautionary measures, that for the relief of the overcrowded buildings, and in view of the rapid increase of the public records, a fire-proof building of ample dimensions be constructed for the accommodation of the archives of the Government no longer required for constant use. This structure should be built in the most approved and thoroughly fire-proof manner, with walls of brick, and so designed that additions can be made from time to time without impairing the general architectural features. Its location should be so remote from all other buildings as to place it beyond danger from exterior fires. The commission wish it to be understood that the buildings described as wholly or in part fire-proof are those built of thick masonry walls, with stone or iron stairways, having the stories separated by groined arches of brick, or by arches of the same material resting on iron beams, in which wood is used only for sashes and doors, and in some cases for floors laid on the brick arches. It is not claimed that these are absolutely fire-proof, nor do they know of any attainable construction which will resist without injury high degrees of heat, such as might be generated by overcrowding large rooms with combustible material. They are, however, of opinion that, with the measures of caution suggested, the public records and buildings will be well protected from loss or damage by fire.

BALANCE OF THE GENEVA AWARD.

BILLS INTRODUCED BY SENATOR KERNAN FOR DISTRIBUTION—PROPOSED REVIVAL OF THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COURT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Kernan, of New-York, by request, for the re-establishment of the Court of Commissioners of the Alabama Claims, and for the distribution of the unappropriated moneys of the Geneva Award, re-establishes that Court of Commissioners created by the Forty-third Congress in the manner and with the obligations, duties, and powers imposed and conferred, except as changed by the bill. It provides that the number of Judges for said court shall be three. The presiding Justice shall be designated and vacancies filled as provided by the laws of the Forty-third Congress. It shall be the duty of the court to enter judgment in the claims for the amounts allowed therefor in two classes. The first class shall be for claims directly resulting from damage done on the high seas by Confederate cruisers during the late rebellion, including vessels and cargoes attacked on the high seas, although destroyed within four miles of shore, and excluding claims which have been proved and allowed, being those resulting from damage caused by the Alabama and Florida, and those directly resulting from damage caused by the Shenandoah after her departure from Melbourne on the 18th of February, 1865. The second class shall be for claims for the payment of premiums for war risks, whether paid to corporations, agents, or individuals, after the sailing of any Confederate cruiser. Judgments entered in the first class shall be paid before judgments of the second class are paid. If the sum of money so unappropriated shall be insufficient to pay the judgments of the first class they shall be paid according to the proportion which they severally bear to the whole amount of such unappropriated sum. The bill further provides that all moneys necessary for the payment of the salaries of the Judges and officers, and for the lawful expenses of the court re-established shall be appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

The other bill, which Mr. Kernan also introduced by request, to provide for the further distribution of the moneys received under the Geneva award, is similar to a bill for that purpose introduced by him at the last session, and authorizes all persons and corporations claiming to be entitled to any portion of the moneys now under the control of the United States, which were received from Great Britain in payment of the Geneva award, to sue for the same in the United States Court of Claims, at any time within one year from the passage of the act, and they shall in such suits recover for all losses which were the basis of the Geneva award or were considered by the Geneva Tribunal as a proper subject of indemnity in estimating the amount of their award.

The bill further authorizes appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States from judgments of the Court of Claims, and provides that all judgments in favor of claimants shall be paid, with interest at the rate of 5 per centum per annum from the recovery of such judgments; but if the sum of the judgments be greater than the moneys aforesaid, then the remainder of such judgments shall be paid ratably.

THE COINAGE OF THE TRADE DOLLAR.

STATEMENT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT AS TO THE PRESENT RATE OF COINAGE AND DEMAND.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Respecting the order recently issued intermitting the receipt at the mints of deposits of silver for coinage into trade dollars, the Director of the Mint states that the only export demand for trade dollars at present is at San Francisco, where, probably, $800,000 per month are required for that purpose, to meet which requirement the brokers and bullion dealers in that city hold from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000, and in addition to this stock, the mint in that city has on hand about $1,400,000. He states further, that since the order was issued to the mint at Philadelphia has been coining deposits made for trade dollars before the order was issued to the amount of nearly $500,000, and that in the last few months about 2,000,000 of trade dollars have gone into circulation in the Atlantic and Western States, and to that extent occupy a place intended by law to be filled with the fractional silver coins and that the Government has been deprived of the seigniorage, which it would otherwise have received. The Director states that if there has been any mistake it was in not sooner issuing the order.

PENDING INDICTMENTS FOR FRAUD.

THE CASES AGAINST HAMMON, BEHAN, AND THORN—THE SECRETARY REFUSES TO COMPROMISE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—In the case of the United States against Hammon, Behan, and Thorn, involving assessments to the amount of near $700,000, and criminal charges for illicit liquor operations, and where indictments have been pending three years, and have not been prosecuted to judgment or to sale of distillery, the Secretary of the Treasury has decided that if these suits are idle prosecutions, useful only to give officers fees, and not intended seriously to be prosecuted, they should have been discontinued long ago. He says: "We cannot hold these indictments otherwise than as serious accusations, founded on sufficient testimony, involving crimes and violations of law of the gravest character, and steps should be taken at once to prosecute them either to final judgment, or to the determination that the Government has no case." The defendants had proposed to compromise the case by the payment of $10,000, and were represented in the department by ex-Gov. Kellogg, of Louisiana, and one of the Representatives of that State in Congress. Concerning this proposition the Secretary says that to compound felonies and violations of law like these for $10,000 would be to abandon the principle upon which all criminal laws rest. The proposition was peremptorily refused.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25, 1877.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $261,903 45, and from Customs, $362,840 68.

Mr. Z. Moses, private secretary to Mr. Ferry, President pro tempore of the Senate during the last session of Congress, has been appointed Clerk to the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $17,158,464; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, $8,835,468; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $47,325,000; coin, $129,011,479, including coin certificates for $34,861,200; outstanding legal tenders, $356,914,932.

The Secretary of the Navy to-day finally decided the question with regard to the hours of labor in the various Navy-yards throughout the United States. The schedule provided by the department directs that from March 21 to Sept. 21, labor shall begin at 6 o'clock A. M., and continue until 6 o'clock P. M.; from Sept. 22, until March 20, labor begins at 7:40 A. M., and continues until 4:30 P. M., with an interruption of one hour for dinner. These regulations are in no respect designed to carry with them any present reduction of pay.

After the adjournment of the Senate to-day there was a caucus of Democratic Senators to determine upon the names of three Senators from that side of the Chamber to act upon the committee authorized by the resolution of Mr. Edmunds adopted last week to take into consideration the state of the law respecting the ascertainment and declaration of the result of the elections of President and Vice-President of the United States. Messrs. Bayard, Thurman, and Morgan were agreed upon as the Democratic members of the committee, which will consist of seven members—four Republicans and three Democrats. The Republicans have not yet been designated. The committee will have power to consult with any similar committee of the House of Representatives charged with the same subject.

OPPOSITION TO TAMMANY.

STRENGTHENING THE COMBINATION.

EDWARD HOGAN TO BE VIGOROUSLY OPPOSED IN THE FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT—LOUIS S. GOEBEL FOR SENATOR IN THE SIXTH DISTRICT—NO OPPONENT FOUND FOR SENATOR MORRISSEY—THE EIGHTH DISTRICT ALDERMEN.

The combination against Tammany Hall makes steady headway, and the prospects yesterday were considered favorable to a complete union and a sweeping victory throughout the City on election day, not only for the county ticket, but for the Assembly and Aldermanic tickets. The Tammany people, who have till now professed to be indifferent to the Anti-Tammany strength, have become convinced that there is something more than mere talk about "this combination," and they are making new efforts to collect the forces which had begun to scatter. One evidence of their concern was found to be a disposition to cast ridicule upon all of the candidates, and to hazard a good many prophecies, unsupported by the usual offers of money guarantees, that "John Kelly's ticket" would "sweep everything." Meanwhile there is a good deal of anxiety about the Senatorial districts, and particularly about the Seventh. Rumors were last night flying thick and fast of troubles in the Tammany ranks in the Fifth Senatorial District, where it was said that the friends of one Carey, who was desirous of obtaining the Seventh District Assembly nomination, had made his selection a condition of their support of Col. Wagstaff. While Edward Hogan has been freed from the personal opposition of Mr. Morrissey in the Fourth District, it seems probable that Hogan may yet feel the influence of Morrissey's friends in the contest. Mr. Halliday was selected as the candidate by the Anti-Tammany organization, and would undoubtedly poll a large vote; but there was some talk last evening of withdrawing him, placing the name of Joseph Shannon on the ticket, and running him with all the assistance that could be obtained from Mr. Morrissey in the way of counsel and introduction. As he has worked in the district with Mr. Morrissey in former campaigns, and is known as one of his firm friends, he can scarcely be said to need any introduction, but it was thought that an assurance that he is the man whom Morrissey would desire to see elected may have some weight in assisting him to defeat Hogan.

When the conference committee of the several combining organizations in the Sixth Senatorial District met on Wednesday it was compelled to adjourn without making any nomination, as Mr. Goebel, who had been requested to stand, had felt impelled to decline. He reconsidered this decision, however, and yesterday afternoon, when the joint conference met in Germania Assembly Rooms, as soon as the committee had been called to order by Judge Dinkel, the Republican delegation reported that it had unanimously fixed upon Mr. Louis S. Goebel as its candidate. The announcement of this selection was received with boisterous applause, which was fully as hearty on the part of the Democrats as with the Republicans. The nomination was accepted by a unanimous vote of the conference committee, and the Republicans, in their Senatorial Convention, made the nomination formally. The Joint Conference Committees adjourned to the Fourth District Court-room to make arrangements for the nomination of Aldermen and Members of Assembly. A long discussion was held, but no decision reached. A disposition was manifested among the Anti-Tammany delegates to claim the four members of Assembly in the Sixth Senatorial District and give the Aldermen to the Republicans, but as this did not meet with entire approval, it is probable that a division of the Assembly and Aldermanic candidates will be made.

Senator Morrissey's head-quarters were again visited by large numbers of prominent politicians of both parties, and the absence from the field of an opponent to the Anti-Tammany champion furnished the main topic of conversation. Mr. Morrissey was in excellent spirits, and was closely devoting himself to the work of the district, assisted by numerous trusty friends. His health will not permit him to engage in out-door work, but notwithstanding the disadvantage which he labors under of being obliged to reach his friends by letters rather than in person, he is confident that he will come out of the contest successful to a greater degree than is generally anticipated. The Tammany Democrats were late last night still without a candidate in place of Mr. McGlynn, but there was more or less conjecture as to who would finally be chosen at the convention to-night. Among those spoken of as likely to be nominated was Mr. Augustus Schell, whose chances are considered to be best, but whose willingness to run is less than that of many other Democrats of the district. Ex-Gov. Hoffman and Mr. Henry L. Hoguet are also spoken of as possible candidates.

The details of the combination have not yet been carried out in the Sixth Senatorial District, but in spite of the fact that the Independent Republicans are disposed to complicate matters by demanding recognition and candidates, it is probable that the nominations will all be made according to the general understanding arrived at in the first general conference. A conference was held yesterday afternoon at the office of Senator Bixby, at which the regular Republicans were not present: A delegation of the Independents took part, and monopolized the speaking. Coroner Ellinger presided, and Mr. Bullock was Secretary. The action of the Republicans in nominating three Aldermen on Wednesday without a conference with the other organizations was criticised as a departure from the general understanding, and the members of the committee were disposed to believe that they had been ignored by the Republicans. The Independent Republicans said they wanted an Aldermanic candidate in the Seventeenth Assembly District, and would yield all the Assemblymen to the other parties. Coroner Ellinger said he had been informed by a prominent Republican in the district that the nomination of three Aldermen was not made in any spirit of contempt for the combining parties, and that one of them would undoubtedly be withdrawn, and the others submitted for the approval of the conference. The conference adjourned to meet again to-day.

Last night the Republicans of the Eighth Senatorial District met in Brevoort Hall to nominate a candidate for Senator. The Chairman of the Conference Committee having reported that Hon. Francis M. Bixby had been selected as the candidate of the Republicans and the other organizations opposed to Tammany Hall, the announcement was received with warm applause, and, on motion, the nomination was made unanimous. A committee consisting of Mr. R. O. N. Ford and Mr. James Thompson was appointed to notify Mr. Bixby of the action of the convention, and the nominee was soon brought before the audience. The Chairman, Mr. McLean, made a brief complimentary speech, and then introduced the candidate, who thanked the convention for the nomination they had just given him, saying that he considered it a great honor to be nominated by constituents who had accorded him the same favor two years ago. He took it as an evidence that they considered that he had faithfully represented their interests in the Legislature. He pledged himself that if he should be elected he would be as faithful in the future as he had been in the past, and he hoped that any ambition of his might be blighted if he did not sacredly keep that promise. Mr. James Thompson, of the Twenty-first District, spoke of the satisfaction which the people of the Eighth District had felt in observing the course of Senator Bixby in his place in the Legislature, and said he was nominated, not as a Republican, but as an honest man intent upon giving this City better legislation.

The German-American Independent Citizens' Association, which was represented in the Joint Conference to oppose Tammany Hall, held an adjourned convention last night at Beethoven Hall. Mr. Herman Uhl presided. Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer, Chairman of the Conference Committee, reported that committees of the Anti-Tammany and Independent Democrats and the Republicans had met with them, and that they had resolved upon their ticket as follows:

Judge of Supreme Court	John R. Brady.
Register	Jacob Hess.
Justices of Marine Court	Joseph Koch, Allen Macdonald.
Aldermen at Large	Joseph C. Pinckney, William H. Gidney, Louis M. Doscher, Andrew H. Green.

Mr. Ottendorfer said that in making the nominations the committee had been guided by a desire to keep personal considerations in the background, and to select only such good men as would suit all. The report of the Conference Committee was received with applause and unanimously adopted. The Chairman was authorized to appoint a committee of seven to notify the candidates of the action of the convention. On motion of Mr. Wendt it was decided to hold a ratification meeting in Germania Assembly Rooms next week, and to invite the several nominees to be present.

In the Twenty-first Assembly District there is a generally expressed desire among the Republicans that Mr. Rufus B. Cowing should receive the nomination of the party and the Conference Committee for Assemblyman. In the Sixteenth District no nomination has yet been made by the Anti-Tammany or Republican parties. It is extremely likely that the nominee will be Hon. George Y. Whitson, the Anti-Tammany member from the same district in the Legislature of 1876.

THE LAST DAYS OF REGISTRATION.

ALL CITIZENS URGED TO QUALIFY AS VOTERS TO-DAY OR TO-MORROW—THE INTERESTS AT STAKE—AN APPEAL FROM THE TAX-PAYERS' COMMITTEE.

To-day and to-morrow are the last two days for the registration of voters in this City, and every citizen should see to it that his name is placed on the list. Thus far there has been an unusual apathy displayed, and the number of voters registered is more than 42,000 less than last year. The excuse given is that this is an "off year" in politics, but property-holders and tax-payers, if they would consult their own welfare, would manifest the same interest now that they did in the Presidential contest last year. The coming election is especially important because essential local interests are at stake. The fight in this City is to defeat the corrupt Tammany Ring, to oust John Kelly from his position as manager of City affairs, and to choose Assemblymen who will give their support to the constitutional amendments, which will forever relieve the people from the burdensome taxation that has so long been imposed upon them. Every citizen who fails to register his name to-day or to-morrow is derelict in his duty to his State, City, and family.

As an illustration of the laziness and apathy displayed by some of the wealthiest of the citizens of New-York, it may be mentioned that in the Twelfth Election District of the Twentieth Assembly District, which includes that portion of Fifth-avenue between Forty-eighth and Fiftieth streets, there were registered in 1876, 37 voters. This year the number thus far registered is only 3. The question is pertinently asked: "Is reform in State and City Government of no importance to these dwellers in brown-stone fronts?"

The Committee of Fifty appointed by the tax-payers' meeting, of Monday night last, appreciating the importance of the crisis, have issued an address to the people, in which they urge every voter to register at once. They assert that bankruptcy stares the City of New-York in the face, and cite figures from official documents showing that the Municipal debt is constantly and rapidly increasing. They ask voters to cast their ballots for members of the Legislature who will sustain the proposed constitutional amendments and save the City from financial ruin. The address is signed by 50 of the most prominent business men of New-York, and should be read carefully by every tax-payer. It will be found in full in another column.

LOCAL NOMINATIONS.

CANDIDATES FOR THE SENATE AND FOR THE ASSEMBLY NAMED BY THE VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONS.

The following nominations were made by the Republican Senatorial Conventions last evening:

Sixth District	Louis S. Goebel.
Eighth District	Francis M. Bixby.

Mr. Goebel's nomination was indorsed by the Anti-Tammany Party, by the German Independent Association, and also by the Independent Democrats.

Mr. Goebel is about 35 years of age. He was graduated from the New-York Free College in 1864, and from the Columbia College Law School in 1866, and has since been a close student and diligent practitioner in law. He has made business rather than politics his occupation, and has steadily opposed Tammany Hall. He has on several occasions been before the people as a candidate, and has always received a large vote. He was a candidate for Marine Court Justice in 1876, and received 61,000 votes.

The following Assembly nominations were made by the Republican Party last evening:

Fifth District	William J. Keyes.
Seventeenth District	William T. Graff.

The nomination of Mr. Keyes has been indorsed by the other organizations opposed to Tammany Hall. Mr. Graff, the nominee in the Seventeenth District, was born in this City, and is 55 years of age. He was Principal of the Twenty-second Ward Grammar School for 20 years prior to 1855, at which time he resigned his position as teacher for the purpose of entering upon the practice of law. He is at present a member of the law firm of Cudlipp, Graff & Blauvelt, at No. 294 Broadway. He was the Republican candidate for member of Assembly for the Seventeenth Assembly District in 1872, and being too modest to vote for himself, he was defeated by a majority. In 1875 he was again a candidate, and was elected by a majority of about 800. Mr. Graff was an industrious and conscientious legislator, and distinguished himself particularly by his untiring advocacy of all measures tending to a reduction of the expenses of the City Government, and by his uncompromising hostility to everything which had the remotest resemblance to jobbery of any sort.

The Anti-Tammany party made the following nominations for Assembly last evening:

Fourth District	M. Fitzgerald.
Sixth District	Michael Healy.
Fourteenth District	James Daly.

Mr. Healy's nomination has been indorsed by the German organization.

The German Independent Party made the following nominations for Assembly last evening:

Second District	Bartholomew Cronin.
Twentieth District	Leander Thompson.

Mr. Cronin's nomination has been indorsed by the Independent Democrats.

Tammany Hall held its Assembly District Convention last evening and nominated the following candidates:

District.	District.
1. John F. Berrigan.	11. Thomas C. Cottman.
2. Thomas F. Grady.	12. Morris P. Holahan.
3. William A. McIntyre.	13. John Clark.
4. John Galvin.	14. Luke F. Cozans.
5. Peter A. Crawford.	16. James Fitzgerald.
6. Jacob Seebacher.	17. William Taylor.
7. John Casey.	18. Jos. P. McDonough.
8. Daniel Patterson.	19. David L. Baker.
9. John W. Browning.	21. Alexander Thain.

BROOKLYN ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

Assembly District Conventions were held in Kings County last evening as follows: Second Assembly District Republican Convention met and nominated Mr. B. B. Hopkins; the Ninth Assembly District Regular Democratic Convention met and nominated John A. Stinson; the Fourth Assembly District Independent Democratic (Slocum) Convention met and nominated John M. Golden. In the Eighth Assembly District Republican Convention, Adrian M. Suydam was renominated.

RICHMOND COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

The Richmond County regular Democratic Convention met yesterday at Richmond County Hall to make nominations for Assemblyman and county officers. There was a full attendance of delegates. Hon. Erastus Brooks occupying the chair. The candidates for Assemblyman were Hon. Erastus Brooks, S. R. Brick, Theodore Frean, and Theodore Vermilyea. After three ballots Hon. Erastus Brooks polled 80 votes, and his nomination was made unanimous. John Croak, the present incumbent, was renominated for District Attorney. Coroners, E. Gaffney, Southfield, and Tunis Tappen, Northfield.

NOTES OF THE CANVASS.

The Young Men's Centennial Club, at their meeting last evening, at No. 160 East Fifty-sixth-street, indorsed the nominees of the Republican Party.

A meeting of tax-payers from different wards of the City was held at Teutonia Assembly Rooms last evening. The following nominees on the combined opposition County ticket were indorsed: For Supreme Court Judge, John R. Brady; for Register, Jacob Hess; for Aldermen at Large, Andrew H. Green, Joseph C. Pinckney, Louis M. Doscher, and William H. Gedney.

THE CONTEST IN ROCKLAND COUNTY.

The Republicans of Rockland County nominated on Wednesday, Hon. Seth B. Cole, of Nyack, for County Judge; Charles A. Briggs, of Haverstraw, for member of Assembly, and William Gray, of Ramape, for County Clerk. There is a good prospect for the election of this ticket, and it is an exceptionally good one. The Democrats have divided on two tickets, and there seems to be very justifiable reasons for a vigorous split. J. A. E. Suffern, the present County Judge, is running for re-election on a ticket nominated by a trick. James M. Nelson, who is on the same ticket for member of Assembly, has a very unsavory connection with the transactions of the old Tammany Ring. He was in the Assembly during the years 1870 and 1871, when Tweed exercised supreme sway, and was very near that worthy; but the following year he was defeated by Daniel Tomkins on account of the Ring disclosures. George W. Weisant, who has represented the county in the Legislature the last two years, is a candidate on another ticket for County Judge, and Merritt E. Sawyer for the Assembly. This is also called the regular Democratic ticket, but which is regular is a difficult problem. Both are products of a "regular" convention. The Weisant ticket, however, appears to represent more of the sober sense of the party, and will probably stand the better test. The Republicans are united, and, under the circumstance, ought to gain by the split.

THIRTY YEARS OF PUBLIC LIFE.

JUDGE ROBERTSON, OF WESTCHESTER—UNANIMOUS AND ENTHUSIASTIC NOMINATION FOR SENATOR—A CHARACTER WITHOUT A STAIN—HIS FIFTH UNANIMOUS NOMINATION FOR THE SENATE—HIS ELECTION SURE.

Pursuant to adjournment the Republican Convention of the Ninth Senatorial District, comprising the Counties of Westchester, Rockland, and Putnam, met at Peekskill yesterday, and fulfilled the public expectation by unanimously nominating Judge Robertson, of Westchester. This will be the fifth time Judge Robertson has been elected to the Senate by his friends and neighbors in the Ninth District. His public career extends over a period of more than 30 years, and his indorsement, as the time has rolled by, has been more enthusiastic on each successive occasion upon which his name has been presented by his neighbors for the public approval. He has served in the Assembly, the Senate, the lower house of the National Congress, and for 12 years was County Judge—and all these honors have been bestowed upon him by a constituency opposed to him politically. A higher tribute could not be paid to personal worth and integrity.

In its prompt dispatch of the business for which it had assembled, in the perfect harmony of feeling among the delegates, and in their genuine enthusiasm for their nominee, the convention presented a singular and gratifying contrast to that one lately held across the river, from which a secession blatherskite issued as the chosen candidate, and from which the delegates went away with broken jaws and smashed noses. As there was no preliminary organization to be effected, the delegates wisely occupied the hour between 12 and 1 in dispatching a comfortable dinner at the Eagle Hotel. At 1 they assembled in convention and were called to order. Mr. George Blauvelt, of Rockland, who was the regular Chairman, being absent on account of the sickness of his child, Mr. D. O. Bradley, of Westchester, was elected temporary Chairman, and Mr. G. A. Henshaw, of Morrisania, Secretary. After the calling of the roll, Mr. Husted, delegate from Peekskill, rose and begged, before the convention proceeded to make a nomination, to read a letter which had been addressed to him by Mr. George H. Forster, which, though a personal communication, was public in its spirit, and might appropriately be read there. Mr. Husted then read the letter, of which the following is the essential part:

"Notwithstanding the very cordial assurances from yourself and my other numerous friends of hearty support had I been the nominee of the convention, I have no hesitation in the expression of the opinion that the delegates will convene on Thursday, after their 10 days' recess and consultation with their constituents throughout the district, with the unanimous conviction that the people of the district once more require in the Senate the services of our honored leader, William H. Robertson. My own professional engagements in the trial of an important cause now in progress render it impossible for me to attend. Yet it may not be improper for me to suggest that the true leaders are those who recognize most promptly the popular sentiment and are the first to express it, and that where such sentiment is so marked a manner points to the renomination of our Senator, it befits those chargeable with the management of our party to recognize that sentiment and to ask Senator Robertson once more to yield his own preferences to the demands of the public good. * * * Let the convention speak with one voice."

Hearty applause followed the reading of Mr. Forster's letter, and Mr. Husted, continuing, said:

GENTLEMEN: Expressing, as I know I do, the unanimous sentiment of the Republicans of the Ninth Senatorial District, and carrying out the spirit of the letter which I have just read to you, whose writer is the gentleman who would have been our nominee under any other circumstances than those under which we now meet, I nominate as your candidate for Senator from the Ninth Senatorial District, Judge William H. Robertson, of Westchester. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen, you have heard the nomination. Those of you—

Mr. HUSTED—One moment, Mr. Chairman. I move that the roll be called, as I that each delegate announce his choice as his name is called.

The CHAIRMAN—It will be so ordered unless objection be made. It is so ordered. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary did as ordered, and one after the other the delegates responded "Hon. William H. Robertson," until the last man had answered, and the nomination was declared, amid loud applause, to have been made unanimously.

The Chair then, on motion, appointed a committee to wait upon the Judge and request him to appear before the convention. In a few minutes the committee appeared, the Judge with them, his appearance being the signal for a genuine outburst of enthusiasm. Standing in the middle of the room, he responded as follows, but no verbal description could adequately convey an idea of the simple dignity and earnestness with which he spoke:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: Your committee have informed me that I have been nominated by you. My nomination does not take me by surprise. It has been generally expected for some weeks that your choice would finally settle upon me, and until lately I was not inclined to accept. But so unanimous and so urgent have been the representations made to me that I will not disregard your wishes. I accept your nomination. [Applause.] This, gentlemen, is the fifth time I have been unanimously nominated to represent this district in the State Senate, and on each previous occasion the nomination has been ratified at the polls. Thirty years I have now spent in public life—12 years on the Bench, 2 in Congress, and 10 as your representative in the State Legislature. My public career is known to all of you. Under these circumstances it might seem unnecessary for me to speak at any length

MURAT HALSTEAD'S VIEWS.

REMONETIZE SILVER AND RESUME.

THE RESUMPTION CONTRACT WITH THE PEOPLE MUST BE MAINTAINED—IT SHOULD BE CARRIED OUT ON THE BASIS OF TWO METALS—WHY SILVER SHOULD BE REMONETIZED—OBJECTIONS TO THE SCHEME CONSIDERED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Time and place are specified in the Resumption act for the payment of the greenback debt in coin. The place is New-York City, the time 14 months distant. It is of the utmost importance to maintain this contract that the Government has made with the people. Measures of public business that relate to this policy and would promote it, should be the questions of urgency before Congress. Shall we resume specie payments on the old specie basis of two metals, or shall we abide by the recent change in the coinage and the standard? That is the silver question. There is a broader form of the question: Whether silver shall cease to be money? In this we have a remarkable interest. Never in the history of any people was there so monstrous an increase of debts as in the United States since the suspension of specie payments; and there never was anywhere so great a production of silver as during this period and in this country.

The sum of our indebtedness, public and private, at home and abroad, is greater than that of any other nation in any age of the world. We are also the largest producers of silver, and in that metal our unit of value was first fixed, and was unchanged and unchallenged for nearly 80 years. Why should we deny ourselves the use of this metal in the discharge of our debts? Did the demonetization of silver proceed from a popular requirement? Was it demanded by a scientific commission? Does it represent the wisdom of an international conference? Did it receive intelligent consideration in Congress? Have the people insisted upon the privilege of paying in gold, debts made payable in coin of silver as well as gold? Is not the abolishment of the money quality of silver the sacrifice of an advantageous popular right? Is the advocacy of monometalism by the people and for the people, or by the few against the many? It seems pertinent to pursue these inquries, and proper if it should be ascertained that a mistake, if not a crime, has been committed, that the right should be recognised, and the wrong repaired. The demonetization of silver was first attempted in this country by Hon. John Sherman, the present Secretary of the Treasury. Jan. 6, 1868, he introduced a bill (Senate bill 217) to establish international coinage and take from silver the office of lawful money without limit. The bill proposed a gold dollar equal to 5 francs to be "legal tender in all payments to any amount," (amended by the addition of the words "except for such existing bonds of the United States as are payable in coin,") and that "the silver coins shall be a legal tender to an amount not exceeding $10 in any one payment." Whatever else may be said of this bill, it is meritorious in one respect—Senator Sherman said in it precisely what he meant to do.

Senator Morgan, of New-York, killed this bill in a report submitted June 9, 1868, in which he said: "If the nation were comparatively free from debt, Congress might with more propriety consider the question of changing the legal standard of coin." "To be acceptable," said he, "a change in our coinage must be a thing of clearly obvious advantage, and proceed from the people." "If there has been any complaint," he said, "in regard to our monetary system, the fact has not come to the knowledge of your committee." He added that, "when the country is restored to a normal financial condition, and the public ask a change," it might be well to carefully consider the question. With the sagacity of a merchant, as well as the understanding of a statesman, the New-York Senator referred to our commercial relations with South America and Asia, as affording reasons why we should not disturb the money quality of silver; while there were stronger reasons against any meddling whatever with the coinage or the character of metallic money.

Direct legislation demonetizing silver was not attempted after this. The job was accomplished through two obscure sections of two voluminous acts, neither expressing the purpose, and so complete was the concealment that Gen. Garfield, of Ohio, was obliged to admit, in a speech at Springfield a few weeks ago, that he did not know when it was done, or whether he voted for it or not. The first stealthy step was taken in the act of Feb. 12, 1873, (17 U. S. Stat. at Large, page 424,) "revising and amending the laws relative to the mints, assay offices, and coinage of the United States." The object of this act was not to name the dollar as one of the silver coins of the United States. The demonetizers of silver were not in a hurry, for they did not take advantage of this omission until the approval of the Revised Statutes June 20, 1874. Section 3,511, (page 700 Revised Statutes, U. S.,) makes the gold dollar the unit of value, and section 3,513 re-enacts section 15 of the coinage regulations of Feb. 12, 1873. Through these acts the momentous change of the money measure of the United States was made. It certainly did not proceed from the people, for the people were without knowledge on the subject at the time, and members of Congress, with perhaps half a dozen exceptions, did not know what they were doing. This British gold policy was the work of experts only. Evasion was essential to success in it, and was possible because coin was not in circulation, and being out of the public view could be meddled with without attracting attention. The monometallic system is one of the great credits a nation would have imposed upon the great debtor nation without debate. As we emerge from inflation and the illusions of our fictitious paper prosperity depart from us, the value of money increases in interest, and the question forces itself upon us whether the popularly uncalled-for and unconsidered change embodied wisdom or the reverse, and whether we should not restore the old standard, abandon the English plan, and return to our own tried system before the pinch of resumption comes.

In our legislation the word coin has rarely been qualified as gold coin. The phrase "gold and silver" is constantly occurring in our laws and judicial decisions. It appears in the Constitution of the United States. It appears in the law to protect the public credit, approved March 18, 1869, solemnly pledging the faith of the United States to the payment in coin or its equivalent of the 5-20 bonds, and "to make provisions at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin." This law was one of interpretation of the bond contracts then under dispute, and was the answer to the proposition to pay the bonds with greenbacks.

The law of July 14, 1870, looked to the bonds of the future, and was intended to prevent any change in the dollar that would disturb the public credit. The language of the law is that the bonds shall be "redeemable in coin of the present (July 14, 1870,) standard value." All the bonds issued from that day to this bear on their face the stipulation that they are redeemable, not in gold, but "in coin of the standard value of the United States, on the said July 14, 1870, with interest, in such coin." It is indisputable that the coin of 412½ grains nine-tenths fine silver, comes within the description of standard coin in this act.

Was it fair, after these solemn and specific acts for the establishment of the public credit, to change the meaning of the word coin from gold and silver to gold alone, by the abstraction of the silver dollar from the pockets of the people, and the abolition of the option of silver payment? Is it well to attempt to construe the statutes that define contracts in exact words according to what gentlemen are pleased to call their "spirit"? Can the public creditors afford to abandon the clear terms of the law and betake themselves to vague affirmation?

It is a common error of the advocates of monometalism to attempt the extenuation of the regulation dropping the silver dollar by saying it was a small matter anyhow, as there never were but 8,045,000 of silver dollars coined by our mints. They forget that the whole amount of full-weight silver coinage of the United States exceeds $90,000,000, of which over $60,000,000 was in half dollars, and that our dollar was fixed at the amount of pure silver found by analysis of the Spanish milled dollar in circulation. It is impossible to ascertain the number of Spanish and Mexican silver dollars, the equivalents of our own, that have circulated in this country, but there is reason to believe that the estimate that $100,000,000 were in use at one time, and that not less than three times that sum passed through our hands, is moderate. The silver dollar, whether coined whole or in halves, by the mints of Spain, Mexico, or the United States, was of 371¼ grains of pure silver, and was in universal use. The old deeds for Western farms specify that payments were made in "Spanish milled dollars," and the quantity of this coin that we have employed must be counted by the hundred millions.

Objection is made to the restoration of silver to its old place in the coinage and as lawful money, upon the ground that the single standard is the better one, and we might as well have it. There are, however, excellent reasons for believing that, aside from the question of debts and their measurement, the double standard is not only the one that we have tried, but the true one. Alexander Hamilton met the single standard argument which was made in favor of silver by saying that to destroy the office and character of one of the precious metals as money "would probably be a greater evil than occasional variations in the unit from the fluctuations of the relative value of the metals." It would "abridge the quantity of circulating medium, and is liable to all the objections which arise from the comparison of the benefits of a full with the evils of a scanty circulation." The object of Hamilton was to establish the money unit in gold as well as in silver—that is, to set up the double standard—and he had the concurrence of Jefferson. The two metals support and regulate each other. The two afford an adequate basis for an abundant currency, and neither can be "cornered" in the aid of the speculative schemes that are often prepared and always opposed to the general welfare. If one metal, rated according to the fixed ratio, becomes dear, the option of payment in the cheaper coin makes a demand for it that enhances its value, and the money unit is subjected to slighter fluctuations, in comparison with commodities, than if found in but one metal. Copper and steel soldered together in the compensation balance-wheel of a chronometer, and perfectly measuring time through all temperatures, illustrate the principle.

It is urged that if we monetize silver we demonetize gold. Certainly, the poorer money drives the better quality out of circulation, but this axiom is misapplied, for gold and silver dollars, alike lawful money, are equals. They have the same intrinsic and lawful value and stand together. The Bank of France, July 15, 1877, contained 154,626,000 five-franc pieces, unlimited lawful money, and fractional coins, legal tender for 50 francs per payment, 50,800,000 francs, a total sum in silver of 823,930,000 francs. The gold in this bank at the same time was 1,386,780,000 francs. It is estimated that a sum in silver equal to that in the bank is in the hands of the French people. This would seem to show that under the double standard, silver does not expel the gold from the bank reserves or from the general circulation.*

The inconvenience of handling silver is presented as a reason why it should not be restored to the character and office that it held, and the claim is made that it should be classed among the relics of barbarism. On the contrary, the higher the civilization the greater the facilties for exchanges without the presence of coin, as in the clearing-houses, and for the transportation of coin itself. Over 95 per cent. of the money transactions of the country are accomplished without the handling of currency. The objection to silver, that it has bulk and weight, that it is a solid substance, is applicable to gold also. Then, the chief utility of metallic or real money is not found in the handling of it, but in the exact expression that it gives the unit of value, and in the provision made with it for the convertibility of notes. The remonetization of silver is required for the enlargement of the specie basis, that it may be sufficient to afford ample reserves for bank circulation. Since silver was discarded contracts have been made and there have been investments with the understanding that "coin" was gold. But this understanding is not more sacred in its character than that, in all the contracts antedating the demonetization of silver, "coin" meant "gold and silver." The fact that in 1873 the silver dollar was worth more in the market for the precious metals than the gold dollar, did not deter the monometallists from attacking it, and making our bonded indebtedness and all coin debt payable in the then cheaper coin. If this thing should again be done, criticism imputing bad faith to those doing it would not become the contrivers of the example. The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular setting forth that the 4 per cent. bonds are, in good faith, payable in coin of "equal value" with gold. Certainly, and the restored silver dollar would meet that requirement. Mr. David A. Wells, a pronounced monometallist and close student of money science, says, in a letter published in the leading journals July 2: "Remonetization of silver in the United States will undoubtedly bring silver to par with gold in the open markets of the world." He adds the observation that this "will in no way benefit the debtor, if he counts as a benefit the opportunity to pay his debts in value less than he received." This is unwarranted, because the advocates of silver restoration for the help of resumption desire that coin debts should be paid in the standard coin of the date of March 18, 1869, and July 14, 1870. It is inaccurate, too, because under the single standard dollars are dearer than under the double standard. The difference in value to-day between the gold unit and the demonetized silver dollar, displays the measure of mischief of the change of standard. Gold has appreciated because the money character has been placed in it exclusively, and the demand for it thereby increased. Silver has depreciated because the money character has been taken from it, and the demand for it therefore diminished. The height at which gold stands, as the only money metal, above the point where it would have rested if the silver equivalency had been maintained, marks the extent of wrong inflicted by meddling with the money measure. Public justice demands the re-establishment of the old measure, the restoration of the double standard. In no other way can the hair-lines of contracts be observed. Those who have held for a time that they were to get more than the face of the contract called for will find themselves mistaken, but not wronged. The change of standard was a change of contract—a dangerous precedent to be championed by the holders of securities. The safe thing is the old thing, the standard measure of gold and silver. The double standard will not be an experiment in America. We have never had any other standard in times of specie payments. It is the single standard that is untried, except in association with irredeemable paper.

A common cry is that the greenback dollar is worth more than the silver dollar. This represents the double wrong of the demonetization of silver and the monetization of paper. Silver is a commodity. The greenback is a promise. Take the money character from paper and give it to silver, and paper becomes worthless and silver as good as gold. But to be accurate we must have the old measure of values, the bi-metallic measure—the old yard-stick; not that of gold, but that of gold and silver. It is the nature of this measure of values that if one of the metals is removed the other expands, and the "yard-stick" is elongated. The gold value of silver is not, therefore, true measurement unless we have with it the silver value of gold. Silver fluctuates, we are told. So would gold under the same conditions. The two should be joined for mutual regulation and the attainment of a common steadiness.

It was the judgment of Sir Isaac Newton, called as an expert in coinage, to remedy the evils arising from its debasement, that where silver was demonetized and driven from a country the price of gold was put up, and a fall in gold would follow and could not precede the recoinage of silver. The silver coins of England were restored to their old weight and fineness, and gold falling, its equilibrium with silver was restored. This was the result of a natural law as certain in its operations as the attraction of gravitation. We should apply it in this country and repair the damage done the general interest, by the enhanced dearness of the standard dollar, which was the object aimed at by the experts in money management, who, through their agents, planned and procured the demonetization of silver. Warnings are uttered that we may injure our trade by returning to the double standard. This is upon the assumption that gold alone is the world's money. Give us a sound currency, which we can get by the resumption of specie payments upon the old specie basis—and the chances are we can get it in no other way—and we can keep the balance of trade in our favor. Then we have no objection to the flow of gold to our treasuries. But the gold standard does not prevail throughout the world. Two-thirds of the inhabitants of the earth are under the single standard in silver; and it is geographically and commercially appropriate that America, with her two ocean fronts, one looking upon Asia and the other upon Europe, should harmonize in her monetary system the standards of England and China—that her double standard should shine with gold toward Europe and with silver toward Asia. We are told that the remonetization of silver would cause us to be overwhelmed with it. Perhaps not. The nations that part with it will part with their prosperity, and we shall gain that along with their silver. Why, we undervalued silver in its ratio with gold as compared with France, and there is at least as much danger that the restored silver dollar may be worth more than the gold dollar, as there is that it may be worth less. There is no occasion for alarm either way, but all changes should be contemplated. Under the circumstances, the presumption is very strong that our ratio, and not that of France, is the right one. Our valuation of silver at 16 to 1 of gold, when the Latin Union valuation is 15½ to 1, is at least a safeguard against the sudden and excessive accumulation of the metal in this country, that affrights some timid persons. A close calculation would probably show that outside the action of America, the demonetization of silver by Germany and the large yield of that metal in Nevada have, combined with the falling off in the Asiatic demand and the restriction of coinage in the Latin States, caused a decline in silver that would bring with the restoration of the silver dollar an equality in the market value in London of 412½ grains silver, nine-tenths fine, with 25 8-10 grains gold. The old objection to silver, that it was too dear at 16 to 1, is removed. We have every inducement, therefore, to stand by our own standard and ratio. The international conference proposition may be passed as one of the amiabilities of the impracticables. It would mean to leave the direct business road and turn down a green lane that is no thoroughfare. The remonetization of silver at the old ratio—the restoration of Hamilton's dollar to its old dignity and utility as a money unit—that public justice may be done, and the general good promoted by securing specie resumption, is an American affair, and we cannot afford to wait upon the deliberations of the Parliament of Man. That which we should do is to annul the legislation of 1873 and 1874 by which the money unit and standard were changed. Restoration is the word that covers the case. Re-establish the double standard, replace the silver dollar in the coinage, and reinstate it as unlimited legal tender, unchanged in the smallest decimal fraction in its relation to gold, or in fineness or in weight by so much as one-thousandth of one grain. This is the exact—the imperative thing.

The debatable ground is that of the limitation of the coinage. If there is to be free coinage it should be combined with a law for funding greenbacks without limit—that the minting of legal-tender silver and the retirement of legal-tender paper may go on together, and one process balance the other. If the coinage is limited to certain sums of silver dollars, the issue should be restricted by the retirement of small notes. As a beginning it might be well to order $50,000,000 in silver, which is about the capacity of our mints up to the time when the Resumption act provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem, in coin of the United States, legal-tender notes then outstanding "on their presentation for redemption at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in the City of New-York, in sums not less than $50." It would be convenient for purposes of resumption to have $50,000,000 of legal-tender paper exchanged for legal-tender metal before Jan. 1, 1879.

There is danger that our organized communities may be overwhelmed in debts. Already, in our cities taxation is spoliation, and assessment becomes confiscation. This is a peril on the path of civilization. It is a question whether the future does not belong to the wolves. Is it a propitious policy to contract the specie basis so as to make each dollar of indebtedness an increased burden forever? There has been one influence slowly and surely through the centuries counteracting the tendency of the despotism of debt to crush the industries of the world. This is the rise of prices that comes of the accumulation of the precious metals. Modern chemical and mechanical science, the thoroughness of geographical exploration and geological investigation, increasing the yield of gold and silver, have cheapened money, and this has been a legitimate and happy relief of mankind from a degree of the dreadful weight of debt heaped upon the nations through improvident ambition and the profligate schemes of pretended improvement.

The war upon silver, of which the demonetization of that metal in America is an incident, was levied and is carried on with the view of depriving the people at large of this process of the amelioration of oppressive obligations. The gold discovered in California and Australia stimulated industry, energized enterprise with confidence, and gave the generation literally golden opportunities to gather wealth. There were marvels of advancement in Europe as well as America, even under dull despotisms, and in spite of desolating wars and the sharp blight of standing armies. The printing press, the magnetic telegraph, and the locomotive assisted progress, but the fertilizing stream of the influence of the flood of gold is distinctly traceable through the history of the period, like the waters of the Nile in the sands of Egypt. The silver discoveries of later years, so bitterly deprecated by the gold bulls, would prove of like excellence. Why should we spurn the riches poured into our lap from the magnificent mines of Nevada? The interest that is represented in so many pounds, francs, and dollars, should be protected by the scrupulous discharge of all the obligations of contracts, for the maintenance of the public faith underlies the possibilities of prosperity, but must be restrained from arraying the powers of government to discriminate for debt and against industry, and thus arresting the progressive movement of mankind.

There never has been a money question equal to that before the world whether the use of silver as money shall be continued. It is a question that enters into every interest both of capital and labor. The decision is with America. The crisis is now. The responsibility is with Congress. The victory of silver would be the triumph of the intelligence and industry that is productive, and would be for the fair help of the many, and the clear advantage of labor.

The presence of elements of evil in the land, of unusual forces of gravity, has recently had terrible manifestation. These are associated with the spread of delusions about paper money that in other times and places have captivated and led astray the multitudes. Leagued with the socialist who would seize the machinery of Government and turn it against the earnings that are saved and discredit and distribute accumulated property, stalks the speculator in concerted frauds, who would employ phantom dollars in false pretenses of public enterprise, and rejoice that at the end of his scheme of gambling finance are ruin and dishonor in the forms of bankruptcy and repudiation.

It would not be wise, in view of the stormy trials that are to come, and that are surely to test, as they have not yet been tested, the integrity and stability of American society, to allow the powers of darkness that are mustering to assail the nation's faith and private rights, this formidable leverage of a public wrong. The popular consciousness that the demonetization of silver was a trick done in the night—a change of money measure involving a change of contracts—showing a contrivance of partiality for the few as against the many—is irritating, and there are contingencies clearly probable in which the irritation may prove disastrous. Let us rebuke the juggling with our ancient standard of values, and by doing benignant justice, gather strength for all good works.

Already it is apparent to those most familiar with the forces of prevailing opinion that persistence in the rejection of silver will mean at least the postponement of the day of resumption, that gold resumption cannot take place; that the practical question is whether we shall resume in gold and silver, or go on harassed and embarrassed indefinitely by all the uncertainties and disabilities of legal-tender and inconvertible paper.

M. HALSTEAD.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 24, 1877.

*Even if it should prove true that silver would expel gold, and come to us in immense quantities, we could have the enjoyment of the single standard that has been so strongly recommended to us in the name of stability; and as for the payment of bonds and all other securities in the cheaper metal, that is precisely what the demonetizers of silver proposed to do when they secured the abolishment of the dollar in that metal while it was worth in the market 3 per cent. above gold. We credit them, however, with the knowledge that the chance is standard would make the dollar dearer.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

CLOSING BUSINESS OF THE SESSION AND FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 25.—The twentieth and last day's session of the Episcopal General Convention was attended by comparatively few delegates, many having left for their homes this morning. Messages were received from the House of Bishops as follows: Concurring in the amendment of the lower house to the amendment of the canon on marriage and divorce; non-concurring in the message relating to rubrical amendment to the Book of Common Prayer, for the reason that the subject matter had been provided for in canon 22; concurring in the message from the House of Deputies relative to the organization of a board of missions, and for the appointment of the Bishops of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, and Albany on the same; the adoption of a resolution that it be the duty of the clergy and laity of the Church to take an active interest in public schools, and that church schools be recommended in addition to the same whenever practicable. Passed. Also the adoption of a resolution for the appointment of a joint committee to consider further the subject of legislation relative to the organization of the proposed order of Deaconesses, and report to the next General Convention. This joint committee, as appointed, consists of the Bishops of Alabama, Long Island, and Pennsylvania, and Revs. Drs. Dix, of New-York; Parker, of New-Jersey; Dr. Huntingdon and Robert L. Winthrop, of Massachusetts; Mr. Judd, of Illinois, and Mr. Stark, of Connecticut. For the appointment of a joint Committee on Ecclesiastical Relations and Religious Reforms, and the appointment of the Bishops of Connecticut, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Western New-York, Long Island, and Central New-York on the committee.

The convention then resolved itself into a Board of Missions to nominate a Board of Managers. The following persons were nominated and elected: Clerical Members—Morgan Dix, John Cotton Smith, Henry C. Potter, and Heman Dyer, of New-York; Charles H. Hall, Noah H. Schenck, and John A. Paddock, of Long Island; E. A. Hoffman and W. U. McVicker, of Pennsylvania; George Leeds, of Baltimore; J. L. Reese, of Albany; J. H. Eccleston, of Newark, N. J.; W. B. Huntington, of Massachusetts; E. E. Beardsley, of Connecticut, and T. F. Davies, of Pennsylvania. Lay Members—F. S. Winston, Cyrus Curtis, B. B. Sharman, and Stewart Brown, of New-York; J. C. Garthwaite, of New-Jersey; George N. Titus, C. Vanderbilt, and William Scott, of New-York: Charles R. Marvin and William G. Low, of Long Island; Benjamin Stark, of Connecticut; William Welsh and Lemuel Coffin, of Pennsylvania; T. A. Tillinghast, of Troy, and A. P. Baldwin, of Michigan.

The convention resumed its sittings, and the resolution of Dr. Schenck, introduced Oct. 20, in relation to the organization of the House of Deputies, was adopted with slight amendment.

The Joint Committee of Conference on the Rubric relating to shortened services, in which the upper house could not concur presented a joint report from the respective committees that it was impossible at the late stage of the convention to obtain joint action on the part of the two houses.

At 11:55 A. M. it was voted to postpone the time for final adjournment to 1:30 P. M., and the upper house concurred in this action. A message was received from the upper house for the appointment of a joint committee to consider the work of the clergy and laity relative to public schools, as referred to in a previous message. The committee as appointed consisted of the Bishop of Pittsburg, Dr. Holt, of New-Hampshire, Dr. Johnson, of Connecticut, Winthrop, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Coppel, of Central Pennsylvania.

Other messages were received from the House of Bishops, one appointing the Bishops of Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and Pittsburg, on the joint committee to consider a shortened form of service by rubric or otherwise, and Dr. Hoffman, of Connecticut, appointed on its part on the committee, Rev. Drs. Clark, Johnson, Langford Meads, Bridge, and Prince.

Message 93 notified the lower house of concurrence in the action of the latter in relation to the question of the Indian mission. A motion that the convention recede from its action of non-concurrence in reference to the rubric for shortened services created some discussion, and was finally lost by a vote of non-concurrence by orders. The vote was—clerical deputations—dioceses represented 42, ayes, 27; nays, 8; divided, 7. Lay deputations—dioceses represented 26, ayes, 13; nays, 12; divided 3. The subjects of synods of dioceses and suffragan Bishops were referred to a joint committee to consist, on the part of the House of Deputies, of Dr. Dix, of New-York; Dr. Garrison and Mr. Judd, of Illinois; Mr. Baldwin, of Michigan, and Hon. Mr. Fish, of New-York.

Several messages were received from the House of Bishops announcing concurrence in the message from the Deputies as to the appointment on the Joint Committee on Synods of Dioceses and Suffragan Bishops of the Bishops of Kentucky, North Carolina, New-York, Easton, Ohio, Nebraska, Albany, and Pennsylvania. Also announcing concurrence in relation to the Board of Managers nominated by the Board of Missions. The standing committees to sit during the recess of the convention were empowered to fill vacancies. After singing, and prayer by Dr. Burgess, the convention adjourned without day at 1:28 P. M.

TROTTING AND RUNNING IN THE WEST.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 25.—The matches unfinished yesterday were taken up at noon to-day, and finished as follows:

PACING RACE.—Sixth heat—Lucy came in first, and Bay Sallie second. Time—2:22. In the seventh heat Lucy also came in first, and Bay Sallie second. Time—2:21¾. This gives the race to Lucy, she having won one heat yesterday.

THE TROT.—The sixth heat was won by Badger Girl, Cosette second, and Deception third. Time—2:32. In the seventh heat Deception was first, Cosette second, and Adelaide third. Time—2:31¾. The eighth heat was taken by Deception, Cosette second, and Badger Girl third. Time—2:29. In the ninth heat Deception was first and Badger Girl second. Time—2:31. This gives the race to Deception.

To-day's programme was carried out with the following result: In the running race the first heat was taken by Esselit with Saunders second, and Modoc third. Time—1:45. In the second heat Edinburg was first, with Dillon second. Time—1:47. In the third heat Esselit was first, and Edinburg second. Time—1:49. The race for the 2:30 class: The first heat was taken by Lady Logan with Little Wonder second. Time—2:34. In the second heat Little Wonder was first, Lady Logan second, and Fairfield third. Time—2:34. Lady Logan was the winner of the third heat with Fairfield second, and Little Wonder distanced. Time—2:34. In the fourth heat Lady Logan was first and Fairfield second. Time—2:33.

In the race between Great Eastern and Rarus, the former won. Time—2:25.

WOMEN'S TEMPERANCE UNION.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 25.—The Women's Christian Temperance Union continued its session to-day. A telegram was read from Senator Morton thanking the convention for the kind remembrance of him shown by the telegram sent him yesterday. The Business Committee recommended the first Thursday in December as a day for thanksgiving and prayer. Miss Frances E. Willard, Corresponding Secretary, read the annual report, which shows great progress. It embraces some valuable suggestions as to the extension and multiplication of the local unions, and recommends meetings in those portions of cities infested by liquor saloons, enlisting the sympathy of the press, spreading temperance literature, and securing signatures to pledges. It urges a careful consideration of the labor question, and alludes with pride to the victories of Moody, Murphy and other apostles.

MARINE DISASTERS.

QUEBEC, Canada, Oct. 25.—The bark Amicus, loaded with grain, collided with the steam-ship Gamma, near this port last night. The bark was nearly cut in two, and beached with one foot of water on her deck.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Oct. 25.—C. A. Hutchins, one of the survivors of the wrecked schooner Ortolan, at St. Pierre, has arrived here. Of 11 on board four were drowned.

ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick, Oct. 25.—The bark Amity, Upham, master, from the River Plate to Richibucto, is ashore at Cape Tourmente, and will probably be a total loss.

There has been a heavy snow-storm here all day.

EMBEZZLING PUBLIC MONEY.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 25.—In the Court of Quarter Sessions in the case of P. W. Elder and Thomas Schnieder, charged with aiding and abetting Theodore Hanel in the embezzlement of $12,000 from the office of the Receiver of Taxes, the jury this morning rendered a verdict of guilty. A motion was made for a new trial. The trial of William H. Bacon & Son, brokers, charged with having been concerned in the same affair was postponed until next Tuesday.

SHIP-BUILDING IN MAINE.

GARDINER, Me., Oct. 25.—At Bowdoinham, Me., yesterday, the ship Sea King was launched. The vessel is of 1,500 tons burden, and was built and is owned by George Theobold and others, of Richmond, Me.

BATH, Me., Oct. 25.—Messrs. Goss & Sawyer launched a new ship named Florence here to-day. She is 1,684 tons burden, and is owned principally here and by Charles E. Moody, of Boston.

DANBURY AND NORWALK RAILROAD.

DANBURY, Conn., Oct. 25.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad here to-day the following Directors were elected: Roswell P. Flower, James W. Hyatt, H. H. Holister, Orrin Benedict, E. S. Tweedy, William C. Street, L. P. Hoyt, D. P. Nichols, and A. S. Hutchins. Roswell P. Flower was elected President; James W. Hyatt, Vice-President; Harvey Williams, Secretary and Treasurer, and L. W. Sandiforth, Superintendent.

THE NEW CANADIAN TERRITORIES.

AREA OF THE TRACTS OF NORTH-WEST TERRITORY CEDED TO THE DOMINION UNDER SEPARATE TREATIES WITH THE INDIANS.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Oct. 25.—The several tracts of North-west territory, as surrendered by separate Indian treaties, may be generally described as follows: Treaty No. 1, effected Aug. 3, 1871, Province of Manitoba, 18,500 square miles; Treaty No. 2, effected Aug. 21, 1871, adjoining and northwest of Manitoba, 32,000 square miles; Treaty No. 3, effected Oct. 3, 1873, east of Manitoba and extending to the limits of Ontario, 49,700 square miles; Treaty No. 4, effected Sept. 15, 1874, and supplementary treaty, Sept. 21, 1874, west of Treaty No. 2, south of South Saskatchewan, and extending from Lake Winnipeg, goes south-west to the Cypress Hills, 75,700 square miles; Treaty No. 5, effected Sept. 20, 1875, and supplementary treaty, Sept. 24, 1875, embracing territory generally surrounding Lake Winnipeg, 102,000 square miles; Treaty No. 6, effected in 1876, territory traversed by the main Saskatchewan, extending from Treaty No. 5 to the Rocky Mountains, 120,000 square miles; Treaty No. 7, effected last month, embracing the country between the Cypress Hills and the Rocky Mountains, and extending northerly from the international boundary to the southerly boundary of Treaty No. 6, 51,000 square miles. Total, 440,000 square miles. The boundaries of the tracts ceded under the several treaties are indicated on the Government map just completed.

A QUEER MUDDLE.

TWO RHODE ISLAND MEN COMMISSIONED AS POSTMASTER FOR THE SAME TOWN, ONE BY MR. KEY AND THE OTHER BY MR. TYNER.

A telegram from Providence to the Boston *Globe* conveys the following: "There is a curious quarrel over a Post Office in this State, which may become a question of unusual interest before it is settled. In the early part of July last the incumbent of the Post Office at Wakefield, in Washington County, named Charles H. Hazard, was requested to tender his resignation, because of his habits. By the time the resignation reached Washington, an application had been forwarded to Postmaster-General Key by Elisha W. Cross. As indorsers he gave Senator Burnside, ex-Gov. Sprague, and a host of other influential citizens of the town. The two first-named gentlemen backed Mr. Cross because of his fine war record, he having served faithfully and valiantly in the late struggle. The application and credentials were examined by Gen. Key, approved, and a commission filled out. At the same time another clique was at work in the interests of Jesse Van Buren Watson. Among other points they ascertained that Mr. Cross, while really an Independent Republican, had deposited a ballot for Samuel J. Tilden in the last Presidential election. With this information in hand they went to Assistant Postmaster-General Tyner and got a commission for their man, which they expressed or mailed to Wakefield. Mr. Cross, pending Gen. Key's decision, started for the capital, had an interview with that gentleman, received his commission, and departed for home. He was much surprised to find the position already filled. He presented his credentials, but this had no effect. Mr. Cross acquainted the parties who had labored in his behalf of the state of affairs, and a warfare was begun. The first point gained by the Key appointee was that his commission dated three days ahead of that issued by Gen. Tyner's man, whether his backers, than came forward and claimed that Gen. Key had no jurisdiction over this State, because he had promised Tyner that he [Key] would make all the Southern appointments and leave the North to him to look after. The matter was carried to Providence, where the papers, on file in the Post Office Department, were sent to look into the matter. He examined all of Mr. Cross' papers and told him that his claim was valid, and that he should report to that affect at head-quarters. Mr. Cross is a man of some means, and says he intends to fight out the case in court. He has in his possession sworn affidavits of facts forwarded to the department from several gentlemen, derogatory to his good name and character. Against each of these he will at once institute a suit for slander and ask for heavy damages. The opponents include the extreme anti-policy faction. Among them are Senator Anthony, Representative Latimer W. Ballou and Gov. Van Zandt. Each of these gentlemen has previously publicly expressed confidence in the Administration."

POPULAR WHIMS.

HOW A BREAD AND MILK SUPPER ONCE SERVED SALMON P. CHASE—A BROILED STEAK DEFEATS A CANDIDATE.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Leader, Oct. 22.

"It is a very curious thing," said an old stager to a *Leader* reporter recently, "how small things often turn the scale in close elections. You hear some of these people of to-day talk and you would think that there never was a time until recently when such a thing as partisanship was known. Why, I can remember when it was much worse than now. For instance, when Salmon P. Chase was running for Governor the first time, he came, I remember, during the canvass, to a little rural town in Montgomery County. I was traveling with him at the time, and we were both to speak in the evening. Mr. Chase had not been feeling very well all day, and this fact, together with what followed from it, led him much more good than both our speeches. It happened in this wise: An honest farmer had come some 10 miles over the country on purpose to see the Governor, as he was even then called. He saw but was not satisfied; he determined to dine with him in order, as he said, to see what a Governor would eat. Mr. Chase not feeling well, as I have said, did not care to partake of a regular meal, and so simply ordered some bread and milk. The farmer was delighted. 'Chase is the man for Governor,' he said to his friends. 'He only eats bread and milk. He is no stuck up feller. He is like us. He is the farmer's candidate by all means.' And the story went all through the county and even beyond. The enthusiastic farmer would tell it with all the needed variations and intonations, and when the votes were counted it was ascertained that the Whig majority was much larger than it had ever been in that county before, and all on account of that one bread and milk supper.

"Talk about the fickleness of the people. You don't know anything about it. Why, I knew of a man who was defeated for Congress once simply because he had his beefsteak broiled instead of fried, as the generality of people do. It was down in York State, long ago, when it was not thought the thing for a candidate to canvass in his district in his own behalf. He must just sit down at home, and if he were elected well and good; if not, he must consider it the direct interposition of Providence, you know. Well, a man was nominated, and during the canvass he took a short trip on business across his district, stopping one noon at a way-side inn. Here he ordered dinner, and not being exactly well, asked for a piece of steak broiled on the coals. The gaping rustics took it up as a crime. Word went forth from one end of the district to the other that the Whig candidate did not eat his meat as the rest of humanity did, but had it cooked upon the coals, something after the plan of a savage. They would vote for no such man to make laws for them. And he was defeated on the broiled meat issue."

INGERSOLL ON INTEMPERANCE.

In a recent letter to an Indiana paper Col. Robert G. Ingersoll says that the only "temperance speech" he ever made was in what was known as the Munn trial in Chicago, when he made these few remarks on alcohol: "I believe, gentlemen, that alcohol to a certain degree demoralizes those who make it, those who sell it, and those who drink it. I believe that from the time it issues from the coiled and poisoned worm of the distillery until it empties into the hell of crime, dishonor, and death, it demoralizes everybody that touches it from its source to its ends. I do not believe that anybody can contemplate the subject without becoming prejudiced against that liquid crime. All we have to do, gentlemen, is to think of the wrecks upon either bank of this stream of death—of the suicides—of the insanity—of the poverty—of the ignorance—of the destitution—of the little children tugging at the faded dresses of weeping and despairing wives asking for bread—of the men of genius it has wrecked—of the millions struggling with imaginary serpents produced by this devilish thing; and when you think of the jails, of the alms-houses, of the asylums, of the prisons, and of scaffolds upon either bank, I do not wonder that every thoughtful man is prejudiced against that damned stuff called alcohol."

THE MACKENSIE DIVORCE.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* of the 23d inst. says: "Mrs. Mackensie came to this city and resided at the Grand Pacific Hotel for a year in order to give her the residence necessary to file her bill for divorce. She is described as a most exemplary and intelligent lady, and was while in the city under the protection of the Pastor of her church. It is stated that the marriage between her husband and herself was purely one *de convenance*, and was arranged between the parents of the parties. She was only 15 and he some 23 years of age when they were united. From the same source it is ascertained that the husband utterly neglected his wife, and that she decided to leave him after due notice, and, that her father refusing to assist her, Hon. C. J. Bridges, father of her present husband, aided her in her flight. It is stated that the meeting with her present husband was purely accidental, she having been placed in his charge when she left home for the United States to procure a divorce. As stated in our yesterday's issue, Mrs. MacKensie filed two bills for divorce—one in the Superior Court, which was dismissed, and a new bill filed in the Circuit Court, which was also dismissed. In the meantime Mr. MacKenzie went to Providence, R. I., and resided there for a time sufficient to give him the necessary residence to file a bill for divorce for desertion. To this bill his wife made no defense, as she decidedly intended to desert him. Just two days before the dismissal of the bill of Mrs. MacKenzie here, on Sept. 28 last, Mr. MacKenzie obtained his decree of divorce, and hence the dismissal of the bill in the Chicago court. As Mrs. MacKenzie has obtained the custody of her children, she is well satisfied with the decree obtained by her husband. She and Mr. Frederick Bridges were married on Friday last at Boston, and the interest in the affair is now, but the Chicago courts are cleared from the stigma of the divorce."

HON. GRENVILLE TREMAIN.

CHARACTER AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL—HOW HE SAVED MONEY TO THE CITY OF ALBANY WHILE ITS COUNSEL.

From the Albany Journal, Oct. 20.

Mr. Tremain has been industriously and prominently engaged in the practice of the law

LAW REPORTS.

THE HASSLACHER DIVORCE CASE.

THE PLAINTIFF'S LETTERS BEWAILING HER LOT READ IN EVIDENCE—HER LIFE AS DESCRIBED BY HER—THE DEFENDANT DENIES THE MARRIAGE

The trial of the suit for limited divorce brought by Mary E. Hasslacher against Louis C. Hasslacher, whom she claims is her husband, was resumed before Judge Van Brunt and a jury in Part III. of the Supreme Court yesterday. The court-room was well filled, and much interest was manifested in the proceedings. The plaintiff, as on the previous day, persisted while on the stand in keeping in her lap her 14 months old baby, a most restless child, which annoyed her and every one else. Mrs. Hasslacher was cross-examined at length, and told how she had gone to Italy in 1867 to improve her singing. She visited Rome, Milan, Florence, and other places. A number of letters written by her to Hasslacher were then read to the jury for the purpose of showing that she regarded herself simply as the mistress of Hasslacher. Thus in one letter she says:

"I am aware that by leaving your home I forfeit all claims to your support. So, Louis, you have gained your point; but you have worked harder than any one in Brooklyn to do it. You have forfeited all the manliness and honor that was in you, and you will always acknowledge in sensible moments that I have no more deserved one iota of the treatment I have received at your hands than our child does. I am the only one to blame for our life of the last two years; but if you think over it you may remember that I have suffered the greater penalty, and you have wound up successfully by compelling me to support our child. You see I prefer to do it. He is all I have in the world, and I shall endeavor to bring him up so he shall never think anything if I have to steal for him. * * * I believe I should have cut my throat or yours if we had lived together much longer. * * * Baby has kissed your letter. You see I shall not teach him to hate you. You would have made him despise me, his mother."

At another time, on Dec. 2, 1875, she wrote:

"Well, our interview was not long. I have thought over it since you went away. You have made it a thorough business affair when you talk of signing papers. I will sign any papers releasing you of any further expense whatever in connection with me or our child, if you will make an effort to get me $350. I do not wish to travel luxuriously, but I want to pay my way here before I go from this City. * * * You will suffer inconvenience for a time if you borrow this money now, but you will be able to pay the debt in six months. I wish I knew in six months I would be a free woman again—as free as I was even this time three years ago. I don't wish any hard deed—God forbid. He is all I have to live for, and his love will do more toward my happiness and everything else in the future than you or my mother, with your ideas of propriety, will ever do as long as you live. The alliance, after what has passed, may look to you expected me to be yielding, and to possess the head of a woman of 30 or 40 when I was only a girl, allowing me to go and rear all over the country, and then, minus all that, and then calling me to account for acting as a girl inevitably would, brought up in that way. You came across my path when I was at daggers drawn and defying every one belonging to me. And this is my punishment. You have succeeded in crushing almost every bit of womanly pride out of me by your treatment, until I despise myself. Now help me in the work of redeeming a good position again. I have to pass it all my life. By your behavior, Louis, you say as if I had thousands at your disposal. Just think for a little while. Think of all I have to do. You must know the sum I ask you for will go a very little way. I will soon pay it off, and we can be living more dignified lives. Try and let me have an answer of some sort to-morrow night; and if you can get ready I will go on Saturday."

In another letter sent by her from London on Feb. 21, 1876, she asks for an allowance for a few months, and says she will try again at singing. She then adds: "I could never succeed in the positions I have had to take, any more than I could be a good or happy woman while you were constantly telling me I was your mistress." In the same strain are the remarks in a letter which has no date, but which was written just before she set sail for England. In it she says:

"I do hope you will see the sense of my going home. Why, Louis, it is enough to ruin any woman, the life I have led here for the last two years. I am tired, and have lived like an ordinary being, have proper clothing to wear, and be looked after decently, and not feel it necessary to lie on every occasion, just to save people from frowning as me. In fact, I want to see some decent life to commence in, and I have not quite gone to the devil."

Other letters besides these were read, and also a written release made by her abandoning all claims against Hasslacher.

The latter's counsel moved for a dismissal of the complaint on the ground that the testimony tended to sustain an action for breach of promise of marriage, but not for divorce. Judge Van Brunt denied the motion, saying the matter was one for the jury to pass upon. Julius Catlin, Jr., called on behalf of the defendant, testified that the plaintiff had sworn she was not Hasslacher's wife in some proceedings for abandonment which she instituted against the defendant. Hasslacher himself then testified that he had never agreed to marry the plaintiff, and had not married her. She had married him solely to avoid scandal. The case will be given to the jury to-day.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—In the United States Supreme Court the following cases came up to-day: No. 43—The Phenix Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, plaintiff in error, vs. William H. Lanier et al.; this case was further argued by Mr. W. H. Phillips and Mr. P. Phillips, of counsel for plaintiff in error, and submitted on printed arguments by Mr. Julian Hartridge and Mr. R. E. Lester for defendants in error. No. 44—The New-York Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in error, vs. William P. Davis. No. 47—Guadalupe Thompson, Administratrix, &c., et al., appellants, vs. The Maxwell Land Grant and Railway Company et al.; postponed until Monday on account of sickness of counsel. No. 45—John McHenry et al., Assignee, plaintiffs in error, vs. La Société Française d'Epargnes et de Prévoyance Mutuelle; this cause was argued by Mr. T. J. Durham, of counsel for plaintiffs in error, and submitted on printed arguments by Mr. E. L. Goold for defendant in error. No. 46—A. G. Adams & Co., plaintiffs in error vs. the Mayor, &c., of Nashville.; this cause was submitted on printed arguments by Mr. Edward Baxter, of counsel for the plaintiffs in error, and by Mr. I. E. Bayley for the defendants in error. No. 49—The Western Union Telegraph Company, plaintiff in error, vs. F. J. Mayer, Treasurer, &c.; dismissed, with costs, on authority of plaintiff in error. No. 50—James L. Beard, plaintiff in error, vs. James L. Burns; this cause was submitted on printed arguments by Mr. A. G. Riddle, of counsel for the plaintiff in error, and by Mr. R. G. Ingersoll for the defendant in error. No. 38, (assigned,)—Marcus Radish, plaintiff in error, vs. William J. Hutchins and C. G. Wells; this cause was argued by Mr. Thomas Allen Hyatt, of counsel for the plaintiff in error, and by Mr. P. Phillips for the defendant in error. No. 51—The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Peter Rose, collector, &c.; this cause was submitted on printed arguments by Mr. James Mason, and Messrs. Shellabarger and Wilson, of counsel for plaintiff in error, and by Mr. Scott, of counsel for General Phillips, for defendant in error. No. 52—Titus Bufington, appellant, vs. Charles D. Harvey, Assignee; this cause was submitted on printed arguments by Mr. Thomas J. Henderson, of counsel for appellant; no counsel appearing for appellee. Adjourned.

AN ATTORNEY'S LITTLE BILL.

The suit of Thomas M. Wyatt, an attorney, against Benjamin A. Simonson, was tried before Judge Barrett and a jury in Part I. of the Supreme Court, yesterday. The plaintiff claimed $2,000 for professional services in two proceedings. One of these proceedings was on a note for $5,000, made to Simonson by Lockwood & Marsh. After judgment had been had an execution was issued, and the property of Lockwood & Marsh was sold under execution. The other creditors of the firm were stopped in, however, and put Lockwood & Marsh into involuntary bankruptcy, and the Assignee appointed sued to have Simonson's execution and sale set aside as being fraudulent as far as the firm's creditors were concerned. The Assignee succeeded, and Simonson was left minus his money and with a bill of $2,600 against him for costs. Wyatt claimed $1,800 for his services in this proceeding. The remaining $200 were claimed in some proceedings against a man named Walker. In defense, Simonson said that there had been a special agreement whereby Wyatt agreed to take $50 in cash, which had been paid him, and to have a percentage on the amount collected on the judgment. In the other case, Simonson said, Wyatt had agreed to take and did receive $25 as his payment in full. The jury brought in a verdict for the defendant. H. F. Pultzs appeared for the plaintiff, and E. F. Russell represented the defendant.

CARRYING PETROLEUM ON SHIP BOARD.

Rose McDonald, as the Administratrix of her deceased husband, Charles McDonald, brought a suit in the Superior Court to recover the statutory damages of $5,000 from C. H. Mallory & Co., on whose vessel the City of Waco her husband lost his life. Mr. McDonald was employed as a fireman on board of the vessel, which was burned while on the high seas on its way to Galveston from this City. McDonald being overcome by the flames and burned to death. The City of Waco carried 300 casks of crude petroleum, and such carriage, it being prohibited under a penalty by the United States statutes, the plaintiff claimed was such an act of culpable negligence on the part of the defendants as to render them liable in damages for deaths occurring by the flames kindled, and spread by the petroleum. The defendants demurred to the complaint on various grounds including the one that the court had no jurisdiction of the action, and that the complaint did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. They claimed also that the carriage of petroleum was not an act of culpable negligence *per se*, because the statutes forbade such carriage, but that such carriage merely subjected the vessel to a penalty to the Government. Judge Freedman sustained the demurrer and dismissed the complaint.

TRYING TO REMOVE A RECEIVER.

The suit of Robert Friedrichs against William Friedrichs was brought to the attention of Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. It seems that the parties were partners, and that the plaintiff was appointed Receiver of the partnership assets. Among the firm's creditors are Messrs. Thomée & Co., of Antwerp, to whom the firm owes $137,000. Coudert Brothers, the attorneys for the Antwerp creditors, produced affidavits yesterday to the effect that the plaintiff and defendant in the suit are acting collusively to retain possession of the firm's assets as against creditors, and that Robert Friedrichs had sent remittances to his brother the defendant William Friedrichs, who is now in Europe, under the pretext that the money was to be used for the purpose of bringing about a settlement. The creditors have not been paid as yet, and it is alleged that the assets of the partnership have dwindled from $95,000 to $63,000 while in the Receiver's hands. On these statements Judge Donohue granted an ex parte application yesterday directing Robert Friedrichs to show cause why he should not be removed from his position of Receiver.

A GAMBLER'S CONFIDENCE GAME.

TRIAL OF LORING M. BLACK, WILLIAM MARSTON, AND STEPHEN FIELDS—HOW THEY ROBBED A VICTIM OF $1,500.

When the case of Loring M. Black, William Marston, and Stephen Fields, charged with keeping a gambling-house at No. 1,252 Broadway, was called in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, it was found that Black was the only one present, and Assistant District Attorney Herring asked that the bonds of the others be forfeited. Mr. John O. Mott, who, with Mr. William F. Kintzing, appeared as counsel for the defense, said that he had only just been retained in the case, but had been told that Fields was sick in bed. He asked that the bail be not forfeited until Field's bondsman, who was present, could be afforded an opportunity of finding the delinquent, or producing proof of his illness. Mr. Herring said that this was only the last resort to prevent the trial of a cause in which the most persistent and extraordinary efforts had been made to secure postponement after postponement. He pressed for the forfeiture of the absent prisoners' bonds, and Judge Gildersleeve so ordered, promising, however, that the order should not be entered until the bondsman had been allowed an opportunity to find the accused. Ex-Alderman Fitzgerald, surety for Fields, subsequently found his man, and surrendered him. Mr. Herring then placed Black on trial, and a jury was impaneled. Considerable legal skirmishing ensued on the points of Messrs. Mott and Kintzing that the District Attorney be compelled to state the specific offense on which he would elect to try the prisoner. Judge Gildersleeve, however, denied the various motions, and the facts of the case were eventually elicited by Mr. Herring. Some time in the early part of February last Thomas McKeon, who lives in Williamsburg, met an old friend named William Marston, while taking lunch at No. 940 Fulton-street. During their conversation Marston informed McKeon that he had engaged in a new branch of business—that of diamond-selling—with James L. Clute, Park-row and Ann-street. McKeon, in order to help his friend, purchased a set of diamond studs. Marston visited McKeon frequently after that, on one occasion was accompanied by his friend, Stephen Fields, who he pronounced a most entertaining and agreeable gentleman. Fields proved all that had been stated of him, and on leaving, exacted a promise from McKeon that he would call upon him up town. On Feb. 17, Marston again called upon McKeon, and induced the latter to take a stroll with him up Broadway, and the two drank pretty freely on the way. On arriving in the vicinity of No. 1,252 Broadway, Marston remarked to his companion that he was in duty bound to return the visit of their entertaining friend Fields, and McKeon assented. Fields was found in his sanctum, and acted the part of the courteous and agreeable host to perfection. Finally Marston asked Fields to show McKeon "a few tricks at cards," remarking to the latter that Fields was "a wonderful man" in that line. Fields did as requested, and a little "social game" was suggested. Marston explaining that "a few gentlemen" occasionally amused themselves there in that way. McKeon, however, stated that he was utterly ignorant of cards, and declined to participate, and left after a pressing invitation to call again. On the following Monday, Marston managed to accompany McKeon up-town, and another visit to Fields' was suggested. McKeon consented, and found Fields in his retreat in company with Loring M. Black and two others. Liquors and cigars were again handed around, and McKeon began to feel slightly intoxicated. While in this condition, Marston, and previously had ascertained that McKeon had in his possession $1,500 belonging to his sister, represented to his victim that the elegant Fields was in pecuniary difficulties, but that by allowing him [Marston] to play with Black for half an hour with McKeon's money Fields could make a considerable amount. The entire amount was loaned by McKeon, would be handed back to him. McKeon argued his ignorance of cards, but on the most solemn promises of Marston that the transaction was a simple one, and for the benefit of Fields, consented to part with his money temporarily, and handed over $1,500 to Fields. A game of "faro" was speedily arranged, in which Fields and Black acted alternately as dealers, and McKeon mechanically moved the chips under the direction of his friend Marston. After all McKeon's chips had disappeared into the drawer of Black, Marston took his victim outside, and explaining that they were "in bad luck," informed him that he had lost the $1,500, but would restore it next day. Marston then took his intoxicated friend from the den and accompanied him to his home in Williamsburg. The effect of Black's liquor on McKeon was such that he could not get up next day, and on the following day, the matter of his loss not having been "fixed up" by Marston, made a complaint against the latter, Fields, and Black. On hearing of the action taken by McKeon, Marston, adding insult to injury, sent for McKeon, and shaking his fist in his victim's face, threatened that if he made "any noise about it" he [Marston] and Fields would swear that McKeon had entered into a conspiracy to play a game by which they could rob Black. McKeon then left, and had all three arrested. At the opening of court today Mr. Mott will cross-examine McKeon.

COURT NOTES.

On the application of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, granted an injunction restraining Louis Seer and others from giving theatrical representations at the Clinton Garden, in Essex-street.

Judge Robinson, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday denied a motion for an order of publication of the summons in the suit of Mary E. Symes against Charles H. Symes. The suit is brought for an absolute divorce on the ground of the defendant's alleged adultery. The parties were married on Dec. 29, 1875, and have one child.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, ordered a reference in the habeas corpus proceeding brought by Joseph S. Bown to recover possession of his infant son, who was placed in a foundling asylum by Mrs. Isaac J. Oliver. The reference ordered is simply for the purpose of trying the question "whether Mrs. Oliver has any care, custody, or control of the child."

Judge Freedman, in Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday dismissed the complaint in the suit of Francis Morris and Zachariah E. Simmons against William H. Webb, in which $40,000 were claimed for the alleged illegal conversion of a note of the North American Steam-ship Company, deposited with Webb for the purpose of indemnifying the plaintiffs for being sureties in an attachment proceeding.

George Pape, of No. 167 Forsyth-street, the ringleader of the communists who attempted to create a disturbance at the Steinway Hall meeting on Monday night, was the next day fined $10 and committed in default of bail, by Justice Murray, to keep the peace for three months, for his disorderly conduct. The prisoner was yesterday discharged, Justice Murray having first given him some sound advice as to his future conduct.

A respectably-attired man, who gave his name as Jacob Abraham, appeared at the bar in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, yesterday, to answer a charge of indecent assault preferred against him by William J. Keeley, special park detective. Justice Murray fined him $10 and held him in default of $1,000 bail to keep the peace for three months. The prisoner felt confident of procuring bail, but up to a late hour last evening no bondsman appeared in the case.

On the night of Oct. 17, Joseph Farrell, alias "Red Joe," living at No. 455 West Forty-second-street, met a seaman named James Gillespie, who had been an old comrade in the war. Farrell drank freely at Gillespie's expense, and rewarded his old friend's liberality by robbing him of $48 in money and a pawn-ticket for a gold watch. In Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Lyon convicted "Red Joe," and he was remanded for sentence.

Ethan A. Durham, a lawyer, of Kingston, Ulster County, pleaded guilty in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court yesterday to an indictment charging him with illegally withholding $350 pension money, which he had collected for a veteran of the Mexican war, named Dubois. Durham was allowed to go on bail, with the understanding that he is to make a settlement with Dubois, in which event it is not probable that Assistant District Attorney Foster will move for sentence.

James Hillis, a youth, living in Jersey City, was attacked by a number of boys while passing through Vestry-street, on his way home, Aug. 16, and he stabbed one of their number, Samuel Mace, living at No. 137 Charles-street. On the trial before Recorder Hackett, yesterday, it was shown that Hillis was an epileptic, and the jury acquitted him on the ground of insanity. Assistant District Attorney Lyon consented that the boy be committed to the care of his parents, pending a medical examination.

The trial of the suit of Samuel W. Torrey against the Grant Locomotive Works was concluded before Judge Speir and a jury in Part I. of the Superior Court yesterday. The plaintiff sued to recover about $30,000 for commissions and the interest thereon on a contract for furnishing locomotives to certain parties in Russia. Judge Speir directed a verdict in favor of Torrey for $23,617 70. Joseph H. Choate and R. W. Hawkesworth appeared for the plaintiff, and Weeks & Forster for the defendants.

Mlle. Marie Bonfanti, the danseuse, has begun a suit in the Supreme Court to recover $400 as salary from Sherwood & Co., for services in the play of "Haba," which was produced at Chicago, and proved a disastrous venture financially. It was withdrawn hurriedly on the 7th inst., and it is now said that the salaries of the performers were not paid. Mlle. Bonfanti claims two weeks' salary, $200 each.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 25.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$1,000 D. & H. R. '84	98½	100 Wab. R. Rec.	16½
28,000 N. W. C. C. G.	93¾	300 North-western	36¾
5,000 L. S. reg. 1st	107	400 do.	37
700 Del. & Hud	44½	100 do.	37⅛
510 do.	44	100 do.	37⅜
100 Pacific Mail	23⅝	100 do.	37⅝
100 Rock Island	101⅛	200 do.	37⅜
5 do.	101⅞	300 do.	37⅝
100 do.	101⅝	100 do.	37¾
2700 West. Un.	81½	1000 do.	38
2500 do.	81⅝	100 North-west. pf.	65
300 do.	81¾	300 do.	65⅛
600 do.	81⅝	800 do.	65¼
1300 do.	81¾	100 do.	65⅜
3000 do.	81⅝	300 do.	65⅛
400 N. Y. C. & H.	106½	500 do.	65¼
100 do.	106⅝	600 do.	66
100 do.	106⅞	100 Ohio & M.	10
200 do.	106¾	100 Mob. & E.	74½
300 do.	106⅝	100 do.	74⅞
800 do.	106¾	100 do.	75⅛
400 Mich. Central	66	200 St. Paul	85⅛
100 do.	66⅛	1000 do.	85⅜
100 do.	66½	100 do.	85⅝
100 do.	66⅝	100 St. Paul pf.	68⅝
100 do.	67	100 do.	68⅜
100 do.	67⅛	200 do.	68⅝
100 do.	66⅞	100 do.	68¾
100 do.	66½	100 do.	69¼
100 New-Jersey So.	1⅝	100 do.	69⅜
1500 do.	1½	100 do.	69⅝
100 do.	1⅝	200 do.	69¾
1000 Lake Shore	68⅛	100 do.	69
600 do.	68¾	200 do.	68⅞
400 do.	68⅝	300 do.	69
1100 do.	68⅝	400 do.	68⅞
2600 do.	68⅞	900 do.	50
300 do.	69	700 do.	50⅛
500 do.	68⅞	900 do.	50¼
614 do.	68⅞	100 do.	50⅜
500 do.	69	200 do.	50¾
1000 do.	69⅛	200 do.	50⅛
100 do.	69⅜	200 do.	50¾
1500 do.	69⅛	200 do.	50¾
800 Erie Rail	13⅛	100 do.	50¾
800 do.	13⅜	400 do.	51
100 do.	13⅛	300 do.	51¼
100 do.	13⅜		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$8,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '05, N.	b.c. 105⅛	$25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68	109⅜
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 N.	b.c. 105⅝	36,500 do.	b.c. 109⅞
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	112.08	5,000 U. S. 5s, 81, C.	112.07½
3,000 do.	108⅞	26,000 U. S. 4s, 1907, R.	102¾
60,000 do.	108	10,000 do.	b.c. 102¾
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67	112.08	106,000 U. S. 4½s, '91, R.	105⅞

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 Atr. 7s, Mem. & L. R.	8	500 L. S. & M. S.	b.c. 69
1,000 Mo. 6s, lg.	108⅞	100 do.	69⅛
1,000 do.	107	200 do.	69⅜
3,000 N. Car. 6s, old	18½	200 do.	s3. 69¼
J. & J.		1300 do.	69⅜
2,000 N. Car. 6s, old, '67	18⅝	100 do.	69⅜
A. & O.		100 do.	69⅝
4,000 Tenn. 6s, new	42½	1700 do.	69⅝
5,000 Tenn. 6s, old	42¾	1300 do.	69½
6,000 Tenn. 3s, 6	42¾	100 do.	69⅝
3,000 La. 7s, con.	86¾	1000 do.	69⅝
1,000 B., C. & N. 1st	59	100 Un. Pac.	b.c. 66¾
1,000 Ches. & O. 1st. coup. cn.	25	200 do.	66⅞
1,000 St. L. & C. 1st	104¼	200 do.	67⅛
2,000 C., R. I. & P.	7s 107½	200 do.	67⅜
3,000 L. & W. B.	con. 38	400 C. & N. W.	b.c. 88½
5,000 N. J. C. con.	c. 83¼	200 do.	88¾
3,000 M. & St. P.	93⅛	200 do.	89
I. & M. D.	93⅛	900 do.	37⅞
4,000 C. & N. W.	con. 107⅛	100 do.	s3. 37¾
1,000 C. & N. W.	1st 107⅞	100 Chi. & N. West. pf.	b.c. 68⅛
6,000 do.	107⅞	200 do.	68⅜
1,000 Chi. & M.	1st. 107⅜	200 do.	68⅝
2,000 Chi. & C.	1st. 107⅛	200 do.	66¼
18,000 D. & H.	R. '91. 100⅜	600 do.	66
4,000 D. & H.	R. '84. 98⅛	100 C. & R. I.	b.c. 101⅝
1,000 H. & St. J.	8s, con.	100 do.	101⅜
	78	100 do.	101⅝
1,000 Mich. So.	2d. 103⅜	100 do.	101¾
2,000 L. S. c. reg.	1st. 106⅜	100 C., C. & I.	b.c. 43½
4,000 N. Y. Cen.	1st, C. 118⅜	100 do.	b10. 43⅝
5,000 N. Y. C.	1st, R. 118⅛	100 do.	43
2,000 Un. P.	1st. 105⅜	100 do.	43⅛
10,000 do.	105⅛	100 do.	c. 43⅜
2,000 Ohio & M.	2d. 55½	300 C., M. & St. P.	b.c. 35⅞
13,000 P. of M.	1st. 97	200 do.	35⅝
2,000 St. L. & I. M.	1st. 90	200 do.	35⅞
6,000 West. Pac.	1st. 101	100 do.	35⅝
17,000 Gt. West.	1st, '88, x coup.	900 do.	35⅝
	91	200 C., M. & St. Paul pf.	b.c. 69¼
13,000 do.	91½	200 do.	69¼
2,000 Gt. West.	2d. 75	100 do.	69⅛
5,000 Can. So.	1st, with in cer. 60	800 do.	69⅜
19,000 C. R. I. & P.	6s, 1917. 106⅜	200 do.	69¾
[In yesterday's list should have been]		200 do.	68⅞
19,000 do.	106½	200 Wab. Pur. Com. Rec.	b.c. 16⅜
15 Am. Ex. Int.	x. 4 105	30 do.	16⅝
5 Ger. Amer. Bk.	66	300 do.	b3. 16⅛
100 U. S. Ex.	45	400 do.	16⅝
10 Amer. Ex.	98⅛	100 D., L. & W.	b.c. 89⅛
200 Quicksilver	b.c. 18⅛	100 do.	51⅜
100 Quicksilver pf.	b.c. 37	100 do.	51¼
100 do.	37⅛	800 do.	51
100 do.	37⅜	500 do.	51⅛
100 Canton.	81½	1400 do.	51⅜
100 Del. & H.	b.c. 83. 44⅝	300 do.	51⅞
100 do.	s3. 44¼	200 do.	51¾
100 do.	44⅜	100 New-Jersey So.	1⅝
700 West. Un.	b.c. 81½	100 do.	1⅞
1811 do.	81½	100 do.	2
1550 do.	b3. 81⅝	100 do.	2
3400 do.	81¾	500 do.	b.c. 2
1500 do.	81⅝	100 do.	2⅛
200 do.	s3. 82	300 do.	2⅜
300 do.	81⅞	100 do.	b3. 2⅛
1100 do.	81⅞	1100 do.	2⅜
4000 do.	b3. 82	100 do.	11¾
700 do.	82⅛	900 do.	11¾
200 do.	82	100 do.	11¾
200 do.	81⅞	50 H. & S. J. pf.	b.c. 24
750 do.	82	100 do.	24½
1100 do.	82⅛	500 do.	24⅜
10 Adams Ex.	b.c. 98	100 do.	25⅜
150 Pacific Mail.	b.c. 24⅞	200 do.	25½
300 Erie Rail.	b.c. 13⅞	500 D., L. & W.	b.c. 52
3800 do.	13⅞	100 do.	52⅛
600 Mich. Cent.	b.c. 67	1300 do.	52
5 do.	66	200 do.	51⅞
300 L. S. & M. S.	b.c. 69⅝	800 do.	51¾
1500 do.	69¾	200 do.	51⅞
400 do.	69⅝	200 do.	51⅞
500 do.	c. 69½	200 do.	51⅝
1200 do.	69⅝	300 do.	51¾
200 do.	s3. 69⅜	1300 do.	51⅞
800 do.	69⅜	600 do.	52
100 do.	70	500 do.	51⅞
1000 do.	69⅞	200 N. J. So.	b.c. 1⅝
700 do.	b3. 70	900 do.	s3. 1⅝
1850 do.	70⅛	100 do.	1⅞
1700 do.	s3. 70		

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$2,000 Br. Ge. W. L.	104	200 Mich. Central	67
1,000 Harlem 1st R.	119½	100 Rock Island	102¼
500 Del. & Hud.	45	200 do.	102⅜
20 do.	45¾	100 do.	102½
1300 do.	46½	100 do.	102⅝
100 do.	46¾	100 do.	b3. 102⅝
100 do.	s3. 46½	200 North-west.	38⅜
100 Quicksilver.	18	200 do.	b3. 38½
100 Quicksilver pf.	39⅜	500 do.	38⅜
400 do.	40	200 do.	38⅝
200 do.	40¼	200 do.	38⅞
500 do.	40⅜	100 C., C. & I.	44
100 do.	41	100 Wab. R. Rec.	16⅜
100 Pacific Mail.	24	800 St. Paul pf.	69⅜
100 do.	24⅛	300 do.	69⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$3,200 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	110⅛	$10,000 U. S. 10-40R.	107½
13,800 U. S. 5s, '81, C.	110⅛	10,000 U. S. 4½s, '91, C.	105
10,000 do.	b.c. 110½	10,000 U. S. 4s, 1907, R.	102¼
24,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65 N.	105⅝	1,000 do.	102⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 La. 7s, con.	87¼	500 N. Y. C. & H.	b.c. 107½
10,000 T. 6s, old.	b.c. 42¾	200 do.	107⅝
17,000 Mil. & St. P., L. & M. D.	93½	200 do.	107¼
22,000 N. W. C. G.	93¾	100 do.	107⅜
1,000 L. S. Div.	105¼	200 C. & P. pf'd	b.c. 79¼
8,000 Mich. Cen. 7s	106⅜	200 do.	79½
2,000 Un. Pac. 1st	105⅞	100 Ill. Cen.	b.c. b3. 77½
1,000 P. & F.	109	200 C. & N. W.	b.c. 88⅛
1,000 Long Dock	109	100 do.	88
1,000 Cent. Pac. 1st, St. J. Br.	85½	600 do.	87⅞
2,000 Pac. of M.	1st. 97¼	800 do.	88
20 Del. & Hud.	b.c. 46	200 do.	88¼
300 do.	45⅝	200 C. & N. W. pf.	b.c. 66½
100 do.	46⅛	400 do.	66⅝
200 do.	45⅝	100 C., C. & I.	b.c. 43¼
100 do.	46⅛	100 do.	b30. 43½
300 do.	45⅝	200 Gen. of N. J.	b.c. 16¾
210 do.	46	200 do.	c. 17
100 do.	46¼	25 C. & R. I.	b.c. 102⅛
100 do.	46	200 do.	102
50 do.	45⅞	600 Ohio & M.	b.c. s3. 9⅜
100 do.	45⅝	100 do.	9⅝
200 do.	45⅞	600 C., M. & St. P.	b.c. 36⅛
300 do.	45⅜	400 do.	36
100 do.	45⅜	100 do.	36¼
100 do.	45⅝	200 do.	36⅜
300 Quick. pf.	b.c. 38	100 C., M. & St. Paul pf.	b.c. 68⅞
200 do.	38½	100 do.	69
100 do.	38¼	100 do.	69¼
100 do.	38⅜	200 do.	69⅜
200 do.	39	100 do.	69⅝
100 do.	39½	100 do.	69½
200 Quicksilver.	b.c. 18¾	300 Wab. Pur. Com. Rec.	b.c. 16⅝
200 West. Un.	b.c. 81⅞	200 do.	16⅜
400 do.	81¾	800 Han. & St. Jo.	b.c. 11⅜
1100 do.	81⅞	100 do.	11½
4000 do.	b3. 82	100 do.	11⅜
700 do.	82⅛	900 do.	11¾
200 do.	82	100 do.	11½
200 do.	81⅞	50 H. & S. J. pf.	b.c. 24
750 do.	82	100 do.	24½
1100 do.	82⅛	500 do.	24⅜
10 Adams Ex.	b.c. 98	100 do.	25⅜
150 Pacific Mail.	b.c. 24⅞	200 do.	25½
300 Erie Rail.	b.c. 13⅞	500 D., L. & W.	b.c. 52
3800 do.	13⅞	100 do.	52⅛
600 Mich. Cent.	b.c. 67	1300 do.	52
5 do.	66	200 do.	51⅞
300 L. S. & M. S.	b.c. 69⅝	800 do.	51¾
1500 do.	69¾	200 do.	51⅞
400 do.	69⅝	200 do.	51⅞
500 do.	c. 69½	200 do.	51⅝
1200 do.	69⅝	300 do.	51¾
200 do.	s3. 69⅜	1300 do.	51⅞
800 do.	69⅜	600 do.	52
100 do.	70	500 do.	51⅞
1000 do.	69⅞	200 N. J. So.	b.c. 1⅝
700 do.	b3. 70	900 do.	s3. 1⅝
1850 do.	70⅛	100 do.	1⅞
1700 do.	s3. 70		

$15 N. Y. C. & R. 107⅛ | 1,600 North-w. pf. 66⅛
900 do. b3. 107⅜ | 600 do. 66¼
100 do. 107⅝ | 500 do. 66⅜
400 do. 107⅞ | 700 do. 66⅝
100 do. 108 | 300 do. 66⅞
2000 West. Union. 82¾ | 200 do. b3. 67
400 do. 82⅝ | 300 St. Paul. 86⅛
1000 do. 82⅜ | 200 do. 86⅜
1200 do. 82⅝ | 200 do. 86⅛
1600 do. 82⅜ | 1600 do. 86⅝
2800 do. 83⅛ | 200 do. 86⅜
300 Erie Railway. 13⅞ | 100 do. 86⅝
300 do. b3. 13⅛ | 100 do. 87⅛
100 do. 85. 13⅜ | 100 do. 87⅜
1400 Lake Shore. 70¼ | 1600 D., L. & W. 52
100 do. 70⅛ | 500 do. 52⅛
1700 do. 70⅜ | 500 do. 52
1900 do. 70⅝ | 100 O. & Mis. 94⅜
2300 do. 70½ |

THURSDAY, Oct. 25—P. M.

On the Stock Exchange the upward movement in prices initiated on Tuesday made further progress to-day and the majority of the active shares recorded, an improvement ranging from ½ to 2½ ₱ cent., while Quicksilver preferred advanced 4 ₱ cent. The bouyancy in the latter stock was due to reports current that the decision favorable to the preferred stockholders recently rendered at Special

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 26, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—The Crimes of Normandy. (English Opera)—Miss Emelie Melville, Mrs. Zelda Seguin, Mr. William Castle.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Marriage—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Struck Oil.—Miss Maggie Moore, Mr. J. C. Williamson.

PARK THEATRE.—The Crushed Tragedian—Mr. E. A. Sothern.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Jibbenainosay—Mr. Joseph Proctor.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—The Great London Circus and Sanger's Menagerie.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—Burlesque, Minstrelsy, &c.—Messrs. Ceol White, Dave Reed.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Burlesque and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy, Burlesque, and Comicalities.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and Evening.

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The Signal Service Bureau reports indicate for to-day, in the Middle Atlantic States, cloudy and rainy weather, variable winds, mostly from the south, stationary or lower pressure and temperature.

To-day is the last opportunity but one for registration, and in a matter of this kind it is well to act upon the familiar proverb not to put off till to-morrow what can be done to-day. The last day of registration showed that a decided awakening had taken place among Republicans as to the necessity of qualifying themselves to vote in November. We trust that the record of to-day's registration will show no falling off in this respect. There is every reason to encourage the Republicans of New-York to cast their full vote at the approaching election. Every vote cast for the party nominees will tell in favor of better and more economical government and against the arrogant and corrupt ascendency of Tammany Hall. Let all who think that the first duty of the citizen is to further such worthy ends, register to-day.

The mock-heroic tone in which Controller Kelly addressed Mr. Samuel D. Babcock in regard to the assumed misstatement of the Constitutional Amendment Committee in regard to the amount of the permanent debt of the City was not more amusing than the gravity with which Mr. Kelly's claim to be set right has been discussed by certain newspapers. The simple statement of the committee was that to-day, the permanent debt of the City is "(so far as the taxpayers are permitted to know its actual amount) $120,000,000, exclusive of a large floating debt." Mr. Kelly complains that the amount of the sinking fund was not taken into account in this statement, but he fails to notice that of the twenty-two millions of assessment bonds set down in his reports as "temporary" debt, about one-half is quite as "permanent" as the debt which has been converted into long bonds. And this is so, not merely because of the impossibility of ever collecting a large proportion of the assessments for which the City has assumed the responsibility, but also because two or three millions of this so-called "temporary" debt has been incurred to pay for assessments levied on the City's own property, and otherwise to meet the share of public improvements payable out of the general Treasury. Mr. Kelly has also omitted to state how much of the outstanding eighteen millions of revenue bonds will be paid from the taxation of the year, and how much is likely to assume the character of permanent debt. The statement of the committee is substantially correct, and before assuming a tone of injured virtue over the suggestion of suppressions in his debt statements, Mr. Kelly would have done well to attempt to defend them in a less Jesuitical fashion.

The misunderstanding which has arisen over the Aldermanic nominations in the Eighth Senate District is one which a little mutual concession ought to set right. No honest Republican can afford to adopt a dog-in-the-manger policy, which would simply result in electing the three candidates of Tammany Hall and in endangering the control of the Board of Aldermen, which is almost within the grasp of the opponents of that organization. The simple fact should be kept in view that a coalition in this district will give 18,000 votes for each of three Aldermen, leaving 13,000 for the minority candidate of Tammany Hall. It would be worse than a blunder to allow any personal ambitions to stand in the way of applying to this district the same principles which have been adopted in regard to the others. Whoever stands in the way of the enforcement of these principles ought to be reminded that it is entirely within the power of the voters of the district to brush aside the dictation of a set of selfish leaders as easily as it will be to neutralize the dictation of Kelly.

Ismail Pasha's escape and the repulse of the first attack on the Kars forts are more than balanced by the sudden movement of the long-inactive Dobrudscha Army, which threatens the Turks in their most vital point. Marching from Medjidieh to Bazardjik, Gen. Zimmermann may either follow the south-western route and cut the Varna-Rustchuk Railway just above the Pravadi gorge, or, striking due west from Bazardjik, break the line between Kaildereh and Assinkoi, and then fall upon Rasgrad from the east, while the Czarewitch assails it on the west. Even should the great Turkish supply line escape this peril, the presence of a large force in Suleiman Pasha's rear, while the Army of the Jantra is massing itself in his front, is doubly awkward at the moment when the starving garrison of Plevna, on half a pound of bad bread daily per man, are looking to him as their only hope of deliverance. Fortune is once more offering the Russians a priceless opportunity; and should they succeed in intercepting the convoy now on its way to Plevna, and in confining Suleiman Pasha to Rasgrad till the net closes round him, it is hard to say what changes the present year may witness before its close.

The reference to the Committee on Elections of the case of Representative Belford, of Colorado, is a very small partisan trick. Mr. Belford was duly elected in October, 1876, to serve during the unexpired term of the Forty-fourth and the full term of the Forty-fifth Congress. He holds the Governor's certificate, and has in every respect a perfectly valid claim to the seat. The contesting claim rests upon the result of a mock election in November, at which some 2,000 votes were cast for the Democratic opponent of Belford, and which is now claimed to have been the only regular election, since no State law had been enacted providing for the choice in October of a Representative in Congress. The party which attempts to steal a seat under cover of a quibble like this is quite worthy of the candidate who engineered the Oregon attempt at sneak-thieving, and stood ready to purchase a member of the Electoral College.

SOME OF THE CONTINGENCIES.

We seem to be near a turning point in political affairs at Washington, but the turn, whenever it comes, will take us only from one series of complications to another. At present the embarrassments affect directly the President and his Administration on one side, and the Republicans in Congress on the other. The practical inquiry suggested is, Will the President recede from the positions he has taken, and convert his Administration into one of an ordinary party character, or will Republican Senators and Congressmen outgrow their discontent and acquiesce in pretensions they now profess to repudiate? There is no middle ground between these alternatives, and of the two the latter is a bare probability. If the President succumb, from that moment his Administration will lose the power to sustain the distinctive characteristics that have been claimed for it. So much of the Southern policy as depends upon constant efforts to conciliate the Southern whites will come to naught, while the policy of civil service reform, divested of its essentials, will be a thing which no man can swear by. What, then, will become of the promised "Administration Party" in the South? And what will be the practical result of the change that will necessarily follow in the attitude of Southern Senators and members toward the Administration? Or if the President, in the enjoyment of the calm consciousness of strength and sagacity which is attributed to him, make up his mind to stand where he is and to brave the consequences, what will be the effect of the existing coolness and alienation, converted, as both must be if allowed to go on, into actual antagonism.

The drifting process affords no solution of these difficulties. It means always a change from bad to worse. Whatever there may be of it may be looked for only on the part of the President. The Republicans in Congress have, so far, conducted themselves with moderation. They have allowed the Southern action to go unchallenged, not because the party, as a party, is prepared to approve it, but because a quarrel about a matter which events have removed from the arena of controversy would be idle, and mischievous to boot. This passive spirit, however, will not extend to subsequent acts, forming parts of the policy of pacification as interpreted by the President, but requiring for their validity the ratification of the Senate. The admission of Kellogg would be an indirect mode of declaring that Packard's title to the Governorship was superior to Nicholls', and inferentially, therefore, would be a reflection upon the President's recognition of the latter. The appointments made to Federal offices in the South are a different matter, and we may take it for granted that Republican Senators will not readily ratify the bargains entered into with Wade Hampton or the Democratic delegation of Georgia. A current report ascribes to the President almost incredible weakness upon this point. A precipitate abandonment of nominations solemnly made would be a confession, either that he has no mind of his own on occasions which appeal peculiarly to his sense of official responsibility, or that the Administration has obeyed blindly Southern Democratic behests. If he have any Senatorial adherents among the Republicans—any who adhere to the Administration as a means of serving both it and the party—their hands will naturally be shown when nominations of this class come up for confirmation. Their votes will be cast with those of the Democrats. The party outside will applaud the Senators who resist these nominations. The prevailing feeling is that the surrender of the disputed States, whether "inevitable," as Mr. Sherman says, or not, is not worth fighting about, but that no sanction should be given to concessions of the sort we have seen, or to bargains of any sort, made in pursuance of the policy of conciliation.

It remains to be seen whether the President will stick to or abandon the theory on which his Southern policy rests. That policy is now on its trial. Its success or its failure remains to be determined. If the President look at things logically his idea in regard to appointments would be something like this: "The surrender of South Carolina and Louisiana to the Democracy was only the beginning of my policy in Southern affairs. My general aim is to pacify, to conciliate. The recognition of Hampton and Nicholls was one step. To complete my purpose, I must be allowed to exercise my judgment concerning the removal of Federal officials and the appointment of their successors. I design to cultivate friendly relations with the elements now dominant at the South, and, accordingly, I consult Southern opinion as to the appointees. If you thwart me in this particular, my policy will not have a fair trial, and I must not be held responsible for its failure." From the President's point of view, this version of the case is unanswerable. The weak point in connection with it is the postponement to this stage of the business of one of the considerations which should have been looked at frankly in the first instance. The President had constitutional power to abandon the contested States and to recognize as Governors those whom his own party had declared not to be elected. What is called his policy, however, covers wider ground, or it would be unworthy of the name, and he should have familiarized himself with the hindrances to its success which are contingent upon the proceedings of the Senate in the matter of appointments. There were precipitancy and overconfidence where both should have been studiously avoided.

The same unwillingness to "think out" the practical operation of important changes is apparent in civil service reform. The blow was struck before the effect of it had been computed. The outcry it called forth staggered and confounded those who should have been fully prepared for all its consequences. Hence the explanations and reservations, the rejection of advice that should have been considered and the acceptance of advice that should have been distrusted, the devious windings and the humiliating compromises which have rendered the Order a by-word and the reform a mockery. Common prudence as well as principle required that no step should be taken until the feasibility of going forward had been discussed and decided; and having taken the step, it should have been held at all hazards. The course pursued was exactly the opposite, and the results of it are too apparent to be overlooked by any section of the party. The breakdown of this part of the policy, then, is a misfortune for which we must thank only those who should have so guided their proceedings as to secure for them respect, and the moral support which would ultimately have crowned them with success.

MR. HALSTEAD ON SILVER.

Our readers will find in our columns this morning a careful and lengthy statement of Mr. Murat Halstead's views on the silver question. We have no doubt that it will receive the attention which it deserves. Mr. Halstead occupies the peculiar position of a silver man who thinks he is not an inflationist, and professes not only to be in favor of resumption, but to believe that we cannot have resumption without silver. "Remonetize silver and resume" is his motto, and he carries it so far as to say that if we do not remonetize silver we shall be given over to the tender mercies of that band of lunatics who comprise the paper money party. To our view this is not even presenting a choice of evils, for we have no doubt whatever that if we took one we should get both. But Mr. Halstead does not look at it in that way; and, though he is laboring with all his might in the same humbug factory as the paper maniacs, he is entitled to his disclaimer that he has any sympathy with his associates. Yet he will pardon us for reminding him that during the war the men who found everything done by the Government wrong and useless were very poor friends of the Union and very valuable friends of the secessionists, though they were loud in their protestations of patriotism.

Mr. Halstead is deeply grieved over the way in which silver was demonetized, and he concentrates his indignation over the act in the epithet of "the British gold policy." We shall not stop now to discuss the numerous questions which Mr. Halstead puts in regard to that act, not because we think that his view of it is correct, but because one single fact, which he admits, takes the sting out of all his rather high-flown denunciation. That is, that silver when it was demonetized was dearer than gold, and was not in fact in circulation. Therefore, any assertion that "the silver dollar was taken out of the pockets of the people," or any insinuation that silver was demonetized to enhance the value of the gold dollar is unqualified absurdity. To undertake to excite prejudice on the subject by lugging in the worn-out allusion to British gold, is unworthy of a publicist of Mr. Halstead's well-known dignity or of a journalist of his well-known versatility. Moreover, we may as well use a little common sense about our business relations to Great Britain. A policy under which, if not in consequence of which, that country has become the most powerful and prosperous commercial nation in the world cannot be dismissed with a sneer. And to call her the creditor nation and ourselves the debtor nation does not establish any reason why we should not make our financial policy harmonize with hers. Debtors who frankly and intelligently consult the opinions of their creditors generally get on all the better for it. We may snap our fingers at "creditor nations" to-day, on the theory that it is a clever thing for a country heavily in debt to get the best of its creditors in any way that it can; but the creditors are not wholly helpless yet, and if we commit an act of shabby bad faith for a small passing gain, we may be very sure that we shall pay for it.

As for Mr. Halstead's views of why we should remonetize silver, they are not so clear as their expression or repetition is voluminous. He alleges that if we restore silver to our coinage, silver and gold together could not be "cornered in aid of the speculative schemes that are often combined and always opposed to the general welfare." This suggests the consideration which is seldom honored with any attention by the silver enthusiasts, namely, the practical operation of their scheme. Whether gold can be "cornered" if silver is remonetized depends on whether gold is retained for any specific or exclusive purpose, such as the payment of Customs dues, with its correlative employment for the payment of interest. If it is so retained, we may see "corners" in gold which will be quite as startling and quite as disastrous as that of the famous Black Friday. If it is not retained for Customs, but is retained for the payment of interest, it will be liable to even worse "corners." If it is not retained for any use whatever, and silver follows any such course as it has done, then gold will leave the country and we shall have practically a single standard. If with silver we retain paper, we may have "corners" in paper or in silver of an aggravated character. If we do not have these, then we shall have a more or less fluctuating currency, with all the evils which have attended our experiments of that kind in the past.

But, says Mr. Halstead:

"If one metal, rated according to the fixed ratio, becomes dear, the option of payment in the cheaper coin makes a demand for it that enhances its value, and the money unit is subjected to slighter fluctuations, in comparison with commodities, than if found in but one metal. Copper and steel soldered together in the compensation balance-wheel of a chronometer, and perfectly measuring time through all temperatures, illustrate the principle."

This is exquisitely foolish. It has the air of being the product of what the Silver Commission calls "the sentimental emotions." Mr. Halstead makes the fatal mistake of supposing that the option of payment in the cheaper metal can remedy an inequality of value, which he starts out with supposing it could not prevent. When, with the two metals at a fixed legal ratio, one can become cheaper than the other, how can the fixed legal ratio make the cheaper one dearer again? And the compensation-balance illustration is a very bad one. In such a balance the changes which will occur are known beforehand, and the way in which each of the two metals will operate when soldered in certain forms and proportions is also known. But in the case of gold and silver legal tender, you cannot, in the first place, solder them together; in the next place, you cannot be sure how either one is going to act, and finally the operations and calculations which are imperiled by the use of your clumsy and ignorant contrivance are of vast importance, and the losses to which you are exposed may be entirely irremediable. There is much more of this sort of erratic argument in Mr. Halstead's letter which we have not space to point out. But we are confident that our readers will be at no loss to detect it.

However, we ought in justice to admit that our correspondent's bark is rather worse than his bite. He works himself into a furious frenzy before he comes to the gate of actual legislation; but when he reaches that "debatable ground," as he calls it, he cools down in a most remarkable manner. This is not an experience peculiar to him. The great Silver Commission, in whose track he follows with a fidelity not creditable to either his acumen or originality, suffered a similar check. They were fast enough, as he is, for a "fixed legal ratio," but when they came to name their ratio, they gave it up and retired in disorder. Mr. Halstead talks of free coinage of silver legal tender. But he hints that it should, in fact, be accompanied with very important limitations. It should only go on *pari passu* with the retirement of legal-tender notes. Even if the "coinage is limited to certain sums of silver dollars, the issue should be restricted by the retirement of small notes." We suppose Mr. Halstead's mind, weary with the sweeping assumptions he had forced it to on the general question, demanded some little stimulus of definite, practical statement, and he hit upon this as the best he could do. It is, moreover, about the only thing in his paper bearing on his motto, "Remonetize silver and resume." But any such measures as he suggests would only be a feeble barrier against the evils which would come upon us if his general theory were adopted.

A BRIEF OBITUARY.

It may not have been generally noticed that in the chaos of the late Democratic Convention at Albany there expired at least one political reputation. It was a reputation which, in its more vigorous days, could not have died without causing some passing comment from a newspaper press which with equal eyes sees an ocean race, a European war, or a great shipwreck merely in the light of news. It was a reputation of which its owner might have observed with becoming modesty that it was nothing great, but it was his own and all he had. Of course, the intelligent reader knows that we are now referring to the defunct political reputation of Mr. John Bigelow, who has just returned from foreign wanderings. This gentleman is by no means aged; but he has outlived his political usefulness. There are, doubtless, relations in life which he will yet manage to fill without discredit. It often happens that a horse which is no longer capable of sustaining his part in a cavalry charge, is useful between the modest shafts of a baker's wagon. And men who have gradually slid down the ladder of human activities until they sat comfortably on the bottom round, have sometimes found their last employment in dry-nursing their own offspring. As a politician Mr. Bigelow is no more; but we should not be understood as implying that society has no further use for him. This would be a libel upon the economies of life. Mr. Lincoln used to tell a story of a hound which was wantonly blown to pieces after it had swallowed a disguised charge of gunpowder. The disconsolate owner viewed the scattered remains, and remarked that "as a dog" its day of usefulness was over. The application of this story to the case of Mr. Bigelow is obvious.

The circumstances of the explosion of Mr. Bigelow's political reputation are lamentable. It may be said that this section of the aforesaid gentleman had been growing infirm for several years past, and that the final catastrophe was not altogether unexpected. At least, it was not unexpected by the general public, however it may have been with the sufferer. There have been instances, indeed, of men's surviving all reputation unconscious of their loss. And there is a very well authenticated case of a soldier who ran several rods after his head had been shot off. The circumstances of Mr. Bigelow's political demise are much more harrowing to the impartial reader than to the unconscious victim of the fell destroyer. Such are the compensations of fate. Cheered by an impregnable self-love, one may blithely set up his tent in the ruins of the fallen tower of his own greatness. In the lamented case now under consideration the immediate cause of dissolution was what puzzled physicians sometimes call a lack of vital force. The reputation to which we refer never was vigorous. It had the appearance of a hot-house growth. It owed its apparent strength to purely adventitious circumstances. It was a sort of porcelain clay of political reputation; and when Mr. Bigelow took it into the rude scramble of the Democratic Party, it was evident that it would be smashed sooner or later.

But Mr. Tilden fancied he had a use for Mr. Bigelow's reputation, and Mr. Bigelow was weak enough to let him have it. Mr. Tilden, while Governor, used this fragile article as an ornament to his own administration. It was thought to be rather a nice thing to have a Secretary of State who had been Minister to France. And if Mr. Tilden had been chosen President, he might have found further use for Mr. Bigelow's reputation. We mean, of course, other use than taking its owner to Europe with him, as one may hire a guide who knows the route and has a character to maintain. As it was, however, Mr. Bigelow's chances for a political career had to be left behind, and Mr. John Kelly stepped on them. Mr. Bigelow was a politician of the dilletante sort. We never heard him called a man-milliner, nor yet a curled Adonis; but he was too nice and refined to meet the approval of John Kelly. That chieftain resolved to crush him. When Kelly had secured the control of the nominations at Albany, the hours of Mr. Bigelow's political life were numbered. It was Mr. Tilden's plan, so far as his cold-blooded notions of men include others, that Bigelow should be renominated; also that Fairchild should be renominated. Both of these men, in their negative and ornamental way, had their places in Mr. Tilden's schemes. But he doubtless saw both of them sacrificed without a pang. And when Mr. John Kelly had the power in his hands, he sent word to the "old ticket" men in the convention that they might, if they liked, nominate one man. But, he added, "You shan't nominate Fairchild or Bigelow." And that was the end of Bigelow, of course.

It was a somewhat pitiable ending of a nice, ornamental reputation. It would have been better if it could have been kept to expire with its owner. But to be stamped out in this way by John Kelly's heavy foot was ignoble. The owner of the defunct political reputation might have lamented, as did the historic Arkansan, who wept not that his was a violent end, but that he had been "kicked to death by a yee-hawing jackass." It may truly be said that the demise in Mr. Bigelow's case was clearly an act of violence, though the victim had long been in a bad way. If Mr. Bigelow had had a more healthful political character, he would not have thought it necessary to cast in his fortunes with the Democrats. But he had got to the bottom of his barrel, and it was imperative upon him to seek a new parish. He went over to Tilden, however, rather than to the Democracy. The change was fatal; it hastened the decline of his already consumptive reputation; and the heroic treatment which it subsequently received was too much for it. Of course, sooner or later, the end was sure to come. But Kelly's untimely grasping of the truncheon of power precipitated the catastrophe. Let us speak no evil of the dead. It was a good reputation—good of its kind. Now that it is departed, let us say that it is deeply and sincerely lamented.

"RIP VAN WINKLE."

There has been some discussion in London lately concerning the course of actors who persist in playing only one part. Mr. Henry Irving's everlasting *Hamlet* furnished a text on which several homilies were delivered. It was objected that an actor who played one part season after season betrayed his indolence, and that he deprived theatre-going people of delights which might be fresh and vivid if he would only add a few new characters to his repertory. To this it was answered that, so long as theatres are crowded nightly to witness a favorite actor in his one part, there is no excuse, certainly no occasion, for him to risk his popularity in a new rôle. Besides, so long as this "pays," why should he bother about changing his part for another? Of course, the ready answer to this is that it is a prostitution of art to play only one character, one piece, for ever and ever, simply because "it pays." And some critics have added that an actor who adheres rigidly to his single rôle through many years must blame nobody if, after a while, there arises a suspicion that he has made one lucky hit and will try no more experiments. It is undoubtedly a loss to art when one who has shown the possession of histrionic genius in one part steadily refuses to prove his versatility. What would the stage be if Walter Montgomery, for example, having given the world his wonderful *Mark Antony*, had never played *Louis XI.*? Or if Gustavus Brooke, after delighting throngs of theatre-goers with his *Othello*, had rested there, and had not thrown the light of his lurid genius into that fantastic romance, "The Corsican Brothers"? We speak of these men because they are dead, and there is no longer any discussion of their relations to the stage. It is not necessary that we inquire into the reasons which led them to enlarge their rôles, nor into those which induce others now living to adhere tenaciously to one part. It is certain, however, that the single-part scheme "pays"; otherwise it would be abandoned. But, on the other hand, actors do not play for the sake of high art. No more do sculptors chisel marble into unsalable statues for art's sake. When an actor is so rich that he can afford to play for the mere sake of trying experiments, he takes off the buskin and enjoys his ease. He may grow weary of playing one part, but he goes on with it because there is money in it for him. Gustave Doré is probably as sincerely devoted to his art as any actor is to his; but when he found that his singular works in oil, remarkable though they were, did not bring him gold, he went back to his work in black-and-white.

It would be difficult to analyze the elements of Joseph Jefferson's success in his single character of *Rip Van Winkle*. Here is a case where an actor has taken a part which was only the husk of what he has made it. The *Rip Van Winkle* of Jefferson is not Boucicault's; much less is it Washington Irving's. Nobody could have made this character but the man who has endowed it with his own tenderness humor, and profound pathos. Neither the original story-writer nor the cunning play-wright, could possibly have created the *Rip Van Winkle* which has cast a magical spell over almost a generation of English-speaking people. Theatre-goers familiar with every line of the piece, go again and again to submit themselves to the sweet illusions of the hour. The quaint humor of the roysterer at the tavern, the surprised sorrow of the husband driven out into the storm, the childlike curiosity of the wanderer in the haunted mountain, and the pathetic simplicity of the long-lost sleeper who asks, "And are we, then, so soon forgotten?"—how well everybody knows all these! Yet, they seem never to lose their charm. Like the measures of a noble poem, they come and come again; and, like unto the poem, nobody thinks of complaining of their age. The play is good enough; the character is a charming one, even in indifferent hands; Irving created it. But the subtle spell is the actor's. It is Jefferson who has made it real. And, when the dark curtain has fallen, and the lights are out, and men turn from the mimic wonders of the stage to the cold and practical world out of doors, like some tender refrain yet vibrate those parting words, "and may they live long and prosper—live long and prosper!"

What shall be said, then, of such an actor, who plays one part so perfectly, and who will not, or does not, make a new essay? Perhaps we ought to be content with *Rip Van Winkle*. Nevertheless, it is a possible thing that, instead of one such treasure, we might have ten or twenty. It is aggravating to think that we may be deprived of all those possibilities because the great public is satisfied with *Rip Van Winkle* and asks for nothing more. We assume that it is satisfied because it goes, and goes again, to see it played. Therefore, "it pays." And shall we ask that the magician shall change his spell? He has never told us what he would like best to do. Certainly, if the theatre-goers have manifested their desires, they would not give up *Rip Van Winkle* without protesting clamor. Just now, it is a good thing to have the delightful old vagabond back again. The melancholy rubbish which has lately been set before us only makes the reappearance of this honest piece of work more than ever a refreshment and delight. Though we do not attempt to analyze the subtle influences of the piece, it is clear that somewhere lurks a charm which gives perennial freshness to *Rip Van Winkle*. In a day of small things, it is a work of great art. In a time when millinery, upholstery, and coarseness cumber the stage, Jefferson's manly and tender creation is like a draught of cold water to a thirsty man. So, though we may linger over the suspicion that we might have more delights in an enlarged list of characters, we will welcome *Rip Van Winkle*, and wish that he may live long and prosper.

FOOD AND INTELLECT.

It was a mistake to suppose that immediately after the Ohio election Mr. Stanley Matthews took to his bed and died. Undoubtedly, some men in like circumstances would have promptly died, and it is quite possible that Mr. Matthews wished that he were dead; but, nevertheless, he continued to live. His conduct in this matter should be judged with charity. Extreme sensibility is rarely found in connection with a really gigantic intellect, and Mr. Matthews' chief characteristic is intellectual and moral greatness rather than delicate sensibility. That he is alive is proved by the fact that when a newspaper correspondent recently mentioned that Mr. Chandler had paid a large bill for Mr. Matthews' board and lodging, the latter sent for the correspondent and informed him that he was a liar and a scoundrel, but did not mention that he had repaid Mr. Chandler.

When the Electoral Commission was about to meet, in order to ascertain whether a Democrat or a Republican had been elected President, Mr. Matthews volunteered his services as counsel for Mr. Hayes. Mr. Chandler, the Chairman of the Republican Committee, accepted Mr. Matthews' offer, and promised that his personal expenses while attending the sittings of the commission should be paid. Mr. Matthews thereupon went to Washington, assisted for four weeks in supporting Mr. Hayes' claims, and sent to Mr. Chandler a hotel bill for $900, which the lattter paid out of his own pocket, the Treasury of the Republican General Committee being empty. This is the story which has finally found its way into print, and until its truth or falsehood is thoroughly ascertained, there is no man on this continent who will be able to sleep or eat.

If we assume for a moment that the story is strictly true, it cannot be denied that the bill was seemingly a large one. Mr. Matthews' personal expenses included his board, lodging, washing, and cigars. Now, if we suppose that he was washed to the extent of twelve dollars per week, and that he smoked within the same period thirteen dollars worth of cigars—both of which estimates are certainly very liberal—he must have eaten and slept at the rate of two hundred dollars per week. If the Washington hotel-keepers follow the usual method of making up their bills, one-fourth of this sum represents the cost of Mr. Matthews' room, leaving the remaining $150 as the cost of supplying the eminent Ohioan with a week's food. That a Western statesman should eat one hundred and fifty dollars' worth of pork and corn-bread per week would be regarded by most people as incredible; but it must be remembered that Mr. Matthews is not an ordinary man. A giant intellect needs proportionately large dinners. An amount of food which would be sufficient to enable an ordinary man to sustain an average amount of intellectual labor would be a mere mouthful for a man like Mr. Matthews. Daniel Webster had a large brain, and it is a matter of history that he ate large dinners, but to attempt to keep an intellect like that of Mr. Matthews in running order upon an amount of food that would have been sufficient for a mere Webster, would be as foolish as to try to drive the engine of a Cunarder with a single scuttleful of coal. The cost of Mr. Matthews' food, as shown by his Washington hotel bill, may be thus readily explained. One hundred and fifty dollars per week is nearly twenty-one dollars and forty-five cents per day. The latter is, then, the precise cost of working Mr. Matthews' intellect up to its highest horse-power—if the metaphor may be used without any infringement of the rights of other animals. Who shall say that this sum was excessive, or that Mr. Matthews ate more than was absolutely necessary to repair the consumption of tissue caused by the tremendous efforts of his colossal mind? It is unnecessary to argue that no man ever did or can eat over twenty-one dollars' worth of pork and corn-bread in a single day. Those that take this ground will please explain how it came to pass that if Mr. Matthews did not eat to the extent above set forth, his bill could have reached the enormous sum of $900.

It is true that there are persons who allege that Mr. Matthews brought his family to Washington with him, and that in the bill which he sent to Mr. Chandler the expenses of his family were included. This is one of those libels which should be instantly repelled with scorn, nailed to the counter, and subjected to other contemptuous processes. Did Mr. Matthews' family volunteer to act as counsel for Mr. Hayes, and did Mr. Chandler accept this extraordinary offer and guarantee to pay the family's expenses? Of course, no such offer was made or accepted, and hence Mr. Matthews could not possibly have sent Mr. Chandler a bill for the expenses of his family. The bill which he did send was for his own private, individual, and strictly personal expenses, and hence it follows that he must have eaten twenty-one dollars and forty-three cents' worth of food per diem, incredible as the statement may seem to ordinary Western statesmen, whose intellects can be worked at full pressure on two dollars' worth of pork and corn-bread.

But did Mr. Matthews send such a bill to Mr. Chandler? It is doubtful if we shall ever certainly know. Mr. Chandler has never adopted the principles and policy of his political opponents, and hence is, according to the modern definition, a bitter and brutal partisan. Being thus corrupt to the heart's core, his word is worthless. What if he does publish a copy of Mr. Matthews' bill? How can we know whether the copy is a true one, or whether it is a forgery, such as a bitter partisan would naturally make? And yet the matter must be settled soon, if the public mind is to preserve its balance. There can be no question of more transcendent importance than the question who paid Mr. Matthews' hotel bill, and that statesman's well-known patriotism will doubtless prompt him to tell the truth without delay.

In California there is, or used to be before earthquakes were supposed to deter immigration, a class of persons known as "earthquake sharps." It was the business of these people to collect data with the view of showing that a terrestrial disturbance in one part of the globe extended throughout the entire area liable to such convulsions. It now appears that on Oct. 12 there was a slight earthquake all over the Isthmus of Panama. On the same day, according to the *Oregonian*, a paper published in Portland, an earthquake was felt in that city, and at the Cascade, and in Clackamas County. It was not a severe convulsion of nature. The principal destruction wrought was the fracture of "a valuable plate-glass window in the Oregon Furniture Company's establishment on Yamhill-street," Portland. On that day, too, what is described as "a smart shock of earthquake" was felt at Beaverton, Washington Territory. It would appear, then, that the earthquake of Oct. 12 extended from the Isthmus of Panama, 10° north latitude, to Washington Territory, 45° north, skipping the much-vexed shores of California in an unaccountable manner. This is a curious phenomenon, and it would be a more promising subject for scientific investigation if it were not for the fact that the Californians have agreed that an earthquake is a local disturbance which should be carefully hushed up at home.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Schoharie *Republican* (which is Democratic) calls Tweed "a lyer and purgerer."

The New-Orleans *Times* devotes a column to show why the cent should be a circulating coin in that city. And perhaps the space is not wasted.

Mr. David Miller has written a note to Mr. John Bell Bigger declining to run for Governor of Virginia as an independent candidate. He says: "I have failed to get up an organization. That is necessary to success."

The Watertown young lady, who suddenly became blind at a wedding a month or two ago, has returned home from this City much improved by the treatment she received here, and it is believed her eyesight will be fully restored.

California papers generally seem inclined to admit that a great mistake was committed in separating the judicial from the general elections in that State, as the change insures a particularly light vote at the elections for the Judicial officers.

The Indianapolis *Journal* says that it has the best of reasons for believing that if Senator Davis had been the fifteenth man upon the Electoral Commission, the conclusion of its labors would have been precisely the same as it was with Judge Bradley in that place.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* calls upon the President, if he "desires to honor the South," to nominate "a man who sided with the South in the great controversy which divided the sections." Audacity used to be a strong word, but it does not begin to meet the requirements of the present day.

As Dr. Everhart, of Scranton, was filling some cartridges a few evenings ago, his little son awoke crying, and said that he had dreamed that his father was shot. The father quieted him, went on with his work, and 15 minutes later one of the cartridges exploded, burning his face severely, and the grains of powder penetrating one eye, there is a possibility that he may lose the use of it.

The Denver *News* says that Patterson's attempt to get up an election in November of last year was "looked upon by everybody in Colorado as a broad farce, even if it arose to that dignity," and that it "would be a mortifying day to Colorado indeed if she were represented in the Congress of the United States by such a barren ward politician as this, who seems to possess neither dignity nor capacity nor political integrity in the remotest degree."

Some Boston sportsmen, who went out for ducks in the rain, succeeded, after patient toil, in shooting one bird. This they determined to prepare for dinner, but, unhappily, they fell to discussing politics, and when they had wrangled till they were weary, and every one of them convinced that all the rest were hopelessly wrong in opinion, they discovered that their dog had, meanwhile, been discussing the duck, and about all there was left of it was the head.

The North Carolina Colored Men's Convention, in Raleigh last week, discussed and rejected a resolution declaring in effect that "the colored people appreciated the efforts of the State press and the action of the State Legislature and State Executive in providing more ample and efficient means for the education of the colored people of the State." By the way, have the school funds which a late Democratic State official "conveyed" to his own use ever been refunded?

The latest sea-serpent story is told by the Portland (Me.) *Press* of Thursday. It must be admitted that "from the East" is rather indefinite. The paper says: "Capt. Ingalls, of the schooner Ida C. Spofford, reports that on a recent trip from the East he saw a creature which must have been the sea-serpent. He came out of the water twice quite near the schooner, and the Captain thinks he was 75 feet in length. His head much resembled that of a whale, but was larger. He had large heavy flippers, and when they struck the water the sound was sharp and loud."

THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

FIGHTING RENEWED AT PLEVNA.

CAPTURE OF AN IMPORTANT POSITION COMMANDING THE SOPHIA ROAD—THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL GUARD IN ACTION—3,000 TURKS CAPTURED—AFFAIRS IN PLEVNA.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—A Russian official dispatch, dated Tutchenitza, before Plevna, Oct. 25, says: "Yesterday, after a desperate engagement of 10 hours' duration, Gen. Gourkho's detachment, co-operating with a portion of the Imperial Guard, captured a strong Turkish position between Gurnji-Dubrik and Teliche. Gen. Gourkho then stationed himself on the Sophia road, strengthening his position with new fortifications. This engagement also resulted in the capture of Achmet Ewsi Pasha, together with his Chief of Staff, many other Turkish officers, about 3,000 foot soldiers, and an entire regiment of cavalry. Four cannon and a quantity of rifles and ammunition were also captured. Our loss is unknown, but must have been considerable."

In regard to Gen. Gourkho's victory Chevket Pasha's official dispatch from Orchanieh claims that the attack on Teliche was repulsed, but admits that the Russian cavalry has posted itself at Dubnik and destroyed the telegraph lines.

A special dispatch from Berlin to the *Pall Mall Gazette* yesterday states that the Russian losses to the 18th inst. are officially stated at 60,100 men.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 25.—All means of transport have been requisitioned at Philippopolis and Sophia for conveying three months' provisions into Plevna. The surgeons attached to the English ambulance at Plevna report that on the 13th inst. there were 4,500 wounded there. Private houses had been converted into hospitals. The want of lint and medicines was greatly felt.

OPERATIONS AT OTHER POINTS.

ATTACK ON THE TURKS AT RUSTCHUCK AND ON THE LOM—THE RUSSIANS REPULSED—A WINTER CAMPAIGN REGARDED BY THE CZAREWITCH AS IMPOSSIBLE—BOMBARDING KARS.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Suleiman Pasha telegraphs to Constantinople under date of Oct. 25, as follows: "To-day 12 Russian battalions, with cavalry and artillery, attacked the works of Rustchuk. The Turks made a sortie and forced the Russians to retire into their intrenchments at Pyrgos, with a loss of 450 killed and wounded."

"Four Russian divisions attacked the Turkish line on the Lom from Jovanciftlik, near Kosovo on the right, to Solenik on the left. They were repulsed with a loss of 800 killed and some prisoners. The Turkish loss was 134 killed and 60 wounded."

A telegram from Gorny-Studen announces that Prince Sergius, of Leuchtenberg, Aide-de-camp of the Emperor of Russia, was killed in a recent reconnoissance of the Czarewitch.

The *Daily News'* Bucharest correspondent says after making a tour of inspection of the Czarewitch's position, he is convinced that a Winter campaign is impossible with the existing transport system. Already fodder sometimes fails for days.

A special to the Vienna *Presse* says Kars has been bombarded and part of the city is on fire. The place is provisioned for four months.

A special dispatch from Paris to the *Times* states that the Servian Skuptschina will not meet before December, so the question of peace or war cannot be sooner decided. The Turkish troops on the southern frontier have consequently been withdrawn and sent against the Montenegrins.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

GEN. GRANT IN PARIS — TRADE-MARKS TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND—TEMPORAL POWER OF THE POPE—EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS AT LISBON.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—Gen. Grant and party visited the Elysée this afternon. They were received by Marshal and Madame de MacMahon, the latter acting as interpreter. The interview was entirely informal and cordial. President MacMahon extended and Gen. Grant accepted an invitation to dine next Thursday.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—United States Minister Pierrepont and the Earl of Derby, Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, yesterday signed a treaty between the United States and Great Britain regarding trade-marks and trade-labels. The treaty goes to America to-day.

Several dispatches from Rome assert that the General of the Jesuits, by the Pope's order, has expelled from the society Father Cruci. editor of the *Civitta Cattolica*, and, both as a sacred orator and writer, heretofore regarded as one of the brightest ornaments of the Jesuit order and the Roman Church. Father Crucie's offense was maintaining that temporal power is not necessary to the well-being of the Church. It is said he intends to publish a full account of his differences with the Vatican, dating from 1871.

LISBON, Oct. 25.—Two severe shocks of earthquake were felt here at 6:45 o'clock this morning. No damage is reported.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

NEWMARKET HOUGHTON MEETING—THE DEWHURST PLATE WON BY PILGRIMAGE—THE ANCASTER WELTER HANDICAP WON BY MR. SANDFORD'S START—THE DULLINGHAM HANDICAP WON BY MR. SANDFORD'S BAY FINAL.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—At the Newmarket Houghton meeting to-day the race for the Dewhurst Plate brought out a field of nine horses. Mr. Gerard's filly Pilgrimage, who started with three to one laid against her, proved the winner. Count F. Delagrance's colts, Insulaire and Inval, who started with ten to one and twenty to one against them respectively, were placed after Pilgrimage in the order named. The following is a summary:

THE DEWHURST PLATE, a piece of plate 300 sovereigns value, given by T. Gee. Esq., added to a sweepstakes of 25 sovereigns each; 15 sovereigns forfeit; for 2 years old colts, 8 stone, 9 pounds; fillies, 8 stone, 6 pounds; the winner of the Middle Park Plate to carry 10 pounds, extra; of a stake value 1,000 sovereigns, 7 pounds extra; of one value 500 sovereigns, 4 pounds extra; the owner of the second horse to receive 200 sovereigns out of the stakes, and the third 100 sovereigns; last seven furlongs of R. M.; (120 subscribers.)

Mr. Girard's ch. f. Pilgrimage, by The Palmer, out of Lady Audley, by Macaroni.....1
Count F. de Lagrange's blk. c. Insulaire, by Dutch Skater, out of Green Sleeves.....2
Count F. de Lagrange's b. c. Inval, by Pompier, out of Inconnue.....3

The race for the Ancaster Welter Handicap Plate brought out a field of nine horses and resulted in a victory for Mr. Sandford's horse Start. The same owner's Bay Final won the Dullingham Handicap for which eight horses contested. The favorites for both events failed to obtain places. The summaries of both races are as follows:

THE ANCASTER WELTER HANDICAP PLATE, of 100 sovereigns if three start, added to a sweepstakes of 10 sovereigns each for starters; the lowest weight to be seven stone; winners of a handicap after the weights are published to carry seven pounds; of any other race, four pounds extra; entrance, three sovereigns, An. M.:

Mr. M. H. Sanford's br. f. Start, by imp. Glenelg, out of Stamps, by Lexington.....1

The Dullingham Handicap of 15 sovereigns each, 5 forfeit, with 200 added if four run, for 3-year olds and upward, winner of any handicap after the declaration of the weights to carry 5 pounds, if of 300 sovereigns 7 pounds, of any two or of the Cambridgeshire Stakes, 12 pounds extra; entrance 3 sovereigns; Czarewitch course: 30 subscribers.

Mr. M. H. Sanford's b. h. Bay Final, by Lexington, out of Bay Leaf.....1

Capt. Machell bought Mr. M. H. Sanford's horse Mate yesterday for 355 guineas, and will enter him for next year's steeple-chases. Brown Prince is recovering from his attack of pneumonia, but it is feared he will be unfit for racing henceforth.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 25.—The General Christian Missionary Convention met here this afternoon, President W. K. Pendleton in the chair. A large number of delegates from different parts of the country were present, among them Hon. R. M. Bishop, Governor-elect of Ohio, and wife. The report of Elder Thomas Munnell, Secretary of the Board of Home Missions, was presented and read. It shows very encouraging progress of the work of which it treats. This evening President Pendleton delivered the annual address before a large congregation. The convention will consider all matters pertaining to the Church as well as missionary work, and promises to be of unusual interest.

AMUSEMENTS.

THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS.

The first of Mr. Thomas' six symphony concerts occurs on Saturday evening, Nov. 3. It will be preceded by the usual Thursday afternoon rehearsal. The complete programme for both affairs is as follows: Overture, "Magic Flute," Mozart; concerto for string orchestra, Handel, Messrs. Brandt, Hamm and Bergner; "Croica" symphony, Beethoven; "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg," introduction and quintet, act 2, Wagner; "symphonie poem," for voices and orchestra, "Tasso, Lamento e Trionfo," Liszt.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 25.—The third and last day of the American Missionary Association was occupied in the reading of valuable papers and reports, among which were the following: "Education in the South," by Rev. Dr. Rankin, of Washington, D. C.; "The True Method of Giving," by Rev. George Harris, of Providence; "Missions Among the Chinese on the Pacific Coast," by Rev. William E. Park, of Gloversville, N. Y.; "Work of the American Missionary Association Among the Indians," by Rev. George M. Boynton, of Newark, N. J., which was followed by an address upon the same subject by Rev. P. S. Knight, of Salem, Oregon. The communion wine was administered by Rev. E. W. Root, of Chenango Forks, N. Y., and Rev. J. H. Crum, of Antwerp, N. Y. Resolutions were passed urging the liquidation of the remaining debt, and stating that the work demanded $300,000 for the coming year. In the evening an address, unique and comprehensive, on the relations of the Chinese, Indians, and freedmen to the welfare of the Republic, and the need of the work of this association, was made by Rev. Joseph Cook, of Boston, after which the association adjourned.

CHRISTIAN RAILROAD MEN.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 25.—A conference of the railroad branches of the Young Men's Christian Associations began here this afternoon. Eight States and Canada were represented. The following officers were elected: President, W. R. Davenport, of Erie, Penn. Vice-Presidents, Henry W. Stager, Cleveland; Col. Cleland Smith, Columbus; James McCromer, St. Thomas; L. C. Storrs, East Saginaw; George W. Parker, St. Louis. Secretaries, T. B. Paton, Altoona; H. B. Thompson, Pittsburg. In the evening addresses of welcome were made by R. F. Smith, Cleveland, and Rev. H. C. Hayden, Cleveland; J. W. Wilton, President of the Cleveland association. Responses were made by R. C. Morse, of the International Committee, New-York, and President Davenport. Letters of encouragement were received from prominent railway officials.

HOTEL ROBBERY IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Last Tuesday night a bold and successful robbery was perpetrated by a woman and a male accomplice in the Palmer House, whereby some $5,000 worth of diamonds and other valuables were taken from a Mr. Shay and others of this city. The matter was kept quiet by the Police, and to-day Detectives Scott and Heizman, of Chicago, arrested James Barry at Kankakee, and brought to this city all the stolen goods, and many other articles, together with the prisoner, who, it is understood, confessed the robbery. The woman has not been captured.

RESIGNATION OF A RAILROAD OFFICIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—W. J. Howard, solicitor of the Pennsylvania Railroad, tendered his resignation to-day, owing, it is believed, to the disapproval of the Directors of his action in instituting the recent proceedings restraining the Pennsylvania Railroad from paying a dividend on the United Railways of New-Jersey. The resignation has not yet been accepted, and will be referred to a committee of the Directors.

SNOW IN CANADA.

FORT COULONGE, Quebec, Oct. 25.—Six inches of snow fell here to-day, and it is still snowing.

OTTAWA, Oct. 25.—An inch of snow fell here last night. Snow also fell in Quebec and Montreal to-day.

EDWIN ADAMS SINKING.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—Edwin Adams is very low to-night, and is most of the time in a semi-unconscious state.

THE NEW-YORK PRESS CLUB RECEPTION

The Fall reception of the New-York Press Club was held at their rooms last evening. The rooms were handsomely decorated and ample preparations had been made to render the reception a perfect success. The President of the club received the guests. The rooms were crowded with many representative men, prominent in literary, political, and military circles. Among those present were Major-Gen. Thomas C. Devin, Colonel of the Third Cavalry, Capt. Mahnken, United States Army, Rev. Dr. Talmage, Gen. Owen, Judge Gedney, Mr. Hutchings, Rev. William N. Dunnell, Superintendent Walling, Capt. Bruce, the "crack" shot of the American rifle team, Major Haggerty, Mr. G. G. Rockwood, and many others. Letters of regret were read from Hon. Isaac H. Bailey, ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, John N. Abbott, General Passenger Agent Erie Railway; Charles Chamberlain, Jr., and others. The musical entertainment of the evening included glees and solos by Mr. Henry Camp, George G. Rockwood, Dr. A. T. Hills, Mr. Arthur Woodruff, and Mr. M. L. Bartlett. Addresses were made by the President, Joseph Howard, Jr., Mr. Hutchins, Major Haggerty, and other gentlemen. The evening was spent very pleasantly, and the guests departed well pleased with the reception. The amusements, however, were kept up by the members of the club and their friends until a later hour. A handsome photograph group of the officers of the club, executed by Mr. G. G. Rockwood, attracted special attention during the evening. The club is in a sound financial condition, and in every respect a prosperous organization.

THE DUTY OF EVERY CITIZEN.

It is the plain duty of every citizen of New-York to register as a voter to-day or to-morrow. It is the last chance, and should not be neglected. If voters will not exercise their constitutional prerogative, they must expect to be overridden by the Tammany rabble. Therefore, if they desire a decent Municipal Government they must register, and on Nov. 6 cast their ballots against John Kelly and the Tammany Ring.

CURRENT FRENCH TOPICS.

THE POLITICAL POSITION.

PRESS DISCUSSION OF THE STATE OF POLITICAL AFFAIRS—SPEECH OF M. GAMBETTA—THE GERMANS WATCHING FRENCH AFFAIRS.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The French situation is unchanged. The Government organs continue to declare that the Marshal will not submit nor the Ministers resign. *Le Soleil* again to-day urges mutual concessions. The *Républiqne Française* rejects all idea of conciliation. It says: "The resignation of the Ministry will not be sufficient." Nevertheless, it is believed that influential members of the Left are resolved on a moderate course.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—The *Moniteur*, referring to the recent statement in the *Constitutionnel*, that President MacMahon, in the contingency of the defeat of the present Ministry and of a conciliation Ministry, which he might form to succeed it, would again dissolve the Chamber of Deputies, and submit the question of his resignation to a sort of *plébiscite*, declares that the President has at no time contemplated a resort to a *plébiscite*. The *Univers*, (Legitimist,) alluding to the recent utterances of the *Soleil*, (Orleanist,) asks whether that journal has adopted its moderate tone with a view of paving the way for the election of the Duke d'Aumale to the Presidency of the Republic. The *Univers* says rumors to this effect have been current.

The Duke Decazes, speaking at Nice, made an appeal for conciliation among political parties.

M. Gambetta has made a speech in Nievre in support of the Republican candidates. The fact that throughout his speech he avoided all allusion to President MacMahon has attracted some attention. He, however, violently denounced the Government's electoral manœuvres, declaring that, but for fraud and robbery, 400 Republicans would have been returned. He made a bitter attack on the Empire and the Bonapartists, but spoke in a very conciliatory tone of the other parties, and predicted an eventual alliance between them and the Republicans when present passions had time to cool. He said: "This *rapprochement* may commence in this very place. I most disinterestedly desire it." M. Gambetta declared that the Republicans desired order and progress; they had no subversive aims. He was not an enemy of those who governed France. He was an enemy of no one. He exhorted his hearers to have confidence in the majority, which would know how to make the authority of France prevail without exceeding the bounds of legality.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—A Berlin dispatch to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, of yesterday, states that the semi-official journals announce that it is likely the German Reichstag may meet earlier than usual because of the unquiet state of France.

INDIAN SUMMER IN PARIS.

ALL THE THEATRES FLOURISHING—SEVERAL OLD DRAMAS BROUGHT OUT—STARTLING NEWS BY WAY OF FLORENCE—BIRTHPLACE OF THIERS.

From our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Oct. 10, 1877.

Another Summer has come and gone, our days of *villegiatura* are numbered, *Fêts de Saint Martin* is upon us, and Paris begins to assume its ordinary appearance. The fashionable world is returning from the interior watering places and the sea-side resorts. During the past few days the theatres and the boulevards have worn a different aspect, and the streets are again animated and gay. With the beginning of Indian Summer we seem to begin a new era, for, as Mme. De Girardin remarked more than a quarter of a century ago, the theatres again begin to flourish, the public seems to have grown younger, and everybody has come back to the city healthy, strong, fresh, and disposed to be amused. The managers keep their choicest pieces for the moment when the leaves begin to fall from the trees in the Tuileries gardens—when the first frosts of Autumn drive the people from the chateaux to their houses in town. Unfortunately for them in this particular instance, public attention is absorbed by politics, and public interest is centred in the political campaign. The most inveterate lovers of the drama are still away, occupied in the departments with the affairs of the nation as they would say, or trying to secure a seat in the Assembly, as others would put it. In five days more, however, this occupation will be over, and then our season can be said to have fairly begun. Meanwhile some good things are held in reserve, and old dramas are brought out for the purpose of gaining time. The Théatre Français has given "Jean d'Acier," and announces a few representations of "L'Ami Fritz." The Opera gives "Faust" twice a week, alternating with the "Huguenots," and the Opera Comique has fallen back upon "L'Eclair" and the "Noces de Jeanette." At the Vaudeville they have the "Vivacities du Capitaine Tic," a roaring farce that made a sensation years and years ago—that is, some time during the reign of the Citizen King. "Les Cloches de Corneville" ring still at the Folies Dramatiques, and seem destined to go on forever, like Tennyson's brook. The two hundredth representation is near at hand. The two new pieces are "La Petite Muetti" at the Bouffes-Parisiens, and "La Cigale," two pieces that are now under discussion, which have some music that is pleasing, to say the least, but which do not seem destined to make a lasting impression. A few other pieces are announced for the month of October, but, according to the gossip in the clubs, we are not likely to have anything startling in a literary way during the present year.

A piece of news is telegraphed to us from Florence this morning which may be characterized as very important if true. I have already made brief mention of Signor Crispi's visit to Berlin, and of the storm raised by his free comments upon the political state of France, and if this report should prove correct, even in a general way, we can understand very well why he should have been so free with his tongue. The *Nazione*, which is a paper of some importance in Italy, comments in a guarded way upon a secret treaty concluded between Prince Bismarck and M. Crispi. Of course, the exact language is not known, but this journal says that it has certain information regarding the text. The main ideas in the document are these: An alliance, offensive and defensive, has been formed between Italy and Germany. During the coming Spring Italy is to send an army of 200,000 men to aid the Russians; the compensation will be the Trentin and a few islands about the Adriatic; Germany will take Holland; Austria, on her side, will be allowed large compensation for her neutrality when the Ottoman Empire has been dismembered; finally, England can take Egypt if she wishes, on condition that she remains neutral. The *Nazione* says that the situation of France was very freely discussed at Berlin, and Prince Bismarck was very much pleased at the idea of seeing her left out entirely in these negotiations. He frequently spoke of the necessity of doing this in order to keep France quiet, and it was after hearing so much upon the subject that M. Crispi gave way to his free criticisms upon the political situation of his country. Evidently we cannot regard all this as reality; but when so influential a journal as the *Nazione* vouches for the truth of the general idea, we can certainly consider it worth a little reflection.

It was reported here the other day that the house in which M. Thiers was borne at Marseilles had been purchased by Mme. Thiers, who intended to turn it into a public museum. I cannot say whether or not Mme. Thiers had this intention, but I can say that she will have some trouble in getting the property. The house formerly belonged to M. Garsin, who represented the Messrs. Alteras at Bagdad. M. Garsin died suddenly while his wife was preparing to sell out the Marseilles property for the purpose of joining her husband in the City of the Califs. She inherited the house in which M. Thiers was born, but in the liquidation it was put up at auction for 22,000 francs. There were no bidders, and it was afterward disposed of at a private sale to M. Turin, an employe in the Phocean Club, for 19,000 francs. After making some repairs the whole property cost him 25,000 francs, and he has been frequently offered this sum; but since the noise made about M. Thiers he has set a higher price upon it, and now demands two or three times the sum the property cost him. Before such pretentions the idea of making a public use of the house had to be abandoned.

The crimes of the Gennevilliers remains a mystery still, and the Police have not been able to obtain any certain proof against any one. The strongest proof was against the "donkey man," who had a wheelbarrow stained with blood. But he has proven by several witnesses that he is accustomed to buy rabbit skins, and two say they sold him skins not yet taken off; that he stood by while the rabbits were being skinned; that he threw the bloody skins into his barrow. As there was no sort of doubt about this matter, the grave presumptions of guilt against him lost their value, and, as he was never seen with money, the Police gave him up, and are now following other traces.

ALLEGED FRAUD BY A CAR-BUILDER.

ARREST OF A PROMINENT CAR AND SHIP-BUILDER OF WILMINGTON—HIS REMOVAL TO GEORGIA UNDER REQUISITION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 25.—The city was greatly excited to-day by the news of the arrest of Job H. Jackson, President of the Jackson & Sharp Company, the well-known car and ship-builders of this city. The arrest was made on a requisition from Gov. Colquitt, of Georgia, made upon Gov. Cochran, of Delaware, and this morning Mr. Jackson was taken to Georgia in charge of Sheriff Wells, of that State. In 1870 the company above referred to built a Pullman car for the Atlanta and Western Railroad which belongs to Georgia, for which $6,000 was received in cash, and a note given for $7,000 due in 1871. When this note became due it was renewed, one of $4,000 and another of $3,000 being given for it, which were paid by the State when due. It is alleged that Mr. Jackson went before a legislative committee in 1873 and made oath that his company had never been paid the amount named in the notes, and produced the original note for $7,000. He was then paid the amount, and now the facts come out in the investigations going on in Georgia, through the testimony of Kimble against the Bullock Government. Mr. Jackson's friends say it is an attempt at black-mail.

STANLEY MATTHEWS' HOTEL BILL.

THE TRUTH OF THE CHARGE DENIED BY A FRIENDLY JOURNAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 25.—In relation to the charge made in a New-York evening paper that Senator Matthews, while acting as counsel before the Electoral Commission, incurred a heavy bill at Warmley's, which the National Committee paid under protest, the *Gazette* to-morrow will contain the following:

"It is true that the National Committee agreed to pay the personal expenses of the lawyers employed on the Republican side in that case. No fee was charged or expected. That was right, but it happened that Judge Matthews paid his own bill, or a large part of it at least, when leaving Washington, and that was returned to him at Cincinnati by the Secretary of the National Committee, with an apology. In addition, the writer of this happened to hear the Secretary apologize personally to Mr. Matthews, in his room at Washington, when the Judge remarked he had expected to pay that himself. The reply of the Secretary was no, that it could not be permitted.

THE ZETA PSI FRATERNITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 25.—The Grand Chapter of the Zeta Psi Fraternity held two sessions to-day, both of which were secret. At the second session the following officers were elected: W. L. Otis, 1 A, Cleveland; W. H. McElroy, 2 A, Albany: Perry Trumbull, 3 A, Chicago; J. E. Ensign, 4 A, Cleveland; J. A. Buffum, 5 A, Pittsburg; J. B. Hendey, 6 A, Easton, Penn. The public ceremonies in the evening consisted of literary exercises at Case Hall and a banquet at the Kennard House. The programme of exercises at Case Hall was as follows: Greeting by Mayor Rose; opening address by Prof. John Meigs, of Lafayette College; Zeta Psi Folks, by F. F. Guy; oration, "The Scholar and the State," by Hon. Nelson Dingley, of Lewiston, Me. This was a very scholarly effort. The speaker took the ground that the need of the nation is better educated men in politics—Christian men who shall work for the good of the nation through the medium of existing parties. Judge Sumner, the poet of the occasion, arrived yesterday from Bridgeport, Conn., but was not able to be present with the company, having been taken quite ill this morning. The poem was therefore read by W. H. McElroy, of the Albany *Evening Journal*. The subject of the poem was "Progress." At the close of these exercises a grand banquet was given at the Kennard House by the resident members of the fraternity. To-morrow a secret session of the Grand Chapter will be held, and the thirty-first convention will adjourn.

A RAILROAD COMPANY EXONERATED

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, Oct. 25.—After a five days' session the Coroner's jury in the inquiry as to the death of Mrs. Louisa Huber, who was killed at Milford, on the Belvidere and Delaware Railroad, on the 4th inst., returned the following verdict to-night, five of the eleven jurors dissenting therefrom: "That Mrs. Louisa Huber came to her death on the night of Oct. 4, 1877, by being drowned in the Delaware River, caused by the washing away of a culvert near Milford, and from the testimony do not hold the railroad company responsible." The verdict is looked upon here as being adverse to the weight of the evidence.

RUFFIANS ON A SPREE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 25.—A party of roughs from Williamstown, who had been on a spree last night, assaulted Thomas Hogan, of North Adams, at 2 o'clock this morning, near the Troy and Boston depot, broke his jaw, stabbed him under the eye, and otherwise pounded him so that recovery is doubtful. Joe Walden, a notorious bully from Williamstown, headed the gang, who were arrested near Braytonville and arraigned this morning. Their names are Joe Walden, John L. Robinson, Charles Daniels, and Daniel Locks, and they are put under $3,000 bail each.

INQUEST ON THE SKELETON OF A CAT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 25.—A skeleton was discovered to-day in an old building on Champlain-street, which was pronounced by the finders that of a young child, and all manner of conjectures in regard to foul play were indulged in. It was carefully removed to the Central Police Station, and the Coroner summoned. After examination it was pronounced to be the skeleton of a cat.

FAILURE OF AN IOWA BANKING FIRM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 25.—The banking house of Twogood & Elliott, one of the oldest institutions of Marion, Iowa, has closed its doors because of a run. An assignment has been made to one of their heaviest depositors, O. F. Richmond. The liabilities will reach $150,000; assets unknown.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—1 A. M.—The barometer is highest and rising in Ontario, Canada. In the United States it is generally low. It is lowest in the North-west. Rain has fallen in all the districts, and cloudy weather generally prevails. The temperature has fallen, with northerly winds in New-England and the northern stations of the lake region and the North-west. Elsewhere the winds are southerly, with higher temperature. The Ohio River has risen 42 inches at Marietta, and the Allegheny River has fallen 14 inches at Freeport. Elsewhere the rivers are nearly stationary.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England, cloudy weather and rain areas, northerly winds, stationary or lower temperature, and stationary followed by rising barometer.

For the Middle Atlantic States, cloudy and rainy weather, variable winds, mostly from the south, stationary or lower pressure and temperature.

For the South Atlantic States, cloudy and rainy weather, southerly winds, stationary temperature, and falling barometer.

For the East Gulf States, cloudy and rainy weather, warm southerly winds and falling barometer, followed by rising barometer and colder north-west, winds.

For the West Gulf States, cloudy and rainy, followed by colder, clearing weather, north-west winds, and rising barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, cloudy and rainy weather, southerly winds, stationary temperature, and stationary or low pressure.

For the lake region, cloudy and rainy weather, variable winds, mostly from the east, stationary or lower pressure and temperature.

THE CHICAGO DEMOCRATS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—The Democratic County Nominating Convention to-day placed the following ticket in the field: For Treasurer, T. Lynch; Judge of the Superior Court, H. G. Miller; Judge of the County Court, J. E. Smith; Probate Judge, J. C. Haines; Commissioners, W. N. Tuerman, C. Casselman, John Dunphy, A. Shoeninzer, Thomas Hogan; County Clerk, Herman Lieb. The other nominations were less important. Several of the above nominations are the same as those of the Industrial Working Man's conventions.

THE CAPTURED BURGLARS.

A REMARKABLE STORY OF CRIME.

INSPECTOR MURRAY'S PRISONERS IMPLICATED IN SEVERAL GREAT ROBBERIES—THEY ARE CHARGED WITH THE CAMBRIDGEPORT BANK ROBBERY, THE BOSTON BOND LARCENY, AND THE JEWELRY TRUNK THEFT—BOTH OF THE MEN POSITIVELY IDENTIFIED—THEY ARE REMANDED WITH THEIR WIVES FOR FURTHER EXAMINATION.

In response to telegrams from Inspector Murray, Detective Woods, of the Boston Police, and several other officers arrived here yesterday to secure the rendition to the authorities of Massachusetts of Charley Adams, alias Moore, and Thomas H. Leary, alias Leroy, who, with their wives, were arrested on Tuesday night, on suspicion of having been concerned in robbing the Cambridgeport National Bank of three trunks containing securities valued at $60,000. The chain of evidence to connect them with that robbery is not yet complete, and it is not certain that sufficient testimony can be obtained to make a case against them. An important element in the case now being worked up is the statement, which it is alleged was made to the Boston Police authorities by a sister of Charley Adams' wife, to the effect that when Adams and Leary were preparing to leave Boston for this City she saw them packing in a trunk a large number of bonds and other securities. This was shortly after the Cambridgeport Bank robbery, and the bonds are supposed to have been the proceeds of that affair. The search by the Police has thus far failed to discover the whereabouts of the bonds. Adams has, however, been fully identified as having been concerned in the larceny of $8,000 in bonds in Boston, and as soon as the necessary papers can be prepared he will be taken to that city for trial. The theft occurred on April 16 last. On that day Charles Garey, a wigmaker, at No. 493 Washington-street, Boston, purchased eight $1,000 United States 5 per cent. bonds, which he placed in an envelope in the breast pocket of his coat. He then went to his place of business and hung his coat in the store. He had evidently been followed from the office of the broker where he purchased the bonds, for soon after he got back to the store three strangers entered. One of them engaged him in conversation while his companions sauntered about the place in an apparently listless manner. The trio left the store without having made any purchase, and a short time after Mr. Garey found that the envelope containing the bonds had been abstracted from the pocket of his coat. Information was sent to this City, and on April 21 "Bill" Vosburg, the brother-in-law of Charley Adams' wife, was arrested by Detective Dorsey, of the Central Office, on suspicion of having been concerned in the robbery. Mr. Garey and Miss Mary E. Evans, a saleswoman in his employ, who was in the store at the time, failed to identify him, and he was discharged. Subsequently "Joe" Butts and "Joe" Spencer, alias "Peppermint Joe," were arrested by Detectives Dilks and Walling for the larceny. They were taken to Boston and convicted. Butts was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment, and is now an inmate of the State Prison at Charlestown. Spencer's counsel succeeded in obtaining a stay of proceedings in his case, and he is now in prison awaiting the result of an application for a new trial. Adams answered the description of the third thief who was still at large, and Detective Woods was informed of that important fact. He therefore brought with him Miss Evans, who had been instrumental in securing the conviction of the other men.

Adams was taken from the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house yesterday morning to Inspector Murray's office for identification. He was placed among a dozen men in the office. When he learned that he was to be "stood up" he took off a new silk hat which he had on, and throwing it on the floor stamped his foot upon it, crushing it out of shape. He then donned the crushed hat, and muffling up his neck and the lower portion of his face with a silk handkerchief prepared himself for the ordeal. Despite his attempts to change his appearance, Miss Evans, when brought into the room, after momentarily scanning the faces of the men, unhesitatingly walked up to Adams and identified him as the man who had engaged her attention on the day of the robbery while his confederates stole the bonds. Adams treated the matter with the utmost unconcern, and smiled grimly when the young lady spoke to him, but made no reply. He, together with Leary and the two women, were subsequently taken to the Essex Market Police Court, and arraigned before Justice Smith. Inspector Murray asked that they be remanded until additional evidence against them could be procured. The Justice granted the request, and then William F. Howe, counsel for Adams and his wife, presented a writ of habeas corpus in their case issued by Justice Donohue, and made returnable before him at 10:30 o'clock. The prisoners were accordingly taken to Supreme Court, Chambers. Adams and his wife being kept apart and not allowed to communicate with each other. Judge Donohue on being informed of this directed that the manacles binding Adams to the officer having him in charge should be removed, and that the prisoner should be allowed to converse with his wife. The latter is a rather good-looking woman, about 30 years of age, and seemed to take things rather coolly. She was jauntily dressed in a dark blue suit, and wore a black velvet hat. Handsome and rather costly bracelets encircled her wrists. Moore himself, who is middle-aged and bald, and wears a closely-cropped and grizzled beard, looked somewhat ill at ease. Besides the prisoners, the officers and counsel, there were in court Detective Woods, of Boston, and Miss Evans, who identified Adams as stated above. After a few minutes conversation between the counsel, the hearing on the writs of habeas corpus was adjourned until 10:30 A. M. to-day.

Adams was arrested several years ago by Superintendent Jourdan, who was at the time Captain of the Sixth Precinct, for complicity in robbing the Concord (N. H.) Bank of $110,000 in United States bonds, and is considered one of the smartest bank burglars in the country.

Leary, alias Leroy, has also been identified as having been concerned in the theft of a trunk containing $9,000 worth of jewlery, the property of Alling Brothers & Co., of No. 170 Broadway. The trunk was stolen in a remarkably ingenious manner. A traveler in the employ of the firm returning to this City from a trip through the Eastern States, checked the trunk, which contained samples, to this City at Worcester, Mass., on the 11th of May last. The trunk arrived too late to be placed in the baggage-car of the train by which the traveler was to come to this City, and it was placed in the baggage-room at the depot to await transportation on the next train. When the traveler presented his check for the trunk at the Grand Central Depot, a small, black valise, containing a few articles of little value was handed him. An investigation was made and it was found that the checks had been changed, and that the trunk belonging to Alling Brothers & Co. had been delivered to two men who presented a check for the same. The baggage-master at the Worcester Depot remembered that two men had the valise checked on the same day that the sample trunk was checked, and a short time after these men had obtained the privilege of entering the baggage-room on the pretense that they wanted to get something out of the valise. While in the room they must have transferred the check from the valise to the trunk and vice versa, and by this means obtained possession of the trunk and its valuable contents. Through a hackman the trunk was traced to the Putnam House, at Fourth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, where it was taken by the men who had obtained possession of it at the depot. They had engaged a room at the hotel, but only remained there a few hours, leaving the hotel they ordered the trunk sent to the Adams Express office for shipment to Baltimore, where it was to be retained until called for, at the office of the company. Detective Dunn, of the Central Office, who had charge of the case, went to Baltimore and found the trunk at the express office. He thought he had a prize, and his disappointment may be imagined when it was opened and found to be empty. No trace of the jewelry was obtained until yesterday. When Inspector Murray made his descent on the house No. 123 East Twenty-ninth-street, as stated in THE TIMES yesterday, he seized a box containing jewelry of various kinds, valued at over $2,000. The description of one of the men who was at the Putnam House with the trunk answered to that of Leary. George F. Baker, the clerk of the Putnam House, was sent for, and he identified Leary as one of the men who came to the house with the trunk. One of the firm of Alling Brothers & Co. was summoned to Inspector Murray's office yesterday afternoon, and on looking over the jewelry identified several of the articles as having been a portion of the contents of the trunk stolen from their agent. It was ascertained yesterday that Leary has served a term in the State Prison. He was sent to Sing Sing in the Summer of 1874 for two years and a half, and had only been out a short time when he engaged in the trunk robbery.

Besides the jewelry identified by Mr. Alling, Inspector Murray has in his possession diamond jewelry valued at over $2,000. The principal articles are a solitaire ring, valued at $800; a pair of solitaire earrings, worth at least $400; a set of spiral studs containing three stones each, and an elegant locket with a fine diamond in the centre. There are also a pair of heavy gold band bracelets enameled in black, and a beautiful cigrette in the shape of a star, with a large pearl in the centre, and the points of the star set with small diamonds. It is believed that these are the proceeds of a robbery, but it has not yet been developed where the jewelry was stolen.

Adams was locked up last night in the Oak-Street Police Station, and all communication with him was prohibited. He will be arraigned before Justice Smith, at the Essex Market Police Court, at 10 o'clock this morning, and subsequently will be taken before Judge Donohue, at the Supreme Court, to answer the writ of habeas corpus issued in his behalf. His wife being an invalid, was, by direction of Judge Donohue, allowed to return to her home. She is, however, still a prisoner, and two Police officers have been detailed to guard her. She will also be taken before Judge Donohue to-day. Leary was locked up last night in the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house and will also be arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court to-day. His wife was last night an inmate of the Eldridge-Street Police Station.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

NEW-YORK THREATENED WITH BANKRUPTCY—AND WHY?—HER POPULATION AND DEBT COMPARED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In 1855, population 629,574, debt about $15,000,000; in 1875, population 1,046,037, debt $116,773,724. (Total debt Aug. 1, 1877, official, $132,096,992.)

Total tax in 1860, $9,740,362; in 1876, $31,105,533; total valuation in 1860, $576,-631,706; in 1876, $892,287,015.

THE STATE TAX INCREASE AND DISPROPORTION.

Quota of State tax in 1866, $2,902,849; in 1875, $8,012,386. State tax per capita in 1866, $3 99; in 1875, $11 03.

Quota for rest of State in 1866,

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Thursday, Oct. 25, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Beans, bbls.	145	Leather, sides	11699
Beer-wax, pkg.	3	Spirits Turp., bbls.	133
Brown-sugar, hhds.	54	Resin, bbls.	591
Cotton, bales.	4,407	Tar, bbls.	10
Copper, bbls.	1	Pitch, bbls.	90
Copper, cakes.	158	Oil, bbls.	25
Dried Fruit, pkg.	20	Oil-cake, pkg.	2,144
Eggs, pkg.	597	Peanuts, bags	1291
Flour, bbls.	13,294	Pork, pkg.	171
Corn-meal, bbls.	500	Beef, pkg.	305
Wheat, bushels.	364,167	Oat-meal, pkg.	2,454
Corn, bushels.	57,900	Lard, tcs.	1,221
Oats, bushels.	74,950	Butter, pkg.	4,387
Rye, bushels.	32,200	Cheese, pkg.	6,850
Malt, bushels.	8,120	Rice-chaff, bags	50
Barley, bushels.	90,326	Red-oil, bbls.	25
Peas, bushels.	9,060	Spelter, pcs.	540
Oat-meal, bbls.	340	Starch, pkg.	100
Flax-seed, bags.	935	Tallow, pkg.	407
Grease, pkg.	107	Tobacco, hhds.	91
Grass-seed, bags.	279	Tobacco, pkg.	320
Hides, bales.	24	Whisky, bbls.	447
Hops, bales.	700	Wool, bales.	10
Lead, pigs.	1,092		

COFFEE—Rio has been quoted firm and fairly active at yesterday's improvement. Sales include 2,014 bags Rio, per Laplace: 1,098 bags Santos, per do.: 1,519 bags Rio, per Emilie Marie: 702 bags, per do., and 2,000 bags, per Flora Goodall, on private terms; also, at New-Orleans, 3,050 bags Rio, per Leland, at 19c. for strictly fair, and 18½c. for low fair. Other kinds steady but quiet.

COTTON—Has been in less demand for early delivery, at unchanged figures. Sales were reported for prompt delivery of 712 bales, (of which 150 bales were on last evening,) all to spinners....And for forward delivery business has been fairly active, at firmer rates....Sales have been reported since our last of 43,300 bales, (of which 6,500 bales were on last evening and 43,800 bales to-day,) with 4,100 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, October closing at 11.24c.@11.25c.; November, 11.13c.@11.12c.; December, 11.06c.@11.06c.; January, 11.10c.@11.11c.; February, 11.22c.@11.23c.; March, 11.37c.@11.38c.; April, 11.50c.@11.51c.; May, 11.62c.@11.63c.; June, 11.76c.@11.78c., showing an advance of 6@8 points, closing firm. The receipts at this port to-day were 4,407 bales, and at the shipping ports 22,098 bales, against 21,359 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 126,207 bales, against 113,372 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1877, were 520,158 bales, against 777,521 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (five days) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 31,135 bales; to the Continent, 579 bales; to France, 3,812 bales; to the Channel, 800 bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 31,275 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 337,659 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9 15-16	9 15-16	10 1-16	10 1-16
Strict Ordinary	10 5-16	10 5-16	10 7-16	10 7-16
Good Ordinary	10 9-16	10 9-16	10 11-16	10 11-16
Strict Good Ord	10⅝	10⅝	10¾	10¾
Low Middling	11	11	11	11
Strict Low Mid	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
Middling	11 5-16	11 5-16	11 7-16	11 7-16
Good Middling	11½	11½	11½	11½
Strict Good Mid	11 11-16	11 11-16	11 13-16	11 13-16
Middling Fair	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
Fair	12⅝	12⅝	12⅞	12⅞

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9 11-16	Low Middling	10 9-16
Strict Good Ord	10 5-16	Middling	10 15-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—Under freer offerings of most kinds, State and Western Flour opened weak, and, in instances, yielded slightly in price. At the current quotations, a fairly active business was reported, mainly on Speculative account, though to a moderate extent for shipment. The dealings were mostly in Minnesota Extras, fair to choice Winter Wheat Extras, and in No. 2 for home use; and in City Mill Extras, and low grade Spring and Winter Wheat Extras, for export. Strictly choice to fancy Minnesota Patent Extras were comparatively scarce and held with confidence....Sales have been reported since our last of 19,750 bbls. of all grades, including unsound Flour of all classes, very poor to choice, at $2 50@$6 25, mostly unsound Extras at $4 75@$6, (with unsound No. 2 at $3 25@$3 50,) Sour Flour at $3 50@$6 25, chiefly Sour Extras at $5@$6; very poor to fancy White Wheat No. 2 at $3 10@$4, mainly at $3 85@$4 25 for ordinary to choice Winter, (some fancy lots held higher;) and $3 35@$4 for Spring; very poor to fancy Superfine State and Western at $3 75@$5 40, mostly at $5 15@$5 35 for very good to choice; inferior to good Extra State, $3 50@$5 75; good to choice do. at $5 75@$6; City Mills Extra, shipping grades, $6 20@$6 60; fair to fancy do. at $6 65@$7 60 for fancy, (the latter in new pks.,) mostly at $6 25@$6 40; do., for South America, $6 50@$7 25 for fair to choice: do., for English markets, at $5 55@$5 60; do., Family Extras, $6 75@$7 75, the latter strictly choice; very inferior to very good shipping Extra Western, $3 50@$5 75, (chiefly at $3 60@$5 70;) very good to choice do. at $5 75@$6, and other grades within the previous range. Included in the reported sales were 1,100 bbls. shipping Extras, for prompt delivery, (of which 2,100 bbls. City Mills Extra;) 1,250 bbls. Minnesota clear, 2,500 bbls. do. straight Extras, 1,550 bbls. do. Patent do.; 3,750 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, 625 bbls. do., Patent Extras; 950 bbls. Superfine; 1,850 bbls. No. 2; 350 bbls. Sour, and 640 bbls. unsound Flour at quoted rates....A moderately active market reported for Southern Flour, partly for shipment, with ruling weak....Sales reported of 1,950 bbls., in lots, (part to arrive,) mostly Extras, at $6 25@$8 for common to choice, (mostly at $6 75@$7 50,) with very choice to strictly fancy up to $9 25@$10 50 per bbl. Sales were reported of 425 bbls. in small lots, including Superfine State, within the range of $4@$4 50 for ordinary to strictly choice, and Western at $3 65@$4 25; market unchanged....Of Corn-meal, sales were reported of 900 bbls. Yellow Western at $2 55@$2 85; 200 bbls. Baltimore at $2 85; and 1,600 bbls. Brandywine at $3 45@$3 50, nearly all for shipment to the Provinces, showing steadiness....And of Corn-meal, in bags, 2,500 bags sold, in lots, mainly on spot, on the advanced basis of $1 17 for City, in lots, and $1 10@$1 12 for country, ₱ 100 lb....Buckwheat Flour quiet at from $2 25@$2 75 for fair to fancy State, chiefly at $2 35@$2 50....Buckwheat quoted about as before.

GRAIN—Wheat has been fairly active to-day, for prompt and forward delivery, opening a trifle weaker, under more liberal offerings, but for prompt delivery, the market was comparatively quiet during the day, on better demand, partly for shipment, and leaving off quite as on yesterday. Strictly prime No. 2 Chicago Spring, which was in very good request, was exceptionally firm throughout the day, the available supply of this grade having been small; the ordinary commercial No. 2 Spring, called No. 2 Chicago Spring, were obtainable at 1c.@1½c. and straight No. 2 Milwaukee Spring 1c. under the price claimed for the strict Chicago grade. Winter Wheat was comparatively quiet, and as a rule, favored buyers....Sales have been reported to-day of 418,000 bushels, (of which about 258,000 bushels for early delivery,) including 5,000 bushels White Western, at $1 20@$1 21; 3,300 bushels Extra White State at $1 54; 7,900 bushels No. 1 Red at $1 45; 2,800 bushels New-York No. 2 Red, $1 42½@$1 43½; 8,000 bushels No. 2 Red, November option, $1 43; 36,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Spring at $1 34@$1 35, chiefly at $1 34; 48,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring at $1 31; 48,000 bushels New-York No. 2 and No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 30½@$1 32; (16,000 bushels strictly prime at $1 32, closing with $1 31½ bid, and holders firm at $1 32 for this grade;) 20,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, deliverable by next Monday, at $1 32; 31,000 bushels No. 3 Spring at $1 24@$1 30; 6,000 bushels ungraded Spring at $1 20@$1 31½, chiefly at $1 29@$1 31½; 3,200 bushels New-York No. 2 Spring at $1 30@$1 31, (partly called No. 2 Chicago;) 32,000 bushels do., October options, at $1 30½@$1 31¾; 80,000 bushels do., November at $1 30@$1 30½; 16,000 bushels do., December, at $1 31½@$1 31¾; 8,000 bushels do. No. 2 North-west Spring, October option, at $1 30½, closing at $1 31 bid, and $1 32 asked; 24,000 bushels do. No. 2 North-west Spring, November, at $1 30¾@$1 31, closing at $1 31 bid, and $1 31½ asked....The quotations for the afternoon call were for No. 2 Red Winter, October delivery, at $1 42¾ bid, $1 43½ asked; do., November, $1 42@$1 44; do., December, nominal....And New-York No. 2 Spring, October option, $1 30@$1 31¼; November, $1 30½@$1 30¾; December, $1 31@$1 32½. And No. 2 North-west Spring, October option, $1 31@$1 32; November $1 31@$1 31¼; December, $1 30 bid.....Corn has been declined 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel, having been offered with more urgency, without quickening the demand materially, either for shipment or home use. New-York No. 2 was in most request, on export account, and the purchases for early delivery were mainly of stock of this grade, in store....Sales reported to-day of 246,500 bushels for all deliveries, (of which 102,000 bushels for early delivery,) including New-York No. 2 for early delivery, at 62¾c.@63c., (nearly all at 62½c.) do., in store, 64,000 bushels, at 61¼c.; do., November, 104,000 bushels, at 62¼c.@62¾c., closing at 62c.@62¼c.; do., December, 8,000 bushels, at 62¼c.; New-York Mixed, November, heavy, at 61½c.; do., December option, 32,000 bushels at 61¾c.@62½c., closing at 61½c.@61¾c.; Mixed Western: ungraded, at 60c.@63c., (of which High Mixed at 63c.;) New-York No. 2 White at 65½c.@66c. ....At afternoon call of Corn, New-York steamer mixed, October option, closed at 61½c.@62½c.; November at 61¾c.@62¼c.; December, 61¾c.@61¾c....New-York No. 2, October option, closed at 62c.@63c.; do., November, at 62c.@62¾c.; do., December, at 62½c.@62¾c. ....Rye, held 1c.@2c. higher, but quiet, with Western quoted at 71c.@72c., in tires or boat-loads; State, car lots and boat-loads, at 73c.@78c., (some holders asking as much as 80c.;) Canada, in bond, at 75c.@76c....Of Barley, about 24,000 bushels two-rowed State, part to arrive soon, sold at 70c.@72½c.; market quoted firm....Of Barley-malt, sales reported of 9,000 bushels strictly prime Canada at $1 17, cash: 1,000 bushels six-rowed State at 85c., cash; and a small lot of two-rowed State at 75c.; market essentially unchanged....Canada Peas, without further movement; quotations same as before....Oats have been again quoted lower, in several instances ½c. under yesterday, on free offerings, partly for forward delivery, with a rather more active business noted at the reduced figures....Sales have been made of 860,000 bushels, including New-York No. 1 White, 2,100 bushels, at 41¾c.; New-York No. 2 White, 13,000 bushels, at 37½c., (with odd car lots reported sold as low as 37c.;) New-York No. 3 White, 4,400 bushels, at 35½c.; New-York No. 1, 8,000 bushels, at 37c.; New-York No. 2, in lots, 2,100 bushels, at 36¾c.@37c.; New-York Rejected, 700 bushels, at 33c.; Mixed Western, 2,000 bushels, at 35c.@35½c.; White Western, 5,600 bushels, at 36c.@43½c.; No. 2 Chicago, 15,000 bushels, at 37½c.; do., deliverable last half of November, 30,000 bushels, at 37c.@37½c., closing at 37c.....Feed has been fairly active, but weak as to values, 4,500 bags sold, at $1@$1 02½ for lots of Rye Feed, $18 50@$19; and 175 tons 60-lb. average at $18....Grass-seeds in demand and held firmly; a car-load of prime Clover sold at 9½c., and 500 bags Timothy-seed, strictly prime, at $1 40....Hay and Straw as last quoted.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING.—Of Domestic Cloth, sales reported of 500 rolls, in lots, at 11¼c.@12¼c. Market quiet.

HEMP—Manila has been more active, sales having been made of 4,500 bales Manila Hemp, from store, at something under 7c., gold....Market otherwise dull.

MOLASSES—Quoted firm, but quiet to-day.

NAVAL STORES—Resin more active, with common to good Strained quoted at $1 65@$1 77½; sales, 1,350 bbls., including Strained, at $1 65, and good do. at $1 75....Other kinds as before....Of Spirits Turpentine, 60 bbls. merchantable sold at 33½c.@34c., chiefly at 34c. ....Tar and Pitch quiet at previous prices.

PETROLEUM—Refined has been quite active, early November deliveries quoted at the close at 14½c.....Refined, in cases, quoted at 18c. for standard brands, November delivery....Crude in request; quoted at 8¾c. in bulk, and 11¼c.@11½c. in shipping order.....Naphtha quoted at 7c.@8c.—At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum, for November delivery, quoted at 14½c.....At Baltimore, Refined, for November, quoted at 14½c.....At the Petroleum Exchange, sales 36,000 bbls. United at $2 13½@$2 13¾, regular, and 5,000 bbls. seller's option, 30 days, at $2 07½.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been more active for early delivery, chiefly for shipment, and has been quoted firmer; sales reported of 1,100 bbls. at $14 30@$14 40. ....Other kinds quiet. Extra Prime, uninspected, last sold at $10; and a small lot of Western Prime Mess, choice, sold at $13....Beef for forward delivery here, Western Mess in moderate request, with October options quoted at the close at $14 80; November, $13 80@$13 95; December, $13 80@$13 95; seller the remainder of the year at $13 90@$13 95; January, $13 90@$13 95, with sales reported of 750 bbls., October option, at $14 15@$14 30....Dressed Hogs in request, with City quoted at 6¾c.@7c., and fancy Pigs at 7½c.....Cut-meats have been quiet, but quoted steady....Sales include small lots of Pickled Bellies at 8¾c., and sundry odd lots of other City bulk stock within our previous range....Bacon in good demand, with 300 bxs. Long Clear, next week's delivery, reported sold at 8¼c., and Long and Short Clear, for December delivery, quoted at 7¾c.@7¾c....And for Chicago delivery, Long and Short Clear quoted at 6¾c....Western Steam Lard has been moderately active for early delivery, and quoted about steady....Of Western Steam, for early delivery, sales have been reported of 900 bxs. prime at $8 05, closing at $8 07½....And for forward delivery here Western Steam Lard has been more freely dealt in, with Western Steam, October option, quoted at the close at $8 82½; November $8 82½; December, $8 72½@$8 75; the remainder of the year at $8 72½; January, $7 77½, and February at $8 85, showing a decline.... Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the extent of 1,750 tcs., October, at $8 90@$8 95; 2,000 tcs., November, at $8 82½@$8 85; 1,500 tcs., December, at $8 72½@$8 75; 1,000 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at $8 72½@$8 75; 500 tcs., January, at $8 77½, and 1,250 tcs., February, at $8 85@$8 87½....City Steam and Kettle in request; quoted at the close at $8 75@$8 80 bid; sales, 153 tcs., mainly at $8 75....And No. 1 quoted at $8 50....Refined Lard quiet; quoted for the Continent, for early delivery, at the close, at 53s.@59 37½....Sales reported of 100 tcs., for the Continent, at $8 37½....Beef, Beef Hams, Butter, Cheese, and Eggs about as last quoted....Tallow moderately active; quoted at $7 75 for prime City, with sales reported of 55,000 ℔. within the range of $7 68¾@$7 81¼ for about 40 tcs. very choice, chiefly at $7 75 for prime; also, 250 bbls. to arrive, on private terms....Stearine quiet, with prime to choice Western, in tcs., quoted at 9¾@9 12½....Of Refined Summer Yellow Cotton-seed Oil, sales were reported of 100 bbls. November option at 54½c. ₱ gallon.

SUGARS—A comparatively slow movement has been noted in Raw, on the basis of 8½c.@8¾c. for fair to good Refining Cubs....Sales reported of a cargo Fair Cuba Nipe on private terms; 150 hhds. Centrifugal, at 8¾c.; 75 hhds. Molasses, 7¾c.; 2,000 bags Brazil, 7¾c.....Refined about as last quoted.

TEAS—Steady, on moderate inquiry. Sales include 1,000 half-chests Japan, 425 half-chests Oolong, and 550 half-chests Congou on private terms.

WHISKY—Steady at $1 11, with sales reported of 200 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The Grain and Cotton movements were fairly active in the local market, with berth rates for Grain generally quoted firm, and for Cotton stronger; tonnage for the transit of the Grain trade also steady. Market otherwise comparatively quiet, but without material alteration....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 100 tons Oil-cake at 28s. ₱ ton; 4,000 bushels Grain, from Toledo, at 3½d. ₱ bushel; and, by steam, 2,500 bales Cotton, of which of direct shipment hence, 1,000 bales at 9-32d., and on through freight account, 1,500 bales at 13-32d.@7-16d.; 1,000 bbls. Flour, in lots, at 4s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 8,000 bushels Grain at 10½d. ₱ bushel; 1,150 pks. Butter and Cheese, in lots, at 45s.@47s. 6d. (with room for Leather, for forward shipment, quoted at 55s.@70s.) ₱ ton; 450 bbls. Apples at 4s. ₱ bbl., and, by an American ship, 1,833 tons, and another, 1,616 tons, placed on the berth, hence, for general cargo; and two American ships, 2,054 and 1,710 tons, with Wheat and general cargo, from San Francisco, (chartered terms,) on private terms....For London, by sail, 5,000 bushels Barley at 9d. ₱ 48 lb.; small lots of Flour at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; and, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 9d. ₱ bushel; 1,000 bxs. Cheese at 40s ₱ ton; and 100 bales Hops at 3d. ₱ lb. ....For Glasgow, by steam, 1,500 bxs. Cheese at 45s. ₱ ton....For Bristol, by steam, 32,000 bushels Grain at 10½d. ₱ bushel; and 400 pks. Merchandise on private terms....For Avonmouth Dock, by steam, 300 tons Oil-cake at 27s. 6d. ₱ ton....For the United Kingdom or the Continent, a British steam-ship, (to arrive,) hence, with general cargo, rumored, on private terms....For Dublin or Belfast, a British bark, 703 tons, hence, with about 4,500 quarters Grain at 6s. 6d. ₱ quarter....For the east coast of Ireland, a British bark, 934 tons, with about 6,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, reported at 6s. 6d. ₱ quarter....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 618 tons, (to arrive from the Delaware Breakwater,) hence, with about 4,000 quarters Grain at 7s. 3d.; an Austrian brig, 583 tons, hence, with about 3,800 quarters, (a recharter,) at 7s. 4½d.; a Norwegian bark, 611 tons, hence, with about 4,300 quarters do., at 7s. 3d.; an American bark, 729 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters do., at 7s. 4½d. ₱ quarter....For Havre, Antwerp or Bremen, a British bark, 1,032 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with general cargo, on private terms....For Bremen an American ship, 1,497 tons, hence, with about 9,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, on private terms, quoted at about 4s. 4½d.; and a Norwegian bark, 822 tons, with about 5,500 bbls. do., from Baltimore, at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.....For Hamburg, by steam, of recent shipments, 3,000 bags Seed, 1,000 pks. Cotton, 550 pks. Tobacco, 500 cases Canned Goods, 200 pks. Leather, 1,000 pks. Sewing-machines, 1,500 bxs. Extract, 200 bdls. Hides, 109 bags Barley, 1,976 slabs Spelter, and sundry lots of other general cargo, at rates current at time of contract....For Rotterdam, by steam, of recent shipments, 1,500 bags Seed, 600 bbls. Lubricating Oil, 1,500 pks. Lard, 500 bxs. Extract, 100 bbls. Dried Apples, and sundry lots of general cargo, at market rates at time of engagement....For Gibraltar and orders, an American bark, with about 1,900 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl.....For Marseilles, at Italian bark, 492 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters Grain at 6s. 9d., with option of other Mediterranean ports at 6s. 10½d. ₱ quarter....For Leghorn or Naples, an Italian bark, 488 tons, hence, with about 2,800 quarters Grain, at 6s. 10½d. ₱ quarter....For the Levant, an Austrian brig, hence, with about 12,000 cases Petroleum, at 35c., 37½c., or 40c. ₱ case, as to port of discharge....For Halifax, by steam, 1,400 bbls. Flour and Meal, and sundry lots of general cargo, at market rates....For Hayti, an American schooner, 93 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported on private terms; quoted at about 80c. ₱ bbl.....For Havana, by steam, of recent shipments, 2,400 bbls. Potatoes, 1,500 pks. Dried Fish, 400 bbls. Beans, 1,650 cases Hardware, and sundry lots of general cargo, at market rates....For Laguaya and Porto Cabello, a British brig, 223 tons, hence, with general cargo at current rates....For New-York or Philadelphia, an American schooner, 179 tons, with Logwood, from Jamaica, at $4. ....The American brig Charlotte, 336 tons, built at Brewer, Me., in 1866, has been purchased by a New-York firm on private terms, reported as for the Barbados trade.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 25.—Coffee unchanged. Sugar quiet; nominal at 8¼c.@8¾c. for fair and good Refining Cubs; Refined Sugars closed at 10¾c. for Cut-Loaf, 10¾c. for Crushed and Powdered, 10¼c. for Granulated, and 9¾c. for A. Molasses is without change. Petroleum inactive at 11¼c. for Crude, in bbls.; 14¾c. for Refined. Flour dull; prices steady, with free sellers; Minnesota Extra Family, good, at $6 50; do. do., choice, $6 62½; do. do., fancy, at $6 70@$6 75; Pennsylvania do. do., good and choice, $6 50@$6 87; Ohio do. do., good, at $6 75; high grades at $8@$9. Rye Flour very quiet at $4 25. Corn-meal neglected; no transactions. Wheat dull; Pennsylvania Red at $1 45; choice Indiana do. at $1 45; prime Western do. at $1 44. No. 2 Western quoted at $1 42. Rye—No sales. Corn dull and lower; Yellow at 62c.; Western Low and High Mixed at 60¾c.@61¾c. Oats less active, but firm; Western White at 35c.@35½c.; do. do., very choice, at 36c.; do. Mixed at 32c.@34c. Whisky steady at $1 12 for Western, in iron-bound bbls. At the Maritime Exchange, open board—Corn dull at a decline of ½c., spot, October, and November, nominally 62c.; new, December, at 60½c.@61c. Red Winter Wheat easier at $1 42@$1 43, spot, October, and November; $1 43@$1 45, December. Rye nominally at 71c.@72c., in cargo lots; all sales for delivery in elevator.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Flour firm and in fair demand; sales, 1,100 bbls. at unchanged rates. Wheat in fair milling demand for small lots; Spring firm; Winter lower; sales, 2,000 bushels No. 1 hard Milwaukee at $1 27; 1,900 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee, on 24; 6,000 bushels Green Bay, $1 20; 5,000 bushels do., on private terms; 1,200 bushels White No. 1 Michigan, $1 38. Corn dull, unchanged; sales, 5,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at 52c.@52½c. Oats nominally 30c. for No. 2 Chicago. Rye inactive. Barley neglected. Malt quiet. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Highwines dull at $1 09 for City made. Canal Freights unsettled, lower, closing at 11½c. for Wheat; 10c. for Corn; 6c., Oats; 10c., Rye, and 8½c.@9c. for Barley to New-York, tolls included: Staves, $1 88 over tolls; Pine Lumber, $3 to Albany, and $3 80 to New-York. Lake Freights—108,000 bushels Wheat; 39,000 barrels Flour; 37,000 bushels Corn. Canal Exports—177,000 bushels Wheat; 17,000 bushels Corn; 15,000 bushels Oats; 19,000 bushels Barley; 7,000 bushels Rye. Railroad Imports—4,000 bbls. Flour; 17,000 bushels Wheat; 25,000 bushels Corn; 12,000 bushels Oats; 2,000 bushels Barley; 3,000 bushels Rye. Shipments by Railroad from elevators—108,000 bushels Wheat; 1,000 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Flour steady and firm; Wheat in good demand at full prices: No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 09¼ @$1 09¾, cash; $1 04¾@$1 04⅞, November; $1 04½@$1 04¾, December; $1 04⅝ all the year; No. 3 do., $1 05; Rejected, 95c. Corn steady and firm; 44½c. cash; 43¾c. November; Rejected, 43c. Oats fairly active and a shade higher; 23¾c. cash and 23½ November. Rye steady and unchanged. Barley dull and nominal. Pork dull, weak, and lower; $14 50@cash; $14 30@$14 40 October; $12 65@$12 70. November; $12 45 all the year. Lard irregular: options higher and cash lower; $8 35@$8 40 cash; $8 62½ October; $8 15 bid, all the year. Bulk-meats steady and unchanged. Whisky inactive and lower at $1 07. Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 3½c. Receipts—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; Wheat, 45,000 bushels; Corn, 77,000 bushels; Oats, 52,000 bushels; Rye, 2,500 bushels; Barley, 27,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 15,000 bbls.; Wheat, 28,000 bushels; Corn, 162,300 bushels; Oats, 39,000 bushels; Rye, 425 bushels; Barley, 18,000 bushels. Markets closed: Wheat fairly active at $1 09¼@$1 10, October; $1 04¾@$1 05, November. Corn easier at 44½c., cash; 43¾c., November. Oats irregular: November, 23½c.; December, 23½c. Pork firm; demand light at $12 47½@$12 50, the year. Lard irregular at $8 60, October; $8 17½, the year.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,500 bbls. Wheat quiet; sales White State at $1 43@$1 44; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 32. Corn steady; High Mixed, 57c.; No. 2, 56c.; Rejected, 55c. Barley active; sales, 20,000 bushels Canada, by sample, at 73c.; 20,000 bushels do. at 74c.; 10,000 bushels do. at 74c.; 10,000 bushels do. at 75½c.; 20,000 bushels do. at 74½c.; 10,000 bushels do., in bond, at 50c.; 20,000 bushels No. 1 at 83c.; 9,800 bushels State at 83c. Corn-meal and Mill-feed unchanged. Canal Freights—Wheat and Peas, 10c.; Corn and Rye, 9c.; Barley, 8c. to New-York; Barley, 7½c. to Albany; Lumber, $2 to Albany, $2 75 to New-York. Lake Receipts—Wheat, 19,000 bushels; Barley, 41,000 bushels; Rye, 4,500 bushels; Lumber, 83,000 feet. Canal Shipments—Barley, 68,000 bushels; Lumber, 258,000 feet. Flour shipped by rail, 1,600 bbls. Grain afloat on Canal from Buffalo and Oswego, for Tide-water—Wheat, 2,262,000 bushels; Corn, 537,000 bushels; Oats, 375,000 bushels; Barley, 397,000 bushels; Rye, 143,000 bushels.

TOLEDO, Oct. 25.—Flour quiet. Wheat steady; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 32; Extra do., $1 33½; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 28¾; October, $1 29; November, $1 28½. No. 2 Red Winter, spot and October, $1 26½; November, $1 27; December, $1 28; No. 3 Red, $1 16½; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan Red, $1 26½. Corn firmer; High Mixed, 48¼c.; No. 2, spot, 47¾c.; November, 47¾c.; new, January, 43c.; No. 2 White, 49½c.; Rejected, 47¾c.; do., new, 40c.; damaged, new, 39c. Oats dull and nominal. Clover-seed, $5 05 for choice. Receipts—25,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—200 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 41,000 bushels Corn. Markets closed—Wheat steady; Extra White Michigan, $1 34@$1 34½; Amber Michigan, spot and October and November, $1 29; December, $1 29½; No. 2 Red Winter, November, $1 27; No. 3 Red, $1 18; Rejected, $1 03. Corn dull; No. 2, 47¾c. Oats dull; No. 2 and Michigan, $1 26@$1 26½. Clover-seed, prime, $4 80; choice, $5 05.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 25.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; Red, $1 30@$1 30. Corn in fair demand at 45c.@46c.; new, 37c. Oats quiet but firm at 27c.@28c. Rye in good demand at 59c.@60c. Barley stronger; North-western Spring, 70c.@75c. Pork in fair demand and firm at $12 50. Lard in fair demand but lower; current make, $8 27½@$8 30; Kettle, 89c.@90c. Bulk-meats—Market bare. Bacon strong and higher; Clear Rib at 9¼c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c. Whisky steady, with a fair demand, at $1 07. Butter dull and drooping; fancy Creamery, 33c.; prime to choice Western Reserve, 22c.@23c.; Central Ohio, 18c.@21c. Sugar quiet; Refined Granulated, 11c.@11¼c.; Powdered and Crushed, 11¼c. @11¾c.; A White, 10¾c.@10¾c.; Yellow Refined, 9¼c. @10c.—At New-Orleans, 9c.@9½c. Hogs quiet; summon, $4@$4 65; light, $4 75@$4 90; packing, $4 90@$5 05; butchers', $5 10@$5 15; receipts, 2,010 head; shipments, 945 head.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and slow; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 30 bid, cash; No. 3 do., $1 26¾, November; $1 25¾@$1 25¾, December. Corn easier; No. 2 Mixed, 43c.@43¾c., cash; 42¾c.@42¾c., November; 39¾c.@40¼c. all the year. Oats inactive and lower; No. 2 at 25c.@25¼c., cash; 25¾c., November. Rye inactive and lower at 53¾c.@54c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Whisky quiet and unchanged. Pork dull; jobbing at $13 75. Lard dull and nominal. Bulk-meats easier; packed Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib, 7¾c.@7½c.; Clear Sides, 8c. Bacon easier and unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 5,500 bbls.; Wheat, 25,000 bushels; Corn, 31,600 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 23,000 bushels.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 25.—There was little business in Printing Cloths to-day; a few small lots of extra 64x64s at 3 31-16c., cash, less 1 per cent, or 30 days, but generally extras are firmly held at 3 1-16c. cash, without discount; standards quoted at 2¾c.; 56x60s, 3½c., cash, less 1 per cent.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 25.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 31½c. Resin firm at $1 45 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 45 for Hard, $2 45 for Yellow Dip; $2 45 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 60.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following auction sales were made at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, Oct. 25:

James M. Oakley & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 22.2 by 98.9, No. 466 West 23d-st., south side, 46 feet east of 10th-av., for $4,000, to A. E. Allin.

Richard V. Harnett, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, J. J. Thomasson, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick tenement-house, with lot 20 by 98.9, No. 232 East 33d-st., south side, 260 feet west of 1st-av., for $6,850, to A. Villing.

C. J. Lyon, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, W. S. Ward, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story building, with lot 26.2 by 98.9, on West 38th-st., south side, 372.2 feet east of 10th-av., for $12,792, to George and Elizabeth Koenig, plaintiffs.

A. J. Bleecker & Son, by order of a Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, sold four lots, together in size 100.5 by 100, on 5th-av., south-east corner 67th-st., for $65,000, to Samuel V. Hoffman, plaintiff.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, P. H. Vernon, Esq., Referee, sold two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West 64th-st., north side, 375 ft. west of 8th-av., for $8,000, to V. S. Roosevelt, plaintiff in the legal action.

William Kennelly, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, disposed of a plot of land 37.6 by 100.11, on West 125th-st., south side, 185 feet west of 5th-av., for $9,000, to Mary E. Jewett, plaintiff. The same auctioneer, under a similar court order, L. Napoleon Levy, Esq., Referee, disposed of a plot of land 22ft by 295 by 77 by 291, on Washington-av., south-east corner of road leading to Westchester; also a plot of land 100 by 75 by 124, on Railroad-av., north side, 100 feet west of Washington-av., Morrisania, for $7,600, to H. R. Bliss.

Bernard Smyth, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, J. Grant Sinclair, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land 100.11 by 100, on 2d-av., north-west corner of 101st-st., for $11,000, to Moses Taylor, Executor, Trustee, and plaintiff in the legal proceedings; also a plot of land 100.11 by 110, on 3d-av., north-east corner 101st-st., sold for $19,500, to same buyer.

Edward Pettinger, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Scott Lord, Esq., Referee, sold a house, with lot 16.8 by 70, on Willis-av., west side, 33.4 feet south of 141st-st., for $3,235 over taxes and assessments, to Mary Gault, plaintiff in the legal action.

The Executrix's sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co., of the premises No. 20 Mott-st. and Nos. 11 and 12 Doyer-st., was offered at an upset price of $14,000; no bid being made over that amount, the property was withdrawn.

The foreclosure sale by James M. Miller of the plots of land on Franklin and Fulton avs., Morrisania, was adjourned to Nov. 13.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By Louis Messler, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John J. Thomasson, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 25 by 100, No. 171 Forsyth-st., west side, 125 feet west of Rivington-st. Also, the four-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 212 West 59th-st., south side, 200 feet west of 7th-av. Also, two lots, each 25 by 118.5, on Gouverneur-st., south side, 100.3 feet east of Morris-st., Morrisania.

By Gerard Betts, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, of a three-story brick house, with lot 23 by 92, on East 126th-st., north side, 190.8 feet west of 3d-av.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. J. Breck, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick dwelling-house, with lot 15 by 62.2, No. 146 East 32d-st., south side, 140 feet east of Lexington-av.

By W. O. Hoffman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Elliot T. Sheppard, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 435 West 38th-st., north side, 460.9 feet west of

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE D. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the eastward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian at 50 at 43, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
SCOTHIA...WED., Oct. 31 | ALGERIA...WED., Nov. 14
RUSSIA.....WED., Nov. 7 | BOTHNIA...WED., Nov. 21

Steerages marked * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAILS.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 27 | P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 3, 2 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 10, 9 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, $90 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Oct. 25
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Nov. 1
STATE OF LOUISIANA.....Thursday, Nov. 8
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Nov. 15

First cabin, $60 and $70, according to accommodation; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL LINE.

The only Transatlantic Line sailing under the American flag. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia and Wednesday from Liverpool.

THE RED STAR LINE.

Carrying the Belgian and United States Mails. Sailing semi-monthly alternately from Philadelphia and New-York. Direct and only

TO ANTWERP.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, and No. 52 Broadway, New-York.

JNO. McDONALD, Agt., No. 8 Battery-place.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS, NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Anchoria.....Oct. 27, 9 A.M. | California..Nov. 10, 9 A. M.
Bolivia.....Nov. 3, 2 P. M. | Ethiopia...Nov. 27, 2 P. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins, $55 to $70, according to accommodations. Second Cabin, $40; Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

Utopia.....Oct. 31, noon. | Alsatia.....Nov. 10, 9 A. M.

Cabins, $75; Steerage, $25. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 5th-st., Hoboken.

BERMANN.....Sat., Oct. 27 | WESER.....Sat., Nov. 10
AMERICA.....Sat., Nov. 3 | MOSEL.....Sat., Nov. 17

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold | Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER.....Oct. 27, 9 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Nov. 3, 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Nov. 10, 9 A. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

SUEVIA.....Nov. 1 | FRISIA.....Nov. 15
LESSING.....Nov. 8 | HERDER.....Nov. 22

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUHNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Agents, General Passenger Agents, 61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.

NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Oct. 30, noon.
IDAHO.....TUESDAY, Nov. 6, 4 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Nov. 13, 11:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $75, $85, or $75, according to state-rooms; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.

Compagnie de Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

FRANCE. Tuesday.....Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1 P. M.
CANADA. Prangeli.....Wednesday, Nov. 7, 7 A. M.
LAFAYETTE.....Wednesday, Nov. 14, noon.

For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—PIERS 44 AND 51 NORTH River.—FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks)

Greece, Sat., Oct. 27, 8 A. M. | Italy, Thurs., Nov. 8, 7 A. M.

FOR LIVERPOOL (QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL)

Spain, Sat., Oct. 27, 8½ A. M. | Erin, Sat., Nov. 3, 2½ P. M.

Cabin, $55 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from $1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

RAPIDAN, Capt. KEMPTON, THURSDAY, Oct. 25, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. DAGGETT, SATURDAY, Oct. 27, from Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, TUESDAY, Oct. 30, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

INSURANCE ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. | No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st. North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA. Steam-ship COLON.....Wednesday, Oct. 31
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Saturday, Nov. 3
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Wednesday, Nov. 7

For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 27
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 31

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 3
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
FOR FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Oct. 27
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (new,) TIMMERMANN.....Nov. 7

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.

CITY OF MEXICO, DEASY.....Saturday, Oct. 27

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers. Sailing THURSDAYS as follows, from Pier 17 E. R., at 3 P. M.:

NIAGARA, (new,) 2,265 tons, Curtis.....Nov. 1
SARATOGA, (new,) 2,265 tons, Sondberg.....Nov. 8

JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 A. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3, 4:40 P. M. For Sherwood Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Express at 8:30 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local time tables at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive from Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 2:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:16, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 2:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 2:05, 3:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 8:40 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place. L. P. FARMER, FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent. General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA via PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia, 3:35, 6, 7:30, 9, 9:30, and 11 A. M. (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sundays, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Sept. 17, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

6:30 P. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester; also to St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, to Utica, Whitehall, and Rutland.

3:30 P. M., Saturdays only, Troy Special. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, Garrison's, and principal stations north.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 281, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping-coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping-coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD. ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 8:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping-coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEW-PORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES AND MLLE. DE JANON'S

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 10 Gramercy Park, New-York. Boys' Class and Kindergarten, Oct. 1.

CLASSES IN GERMAN.

NO. 6 EAST 20TH-ST.

PROF. OTTO KUPHAL, OF THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE AT BERLIN, DIR. CLASSES OF THREE, $10. CLASSES OF TWO, $15.

MME. DA SILVA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with Calisthenics, No. 27 West 38th-st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above. A separate class for boys under thoroughly competent teachers. Lectures by Prof. B. Waterhouse Hawkins and Dr. Labberton.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 BROADWAY.—Three boarders taken; Greek and Latin conversationally taught; afternoon and evening classes; out-door classes, with English, French, or German teachers for afternoons and Saturdays; botanical and geological excursions; practical chemistry taught without books; use of tools taught on afternoons and Saturdays.

D. S. EVERSON'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av., opposite Reservoir Park, reopens Sept. 13. "Short lessons thoroughly mastered."

Refers to the following patrons: Rev. Howard Crosby, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, Rev. Charles P. Bush, Rev. Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, Rev. E. N. White, Rev. Prof. Geo. L. Prentiss, Rev. T. Ralston Smith.

CLASSICAL & MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, with Commercial and Primary Departments, 39th-st., corner 6th-av.

F. F. WILSON, A. M., and J. M. KELLOGG, A. M., head masters during the last 12 years of the ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. Optional study hours, 8:30 to 9:30 A. M., and 2:30 to 3:30 P. M.

THE FIFTH-AV. SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Nos. 539, 541, and 543 5TH-AV., (45th-st.)

This approved School for Boys of all ages will reopen at 9 A. M. MONDAY, Sept. 17. Callers received after Sept. 1, from 9 till 11 A. M. and from 3 to 4:30 P. M. E. A. GIBBENS, (Harvard.) D. BEACH, Jr., (Yale.)

MISS COMSTOCK,

Nos. 32 and 34 West 40th-st., opposite Reservoir Park, Murray Hill.—English, French, and German Boarding and Day School: Kindergarten, Miss LEONOWENS, assisted by German graduate of Froebel; private class for boys; lecture classes.

MISS JAUDON'S YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, No. 32 East 31st-st.,

Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Young ladies prepared for the Harvard examinations.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 MADISON-AV.

Pupils prepared for the counting-house, the leading American colleges, the School of Mines, &c.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 4 West 47th-st.; 20th year opens Sept. 27, 1877. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS TO the Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies and children, at No. 15th-av., first house from Washington-square, on Wednesday, the 26th September.

NO. 110 EAST 25TH-ST.—MISS M. A. Clark's English and French School for young ladies and little girls reopens Sept. 27. For circulars and references apply as above.

THE ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART, FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 49 West 17th-st., New-York, Will open on the first Monday of September.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER'S English and French Day School for Young Ladies, No. 148 Madison-av. reopens Sept. 24; Post-graduate class, Nov. 1.

MRS. KITTIE BRODHEAD ROEBBELEN'S Home and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 69 East 61st-st.; primary class for boys; English, French, and German. Reopens Sept. 24.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.—A. COLIN, 1,267 Broadway. Special advantages for candidates for scientific schools or technical professions.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th-st., re-opens Sept. 19.

RYE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Address Mrs. S. J. LIFE, Rye, N. Y.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' SCHOOLS,

No. 12 East 47th-st. and No. 39 West 16th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Kindergarten, Oct. 2.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st.; school-year begins Sept. 17; residence No. 54 East 31st-st.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. LYON'S Collegiate Institute,

NO. 5 EAST 22D-ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.

Steadfast patrons are a fair test of a school.
Well-known names of last year patrons follow.
Predicted numbers show the years of patronage:

12. HENRY DAY. 4. ADAM T. BRUCE.
10. JOSIAH H. BURTON. 8. JAMES H. GOADBY.
10. BENJAMIN CURTIS. 8. ORSON D. MUNN.
10. CALVIN E. KNOX. 7. THOS. LEBOUTILLIER.

Almost all have had sons fitted for college.

Circulars contain annual letter to patrons, unsolicited testimonials, honor roll, and what old pupils have done.

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Nos. 21 and 23 West 32d-st.

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SEPARATE DEPARTMENT FOR YOUNG BOYS.

Autumn Term begins WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

The thirty-first year of St. John's opens with increased accommodations and greater facilities in every department of work. A Kindergarten in a large sunny room.

A post graduate course in Universal Literature, English Literature, History, Fine Arts, and other higher branches of learning.

KIND CARE—THOROUGH TEACHING; TWENty-sixth year; charges moderate.
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Fits for College or Business.
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VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.

(Founded 1857,) No. 816 West 58th-st. Family and day school for young ladies. College course. Primary Department for little boys and girls. Reopening Sept. 27, 1877. Dr. and Madame VAN NORMAN, principals.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPEtent masters, reopened her Boarding and Day School for boys under 15, at No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, Downington, Penn.—Healthy location, careful instruction, home comforts, and charges very low; backward boys have special care. Address F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL has removed to No. 1,491 Broadway, near 42d-st. The forty-first year begins Sept. 17. Primary, commercial, classical departments. M. M. HOBBY, W. L. AKIN, A. M., Principals.

MISS SPRING'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 121 East 36th-st., near Park-av., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Lectures during the Winter for the older scholars on Physiology, Natural History, and Physical Geography.

THE MISSES PERINE,

No. 34 EAST 74TH-ST., ON CENTRAL PARK.
Reopen their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children Sept. 27.

SOCIETY OF DECORATIVE ART.—CLASSES in Art and Mediæval Needlework, Lacework, and Decoration of China and Pottery, will commence on Oct. 15, at No. 2 East 20th-st.

BINGHAMTON COLLEGE AND CONSERVAtory of Music for Young Ladies doubled its number last year; $300; no extras: Bible College free. Rev. R. A. PATERSON, A. M., President, Binghamton, N. Y.

A SCHOOL FOR A FEW YOUNG BOYS, WITH GOOD instruction and the influences of a Christian home, at Stratford, Conn. Rev. E. B. EMERSON, Principal.

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MISS M. A. ROLLO'S SCHOOL FOR CHILdren, No. 51 East 21st-st., will reopen Oct. 1. Kindergarten system adopted for very young children.

MRS. M. F. WALTON, A GRADUATE OF MRS. Kraus-Boelte, will open a Kindergarten and Primary School at No. 63 East 52d-st., Oct. 1.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. THOMAS R. ASH, No. 103 West 40th-st.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, RUTHERFORD-PLACE and East 16th-st. BENJAMIN SMITH, A. M., Prin.

PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY. Opens Sept. 12. Send for Circular.

DR. A. CALLISEN'S DAY SCHOOL for boys, 131 West 43d-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 East 19th-st., will re-open MONDAY, Sept. 24.

PREPARATORY CLASS FOR HARVARD AND other universities. Mr. NEWELL, 115 East 26th-st.

MISS S. SEDGWICK, PRIVATE LESSONS. Address No. 12 West 10th-st.

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AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND MATHematical teacher, classical gold medalist of foreign universities, desires private pupils. City references as to preparing for an English university, Harvard, Columbia, Yale Scientific School. Address TEACHER, Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,258 BROADWAY.

CONFIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE CONducted; advice given in all delicate social and business matters; private lessons given in English branches and music to parties whose early education has been neglected. Miss E. HOWELL, No. 232 West 11th-st.

ACCOMPLISHED RESIDENT OR VISITING Professors, tutors, and governesses obtained through Teacher's Bureau; information given of good schools. Mrs. M. FOUCHÉ-MALI, 67 West 35th-st., N. Y.; Mademoiselle PRUD'HOMME, 1,014 12th-st., Washington, D. C.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS HAD experience in teaching would like a situation as governess in a Protestant family to teach small children the English branches. Call Saturday, from 2 to 5 P. M., on Miss REYNOLDS, 48 No. Henry-st., Brooklyn.

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MRS. KATHERINE SEDGWICK WASHburn will give lessons in elocution and Italian; also hall and parlor recitations. Address No. 101 West 45th-st., New-York.

RELIABLE TEACHERS.—IN EVERY DEPARtment instruction, high and low, for private pupils, families, colleges, promptly obtained through SCHERMERHORN, Secretary, No. 30 East 14th-st.

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A FRENCH LADY, DIPLOMEE, GIVES CONversational lessons at her own or pupil's residence; terms moderate. Address Mme. PAUL, No. 149 6th-av.

STEAM-BOATS.

SEA BIRD—CAPT. H. B. PARKER.
FOR RED BANK, FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
We'nesday, 17th..11:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 17th..3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 18th..3:00 P. M.	Friday, 19th.....6:00 A. M.
Friday, 19th.....3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 20th..6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 20th...3:00 P. M.	Monday, 22d.....7:00 A. M.
Monday, 22d.....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 23d.....7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 23d.....3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 24th..8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 25th..9:30 A. M.	Friday, 26th.....8:00 A. M.

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Elegant steamers leave Pier 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 P. M., daily (except Sundays.) Tickets at principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott's Express and at No. 363 Broadway.

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Steamers leave Pier 29, foot of Warren-st, at 5 P. M. Freight via either line at lowest rates.

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S. E. MAYO, Gen. Pass. Agt.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL, from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY. CHANGE OF AMERICUS.—The AMERICUS leaves Brooklyn. (Jewell's Dock.) 2:15 P. M.; Pier No. 37, East River, 2:30 P. M., and 32d-st., 2:45 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Reduced fare, 35 cents. Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad, Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip daily (Sundays excepted) at 2 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, &c.—Steamer ESCORT from Franklin-st., North River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 P. M. For freight and passengers. Fare, $1. Berths free.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY, SARATOGA, and all points North and West. New palace steamers leave daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st. Low fare.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1; steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—STATED QUARterly meeting will be held at its rooms in the Cooper Building, on THURSDAY, Nov. 1, at 8 o'clock P. M.

CHAS. McK. LEOSER, Recording Secretary.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—ROOMS, WITH BOARD; A COMfortably furnished parlor, with two bedrooms, for three persons, between 8th and Lexington avs., 20th and 40th sts. Address for two days E. S., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

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RACES ON PIMLICO COURSE.

THIRD DAY OF THE FALL MEETING.

GOOD TRACK AND FAIR ATTENDANCE—THE WINNERS PIQUE, RAPPAHANNOCK, ORE KNOB, GLEN DUDLEY, AND DEADHEAD—A GOOD STEEPLE-CHASE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 25.—The third day's races, although not so important as those of yesterday, were still of a very interesting character. The fact that five races were to be run induced many persons to go to Pimlico, and 3,000 or 4,000 persons were present. The weather was very pleasant, and the track was in much better condition than on any preceding day of the meeting. There was a change of programme, and instead of the Bowie Stakes a grand steeple-chase was substituted, which was intended for to-morrow, for which the four-mile heat race is announced. It is not yet certain what horses will start, but Ten Broeck, Tom Ochiltree, and Barricade will probably participate. With that exception, the regular programme will be run.

FIRST RACE.—This was for a purse of $350, one mile, for 2-year olds; winners of Central Stakes 5 pounds extra; $300 to first horse and $50 to second horse. The starters were C. F. Dahl's ch. f. Maggie May, Richardson, 97 pounds; F. Smythe's ch. c. Danicheff, Donohue, 100 pounds; G. L. Lorillard's ch. f. Balance All, Spillman, 97 pounds; D. McDaniel's ch. f. Fawn, Harvey, 97 pounds, and P. Lorillard's b. f. Pique, Barrett, 97 pounds. Before the start Pique was the favorite at four to one against the field, the pools selling as follows: Pique, $100; Balance All, $13; Fawn, $11, and the field, $12. The field got off well, with Pique two lengths in front of Fawn, Balance All, third, Danicheff fourth, and Maggie May last. There was no change of positions around the lower turn and to the quarter, but going up the back stretch Danicheff went up to the second place, three lengths behind Pique, with Fawn third and Balance All fourth, Maggie May running eight lengths behind. In that order they passed the half mile, but on the upper turn Danicheff opened a distance of eight lengths ahead of Balance All, Pique holding her advantage in front, in which order they came into the home stretch. The run to the finish was very good, but Pique won the race by two lengths ahead of Danicheff, with Balance All a poor third and Fawn and Maggie May out of the race. Time—1:45¾.

SECOND RACE.—This was a selling race for all ages; one and a half miles; the horses entered to be sold by auction immediately after the race, for $1,500, full weight; for $1,000, allowed 5 pounds; for $750, allowed 10 pounds, and for $500 allowed 14 pounds; if not to be sold at all, 5 pounds extra; purse, $350 to the first horse and $50 to the second. The starters were: M. Daly's ch. h. Waco, 4 years old, McLaughlin, 98 pounds; George Longstaff's b. m. Yorkshire Lass, 4 years old, Williams, 91 pounds; F. Smythe's b. m. Explosion, 4 years old, Whitely, 91 pounds; Hugh Gaffney's b. g Dalgasian, 4 years old, Walter, 91 pounds; E. Gillespie's ch. g. Kilburn, aged, Miller, 101 pounds; T. W. Doswell's ch. h. Rappahannock, 4 years old, Barrett, 94 pounds; J. H. Harbeck, Jr.'s b. h. Bertram, 4 years old, Hughes, 103 pounds; C. W. Medinger's br. g. Little Fellow, years old, Young, 97 pounds. Inthe pools Kilburn was the decided favorite, having sold for $300, while Bertram brought $85, Rappahannock $75, and the field $35. The start was excellent, with Waco in front, Bertram second, Rappahannock third, Yorkshire Lass fourth, Little Fellow fifth, Kilburn sixth, Explosion seventh, and Dalgasian last. On the upper turn Bertram went to the front, and at the quarter was one length ahead of Explosion, who had gone up second, with Yorkshire Lass third, Waco fourth, and the others running together. Passing the stand Bertram still held the lead and Waco had taken the second place, with Explosion third and Rappahannock fourth. Around the lower turn there was no change, but on the back stretch Waco again went to the front, with Rappahannock second, Bertram third, and Yorkshire Lass fourth, the others running together. In that position they passed the half-mile pole, but going around the upper turn Rappahannock went forward and Kilburn took the second place, with Bertam third. Down the home stretch the race was well contested between Rappahannock and Kilburn, but the first named finished one length ahead of Kilburn, who was three lengths ahead of Bertram, with Waco fourth, Yorkshire Lass fifth, Little Fellow sixth, Explosion seventh, and Dalgasian last. Time—2:40¾.

THIRD RACE.—A dash of five furlongs came next, welter weights; a sweepstakes for gentlemen riders; entrance, $10, play or pay, club to add $100; no horse eligible that had been in a regular training stable for six months next preceding the race. D. Dixie entered ch. c. Oro Knob, 5 years, 154 pounds; N. S. Hall entered ch. f. Zeppo, 3 years, 132 pounds, and T. B. Dorsey entered b. f. Mollie Carew, 4 years, 142 pounds. There were no pools sold, and while going to the starting-point Mr. Dorsey was thrown by his horse, and so much hurt that he did not participate in the race. The start was good, with Oro Knob in front. At the half mile Zeppo had run up and collared the horse, but the last named ran under a heavy pull and kept out of the way of the filly, who had no chance in the race, though the rider lashed her down the entire length of the home stretch. Oro Knob finished two lengths in front. Time—1:09½.

FOURTH RACE.—This consisted of mile heats for 3-year olds that had not won a sweepstakes this year; $300 for the first horse and $50 for the second. The following horses ran: George Longstaff's b. f. Higgins, 95 pounds; Jarry Hart's b. c. Vermont, McLoughlin, 97 pounds; J. T. Williams' b. f. Classmate, Stowell, 92 pounds; E. A. Clabaugh's ch. c. Kingsland, Barrett, 95 pounds; D. McDaniel's b. c. Glen Dudley, Harvey, 95 pounds; T. W. Doswell's b. c. Stranger, Walker, 95 pounds; W. F. Hall's b. c. Dick Sasscer, Swimm, 100 pounds, and C. W. Medinger's b. c. Wash Booth, Richardson, 95 pounds, were the starters. In the pools Vermont was the favorite, at $100 to $95 for Wash Booth, $65 for W. I. Higgins, $55 for Classmate, and $75 for the field. Before the start for the first heat, in the pools Classmate, Vermont, Higgins, and the field sold for $65. The horses got off well together, with Dick Sasscer in the lead, Classmate second, Glen Dudley third, Kingsland fourth, Vermont fifth, Wash Booth sixth, W. I. Higgins seventh, and The Stranger last. Going around the lower turn Glen Dudley went to the front, and at the quarter was three lengths ahead of Kingsland, who had gone up to the second place, with Kingsland third, and Classmate, Wash Booth, Dick Sasscer, and The Stranger following in the order in which they are named. At the half mile there was no change, except that Dick Sasscer fell back last and Wash Booth went up fourth. Dudley maintained his advantage of one length ahead of Vermont to the three-quarter pole, but in the home stretch Vermont ran up and finished first, one length ahead of Glen Dudley, who was three lengths ahead of Classmate, with Wash Booth and W. I. Higgins close up, and Kingsland, Dick Sasscer, and The Stranger were outside the distance line, but no flag was dropped. Time—1:45. For the second heat Vermont was the favorite and sold at $140, while Classmate brought $45 and the field $150. In the start Vermont fell and threw his jockey, when Dick Sasscer led off, followed by Higgins second, Stranger third, Glen Dudley fourth, Wash Booth fifth, Classmate sixth, and Kingsland seventh. At the quarter Dick Sasscer still led, with Glen Dudley second, and Class-mate third, the others running in a bunch. Up the back stretch Glen Dudley went to the front, and at the half mile he was a length ahead of Wash Booth, with Classmate third, and the others well up. Around the upper turn Glen Dudley was pressed by Wash Booth, and they came into the home stretch and to the finish Glen Dudley one length ahead of Wash Booth, who led W. J. Higgins one length, Classmate Kingsland, and Dick Sasscer well up, Stranger and Vermont distanced. Time—1:46¾. There was left only a walk over for Glen Dudley, which was not demanded, and the race was given to him.

FIFTH RACE.—The last event was a grand steeple chase, two and a half miles, over the regular course, welter weights, three to start or no race. Purse $500 for the first horse, $100 for the second, and $50 for the third. The starters were George Ayers' br. h. Fredericktown, 4 years, Murphy, 148 pounds; H. Gaffney's gr. g. Derby, 5 years, Gaffney, 154 pounds; P. Nolan's b. g. Deadhead, aged, Nolan, 155 pounds; A. D. Brown's b. h. Coronet, aged, Hyland, 158 pounds, and b. c. Problem, 4 years, McCormick, 148 pounds. Coronet had the call in the pools, selling for $310, while Deadhead sold for $180, and the field $75. The horses got a good send-off, with Coronet in the lead, Deadhead second, Derby third, Problem fourth, and Fredericktown last. The first leap was made in that order, but when they ran to the track before going into the east field, Deadhead shied and lost ground, but soon recovered, and passed into the east field behind the others. The hedge and stretch were passed, but before reaching the stone wall Coronet went to the front, and Derby had the second place, with Problem third, Fredericktown fourth, and Deadhead last. Returning to the centre field, Coronet held the lead until after the first leap, when Problem went to the front, and at the two earth walls and water leap he led in handsome style, with Coronet second, Fredericktown third, Derby fourth, and Deadhead last. Passing into the south field there was no change, but as they recrossed the track to come in to the centre field, both Problem and Coronet bolted, Problem ran up the track and lost his place in the race. Coronet soon recovered, and again took up his place, but then Deadhead had got the first place, with Derby second, and Fredericktown third. The earth wall near the third furlong of the track was cleared, and the run up the hill for the earth wall near the half-mile pole was finely performed. Derby, however, held the second place, with Fredericktown third, and Coronet last. They swung around and passed the two earth walls and water leap without change, and down the hill and over the earth wall and hedge and ditch. Coming around to the earth wall near the members' stand Deadhead still held the lead, two lengths in advance of Derby, who led Fredericktown four lengths, with Coronet close up. Thence across the centre of the field Coronet made a good run, and, after leaping the earth wall in the centre of the field, went up to the second place when they entered upon the track. The first hurdle in the upper turn was cleared in fine style, and Coronet made a run for the conclusion of the race. Over the second hurdle Deadhead and Coronet went together, and the race to the finish appeared doubtful until they got within 100 feet of the score when Deadhead made a rush and finished a half length ahead of Coronet, who led Derby four lengths, Fredericktown being four lengths behind. No time taken.

DREW THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES—NEW PROFESSORSHIPS—MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

MADISON, N. J. Oct. 25.—The tenth anniversary of the founding of the Drew Theological Seminary at this place was celebrated to-day, the exercises being held in the seminary chapel. Rev. John F. Hurst, D. D., President of the seminary, delivered an address of welcome, in which he paid a tribute to the memory of the late Bishop Janes, first President of the Board of Trustees; Rev. Dr. Nadell, of the Faculty, and Rev. Dr. John McClintock, the first President of the institution, all of whom were prominently identified with the seminary from the time of its foundation to the day of their death. Rev. Dr. Vail, of St. Paul's Church, of Newark, N. J., made an address upon the importance of the thorough education of ministers, and the great work the seminary is doing in preparing for the pulpit the future ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The next speaker was Rev. Dr. Hunt, of Brooklyn, whose theme was the cares and great responsibilities of ministers, and their need of thorough consecration to God before they enter the pulpit. President Hurst gave a short report of the progress made in raising the new endowment fund of the seminary, the original endowment by Daniel Drew being lost at the time of his failure. When the project of raising the new endowment was first broached, it was decided to make it $300,000, the first sum being $250,000. The sum for the endowment of each professorship was placed at $40,000. A. V. Stout, President of the National Shoe and Leather Bank of New-York, contributed $40,000 for a chair, to be entitled "The A. V. Stout Professorship." The family of the late George T. Cobb, of Morristown, deeded property at Tenth-avenue and Ninety-first-street, New-York, for the endowment of a chair to be named in honor of Mr. Cobb. The Alumni Association of the seminary pledged the sum needed for a third chair. The Methodist clergymen, mainly those connected with the Newark Annual Conference, comprising the northern part of New-Jersey, have raised $11,000 toward the endowment of a chair to be named in honor of the late Bishop Janes. President Hurst, who has been very active in raising the new fund, visited the City of Philadelphia, which has a large number of Methodist churches, and secured the promise of an additional $40,000. Rev. Dr. Fowler, editor of the *Christian Advocate*, was then called on for a short speech. After giving the students many valuable hints he complimented the ladies for the deep interest they had always shown in the seminary, and called on Mrs. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk to represent the Woman's Endowment Association, of which she is the President. After a short speech by Mrs. Fisk, Rev. Drs. Fowler and Dashiel secured subscriptions amounting to $3,000 for the fund of the association. At this point Rev. Bishop Foster entered the room, and being loudly called for, made a few remarks. Prof. William Wells, LL.D., of Union College, Schenectady, made a short address, and the exercises closed with a benediction offered by Bishop Foster. The audience then proceeded to the different rooms of the building, where a banquet was served.

A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the seminary was held in the chapel at 2:30 o'clock. The board considered the financial affairs of the seminary, and decided to raise a fund of $40,000 for the endowment of the "Trustee Professorship." The meeting closed with speeches by Bishop Foster and others.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

The last day's sessions of the Fall meeting of the National Academy of Sciences were held in the chapel of Columbia College yesterday. The attendance was not quite as large as on the previous days, many of the members being unable to spare three days in succession. The first paper read was by Prof. O. C. Marsh on "Some Gigantic Dinosaurians from the Rocky Mountains." This was followed by a paper by Prof. Stephen Alexander on "The Luminous Bands Visible around the Edge of the Moon in a Partial Eclipse." Then came in order Prof. G. Lawrence Smith's paper, "Remarks on the Analyses of Columbate, Remarks on the Native Iron and Basalt in Greenland, and the Exhibition of Specimens to show how the Sulphuret of Chrome Occurs in Meteoric Iron." Prof. Alexander read another paper on "The Inclinations in a Direction Retrograde of the Shadows of the Planets." After lunch Prof. A. Guyot read a long and highly interesting biographical memoir of Louis Agassiz, giving personal reminiscences of the naturalist's younger days and a graphic account of his youthful struggle for means to continue his studies. Prof. Guyot had prepared only the first half of the memoir, the remainder is to be read at the next meeting of the society. Prof. Newberry read a paper on "The Age of the Lignites of the Far West," showing that the coal found West of the Mississippi is of more recent date than that found in the Eastern States, and that the part of the world in which we live had, during the Devonian period, a tropical and sub-tropical climate. Prof. Marsh read a paper on "American Cretaceous Birds," in which the remarkable fact is mentioned that all the birds from the Cretaceous period of Kansas had teeth. After reading a title paper, by Prof. Newton, on "Comets," which is to be printed, the Academy adjourned till next April.

A WASTE OF PUBLIC MONEY.

The fact that the Kings County Charity Commission has been for years a stronghold of Boss McLaughlinism, or, in other words, a sink of corruption, has been known to many, but the following facts and figures, given by State Commissioner of Charity Ropes to the Supervisors' Committee on Supplies yesterday are indeed startling. Mr. Ropes says that since 1872 there has been expended for out-door relief nearly $700,000, about $500,000 of which was for groceries and coal, and $200,000 for expenses of distributing it. He also asserts that in certain districts the cost of distribution some years was simply monstrous, and he named particularly Commissioner Norris' district, where he says for every dollar paid by the Board of Supervisors for out-door relief in 1876, 87.88 cents were spent for distribution, leaving less than 13 cents of each dollar of the appropriation for the poor. He also said that very nearly that amount of expenses was reached in every district; that the expenses had gone up regularly since 1872, and that pauperism had also increased frightfully. For instance, in 1872 there were 22,000 persons relieved in all the districts; last year there were 46,000, an increase of over 100 per cent. within five years. In 1872 $95,000 were spent for this purpose, and in 1877 $141,000; and the expenses of distribution had increased even in greater proportion. Mr. Ropes concluded by extending an invitation to the Supervisors to come to his office, or designate a place, where the figures he has prepared can be examined; and although no formal action was or could be taken at the time, it is expected that the Supervisors will take advantage of the opportunity now offered to inspect the inside of the Charity Commission. Commissioner Storms is the Democratic nominee for re-election, his nomination having been dictated by Boss McLaughlin.

A CONTEMPTIBLE DEMOCRATIC TRICK.

Some time ago Mayor Siedler requested the Jersey City Police Commissioners to enforce the ordnances against the sale of liquor without license, and the sale of liquors on Sundays. The matter was referred to Chief of Police Nathan, but he failed to take any action in the premises. Mayor Siedler, at a later meeting, requested the board to supply him with the names of the liquor-dealers who keep open Sundays, and Chief Nathan was directed by the board to secure the needed information. The Chief directed his officers to report all such places as were open last Sunday, and, to bring the Mayor's movement into ridicule, directed them also to report every newsstand, every railroad depot, every eating-saloon which was open, every hack-driver with his coach ready for business, and every boot-black with his box on his back soliciting the privilege of "shining" the boots of citizens. These orders were implicitly complied with. Among others, one of the officers discovered that one of the employes of Lorillard's tobacco factory, over which Police Siedler has control, was at work repairing a boiler. So that place was reported as being "in full blast," and the fact that the Mayor compelled his own laborers to violate the Sabbath was trumpeted by the Police and other Democratic officials into all parts of the City. A TIMES reporter who has investigated the matter has learned that the factory hands are not permitted to work on the Sabbath. Last Saturday the boiler got out of repair, and needed immediate attention, and the person whom the officer found at work in the factory was making the needed repairs. If it had not been attended to at once, work must have been suspended for several days, to the serious loss of the 2,000 hands employed in the building. At the same time that the officer reported the factory, he failed to report 20 or 30 liquor-saloons in the immediate neighborhood that were shamelessly violating the Sunday liquor ordinance.

CAPTURE OF A DIAMOND ROBBER.

Theodore John C. Meyer, a seaman on board the steamer Koln, of the North German Lloyds, was arraigned before Justice Smith, in the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge preferred by Gustav H. Schwab, of No. 34 West Fifteenth-street, of having, on the 29th of September, stolen 356 carats of diamonds, valued at $11,400, and platinum wire worth $600, from the Koln on her arrival in this port. On the day mentioned Meyer absented himself, with leave, and next morning when the diamonds were missed suspicion directed to him as the thief. He contrived to elude arrest until Wednesday. On that day Officer McGrath, of the Tenth Precinct, arrested a man in Ludlow-street who told the officer he had been engaged in a fight in Allen-street they were met by an officer from the Koln who identified the prisoner as the man who stole the diamonds. On being searched all the jewels save two were found on his person, together with a revolver, a dagger, and $105 in bills. The missing diamonds had been sold for $45 and the wire for $36. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was committed for trial in default of $15,000 bail.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

A WILD STEER AT LARGE.

AN INFURIATED BEAST CHASED THROUGH THE STREETS—SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED BEFORE THE ANIMAL WAS SHOT AND KILLED.

At about 9 o'clock yesterday morning a wild steer escaped from a slaughter-house at Forty-fourth-street and First-avenue, and ran up that street to Third-avenue. The animal was pursued by a large crowd of men and boys. When the steer reached Third-avenue he was headed off by a passing car, and turned up the avenue, still followed by his pursuers. At the corner of Forty-sixth-street he made an attack upon an old man named Henry Gragel, of No. 313 East Seventy-ninth-street, knocking him down. Gragel's head was cut severely by the fall on the curbstone, and he was picked up by the Police and taken to the East Fifty-first-Street Police Station, where his injuries were attended to by Police Surgeon Clements, after which he was sent to his home. Meanwhile the steer had continued his race to Lexington-avenue, and turned down that thoroughfare, still followed by the howling crowd of pursuers. At Forty-second-street the animal was again headed off, and turning up Forty-second-street made a dash for a crowd of people gathered in front of the Grand Central Depot. The crowd scattered at the approach of the infuriated steer. Richard Flynn, of No. 337 Second-avenue, was caught by the animal and thrown into the air. In the fall his head came in contact with the pavement, and he received a severe scalp wound. A lady, whose name the Police failed to ascertain, was overtaken by the steer and knocked down and trampled upon. She received a severe lacerated wound of the forehead, and was badly bruised on the body. The lady was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where, after she had recovered from the shock and fright caused by her rough treatment, she gave her name as Mrs. M. D. Herndren, of No. 126 West Fiftieth-street. The animal, after his exploit at the depot, ran across to Broadway and down to Thirty-sixth-street, where he encountered Mrs. Agnes Bradley, aged 75, of No. 4 East Thirty-fifth-street. He knocked this lady down, and trampling upon her, injured her severely. She was taken to a neighboring drug store and attended by Dr. Fisher, after which she was removed to her home by the Police. The steer then turned down Thirty-sixth-street toward the North River, and at Eighth-avenue he turned down and continued along that thoroughfare to Thirty-fourth-street. At the corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue several pistol-shots were fired at him, but they did not appear to interfere with him in the least. One of the bullets struck Anthony Schmidt, aged 19, of No. 455 Eighth-avenue, in the chin, inflicting a severe wound. He was attended by a doctor and went home. The steer continued down Thirty-fourth-street to Eleventh-avenue, evidently making for the water, but was shot and killed before he reached the wharf. The carcass of the animal was then carted off to the offal dock, as no person could be found to claim it.

CRUELTY TO THE INSANE.

A WARD'S ISLAND KEEPER CONVICTED OF BRUTALLY ASSAULTING A PATIENT.

An unusually flagrant instance of brutality on the part of a keeper toward an insane patient was disclosed yesterday forenoon at the Court of Special Sessions in connection with the trial of John Lowery, formerly a keeper at the Ward's Island Insane Asylum, who was accused of murderously assaulting Rev. William Williams, an inmate of the institution. This gentleman has been in the asylum during the past two years, a victim of chronic insanity. He is 38 years of age, a minister of the Episcopal Church, a remarkably accomplished scholar and linguist, and is said to be a descendant of Col. Ephraim Williams, of Colonial renown, after whom Williams College is named. Insanity is a hereditary malady in the family of the unfortunate clergyman. While residing in the West several years ago he was first attacked, and was cared for in a private asylum. Subsequently, being apparently cured, he came to New-York, where, having had a relapse, he was admitted to the Asylum on Ward's Island. Although regarded as a chronic patient, Rev. Mr. Williams has had frequent intervals of lucidness, during which he has invariably exhibited brilliant conversational powers. During the three weeks prior to Aug. 5 last—the date of Lowery's brutal assault upon him—Mr. Williams was more than usually violent, the attendant physicians finding it necessary to subject him to restraint. He was very quiet, however, on the day of the assault, being at the time in his cell writing a letter. The first witness called was Dr. Macdonald, the Medical Superintendent, who, after testifying that from 40 to 60 patients are left under the care of one keeper, said that between 6 P. M. and 7 P. M. on Aug. 5, he was called to Mr. Williams' ward, and there found him prostrated and suffering from about 40 contusions on his head and body, which had the appearance of having been inflicted by a blunt instrument. His forehead was disfigured by three scalp-wounds, from which blood had flowed profusely. The witness was informed that the patient had been engaged in an affray with John Lowery, his keeper, who was also wounded. The walls and floor of the cell were smeared with blood. The witness saw Lowery's wrists bound four or five clubs. Lowery's only wound proved to be a simple abrasion on the face. Dr. Macdonald added that the keepers and attendants of the asylum are strictly forbidden to carry clubs or weapons of any kind, and are enjoined to use no violence when dealing with patients. Dr. John A. Neville, an assistant physician, testified that he was also summoned to attend Mr. Williams, whose body he found to be covered with severe contusions; the wounds, he thought, could not have been inflicted by the patient himself; while witness was engaged in dressing the wounds, Mr. Williams calmly said that Lowery had unwarrantably assaulted him with a club; the patient was regarded as violent, but he had never been known to assault either the physicians or the keepers. Dr. Neville further testified that when he visited Lowery he did not appear to be perfectly sober. Lowery, testifying in his own behalf, said that he had been employed seven months in the asylum as keeper; that on the evening of Aug. 5 he entered Mr. Williams' cell for the purpose of putting the restraining "muffs" on the patient, who, on seeing him approach, arose excitedly and, calling him an "Irish Roman Catholic ——," fiercely attacked him; that a terrible struggle ensued, Mr. Williams endeavoring to strangle Lowery, and, in attempting to butt him in the head, wounding himself against the wall. Lowery positively swore that he did not strike the patient either with a club or with his fists. He also averred that the room in which the clubs were found had not been occupied by him for six weeks. The struggle lasted four or five minutes, the two men being separated by other keepers, who were attracted to the cell by the noise. Lowery also solicited himself in several important particulars while being cross-examined by Dr. Macdonald. It was shown that, contrary to a rule of the establishment, he neglected to summon the assistance of another keeper when about to adjust the muffs. Patrick Brady was the only other witness introduced by the defense. He testified that he saw Mr. Williams clutching Lowery by the neck, and that both were bleeding. The court found Lowery guilty, and sentenced him to the Penitentiary for one year.

RETURN OF EX-GOV. TILDEN.

Among the passengers from Europe on the Cunard steamship Scythia, which arrived at Quarantine at an early hour yesterday morning, were ex-Governor Samuel J. Tilden, Secretary of State John Bigelow, and Congressman Abram S. Hewitt. At 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning the Police-boat Seneca, having on board Mr. Charles McLean, counsel of the Police Board, Mr. E. L. Pelton, Mrs. Pelton, Miss Laura Pelton, Mrs. Bigelow, wife of the Secretary of State, and Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hance, left the foot of East Seventeenth-street and steamed down the river expecting to meet the Scythia on her way to her dock in Jersey City. The steam-ship was just heading for the Cunard pier when the Seneca ran alongside of her. The ex-Governor and Secretary Bigelow were on deck, and responded to the salutation of their friends on the Police-boat, and also to a number of others on the pier, among whom were Police Commissioner Smith and ex-Mayor Wickham. As soon as the steam-ship was moored the people from the dock scrambled on board and greeted the returned travelers. The ex-Governor appeared to be in good health, and was willing to speak about his travels abroad, but refused to discuss politics. His present good health he attributes to the out-door exercise he took while on his three months' jaunt through Europe. He devoted some days to the study of railroad affairs abroad, and particularly to the underground railways of London. He, however, believes that the system is too costly for use in this City, besides being ill-adapted. After Messrs. Tilden's and Bigelow's friends had felicitated them upon their safe return, the two travelers were escorted to the Seneca. As the Police-boat left the Cunard dock she fired a salute of 21 guns, and then steamed up the East River to the foot of Seventeenth-street, where the party debarked and took carriages for Mr. Tilden's house at Gramercy Park. After having breakfasted with his friends, the ex-Governor immediately addressed himself to business. A young engineer, who had been collecting information for him about railway matters, called, and was closeted with him for over an hour. Other business men visited him during the day, and he was given a good deal of information about the crippled condition of the Montclair and Greenwood Lake Railway, in which he is largely interested.

REGISTER TO-DAY.

The registration of voters for the coming election will be resumed to-day in this City. The places of registry will be open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., and the Boards of Registry will be in continuous session during those hours for the enrollment of qualified voters. The registration will be completed on Saturday.

A SUCCESSFUL HAUL BY A SNEAK-THIEF.

An adroit sneak-thief entered the residence of Mr. George F. Towksbury, No. 272 West Thirty-ninth-street, on Wednesday evening, between 5 and 6 o'clock, and succeeded in carrying off jewelry valued at $1,235. The thief effected an entrance by climbing up one of the pillars in front of the hall door, and, opening a window on the second story, got into the bedroom of Mr. Towksbury. He forced open a bureau drawer, and stole a gold watch, chain, and charms, valued at $150; two solitaire diamond rings, valued one at $800, and the other at $200; a set of jewelry, valued at $75, and a pair of gold eyeglasses, worth $10. With this plunder the thief made his exit through the front door without attracting the attention of the family, who were at dinner in the basement at the time.

THE MONTCLAIR RAILROAD.

CONFERENCE OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS WITH THE TRUSTEES—SAMMY TILDEN EXPECTED TO SOLVE THE EXISTING DIFFICULTIES.

A meeting of gentlemen interested in the affairs of the Montclair and Greenwood Lake Railway Company was held yesterday afternoon at the office of Mr. Cyrus W. Field. Those present at the meeting were Messrs. Cyrus W. Field, President of the railway company; Remington Vernam, Vice-President; Arthur W. Benson, William O. McDowell, Henry Marks, and Messrs. Amzi Dodd and George Walker, Trustees of the first morigage of the Montclair and Greenwood Lake Railway. The last two gentlemen were present simply to hear what views were advanced by holders of the first mortgage bonds for or against the foreclosure which they have been requested to make. The discussion was long and earnest, but did not result in the adoption of any course of action. The meeting adjourned without day, and with the understanding that the Trustees, Messrs. Dodd and Walker, will shortly call a general meeting of first and second mortgage bondholders and common stock owners to decide what shall be done with their railroad property. It is hinted that previous to the general meeting ex-Gov. Tilden, who is the largest owner of the common stock and the second largest of second mortgage bonds, will propose a plan whereby the necessity now assumed to exist for the foreclosure of the first mortgage will be obviated. The following letter, addressed to the Trustees of the first mortgage, is virtually a reply to the request recently sent them, signed by the holders of the majority of the bonds, for the foreclosure of the first mortgage:

—NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1877.

Hon. Amzi Dodd and Hon. George Walker, Trustees of first mortgage bonds, Montclair and Greenwood Lake Railway Company:

GENTLEMEN: I understand a letter has been addressed to you asking you to foreclose the first mortgage upon the Montclair and Greenwood Lake Railway, for which you are Trustees, the letter claiming to be signed by the holders of a majority of the bonds. I wish to state two facts, and ask of you the same number of questions.

1. A majority of the bonds held by the gentlemen signing the letter are held by them, not as owners, but as security for notes of the company not yet due.

2. The only default in interest that exists is upon a very few coupons that, through the carelessness of holders, were not presented for payment on Aug. 1, 1877, when due, nor for the next 30 days. All coupons presented during that time were paid by the company. Question:

First—Does the mortgage for which you are Trustees contemplate your taking the action requested in this letter upon the request of persons holding the bonds as collateral, and before the loans for which they are security are either due or in default?

Second—Can you recognize the signature of any person whose bonds are not in default to the letter signed by you? My point being that before any bondholder has the right of foreclosure his bonds must be in default. I appreciate that the Trustees have the right in their discretion to foreclose, but has the bondholder (whose interest is not in default) the right to exact this of them? Competent management and a compromise with the creditors can save this property from foreclosure and its disastrous effects. Second-mortgage bondholders are a fair and honest set of people, and have always shown themselves ready to stand by their investment, but, when they authorized the first mortgage of $700,000, they did not intend that these bonds should pass into the possession of the company, as a large number of them have, at 50 per cent. of their face value. Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM O. M'DOWELL,

Secretary to the Trustees, and to the committee under the late foreclosure.

THE SAVINGS BANK RUN STOPPED.

The persons who wanted to draw their money out of the Union Dime Savings Bank, in consequence of the foolish rumors in regard to the bank's solvency which obtained circulation on Monday, began to gather in the neighborhood of the building at a very early hour yesterday morning, and when the doors were opened at 10 o'clock there was an immense crowd to be formed in line. Soon afterward the following notice was conspicuously displayed in the windows of the bank:

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1877.

[To facilitate those depositors who wish to withdraw their money, I have arranged to open additional windows. This will enable the tellers to pay at least 125 depositors per hour. Besides, I shall keep the bank open daily after 3 o'clock until every depositor inside the building at the hour named is paid. Depositors who persist in withdrawing their money are injuring themselves rather than the bank, which, I believe, is entirely solvent. Beware of sharpers who may try to frighten you into selling your pass-books. I would ask the young and strong of both sexes to give place to old people and women with children. This is a kindness, the thought of which will more than repay you, and all it will cost is a little time. There is money enough for all. At the present rate of payment there is sufficient to carry the bank for six months without touching bonds and mortgages.

WILLIAM J. BEST, Special Examiner.

At 3 o'clock the run entirely ceased. The doors of the bank were open, and the crowd had dispersed. President Haines and Mr. Thomas Floyd-Jones, the Secretary, said that every action of the bank since the beginning of the run had been authorized by the Bank Department at Albany. Mr. W. J. Best, the Examiner who now has the bank under his control, told a TIMES reporter yesterday that his statement would be ready during next week, and that it would be sent immediately to Bank Superintendent Lamb. In regard to the assertion of an afternoon journal that two Trustees were responsible for the false rumors concerning the Union Dime Bank, Mr. Best said that he did not know that any Trustee was responsible for the rumor. He should spare no effort, however, he said, to discover the guilty persons, and to have them prosecuted in the criminal courts.

THE STRIKING CIGAR-MAKERS.

The striking cigar-makers yesterday received a number of letters of sympathy, and notifications that large contributions had been mailed to them. Among them was a postal-card effusion of sympathy from George Francis Train. After listening to the reading of the letters, the Central Organization proceeded with the transaction of regular business, and declared that the following shops were "on strike": Wagner, of Rivington-street; W. Sassman, Eighth-street; Schotwell, Ninth-avenue; Kamsler, of the Bowery; Siegel, of Chatham-street; Lichtenstein, of Chatham-square, and Baker, of East Broadway. A delegate reported that Lowery, when under the influence of liquor, had declared that packers who did not stop work by 6 o'clock in the evening would be considered "scabs," and treated as such. The Committee on Organization was instructed to investigate affairs in the shops of Hirsch & Co., and ascertain whether there was any foundation for complaint among the hands. The employes of Lintheimer & Co. returned to work yesterday, all their demands having been conceded. Kaufman Brothers expressed their willingness to pay $1 advance, but declined to conduct their establishment as a union "shop." The relief committee are now making arrangement for the opening of another "provision kitchen" similar to that at present in operation in Second-street in order to facilitate the more rapid distribution of provisions to the strikers' families.

FUNERAL OF "BILLY" PASTOR.

The funeral of the late William H. Pastor, better known as "Billy" Pastor, the brother of "Tony" Pastor, took place yesterday afternoon, from the "Little Church Around the Corner," in Twenty-ninth-street, near Fifth-avenue. Among those who were present in the church when the services commenced were Billy Backus, Dave Wambold, and Billy Birch, of the San Francisco Minstrels, Jack Bryant, Bob Harrison, Frank Girard, William Cook, Charles Foster, Claude De Haven, Mlle. Hilda Tomaso, Dan Harkins, Larry Tooley, J. Hollyer, Mrs. Price, little Mabel Leonard, Cool White, Jennie Satterlee, Mrs. G. C. Howard, Johnny Allen, Mollie Wilson. Messrs. Poole & Donnelly, lessees of the Grand Opera-house; Secretary Bigelow were on deck, and responded to the salutation of their friends on the Police-boat, and also to a number of others on the pier, among whom were Police Commissioner Smith and ex-Mayor Wickham. As soon as the steam-ship was moored the people from the dock scrambled on board and greeted the returned travelers. The ex-Governor appeared to be in good health, and was willing to speak about his travels abroad, but refused to discuss politics. His present good health he attributes to the out-door exercise he took while on his three months' jaunt through Europe. He devoted some days to the study of railroad affairs abroad, and particularly to the underground railways of London. He, however, believes that the system is too costly for use in this City, besides being ill-adapted. After Messrs. Tilden's and Bigelow's friends had felicitated them upon their safe return, the two travelers were escorted to the Seneca. As the Police-boat left the Cunard dock she fired a salute of 21 guns, and then steamed up the East River to the foot of Seventeenth-street, where the party debarked and took carriages for Mr. Tilden's house at Gramercy Park. After having breakfasted with his friends, the ex-Governor immediately addressed himself to business. A young engineer, who had been collecting information for him about railway matters, called, and was closeted with him for over an hour. Other business men visited him during the day, and he was given a good deal of information about the crippled condition of the Montclair and Greenwood Lake Railway, in which he is largely interested.

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The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8151. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE EXAMINATION OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK CITY.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Oct. 24, 1877.

The Superintendent having personally, and through the services of the Deputy Superintendent, aided by the force of the department, commenced and completed a searching examination into the affairs of the NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of the City of New-York, it affords him unqualified pleasure at being able to announce and make public the gratifying fact that the result of this examination is most satisfactory, and that, from the data in possession of the department, the solvency of this, or other companies undergoing a similar test, can be readily ascertained, at little expense, for many years to come.

This company was organized in 1845, and no investigation having been made, either by the department or other properly constituted public authority, prior to the date when the department was formed, much time has necessarily been expended to bring the matter to a conclusion.

The services of 41 gentlemen of character, standing, and experience have been procured, who have valued and appraised the property, situated in 40 counties in this State and in the State of New-Jersey, covered by 2,629 mortgages amounting to the sum of $17,354,247 94, and 49 pieces of property owned by the company amounting in value to the sum of $2,541,576 46, which services have been intelligently and efficiently performed. The abstracts of title to each and every piece of these large amounts of property have been closely examined and reported on to the satisfaction of the Superintendent. All other investments, amounting to $10,311,045 67, have been carefully looked into, and evidence of payment by the company, either by check or otherwise, for such investments, demanded and given, although many of these payments were made 20 years ago. The cash securities of the company, the cost of which on the books amounts to $9,730,529 91, are of the most unexceptionable character, and are worth $580,515 76 more than cost.

The Superintendent personally examined these securities, taking the letter, number, and denomination of each security, and preserving the record of the same in the department. In every instance where securities had depreciated in value, such depreciation had been promptly charged to profit and loss account, and all items of doubtful character had been stricken off by the company from its assets and omitted from its reports. Complete seriatim lists of policies, premium loans, and uncollected and deferred premiums have been made, and are on file in the department.

LIABILITIES.

Every item of liability, real and actual, or continuent, as sworn to by the officers in the last annual report made to the department, a copy of which is herein embraced, has been closely scrutinized, and the statements in said report found to be true to the letter, and no other liabilities were found to exist.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The different departments—Medical, Actuarial, and Agency—have been reviewed, with the most satisfactory results, gentlemen entirely competent and assiduous having been found in charge of each branch, whose conduct and performance of their duties much is due.

Agents collecting funds of the company at different points are held to a rigid accountability, remittances being required, at the larger points tri-weekly, while at the smallest points settlements are not allowed to be delayed longer than one week. Bonds are required where the sums handled are sufficient to justify the same.

The system of book-keeping adopted by the company, after many years of experience, seems to be perfect—the checks by one division on another being so complete that no wrong can be done to policy-holders by false entries of any kind short of wide-spread collusion among many employes, all of whom were found to be exceedingly courteous, and, acting under instructions from the principal officers of the company, were prompt in furnishing full information as to every detail.

Judged by the hardest test that could be applied under the law, and with every doubtful item eliminated from their resources, the net surplus, as shown by the detailed statement of this company, which follows, amounts to $5,962,878 79.

This exhibit clearly establishes the fact that where a Life Insurance Company is honestly, ably, and prudently managed, there is no occasion to force a showing of solvency by including in its assets prospective value of real estate, and excesses of premium payments to be received.

For the reasons above given, the Superintendent has no hesitation in stating that this great corporation is entitled to public confidence, and its officers to his warmest commendation.

ASSETS.

Real Estate		$2,473,087 50
Bonds and Mortgages		17,205,232 84
Stocks, bonds, &c., owned by the company:	Cost Value.	Market Value.
Merch'ts' Bank, N York, stock	$15,758 75	$16,100 00
Bank of America N.Y., stock	8,484, 00	10,164 00
Bank of the Republic, N.York, stock	1,470 00	1,470 00
American Exch'ge B'k N.Y. stock	10,125 00	10,500 00
Metropolitan B'k N.York, stock	5,381 25	6,400 00
U.S.B'd's.	3,792,113 97	3,892,763 34
Cent. P'k Loan	25,233 75	26,750 00
Delaware & Hudson Canal Co., stock	44,800 00	44,800 00
Delaware & Hudson Canal Co., bonds	400,000 00	400,000 00
New-Yo'k Street-openi'g bonds	549,967 10	576,110 00
New-Yo'k County Bounty bonds	41,104 00	42,000 00
New-Yo'k City consolidated bonds	645,596 25	745,875 00
New-Yo'k County consolidated bonds	113,928 75	131,625 00
New-Yo'k City (Morrisania & West Farms) bonds	60,000 00	60,000 00
New-Yo'k Central & Hudson River R. R. bonds	1,019,382 50	1,170,000 00
New-Yo'k & Harlem R. R. b'ds	1,074,075 00	1,178,333 33
Brooklyn City bonds	983,144 80	1,024,700 00
Jersey City bonds	442,425 00	450,580 00
Yonkers Town bonds	178,479 16	183,700 00
Newark City bonds	129,875 00	131,210 00
Flushing water bonds	77,600 00	80,000 00
Rensselaer and Saratoga R.R. bonds	9,519 92	10,155 00
E. Chester bds.	5,000 00	5,000 00
Richm'd City bs.	46,250 00	56,500 00
Tennessee bds.	8,000 00	8,000 00
Georgia bonds	2,730 00	3,500 00
Alabama bonds	15,840 00	15,840 00
S. Carolina bds.	8,960 00	8,960 00
Mississippi war rants	15,283 71	20,000 00
Totals	$9,730,529 91	$10,311,045 67 10,311,045 67
Premium Notes and Loans		$781,585 39
Cash in Banks and Trust Companies		1,427,933 18
Interest due and accrued on Bonds and Mortgages		224,052 75
Interest due and accrued on Stocks and Bonds		42,320 39
Interest due and accrued on Premium Notes and Loans		25,709 37
Rents due and accrued		8,476 17
Premiums due and unreported	$125,027 15	
Premiums deferred	432,695 40	
Total	$557,722 55	
Deduct 20 per cent. estimated cost of collecting above	111,544 51	
Net amount		$446,178 04
Total Admitted Assets		$32,945,621 30
ITEMS NOT ADMITTED:		
Agents' Balances	$36,154 19	
Cost value of Real Estate over present appraised values	68,488 96	
Loans on Mortgage in excess of present value	149,605 00	
Total		$254,248 15
Total Gross Assets		$33,199,869 45

LIABILITIES.

Death Losses and Matured Endowments not due	$418,393 19
Death Losses and Claims resisted	97,200 00
Premiums paid in advance	17,038 32
Estimated liability on lapsed policies	10,000 00
Net reinsurance reserve	26,440,111 00
Total Liabilities	$26,982,742 51
Surplus as regards policy-holders on the basis of admitted assets as determined by this report	$5,962,878 79
Surplus as regards policy-holders on the basis of total assets, as reported by the company	6,217,126 94
Estimated surplus of Tontine policy-holders included in the above	517,504 34

JOHN F. SMITH, Superintendent.

WASHINGTON.

CAMERON AND THE BRITISH MISSION.

FEELING IN THE PENNSYLVANIA DELEGATION OVER THE SUGGESTION OF CAMERON'S NAME—AN ACTUAL MAJORITY OPPOSED TO HIM—THE MATTER SPRUNG ON THE MEETING BY THE CAMERONITES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Of the Pennsylvania delegation who met the other night to nominate a Minister to Great Britain, at least 10, and probably 12, of the 17 were not for Mr. Cameron as the first choice. Some of them are a good deal surprised, on looking back at the occurrence, to know how it happened that a majority in opposition were made to favor the nomination unanimously. Several of the members now express the opinion that the whole affair had been previously arranged, though they cannot produce the proof of their assertion. It seems, however, that the invitations to meet at Senator Cameron's house were not received by the delegation until late in the afternoon and shortly before the House adjourned, and the delegation had no time for individual consultation before the hour fixed for the meeting in the evening. They gathered at an early hour, and the deliberations were immediately begun, the name of Mr. Cameron being at once brought forward. Each of the anti-Cameron men supposed the other members of the delegation had been spoken with and understood the situation, and each of them was afraid to be the only one to oppose what seemed to be the conviction of the entire delegation. They now believe that those who are known as Cameron men had arranged the whole affair and understood what was to be done. Several of the anti-Cameron men are very positive in their opinion that such was the fact. Very few of the delegation who may be referred to as anti-Cameron men are at all aggressive in their opposition, but dread encountering the power that rules Pennsylvania unless they feel themselves to be in a strong combination. It was hinted last night that those men will not be distressed at the failure of the Administration to appoint Mr. Cameron, but, on the contrary, will be glad at heart to have some other person from Pennsylvania selected. Meanwhile, those who contemplate the possible influence of the affair on the election in Pennsylvania are unhappy.

THE MEETING OF THE CABINET.

THE ESTIMATES FOR NEXT FISCAL YEAR THE CHIEF SUBJECT UNDER CONSIDERATION—ECONOMY URGED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY IN VIEW OF REDUCED CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day the Cameron fiasco in connection with the English Mission was not alluded to, nor was anything said about selecting a man for that or any other foreign mission. Most of the time of the meeting was devoted to examining and discussing the estimates of the several executive departments for the next fiscal year, which are to be presented to Congress in December. Secretary Sherman directed attention to the large falling off in the Customs revenue, and said this decrease in receipts demanded the practice of the most rigid economy in the ordinary expenditures. All the estimates presented, he thought, can be reduced, and he urged each head of department to revise the figures presented to-day and place them at the lowest point consistent with proper and efficient administration.

The troubles on the Mexican border were alluded to, but as Secretary Evarts has not fully considered the letter of Gov. Hubbard, of Texas, which was presented at the last Cabinet meeting, the matter was laid over until Secretary Evarts has had an opportunity to frame a reply.

THE SITTING BULL CONFERENCE.

WHAT WAS EXPECTED AND WHAT WAS SECURED BY THE VISIT OF THE COMMISSION TO FORT WALSH—THE GOVERNMENT RELIEVED FROM FEEDING OR FIGHTING SAVAGES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—In discussing the results of the Sitting Bull Commission, the purpose of the Government in appointing the commission seems to have been lost sight of. If the purpose was simply to induce Sitting Bull and his band to return to the United States, the commission was a failure. But the commission was not constituted for this purpose alone. It was organized at the request of the Government of the Dominion, because that Government did not want the Sioux to remain on its territory. So far as the United States Government is concerned the results will be advantageous, because we have been relieved of Sitting Bull entirely, and, so long at least as he remains in the Dominion, will neither be called upon to feed nor fight his band; and had the commission succeeded in inducing him to return we would have to do both alternately. After Sitting Bull was forced to retreat across the border, Mr. Mills, Secretary of the Interior for the Dominion, came to Washington and arranged with Secretary Schurz for sending a commission to treat with him, the desire of the Dominion being to rid themselves of such troublesome inhabitants. The United States could not decline to appoint a commission for this purpose, but Secretary Schurz informed Mr. Mills that the United States would treat with these Indians only upon terms of absolute surrender of their arms and ponies. If the Indians would make this surrender this Government would place them on a reservation under military guard, and provide for them as other Indians are provided for. It was not expected that Sitting Bull would assent to these terms, and the commission was sent out in deference to the wishes of the Dominion, and not with the expectation of being able to induce the Indians to return as prisoners. Their refusal to accept the terms presented by the commission relieves this Government of all responsibility for them, and leaves them in charge of the Dominion authorities, who will prevent them from making predatory incursions across the border.

STANLEY MATTHEWS' HOTEL BILL.

HIS CASE NOT DIFFERENT FROM THOSE OF MR. STOUGHTON AND MR. EVARTS—EXPENSES OF DEMOCRATIC LAWYERS ALSO PAID BY THEIR COMMITTEES—MR. CHANDLER'S SHARE IN PAYING THE BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—It is reported that the bill incurred by Senator Matthews at the Wormley Hotel during his services as counsel before the Electoral Commission has been received here. It will, no doubt, be an interesting document when published, but it is proper to state that another side of the story is not unfavorable to Senator Matthews, and that whatever there is in the affair that reflects upon him is equally true with respect to Mr. Stoughton and Secretary Evarts. The expenses of the litigation before the tribunal were on both sides borne by the campaign committees. The lawyers in most instances gave their services without fees, but generally, and perhaps in every instance, on both sides their expenses were paid. Such at least is understood to have been the fact. In view of the consideration that the distinguished Republican lawyers were paid nothing for their services, it was determined by the National Committee that they should be liberally treated in the way of expense money, and, according to the statement of Secretary McCormick, the engagement of the quarters was made by the committee, and instructions were given Mr. Wormley to furnish wine, carriages, &c., to any extent that might be demanded. The lawyers were here for a month or more, devoting their entire time to to the business of the tribunal, and the bills averaged about $1,000 each. The aggregate is less than is reported to have been paid by the Democrats to one of their counsel, Mr. Matt Carpenter, who made only a single argument. It is claimed on behalf of Senator Matthews that he did not in any manner attempt to force the payment upon the committee, but, on the contrary, that the bills were voluntarily paid, and the trouble or ill feeling arose from the fact that ex-Secretary Chandler is understood to have advanced the money out of his own pocket, together with some other larger sums, because the Campaign Committee was out of funds. Another embarrassment in the situation is the fact that Mr. Chandler was not taken into the confidence of Mr. Matthews and the new Administration, but was, on the contrary, according to the views of his friends, very badly treated. The most common criticism with respect to the matter is that Mr. Matthews might have understood the difficulties and embarrassments of the situation, and relieved the committee at least of that part of the bill which could be said to be at all on the side of extravagance.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26, 1877.

Senator Blaine is still confined to his bed, but his condition is reported to be improving.

Charles Macmurdo was to-day appointed Revenue Storekeeper for the District of Louisiana.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $428,260 30, and from Customs, $305,910 48.

The following are the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $17,324,912; special fund for redemption of fractional currency, $8,835,468; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $45,565,000; coin, $126,366,863, (including coin certificates for $33,751,200;) outstanding legal tenders, $356,914,932.

Pay Inspector Edward May is ordered to duty as Inspector of Provisions and Clothing at the Portsmouth Navy-yard; Pay Director C. J. Emery is ordered to duty as Purchasing Paymaster at the Boston Navy-yard; Prof. Henry D. Todd is ordered to duty under Prof. L. Newcomb, Superintendent of the nautical Almanac; Pay Inspector J. E. Thornton is detached from duty as Purchasing Paymaster at Boston and ordered to settle his accounts; Paymaster Charles T. Guild is detached from duty at the Portsmouth Navy-yard and ordered to settle his accounts.

The Department of Justice yesterday informed the Jailor of the District of Columbia that henceforth all prisoners sentenced to the Penitentiary in this District will be imprisoned in the Maryland State Penitentiary, at Baltimore, instead of the Albany (N. Y.) Penitentiary, as heretofore. This is a considerable saving, the board of the prisoner at Albany costing the United States 25 cents per day, and in the Maryland Penitentiary only 18 cents. The average cost of transportation, guards, &c., of each prisoner to Albany has been $50, and to Maryland it will cost about $2.

The Merchants' National Bank of Albany, N. Y., has notified the Treasury Department that unsigned notes of that bank have been stolen and placed in circulation with forged signatures. They are of the denomination of tens and twenties; bank numbers, 759 to 766; department numbers, 45,195 to 45,202. When received at the Treasury Department for redemption they will of course be rejected. It has heretofore been decided by the Treasury Department, on the opinion of the Solicitor, that a national bank is not responsible for the redemption of notes so stolen and put in circulation.

The District Commissioners to-day addressed a communication to the Secretary of War in relation to the improvement of the harbors of Washington and Georgetown. After citing the report of the Board of Survey created by the act of Congress of March 5, 1872, and the several plans submitted to Congress for this purpose, they say: "It has been estimated that about 455 acres of land, advantageously located for Government and harbor purposes, may be reclaimed from the river flats. We are sure you will promote the public interest by inviting the prompt and favorable consideration of Congress to the subject of this communication, and urging suitable appropriations therefor." The plan proposed is to have but one main channel on the Washington side of the river and to fill in the flats, reclaiming the ground above mentioned.

The attention of the Department of State has been called by the French Minister in Washington to the statement recently made in the New-York journals that American citizens desiring to participate in the Universal Exposition of Paris will be authorized to do so upon simple presentation by the Minister of the United States in France, and the French Minister again notifies the American Government that, according to the regulations, foreign exhibitors cannot be admitted to the Exhibition of 1878, except through the intervention of a special delegate, officially designated by their Government, and accredited to the French Commissioner-General. No presentation, indeed, would be made by the Minister of the United States at Paris without special instruction from this Government, and the Department of State has no intention of taking any step in the matter that would anticipate the action of Congress, or in any way assume the authority to create positions of Commissioners, or incur any expenditure not expressly authorized by law. In short, nothing can be done on this subject until Congress shall act upon it.

MR. HAYES' VIRGINIA TOUR.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 26.—Final arrangements for the reception of President Hayes next week have been completed. He is expected to reach this City Tuesday afternoon on a special train, which will stop at the head of Franklin-street, near Monroe Park, where a large platform will be erected, and where a welcome speech will be delivered by Judge Meredith, acting Mayor, and be responded to by the President. The party will then be escorted in procession by the military, Fire Department, &c., to the Exchange Hotel. At night the President will hold a popular reception in the parlors of the hotel. On Wednesday the President will visit the State Fair, and will there be welcomed to Virginia by Gov. Kemper, and at night a State Reception will be held at the Gubernatorial mansion. On Thursday there will be a Presidential review of the military at the Fair Grounds, and competitive drill; also, an excursion down the river to the Dutch Gap Canal. The Presidential party will return to Washington Thursday night. Quite an enthusiastic feeling prevails here over the anticipated visit. The President will be accorded an ovation that will doubtless be extremely gratifying to him.

HELD TO BAIL IN $500,000.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 26.—Henry Colony and Samuel Whale, of Keene, N. H., Directors of the Manchester and Keene Railroad, were arrested here to-day, and admitted to bail in the sum of $500,000, on a suit for $1,500,000 which it is alleged is due the estate of Thomas P. Richardson, of New-York, for labor and material used in building that road. The case involves the point of individual responsibility for debts of an incorporated company, and will go to the Supreme Court for adjudication.

WOMAN'S TEMPERANCE UNION.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 26.—The third day of the Woman's National Christian Temperance Union was unusually interesting. A delegation from the National Universalist Convention, led by Rev. Mr. Simmons, of Vermont, was cordially received. The morning session was spent in hearing a report on the publication of *Our Union*, the paper of the association, and pledges toward its support. The afternoon session was occupied in the reading of the report of the Literature Committee, of which Miss Julia Colman of New-Jersey, is Chairman, through which it is intended to scatter temperance books, papers, and leaflets all over the country. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. Annie Wittenmyer, Philadelphia; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Mary F. Burt, New-York; Assistant Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Louise S. Bounds, Chicago; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Mary C. Johnson, New-York; Assistant Recording Secretary, Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge, Ohio.

ILLICIT STILLS IN THE SOUTH.

VIGILANCE OF REVENUE OFFICERS—A RAID IN NORTH CAROLINA—THREE STILLS AND FIFTY-THREE BARRELS OF WHISKY SEIZED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 26.—Blockading in tobacco and whisky, and also the illicit distillation of grain and fruit, in the western part of this State continue on a large scale in spite of the vigilance of the revenue officers. The mountaineers, up to the close of the war, distilled fruit and grain without the supervision of the authorities and without paying tax. Being compelled to comply with the complications of the revenue law in this particular is contrary to their ideas and education as to liberty and freedom; hence, they violate these laws with impunity, and suffer no inconvenience among their neighbors on account of a loss of character and reputation. Revenue Agent Wagner is still operating in this State. Men under him have just returned from a raid in Wilkes County. It appears that B. F. Jones, of Yadkin County, a man of standing and a Republican, having been Sheriff of the county and a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1875, has been heavily engaged for several years in the illicit distillation of whisky. He has not distilled direct himself, but has had as many as 14 distilleries running at one time by parties employed by him for this purpose. Six months ago Jones fell out with some of his distillers, and gave information which caused these men to be arrested and punished. Inasmuch as distilleries on the same branch in the mountains, and within a quarter of a mile of each other, were seized, and others working for Jones, and with whom Jones was on good terms, were not disturbed, the suspicion of these men was excited. Finally, it leaked out that Jones was the informer, and now these men have informed on Jones, making 14 separate and distinct charges, on any one of which Jones may be sent to the Penitentiary. The raid in Wilkes captured 53 barrels of whisky and three stills. Fourteen barrels were saved; the rest was destroyed. It has been discovered that while Jones was a member of the convention and in this city, he sent home a number of barrel-heads which had been used, but on which the stamps had not been destroyed. These heads were put into barrels made for the purpose, and the whisky was hauled off in wagons to the dominions of Wade Hampton. About 50 men are implicated with Jones. A number have told all they know. It has been discovered that a tobacco manufacturer in Salem, by the name of Fries, has been "swapping" Jones blockade tobacco for blockade whisky. The factory of Fries will be seized this week. The three Yorks, who live in the South Mountains, in Burke County, and who shot at the revenue officers and wounded one, as reported in these dispatches a few weeks ago, have been arrested and are now in jail.

PHILADELPHIA INDICTMENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 26.—The Grand Jury to-day, found indictments against John S. Morton, Stokes. Hubn, and Vickers, charging them with uttering a written instrument and conspiracy in defrauding the Market-Street Railroad Company out of $200,000; also against Morton, Huhn and Stokes, of embezzlement, and against Vickers and Nagle with having received money knowing it to have been stolen. A speedy trial will be had in all the cases. The impression has gained ground that Morton will be used as a witness and thus escape punishment, but this has been dispelled by the action of the authorities in a similar case this week. Morton will plead guilty "at side bar," and then testify. If a verdict of guilty is then obtained against his partners in crime, he will receive the same sentence as the others. This was the course pursued in the case of Hand, the defaulting City Tax Clerk.

Morton was taken into custody to-night on a bench warrant issued by Judge Ludlow, who, after scanning the indictments, demanded $15,000 more bail. A conference was held with the Judge, when he called the attention of Morton to the fact that there were five bills of indictment against him, and that $100,000 bail could be demanded. Morton failed to procure the extra bail, and was taken to the American Hotel until morning by a tipstaff. The Judge allows him until Monday morning at 10 o'clock to procure bail, when, it is presumed, the trial will begin.

THE ARCTIC WHALING FLEET.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 26.—A dispatch from New-Bedford states that the latest arrivals from the whaling regions in the Arctic Ocean announce the total loss of the barks Three Brothers and W. A. Farnsworth in the ice. The Roman escaped, and, with the Dawn, has reached San Francisco. The Roman was badly stove. The Arctic whaling fleet will average 700 barrels of walrus-oil, and 200 whales per vessel. The ship Milton, of New-Bedford, was badly stove. The Three Brothers was owned by J. H. Bartlett & Sons, and others, of New-Bedford. The W. A. Farnsworth was partly owned in New-Bedford. She was under the British flag, but was considered a New-Bedford vessel, and William Lewis, of New-Bedford, was the agent. The Three Brothers and the Farnsworth are insured for $40,000 each in New-York and Boston companies. One vessel had been reported lost in the Arctic the first part of the season, and the fleet appears to have been battling with the ice more than usual.

CONDITION OF EDWIN ADAMS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 26.—At midnight Mr. Edwin Adams' condition was still very precarious. There are no apprehensions, however, of his decease for a couple of days at least. He was conscious a portion of the day, and held a conversation for about a minute with Gen. Sheridan, of New-York. Mr. Henry Ford, of the New-York City Treasurer's office, and his wife also visited him.

THE LAST CHANCE TO REGISTER.

Register to-day—from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

FAILURES IN CHICAGO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 26.—Thomas Wilson, a publisher, went into voluntary bankruptcy to-day. His secured debts are $55,917 91, with securities worth about $125,000, and unsecured amounting to $31,850.

George B. Griffin, President of the Chicago Wrought Nail Company, has filed a voluntary petition to be declared bankrupt. His preferred debts are $7,974, the secured $41,090, and the unsecured $12,527 67.

CHRISTIAN RAILROAD MEN.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 26.—In the Christian Conference of Railroad Men to-day the following topics were considered: "Visiting Hospitals, Homes, and Cabooses," discussed by Messrs. Lang and Sheaff, of Cleveland; "Meetings in Cottages, Shops, and Yards of Railroad Companies," by O. R. Stockwell, of Columbus; "The Temperance Question," by E. C. Dixon, of Collingwood; "The Relations of the Railroad Christian Association," by R. C. Morse, of New-York; "How to Counteract the Peculiar Trials and Temptations of Railroad Men," by W. R. Davenport, of Erie; "What Are You Doing Specially for Railroad Men in Your Town," by T. B. Patton, of Altoona; "The Sunday Question," by Allan Bourne, of Detroit.

A BANK OFFICER ARRESTED.

NYACK, N. Y., Oct. 26.—Richard E. Eells, Secretary of the Rockland Savings Bank, has been arrested and held to bail for perjury. His false reports made possible the embezzlement of the whole assets of the bank.

THE INVASION OF TURKEY.

GOURKHO'S ATTACK ON HIFZI PASHA.

A WELL-EXECUTED COMBINATION—A CAVALRY AND INFANTRY MOVEMENT AROUND GHAZI-OSMAN'S FLANKS UNITING IN HIS REAR WHILE ATTRACTING HIS ATTENTION BY A HEAVY BOMBARDMENT IN FRONT.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The defeat of the Turks and the establishment of a strong Russian force west of Plevna looks like the beginning of a serious attempt to shut Ghazi Osman in his line and submit Plevna to a regular siege. Gen. Gourkho's movement seems to have been part of a concerted plan. A portion of the infantry of the Imperial Guard crossed the Vid, between Nikopolis and Plevna, passing around Osman's left. Gen. Gourkho's cavalry crossed the Upper Vid, west of Lovdscha, swept the Orchanieh road, got in communication with the force coming from the north, and made a combined attack on the Turks, who were commanded by Hifzi Pasha, who took the first convoy into Plevna. Simultaneously with this attack a heavy cannonade was opened along the entire line on the east of Plevna, and demonstrations were made to give the impression of an intended assault, to prevent Ghazi-Osman sending succor to Hifzi Pasha, who is reported to have been captured with a large part of his command. The impression prevails that since the recent rains the Russians, convinced of the impossibility of wintering in Bulgaria, will make a desperate effort to effect the reduction of Plevna and defeat Suleiman Pasha's Army before retirement into Roumania becomes necessary. Russia would thus stand in the better position should diplomacy intervene during the cessation of operations.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The *Daily News'* Bucharest correspondent gives the following account of Russian operations, derived from a Russian officer who has just returned from Plevna: "No convoy has succeeded in entering Plevna since Gen. Gourkho took command of the cavalry. The investment is now completed. The Imperial Guards as fast as they arrived took up positions on the Russian left, thus gradually prolonging the line of investment across the Lovatz road to the Sophia road."

The investment by infantry thus extends from the Roumanian positions north-east of Plevna to the Sophia road on the west. On the west the circle is completed by Gen. Gourkho's cavalry, which can cut off supplies, but the Russians are every day receiving reinforcements, and there is every appearance that they intend to surround Plevna by a series of works, as the Germans did Paris. The Russians will soon have troops enough to complete the infantry investment.

The correspondent thinks there is every reason to believe that Plevna is not victualed sufficiently to stand siege until Spring, and that the appearances are that Osman Pasha will attempt, probably unsuccessfully, to fight his way out.

The correspondent concludes: "I must say now that the question of a second campaign is resolutely faced, and the prospect looks more hopeful for the Russians than at any time since Gen. Krudener's defeat in July."

OPERATIONS IN ASIA.

JUNCTION BETWEEN ISMAIL PASHA AND MUKHTAR PASHA—THE DAGHESTAN DISTURBANCES AGAINST RUSSIA.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Reuter's Constantinople telegram states that a private dispatch has been received announcing that Ismail Pasha has effected a junction with Mukhtar Pasha.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 26.—It is officially announced that order has been restored in the southern portion of the Province of Daghestan. The insurrection is still troublesome in the north, but its importance has been exaggerated, and its success is impossible.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

A Constantinople dispatch says the elections for the Turkish Chamber have commenced.

A special dispatch to the London *Times* from Shumla states that Col. Valentine Baker will shortly resign his command and return to Constantinople.

A London dispatch says that Turkey, having secured the release of £280,000 of the Egyptian annual tribute, heretofore pledged to pay the interest on certain of the Turkish loans, is about to open negotiations here for a new loan of £5,000,000, the interest of which is to be secured by a pledge of the before-mentioned £280,000.

EX-PRESIDENT GRANT IN FRANCE.

VISITORS RECEIVED IN PARIS YESTERDAY—THE VISIT TO THE ELYSEE—COURTESIES OFFERED BY THE FRENCH PRESIDENT.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—Gen. Grant to-day received the visits of a large number of American residents and well-known Frenchmen. Among the latter was M. Leon Say. The *Mémorial Diplomatique* states that President MacMahon, when receiving Gen. Grant at the Elysée yesterday, said he was much gratified to make the acquaintance of so illustrious a soldier. He offered to open all the French military establishments to his inspection, and to furnish him means of knowing everything he desired concerning French military affairs. Gen. Grant accepted the offer with thanks.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The *Times'* Paris correspondent says all the French Ministers except the Minister of Marine have accepted invitations to meet Gen. Grant at the dinner to be given at the Legation of the United States. A banquet to Gen. Grant by the Republicans is talked of, but a date has not yet been fixed.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—M. Crémieux, who was member of the Government of National Defense during the late war, called on Gen. Grant yesterday.

AFFAIRS IN THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

THE PRESIDENCY OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES—DEATH OF GEN. ALLARD.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The *Daily News'* Paris correspondent says it is thought that M. Charles Lepere, Vice-President of the last Chamber of Deputies, and an intimate friend of M. Gambetta, will be elected to the Presidency of the new Chamber, which M. Grévy will probably decline in consequence of his nomination to the Republican leadership.

The death is announced of Gen. Nelzir Allard, in his 79th year.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

HEAVY FAILURES—SEIZURE OF A CHINESE RAILWAY BY THE AUTHORITIES—THE CUBAN INSURRECTION—THE PRUSSIAN DIET AND THE MINISTRY—SUICIDE IN A MOSCOW COURT.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The Bank of New-Caledonia has failed. It had a note circulation of 1,500,000 francs. The European debt of the bank amounts to 2,000,000 francs.

Messrs. Clark, Hodgson & Co., of Brisbane, Australia, have suspended payment. Their liabilities are stated at £90,000.

A Shanghai dispatch of to-day says: "The Chinese authorities have officially taken possession of the railway between Woosung and Shanghai, and stopped all traffic thereon."

A special dispatch from Madrid to the *Standard* has the following: "In consequence of the Spanish successes in Cuba, it is believed in Ministerial circles that Gen. Martinez Campos will return to Spain in February. Ex-Queen Isabella will go to Paris in November, returning here early in 1878."

PARIS, Oct. 26.—The *Figaro* announces that at a Cabinet council yesterday a draft of a Message from President MacMahon, to be delivered at the opening of the Chamber of Deputies, was approved. It is very firm in tone.

BERLIN, Oct. 26.—The lower house of the Prussian Diet to-day discussed the subject of the furloughs granted to Prince Bismarck and offered to Count von Eulenburg, Minister of the Interior. Dr. Friedenthal, Minister of Agriculture, and Herr Camphausen, Minister of Finance, declared that the Ministry adhered to their policy of internal reform, and were ready to resign if the House considered them no longer equal to their duties. The debate was adjourned.

MOSCOW, Oct. 26.—During the trial of a person named Sanftleben, charged with embezzlement to-day, Major-Gen. Hartung shot himself in court in consequence of a witness accusing him of theft. The incident caused much excitement.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The *Times'* Berlin correspondent anticipates that the debate in the Prussian Diet will terminate favorably for the Ministry, as their declaration in favor of the continuance of the reform policy has disarmed the moderate Liberal majority.

THE BRITISH LABOR TROUBLES.

THE AMERICAN MASONS ACTING WITH THE ENGLISH STRIKERS—END OF THE BOLTON STRIKE.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The American masons now in London telegraphed home to-night that a strike exists here, and that no more men should be sent over.

The Bolton strike is virtually terminated. A joint meeting of the spinners and self-actor minders, after sending a deputation to interview the masters, resolved, that upon assurance that the bases of revision of the standard lists would be exchanged, operatives would be instructed to commence work on Monday, when the mills will be thrown open. The masters have given the assurance required by the operatives. The strike is thus terminated, after a duration of two months. It has entailed a loss to the operatives of nearly $500,000 in wages.

MARINE DISASTERS.

WHALERS LOST IN THE ARCTIC OCEAN IN THE ICE—NARROW ESCAPE OF THE CREW OF ONE—OTHER DISASTERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 26.—The whaling bark Dawn, from the Arctic Ocean, brings news that on the 11th of September the bark Three Brothers, Capt. Owens, of New-Bedford, was abandoned in the ice near Point Barrow. The crew escaped, and is divided up among other vessels of the fleet. On the same date the British bark W. H. Farnsworth was crushed in the ice and sunk in 20 minutes. The crew were saved. There is no news of the fleet abandoned last season, with the exception of two Kanakas from the bark Barnes, who made their way to land. All are supposed to have perished.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The British brig Sabra, Capt. Robinson, from Rotterdam, Oct. 14, for the United States, was put into Dover with loss of foreyard.

TAUNTON, Mass., Oct. 26.—The schooner Messenger, of Taunton, with 1,200 tons scrap iron, sank at the Needles in the Taunton River, near Dighton.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Oct. 26.—The fishing schooner H. A. Duncan, of Gloucester, Mass., bound mackereling, is ashore on l'Hommedieu Shoal, Vineyard Sound.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 26.—The steamer Hermann Ludwig, Greve, from Antwerp, which arrived here to-day, reports: "Experienced very westerly gales, doing considerable damage on deck; Oct. 18, lost a seaman overboard."

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 26—A Haytian bark, name unknown, from Philadelphia for England, sprung a leak at Belfry Beach, Cape Breton, and was run ashore on Monday.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 26.—Private dispatches announce the loss of the whaling barks Rainbow and W. A. Farnsworth, of this port, in the Arctic Sea, and disasters to several other whalers.

RAILROAD REPORTS.

BOSTON, Oct. 26.—The Directors of the Boston and Albany Railroad, at a meeting held here to-day, agreed upon the gross figures of the report to the Railroad Commissioners as follows: Operating expenses of the road for the year ending Sept. 30, $4,595,046, against $4,682,924 for the previous year; total receipts, $6,762,148, against $7,074,688 last year, leaving a net balance of $2,167,102, as against $2,391,764 in 1876. Of the gross receipts $2,682,124 was from the passenger department, including mail and baggage, $3,773,319 from freight, and the remaining $306,705 from various sources. Out of the net receipts there has been declared a dividend of 8 per cent. on the capital stock of $20,000,000.

TORONTO, Ontario, Oct. 26.—A special cable dispatch from London to the *Globe* says: "The Grand Trunk Railway report shows a reduction of $69,000 in working expenses after paying all preference charges. This leaves a balance of $781,000 to be added to the capital account. The President announced a full report of the negotiations with Mr. Childers at the meeting. He believes that an understanding has been

THE CONTEST IN THE EAST.

WITH THE ARMY BEFORE PLEVNA.

A BLEAK AND DREARY COUNTRY—THE BULGARIAN LEGION—CONFIDENCE IN THE ROUMANIAN TROOPS—THE ADVANCED POSITIONS—SAPPING THE TURKISH INTRENCHMENTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORADIM, Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1877.

My journey from Bolgareni to this point, which may be termed the centre of operations against Plevna, would interest my readers very little, for no one would care for my personal discomfortsand difficulties in search of information. It can, then, be disposed of very briefly. The weather was atrocious, the rain once more poured down in torrents, and the soil had again become a vast sea of mud, with here and there and everywhere quagmires and pitfalls for the unwary traveler. The lameness of my horses, too, had increased, so that we could only crawl along at the rate of some three miles an hour, exclusive of the enforced stoppages at the aforesaid quagmires, and it was not until long past midday that I arrived at my destination, where every nook and cranny is occupied by somebody, and where I could not even obtain a partial shelter for my tent, which at Gorny-Studen was at least protected on one side by the thatched excrescence of a Bulgarian pont-house. Here nothing was left for me but to pitch my canvas on the open plain, on the spot where there was least water collected, for all around me are pools where the dull splash of the rain-drops goes on with unceasing monotony, and reminds one of the sad fact that though there is water everywhere, as with that tiresome person, the Ancient Mariner, "there is not a drop to drink." The nearest stream is several hundred yards away; somebody stole our bucket during one of the quagmire episodes on my first day out; no good Samaritan could be found to lend one; and it was not until hours had passed that I discovered a "store," where articles of "first necessity" are sold at 200 or 300 per cent. profit. The poor horses are hobbled outside, and, for greater security, attached to the cart, but they stand up to their pasterns in mud and shiver in the cold wind which comes howling across these bleak plains, and one soon ceases to wonder at the frightful mortality whose traces mark every road on this side of the Danube. Mine are certainly not the only sufferers, for with the high-priced chargers of the guard officers, as with the troopers of the line cavalry regiments, and the miserable screws of the equipage wagons, no precautions are ever taken, and since my arrival in the country I do not remember to have seen a dozen horses in clothing. It is true that even if they had blankets, the protection just at present would not be very efficacious, but at least it would save some of the unfortunate animals when frost, not rain, will be the element to contend against. Long lines of tents crown every hill and run along the slopes; a few patrols, looking like drowned rats, occasionally wind across the plain, but there are few other signs of life, either human or animal, for even the dogs which have succeeded the fugitive Osmanli in the possession of their now dismantled habitations keep out of sight, and only give token of their existence by sporadic irruptions from their hiding-places when some strange canine approaches their lairs and they rush out in a body to chase away the intruder. Nothing, indeed, more dismal can be conceived than Poradim on a wet day, and there would really be a vast amount of credit due to the man who could be jolly under similar circumstances. But not even the never-to-be depressed creation of the great Dickens could have kept up his spirits here, particularly if, like myself, he had been forced by a feeling of common humanity to admit within the shelter of his tent a dirty driver and a scarcely less soiled interpreter, whose unhappy faces are enough to give one a chronic attack of the spleen in its worst form, and whose snoring would counteract the effects of even the strongest opiate.

The first night was a dreadful one, and the morrow brought with it no relief, for the sky was still lowering, the rain still came down in its customary style, and the barometer at head-quarters stood at a low point. There is no doubt of it, we are in for the wet season, and until these equinoctial gales have spent themselves people must make the best of their situation, and grin and bear it. Those who know the climate say that in about a fortnight we shall once more have fine weather, a species of Indian Summer, lasting for three or four weeks, and that then armies can march and manœuvre. It is to be hoped, indeed, that this season will not prove an exception to the rule; but exceptions have been recorded when the wet has lasted uninterruptedly for months at a time, with scarcely 24 consecutive hours of cessation, and if this should happen now, not only will there be an absolute impossibility to the undertaking of any active operations, but the disease and mortality among the troops will assume frightful proportions. Already the typhus has appeared among the Bulgarian refugees collected at Tirnova and Gabrova, but I do not think that this terrible scourge of the Russian Armies in 1828–9 has as yet become epidemical during the present campaign, although diarrhea and dysentery are alarmingly prevalent. In view of making the troops as comfortable as possible during the coming Winter, the contractors have been ordered to push on actively the construction of the huts and water-proof tents of which I spoke in my last letter, and the Governor of Tirnova has received instructions to prepare houses for officers' quarters in that town, where the system of cantonments, as employed so successfully by the Germans in 1870–71, will be adopted, so far as practicable. The bridges over the Danube will be strengthened, and new ones will be erected, but as a precaution in case the ice at the close of the year should be solidity of these constructions, the means of communication between the two banks, arrangements have been made for the storing of provisions at Sistova and Nikopolis in sufficient quantities to last the Army during the entire Winter. The short period of calm imposed by the rain, which has quieted down even that thunderbolt of war, Suleiman Pasha, who, they say here, has abandoned his attack on Schipka, is being turned to account by the Russian staff, whence directions have been issued for the enrollment of 20,000 more Bulgarians in the districts around Gabrova, where the Christian population has always been noted for its insubordination to Turkish rule, and for its willingness to take to the bush—to the mountains, as it is called here—and there become "Balkan Chelibis" and "Heydukes." These new troops are to be incorporated with the remains of the Bulgarian Legion, which suffered so heavily, and, I am assured, really fought so desperately, at Yeni-Saghra and during the retreat of Gen. Gourkho. The Russians profess to be perfectly satisfied with the behavior of their native auxiliaries, but the Roumanians do not seem to share their satisfaction, and maintain that they are quite ready to serve either side from fear or interest, and that in the Turkish redoubts at Plevna many of the tribe were seen, who, although they did not actually fight, that is with rifles or pistols, were extremely active with hatchets and scythes against the wounded, and even chopped off the hands of soldiers of the forlorn hope, when, in the assault of the 12th of September, they tried to scale the parapet. Not a few of these wretches have been taken prisoners inside of the enemy's intrenchments, and some were gleaned within the Roumanian lines, where they had penetrated in search of information for the Osmanli, manifesting in this manner their gratitude to those who are laying down their lives to free them from the yoke of their Mussulman tyrants.

A few days ago, somewhere about the 25th of the month, I believe, half a dozen Bulgarian spies had been arrested and came into Nikopolis in charge of a couple of Roumanian *Calaraschi*. There was and could be no question that they were spies and should have been shot as such, but the military authorities are long-suffering and don't like capital punishment, so that these gentry were destined only to incarceration at Turnu-Magurelli and ought to have been thankful that their last state was really better than their first. But, as I have repeatedly written, gratitude is a sentiment unknown to the national character, and so, as soon as they found themselves among their fellow-countrymen at Nikopolis, they began to clamor for assistance. Naturally the rabble, of which there is a very choice collection here, interposed in their behalf and demanded their release. A subaltern officer of Police and a Russian Sergeant backed up the mob, and the prisoners positively refused to advance, one of them even succeeding in making his escape. Just then appeared a Sergeant of *Calaraschi*, Mr. Paul Lukasevici, a gentleman volunteer, on his way to his regiment, who took the written order for the transfer of the culprits to the Roumanian prisons and read it to the crowd, which persisted in its sympathy, and finally began to offer a systematic resistance to the soldiers, who drew their sabres. Knives and clubs were produced on the other side, and the situation was becoming critical, when the Sergeant had the lucky inspiration of calling upon some *Dorobanzi* who happened to pass by, and these warriors, who never hesitate at anything ordered by any one wearing a Roumanian uniform, soon arranged matters by tying the recalcitrants and carrying them off bodily, whereupon their sympathizers dispersed. The incident is in itself more than insignificant, but it is indicative of a certain jealousy of race which still exists, as it has always existed, between the inhabitants of the opposite banks of the Danube, and does not speak forcibly in favor of the harmony between the allies, or of the respect entertained by the natives for Roumanian authority, whereas, if the order for the transfer of these individuals had been signed by even a Russian Sous-Lieutenant it would have been respected, as would have been, on the part of the prisoners themselves, the presence of even an unarmed Cossack as their escort. The whole question may be summed up in a few words: everybody knows that the Russians means business, and no one can yet believe that Prince Carol's people are in earnest.

So many centuries have passed without any warlike deed to place to the credit of Roumania that the world has taken up the undeserved opinion that the nation was lacking in courage, and that the money spent in the education of its officers and the organisation of its Army had been wasted in vain. And yet they fight well these so-called holiday soldiers, and nothing can be more heroic than their conduct since they have taken the field. As yet I have not seen them under fire, but we know that they stormed the redoubt where Schakofsky's veterans had been decimated a month before, and that they have held it since then in spite of the tremendous hail of shot and shell which has swept across it for the last fortnight, and that they have rolled back Osman Pasha's sorties with heavy loss, whenever the Turks have tried to retake the position. Nor are the coolness and circumspection of their officers inferior to the courage of the rank and file. Their outpost service is well understood, and their cavalry patrols feel the enemy in every direction, and keep the head-quarters staff fully informed of his movements. They neglect no precaution, and if they are beaten, it will be in fair fight, and not because their commanders have made a mistake, or because their soldiers flinch from danger. One thing is certain, Prince Carol will never be surprised, and should his pickets be driven in, the numbers of the foe, not his own negligence, will be the cause of the disaster. Their sovereign lacks experience in the field, but he has plenty of energy and a good theoretical instruction in the art of war, and the practical part will come in due time. Taking copy from the lessons of our own great struggle, the Roumanians cover themselves with trenches everywhere, and their skirmish line is scarcely established before the men are hard at work at the rifle-pits. As soon as a detachment halts for the night an intrenchment is thrown up, and the lines of their earthworks show the movements of their Army. The men are handy, and while some ply their picks and shovels, others weave rude fascines and gabions to cover the excavations until all, within a comparatively short space of time, are under shelter. They do the same thing for their encampments, so that, notwithstanding the shortcomings of their intendance and medical department, they are destined to suffer much less from the inclemency of the weather than the Russians. Each company is provided with four ladders, to scale the enemy's parapets or to bridge over the ditches. The men fire without precipitation and aim steadily, never wasting their ammunition unnecessarily, differing in this essentially from the Turks, whose discharges are wild, although sometimes as incessant as the roll of a drum, without being, for all that, much more effective, except at the moment of an assault, when among the immense number of bullets a certain proportion must find their mark. What I have seen of the Roumanian troops has given me a vast amount of confidence in their efficiency; they march well and support fatigue and privations without a murmur, and, indeed, without much apparent suffering; and they will follow their officers into the very jaws of death if these have given already proof of their intrepidity.

Grand Duke Nicholas, accompanied by Prince Carol, Gen. Todleben, and Gen. Zatoff, inspected all the advanced positions yesterday. Gen. Todleben will probably assume the direction of the siege operations before Plevna, for into this has the affair finally resolved itself. Over on the side of the Roumanian attack these have, indeed, already commenced. I rode there this morning to look at their work, which is quite artistic and very creditable to their engineers, who are sapping regularly up to the second Turkish intrenchment to the west of the one captured on the 11th inst., known as the redoubt of Grivitza. A *boyau* has been run, with angles well calculated for defilement, from this to a parallel in front of the enemy's position, which commands that of the Roumanians, and which must be taken before anything effective can be done against the Turkish intrenched camp north of the town. They have worked up now to within about 60 yards of the ditch, so that the Turks and Roumanians can see each other if they choose to pop their heads above the gabions. The position is not unlike that before Vicksburg, and choice specimens of Oriental vituperation can be heard passing from one side to the other, while some not strictly military projectiles, in the shape of stones and clods of earth, come flying into the trenches from the ramparts. The musketry is incessant here, and the rifle-bullets sang above our heads like legions of bees; but the sappers and their supports are well covered, so that comparatively few casualties occur. In a trench directed along the line of the capital of the main work in front of the town, preparations are being made for the construction of a mortar battery, but the pieces are not yet in position. This same trench will be continued so as to cut off the old covered way connecting the two redoubts. A few days will, I think, bring matters to a crisis here. The repulses met with so far in all attempts to storm the now beleaguered redoubt have taught a lesson of prudence, and before another assault be made they will diminish, as much as possible, the open space to be crossed by the forlorn hope in its attack. But this little operation will, even if successful, be a bloody one, as the Turks fight hard in the defense of their ditches, provided here with counterscarp galleries, revetted with timber. I can see no indications that a practicable breach has been as yet effected in the parapet, and I can hear nothing of any intention to mine the work. To-morrow or next day must, however, bring a solution with it, which, it is quite likely, will be in the shape of another sortie against the workmen in the parallels. North-west of the Grivitza position the Roumanian batteries were cannonading something on the other side of Plevna, or supporting a reconnaissance which was sent out this morning to look after the reinforcements and convoys reported to be constantly pouring in from Orchanich. Some 20 refugees, or spies—for it is difficult to distinguish their exact category—came in with news that the supplies already introduced into the lines are only sufficient for a fortnight, but their information is of little real value, as is their assertion that there are more than 10,000 sick and wounded among the garrison. As I have already often stated, Orientals have very vague ways of estimating numbers, and it is scarcely likely that Osman Pasha would afford many facilities to non-combatants for obtaining intelligence as to the state of his commissariat. South of Grivitza the Russian batteries were silent, the troops lying in their trenches in observation of a Turkish sortie, no doubt on the opposite hill, where there is either no artillery at all, or the ammunition is short, for its guns never opened once during the day.

Count Tatchiteff was sent over in the afternoon with a flag of truce, to endeavor to make some arrangement with a view to the interment of the Turks and Russians who fell in the affair of the 18th September between the hostile lines, and whose dead bodies still lie there infecting the air. The Red Cross and the Turkish substitute, the Red Crescent, were immediately run up, and the allied troops ceased firing, but the enemy pounded away as usual at the Roumanian siege works, and although I believe that some convention was agreed to, it is scarcely likely that it will be respected in the future any more than it was on the last occasion, when two surgeons and four men with stretchers were killed while attempting to aid the wounded who had fallen during the assault on the enemy's redoubt. As not a day passes without a skirmish of some kind between the outposts or the advanced works, a number of men are wounded, and if they are not lucky enough to be able to get out of the zone of fire with their comrades as these retire, their sufferings and fate are too dreadful to think of. Sometimes they die of thirst or of their wounds, or now of the inclemency of the weather, and if they venture to make a movement are at once taken as a target for Turkish bullets. I have seen several who have lain in a trench three or four days at a time, without food or drink, in the sickening expectancy of assistance which never came. Their fellow-soldiers could hear their groans and cries, but it was certain death to venture into the open, and there they were forced to remain, profiting by each moment of darkness to crawl to the next shelter, to recommence their painful journey on the succeeding night. The distance was often inconsiderable, but one man with his foot shot off managed, after 72 hous of weary waiting, to crawl nearly two miles. He had been in the affair where, from want of support, Gen. Skobeleff had been forced back, and was wounded early in the day. The ambulance people had not seen him, and he had been left behind, so he crept under a pile of corpses, and knowing that the enemy cut off soldiers' legs to get their boots had pulled off his, and so escaped observation.

THE RACING AT BALTIMORE

LAST DAY OF THE MEETING.

SIX EXCITING RACES—FINE SPORT AND A GOOD TIME FOR THE FAVORITES—TEN BROECK SCORES A VICTORY.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 26.—To-day was the fourth and last day of the Fall meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club, and it has been the most successful ever held by the club, both in regard to the attendance and the running. This morning portended an approaching storm, but the attendance was larger than on any previous day except Wednesday, when Ten Broeck, Parole, and Tom Ochiltree ran. The meeting has been comparatively free from accidents. There was not a fall in any of the hurdle-races or the steeple-chase. To-day Bertram fell in the second heat after running a furiong, and though he was at the time fourth in the race his jockey, Donahue, sustained no other injury than a sprained ankle, none of the rear horses trampling him. He had won the first heat in the compensation purse, and was the favorite for the heat in which he fell. In all respects the meeting was a success.

FIRST RACE.—This was a handicap purse for all horses that had run during the meeting; one and a quarter miles; purse, $300 for the first horse and $50 for the second. The starters were: J. L. Williams' b. f. Classmate, 3 years, 85 pounds; Oden Bowie's ch. g. Ore Knob, 5 years, 90 pounds; M. Daly's ch. h. Waco, 5 years, 90 pounds; T. B. & R. Davis' ch. h. Kenny, 4 years, 95 pounds; D. McDaniel's b. f. Lady Salyers, 3 years, 92 pounds; T. W. Doswell's b. h. King Bolt, 5 years, 97 pounds; George L. Lorillard's c. f. Idalia, 3 years, 107 pounds; F. Smythe's ch. m. Madge, aged, 104 pounds, and George Longstaff's b. m. Yorkshire Lass, 4 years, 87 pounds. In the pools Idalia was the favorite at $220, while Lady Salyers brought $100, Madge $70, Kenny $50, Classmate $40, and the field $100. After several false starts the horses got off well together, with King Bolt in front, Madge second, Classmate third, Kenny fourth, Waco fifth, and Idalia, Ore Knob, Yorkshire Lass and Lady Salyers together. Passing the stand Yorkshire Lass had gone to the front, with King Bolt second, Madge third, Idalia fourth, Lady Salyers fifth, Kenny sixth, Ore Knob seventh, Waco eighth, and Classmate last. At the quarter pole Yorkshire Lass was four lengths ahead of King Bolt, who was a half a length ahead of Idalia, with Lady Salyers fourth and the others running together. On the back stretch King Bolt went to the first place, with Lady Salyers second, Yorkshire Lass third, Madge fourth, and the others close up. The three-quarter pole was passed by King Bolt and Lady Salyers head and head, with Madge third and Kenny fourth, and it was evident the race was between those horses. Down the home stretch the running was good, but Lady Salyers came to the finish one length ahead of Kenny, who led King Bolt one length, with Waco fourth, Madge fifth, Yorkshire Lass seventh, Classmate eighth, and Ore Knob last. Time—2:12¾.

SECOND RACE.—This was the Breckinridge Stakes for 3-year olds; 300 subscriptions; $100 forfeit; winner of the Dixie Stakes 5 pounds extra; club to add $1,000, of which $500 to second horse, and the third horse to save his stake; two miles. The following horses started: D. McDaniel's b. c. Major Barker, 110 pounds; D. McDaniel's ch. c. St. James, 110 pounds; C. W. Meidinger's b. c. Wash Booth, 110 pounds; A. Belmont's ch. f. Susquehanna, 107 pounds; Oden Bowie's ch. f. Oriole, 107 pounds; Williams & Owings' b. g. Vera Cruz, 107 pounds. Vera Cruz was the favorite in the pools, having sold for $500, while Susquehanna brought $165, McDaniel's entries $80, and the field $30. In the start Major Barker led off, with Oriole second, Wash Booth third, and the others even. On the lower turn St. James went to the front, and at the quarter was two lengths ahead of Major Barker, who was four lengths ahead of Oriole, with Vera Cruz fourth, Susquehanna fifth, and Wash Booth last. On the back stretch St. James increased his advantage to eight lengths, and Wash Booth had taken the second place when the half-mile was passed, with Vera Cruz fourth and the others following in a bunch. There was no change until the fourth quarter, when Vera Cruz took the second place, and they finished the first mile with St. James eight lengths ahead of Vera Cruz, Oriole third, Wash Booth fourth, Susquehanna fifth, and Major Barker last. There was then no further change until the half-mile pole was passed. On the upper turn Vera Cruz went up, and coming into the home stretch, was a half length ahead of St James, who was 10 lengths in front of Oriole. Down the home stretch the race was very exciting, but Vera Cruz came to the finish an easy winner, two lengths ahead of St. James, who was 10 lengths Wash Booth, with Oriole fourth, Susquehanna fifth, and Major Barker last. Time—3:40¾.

The previous winners of the Breckinridge Stakes:

Year.	Winner.	Sire.	W't	St's.	Time.
1874.	Vandalite	Vandal	107	3	3:35
1875.	Aristides	Lexmington	110	5	3:36¾
1876.	Virgil	Virgil	115	3	3:37¾
1877.	Vera Cruz	Virgil	107	4	3:40¾

THIRD RACE.—This was the Compensation Purse; mile heats; purse $400 for the first horse and $50 for the second; winner of one race during the meeting and never having started during the meeting, five pounds extra; winners of two races during the meeting, seven pounds extra; horses beaten once during the meeting allowed three pounds; twice, allowed five pounds. The starters were: Oden Bowie's ch. m. Mary, 4 years old, 102 pounds; J. Jennings' ch. g. Slaughter, 4 years old, 105 pounds; McDaniel's b. f. Lady Salyers, 3 years old, 94 pounds; J. G. Bethune's b. g. Burgoo, 6 years old, 112 pounds; W. H. Harbeck, Jr.'s b. h. Bertram, 4 years old, 103 pounds; F. Smythe's ch. m. Madge, 6 years old, 110 pounds; George Longstaff's b. h. W. I. Higgins, 3 years old, 93 pounds.

First Heat.—Mary was the favorite, having sold for $250, while Lady Salyers brought $175, Bertram $130, W. I. Higgins $65, and the field $125. Bertram got away first, with Burgoo second, Lady Salyers third, Mary fourth, Gallagher fifth, Madge sixth, and W. I. Higgins last. At the quarter Bertram led Lady Salyers one length, with Mary third, Burgoo fourth, and the others close up. At the half-mile Mary had taken the second place and without further change they came into the home stretch. Then the run was made for the heat, but Bertram finished three lengths ahead of Mary, who was two lengths ahead of Lady Salyers, with Burgoo fourth, W. I. Higgins fifth, Madge sixth, and Gallagher last. Time—1:45.

Second Heat.—Bertram was the favorite at $300 to $160 for Mary, and $100 for the field. Burgoo was first off, with Mary second, Lady Salyers third, Bertram fourth, Madge fifth, W. I. Higgins sixth, and Gallagher last. On the turn Bertram went down and out of the race. Donahue, his jockey, was somewhat hurt, but had no bones broken. Mary held the lead until after they passed the home quarter pole, when Lady Salyers took her and came home ahead in front of Mary, with W. I. Higgins third, Lady Salyers fourth, Madge fifth, and Gallagher and Bertram distanced. Time, 1:40½.

FOURTH RACE.—This was the Bowie Stakes, for all ages; $100 entrance, half forfeit; club to add $2,000 for first horse; $500 for second, who also received the stakes of the-amount of $300; two mile heats. The starters were: F. B. Harper's b. h. Ten Broeck, 5 years, 114 pounds; T. W. Doswell's b. c. Algerine, 4 years, 108 pounds; G. L. Lorillard's br. c. Ambush, 4 years, 108 pounds; P. Lorillard's ch. c. Barricade, 4 years, 108 pounds. Ten Broeck was the favorite in the pools at $50 to $110 for Algerine, and $45 for the field. Ambush was the first to go off, with Barricade second, Ten Broeck third, and Algerine fourth. They ran slowly around the turn, up the back stretch, and to the upper turn without change, but on the fourth quarter Ten Broeck went up second under a heavy pull. They finished the first mile without change of position, but on the turn of the second mile Ten Broeck was pulled back to the third place, Ambush still leading by eight lengths. On the back stretch Ten Broeck again went up second, with Barricade third, and Algerine last. They moved easily around the second mile, and Ambush had increased his advantage to 12 lengths when they passed the stand. At the first quarter of the third mile Ambush had increased the distance between himself and Ten Broeck to 20 lengths, but at the half-mile Ten Broeck went forward and reduced the advantage of Ambush to six lengths when they had completed the third mile. Going around the first turn for the fourth mile Ambush and Barricade back and Barricade went to the front at the quarter, and at the half-mile showed a half-length ahead of Ambush, with Ten Broeck third and Algerine last. At the three-quarter pole Ten Broeck was a half-length in front of Barricade, and he came down the home stretch and to the finish under pull two lengths ahead of Barricade, with Ambush and Algerine distanced. Time—7:41½.

Second Heat.—Before the start for the second heat Ten Broeck sold in the pools five to one over Barricade, and there was not much disposition to buy Barricade at the difference. They started with Barricade two lengths in front, and at the quarter he had increased the advantage to eight lengths, and they ran that way to the three-quarter pole, when Ten Broeck lessened the distance to five lengths, and they ran along in that order through the second and third miles, Barricade leading by three lengths at the end of the third mile. Ten Broeck then went forward, and at the quarter captured his contestant. At the half-mile he was two lengths in front, and at the third quarter had increased it to 10 lengths. He came home under pull, four lengths ahead, the winner of the heat and race. Time—7:40. The time of the first heat per mile was 2:06½, 1:55, 1:51¾, and 1:50¾, and for the second heat, 1:58¼, 1:54, 1:53¾, and 1:54.

Following are the previous winners of the Bowie Stake.

Year.	Winner.	Sire.	W't	St's.	Time.
1870.	Glenelg, imp.	Citadel	4	108	6	7:47 / 7:44
1871.	Harry Bassett.	Lexington	3	95	2	7:54½ / 8:03½
1872.	Tubman	War Dance	4	108	4	8:22 / 8:31
1873.	True Blue	Lexington	4	108	2	7:42 / 7:32*
1874.	Jack Frost	Jack Malone	4	108	5	7:41 / 8:11
1875.	Nettie Norton	Lexmington	4	105	3	7:37½†
1876.	Add	Revolver	4	108	4	7:35¼ / 7:42¾
1877.	Ten Broeck	Phaeton, imp	5	114	4	7:41½ / 7:40

* First heat won by Beasie Lee.
† Shylock and Aaron Pennington distanced in first heat. In 1873 a purse was substituted for the stake, and True Blue distanced Harry Bassett in the first heat.

FIFTH RACE.—This was a match for $500 a side; two-mile heats. The starters were: E. Gillespie's ch. g. Kilbourn, aged, 103 pounds; T. W. Doswell's ch. h. Rappahannock, aged, 94 pounds. Before the start the betting was even, though in the pools, immediately after the previous race, Kilbourn sold for $175 and Rappahannock for $150. The horses got off even, but at the quarter Kilbourn showed a half-length in front. On the back stretch he opened the gap to two lengths, and they ran along in that order until the completion of the first mile. At the first quarter of the second mile Rappahannock went ahead, and at the half-mile pole he led by four lengths. On the upper turn Kilbourn went up, and past the three-quarter-pole and down the home stretch both horses were pushed, but Rappahannock finished one and a half lengths in front. Time—3:39½.

Second Heat.—Rappahannock was the favorite at two to one, but there was not much betting. The start was even, but at the lower turn Rappahannock gained a lead of one length, which he held to the three-quarter pole, when he increased his pace and passed the stand two lengths ahead. They ran thus to the quarter; in the back stretch Rappahannock gained another length, and continued to widen the gap, finishing the heat six lengths ahead. Time—3:42.

SIXTH RACE.—The sixth race was a match for $100 a side, mile heats, hurdle distance 50 yards. The starters were: R. Shea's r. h. Risk, 5 years old, 151 pounds; George Ayers' b. h. Fredericktown, 5 years old, 154 pounds. In the pools Risk was the favorite at $70 to $55 for Fredericktown. The start was good, but after leaving the score Risk took the lead, and held it over the first, second, and third hurdles. They leaped the fourth hurdle together, and came to the finish, Fredericktown a head in front. Time—1:54. For the second heat Risk had the call in the pools, though most of the bets were even. Sutleff was substituted for Gray on Risk, and the start was even; but after leaving the score Risk again went to the front, and was first over the first hurdle. He held the lead over the second and third hurdles; but on the upper turn Fredericktown collared him, and they ran head and head through the third quarter, and leaped the fourth hurdle together. Fredericktown was then pressed, and finished the heat and race a head in front. Time—1:56½.

STARS OF THE AMERICAN TURF.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 26.—It was arranged to-day that Ten Broeck and Parole shall run at Jerome Park Saturday, Nov. 3, in a race of the same distance and weights as that which took place at Pimlico Wednesday last.

GEN. WOODFORD AT ALBANY.

HE ADDRESSES THE REPUBLICANS OF THE STATE CAPITAL—THE SOUTHERN QUESTION AND CIVIL SERVICE REFORM DISCUSSED.

ALBANY, Oct. 26.—Ex-Lieut. Gov. Stewart L. Woodford addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting of Republicans in this city to-night. His speech was mainly devoted to a discussion of the Southern and civil service reform questions. He said in substance:

REPUBLICANS OF ALBANY: Because I believe in the equal political rights of all men, without regard to race, creed, or color; because I believe in doing simple and exact justice to the Southern black, while giving the hand of hearty friendship and sincere confidence to the Southern white; because I believe in the honest payment of the public debt and in building all private business and national credit on the sure foundation of honest money; because I believe in paying the wages of the working men in the same hard coin in which the bonds of the banker are pledged to be paid; because I believe in equal laws and in the just and generous but equal development of the industries and resources of all the States and sections of this imperial Republic; because I believe in the nation and in all that shall make the nation better, stronger, and more truly free; therefore, I believe in the Republican Party. It would be simply idle to ignore the fact that there are deep and radical differences of judgment in the party, but I do not apprehend lasting danger from them. The nation to-day lived simply because the Republican Party had lived. It was working out, with much pain, through much misunderstanding, some of the most difficult problems with which statesmanship can grapple. It was seeking to solve the problem of a thorough, hearty reconciliation. The party had made some mistakes, and the only wonder was that it had not made more. It had sought to be generous, and had been perhaps more generous than history had elsewhere recorded of the victors in long civil strife; but its error lay in not being more generous. It would have been wiser to have at once freely and fully trusted when it freely forgave, in full confidence of the South (as it continued,) made grievous errors in the manner and spirit in which they met our efforts for reconstruction. But, as I now look back, I recall how long, how deep, and how bitter were the political and social controversies that led up to the strife in arms. I recall how long and how hard was the battle; how great the losses, and how often the disheartening of defeat. I think of how the South suffered, and realize all the prejudices of education and of race. I must now and here, as one who seeks to be just and fair, admit that I must wonder, not that they made mistakes, but that they did not make more. We fought to save the Union, to keep the nation, not to make a party. We held with Lincoln that slavery was the cause of the war, and that only justice as the needs of war gave us the power. We placed the ballot in the black man's hand, that thus we might compel and secure loyal reconstruction. That ballot is his. Wrong may for the time hinder its use. But it is his, and with it and by it shall come the better gift of education. Now, is there not in this brave, free, and loyal North the wisdom, the generosity, to win the cause of the Union something more than the forced submission and coerced obedience of Southern white men? I repeat my question. Let each man answer in the silence of his heart, in the memory of his dead, whom he gave that the nation might live. This problem of a thorough and enduring reconciliation is here. We cannot avoid it. We cannot postpone it. We would not if we could. The years here red with blood, not rust, and the spears so sharp are now grown dull. Let the hands that were strongest to wield them in the strife be now swiftest and surest to beat the swords into plowshares and the spears into pruning-hooks. Nor need these things be done by base surrender of those who were true to us and to our cause in times of dark and doubt. Any wrong that we shall do or suffer to be done to those weak ones will as surely return to plague us as that God is just. Some day these wounds of war must heal. Some day this broad land must be one in heart as it is in name. To us and ours is given rare privilege. The future of this question is opening. The smoke of the peace-offering is rising.

Passing to the question of finance, Mr. Woodford said the Republican Party stood charged with the solution of the problem. A Republican Congress had passed, and a Republican President signed, the Resumption Act. The Republican Party accepted the responsibility, and when the purpose of the bill should have been accomplished the Republican Party would be entitled to all the honor of restoring specie payments. The Democratic House threatened the repeal of the law, but should the repeal pass the closely-divided Senate, a Republican President would veto the bill. The Republican Party had made that debt to save the nation alive. The public credit was literally the cornerstone of the entire structure of all private credit; strike it from its sure place and universal bankruptcy would inevitably follow. Here and now, said he, the Republicans of New-York give the Administration our loyal and hearty pledge that we will sustain all its efforts to preserve the national credit, and bring the business of the country and the wages of labor back to the sure basis of honest money. Shall questions of patronage and details of the civil service divide those who have so long stood side by side, and who ought, for the sake of larger and broader interests, to stand side by side to-day? You may not like all that the Administration does in the matter of Customs-houses and Post Office. I may not like all its appointments. But I believe in the honesty of the President's purpose. There is a true ideal in this matter of the civil service. I doubt whether all who criticize the President admit this ideal. I doubt whether all who approve fully realize it. The old theory was that Federal office-holders should support the Administration like a band of trained Swiss. The new theory seems to be that no Federal office-holder shall exercise or attempt any political influence. Let me modestly suggest that possibly the theory most consistent with ideal Republicanism would allow each office-holder to support or oppose the Administration without thought of danger or hope of reward. The Government and the people have a right to ask that no man who is paid for his public service from the public purse shall neglect that duty to perform partisan work and to render political service. But, possibly, the correct line should be drawn right here. If the old idea was that the office-holder should earn his bread and butter by faithful, unquestioning political service; if the new idea is that the office-holder shall merit popular confidence by strict neutrality and total abstinence from political influence, still I fancy that the better idea will be that which fully recognizes the manhood and citizenship of every official, by leaving him absolutely free to think, vote, and speak according to his own conscience and judgment. Let me be very frank. I think that the clerk in my Government office should be as free to vote against me in a caucus as is the clerk in my private business. I do not know that with our habits and in this land such absolute independence of political action is possible, for we have been learning the spoils and patronage system for 50 years. But until such absolute independence is secured as will preserve to each citizen, in office and out of office, the absolute right to act what he pleases in politics, so long as his methods are honest and honorable and his public duties are faithfully performed, we shall not have reached the ideal of a true and enduring civil service reform.

THE LAST CHANCE TO REGISTER.

Register to-day—from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

CONDUCTORS' INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 26.—The Conductors' Insurance Association to-day adopted a resolution condemning strikes, and pledging themselves not to support the same. Montreal was selected as the next place of meeting. Samuel Titus, of the New-York Central Railroad, was elected President of the association; R. R. Stallings, of Atlanta, First Vice-President and C. A. Stansfield, of Iowa, Second Vice President. Grand Secretary Culbertson was re-elected. John W. Moore, of Columbus, Ohio, was re-elected a member of the Executive Committee. The barbecue will take place to-morrow.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORS.

BEGINNING OF THE INVESTIGATION.

GOV. KELLOGG AND JUDGE SPOFFORD BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS—THEIR VIEWS OF THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF THE COMMITTEE'S EXAMINATION OF THEIR RESPECTIVE CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections met this morning to receive written statements of the Louisiana contestants to seats in the United States Senate, Messrs. Spofford and Kellogg, giving their respective views as to the scope of the investigation. Acting Chairman Mitchell, after reading the resolution adopted by the committee yesterday, requesting written statements from the contestants as to what evidence, if any, they desired to present in their respective cases, inquired if the gentlemen were prepared to furnish such information, to which they both replied in the affirmative. Senator Hoar thereupon offered the following resolution, which was unanimously agreed to:

Resolved, That the contestants file their respective statements with the Clerk in order that an opportunity be given each gentleman to examine the statement of his opponent and prepare, if desired, any reply thereto, and in order to allow time for this, the committee adjourn for one hour.

The committee then adjourned until 12:30 o'clock, and met promptly at that hour. The statements of the respective contestants were immediately read, that of Mr. Kellogg being the first, in which he says:

"I, of course, assume that it is not within the power of any claimant or contestant for a seat in the Senate to waive or in any degree control the rights of a State to her duly-chosen representative in the Senate, and that the committee so understands the matter, and that the committee's request for a statement of the evidence which the contestants desire to present to the committee does not indicate that the committee will suffer our requests in any degree to control the committee or the Senate in regard to the range which will be given to this evidence. Still, notwithstanding I, in making this reply, assumes as I have just stated; yet I deem it best to avoid all possibility of misapprehension as to this, the gravest matter involved in this contest, and in order to exclude the appearance of waiver on my part of the rights of Louisiana to her representation in the Senate which she is entitled to in virtue of my election and of the evidence thereof which is in the possession of the Senate, I desire to place at the beginning of this reply the view which I take of the law of this contest. That view is that the substantial merits of this contested claim to the seat, and the question which, or whether either of the two rival bodies claiming to be the Legislature of the State in January last, when I was elected, is the true and lawful Legislature, are conclusively determined under the Constitution and laws of the United States and of Louisiana by the record evidence which these laws carefully supply to the Senate, and that in my case as in the case of every other member of the Senate, when revolution or disorders in the State have not deprived the State and the Senate of this, the best and the conclusive evidence, both of the existence of the lawful Legislature and of its elections to the Senate of the United States, it is not lawful for the Senate of the United States to pass by this highest and conclusive evidence so supplied for the purpose of trying in the Senate who were elected to the Legislature. This thing is confided to the States themselves, to be determined through their returning officers in the first instance, and thereafter to be determined by the houses of the Legislature, duly organized by those who hold the prima facie evidence of the right to compose such houses, except by such a Legislature so constituted "the lawful Legislature of the State," I was on the 10th day of January last duly elected to the Senate, and the record evidence of that election now in possession of the committee is the same which is enumerated in my letter to the committee of the 22d inst. To this enumeration of the facts constituting a statement of what I deem the only competent and conclusive evidence in this case, and which establishes my title to the seat both prima facie and on the substantial merits. If, however, the committee should hold that this view of mine is not the true one, and that the duty of the committee, either now or to the violence and revolutionary disorders which as sailed the Government of the State, or from any other cause, requires the committee to go into matters behind this record evidence showing the lawfulness of my election, and of the Legislature which made it, then I shall ask the committee to go to the bottom of things. I shall ask the committee to investigate and decide who were entitled to compose the Legislature and Executive of Louisiana as determined by the election of 1876, after eliminating from that election and its returns all the consequences of those offenses against the election which are prohibited by the Constit

LAW REPORTS.

A DIVORCE CASE ENDED.

A VERDICT FOR THE PLAINTIFF IN THE HASSLACHER SUIT—THE PARTIES DECLARED TO HAVE BEEN MARRIED—THE LAW AS LAID DOWN BY JUDGE VAN BRUNT.

The trial of the suit for limited divorce on the ground of abandonment brought by Mary E. Hasslacher against Louis C. Hasslacher was concluded before Judge Van Brunt and a jury, in Part III. of the Supreme Court, yesterday. As the defendant admitted the abandonment, the only question for the jury to pass upon was whether the parties had ever been married. Judge Van Brunt made a long and very able address to the jury, defining the requisites of a marriage according to the laws of this State. He said it had become common for persons to say that the laws of this State in regard to the marriage contract are too loose, and that there ought to be some regulation by law by which marriages could be properly evidenced, and that all marriages without that legal recognition should be declared null and void. "What would be the result of such a law?" asked Judge Van Brunt. "Hundreds of children would be declared illegitimate, when, in fact, their parents intended and supposed they were married, merely because their parents had not complied with all the forms of law. A law of this kind has grown to be such a hardship in England, for instance, that the courts indulged in the most violent presumptions, showing that the sentiments of juries and courts were against the infliction of such penalties upon those innocent of any crime in coming into the world." In speaking of the history of marriage laws in this State, Judge Van Brunt said: "In the whole history of jurisprudence here there is no instance where a man has been declared to be married to a woman unless she was fortified with evidence that he had represented her as his wife and she had been received with his assent as his wife and had lived with him as his wife. Was it harder in such a case that 10 men should be held by society to that representation where each thought the woman was good enough to be represented as his wife—should be held to that representation though not actually married—than that one child should be declared illegitimate without any formal regulation of law had not been complied with?" Judge Van Brunt then went on to say that it was not the policy of the law to favor illegitimacy, and also referred to his rulings in the Brinckley divorce case, which had been made the subject of much criticism. He remarked that it had been said he had evolved some new rule of law in the Brinckley case. This was not so. The principles of law there held had been in existence—he had almost said—from the time of the creation of the world. They were in the Roman law, and had been the law of this State since 1800. He cited cases to show that to establish a contract of marriage there must have been a present agreement, no matter whether or not it were followed by subsequent cohabitation of the parties. There must, however, be a "present consent to marry; if parties agree from that time forth to be husband and wife, they are such." It is not necessary that there should be an intent to marry on both sides. If the man's actions are such, for example, as entitle the woman to believe that they are from that time forth husband and wife, that constitutes an agreement, no matter what he thought. Judge Van Brunt referred to the circumstance of the defendant having purchased a wedding-ring, as Hasslacher said, to prevent scandal. The jury were to determine for what purpose the ring was given, and what it was evidence of. "Circumstances and acts of parties," said the Judge, "always speak more than words, which can be put in their mouths. Circumstances don't lie. Words can be changed." The weight to be given to the circumstance of the plaintiff's having had an illegitimate child before meeting Hasslacher, Judge Van Brunt put before the jury in these words: "That was an immaterial thing to be considered, since it was not necessary because a woman had made one misstep that she should go down always afterward. Although their sisters would send them down inexorably, man are more charitable."

The jury brought in a verdict that the parties had been married in November, 1873. This entitles the plaintiff to a limited divorce, on the ground of abandonment, and to an allowance for her support and that of her two children, who are virtually declared legitimate.

THE SILK-SMUGGLING CONSPIRACY.

THE MOTION TO QUASH—STATEMENT BY ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY FOSTER.

The silk-smuggling conspiracy case, in which John Scott, Alvin Graff, Thomas Owen, Farncis M. Walker, and others, are indicted on a charge of smuggling silks into this port on the steamers of the National Line, was called by Judge Benedict, yesterday, in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court. Assistant United States District Attorney Foster appeared for the Government, and ex-Judge Dittenhoefer for the defendants. Judge Dittenhoefer moved to quash the indictment. Gen. Foster replied, contending that the indictment alleged every fact required by the statute. Judge Benedict, after a brief colloquy with Gen. Foster, said that he would take the motion under consideration, and would probably render his decision on Monday.

CHARGES AGAINST AN EX-SHERIFF.

Judge Freedman, in Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday rendered a decision on some proceedings in the suit brought by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company against Roberts, Gleason, and the other bond forgers. In that action judgment for over $91,000 was had against the defendants. Pryor to that a large amount of property belonging to the defendants had been attached by Mathew T. Brennan, then Sheriff, in proceedings begun by Messrs. Obrig & Co. The property attached consisted of $12,000 in money and a large amount of Government and other bonds. The attachment was afterward set aside, but, subsequent to the obtaining of the Guaranty Company's judgment, Roberts and his associates consented to allow Obrig & Co. to take judgment against them for about $9,000. It is now claimed that Brennan, without any lawful authority, proceeded to sell $34,000 of Government and other bonds at a small auction room in Rivington-street at 9 o'clock one morning. The sale brought just enough to satisfy the judgment of Obrig & Co. It is claimed that the bonds, if sold on Wall-street in the open market, would have brought more than their face value of $34,000, and that the Sheriff, if he had any right to satisfy the judgment of Obrig & Co., should have done so by using a part of the $12,000 cash in his hands. Messrs. Arnold & Elliott, the counsel for the Guaranty Company, stated to the court that both Brennan and his deputy, Seebacher, who acted in the matter, are financially irresponsible and have unsatisfied judgments against them on record. The counsel also claimed that Mr. Brennan is not a proper custodian of the property taken from Roberts and his associates, which he still retains. For these reasons Messrs. Arnold & Elliott applied to compel the ex-Sheriff to account for what he has already done, and also to have the Court appoint a proper custodian of the remaining property. Judge Freedman ordered a reference in the matter yesterday.

FALSE PRETENSES IN ADVERTISING.

Thomas B. Armitage brought suit against Henry Welsh in the Superior Court, and the case was tried before Chief-Justice Curtis and a jury yesterday. The defendant is a wholesale grocer, and Armitage was in his employ as the head of the tea department of the business, and was discharged in December, 1876. He sued to recover $250, the amount of one month's salary. Welsh defended on the ground that Armitage spent too much time in the tea market, and did not attend to other business. On the trial it was shown, however, that Welsh, as late as September, 1876, was sending around circulars to customers telling the latter that he had the best tea-buyer in this City, whose sole duty it was to watch the tea market for bargains. Chief-Justice Curtis in charging the jury said that, as a matter of law, when a man presents statements to the public in the form of a circular or advertisement he is bound by those statements. It is idle for him to say that it is a matter of business—or when business is dull, a matter of course—to issue statements which are untrue. If, in advertising his goods, wares, or merchandise, he makes statements for the public to act upon, when he comes into a court of justice he is bound by those statements. The law knows no difference between pretenses that are false, except in the degree of moral or criminal turpitude and in the punishment which attaches to them. The man who seeks by false statements in regard to his business, through an advertisement, to delude the public, when he does it to reap profits for his own advantage, is taking the first step on that road which terminates with false pretenses, with forgery, with crime, and with those acts which imperil the interests of all of us, and which tend to destroy the property and perhaps the reputation of every citizen. The jury found for the plaintiff.

A HIGHWAY ROBBER ESCAPES.

James Graham was brought up in the Court of General Sessions, Part II., yesterday, on a charge of assault and battery. It was then discovered that the offense was really highway robbery, and the prisoner was ordered back to the Tombs to await the finding of an indictment for the graver offense. He was intrusted to the custody of Court Officer Benjamin F. Kasmire, a brother of Police Justice Kasmire, who thoughtlessly neglected to manacle his prisoner. While proceeding down Centre-street, Graham escaped, and had not been recaptured up to the time court adjourned.

AN ATTACHMENT AGAINST BRIDGEFORD.

Samuel A. Lewis, in a petition presented to Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, says he is the Chairman of the Aldermanic Committee appointed for the investigation of the Ring frauds; that one John Bridgeford, who resides at No. 286 State-street, Albany, is a material witness in this investigation; that Bridgeford was served with a subpœna to testify before the committee and refused to appear; and that the committee, by a unanimous vote, authorized their counsel to apply for an attachment against Bridgeford to punish him for contempt. Bridgeford, he says, was to have appeared before the committee at 11 A. M. on the 24th inst., and did not appear, though he sent a letter stating that by advice of counsel he declined to testify. Mr. Lewis says Bridgeford is a necessary witness. Judge Donohue issued an attachment directing the Sheriff of Albany County to bring Bridgeford to answer for his misconduct before him or one of the Justices of the Supreme Court.

COURT NOTES.

During the present month 1,650 persons have been naturalized in the Superior Court and 550 in the Court of Common Pleas.

The order directing Richard B. Connolly to show cause why a special jury should not be struck in the people's suit against him was adjourned yesterday until Monday.

The hearing in the Dr. Felix S. Gouraud will case was resumed yesterday in the Surrogate's Court, and Mr. James R. Parfitt, one of the subscribing witnesses to the will, to whom the Testator conveyed most of his property for the benefit of his widow, was cross-examined by the counsel for the contestants.

Theodore J. C. Meyer, fourth officer of the North German Lloyd's steamer Köln, was arraigned before Recorder Hackett yesterday on an indictment charging him with stealing $11,000 worth of diamonds and $700 worth of platinum ware. The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was sent back to the Tombs.

The Grand Jury during the past few days were engaged in investigating the affairs of the Clairmont Savings Bank, but adjourned without taking action toward the indictment of any of the officers. The Secretary and Receiver of the bank were examined, and it was expected that definite action would be taken.

The examination in the case of Nelson A. Gesner, the alleged forger, which was set down for yesterday forenoon before Justice Duffy at the Tombs Police Court, has been adjourned until Nov. 26. The District Attorney has appealed from the decision of Judge Westbrook that the preliminary examination should be continued before Justice Duffy.

The trial of the suits brought by Mr. Hurd, the Receiver of the Third-Avenue Savings Bank, against the former Trustees of the institution to recover $25,000 on notes given by the Trustees to the Bank Superintendent to bolster up the bank, has been set down for the first Monday in December, on the application of the Receiver, who is anxious to pay another dividend.

Michele Lo Loss, an Italian laborer, living at No. 57 Mulberry-street, was called up by Assistant District Attorney Lyon, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, to answer a charge of having stabbed Daniel Sullivan, of No. 22 Cherry-street, in a row on the 18th inst. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and Recorder Hackett sentenced him to 18 months in State Prison.

The appeal in the suit of Mary Pettigrew and others against Jane Foshay was argued on appeal before the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, the decision being reserved. The action is brought to restrain proceedings by the defendant to get letters of administration on the estate of the late John W. Pettigrew, whose children the plaintiffs are, and whose widow the defendant claims to be.

William Smith, a young truck-driver, residing at No. 155 Delancey-street, was tried in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday for highway robbery, he having been an accomplice in a street theft, in which a child, named Thomas Cotton, of No. 298 Delancey-street, was robbed of $2 while going on an errand. Assistant District Attorney Lyon secured the conviction of Smith, who was sentenced by Recorder Hackett to 10 years in State Prison.

Jacob Vix, a builder, residing at No. 342 West Twenty-seventh-street, and owner of four tenements in West Thirty-second-street, gave $1,000 bail yesterday in the Sheriff's Office under an order of arrest issued by Judge McAdam, of the Marine Court, in a suit brought by Mrs. Dora Snider, of No. 416 West Thirty-second-street, who recently had charge of defendant's tenements, to recover $2,000 damages for an alleged improper assault upon her, in her apartments, on the 4th of last August.

Stewart M. Freeman, a special Deputy Sheriff in the Order of Arrest Department, has brought a suit for divorce against his wife, charging adultery and habitual drunkenness. The hearing has been referred to Counselor Erbe. Freeman has also sued out a writ of habeas corpus to recover possession of his child. He says that for three months after her confinement his wife was on a continual spree, during which she mislaid the babe in the care of Mrs. Serel, promising to provide for it, which she has failed to do, and he has only just learned of its whereabouts.

The suit of L. Levenson & Co. against M. Spiro, of St. Louis, to set aside the latter's composition with his creditors, was tried before Judge Barrett and a jury in Part I. of the Supreme Court, yesterday. The ground upon which the composition was sought to be set aside was that an amount had been paid to Vogel Bros. in excess of that paid to the other creditors. The jury found in favor of the defendant, upholding the composition. This decision will relieve Levenson, many other merchants who have since the settlement sold goods on credit to Spiro. Ex-Judge Cardozo and Richard S. Newcomb, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Rudolph Sampter represented the defendant.

The case of John H. Tinkin against James Cavanagh was before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The plaintiff, it seems, recovered a judgment of $380 against the defendant, and had David Ferguson appointed as Receiver of Cavanagh's livery stable, at No. 418 Court-street, Brooklyn. The Receiver put a man in charge of the stable and went to his own house. On returning two hours later Ferguson was met by Cavanagh and his employes and friends, who prevented him from taking possession, in spite of the fact that he told them he was an officer of the court. Messrs. Grant & Lydecker, attorneys for Tinkin, thereupon applied to Judge Donohue yesterday and obtained an order directing Cavanagh and his friends to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt.

A FINE THREAD TO SAVE A CRIMINAL.

Carl Lesser was convicted on the 22d inst. of obtaining money under false pretenses, and was sentenced to State Prison for two years. His counsel, William F. Kintzing, obtained a writ of habeas corpus, and the matter was brought before Judge Brady, in the Supreme Court, yesterday. Mr. Kintzing seeks to obtain a writ of error to carry the case for review to the Supreme Court, General Term, and to have a stay of proceedings under the conviction in the meantime. It seems Lesser bought some jewelry of a woman on Aug. 28, and gave her in payment a check for $253, drawn by Charles H. Melville, on the Chemical National Bank. He assured her the check was good, but it turned out otherwise. The check was dated one day ahead—that is, as of Aug. 29. On this circumstance hung all of Lesser's hopes of release. Mr. Kintzing contends that there was no pretense that the money to pay the check was in the bank when the check was given, but that there was a promise merely that the money to pay the check would be in the bank on the day following. There was, therefore, no false pretense or misrepresentation of an existing fact which is claimed to be essential to make out the crime. Lesser, according to his counsel's theory, had merely broken a promise, to which no liability to criminal punishment attaches. Judge Brady reserved his decision.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—In the Supreme Court of the United States to-day the following cases were up: Nos. 58 and 59—Peter B. Amory, plaintiff in error, vs. S. B. and John Amory, Executors, &c.; passed until Monday, owing to sickness of counsel. No. 53—William Glenny, appellant, vs. S. and M. Langdon, et al.; passed. No. 954—The Monarch Gold and Silver Mining Company, plaintiff in error vs. Peter McLaughlin et al., in error to the Supreme Court of the Territory of Idaho; on motion of R. P. Lowe, writ of error docketed and dismissed with costs. No. 54—John Milner, Jr., appellant, vs. William M. Meek, Assignee, &c.; this cause was argued by Stanley Matthews for the appellant, and submitted on printed arguments by J. S. Forsaker for the appellant, and by H. L. Dickey for the appellees, on motion to dismiss for want of jurisdiction. No. 56—Charles P. Chotean, surviving partner, appellant, vs. The United States; this cause was argued by Edward Lander and A. L. Merriman, of counsel for the appellant, and by Assistant Attorney-General Smith for the appellees. Adjourned until Monday.

THE LAST CHANCE TO REGISTER.

Register to-day—from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

CONDEMNING A COURT BUILDING.

The Grand Jury, before adjourning yesterday, handed in a presentment condemning the Courts of General Sessions, District Attorney's office, Judges' Chambers, and other apartments in the brown-stone building, for their lack of accommodation, defective ventilation, and general sanitary defects, and made the following suggestions, which they thought might remedy some of the evils complained of:

First—The construction of an elevator, either on the exterior or interior of the building, whichever may be deemed most advisable and suitable, for the accommodation of the Judges, law officers, witnesses, jurors, and others, whose attendance is required.

Second—The construction of a ventilator, with an aperture at the roof, to connect with the ceiling of the lower court-room.

Third—Either the entire removal or the substitution elsewhere of the private accommodation at the extremities of the halls; or else their complete reconstruction, accompanied by rigid responsibility for their future good condition and cleanliness.

Fourth—Provision to be made, outside the court-room if possible, for the security of criminals awaiting trial. This recommendation is made both for public and sanitary reasons. It is desirable that the attendance in court of those whose presence is required should be accompanied by as little annoyance as possible.

Fifth—General repairs to all the rooms and offices. These recommendations are not made in view of the permanent occupation of these apartments, but to meet a present necessity, which we know exists, and to the expectation that more eligible and suitable accommodations will be provided.

A portion of the repairs and improvements suggested will be made during the ensuing week by the Department of Public Works.

GAMBLERS SENT TO THE PENITENTIARY.

The trial of Loring M. Black, indicted for maintaining a gambling-house at No. 1,252 Broadway, was brought to a sudden and unexpected termination yesterday in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions, by the prisoner pleading guilty. Black was jointly indicted with Stephen Fields, the dealer, and William Marston, a "steerer," on complaint of Thomas McKeon, a painter, at No. 38 Burling-slip, who swore that while intoxicated on Feb. 19 last, he was induced to try his luck at "faro," and was swindled out of $1,500. In passing sentence Judge Gildersleeve said that the conduct of the prisoner during the trial and the coming forward of the man called upon had commended itself to the consideration of the court. He was undoubtedly guilty of the offense charged, and the law had provided punishment which must be inflicted. His Honor then sentenced Black to six months in the Penitentiary and to pay a fine of $250. The maximum penalty under the plea is two years in the Penitentiary and a fine of $1,000. Stephen Fields, the dealer, subsequently appeared at the bar, and Mr. Mott tendered a similar plea to that accepted from Black. Judge Gildersleeve said he could see no difference in the cases, and sentenced Fields to the same penalty—six months' imprisonment and $250 fine.

A COOLIE-VESSEL SEIZED.

Under the United States statutes any vessel engaged in the transportation of coolies "to be sold and transferred for a time as servants and apprentices and to be held to service and labor" is liable to confiscation. Yesterday, on application of United States District Attorney Woodford, a libel was filed against the American bark Hattie G. Hart, lying at Prentice's Stores, Brooklyn, on a charge of being engaged in the coolie trade in 1876, and she was seized, under an attachment by United States Marshal Payn, and will be held until appraised and bonded. The libel alleges that she was engaged by her master, J. W. Carter, in violating the law by transporting in May and June, 1876, 200 Coolies from Pondicherry, and about 100 from Karikal to the port of La Reunion, to be disposed of for terms of service. The process against the vessel is returnable on the 13th prox., when cause is required to be shown why the vessel should not be confiscated. In addition to the civil process against the vessel, her master is liable, if convicted in criminal proceedings, to a fine not exceeding $2,000 and imprisonment not exceeding one year.

APPLICANTS FOR THE BAR.

Nineteen young men, who have recently passed the examination of the committee appointed to examine into the character and acquirements of applicants for admission to the Bar, applied to the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, to be admitted as attorneys and counselors. The rules recently adopted by the Court of Appeals prescribe qualifications different for counselors than for attorneys. Hamilton Cole, however, who appeared for the applicants yesterday, insisted that the rules did not go into effect until they had been advertised for three weeks; that they were first advertised on the 1st inst.; that the 19 applicants had asked for an examination on the 1st inst., and that rules going into effect after their applications had been put in could not affect them. The court announced that it would render a decision in the matter on Tuesday next.

THE HOBOKEN MILLIONAIRE'S WILL.

The examination in the contested will case of Joseph L. Lewis, the Hoboken millionaire, who died last Spring, was continued yesterday, before Cornelius S. See, Master in Chancery, in Jersey City. Ex-Attorney-General Gilchrist conducted the cross-examination of the woman who claims to be the widow of deceased. Her direct testimony was not shaken. The examination was adjourned until Saturday, Nov. 3, at 10 o'clock A. M., when the cross-examination of Mrs. Lewis will be continued.

THE LAST CHANCE TO REGISTER.

Register to-day—from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Rivera vs. Mulligan.—Motion denied without costs. See memorandum.

Lord vs. Funk.—Granted. See memorandum.

Williams vs. Gillis.—If the defendant desires to stay, he must give security for the entire amount.

Memorandum.—Daniells vs. Continental Life Insurance Company.

Westerman vs. Elliott.—Security in $2,000.

Butterball vs Salamon.—Motion denied.

Granted.—In the matter of Sullivan; In the matter of Hennessy; In the matter of Smith; In the matter of Mooney; In the matter of Salamon; Banta vs. Cheney; Bank for Savings vs. Lawrence; Miller vs. Miller; In the matter of Andrews vs. Andrews vs. Rooney; Myer vs. Hyer; In the matter of Helferich; In the matter of the application Shaari Zedek; In the matter of Lightbody; In the matter of Durkin; In the matter of Tracy; In the matter of Jarvis, Jr.; In the matter of Matthews; In the matter of Fish; Timpson vs. McDonald; Allen vs. Norton.

Orders Granted.—Schroeder vs. Schroeder; Chesebrough Manufacturing Company vs. Paterson Fire Insurance Company; Cummings vs. Staten Island Railroad Company; Kennedy vs. Staten Island Railroad Company.

Hollister vs. Briscoe.—On payment of costs and giving security to pay debt; default may be opened.

Simmons vs. Wood.—The only stay handed up has expired long since, and there is nothing in the papers to show any stay at present; allowance, $500.

Wernicke vs. Wernicke.—Why not get an order to show cause?

McDowell vs. Prendit.—Must be proof of responsibility.

Motions Granted.—Schelber vs. Doran; Clement vs. Slattery.

Dunlop vs. Paterson Fire Insurance Company.—After an additional examination of this case I have come to the conclusion to allow the order to stand. No other will be settled.

Dubrie vs. Baudet.—Denied.

In the matter of Spear.—Proof of service wanting.

In the matter of Reese.—Must give notice to those interested.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Slade et al. vs. Diggles et al.—The sufficiency of the answer should have been tested on demurrer. Motion denied, with $10 costs, to abide event.

Clement et al. vs. Slattery, &c.—Motion denied with $10 costs, to abide event.

New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company vs. Roberts et al.—See memorandum.

Holborow vs. Cook et al.—The motion of the Receiver must be granted. The remedy of the landlord is by application to this court.

By Chief Justice Curtis.

Havemeyer et al., &c., vs. Havemeyer et al.—Case and exceptions ordered on file, and to be annexed to the judgment roll herein.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Taylor vs. Phillip.—Approved.

Schencke vs. Rowell.—Motion denied with $10 costs to plaintiff, to abide event.

Astor vs. Sax.—Order modified and resettled.

Harris vs. Wormser.—Order reviving action granted.

Tesring vs. Orar's.—Motion to set aside complaint granted, with $10 costs.

Craighead vs. Pike.—Order to continue action granted.

Higgins vs Phillips.—Motions to dismiss appeal granted on conditions.

Stone vs. Baum et al.—Complaint dismissed, with costs, and $10 costs of motion.

Walsh vs. Rice.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Stern vs. Sutro.—Motion to dismiss complaint denied.

Reilly vs. Ulman.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, with $10 costs of motion.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Opinions.—Clement vs. Slattery, (two cases;) Thompson vs. Looram; Eyrel vs. Wrede.

Judgment.—Barry vs. Lowenstein.

Motions Granted.—Von Briesen vs. Mulding; Mitchell vs. Terry; Joseph vs. Hertz.

Dickson vs. Oelberman.—Default opened on terms.

Johnson vs. Barthoff.—James McNully, Esq., appointed Receiver.

Morgan vs. Morgan.—Referred to John H. V. Arnold.

Deposits.—Cohen vs. Carraher; Hirshfield vs. Davidson.

Millemeyer vs. Hoff.—G. M. Hall appointed Receiver.

Ranitzer vs. Murdock.—Order of publication.

Orders Granted.—Fraunbach vs. Epner; Davis vs. Dorten; Nielson vs. Doe; Atwood vs. Wenberg; Robertson vs. Stillings; Harpour vs. Meeks; Schuyler vs. Ford; The Hanover National Bank vs. Horpich; Manning vs. Price; Bohling vs. Woodruff; Buza vs. Wegele; Rosenzweig vs. Goldstein; Frank vs. Fink; Cohen vs. Heyman; Sale vs. Fogg.—G. M. Hall appointed Receiver. vs. Marks; Curtis vs. Dongan.

By Judge Goepp.

Cooke vs. Ætna Insurance Company.—Case settled.

PAYING A STATE DEBT BY DRINKS.

The Baltimore *American* says: "In a speech at Winchester, on Saturday last, Hon. J. R. Tucker entered into a full analysis of the Virginia State debt, taking a very hopeful view of the prospects of its being met. After detailing a number of sources of income which would go far toward its liquidation, he said that an average of 40 drinks a year by each adult would settle the balance. He did not commend drinking as a mode of paying debts, but in view of the fact that Dr. Ruffan states that $12,000,000 worth of liquor are drank every year in Virginia, there would be no doubt of its value as a source of revenue."

THE COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 26.—Cotton steady; improved demand; Middling, 10 11-16c.; Low Middling, 10⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 5,220 bales; gross, 5,300 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,823 bales; sales, 1,847 bales; stock, 60,367 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 27,047 bales; gross, 27,944 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 7,843 bales; coastwise, 6,316 bales; sales, 14,439 bales.

GALVESTON, Oct. 26.—Cotton dull; Middling, 10¼c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net receipts, 3,142 bales; gross, 3,154 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,936 bales; stock, 45,838 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 19,879 bales; gross, 19,993 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 8,890 bales; to the Channel, 800 bales; coastwise, 9,273 bales; sales, 7,044 bales.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 26.—Cotton firm; Middling, 10¾c.@10⅞c.; Low Middling, 10 7-16c.@10¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 3,281 bales; exports, to France, 850 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 53,777 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 22,751 bales; exports to Great Britain, 36 bales; to France, 850 bales; coastwise, 5,613 bales; sales, 17,000 bales.

MOBILE, Oct. 26.—Cotton unchanged; Middling, 10⅝c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.@9⅞c.; net receipts, 2,250 bales; exports, coastwise, 685 bales; sales, 1,800 bales; stock, 21,123 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 14,097 bales; exports, coastwise, 8,407 bales; sales, 11,700 bales.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 26.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$10,000	Mor. & E. 1st	117	1600	Mor. & Es.	76
1000	Del. & Hud.	46⅛	300	North-west.	39½
100	do.	46	100	do.	39⅝
300	do.	b3. 46¼	800	do.	39
100	do.	s3. 46	500	do.	38⅞
7500	West. Un.	83½	300	do.	38⅝
100	do.	83⅜	300	do.	38⅞
1000	do.	83	500	North-west. pf.	67⅛
500	do.	82⅞	300	do.	67⅜
1000	do.	82⅝	300	do.	67⅛
1400	do.	82⅝	300	do.	67⅛
400	do.	c. 82½	100	do.	67
1100	do.	82½	300	do.	66⅞
600	Quicksilver pf.	42	300	do.	66⅞
100	do.	42½	25	do.	66
100	do.	42	100	St. Paul pf.	70
200	do.	41½	500	do.	69⅞
600	do.	42	200	do.	69⅛
400	N. Y. C. & H.	106	100	do.	69⅜
200	do.	107⅞	200	St. Paul.	37½
866	do.	107⅝	100	do.	37⅝
30	do.	107⅞	700	do.	37½
135	do.	107½	300	do.	37⅜
100	Ill. Central	77	100	do.	37⅛
15	Wab. R. Rec.	17¼	100	do.	37
600	Erie Rail.	13⅛	500	do.	36⅞
100	do.	13	600	do.	36⅝
1600	do.	12⅞	300	Ohio & M.	9⅜
1300	do.	12⅝	200	Rock Island.	s3. 102⅜
800	do.	12⅜	100	do.	102⅝
500	do.	12⅜	300	do.	102⅞
500	Mich. Central	87	38	do.	102
300	do.	87½	200	do.	102⅝
200	do.	87⅝	400	do.	102¼
900	do.	87½	50	C. of N. J.	17¼
400	do.	87⅝	700	do.	17
100	do.	87	100	New-Jersey So.	21⅛
2100	Lake Shore.	71	100	do.	20⅝
100	do.	71¼	100	do.	20⅜
100	do.	71	100	do.	20⅛
1000	do.	71⅛	200	do.	19⅞
500	do.	71	1500	D., L. & W.	52½
500	do.	70⅞	2000	do.	52¼
1500	do.	70⅝	1000	do.	52⅛
700	do.	70⅝	1120	do.	52
400	do.	70½	400	do.	51⅞
1300	do.	70⅜	400	do.	52
1200	do.	70	400	do.	51⅞
500	do.	70½	100	do.	51⅝
100	do.	70⅜	100	do.	51⅝
400	do.	70⅝	100	C., C. & I.	c. 44
900	do.	70½	7	do.	43½
500	do.	70⅝	5	C., B. & Q.	103

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$9,000	U. S. 5-20 R.	$1,000	U. S. 5-20 C.
	'65, N.for'an. 105⅞		'67 105⅛
10,000	do. b.c. 105⅝	10,000	do. b3. 105⅛
5,000	U. S. 5-20 R.	10,000	U. S. 4s, 1907,
	'67 12.108		R. 102⅛
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40,	1,000	U. S. 4s, C.,
	R. 107⅝		small 102⅜
5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40	10,000	U. S. Cur. 6s, bc. 121⅛
	C. b.c. 108½	10,000	U. S. 4½s, '91,
30,000	U. S. 6s, '81,		R. 105
	C. 12.107⅜	5,000	U. S. 4½s, '91,
10,000	U. S. 5s, '81,		C. 105
	R. 106⅝		

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000	Tenn. 6s, old	42⅞	100	L. S. & M. S.	b.c. 70⅝
3,000	C., R. I. & P. 6s,		1000	do.	s3. 70⅛
	'1917 107		100	do.	b3. 70⅜
1,000	N. J. C. 1st con.	68½	1000	do.	70⅜
15,000	Mil. & St. P.		500	do.	70⅛
	7s, gold 97		800	do.	70⅛
2,000	Chi. & N. 1st	107½	2400	do.	70
1,000	C. & Tol. s. f.	108½	200	do.	69⅞
1,000	L. S. Div.	105¼	1100	do.	69⅝
1,000	L. S. con. 1st.	109	500	do.	69⅝
1,000	L. S. reg. 1st.	107	500	do.	69⅝
1,000	Mich. So. & r. f.	111¼	1900	do.	69⅞
9,000	M. & E. 2d	104¼	400	do.	b3. 70
5,000	do.	s.c. 104½	200	do.	69⅞
5,000	do.	b.c. 104	200	do.	69⅞
2,000	Cen. P. gold	108	200	do.	69⅝
1,000	L. & N. 2d	97	500	do.	69⅝
1,000	Ohio & Miss.	24⅛	200	do.	69⅝
2,000	N. Mo. 1st	101	100	do.	69⅛
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st	108½	100	do.	69⅛
1,000	O. & M. c. & f.	94¼	1000	do.	69
1,000	P. of Mo. 2d	92	500	do.	68⅞
55	Ger. Amer. Bk.	70	100	do.	s. 69⅛
50	Hanover Bank	98	1100	do.	69
20	Park Bank	107	900	do.	69⅛
100	U. S. Ex.	65	800	do.	69¼
500	Quicksilver	b.c. 17½	200	C. of N. J.	b.c. 17
100	Quicksilver pf.	42	200	C. & N. W. pf.	b.c. 67
200	do.	b.c. 41½	200	do.	66⅞
100	do.	41½	200	do.	66⅝
100	do.	s4. 41⅜	100	do.	66⅝
100	do.	41⅜	100	do.	66⅝
200	do.	41	300	do.	66⅛
100	Ont. Silver	23¼	100	do.	66
500	Del. & Hud.	b.c. 46	100	do.	65⅞
200	do.	s. 45⅞	100	do.	65⅞
400	do.	45½	200	do.	66⅛
200	do.	46	200	do.	66⅛
100	do.	s3. 45⅞	300	do.	66⅛
100	do.	46	100	do.	66
100	Erie Rail.	b.c. 12⅝	100	do.	65½
100	do.	12⅝	100	do.	65⅝
1400	do.	s3. 12⅝	100	C. & R. I.	b.c. 102¼
200	do.	a. 12⅝	100	do.	102⅜
700	do.	12⅝	100	do.	102⅝
800	West. Un.	b.c. 82½	100	C., M. & St. P.	b.c. 36⅜
1000	do.	82⅜	400	do.	36⅜
700	do.	82⅜	400	do.	36½
400	do.	82⅜	200	do.	36⅜
200	do.	82	200	do.	36⅛
700	do.	81⅞	300	do.	36
600	do.	81⅝	300	do.	35⅞
25	do.	81⅝	900	do.	35⅞
200	do.	82	700	do.	35⅝
100	do.	b3. 81⅞	800	do.	35⅝
25	do.	81⅝	900	do.	35⅞
200	do.	82	1100	do.	36
100	do.	81⅞	500	C., M. & St. Paul	
600	do.	81⅝		pf.	b.c. 69¼
400	do.	s3. 81⅝	300	do.	69
600	do.	81⅞	1200	do.	68¾
500	do.	81⅝	600	do.	68⅞
600	do.	81⅞	600

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 27, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—The Chimes of Normandy. (English Opera)—Miss Emelie Melville, Mrs. Zelda Seguin, Mr. William Castle. Matinée.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Marriage—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon. Matinee.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Struck Oil—Miss Maggie Moore, Mr. J. C. Williamson. Matinée.

PARK THEATRE.—The Crushed Tragedian—Mr. E. A. Sothern. Matinée.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Jibbenainosay—Mr. Joseph Proctor. Matinée.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—Marie Jeanne. —(French Drama.) Matinée.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—The Great London Circus and Sanger's Menagerie. Matinée.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—Burlesque, Minstrelsy, &c.—Messrs. Cool White, Dave Reed. Matinée.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Burlesque and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart. Matinée.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy, Burlesque, and Comicalities. Matinée.

STEINWAY HALL.—At 2 P. M.—Symphony Concert—Dr. L. Damrosch, Mr. F. Remmertz.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish, Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and Evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—Fair and Exhibition of Products and Mechanics.

CHICKERING HALL.—Old Folks' Concert. Matinée.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of The Times *is at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of Thirty-second-street. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* The Times *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day for the Middle Atlantic States cloudy and rainy weather, north-east, backing to north-west winds, falling, followed by rising barometer, stationary or lower temperature.

Register to-day—from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

An inspection of the figures of yesterday's registry will show that the falling off, as compared with the second day's registration, is smallest in the Assembly districts which are strongly Republican, and largest in the districts with a heavy Democratic vote. There is but one district in the City where the figures exceed those of the second day, and that is in the Republican stronghold, the Eleventh. It is to be hoped that this state of things will stimulate the Republican laggards who are still unregistered to embrace the last opportunity, which will be afforded to-day, of qualifying themselves to vote. The registry this year promises to be of honest dimensions, and honest men will have a chance to make their influence felt at the polls.

The nomination of Mr. Augustus Schell as the Tammany Hall candidate for Senator in the Seventh District ought to be a perfectly satisfactory one to the friends of Mr. Morrissey. We have no hesitation in saying that as between the two men, every voter who has an interest in securing good government ought to vote for Morrissey. While Mr. Schell is identified with an organization which lives on the plunder of the tax-payers, his character as a legislator will certainly be no better than that of the men to whom he owes his nomination. Mr. Gerard was a gentleman from whom a good deal more might have been expected than from Mr. Schell, both on account of his superiority in culture and the milder complexion of his partisanship. Yet Mr. Gerard did the work of Kelly at Albany as placidly as any Tammany hack from the lower wards, while Mr. Morrissey's vote was invariably cast on the side of the legislative measures intended for the relief of New-York tax-payers. It may be objected that Mr. Morrissey is not prepared to indorse all the constitutional amendments; but Mr. Schell, if elected, would support none of them. We assume that Mr. Schell will accept the nomination, though if the principles and practice of the Central Railroad—which prevented Mr. Pierson from accepting a Republican nomination—be enforced, Mr. Schell may have to follow the example of the unlucky McGlynn.

Last year was thought to be a pretty good year for the Democrats in this State. But if the election of a State Senate had depended on the vote of last year, the Republicans would have carried 19 out of the 25 districts outside of New-York and Kings. Our friends in the country can do at least as well as they did last year, and New-York and Kings may be trusted to do a little better. The aggregate vote will, of course, be smaller, but we see no reason to suppose that the probable reduction in the vote of 25 per cent. will not be pretty equally shared between Democrats and Republicans. That is a matter, however, which the members of the party in the interior of the State have in their own hands. They practically redeemed four Senatorial districts by their vote of last year, and nothing but unreasonable apathy or sectional disagreement can prevent the Eighteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-sixth, and Twenty-seventh Districts, now represented by Democrats, from being again carried by the Republicans. The First, Ninth, Eleventh, and Thirteenth Districts, which went Democratic on the Presidential vote, should not be in any serious danger of being held for the Senatorial candidates of that party.

The members of the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress who do not, and did not, favor the recommendation of Simon Cameron as Minister to England are greatly puzzled to account for the unanimity with which that recommendation was made. It is not the first time that men have been made to do Mr. Cameron's work against their will. In this case, it seems that the delegation was hastily called together to ratify the choice of Mr. Cameron. The members present considered the conclusion already foregone, and they did not want to appear contumacious. Perhaps they were a little afraid of Cameron. Those who were secretly opposed to the appointment forebore to make what they thought would be a needless row. The whole affair was managed like a "set-up job" in a country caucus, and reflects the highest discredit on the managers. Possibly, the grotesque blunder in this case will be the means of preventing any more nominations to Federal offices by caucuses of local politicians.

A cable dispatch says that the Chinese Government has taken possession of the railroad between Shanghai and Woosung, and has stopped all traffic thereon. This unhappy termination of the first railroad experiment in China will be much lamented by foreign residents in the Celestial Empire. Under the conditions of the contract for building the road, the Government could take possession of the work as soon as the last installment of the contract price was paid. Meanwhile, the contractors were to operate the incomplete sections of the road at their own costs and charges. This was to familiarize the natives with the "Fire Dragon," as they call the locomotive. The Chinese oppose the introduction of railways because they would deprive poor people of the subsistence they now earn as carriers by land and water. Moreover, they believe that evil spirits and various demoniac influences go with the "Fire Dragon." The Imperial Government, having got possession of this barbarous innovation, has relegated the whole concern to the limbo of the junk-shop.

REGISTER TO-DAY.

There can be no question that there are thousands of Republican citizens in New-York who have as yet failed to qualify themselves to vote on Tuesday week. Most of these will be found among the class that finds a stock grievance in the maladministration of our Municipal affairs, and that is thoroughly convinced of the failure of republican methods as applied to the government of great cities. Yet it never seems to occur to them that a great deal of the extravagance and incapacity of Municipal rule is due to their own indolent apathy at election time, and that when the ballot-box is deliberately surrendered to the control of the least intelligent part of the community, the results of the people's choice must have a pretty close resemblance to the forces which contributed to it. Our superfine voters who are too lazy to register and too indifferent to vote are always loudest in their complaints about the perversity of legislation which overlooks the claims of property and treats the City as a preserve for mercenary politicians. But it never strikes them that they have a fair opportunity to send their own representatives to Albany, and that if they are robbed by ignorant or corrupt legislation, their own neglect has supplied the first step toward such a result.

The fatal consequences of a failure to exercise the electoral franchise are never likely to be much more manifest than they would be this year. There are more than the usuual inducements to rally the entire respectable vote of the City against the political system which has loaded the community with debt almost beyond its ability to bear, and which can only be perpetuated by extravagance and fraud in the use of the public money. There never was a better opportunity to give that system a blow from which it cannot recover, and to secure alike for the oppressed property-owner and the suffering laborer relief which has been persistently denied them. In addition to these, the election of Tuesday week will decide the fate of measures which aim at the final removal of the chief conditions of local misgovernment, and which will result in giving the people who bear the burdens of taxation the chance of controlling both the amount of the taxes and the purposes to which they shall be devoted. The vote of this year will not procure the adoption of these measures, but unless that vote is given in favor of legislators pledged to support them, the reforms in question will be postponed for many years to come. If the wealth and intelligence of the City do not make their influence felt at this election, that fact will certainly furnish a very strong argument against the expediency of ever intrusting them with the control over the City Treasury which the constitutional amendments propose to secure for them. Abstention from voting now, means not only the immediate defeat of the amendments, but also a demonstration of the fact that the respectable majority of New-York voters are not fit to be trusted with new electoral privileges, since they have declined to exercise those which they possess.

Republican voters should bear in mind the fact that the election of Tuesday week does not turn upon the indorsement or rejection of the policy of President Hayes, and that even the State issues which it involves are far inferior in importance to the simple question to be then decided of who shall govern the City of New-York. The burdens of local taxation are much heavier than national and State burdens combined, and while the latter can be but very partially affected by the result of the election, the former are very directly affected indeed. The reduction of these must depend on wresting the control of the Board of Aldermen and of the local delegation to the Legislature from Tammany Hall, as well as on the success of the amendments to the fundamental law, which Tammany is pledged to defeat. If the people who chiefly feel the weight of taxation think that these ends are not important enough to warrant the trouble of registration and of voting, it will be somewhat ridiculous for them to indulge in complaints about evils which they have taken no pains to remedy. Every man who voluntarily disfranchises himself by failing to embrace the last opportunity for registration, which will be furnished to-day, deserves to incur in full measure the natural penalties of such an act.

A RETIRED STATESMAN.

From his enforced retirement in Ludlow-Street Jail, Tweed, who originally registered himself as "occupation, statesman; religion, none," occasionally gives forth his views on men and things. His latest utterance is in a long dialogue which he has held with a reporter of the *Herald*. Here the retired statesman has communicated his notions concerning many topics which now attract public attention. It seems to be taken for granted that a man who has organized and managed a great conspiracy to rob the City must needs be a sage and a statesman. And it must be confessed that in one aspect of the case, at least, the political observations of such a man have a certain weight. A machinist may learn something of a bank-robber; and accomplished surgeons have before now had a gleam of unexpected light when talking with an experienced and expert murderer. It is true, too, that Tweed was something more than a vulgar thief. He was a thief, and he is vulgar; but he was obliged to make political combinations in order to compass his nefarious ends. He did not break into the cash box of the City and run away with the "swag"; but he selected his tools and accomplices, or made the best use he could of those who were already powerful, as was the case with Connolly, who was "annexed," as Tweed says, on account of the vote which he controlled. It is unreasonable to suppose that Tweed always tells the truth in the "revelations" which he doles out to the public, whether through official channels or to the unofficial reporters. But the retired statesman's views of public men are, at least, entertaining. He has certainly been a student of men. His opinions will amuse if they do not edify.

And the easy assurance with which the aged scamp disposes of reputations and political measures is by no means the least diverting of his recent performances. It may be a question how far any attention to Tweed or his sayings is calculated to demoralize public sentiment. Perhaps, as some think, it would be more decorous to let him severely alone as an unclean thing. But it is impossible in this easy-going age not to laugh at the dicta of a statesman under conviction of grand larceny. Tweed has a vivid recollection of all that has happened in national, State, and City politics since he came of age. Of the Presidents who have held office during that time he entertains decided, and by no means favorable, opinions. Pierce, he says, was very light, almost a nonentity. Fillmore was a poor stick. He never met Lincoln, but he thought well of him, for which the friends of the great President ought to feel grateful. Of Douglas, the lost leader says several kindly things. He impressed Tweed "more than any big national man" whom the distinguished chair-maker ever knew. Moreover, according to this eminent authority, Douglas seemed "a big-brained man, with a plenty of temperament," whatever that may mean. The ex-Boss has satirical views concerning Tilden, and he thinks that if Tilden had been President, and the constitutional requirements had demanded a Message from him on the 4th of March, that document would possibly have been ready by the 4th of April following. Tilden, he says, has a kind of patience which wears out his opponents—valuable when the wrecking of a corporation is in order, but not useful in a President of the United States, who cannot procrastinate. Of Tilden's satellites in the State Government, Tweed entertains low opinions; they are described as "little fellows like Fairchild." Lightly vaulting from Marcy, Greeley, Seward, Silas Wright, and others of the old school, the retired statesman of Ludlow-Street Jail gives his estimate of Fisk and Gould, the latter of whom he says is the ablest financier in America, and the first-mentioned is described as one would describe a favorite comic actor. Tweed remembers Fisk chiefly by the explanation which Fisk gave him of his famous joke about going "where the woodbine twineth," made before a Congressional committee. The moldy old man in Ludlow-street has a lively sense of gratitude for the Erie joker, who condescended to unravel for him the mysteries of his own slang. Of the present brood of politicians, Tweed naturally considers John Kelly "at the head of the heap." Marcy is dismissed as a man who liked to quarrel; Seward was one of our great men; Greeley could be carried by flattery; Fenton and Hoffman are both cold men, and Barnard is turned off as "that fellow." But Kelly is set down as a plodder, always saying something, always learning something, and standing well with the Church. No wonder that Tweed, with this view of the new "Boss," declares him the most successful City politician in thirty years' time. The sage of the cell looks at all these personages very much as the jackdaw in the belfry viewed mankind. He is above their ambitions and indifferent to their schemes. If the world is not at his feet, it is at least outside of his tomb.

It is not necessary to recall the fact that Tweed considers "Dick" Busteed "a blower," Sickles as "smart," and Isaac V. Fowler a good fellow. This is all in the regular course of things; and it would be particularly strange if thieving Tweed should not consider thieving Fowler a very much abused individual. But it is really refreshing to hear the ex-Boss, after confessing that he carried fraudulent pay-rolls of $50,000 a year, declare that civil service reform is needed to straighten out the City Government. This aged rat, grown gray in the prosecution of raids and thefts of every sort, says that if he were to undertake the task of reorganizing Municipal affairs as the price of his liberation, he would compel men to give adequate service for official salaries. There is something exquisitely comic in this. "The devil was sick," &c. And it may encourage the statesmen in Washington, who are now confronted with the awful apparition of Simon Cameron as Minister to England, to know that William M. Tweed, now of Ludlow-street, thinks that civil service reform is a great question, and that he "sees no objection" to the proposed reform. This is about the only practical suggestion which floats to the surface of the retired statesman's turbid current of opinions. To be sure, he sagely remarks, that there is a good chance for a rising politician to court the Italian vote. But, as he can not help knowing that the Irish and Italians (especially as big-pipe men) are unmixable, it is likely that this suggestion is made to lead some enemy to ruin. Taken altogether, these ante-mortem reflections of the fallen chief may be said to show how utterly he has let go his hold on things political. The human desire to "get even" with his enemies smolders in his ashes. It is impossible that his resentments should die before he dies. But, on the whole, his views of things, grotesque though they are, fairly represent him as much meditation and solitude have made him.

THE SOUTH AND THE NEGRO.

During the President's recent visit to the South the distinguished Democrats by whom he was so generously entertained lost no opportunity of assuring him that they and all their followers were warm in their support of the Reconstruction acts and the constitutional amendments, and that since the inauguration of the new Southern policy the negroes were not only treated with kindness by the whites, but protected by them in all their rights under the law. While these rose-colored representations were being made in public, however, and while Mr. Hayes and the members of his Cabinet were congratulating the country upon the satisfactory results of the reconciliation plan, there is only too much reason to believe that at least one wing of the Democratic Party, and not by any means the least powerful one, was, as ever, quietly plotting not only to more effectually curtail the political rights of the blacks, but also by the formation of so-called Labor Leagues, to remand them to a condition which differs from slavery only in name. The league is not a new institution. It existed as early as 1866, and it was mainly by its influence that the infamous Black Code was enacted. Gen. Canby and others made the laws referred to inoperative, however, and under the Republican Governments their revival was, of course, impossible.

Two years ago in the Counties of Laurens and Edgefield, in South Carolina, the Labor League was again organized, but, unaided by the courts or Legislature, it was unable to accomplish any of the "reforms" so much desired by the white citizens. Now, however, under the home rule of Gen. Hampton, the organization has been revived all over South Carolina, and the tone of the local press leaves no room to doubt that a determined, and probably a successful, effort will be made when the Legislature reassembles to have the laws governing labor in South Carolina radically changed. What the leagues demand—and it must be remembered that they are directed by some of the heaviest land-owners and most influential men in the State—is, that hereafter all agricultural labor shall be performed under contract, each violation of which shall be considered a misdemeanor punishable by forfeiture of crops or imprisonment, or, still worse, by whipping. The leagues will also ask that all unemployed negroes shall be declared vagrants under the law, and punished either by the lash or imprisonment, and that the same course be pursued in regard to all persons found trespassing. Failing in this effort to secure the passage of these and similar "reform" laws, the gentlemen who compose the leagues have agreed among themselves that they will refuse to sell or rent land to black men, that they will only employ field hands and other laborers at rates of wages to be agreed upon by them, that they will employ no servant or workman without the consent of his former master, and that no cotton, corn, or other agricultural product shall be purchased from negroes, unless such products have been raised upon the land of the purchaser. How absolutely the black laborer, under such a system as this, would be in the power of his white employer is sufficiently obvious without further comment. We can only regret that no mention of the Labor Leagues was made by the eloquent gentlemen who were recently at such pains to inform the President that the negroes were now sure of being protected in all their rights. Their silence on that subject can be well understood, however, for a mention of the South Carolina organizations would of necessity have brought to light other matters of a similar character which every good Southern Democrat is anxious to conceal.

For instance, the dominant party in Louisiana is not satisfied with the very just Registration law now in force in that State, and plain notice has been given that it is soon to be repealed and a poll-tax law substituted in its place. Those who advocate this change pretend to do so on the ground that it would result in the total suppression of frauds at elections, and would bring a large revenue to the State. It is contended that Registration laws always promote the election abuses which they are designed to prevent, and that they are "cumbersome in operation, expensive to the tax-payers, and erroneous in principle." On the other hand, it is argued by the advocates of the change that a poll-tax of two dollars and fifty cents, to be paid by each voter before he should be allowed to deposit his ballot, would produce a revenue of $400,000 a year to the State, besides doing away with the expense of $50,000 per annum which it is alleged is now made necessary by the Registration law. Of course, the newspapers of Louisiana are all warmly in favor of the proposed enactment. The New-Orleans *Democrat*, the official organ of the White League, commenting upon it, says, in substance, that a man who is not willing to pay a small poll-tax for the maintenance of his Government is not a Democrat; is not fit, in fact, to be a voter. Further, it approves of the proposed new law on the ground that though it might measurably curtail the vote of the State, it would at the same time rid the election of voters whose influence is pernicious. In plain English this means that the Democrats of Louisiana desire the passage of a poll-tax law, because they know from the experience of their brethren in Georgia that such an enactment would have the effect of driving the black men from the polls, thus "ridding the elections of their pernicious influence." Two dollars and fifty cents may not be a large sum, but there are at least twenty thousand negro voters in Louisiana who could not afford to pay it for the privilege of going to the polls. Many of those who did so would doubtless, before the day of election, lose their tax receipts, and consequently be disfranchised. It is for these reasons, and because the present Registration enactment prevents naturalization frauds in New-Orleans, that the Democrats are so earnest in their demand for the passage of a poll-tax law.

BRITTLE BABIES.

Formerly the lamp-chimney vexed the souls alike of the righteous and of the wicked because of its exceeding brittleness. It broke whenever an effort was made to clean it, and frequently it flew into pieces when no man was touching it, and merely of its own wicked will. Men with small salaries were often brought to the brink of ruin by the constant drain upon their pockets which resulted from the effort to keep two or three lamps supplied with chimneys, and it is believed that Mr. Gilman was induced to steal $200,000 chiefly because his pride led him to use none but unbroken lamp-chimneys—although in his pathetic and veracious confession he unaccountably fails to mention the fact. Now, however, the invention of Bastie glass has rendered the chimney no longer a grief and a burden. The new Bastie chimney cannot be broken with anything short of a sledge-hammer. It can be used as a hammer wherewith to drive nails and to loosen the bungs of beer-barrels, or as a club for the accommodation of burglars, or for the purpose of instilling great moral lessons into the minds of youth. Thus the lamp-chimney is cured of its brittleness, and no longer exhausts the pocket and ruins the temper of the householder.

The human baby is, of course, far more complicated in its structure than is the simple lamp-chimney, but it shares with the old-fashioned type of the latter the fault of extreme brittleness. It is true that the baby does not break in consequence of unequal expansion or contraction, and can be submitted to extremes of heat and cold without cracking; neither does it fly in pieces when left to itself, even when bent and twisted by the severest colic. Nevertheless, a baby is almost certain to break when dropped, even from a very small height. This can be demonstrated by a very simple experiment. If we take a baby of say 6 months old, and of the weight of about thirty pounds, and drop it from a height of four feet to the floor, it will break into from two to eight pieces. Of course, the pieces remain attached to each other by clothing and pins, but that its framework is broken a very superficial inspection will show. It is this extreme liability to break which renders careful men so reluctant to hold babies. A man who accidentally breaks a baby always finds himself in an unpleasant position, and the baby's mother is sure to show by her manner that she regards him as careless and awkward. The worst feature of the case is that a broken baby can rarely be repaired so as to be in all respects as strong and beautiful as it originally was, and in case it is hopelessly broken, it is impossible to replace it in a way that will prove satisfactory to its owners. Hence, the wise man carefully abstains from handling babies, whether he has any share in their ownership or not. The brittleness of babies is, moreover, a source of much trial to nurses, and debars the small boy from much innocent amusement. Were the baby firmer and tougher in texture, it would be very useful as a club in driving away strange dogs and objectionable children—both of which constantly molest nurses in our public parks, and it could also be used by the small boy, precisely as a pillow is now used, as a weapon of offense in the deadly pillow-fights which lay low so many stout clocks and gallant bronze statuettes.

The discovery that the brittleness of lamp-chimneys can be overcome has stimulated a St. Louis parent to invent a style of baby that cannot be readily broken. He recently tried an experiment with a novel baby which appears to have established very thoroughly its remarkable toughness. The baby in question was of the girl pattern, and outwardly resembled all other babies of the same age and sex. It was publicly dropped from the fourth story of a building on Ashley-street, and struck a hard stone pavement, after a fall of at least fifty feet. Those who saw the supposed accident were filled with horror, and had not the slightest doubt that the baby was smashed in a thousand fragments. A philanthropic man hastened to the spot with a basket, and a Coroner who had been hunting unsuccessfully for corpses since the early dawn, gave a triumphant whoop and proceeded to impanel a jury without delay. To the unmingled astonishment of every one and the unspeakable disgust of the Coroner, the baby was found to be unhurt, and when picked up was in the act of playfully swallowing a horse-shoe that happened to lie within its reach. The most thorough inspection failed to find a bruise or a break anywhere on the surface or in the interior of the infant. Its toughness was demonstrated, and it is hardly necessary to say that, although the public and the local press regarded the baby's fall as an accident, there can be little doubt that it was dropped as an experiment by its confident inventor.

If the process by which this St. Louis baby was deprived of its natural brittleness proves to be applicable to all infants, it will be of immense service to mankind. The minds of mothers will be relieved from constant apprehensions in regard to windows and stairs. The fall of a baby from the topmost story of an apartment building to the street pavement will not create the slightest uneasiness, except, of course, in the man on whose new hat it may fall, and the gate which is now placed at the head of the stairs in houses infested with infants will become entirely obsolete. It is not probable that babies will ever be used as hammers, inasmuch as they will be less convenient than the Bastie lamp-chimneys, but for heavier work, such as driving wedges into logs, or for packing earth tightly around newly-set posts, a medium-sized baby will be invaluable. Confidence between man and woman will be vastly increased when the former can handle a baby without any fear of breaking it, and it may be taken for granted that unbreakable babies will be in far greater demand than the present variety has been.

Thus does science by steady steps remove the obstacles to the comfort and happiness of mankind. Now that unbreakable infants have been invented, the only further improvement that can be desired is the invention of an elastic and compressible child, that can be made to fit clothing of any size, and it is not probable that we shall have to wait very long before this desired invention is patented and brought before the public.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

There is no better means of gauging public sentiment on important issues of the day than the free speaking of conventions which are representative in their character, and in this respect the Episcopal Convention in Boston, which adjourned on Thursday after a three weeks' session, has presented some remarkable features. Its legislation has been slight and chiefly permissive in the direction of practical work. It has been for the most part a great debating society, the outflow and outburst of what men thought was the best way in which the Episcopal Church could be made a more vital agency for good in our national life, but these debates have evidently taken a range quite unprecedented in this religious body. They have been entirely outside of doctrine; they have crossed and recrossed party lines; they have centred mostly in matters of practical moment; they have grasped subjects in which the whole Protestant public has a deep interest, and they have resulted in putting a conservative Church in the vanguard of social and religious progress. There has doubtless been something of a reaction in the taking of this new position, and for this reason it was not wise to attempt much legislation, but the debates in the House of Deputies have distinctly shown, in the sharper contests, that the question was simply whether the Obstructionists or the Progressives should win, and even here men were agreed as to the necessity of the thing, and only differed upon the question of method. The truth seems to be that the Episcopal Church is aiming at a broad and comprehensive work, in which the spirit of sect has been practically forgotten in the larger purpose to renew society. This convention appears to have unconsciously taken the direction of a great national movement for a larger and better religious life, and the remarkable fact is that this comprehensive and liberal spirit has come over men who within the last twenty years have fought bitterly over points of doctrine, and have delighted in party names for what were simply schools of thought. This change is a sign of the times, and is evidently quite as welcome a surprise to men who call themselves Churchmen as it is to men who go by different names. The truth is that the same religious upheaval is going on here which has been making progress in Scotland, and that it is specially remarkable with us, because a religious body which has too often been out of the range of the people now appears to be in the forefront of a movement to meet the American people on their own ground.

This new attitude is seen in various things which the convention has done. The permissible use of the English Lectionary and of a new table of lessons for Lent shows that the Bible is to be read more intelligently in public services. The shortened services and the lay preaching, which we have already noted, give the necessary freedom of movement and the many-sided activity which lead to work on a larger scale. The reorganization of the missionary system, which makes it as broad and inclusive as the whole Church, co-extensive, in fact, with the General Convention in its representative character, and with real power behind it, has been a great surprise to everybody. The acknowledgment of the value of the common-school system, the purpose to retain the Bible in the schools, and, when it is possible, to supplement secular with plain and unsectarian religious teaching, shows practical wisdom, and is in the same line of policy which Mr. Gladstone introduced in England. Another important measure has been the strengthening of the ties of marriage and the attempt to restrict divorce within proper limits. The debate on sisterhoods was apparently a protracted fight, the Bishops wishing to regulate their organization by law, and the lower house believing that they should be allowed to develop without the restraint of legislation; but the whole debate showed that the services of women are desired, and that the only question is one of method and detail. The change of the name "Protestant Episcopal" was voted down almost unanimously, but the reason for it, the belief that a change of name should be the outgrowth of a living Church and not a rude act of legislation, shows good common sense.

These points indicate the range of discussion and the chief conclusions reached, but the importance of the convention is to be recognized in the fact that it permitted liberty where it could only be had by legislation, and that it has wisely allowed it in points where legislation would be premature. It is evident that when a religious body, which by force of circumstances was so badly organized as the Episcopal Church has been during the first two hundred years of its history in this country, begins to strike its roots downward and extend its branches outward, the great objective point is organization. The first beginnings of a movement in the direction of reorganization and reconstruction have been made in this convention, chiefly in the line of practical work; but the great point is that a thoroughly progressive spirit has prevailed, and that this Church has taken a decided and pronounced position of large-hearted sympathy with the Protestant element in our national life. Its historic position and its conservative forces remain the same as they have been, but its sympathy with the hopeful and many-sided elements which are the distinctive features of American society and religion is unmistakable and apparently honest.

THE GREAT VICTORY IN IOWA.

The Des Moines (Iowa) *Register* of the 24th inst. gives the following figures, showing the thoroughness of the Republican victory in that State:

"We have received the official figures of the vote on Governor from 96 of the 99 counties of the State. The three counties of which we have not the official figures are Dickinson, Lyon, and Palo Alto. They will add to Gear's plurality over Irish about 400, making it about 42,400 in all, which is large enough to do, being nearly twice as large as Carpenter's last majority for Governor, and one-third larger than the majority for Kirkwood for Governor two years ago. This is doing pretty well for an off year and with the Republican majority of 71 votes in the Legislature is doing grandly. It keeps Iowa still the banner State of the Republican column. The total poll of the State will some 245,000 votes. The rest of the Republican State ticket, aside from Gear, had some 11,000 votes more than Mr. Gear received; while Mr. Gear lacks 1,935 votes—with the unreported counties to add—of a majority over all, the rest of the Republican State ticket has a clear majority over the field of at least 20,000, the Prohibition people having no candidates against the other candidates. So that in fact the average majority of the Republican Party over its ancient enemy, the Democracy, is nearly as large as it was last year."

GENERAL NOTES.

According to the Louisville *Courier-Journal* game is better protected by Kentucky law than men.

John P. Irish, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Iowa, ran behind his ticket in his own county.

Ex-Gov. Stone is not a candidate for Speaker of the Legislature of Iowa, but favors John Y. Stone for that position.

Not the widow of Senator Charles G. Atherton, but Mrs. Rand, of Middleton, Mass., is to build that Episcopal church in Nashua, N. H.

Grundy County, Iowa, deserves a good word, despite its name. Not a single Greenback ticket was cast within its borders at the late election.

The Northampton (Mass.) *Gazette* reports that negotiations have been pending for several weeks between the old bank officers of that town and the burglars for the surrender of the stolen bonds.

A negro who had his leg broken while working for a contractor in Nashville, Tenn., has sued him for $10,000 damages. The contractor paid all the expenses of his treatment while confined to his house by the injury.

The Boston *Traveller* thus reports the regular diet of a resident of that city: Breakfast—fried potatoes and brown bread; dinner—boiled potatoes, with the skins, mixed with a pudding of some kind in one dish; supper—baked beans and cranberry sauce. With each "meal" one glass of milk. And this he has kept up for years.

One Stephen O'Flynn, of Houston, Texas, who claims to have spent considerable time and money in canvassing during the last campaign, on the strength of a telegram purporting to come from Senator Chandler, as Chairman of the Republican National Committee, is suing the Western Union Telegraph Company for damages, the telegram being declared to be a forgery.

A certain class of papers seem inclined to contend that because one ex-rebel has been appointed to a high position, all the rest of the places in the disposal of the Administration should be bestowed upon ex-rebels without protest. Possibly there are still living a few men who were loyal to the Government during the war, and who are capable of filling some of these offices with credit to themselves and advantage to the country.

At a meeting of the committee in Boston, having under discussion the propriety of admitting girls to the Public Latin School, on Wednesday, President Warren, of Boston University, read a note from the President of Wisconsin University, to the effect that the newspaper reports relative to the injurious effect of coeducation there upon the health of the girls were untrue, and that there had been 50 per cent. more of sickness among the boys than among the girls at that university. The "newspaper reports" purported to be extracts from the report of the college legislative officials, and there would seem to be room for explanation.

STATE POLITICAL NOTES.

The Democrats of Monroe County have nominated Hon. George Raines for Senator.

The Republicans of the Second District of Ontario have nominated Amasa T. Winch for Assembly.

James D. Corcoran has been nominated for the Assembly by the Democrats of the Third District of Oneida County.

Robert Doig, the Democratic candidate for Surrogate of Washington County, declines to run, much to the disgust of his party associates.

Mr. Solomon V. R. Miller, whom the Troy *Whig* calls one of the stanchest Republicans in Rensselaer County, has been nominated for the Assembly in its Second District.

The Democratic Convention for the Sixteenth District was held at Port Henry yesterday, and unanimously nominated Smith M. Weed, of Plattsburg, Clinton County, for Senator.

The Warren County Republican Convention met at Warrensburg on Thursday. Prof. A. B. Abbott, of Glen's Falls, was nominated for the Assembly; A. J. Cheritree, of Glen's Falls, for County Judge; W. S. Hoyt for Justice of Sessions, and Dr. Mallery for Coroner.

The "independent" Republican candidates for county officers in Allegany seem to be declining with one accord. Mr. Louis S. Crittenden, who was named for Assemblyman, is among those who have withdrawn. The "movement" was apparently engineered by one disappointed man.

Following is the Republican ticket for Seneca County officers: Member of Assembly, David H. Evans; County Judge and Surrogate, Sterling G. Hadley; County Clerk, Edwin W. Bull; District Attorney, Thaddeus Bodine; Superintendents of the Poor, Thomas J. Magee and Oscar G. Wheeler.

It may interest New-York Democrats to know what the Cincinnati *Enquirer* thinks of them. It says: "No interest is taken by Ohio Democrats in New-York's State election. One good Western Republican is worth two New-York Democrats. It is the bank power on top, no matter how the State goes."

The Republican nominations in Wyoming County are: For County Judge, Byron Healey; Member of Assembly, John E. Lowing; County Treasurer, Simeon D. Lewis; Superintendent of the Poor, Benjamin F. Bristol; Coroners, Horace B. Miller and Charles F. Pierce; Justice of Sessions, Daniel Ball.

The Republicans of Wayne County have made their nominations as follows: For County Treasurer, William R. Stults; Superintendent of the Poor, Dwight B. Flint; Coronor, George P. Livingston; Justice of Sessions, Henry R. Taber; for Assembly—First District, Jackson Valentine; Second District, James H. Miller.

The Democratic Convention for the Eighth Judicial District was held in Buffalo yesterday, and unanimously adopted a resolution declaring that in Hon. Charles Daniels the Bar of the district recognizes a learned, industrious and upright Judge, and sincerely recommending his re-election to the office of Justice of the Supreme Court of the State.

Hon. Edwin Hicks, Republican candidate for Senator in the Twenty-sixth District, has been asked his views upon the subject of equal taxation and assessment, and has replied: "Realizing fully the interest exhibited by you in regard to the subject of your inquiry, I give you and others like interested the 'plain answer' requested, that I am in favor of 'equal and exact justice to the business man, the manufacturer, the mechanic, the farmer, and the laborer, as well as the moneyed interests of the State,' and 'can be relied upon, if elected,' to use my best endeavors, by all equitable, just, and honest means, to promote legislation to that end."

The Saugerties *Republican* explains why Mr. William R. Sheffield declined the Republican nomination for the Senate in the Fourteenth District. When the committee waited upon him and made the formal announcement, Mr. Sheffield replied: "I find that after careful consideration of the whole subject I am compelled to decline the nomination. My ides of the manner in which a public trust should be discharged would demand of me my undivided time and attention to the performance of the duties of the office. This I would be unable to give for the reason that at this time my business requires my constant attention." As already stated, Hon. Allen A. Whitaker, of Kerhonkson, has since been nominated, and has accepted.

OBITUARY.

HON. SOBIESKI ROSS.

A dispatch from Coudersport, Penn., announces the death there yesterday of Sobieski Ross, of that city. Mr. Ross was a native of Coudersport, born in 1828, was educated as a surveyor and engineer, but engaged in settling land in the northern counties of Pennsylvania. He was elected a member of the Forty-third Congress from the Sixteenth Pennsylvania District, and re-elected member of the Forty-fourth Congress, serving on the Committee on Agriculture.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 26.—There were five new cases of yellow fever at Fernandina to-day. The weather is unfavorable. A special from Fernandina says: "We are compelled to furnish food to 800 families, business being entirely suspended. There is no other way of keeping the people from starving, and no better times are probable until December. The total number of deaths to date have been 91."

Augusta, Ga., Oct. 26.—A Sister of Mercy named Mary Joseph, who went to nurse the sick at Port Royal, died from yellow fever after her return to Savannah.

THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

PROSPECTS OF REPUBLICAN VICTORY

NOTHING TO BE FEARED FROM THIS CITY—THE REGULAR DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY CERTAIN TO BE CUT DOWN TO THE LOWEST FIGURE—REPUBLICAN ACTIVITY IN THE STATE.

All the signs point to one of the lowest majorities at the next election ever given to a Democratic State ticket in this City. Country Republicans need have no fear that their majorities throughout the State will be swamped by the Democratic majority from New-York. All parties outside of Tammany have heartily united in a combined effort to crush that pernicious organization, and the effect will certainly be extremely beneficial for the Republican State ticket. While it is true that the Anti-Tammany Democracy will not vote that ticket, it is certain that the combined German organizations will vote for a large portion of it. The German vote which will be given to three of the candidates on the Republican State ticket at the coming election will range from 25,000 to 30,000, and may go beyond it. Add this to the regular Republican vote of the City, and it will be seen that the regular Democratic majority in the county will certainly be cut down to a very low figure.

Our reports from all sections of the State are most encouraging. The only thing feared at the opening of the campaign was Republican apathy; but this is reported to have given way to an active interest in the issues of the campaign. This is all that is necessary to secure a victory. The State Committee are conducting the campaign with vigor and discretion. Its members entertain no doubt about the result. The Democratic Committee have lately been perambulating the State, and holding mysterious hole-and-corner consultations with local politicians in what are thought to be doubtful districts. A great many now come under this designation which, in other years, have given large Democratic majorities, for the dissatisfaction created by the dictatorial course of Tammany Hall at the Albany Convention has widened and deepened since that time. Country Democrats who were enraged at the course of Mr. John Kelly at Albany will see themselves revenged at the next election, when the combination ticket will sweep Mr. Kelly's Tammany ticket out of sight. Little more than a week remains for work. There is no time to be lost, and no time is being lost in this City. If the Republicans throughout the State will work earnestly, and give a good account of their respective districts, they may rest assured that the City Republicans will so cut down the usual Democratic majority here, that a Republican victory all along the line will be the certain result.

THE STATE SENATE.

A REVIEW OF THE DISTRICTS—THE VOTE OF EACH AT THE LAST ELECTION—PRESENT REPRESENTATION AND PROBABILITIES FOR THE NEXT SENATE—A REPUBLICAN GAIN NEARLY CERTAIN.

The subjoined list gives the last Presidential vote, with the majorities, in each of the Senatorial districts of the State outside of New-York and Kings Counties. It will be seen that in 19 out of the 25 districts the Republicans had majorities ranging from about 150 to nearly 9,000. In the six remaining districts the Democratic majorities ranged from about 110 to nearly 4,000. The First and Ninth Districts, with large Democratic majorities, are represented in the present Senate by Mr. Prince and Judge Robertson, Republicans; the Eleventh, which is close, with a slight Democratic preponderance, is also represented by a Republican, Mr. Platt Carpenter; the Thirteenth, Democratic by over 1,100, is represented by another Republican, Mr. Harris. On the other hand, the Twenty-sixth District, Republican by nearly 1,500, is represented by Mr. Hammond, a Democrat; the Eighteenth District, Republican by nearly 2,000, is represented by Mr. Starbuck, Democrat; the Twentieth District, Republican by over 600, is represented by Mr. Loomis, Democrat, and the Twenty-seventh, Republican by about 1,100, is represented by Mr. Bradley, Democrat. In the next election, it as certain as any thing in politics can be, that Messrs. Hammond and Starbuck, who have been renominated, will be defeated; that Davenport, the nominee in the Twentieth, will also be defeated; and, as Steuben County has come back to the Republican ranks since Mr. Bradley, who has been renominated, was elected, the chances are altogether in favor of a bad defeat for him also. There is no reason to fear any loss of districts now represented by Republicans. Judge Robertson's district (the Ninth) is sure; Hamilton Harris will easily carry his (the Thirteenth) against such a scratch candidate as the Democrats have put up, and Mr. Otis is making a canvass of the Fifth District which promises to result in a rousing majority for him. It would be rash to predict too confidently of the Eleventh District, but so far as our reports go there is every reason to believe that Mr. Wendover will easily carry it.

With respect to New-York and Kings Counties, Republicans throughout the State may rest assured that a good account will be given of them. Of the two Brooklyn districts, both now represented by Democrats, the Second will certainly be carried by the Republicans. It is a Republican district, and only needs a good nomination to carry it. This has been made in the person of Mr. Eugene D. Berri. The Third District, represented by John C. Jacobs, will probably be represented in the next Senate by Mr. Michael C. Coffey, who has promised to act with the Republicans. Of the five New-York districts, the Republicans are sure of Mr. Robert H. Strahan carrying the Fifth, now represented by Wagstaff, Democrat, and of Mr. Goebel holding the Sixth, now represented by Mr. Baaden, Republican. Mr. Bixby and Mr. Morrissey, Anti-Tammany Democrats, indorsed by the Republicans, will undoubtedly be elected from the Seventh and Eighth Districts; and the Tammany Democracy have but the uncertain chance of being represented by one Senator, from the Fourth District.

The following is the list of Senate Districts, (excluding Kings and New-York,) with the votes of each party and the majorities:

FIRST DISTRICT—*Counties of Suffolk, Queens, and Richmond.*—Total Republican vote, 15,472; Democratic, 20,006; Democratic majority, 3,911.

NINTH DISTRICT—*Counties of Westchester, Putnam, and Rockland.*—Republican vote, 13,869; Democratic, 17,348; Democratic majority, 3,479.

TENTH DISTRICT—*Counties of Orange and Sullivan.*—Republican vote, 12,702; Democratic, 14,181; Democratic majority, 1,506.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT—*Counties of Dutchess and Columbia.*—Republican vote, 15,300; Democratic, 15,411; Democratic majority, 111.

TWELFTH DISTRICT—*Counties of Rensselaer and Washington.*—Republican vote, 19,557; Democratic, 17,741; Republican majority, 1,816.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT—*County of Albany.*—Republican vote, 16,46[illegible] Democratic, 17,642; Democratic majority, 1,280.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT—*Counties of Greene and Ulster.*—Republican vote, 12,592; Democratic, 15,407; Democratic majority, 2,815.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT—*Counties of Saratoga, Montgomery, Fulton, Hamilton, and Schnectady.*—Republican vote, 18,896; Democratic, 18,440. Republican majority, 456.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT—*Counties of Warren, Essex, and Clinton.*—Republican vote, 13,114; Democratic, 10,414. Republican majority, 2,900.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT—*Counties of St. Lawrence and Franklin.*—Republican vote, 17,569; Democratic, 8,730; Republican majority, 8,839.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT—*Counties of Jefferson and Lewis.*—Republican vote, 12,812; Democratic, 10,818; Republican majority, 1,994.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT—*County of Oneida.*—Republican vote, 14,019; Democratic, 12,844; Republican majority, 1,175.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT—*Counties of Herkimer and Otsego.*—Republican vote, 12,825; Democratic, 12,240; Republican majority, 685.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT—*Counties of Oswego and Madison.*—Republican vote, 16,911; Democratic. 12,178; Republican majority, 4,733.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT—*Counties of Onondaga and Cortland.*—Republican vote, 18,905; Democratic, 13,803; Republican majority, 5,102.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT—*Counties of Chenango, Delaware, and Schoharie.*—Republican vote, 15,589; Democratic, 15,421; Republican majority, 168.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT — *Counties of Broome, Tioga, and Tompkins.*—Republican vote, 16,453; Democratic, 13,358; Republican majority, 3,115.

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT—*Counties of Cayuga and Wayne.*—Republican vote, 15,993; Democratic, 11,320; Republican majority, 4,673.

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT—*Counties of Ontario, Yates, and Seneca.*—Republican vote, 12,686; Democratic, 11,230; Republican majority, 1,456.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT—*Counties of Chemung, Schuyler, and Steuben.*—Republican vote, 17,352; Democratic, 16,185; Republican majority, 1,167.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT—*County of Monroe.*—Republican vote, 14,738; Democratic, 13,127: Republican majority, 1,611.

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT—*Counties of Niagara, Orleans, and Genesee.*—Republican vote, 14,150; Democratic, 12,328; Republican majority, 1,822.

THIRTIETH DISTRICT—*Counties of Wyoming, Livingston, and Allegany.*—Republican vote, 13,434; Democratic, 11,251; Republican majority, 5,183.

THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT—*County of Erie.*—Republican vote, 20,300; Democratic, 19,522; Republican majority, 778.

THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT—*Counties of Chatauqua and Cattaraugus.*—Republican vote, 16,783; Democratic, 10,739; Republican majority, 6,044.

LOCAL POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

THE ALDERMANIC QUESTION IN THE EIGHTH DISTRICT—COUNTY CONVENTION OF THE INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS—TAMMANY HALL DENOUNCED—GRAND SACHEM SCHELL TO OPPOSE SENATOR MORRISSEY IN THE SEVENTH DISTRICT.

The interruption which has been caused to the perfecting of the combination ticket in the Eighth Aldermanic District appears to have been caused by the unseemly haste and indiscretion of the friends of Mr. Henry C. Perley. Before the Aldermanic Convention a combination of a mild sort was arranged between the friends of Mr. Stephen N. Simonson and Mr. Perley, by which both were to be the candidates of the convention. Mr. R. B. Cowing representing, with others, the Twenty-first District, and desiring to obtain the nomination of Alderman Phillips, went into the convention with the purpose of maintaining the spirit of the joint conference of all parties, choosing their candidate, and awaiting the final action of the conferences. The surprise of all of the Twenty-first District delegates was very great when the Twentieth District nominated Henry C. Perley. Together with Mr. Stephen N. Simonson, from the Seventeenth District, he was declared the nominee of the convention, but Mr. Cowing, having stated that he came to the convention in the interest of fair play, expressed his surprise that the district which has already nominated the Register, a Senator, and a Judge of the Marine Court, should now attempt to ignore the Twenty-first District and crowd it out of the field. He nominated Alderman Phillips, and the convention accepted the nomination by a vote of 35 out of 52. Now Mr. Perley refuses to withdraw, notwithstanding he is a Custom-house officer, and the generally expressed wish is that he shall give way for the candidate from the Twenty-first District, which has received no recognition in making up the ticket. The matter had not been settled last evening, but will probably be disposed of by Mr. Perley's prompt withdrawal to-day.

The County Convention of the Independent Democracy was held last evening at the head-quarters in Twenty-third-street, near Broadway, William H. Secor presiding. Speeches urging the importance of the support of the ticket in opposition to Tammany Hall by all citizens favoring a good Municipal Government were made by Gen. Joseph C. Pinckney, William H. Gedney, Rufus F. Andrews, and William Cashman. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the action of the Tammany Hall managers in reducing the appropriation for necessary street improvements, and at the same time increasing the pay of political adventurers, is indicative of the real policy of Tammany Hall, and that is, to sacrifice the interests of the City and disregard the claims of working men, in order that the personal followers of John Kelly may live and grow rich without work and at the public expense; and

Resolved, That the opposition to the reform bills passed by the last Legislature, and the recent coalition between the Tammany and Canal Rings, proves that their objection to the reform policy of Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, and to his friends in the present State Government arises solely from the natural disposition of dishonest men to oppose honest measures; and that the friends of reform must be active or the party will again bring disgrace to our State, bankruptcy to our tax-payers, and starvation to our working men, and

Resolved, That the recent partisan investigation into the operations of the Tweed Ring, and the concert of action apparent between Tweed, the counsel, and the Tammany members of the Board of Aldermen, betrays a coalition of the most dangerous elements of our political system, and furnishes the strongest incentives to energetic action on our part for success in the coming election; and

Resolved, That we call upon all who favor a reduction of high official salaries and the abolition of sinecures, all who believe in a fair day's wages for a fair day's work, all who desire that our streets shall be kept in good order for traffic, all who see the necessity for a decrease in the present load of taxation under which we are laboring, and all who believe that public officials should be the servants and not the masters of the people, to join us in the overthrow of Tammany Hall—the institution that is responsible for all our political ills.

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the candidates recommended by the Joint Conference Committee, as follows: For Justice of the Supreme Court, John R. Brady; Justices of the Marine Court, Joseph Koch, Allen McDonald; Register, Jacob Hess; Aldermen at Large, Andrew H. Green, Louis M. Doscher, Joseph C. Pinckney, William H. Gedney.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the managers of the Tammany Hall party appeared to be at a loss for a candidate who could oppose Hon. John Morrissey in the race for the Senatorship in the Seventh Senatorial District. Like drowning men, they grasped at a straw, and decided that the only thing they could do was to place in the field Grand Sachem Augustus Schell. The District Convention, the proceedings of which were "cut and dried" beforehand, met last evening at Academy Hall, No. 307 Third-avenue, and after the reading of Mr. McGlynn's declination of the nomination on account of "ill health," nominated Mr. Schell. Thomas L. Feitner made the nomination, and in doing so eulogized his candidate in the most fulsome manner, and he was followed by Gen. Spinola in a similar strain. During Spinola's speech he was interrupted by one of his hearers, who ventured to remark that Mr. James W. Gerard was as good a candidate as Schell, and he was told by Spinola in a contemptuous manner to vote for him if he liked. Another man said that in his opinion Tammany Hall should throw aside "silk-stocking candidates," and Spinola called on the Police, and the independent voter was promptly hustled into the street. At the conclusion of Spinola's remarks, Schell was nominated by acclamation, and delivered a speech, the main points of which were, that he favored an equitable Excise law, and was opposed to the amendments to the State Constitution.

Senator John Morrissey's head-quarters at the Ashland House were crowded during the day and evening, and many gentlemen of prominence in political circles were among the callers. When the nomination of Augustus W. Schell was announced to him, Mr. Morrissey, who had been provided with one of his opponent's political posters, posted it himself upon the wall of his head-quarters, saying that he was in favor of fair play, and would do all in his power to advertise the fact that Schell was running against him. There were rumors afloat last night that Mr. Schell would be induced to withdraw from the candidacy for Senator by Mr. Vanderbilt, as he is a Director in the New-York Central Railroad, and Mr. Vanderbilt does not, it is said, wish to have a gentleman connected with his railroad company elected to the Legislature, believing that it would be generally supposed that the company was desirous of having a representative in that body.

THE WORKING MEN FOR MR. STRAHAN.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Working Men of the Fifth Senatorial District was held last evening at the corner of Nineteenth-street and Seventh-avenue. Mr. James Nameloe was called to the chair. Mr. James Powers presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the working men of the Fifth Senatorial District, having witnessed the efforts of Hon. Robert H. Strahan in the cause of reform while in the last Legislature, therefore cheerfully indorse him as our candidate for Senator of this district, believing, as we do, that he will protect the interests of the working man. We especially indorse the position taken by him on his acceptance, and recognize from his remarks the principles that can be the only safeguard to the working man. Hon. Robert H. Strahan is therefore to us the candidate of no political party, but is the pillar of fire that will lead the bone and sinew of the community from out the hands of monopoly. We hope all fair-minded men, and especially working men, will support this candidate, whose principles are the only ones which will allow us to retain our rights."

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

More than half the members of the Committee of Fifty appointed by the Steinway Hall meeting, for the purpose of furthering the passage of the proposed constitutional amendments, held a secret meeting in parlor F of the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening. In the absence of Chairman Samuel D. Babcock, Mr. John R. Voorhis presided, and Mr. E. R. Robinson acted as Secretary. The several committees appointed by the Chair at the last meeting, except the Committee on Finance, organized. The names of these gentlemen were refused for publication. The Committee on Headquarters, through their Chairman, Amos F. Eno, reported that Mr. Amos R. Eno offered the committee the gratuitous use of a large room, 40 by 60 feet, over the old Fifth-Avenue Theatre, burned down some years ago and recently rebuilt. The offer was accepted with thanks. The Committee on Finance had only one member present, and did not organize in consequence. The General Committee and the sub-committees, except the sub-committee of 25 on questioning candidates for legislative office as to their views on the amendments, and the Sub-committee on Press and Publication, then adjourned. The two latter committees remained in session. The committee of 25 discussed the proper method of procedure in carrying out their duties, and concluded to appoint a sub-committee of five to visit the several candidates for legislative office and request their views on the question of affording the people of the State an opportunity of expressing their opinion on the proposed constitutional amendments. Another sub-committee of two was appointed to prepare an address to the people of the State embodying the principles at issue, and calling their attention to their vital importance. A third committee of five was appointed to procure a list of the registered voters of this City, in order that all may be placed, through the mails, in possession of the information in the hands of the committee on the subject of the constitutional amendments. The committees then adjourned to the call of the Chair.

THE REGISTRATION.

A FALLING OFF IN THE NUMBER REGISTERED AS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.

The registration in this City yesterday footed up 35,820, making the total registration for the three days 109,970, which is a falling off of 50,006, as compared with last year, and 3,690 as compared with the year 1875. The following table gives the statistics:

Assembly District.	Registered Yesterday.	Total For 3 Days.	Total For 3 Days, 1875.	Total For 3 Days, 1876.
First	1,304	4,184	4,581	6,175
Second	1,165	3,582	3,937	4,993
Third	1,155	3,434	3,634	4,682
Fourth	1,161	5,172	5,397	7,229
Fifth	1,534	4,864	4,923	7,128
Sixth	1,118	3,543	3,963	5,041
Seventh	1,239	3,646	3,729	6,018
Eighth	1,911	5,937	5,785	9,278
Ninth	1,797	5,936	5,846	8,080
Tenth	1,357	4,086	4,170	6,896
Eleventh	1,782	4,591	4,924	7,475
Twelfth	1,347	4,282	4,830	9,175
Thirteenth	1,569	4,889	5,092	7,081
Fourteenth	1,084	3,470	3,496	5,077
Fifteenth	1,780	5,638	6,179	8,314
Sixteenth	1,711	5,759	5,939	7,919
Seventeenth	2,338	7,249	7,511	10,927
Eighteenth	1,898	5,521	5,517	7,251
Nineteenth	978	3,221	3,437	4,381
Twentieth	3,074	8,643	8,568	12,841
Twenty-first	2,727	8,929	8,747	11,892
Twenty-third Ward	804	2,367	2,397	3,672
Twenty-fourth Ward	450	1,308	1,253	1,841
Total	35,820	109,970	113,660	159,976

NOTES OF THE CANVASS.

The German Republicans of the Eighth District have nominated John Strautenmiller for Assembly.

The "Independent" Republicans nominated John Draddy for Assembly in the Seventeenth District last evening.

The Anti-Tammany Party have indorsed the nomination of Michael Healey for Assembly in the Sixth District, and that of Louis Goebel for Senator in the Sixth District.

Hon. Jacob Hess, the nominee for Register of the Republicans, Germans, and Democratic organizations opposed to Tammany Hall, has established a head-quarters at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Fourth-avenue. It was crowded with friends of the candidate during the day and evening, and all of them were very hopeful of his success in the campaign. Several Working Men's associations indorsed the nomination of Mr. Hess last night.

NOMINATIONS IN BROOKLYN.

The Second Senatorial District Republican Convention of Kings County met last evening and unanimously nominated Eugene D. Berri for Senator in that district. Mr. Berri is a popular Republican who has been twice elected to the Legislature from the Fifth Assembly District, which forms part of the Second Senatorial District.

In the Second Assembly District Democratic Convention, held last evening, Mr. Thomas Clark was unanimously nominated.

AMUSEMENTS.

GENERAL MENTION.

"Marie Jeanne," a powerful drama, will be acted at the Théâtre Français this evening.

The last representations of "The Chimes of Normandy" are set down for this afternoon and to-night, at the Fifth Avenue.

The rehearsals for the production of "Masaniello," at Niblo's Theatre, are progressing, and indications that a showy and impressive performance of Auber's opera may be looked for on Monday are not wanting.

Dr. Damrosch's first symphony concert occurs at Steinway Hall, this afternoon. A programme embracing Raff's newest symphony, called "Frühlingslänge," and Liszt's "Préludes," with some songs by Mr. Remmertz, is surely worthy of attention.

The sale of seats for Mr. Jefferson's representations at Booth's Theatre has been very large. Mr. Jefferson is to have the support of Messrs. Davidge, Hardenbergh, Owen Fawcett, Barrymore, and Drew, and that of Misses Constance Hamblin and Minnie Palmer.

Matinée performances occur to-day at Wallack's Theatre, ("Marriage,") at the Fifth-Avenue, ("The Chimes of Normandy,") at the Union-Square Theatre, ("Struck Oil" and "The Chinese Question,") at the Park, ("The Crushed Tragedian,") at Niblo's, ("The Jibbenainosay,") and at the Théâtre Français, ("Un Chapeau de Paille d'Italie.") The San Francisco Minstrels, Bryant's Minstrels, and "Aunt Polly Basset," at Chickering Hall, also offer *après-midi* representations, and the "Great London Circus" and the New-York Aquarium can be visited twice daily.

THE LAST CHANCE TO REGISTER.

Register to-day—from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

A BAD NIGHT FOR POLICEMEN.

At a late hour last night Roundsman Harris, of the Tenth Precinct, saw two men leave the store of Henry Witowski, in Canal-street, and jump into a wagon. He ordered them to stop, but they did not heed him. He gave chase, and after a long run managed to catch hold of the tail-board of the wagon. The fugitives whipped their horse, and the animal ran so rapidly that the officer was dragged behind the wagon. Finally Harris drew his revolver and attempted to intimidate the drivers by firing five shots at them. The bullets went wide of their mark. Just as the last one was fired the wagon ran over a rut and was jolted so that Officer Harris was thrown full length into the mud. The fugitives did not stop to inquire his condition, but drove rapidly down Canal-street. Another Policeman gave chase, but he soon fell into a mud-hole, and the fugitives escaped. It was not ascertained late last night that they were thieves.

GEORGE D. LORD DISCHARGED.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 26.—In the George D. Lord bribery case the General Term reverses the decision of the court below and discharges the prisoner. Justice Mullen to-day read the decision, which was on the ground of limitation of the statute. Justice Talcott concurred; Justice Smith dissented.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Suevia, from Hamburg.—John Carlsen and son, G. Gossler and three children, Sophie Darrien, Emilie Becker, Julie Rickert and two children, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Sievers, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Esser and two children, Martha Elmenhorst and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Kahl, Anna Kahl, Hermann Brock, Pedro Landazuri and two children, Vicenta Landazuri, F. Laux, Anna Mussbaum, C. W. Jenkins, Charles McDonald, Adele Mahnken, Wanda Siebelist, J. L. Soegmuller, Rosalie Salamonski, Anna Prestering, Emma Brost, Emma Eckhoff, J. E. Madsen, Johanna Schendel, Bernard Cohn, Rosalie Hirsch, Emilie Slonek and two children, Elizabeth Busch, Clara Siedensticker, Juliane Ayn and two daughters, F. Meyer, Eberhardina Spring, Minna Stark and four children, Emil Flesch, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Agerth, Richard Faber, Simon Neustadt, Julius Meyer, C. F. Klein, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Rosenthal and three children, G. Merrz, Henry Seltzer, William Heger, Louise Werner and child, Elizabeth Schaddles and daughter, H. Palmer and family, A. Houghton, M. Mommier, M. McCourdy and family.

"ALWAYS READY!"—The motto of the French inn-keeper is the motto of Devlin & Co., the leading clothiers. Examine their Fall stock for proof of this assertion.—*Exchange.*

FIRST A COLD, and then another on top of it, until the accompanying cough became settled and confirmed—is the sad story of many a consumptive. How much better to use that safe curative, Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, on the first appearance of danger, when the symptoms may be easily controlled. —*Advertisement.*

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION—Originators of the use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS for the painless extraction of teeth. Established July 15, 1863. In this time they have operated for over 100,000 patients. See their names on our scroll. Gas fresh every day. Office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

CLOTHES-WRINGERS.—All kinds repaired. Metropolitan Washing-machine Company, No. 32 Courtlandt-street, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

No. 170 BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN-LANE.
Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph Company:

GENTS: After an experience of three years we do not hesitate to pronounce your central office system of protecting safes to be the best known. We prefer any old safe with your alarm attached to the best and most expensive safe that can be built. Yours truly,
ALLING BROTHERS & CO.

Ask for
GAFF, FLEISCHMANN & CO.'S
COMPRESSED YEAST.
The genuine article bears our trade-mark and signature, to which we invite special attention. Try it for buckwheat cakes.

Wedding, Ball Cards, Monograms, Foreign Note-papers.—Engraving, printing, every description. Lowest prices. EVERDELL'S, No. 302 Broadway.

Ladies who Value Health should use Pyle's clean, sweet O. K. SOAP for the laundry and bath.

MARRIED.

CARR—SHALER.—On Wednesday, Oct. 24, by Rev. THOMAS S. Hastings, D. D., Mr. HENRY S. CARR and Miss EMMA C. SHALER, all of New-York.

DANIELS—REID.—On Thursday, Oct. 25, by Rev. John P. Hale, C. H. DANIELS to ANNIE M. REID, both of Jersey City Heights. No cards.

EAGLE—TAYLOR.—On Wednesday, Oct. 24, 1877, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. Arthur Brooks, CLIFFORD F. EAGLE to EMILY F., youngest daughter of Moses B. Taylor.

FARRINGTON—LANIER.—On Thursday, Oct. 25, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Robert R. Booth, EDWARD A. FARRINGTON to CATHERINE McC. LANIER, daughter of J. F. D. Lanier, Esq.

FIELD—SEGER.—On Thursday, Oct. 25, at All Souls' Church, by Rev. O. B. Frothingham, MAUNSELL B. FIELD and LOUISE M., only daughter of B. M. Seger, all of this City.

FRANCIS—NUTT.—On Thursday, Oct. 25, at Long Island City, by Rev. Dr. J. L. Peck, Presiding Elder Methodist Episcopal Church for North Long Island District, Rev. A. S. FRANCIS, of Brooklyn, to MRS. CAROLINE NUTT, formerly of Jersey City.

LITTLE—GOULD.—On Tuesday, Oct. 23, by Rev. Wm. Welles Holly, at Christ Church, Hackensack, N. J., CHARLES E. LITTLE, of New-York, to IDA, daughter of the late John E. Gould, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BROWN.—In Baltimore, Oct. 26, SAMUEL C. BROWN, in the 63d year of his age, only surviving member of the late firm of Chambers, Heiser & Co., of New-York, and S. Faucher & Co., of Baltimore.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CAHOONE.—At Englewood, N. J., Oct. 25, SARAH A., widow of the late Rev. William Cahoone, Jr., of this City.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, 29th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from Collegiate Church, corner of 4th-st. and Lafayette-place.

COOK.—"Entered into rest," Friday, Oct. 26, MARY J. BLOOMER, widow of the late George Cook, in the 52d year of her age.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son, George Harvey Cook, No. 1,108 Dean-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 29, at 3 P. M.

CROWTHER.—Memorial services of the late Rev. THOMAS CROWTHER will be held at the First Presbyterian Church, corner South 4th and 6th sts., Brooklyn, E. D., Sabbath, Oct. 28, 1877, at 3 o'clock P. M. The Alumni of the College of the City of New-York are most cordially invited to be present. A. P. KETCHUM, President of Alumni.

FRAZER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, 25th inst., MARY, beloved wife of William Frazer, in her 80th year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 84 Pacific-st., on Saturday, Oct. 27, at 2 P. M.

GALLAGHER.—On Thursday, Oct. 25, HUGH GALLAGHER, aged 63 years, a native of the County Tyrone, Ireland.

Relatives and friends and those of his brother, the late James Gallagher, are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 1,454 3d-av., on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock, to St. Lawrence Church, East 84th-st. and Madison-av., where a requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul; thence to Calvary.

GREGORY.—Suddenly, on Friday, Oct. 26, FANNIE MARION, wife of Charles E. Gregory, and daughter of Dr. J. Marion Sims.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

LEONARD.—Thursday, Oct. 25, 1877, WILLIAM F. LEONARD, aged 62 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 243 West 53d-st., on Saturday, Oct. 27, at 10:30 A. M.

RAIT.—Friday, Oct. 26, CALCRTON S. RAIT, of London, in the 33d year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his father-in-law, A. J. Lightbourn, No. 34 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M. Monday, Oct. 29.

SMITH.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Oct. 24, ELIZABETH P. SMITH, wife of Isaac T. Smith.

Funeral from her late residence, corner Rahway-av. and Bayway, Elizabeth, on Saturday, Oct. 27, at 11:30 o'clock. Carriages will be at Elizabeth station on arrival of train leaving New-York at 10:15 from New-Jersey Central Railroad, foot of Liberty-st.

VANDERVOORT.—At Jamaica, Long Island, on Friday morning, Oct. 26, PHEBE, relict of the late Abraham Vandervoort, in the 91st year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Oct. 29, at 10:30 A. M., from the Presbyterian Church, Jamaica.

WATSON.—Thursday, 25th inst., in the 4th year of her age, of scarlet fever, ELSIE LUDLAM, daughter of Calvin A. and ADA Watson.

Funeral services at the residence of her parents, Richmond Hill, Long Island, at 4 o'clock Saturday, Oct. 27. Train leaves Hunter's Point at 3:30 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE MESSRS. LEAVITT, AUCTIONEERS.

THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, at Clinton Hall. Now on Exhibition.

SUPERB JAPANESE AND CHINESE ART TREASURES.

CLOSING SALE, EMBRACING SOME OF THE MOST VALUABLE AND COSTLY PIECES IN THE COLLECTION.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 29,
at 3:30 o'clock, at Clinton Hall, now on view,

VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY,
estate of the late John M. Cooper, Esq.

Also, a double Harness, (nearly new,) Lady's and Gentleman's Saddle, and a Safe, (safe can be seen at Mr. Westbrook's office, No. 5 Beekman-st.)

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

A COLLECTION OF BOOKS, COMPRISING MANY SCARCE AND SOME VERY RARE AMERICANA.

Catalogues ready.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 27, 1877, will close at this office on Tuesday at 4 A. M. for Europe by steam-ship Montana, via Queenstown; on Wednesday at 5 A. M. for Europe by steam-ship Abyssinia, via Queenstown, (correspondence for France to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed,) and at 6 A. M., for France direct, by steam-ship Pereire, via Havre; on Thursday at 12 M. for Europe, by steam-ship Gellert, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday at 6 A. M. for Europe, by steamship Adriatic, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany, Scotland, and North of Ireland to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed,) and at 6 A. M. for Scotland and North of Ireland, by steam-ship Anchoria, via Moville and Glasgow, and at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, by steam-ship Hermann, via Southampton and Bremen. The steam-ships Montana, Abyssinia, and Adriatic do not take mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. The mails for the West Indies via Bermuda and St. Thomas will leave New-York Oct. 25. The mails for Brazil direct and Argentine, via Brazil, will leave New-York Oct. 25. The mails for China and Japan will leave San Francisco Nov. 3. The mails for Australia, &c., will leave San Francisco Nov. 7.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1877.

BANGS & CO., NO. 656 BROADWAY.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
SATURDAY, Oct. 27, at 3:30,
a collection of
ENGLISH, AMERICAN AND FRENCH BOOKS.
Also,
BLACK WALNUT CYLINDER OFFICE DESK.
Monday and Tuesday—Prof. Charles E. Anthon's valuable collection of Autographs.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE DEPOT,
NO. 186 FRONT-ST.,
BURLING-SLIP, near FULTON FERRY,
H. C. PARKE, has just received
CHOICE DECORATED PORCELAIN WARE,
RICH LACQUERED TRAYS, BOXES, &c.,
INLAID BRONZES AND ENAMELS!
A large assortment of PICTURES!

JAPANESE PORCELAIN AND LACQUERED WARE,
BRONZES, VASES, BREAKFAST, DINNER, AND TEA SETS IN GREAT VARIETY.
Dealers are invited to inspect our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Prices lower than ever before.
H. FOGG & CO., No. 32 Burling-slip.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public. No. 241 Broadway, New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to settling estates, conveyancing, and City and Country collection.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS,
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

THE FIRE ON THE HEARTH FIRE PLACE Stove and Furnace. Call or send for circular. Open Stove Ventilating Company, No. 115 Fulton-st., N. Y.

POLITICAL.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR MAYOR,
(BROOKLYN,)
JOHN F. HENRY.

POLITICAL.

TO VOTERS OF NEW-YORK.

There is only one more day of registration in this City—to-day. Every one who fails to register on one of these two days loses his vote. We desire to urge upon you most earnestly the importance of your registering to-day, in order that you may vote at the approaching election for such candidates for the Legislature as are in favor of submitting the proposed constitutional amendments, for the better government of cities, to the popular vote. We urge this upon you as a duty which we all owe to the public, and beg you to consider the heavy responsibility which every one who neglects to perform it takes upon himself. It is not too much to say that bankruptcy stares the City of New-York in the face. The permanent debt has increased from $10,000,000 in 1840, to a sum the exact amount of which is impossible to ascertain. Mayor Wickham, in his first message, stated that he could not tell what it was. The present Controller makes it over $91,000,000, while the Municipal Commission reported it as $120,000,000, exclusive of a large floating debt.

Worse than this, it is continually increasing, and must soon reach a point at which the interest cannot be paid by taxation. For this state of things some effective remedy is needed, and a plan for this purpose has been drawn up by a commission of able men, appointed by Gov. Tilden under the authority of the Legislature. This plan has passed one Legislature, and must pass another before it can be voted on by the people. We do not ask you to express any opinion on the merits of the plan proposed, but merely that you will see to it by your votes that a scheme, now on foot, to stifle the measure in the Legislature, and to prevent the people from voting on it, shall be frustrated. For this object it is not necessary that you should vote for candidates for all the offices at the approaching election. We do not ask so much as this. All that is necessary is that you should vote for candidates of the Legislature. Ample information will be furnished before the day of election as to the stand which will be taken in the Legislature on the amendments by individual candidates, and every effort made to bring out a large vote. All that we ask in return is that you will register and vote.

James M. Brown,	Oswald Ottendorfer,
William H. Webb,	Henry F. Spaulding,
Benjamin E. Sherman,	William B. Guion,
D. Willis James,	A. P. Man,
William D. Morgan,	William A. Cole,
James Gallatin,	Howard Potter,
Samuel D. Babcock,	W. H. Appleton,
James Emott,	Theodore Roosevelt,
Henry Day,	John A. Stewart,
John A. Weeks,	Lloyd Aspinwall,
D. M. Turnure,	Cornelius N. Bliss,
Alfred C. Hoe

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Friday, Oct. 26, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	5	Moss, bales	51
B. E. Peas, bags	67	Crude Turp., bbls.	111
B. W. Peas, bags	218	Spirits Turp., bbls.	671
Beans, bbls	390	Resin, bbls	3,705
Cotton, bales	3,252	Pitch, bbls	70
Dried Fruit, pks	1,492	Oil-cake, pks	1,009
Eggs, pkgs	1,654	Oil, lard, bbls	116
Flour, bbls	18,857	Oil, lin., bbls	1,018
Corn-meal, bbls	200	Pea-nuts, bags	272
Wheat, bushels	488,405	Pork, pks	6
Corn, bushels	86,653	Beef, pks	835
Oats, bushels	116,181	Cut-meats, pks	4,253
Rye, bushels	31,290	Lard, tcs	975
Malt, bushels	2,480	Butter, pks	5,388
Barley, bushels	48,087	Cheese, pks	10,799
Peas, bushels	336	Starch, pks	1,901
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Stearine, pks	40
Flax-seed, bags	584	Sumac, bags	380
Grease, pks	24	Tallow, pks	189
Grass-seed, bags	1,005	Tow, bales	21
Hemp, bales	17	Tobacco, hhds	45
Hides, bales	58	Tobacco, pks	1,399
Hops, bales	1,320	Whisky, bbls	664
Lead, pigs	1,583	Wool, bales	1
Leather, sides	8,865		

ASHES—No important movements have been reported in this line for a long time past.....Pots quoted at from $4 50@$4 62½, and Pearls at $6 75@$7 ₱ 100 lb.

BEES-WAX—Yellow in demand, less sought after, within the range of from 28c.@29c. ₱ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—A comparatively good demand is put in operation for seasonable styles of goods, though the aggregate business in most lines is less extensive than the full volume of trade earlier in the season. Prices have varied little, having been generally quoted firm.

BRICKS—The movement has been fair in the leading kinds, with prices steady.....Philadelphia Face quoted at $22@2 50; Hard, common, $3 50@$5 25; Pressed, $3 75@$4 25; Croton Front, $7@$9; Philadelphia Facing, $23@$27; Baltimore, $34@$38 ₱ 1,000, and stock delivered from yard at the customary advance on these figures.

CANDLES—Have been in very moderate request since our last at unaltered rates.

COAL—Has moderately active movement has been reported since our last, generally within the previous range.....Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $13@$14; Liverpool Gas Cannel, $9 50@$11; Newcastle Gas, $4 50@$5; Provincial Gas, $4 50@$5; American Gas, $5 50@$6; Cumberland and Clearfield, $4@$4 50; Anthracite within the range of $2 80@$3 55 for cargoes. The offerings of Anthracite have been rather less urgent since the auction sale of Scranton on Wednesday, which went off quite satisfactorily, especially in the instance of the stove and Chestnut grades.

COCOA—Has been in light demand, but held with firmness.

COFFE—Rio firm and wanted; invoices quoted at 15¾c.@19¾c., gold. Sales include 1,500 bags Rio per Flora Goodale, 711 bags per Emile Maria, 1,010 bags per Laplace, 514 bags Santos per do., on private terms, and 596 bags Santos per Lux, taken from stock: other kinds in demand, with sales of 500 bags of city Java, 3,000 mats Java on private terms; invoices of 3,000 bags Rio, per Leland, at New-Orleans, taken from stock, and 1,000 bags sold at private terms; 2,000 bags Rio, at Mobile, per Speica, and 1,000 bags, at Baltimore, per Keystone, on private terms.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been in comparatively good demand, and quoted quite firm as to price.

CORDAGE—Has been in moderately dealt in, within the previous range as to values.

COTTON—A lightinquiry has been noted for early deliveries, at a reduction of 1-16c. ₱ lb.....Sales were reported for prompt delivery of 625 bales, of which 242 bales were on last evening,) all to spinners....And for forward delivery business has been less active, but values have been quoted firmer....Sales have been reported since our last of 7,150 bales, of which 3,050 bales were on last evening and 32,600 bales to-day,) with 5,400 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, October closing at 11.27c.@11.28c.; November, 11.14c. @11.15c.; December, 11.17c.@11.18c.; January, 11.17c.@ 11.18c.; February, 11.30c.@11.31c.; March, 11.43c.; April, 11.56c.@11.57c.; May, 11.69c.@11.70c.; June, 11.81c.@ 11.83c., showing an advance of 3@8 points, closing firm. The sales to-day on the spot and to arrive foot up 7,150 bales, and at the shipping ports 25,461 bales, against 20,015 bales same day last week, and for the whole week 157,696 bales, against 136,904 bales same time last week.....The receipts at all the ports to-day are 7,477 bales, against 647 bales, against 810,331 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year.....Consolidated exports (six days) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 43,549 bales; to the Continent, 579 bales; to France, 3,312 bales; to the Channel, 300 bales.....Stock in New-York to-day, 34,533 bales: consolidated stock at the ports, 342,679 bales.....The exports hence during the week were 34,674 bales.

Closing Prices or Cotton to New-York.

New Cotton.	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9⅞	10	10	
Strict Ordinary	10¼	10¼	10½	10½
Good Ordinary	10¼	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
Strict Good Ord	10 11-16	10 11-16	10 13-16	10 13-16
Low Middling	11 1-16	11 1-16	11 1-16	11 1-16
Strict Low Mid	11 1-16	11 1-16	11 3-16	11 3-16
Middling	11¼	11¼	11⅜	11⅜
Good Middling	11 7-16	11 7-16	11 9-16	11 9-16
Strict Good Mid	11⅝	11⅝	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair	12 1-16	12 1-16	12 3-16	12 3-16
Fair	12 11-16	12 11-16	12 13-16	12 13-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9⅝	Low Middling	10½
Strict Good Ord	10¼	Middling	10⅞

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYEWOODS—Most kinds of Drugs and Dyes have been selling less freely, yet prices have been generally quoted steady and firm. Chemicals have been moderately sought after yet quoted essentially unaltered as to values.....Essential Oils have been rather lightly dealt in a jobbing way, at about previous rates, though Eye Waters have been in less request, with prices in most instances, however, quoted as before.....San Domingo Logwood quoted at $20 50@$22 50, currency; Jamaica do., $20@$21, gold; Honduras, $19@$20, currency; Mexican Fustic, $20@$22, gold; Maracaibo do., $20; San Domingo do., $21@$22, gold; Jamaica do., $17@$18, gold; Bar Wood, $24, gold; Lima Wood, $50@$52 50, currency; Sapan Wood, $35, currency; Camwood, $170, gold.

FERTILIZERS—Have been selling to a moderate aggregate, within the previous range as to prices.

FISH—Rather more inquiry has been noted for the leading kinds, with prices of Dry Cod and Pickled Mackeral showing little variation. Herring a trifle cheaper, on free offerings.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Dealings in State and Western Flour, though again to a fair aggregate, indicated a heavy and drooping market, sellers showing more urgency in their offerings, and, in instances, making slight concessions. Export purchases somewhat freer at the rising figures, mostly for the West Indies and the Provinces.....Sales have been reported since our last of 17,100 bbls. of all grades, including unsound Flour of all classes, very poor to choice, at $2 50@$6 25, mostly unsound Extras at $4 75@$5 85; Sour Spring at $3 50@ $3 75, chiefly Sour Extras at $3@$3 75; very poor to strictly choice No. 2 at $3@$4 25, mainly at $3 60 @$4 for ordinary to about choice No. 2 Winter, (fancy lots held above quotations;) and $3 55@$4 for Spring; very poor to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 75@ $5 35, mostly at $4 85@$5 25; inferior to good Extra State, $5 50@$5 75; good to choice do. at $5 75@$6; City Mills Extra at $6 25@$7 50; Fancy do. for West Indies, $6 50@$6 40 for fair to very choice, and up to $6 50 for strictly fancy, (the latter in new pkgs,) mostly at $6 26@$6 35; do., for South America, $6 50@$7 50 for fair to choice: do., for English market, nominal at $5 50; do., Family Extras, $6 75@$7 75, the latter for strictly choice: very inferior to very good shipping Extra Western, $3 40@$5 75, (chiefly at $3 50@$3 70;) very good to choice do. at $5 75 @$6, and other grades unchanged.....Included in the reported sales were 5,350 bbls. shipping Extras, for prompt delivery, (of which 3,850 bbls. City Mills Extras,) 825 bbls. Minnesota clear, 2,350 bbls. do. straight Extras, 950 bbls. do. Patent do.; 3,500 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras; 225 bbls. do. Patent Extras; 1,023 bbls. Superfine; 850 bbls. No. 2; 225 bbls. Sour, and 470 bbls. unsound Flour at quoted rates.....Rye Flour has been in moderately dealt in demand, partly for shipment, with values quoted about as before.....Sales reported of 1,350 bbls., in lots, (part to arrive,) mostly Extras, at $6 25@$8 for common to choice, (mostly at $6 75@$7 50;) wind very choice to strictly fancy up to $8 25@$8 75.....Of Rye Flour, sales were reported of 370 bbls., in small lots, including Superfine State, within the range of $4 25@$4 50 for ordinary to strictly choice, and $5@$5 25; mainly at $4 35@$4 25; market about steady.....Of Corn-meal, sales were reported of 2,000 bbls. Yellow Western at $2 65@$3; (of which 1,000 bbls. Prize Medal at $3 free on board;) and 500 bbls. Brandywine at $3 45@$3 50, mainly for shipment to the Provinces, showing a generally firm market.....And of Corn-meal, in bags, 1,300 bags sold, in lots, mainly coarse, on the basis of $1 17 for City, in lots, and $1 20@$1 25 for country, ₱ 100 lbs.....Buckwheat Flour in light request at from $2 25@$2 75 for fair to fancy State, chiefly at $2 35@$2 60.....Buckwheat quoted about as before.

FRUIT—The general market shows less animation, but values are the same as for the leading kinds of stock, on comparatively moderate offerings. Sales include 2,000 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2@$2 05; 2,000 bxs. old do. at $1 45; 4,000 bxs. new loose at $2 20@$2 30; 940 half-bxs. Valencia at 8¾c.@9c.; 60 cks. Turkey Prunes at 7½c.@8¼c. for old and new; 900 bbls. Currants at 7½c.@7¾c.; 200 cases Sardines at 13¾c. for quarter bxs.

GRAIN—A fairly active business was reported in Spring Wheat, in good part for shipment, but at a reduction of 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel, closing as a rule weak. Strictly prime No. 1 Spring scarce, and held with firmness, but inactive. Winter Wheat was quite moderately sought after, and, in most instances Red and Amber quoted lower, the actual decline of 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel; desirable lots of White, however, held firmly.....Sales have been reported to-day of 856,000 bushels, (of which about 151,000 bushels for early delivery,) including 9,000 bushels choice White Michigan at $1 54½; 16,000 bushels No. 1 White Michigan, to arrive early next week, $1 50; 8,000 bushels White State, choice, $1 53½; 3,200 bushels Red State, $1 41@$1 42; 17,000 bushels New-York No. 2 Red, $1 41@$1 42; 16,000 bushels New-York No. 2 Red, October option, $1 42½@$1 43; 4,000 bushels New-York No. 3 Red, $1 35; 2,000 bushels No. 2 Amber, $1 41; 3,600 bushels ungraded Red, $1 40@$1 41; 10,000 bushels White Canada, in bond, at $1 41@$1 48, chiefly at $1 41; 1,200 bushels No. 1 Minnesota Spring, hard, $1 35; 32,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, $1 30@$1 31, (24,000 bushels at $1 31;) 94,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 31@$1 31½, mainly at $1 31, (as against $1 32 for strictly prime yesterday;) 2,000 bushels No. 3 Spring, $1 23@ $1 24; 5,000 bushels New-York No. 2 Spring, October options, at $1 30½@$1 31, closing at $1 30¾; 40,000 bushels do. November, $1 29½@$1 30, closing at $1 29¾; 24,000 bushels do., December, $1 30¾; 24,000 bushels No. 2 North-west Spring at $1 31; 40,000 bushels do., November, $1 29@$1 30¼, as a price, without stimulating the demand.....Sales have been reported during the week of 105,500 ℔. Domestic Fleece at 45c.@48½c., 58,000 ℔. Unwashed at 27c.@31c., 7,000 ℔. Scoured at 50c., 2,000 ℔. Pennsylvania at 37½c., 24,000 ℔. Colorado at 18c., 77,000 ℔. Texas, 22c.@26c., 124 bales and 130,000 ℔. Spring California at 22c.@25c., 25 bags and 195,000 ℔. Fall do. at 16c.@22c., 167 bags Domestic Pulled, 1,000 ℔. Dalaina, and 2,700 ℔. Australian Pulled on private terms.

FREIGHTS—The berth freight movement was fairly active, and, generally, on a steady basis as to rates, the inquiry for accommodation having been chiefly for Grain, Cotton, Hops, Flour, and Resin, for British ports. And in the chartering line the business was somewhat brisker, chiefly in the Petroleum interest, with the advantage as to rates slightly in favor of shippers, in view of the more liberal offerings of tonnage, through recent free arrivals.....Tonnage for Cotton was in more request, chiefly to load at Southern ports.....For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by sail, 2,500 bales Cotton at ⅛d.@9-32d. ₱ lb.; 48,000 bushels Grain, of which 8,000 bushels Wheat at 9d., and 40,000 bushels Grain, from store, at 8½d. ₱ bushel; 1,000 bbls. Resin, at 2s. 6d. @ 2s. 9d., and, by steam, 2,100 bales Cotton, of through freight, in lots, on the basis of 9-32d. ₱ lb.; 24,000 bushels Grain, on private terms, quoted at 10¼d. ₱ bushel; 228 bales Hops, reported at 11-16d.@¾d. ₱ lb.; 120 pks. Tobacco, in lots, on the basis of 40s. for hhd.; 280 tons Heavy Goods, in lots, at 37s. 6d.@40s. ₱ ton; and small lots of Provisions, 7s. ₱ tierce, and 5s. ₱ bbl. Also, an American ship, 1,200 tons, placed on the berth, hence, for general cargo. And, by steam, from New-Orleans, of direct shipments thence, 4,500 bales Cotton reported on private terms, quoted at 17-32d.@9-16d. ₱ lb.....For London, by sail, 4,000 bushels Grain, at 8½d. ₱ bushel; and 150 tons Cadar Wood at 15s. ₱ ton; and, by steam, 3,000 bushels Grain at 9d. ₱ standard bushel; small lots of heavy goods at 40s. ₱ ton, (with room for Hops in good demand, quoted, for direct shipment, at ½d. and, via Liverpool, at ⅞d. ₱ lb.) Also, a Norwegian bark, 636 tons, (to arrive from Delaware Breakwater,) hence, with about 4,000 bbls. Naphthe (chartered a few days since) at 4s. 10½d. ₱ bbl.....For Glasgow, by steam, 1,200 to 1,500 bbls. Flour, reported on private terms, quoted at 4s. ₱ bbl.; 8,000 bushels Grain on private terms; quoted at 10¼d. ₱ 60 ℔.; 350 pks. Tallow, &c., part at 37s. 6d. ₱ ton; and, of recent shipments, 200 bbls. Refined Sugar, and 1,000 bags Oak-peal on private terms.....For Ireland, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain, on private terms.....For Hull, by steam, 32,000 bushels Wheat at 11d. ₱ bushel, and 30,000 bushels Barley at 10d. ₱ 48 ℔.....For the United Kingdom, by sail, 2,500 bushels Grain, on private terms.....For Limerick, sailed thence Sept. 11,) hence, with about 2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. ₱ bbl.....For Cork and orders, a British bark, 314 tons, hence, with about 1,000 quarters Grain, at 6s. 3d. ₱ quarter.....For Bristol, quoted at about 7s. 9d.) ₱ quarter.....For a French port, direct, a French bark, 361 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported on private terms.....For the Continent, two ships, with Cotton and Grain, from New-Orleans, (chartered there) on private terms, quoted on the basis of 1c.@1⅛c. for Cotton; and a bark, with Resin, from Wilmington, reported on private terms.....For Havre, by the steamer France, 9 bales Cotton at ⅝c., 50 bales Sea Island Cotton at 1¼c. ₱ lb., 24,000 bushels Wheat (in bags) at 25c., 100 tons Copper on private terms, 10 hhds. Tallow at ⅝c., 500 bbls do. at 7-16c., 174 cases Extract of Bark, at 9-16c., 500 bbls. Lard at 9-16c., 100 tubs at ⅝c., 100 bbls. do. at ⅝c., 10 racks do. at ⅝c., 780 bxs. Bacon at 9-16c., 235 bundles Hides at ⅝c., 700 bags Hoofs at ⅝c., 600 bags Rosin at 3¼c., and 50 bbls. Pitch at 3¼c. For Bremen, an American ship, 1,126 tons, hence, with about 7,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum (chartered a few days since) at $13 ₱ tank; for Hamburg, at $13 90@$13 95; and, for Rotterdam, a British ship, 1,497 tons, mentioned in our last, was also closed.).....For Hamburg, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain at 3d. 60 reichmarks ₱ 100 lbs. Flour, for weekly shipments, reported on private terms; and, of recent shipments, 2,900 bushels Barley and 75,000 feet Lumber on private terms.....For Reval, by steam, 500 bales Cotton at 9-16d. ₱ lb.....For Gibraltar and orders, and back to Cape Fear or New-York, a British bark, 350 tons, with general cargo, reported on private terms and placed on the berth.....For a Mediterranean port, direct, an American bark, 774 tons, hence, with general cargo reported on private terms; and, by steam, 1,000 barrels Petroleum, chartered at 2s. ₱ barrel, and 10,000 cases Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 27½c. ₱ case.....For Marseilles, an American brig, 429 tons, hence, with general cargo, at market rates; and another, 261 tons, with about 1,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Baltimore at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl.....For Genoa, a Spanish bark, 617 tons, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, (chartered there,) at 1c. ₱ lb.....For Salonica, an American brig, 345 tons, hence, with general cargo, at market rates.....For Malaga, a Spanish bark, 190 tons, hence, with general cargo, at market rates.....For Melbourne, an American ship, 1,355 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms, quoted at about 27s. 6d. ₱ ton.....For Demerara, an American brig, 345 ₱ tons, hence, with general cargo, at $1,800, gold, with option of out and home at $2,600.....For Curacoa and back, an American schooner, 232 tons, with general cargo, on private terms, and an American bark, 318 tons, with general cargo, at $1,600, gold, and the American schooner, 93 tons, mentioned in our last, gets $1,000.....For St. John, P. E., an American brig, 155 tons, hence, with general cargo, at market rates.....For Arroyo, P. R., an American brig, 189 tons, hence, with general cargo, at market rates.....For Jacksonville, Fla., a British brig, 116 tons, hence, with general cargo, at market rates.....For Porto Cabello, an American schooner, 170 tons, hence, with general cargo, at $1,000 and port charges.....Market otherwise rather quiet; quoted about as before.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, Oct. 26, 1877.

Trade in horned Cattle was slow but steady on this forenoon. The herds to hand ranged from common to fair, being in general rather coarse. At Sixtieth-Street yards prices ranged from 3c. to 4½c. ₱ lb., weight, 70 to 90 cwt. At Haralmus Cove Yards prices ranged from 8½c. @11c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ to 8½ cwt. From 55 to 57 lbs. has been allowed net; general sales on 56 lb. net. Milch Cows sold at $45@$65 ₱ head. Calves included Coarse quality Calves sold at 5c.@6c. ₱ lb.; selected lots at 6c. ₱ lb.; smooth, quality Veals at 8½c. ₱ lb. Sheep sold at 4½c.@5½c. ₱ lb.; Lambs at 5½c.@6½c. ₱ lb.; prices ranged, 4c.@6c. ₱ lb. Hogs—Receipts, 3,750 head; weight, 150 lbs. mixed lots, Ewes and Bucks, 4½c. ₱ lb. Live Hogs sold at $5 50@$5 60 ₱ cwt.; City Dressed offered at 6½c.@7c. ₱ lb. for heavy Hogs; Light Pigs, 7½c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth-Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 27 cars of horned Cattle, mainly as follows: 100 Kansas Steers, grazed in Colorado, at 3½c. ₱ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; 100 Colorado Steers at 3¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 96 common Illinois Steers at 3¾c.@3¾c. ₱ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; 13 common Illinois Steers at 3¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. Ulery & Carey sold for self 105 Kentucky Steers, from coarse to fair, from 10½c.@11¼c. ₱ lb., weights 5¾ to 8½ cwt. H. S. Rosenthal sold for self 190 Colorado Steers at 3¾c., with 10 per cent tret, at 3¾c. ₱ lb. B. Knowlton sold for self 4 State Oxen at 3c. ₱ lb., weight 9½ cwt. J. Kirby & Co. sold 3 Calves, weight 350 lb., at 3½c. ₱ lb.; 4 Calves, weight 1,490 lb., at 4c. ₱ lb.; 64 State Sheep, with 7 Bucks mixed in, weight 5,740 lb., at 4½c. ₱ lb.; 43 State Sheep, weight 4,420 lb., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 155 State Lambs, weight 9,040 lb., at 5½c. ₱ lb. Hume, Elliott & Co sold 24 State Sheep, weight 2,280 lb., at 4½c. ₱ lb.; 71 State Sheep, weight 6,980 lb., at 4½c. ₱ lb.; 185 State Sheep, weight 15,770 lb., at 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 46 State Sheep, weight 5,060 lb., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 33 Canada Sheep, weight 3,130 lb., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 57 Canada Sheep, weight 7,000 lb., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 174 Canada Lambs, weight 13,870 lb., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 413 Canada Lambs, weight 32,460 lb., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 45 State Lambs, weight 2,860 lb., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 11 Calves, weight 2,540 lb., at 3¼c. ₱ lb.; 16 Calves, weight 4,900 lb., at 3½c. ₱ lb.; 1 Calf, weight 180 lb., at 4c. ₱ lb.; 3 Calves, weight 530 lb. at 6c. ₱ lb.; 1 Veal, weight 190 lb., at 8½c. ₱ lb. Davis & Hallenbeck sold 19 State Bulls, live weight 16,640 lb., at $2 60 ₱ cwt.; 2 State Bucks, weight 120 lb., at 3½c. ₱ lb.; 27 State Sheep, weight and Ewes, weight 113 lb. ₱ head, at 4¼c. ₱ lb.; 71 State Sheep, weight 90 lb. ₱ head, at 4½c. ₱ lb.; 17 State Sheep, weight 102 lb. ₱ head, at 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 17 State Sheep, weight 100 lb. ₱ head, at 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 70 State Lambs, weight 57 lb. ₱ head, at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 70 State Lambs, weight 83 lb. ₱ head, at 6c. ₱ lb.; 176 State Lambs, weights 67 to 78 lb. ₱ head, at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 84 State Lambs, weight 73 to 78 lb. ₱ head, at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 177 mixed Canada Sheep and Lambs, weight 92 lb. ₱ head, at 6c. ₱ lb.; 107 Canada Lambs, weight 71 lb. ₱ head, at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 131 Canada Lambs, weight 85 lb. ₱ head, at 6¼c. ₱ lb.

At Fortieth-Street Hog Yards—George Reid sold 184 State Hogs, average live weight 256 lb. ₱ head, at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 11 State Hogs, average live weight 270 lb. ₱ head, at 5½c. ₱ lb.

At Harsimus Cove Yards—Coney & McPherson sold for J. Wadsworth 70 State Steers, generally grass-fed, 27 head at 8½c. ₱ lb., 43 head at 8¾c. ₱ lb., both lots Queen, and 27 head at 9c. ₱ lb., weight 1,274 cwt. W. Moonshine 43 common Kentucky Steers at 9¾c.@ 10c. ₱ lb., with $1 off ₱ head, weight 7 cwt.; for Pfeiffer & Co. 17 common Ohio Steers at 9¾c.@10c. ₱ lb., with $1 off ₱ head, best lots 7 cwt., light weights to 7¼ cwt.; for Green & Co. 22 common Kentucky Steers at 9¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. Toffey & Sons sold for N. Morris 39 Colorado Steers at 9¾c. ₱ lb., with $1 off ₱ head, weight 7 cwt. S. W. Sherman sold for Waixel & Allerton 18 Colorado Steers at 9c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. C. Kahn sold for Kahn & Furst 46 common Kentucky Steers at 9¾c.@10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 29 common Kentucky Steers at 9¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 10 coarse Kentucky Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., with $1 off ₱ head, weight 8¼ cwt. M. Lauterbach sold 33 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ₱ lb., with $1 off ₱ head, weight 7 cwt. Siegel & Myer sold for N. Morris 48 Colorado Steers at 9c.@9¾c. ₱ lb., weights 6½ to 7 cwt.; 15 Colorado Steers at 9¾c. ₱ lb., with $1 off ₱ head, weight 7¼ cwt. Newton & Holmes sold for Gaines & Shepard 19 Kentucky Steers, weight 7 cwt.; 8 fair Kentucky Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 129 Indiana Sheep, weight 91 lb. ₱ head, at 4¾c. ₱ lb. Judd & Buckingham sold 13 State Sheep, weight 113 lb. ₱ head, at 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 170 Canada Lambs, weight 73 lb. ₱ head, at $6 31 ₱ cwt. Kane & Pidcock sold 38 Jersey Ewes, weight 89 lb. ₱ head, at 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 234 State Sheep and Lambs weight 77 lb. ₱ head, at 4¾c. ₱ lb.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Oct. 25.

Woodlawn-av. s. e. corner 1st-st., 25x100, 23d Ward; John Kingston to A. Moore..... $750

116th-st. n. s. a. 424.10 ft. e. of Avenue A, 18.7x 100.10; Julius Hotchkiss and wife to L. A. S. Reed..... 14,000

Grove-av., e. s., lots Nos. 41, 42, 43, and 44, 23d Ward; same to same..... 11,000

Rock-st., n. s., 24th Ward, Cyrus Cleveland and wife to C. Keffe..... 500

5th-av., w. s., 74.11 ft. n. of 133d-st., 25x100.10; James Wilkie, Executor, to Mary C. Lestrade..... 5,000

125th-st., n. s., 100 ft. a. of ——, irregular; James B. Kissam to B. Kissam..... nom.

5th-av., w. s., 74.11 ft. n. of 133d-st., 25x100.10; Mary C. Lestrado and husband to Mary O. C. Wilkie..... 3,000

Allen-st. e. s., 82.6 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 17.6x 87.6; Conrad Thiele and wife to J. Scheens..... 7,000

Berrian-av., w. s., 23d Ward; Thomas H. Norris to S. J. Bolton..... 600

3d-av., e. s., 60.10 ft. s. of 110th-st., 20x85; John J. Jova and wife to G. W. Armstrong..... 18,000

Lexington-av., n. s. corner 77th-st., 18.6x70; M. J. Wilson and wife to E. A. Corcoran..... 12,000

34th-st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of 10th-av., 16x98.9; H. Salomon to Sarah Dowling..... 8,000

109th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x 100.11; M. Ely, Referee, to J. Townshend.. nom.

10th-av., n. s., 80 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x100; S. B. Hard, Referee, to J. Bedwood..... 3,500

104th-st., n. s., 180 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100.11; W. S. Kelley, Referee, to Fanny Albert..... 2,200

25th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Madison-av., 50x98.9; E. B. Cowles, Referee, to D. A. Clapp..... 55,100

112th-st., s. s., 187.11 ft. e. of 4th-av., 17.1x 100.11; E. R. Olcott, Referee, to D. R. Kendall. 7,500

124th-st., 80 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x79; Charles Welde and wife to N. S. Simpkins..... 7,500

Lexington-av., s. w. corner of 108th-st., 25x 100.11; A. Ward and wife to J. C. Thompson.. 9,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIFTH-AV., FACING CENTRAL PARK, NEAR THE 60TH-ST. ENTRANCE—A magnificently located, built, frescoed and furnished, fine large dwelling; every possible modern improvement; low price to prompt purchaser, including elegant paintings, about 20 mirrors, &c. Permits at either of my offices, 4 Pine-st., 33 East 17th-st., Union-square, and 661 5th-av. Hotel Osborn.

JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE ground on the north-east corner of Broadway and 13th-st.; now partially occupied by Wallack's Theatre; say about 64 feet on Broadway, 250 on 13th-st., and 134 on 4th-av. Apply at No. 35 Prince-st.

JEROMIE BROWN WILL TAKE CHARGE of estates, collecting rents, paying taxes, insurance, &c., for owners. Office 1,280 Broadway, corner 33d-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FURNISHED—No. 26 East 38th-st. Can only be seen by a permit from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

FORECLOSURE SALE OF VALUABLE DWELLING-HOUSE AND LANDS AT FORT WASHINGTON.—The place known as the Louis B. Roder Place, being part of the Howland tract, near the Fort Washington Depot, will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 30, 1877, at the Exchange Sales-room, No 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon, under the direction of WM. A. BOYD, Referee; George Hobart Scott, Auctioneer.

A first-class three-story brick dwelling, 45x50: two-story brick stable, 26x79; large greenhouse and other outbuildings, and about 22½ acres of land. Sale absolute.

For further particulars apply to MARTIN & SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 50 Wall-st., or SCOTT & MYERS, Auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st.

C. J. LYON, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, Oct. 27, 1877, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the five-story brown-stone-front store known as No. 83 Murray-st., New-York, with lease of ground from Trinity Church having 15½ years to run, at rent of $1,000 a year and taxes and assessments; covenant to pay for buildings, or renewal for 21 years at end of term.

EXCHANGE SALES—FRIDAY, OCT. 26.

NEW-YORK.

By Louis Meyer.

1 five-story brick tenement-house, with lot, No. 171 Forsyth-st., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Rivington-st., lot 25x100..... $15,435

1 four-story brown-stone-front house, with lot, No. 212 West 59th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 7th-av., lot 25x100.5..... 30,000

2 lots, Gouverneur-st., s. s., 100.3 ft. e. of Morris-st., Morrisania, each 25x118.5..... 950

By Gerard Betts.

1 three-story brick dwelling house, with lot, East 16th-st., n. s., 190.8 ft. w. of 3d-av., lot 23x92..... $15,000

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 three-story brick dwelling house, with lot, East 32d-st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of Lexington-av., lot 15 x62.2..... $16,230

By W. O. Hoffman.

1 five-story brick building, with lot, No. 435 West 38th-st., n. s., 460.9 ft. w. of 9th-av., lot 25x98.9..... $5,000

By C. J. Lyon.

1 lot, West 106th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.11-s..... $1,000

By D. M. Senman.

1 four-story brick store and dwelling-house, with lot, 3d-av., s. s., 141.6 ft. s. of 109th-st., lot 17.8x100.4..... $8,350

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Oct. 25.

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Grove-av., e. s., lots Nos. 41, 42, 43, and 44, 23d Ward; same to same..... 11,000

Rock-st., n. s., 24th Ward, Cyrus Cleveland and wife to C. Keffe..... 500

5th-av., w. s., 74.11 ft. n. of 133d-st., 25x100.10; James Wilkie, Executor, to Mary C. Lestrade..... 5,000

125th-st., n. s., 100 ft. a. of ——, irregular; James B. Kissam to B. Kissam..... nom.

5th-av., w. s., 74.11 ft. n. of 133d-st., 25x 100.10; Mary C. Lestrado and husband to Mary O. C. Wilkie..... 3,000

Allen-st. e. s., 82.6 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 17.6x 87.6; Conrad Thiele and wife to J. Scheens..... 7,000

Berrian-av., w. s., 23d Ward; Thomas H. Norris to S. J. Bolton..... 600

3d-av., e. s., 60.10 ft. s. of 110th-st., 20x85; John J. Jova and wife to G. W. Armstrong..... 18,000

Lexington-av., n. s. corner 77th-st., 18.6x70; M. J. Wilson and wife to E. A. Corcoran..... 12,000

34th-st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of 10th-av., 16x98.9; H. Salomon to Sarah Dowling..... 8,000

109th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x 100.11; M. Ely, Referee, to J. Townshend.. nom.

10th-st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x100; S. B. Hard, Referee, to J. Bedwood..... 3,500

104th-st., n. s., 180 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100.11; W. S. Kelley, Referee, to Fanny Albert..... 2,200

25th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Madison-av., 50x98.9; E. B. Cowles, Referee, to D. A. Clapp..... 55,100

112th-st., s. s., 187.11 ft. e. of 4th-av., 17.1x 100.11; E. R. Olcott, Referee, to D. R. Kendall. 7,500

124th-st., 80 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x79; Charles Welde and wife to N. S. Simpkins..... 7,500

Lexington-av., s. w. corner of 108th-st., 25x 100.11; A. Ward and wife to J. C. Thompson.. 9,000

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, (Friday,) Oct. 26:

Louis Mealer, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, John J. Thomasson, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story brick tenement-house, with lot of 25 by 100, No. 171 Forsyth-st., west side, 125 feet north of Rivington-st, for $15,135 to Philip Schindler, plaintiff. Also, the four-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 212 West 59th-st., south side, 200 feet west of 7th-av., for $30,000 to W. P. Earle, plaintiff; and two lots, each 25 by 118.5, on Gouverneur-st., south side, 100.3 feet east of Morris-st., Morrisania, sold for $950 to Nicholas Jacobus.

Gerard Betts, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Frank H. Rawson, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story brick house, with lot 23 by 92, on East 16th-st., north side, 190.8 feet west of 3d-av., for $15,000, to Mercantile Fire Insurance Company, plaintiff in the legal action.

A. H. Muller & Son, under a Supre

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE-B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the eastward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
SCYTHIA...WED., Oct. 31 | ALGERIA...WED., Nov. 14
RUSSIA.....WED., Nov. 7 | BOTHNIA...WED., Nov. 21

Passengers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin rates are $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this route take the Lans Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 27 | 9 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 3 | 8 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 10 | 9 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates-Saloon, $80, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, LONDONDERRY AND LONDON.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Nov. 1
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Nov. 8
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Nov. 15
STATE OF NEBRASKA.....Thursday, Nov. 22

First cabin, $60 and $70, according to accommodations. Return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 41 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Anchoria.....Oct. 27, 2 A.M. | California.....Nov. 10, 9 A. M.
Bolivia.....Nov. 3, 3 P. M. | Ethiopia.....Nov. 27, 2 P. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins, $55 to $70, according to accommodations.

Second Cabin, $40; Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

Utonia.....Oct. 31, noon. | Alsatia.....Nov. 10, 9 A. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

BERMANIA.....Sat., Oct. 27 | WESER.....Sat., Nov. 10
AMERICA.....Sat., Nov. 3 | MOSEL.....Sat., Nov. 17

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER.....Oct. 27, 9 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Nov. 3, 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Nov. 10, 9 A. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

SUEVIA.....Nov. 1 | FRISIA.....Nov. 15
LESSING.....Nov. 8 | HERDER.....Nov. 22

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold. Second Cabin, $60, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

KERR BROTHERS & CO., No. 3 Bowling Green, General Agents. General Passenger Agents, 61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:

NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Oct. 30, noon.
IDAHO.....TUESDAY, Nov. 6, 6 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Nov. 13, 11:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $55, 65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—PIERS 44 AND 51 N. R.

FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks)—
Greece Sat. Oct. 27, 8 A. M. | Italy, Thurs. Nov. 8, 7 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL—
Spain. Sat. Oct. 27, 8½ A. M. | Erin, Sat. Nov. 3, 2½ P. M.

Cabin, $55 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 58 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.

Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

FRANCE, Trudelle.....Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1 P. M.
CANADA, Frangeul.....Wednesday, Nov. 7, 7 A. M.
AMERIQUE, Porcelle.....Wednesday, Nov. 14, noon.

For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Daggett, SATURDAY, Oct. 27, from Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. Cheesman, TUESDAY, Oct. 30, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. Hazard, THURSDAY, Nov. 1, from Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

CITY OF MACON, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, Nov. 3, from Pier 43 North River, at 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R. GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga. No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c. Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA. Steam-ship COLON.....Wednesday, Oct. 31

connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA. Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Saturday, Nov. 3

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Wednesday, Nov. 7

For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 8 Bowling Green, New-York.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 27
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 31

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 3
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO. No. 6 Bowling Green, McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA, Reynolds.....Saturday, Oct. 27
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Deaken.....Wednesday, Oct. 31
CITY OF CAMPECHE, Vesey.....Thursday, Nov. 7

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Via Havana. Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico,

CITY OF MERIDA, Reynolds.....Saturday, Oct. 27
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers. Sailing THURSDAYS as follows, from Pier 17 E. R., at 3 P. M.:

NIAGARA, (new,) 2,265 tons, Curtis.....Nov. 1
SARATOGA, (new,) 2,285 tons, Sundberg.....Nov. 8

JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-st. Depot for Boston at 8:05, 9 A. M., 2, 3, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 12 M., 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3, 5 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 5 P. M. For Shepang Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. for local trains see time tables.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements of Through Trains From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping-coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping-coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-st. Ferry at 9:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time tables and apply to hotels and depots. JNO. M. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 9:30 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Morrisville, Fort Amboy, Farmingdale, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 3:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M. daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 2:05, 6:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

L. P. FARMER, General Manager. FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA via PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

13 Through Trains each way daily, 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia, 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 9:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sundays, 3:35, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Sept. 17, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester; also to St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express, to Utica, Whitehall, and Rutland.

3:30 P. M., Saturdays only, Troy Special. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, Garrison's, and principal stations north.

4:30 P. M., Troy and Saratoga Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. R. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping-coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT R. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES AND MLLE. DE JANON'S

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 10 Gramercy Park, New-York. Boys' Class and Kindergarten, Oct. 1.

Collegiate Institute.

No. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE, NEW-YORK CITY.
GEORGE W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

MME. DA SILVA and MRS. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with Calisthenics, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above. A separate class for boys under thoroughly competent teachers. Lectures by Prof. B. Waterhouse Hawkins and Dr. Labberton.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, No. 1,214 BROADWAY.—Three boarders taken: Greek and Latin conversationally taught; afternoon and evening classes: out-door classes, with English, French, or German teachers for afternoon and Saturdays; botanical and geological excursions; practical chemistry taught without books; use of tools taught on afternoons and Saturdays.

D. S. EVERSON'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av., opposite Reservoir Park, reopens Sept. 19. "Short lessons thoroughly mastered."

Refers to the following patrons: Rev. Howard Crosby, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, Rev. Thomas Gallandet, Rev. Charles P. Bush, Rev. Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, Rev. E. N. White, Rev. Prof. Geo. L. Prentiss, Rev. T. Ralston Smith.

CLASSICAL & MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, with Commercial and Primary Departments, No. 49 West 20th-st., corner 6th-av.

F. F. WILSON, A. M., and J. M. KELLOGG, A. M., head masters during the last 12 years of the ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. Optional study hours, 8:30 to 9:30 A. M., and 2:30 to 3:30 P. M.

MISS COMSTOCK,

Nos. 32 and 34 West 40th-st., opposite Reservoir Park, Murray Hill.—English, French, and German Boarding and Day School: Kindergarten. Miss LEONOWENS, assisted by German graduate of Froebel, private class for boys; lecture classes.

MISS JAUDON'S YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, No. 32 East 31st-st.

Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Young ladies prepared for the Harvard examinations.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 MADISON-AV.

Pupils prepared for the counting-house, the leading American colleges, the School of Mines, &c.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 4 West 47th-st. 20th year opens Sept. 27, 1877.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS TO the Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies and children, at No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, on Wednesday, the 26th September.

NO. 110 EAST 35TH-ST.—MISS M. A. Clark's English and French School for young ladies and little girls reopens Sept. 27. For circulars and references apply as above.

THE ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART, FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 49 West 17th-st., New-York,
Will open on the first Monday of September.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER'S English and French Day School for Young Ladies, No. 148 Madison-av. reopens Sept. 24; Post-graduate class, Nov. 1.

MRS. KITTIE BRODHEAD ROEBBELEN'S Home and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 69 East 61st-st.; primary class for boys; English, French, and German. Reopens Sept. 24.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st-st.

MISS E. HENDERSON WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, Sept. 10.

MISS HASTINGS, PRIVATE LESSONS. Also, classes in Literature, History and Art. Address Sturtevant House.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 79 WEST 52d-st., corner 6th-av. Dr. H. B. CHAPIN, Principal. Classical, commercial, and primary departments.

MRS. M. F. WALTON, A GRADUATE OF MRS. Kraus-Boelte, will open a Kindergarten and Primary School at No. 63 East 52d-st., Oct. 1.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. THOMAS E. ASH, No. 103 West 40th-st.

PHONIC SHORT-HAND.—THOROUGH INstruction by Mrs. E. B. BURNS, at Dolbear's College, No. 1,193 Broadway, 28th-st.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.—A. COLIN, 1,267 Broadway. Special advantages for candidates for scientific schools or technical professions.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th-st., re-opens Sept. 19.

RYE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Address Mrs. S. J. LIFE, Rye, N. Y.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' SCHOOL, No. 12 East 47th-st. and No. 39 West 16th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Kindergarten, Oct. 2.

DR. A. CALLYSEN'S DAY SCHOOL for boys, No. 19 West 44th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. LYON'S Collegiate Institute,

NO. 5 EAST 22D-ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY

Steadfast patrons are a fair test of a school.
Well-known names of last year patrons follow.
Prefixed numbers show the years of patronage:

18. HENRY DAY.
10. JOSIAH H. BURTON.
13. BENJAMIN CURTIS.
10. CALVIN E. KNOX.
8. ADAM T. BRUCE.
8. JAMES H. GOADBY.
6. ROBSON MUNN.
7. THOS. LEBOUTILLIER.

Almost all have had sons fitted for college.

Circulars contain annual letter to patrons, unsolicited testimonials, honor roll, and what old pupils have done.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.

Nos. 21 and 23 West 32d-st.

Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL.D., Rector.

SEPARATE DEPARTMENT FOR YOUNG BOYS.

Autumn Term begins WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

The fifth year of St. John's opens with increased accommodations and greatly facilities in every department of work. A Kindergarten in a large sunny room.

A post graduate course in Universal Literature, English Literature, History, Fine Arts, and other higher branches of learning.

KINDERGARTEN—THOROUGH TEACHING; TWENTY-fifth year; charges moderate. Miss BENJAMIN MASON'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Fits for College or Business.
Send for circular. Yonkers, N. Y.

DR. HUSEN'S COLLEGE OF MODERN LANguages, 49 East 20th-st., near Broadway, German, French, Spanish, Italian, and English taught by native teachers. Day and evening classes for ladies and gentlemen. Moderate terms.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPEtent masters, reopened her Boarding and Day School for boys under 14, at No. 109 West 39th-st., one door from 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, Downington, Penn.—Healthy location, careful instruction, home comforts, and charges very low; backward boys have special care. Address F. DONLEAVY LOMAS, A. M., Principal.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL has removed to No. 1,431 Broadway, near 42d-st. The forty-first year begins Sept. 17. Primary, commercial, classical departments. M. M. HOBBY, W. L. AKIN, A. M., Principals.

MISS M. A. ROLLO'S SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN, No. 21 East 21st-st., will reopen Sept. 26. Kindergarten system adopted for very young children.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st.; school year begins Sept. 17: residence No. 54 East 31st-st.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 East 19th-st., will re-open MONDAY, Sept. 24.

PREPARATORY CLASS FOR HARVARD AND other universities. Mr. NEWELL, 115 East 26th-st.

MISS S. SEDGWICK, PRIVATE LESSONS. Address No. 12 West 10th-st.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND MATHematical teacher, classical gold medalist of foreign university, desires private pupils: City reference as to preparing for an English university, Harvard, Columbia, Yale, Princeton, or West Point. Address TEACHER, Box No. 5323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

CONFIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE CONducted; advice given in all delicate social and business matters: private lessons given in English branches and music to parties whose early education has been neglected. Miss E. HOWELL, No. 232 West 11th-st.

ACCOMPLISHED RESIDENT OR VISITING Professors, tutors, and governesses obtained through Teacher's Bureau; information given of good schools. Miss M. YOUNG, 1,014 West 35th-st., N. Y. Mademoiselle PRUD'HOMME, 1,014 12th-st., Washington, D. C.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF CLASSICS, mathematics, and English, wishes a position in a school; highest testimonials given; salary moderate. Address K., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

A LADY DESIRES A POSITION OF TRUST as teacher or housekeeper; speaks French; highest references. Address M. M., Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

A GRADUATE OF YALE, WITH HIGHEST City references, desires private pupils: fitting for college a specialty. Address YALE, Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

A PARISIAN LADY, GOOD TEACHER, DEsires new engagements for the Fall; conversation a specialty. Address D. S., Post Office Box No. 2,450 New-York.

AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS DESIRES As visiting or resident position to teach English, French, German, and music; highest testimonials. Address EARNEST, No. 67 West 35th-st.

MRS. KATHERINE SEDGWICK WASHburn will give lessons in elocution and Italian; also hall and parlor recitations. Address No. 101 West 45th-st., New-York.

RELIABLE TEACHERS.—IN EVERY DEPARTment instruction, high and low, for private pupils, families, schools, colleges, promptly obtained through SCHERMERHORN, Secretary, No. 30 East 14th-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE eighth day of September, A. D. 1877, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DAVID L. PROUDFIT, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 129 Fulton-street, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the ninth day of November, A. D. 1877, at twelve o'clock M.

LOUIS F. PAYN, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE tenth day of October, A. D. 1877, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALEXANDER R. SPENCER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway, Room No. 6, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Esq., Register, on the seventh day of November, A. D. 1877, at 12 o'clock M.

LOUIS F. PAYN, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 24th day of October, A. D. 1877, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN THOMAS of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 129 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the ninth day of November, A. D. 1877, at 12 o'clock M.

LOUIS F. PAYN, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NATHAN HOUTMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the second day of November, A. D. 1877, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, Number 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room Number 6, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York 10th October, 1877. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

o13-law3w8*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LAUREN LELAND and CHARLES LELAND, formerly composing the firm of Leland Brothers, bankrupts.—Before Mr. Odle Close, Register in Bankruptcy.—At the City of New-York, October 18, 1877.—To the Creditors of said Bankrupts: Notice is hereby given that a first general meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts will be held at the office of Mr. Odle Close, the said Register, at the village of White Plains, Westchester County and State of New-York, in said district, on the eighth day of November, 1877, at ten o'clock A. M. of that day, for the purposes mentioned in section 5,093 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title Bankruptcy.

JOHN E. PLATT, Assignee, No. 40 Wall-street, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES MARTIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, in said district, on the 27th day of October, 1877. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate and effects of Charles Martin, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the twenty-first day of September, 1877, duly adjudged a bankrupt, upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York. HENRY D. BABCOCK, o28-law3w8* Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD P. JOHNSON, bankrupt.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Edward P. Johnson, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, Oct. 17, 1877.

o20-law3w8* T. MORTIMER SEAVER, Assignee.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 19th day of October, A. D. 1877.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JAMES W. TAYBORN, of Railway, in the County of Union and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. P. M. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
o30-law3w* 762 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK CITY 5 Per Cent. STOCK,

PAYABLE IN 1926.

OSWEGO CITY 7 Per Cent. BONDS,

PAYABLE IN 1888.

(November Interest Taken in Payment, Without Rebate.)

FOR SALE BY

DANIEL A. MORAN,
NO. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

New-York City Loan.

TRANSFERABLE STOCKS IN SUMS OF

$500 and Upward,

DUE 1892, FOR SALE.

GEORGE K. SISTARE,
NO. 17 NASSAU-ST.

No. 23 WALL-ST., CORNER OF BROAD-ST. | NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1877.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.

BONDS OF 1877.

We are prepared to purchase any of the above Bonds at par and accrued interest, or to exchange the same for similar bonds, secured by the same mortgage, maturing in 1891. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—I WILL sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on SATURDAY, Oct. 27, 1877, at 12 o'clock noon, to the highest bidder, by direction of Messrs. Hume, Webster & Company, one thousand shares of the capital stock of the Indiana Manufacturing Company, of twenty-five dollars each, the said shares being held by said Hume, Webster & Company as collateral security for a certain draft of ten thousand dollars, gold, bearing date London, 28th March, 1877, payable at 60 days' sight, drawn by A. B. Stockwell on the Howe Machine Company, New-York, and duly accepted April 11, 1877, the same having been protested and remaining unpaid.—Dated New-York, Oct. 22, 1877.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer, No. 152 Broadway.

AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE OF TUMBRIDGE & CO., NO. 4 WALL-ST., Stock operators execute their orders from the quotations as they come out on the indicator and posted on THE BLACKBOARD.

COMMISSION 1-16 ON 25 SHARES AND UPWARD.

THE BURGLARS IN COURT.

TWO ADROIT THIEVES.

EXAMINATION IN THE CASE OF GEORGE R. BRIGGS—HE IS COMMITTED IN DEFAULT OF BAIL—ELIZABETH HILL AND REBECCA MOORE DISCHARGED — THE CASE OF MOORE POSTPONED.

Inspector Murray and his aids yesterday took to the Essex Market Police Court George R. Briggs, alias Thomas H. Leary, alias "the Boston Kid," and Elizabeth Hill, who were charged with having participated in the robbery of a trunk filled with jewelry valued at $9,000, the property of Alling Brothers, manufacturers of jewelry at Worcester, Mass., whose New-York store is at No. 170 Broadway. The proceedings in the morning session were very brief, the affidavit of Mr. William R. Alling respecting the loss of the jewelry being the only one taken. Justice Smith then adjourned the examination until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. In the meantime Inspector Murray produced before Justice Smith witnesses who made affidavits that completely fasten the crime of stealing the jewelry upon Briggs, alias Leary. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, he was arraigned alone before Justice Smith in the magistrate's private room. Among those present at the time were Mr. William R. Alling, senior member of the firm of Alling Brothers, Joseph Renville, and Rudolph Schmidt, hackmen; Samuel Knowlton, of Worcester, Mass.; and George F. Baker, of the Putman House in this City. All of these persons identified Briggs as having been in possession of the trunk belonging to the Alling Brothers after it was stolen from Worcester, Mass., except Schmidt, Alling, and Knowlton. The last-named person identified him as the man who left in the baggage-room of the railroad depot at Worcester the valise which was exchanged for the trunk containing the jewelry. When Renville, the hackman, reached the court-room he was taken into an adjoining apartment and asked to point out the man whom he saw in possession of the stolen trunk on the morning of May 12, 1877. After looking closely at several persons standing in a line with Briggs, he selected that individual. George F. Baker identified Briggs without hesitation as the man who took the stolen trunk to the Putnam House.

The proceedings before Justice Smith in the afternoon were very brief. Mr. William R. Alling, of No. 170 Broadway, swore that about May 11, 1877, William B. Kerr, a travelling salesman for the firm of Alling Brothers, shipped from the City of Worchester, Mass., a trunk containing $9,000 worth of jewelry, comprising pins, rings, bracelets, cameo brooches, &c. Upon its arrival in New-York he presented the check for the trunk and was handed a valise bearing a corresponding check. He then discovered that the trunk had been stolen. Upon investigation into the matter, a hackman was found who took the trunk from the Grand Central Depot to the Putnam House, on Fourth-avenue. Subsequently a second hackman was found who took the same trunk from the hotel to Adams Express Company's office, whence it was shipped to Baltimore. Mr. Alling went to Baltimore and found the trunk in the express office, but it had been rifled of its contents.

Joseph Renville, a hackman, residing at No. 741 Second-avenue, swore that at 5 o'clock on the morning of May 12, he was employed by a man whom he recognized in court as George R. Briggs, to carry him and a black sample-trunk bearing the initial letter A, from the Grand Central Depot to the Putnam House, on Fourth-avenue. Rudolph Schmidt, another hackman, testified that one day in May last, being stationed in Madison-square, he was employed by a man to go to the Putnam House to get a black trunk; he was given a note, written upon a business card, ordering the delivery of the trunk to him; the man told Schmidt, when he got the trunk, to take it to Madison-square, where he would be; if he was not there, Schmidt was to take it to the office of Adams Express Company and check it for Baltimore. Schmidt testified that he carried out these instructions. He could not identify Briggs as the man who hired him.

Samuel Knowlton, of No. 23 Charlter-street, in the City of Worcester, Mass., swore that at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of May 11, while he was in charge of the baggage-room of the railroad depot, a man whom he recognized as George R. Briggs left with him a valise which was checked for New-York. This valise was the one which was given to William B. Kerr instead of his trunk.

George F. Baker, of the Putman House, in this City, testified that on the morning of May 12 the prisoner, now known as George R. Briggs, went to the said hotel, having in his possession a black trunk. He was given room No. 241, but only remained in the hotel half an hour, and subsequently sent for the trunk.

The evidence for the prosecution being all in, Justice Smith called upon the prisoner, who, through his counsel, waived examination. In his informal examination the prisoner said his name was Gporge R. Briggs, that he was a native of Massachusetts, 20 years of age, a stereotyper by trade, and a resident of No. 123 East Twenty-ninth-street, in this City. He pleaded not guilty. Justice Smith then decided to hold Briggs for grand larceny, and fixed bail at $10,000. As soon as his case was settled Briggs said that, as there was nothing against Elizabeth Hill, he hoped she would be discharged. Inspector Murray informed the Justice that he had no evidence against the young woman. Some of the jewelry found upon her was identified by Mr. William R. Alling as having been made by his firm, but he refused to swear that it was part of the property stolen in the sample-trunk. Miss Hill was then handed by the magistrate and formally discharged from custody. When she was told she was free, Briggs grasped her right hand, shook it, and kissed her affectionately. Inspector Murray told the Justice that he had no evidence that Briggs procured dishonestly the $107 and the gold watch found upon him. The magistrate therefore directed their return to the prisoner. Before Briggs was taken to his cell he was allowed to converse for a long time, in the presence of an officer, with Miss Hill.

The Police refuse to state the manner in which they procured evidence to warrant them in arresting Charles W. Adams, alias Langdon W. Moore, and his companion, George W. Briggs. Notwithstanding their efforts the facts have leaked out. One of the detectives now attached to the Twenty-ninth Precinct was formerly detailed in one of the Harlem precincts. While there he became acquainted with Rebecca Moore, who then kept a small drinking-place, called The Woodbine, on the Western Boulevard. Upon being sent down town he again met her, and learned that she was living at No. 123 East Twenty-ninth-street, in company with Adams, Elizabeth Hill, and Leary, alias Briggs. He watched the party for some time, and became convinced they were in Police parlance, "on the cross lay." He communicated his suspicions to other detectives, and the watch upon the house in Twenty-ninth-street was redoubled. Finally, Inspector Murray was told of the matter. He procured accurate descriptions of the two men, Adams and Leary, or Briggs, and compared them with all the descriptions of missing criminals in the archives of the Police Department. At last the Inspector determined that Adams was one of the men who stole the trunk full securities from the Cambridge Bank in September last. His arrest was delayed, however, for several days, in the hope that some evidence against Briggs might be procured. This hope was gratified through one of the detectives of the Twenty-ninth Precinct remembering that Brigge answered the description of the man who took the trunk belonging to the Messrs. Alling Brothers to the Putnam House after it had been stolen. After a little more thought on the part of the Police the case against Briggs was strengthened by an idea gathered from the note sent by the thief to the Putnam House, asking for the delivery of the stolen trunk to a hackman. The note was apparently sent from No. 123 East Twenty-seventh-street. The house in which Briggs lived up to the time of his arrest was No. 123 East Twenty-ninth-street. It was argued that when he committed the theft of the jewelry he lived at the same place, and that when he was about to send the order to the hotel for the trunk he thought of the number of his own house more readily than any other, and used it, only taking the precaution to write Twenty-seventh-street instead of Twenty-ninth. Up to noon yesterday there was little more evidence than this against Briggs. In the afternoon the clerk of the Putnam House appeared and identified him. Then the two hackmen were found, and one of them corroborated the clerk. Finally, came Samuel Knowlton, the Worcester, Mass., baggage agent, and confirmed the others. The theory of Knowlton as to the manner in which Briggs stole the trunk belonging to the Alling Brothers differs altogether from that of the Police. The latter say that Briggs undoubtedly watched the "drummer," William B. Kerr, leaving his trunk to the baggage-room of the railroad depot in Worcester, and afterward stole his check from him, replacing it with the check for the small valise. Knowlton, however, says that soon after Briggs handed him the valise to be checked he went off duty, being relieved by a man named Stickney. He thinks that Briggs then asked Stickley to allow him to enter the baggage-room to get something from his valise. Being given permission to enter, he took the valise and placed it upon the trunk containing the jewelry, and while pretending to unpack and fill it again, he took the opportunity to exchange the checks of the two pieces of baggage. After that his task was easy.

Adams, alias Moore, and his wife Rebecca were brought into Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Donohue yesterday morning in response to the writs of habeas corpus sued out in their cases. It was agreed between the counsel that the hearing in the case of the man should be adjourned to Nov. 2. In regard to the woman, her counsel stated that there was no complaint of any kind made against her save that of being found in the house of her husband—if that could be considered a complaint. Judge Donohue directed her release. Writs of habeas corpus, returnable to-day, were granted by Judge Donohue in the cases of Leary, alias Briggs, and Lizzie Hill.

THE LAST CHANCE TO REGISTER.

Register to-day—from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

THE MORTALITY RECORD.

Dr. Nagle, Deputy Register of Records of the Board of Health, reports as follows: Five hundred and thirty-four deaths were reported to have occurred in this City during the week ending Saturday, Oct. 20, 1877. This is an increase of 69 as compared with the preceding week, and 67 more than were reported during the corresponding week of 1876. The actual mortality for the week ending Oct. 13 was 511, which is 28.4 above the average for the corresponding week for the past five years, and represents an annual death rate of 24.55 per 1,000 persons living, the population estimated at 1,082,080. The number of deaths reported to have occurred during the past nine weeks was 4,813, which is an increase of 332 as compared with the corresponding nine weeks of the year 1876. The most prominent causes of death during this period of time were diarrheal diseases, which caused a loss of 999 persons, of whom 901 were under 5 years of age. The number of deaths caused by phthisis pulmonalis was 668; diseases of the brain and nervous system, 429; pneumonia, 236; Bright's disease, 205; diphtheria, 185; marasmus and scrofula, 158; diseases of the heart, 137; whooping-cough, 130; bronchitis, 124; scarlatina, 118; cancer, 84; typhoid fever, 79; membranous croup, 73; hydrocephalus and tubercular meningitis, 72; puerperal diseases, 41; drowning, 40; measles, 20, and alcoholism, 15. These figures show that diarrheal diseases, phthisis pulmonalis, pneumonia, bronchitis, diseases of the brain and nervous system, and Bright's disease caused 2,659 deaths during the past nine weeks, or 55.25 per cent. of the total reported during this period. Compared with the corresponding nine weeks of the year 1876 the deaths from measles were 10 more; scarlatina, 60; diphtheria, 12; whooping-cough, 61; typhoid fever, 13; diarrheal diseases, 188; cancer, 9; marasmus and scrofula, 38; diseases of the brain and nervous system, 46; Bright's disease and nephritis, 44, and drowning, 11.

THE LIQUOR LAW IN YONKERS.

FIRST WORK OF THE NEW LAW AND ORDER LEAGUE—GENERAL AGENT COTTER UP THE HUDSON — TWENTY-FIVE ARRESTS MADE.

Yonkers was excited on Thursday evening and yesterday morning, a large number of male and female liquor-dealers having been arrested on warrants issued by City Judge Baird, based upon complaints made by Oliver Cotter and his detective, John Adair. The warrants were turned over to Police Captain Mangin on Thursday, and that night, with the aid of a dozen officers, 15 alleged offenders, including five women, were apprehended. All the preliminary movements had been carried on so secretly that the arrests caused a great deal of surprise. So many liquor-selling delinquents had never before been arrested at one time. On Thursday night, as the Police could not find accommodations for the five women, they were allowed to return to their homes on promising to appear in court yesterday morning, when 10 more men were arrested. The raid had been planned by the newly formed Law and Order Association of Yonkers, and in the morning, when the prisoners were taken to the City Court, Mr. Ralph E. Prime appeared for that association, to conduct the prosecution; Col. Matthew H. Ellis and Mr. J. E. Spencer appearing for the prisoners. The following are the names of the 25 dealers as they were successively arraigned before Judge Baird: Mary Cotrell, Peter Franz, Patrick Callahan, Patrick Landers, Michael Lally, Catharine Landers, Abby Clinch, Jeremiah Donovan, Christopher Covne, August Dietzel, Michael Foley, Michael Bennett, Terrence Smith, Nicholas Schmoenbecker, James Kearns, William H. McGrath, William G. Walker, John Finnegan, John Schlobohn, John N. Kuhn, Julia Healy, Elisha V. Austen, Terence McSorley, Dennis McGrath, and Isabella Ross. August Dietzel, charged with selling without a license, was the only one of the lot who waived examination and elected for trial at the Court of General Sessions at White Plains; and he was accordingly held in $200 bail. In a number of cases there were two separate complaints. This was so as to Jeremiah Donovan and Julia Healy, who each, on arraignment, pleaded guilty to one charge and demanded trial on the other. On their pleas each was fined $30, and their trials, subsequently held during the day, resulting in convictions, there was imposed a like fine upon each conviction, making a full penalty of $60 to each of these two individuals. Isabella Ross was also tried yesterday, convicted, and fined $30. The examinations of some of the others were postponed until 9 o'clock this morning. The dates of the alleged offenses run from Oct. 6 to 24. A majority of the complaints were for selling without license, and of the remainder the larger portion were for Sunday violations. In the cases of the accused who demanded an examination only a personal recognizance in the sum of $200 was required. In addition to the 25 warrants on which Thursday night and yesterday morning's work was done by Capt. Mangin and his officers, there are 28 more warrants to be served, making a total of 53 complaints by Messrs. Cotter and Adair. Two arrests on these warrants were made last evening. Mr. Cotter says that there is better observance in Yonkers of the Sunday restrictions upon liquor-selling than in any city he has crusaded in, except Brooklyn.

TEXAS JACK'S BENEFIT.

BRAVERY, FORTITUDE, SKILL, AND BLOOD AS EXHIBITED ON THE STAGE OF THE BOWERY THEATRE.

The Bowery Theatre was the scene of a remarkable dramatic event last evening, Mr. Texas Jack making his first appearance as *Mohammed*, in "The French Spy." The cast was a strong one, as regards the stars, being—*Henri St. Aimé*, Mlle. Morlacchi, and *Mohammed*, Mr. T. Jack. The play gave this eminent tragedian full scope for the play of his wonderful powers. His striking attitude, statuesque positions, graceful motions, and deep, intoned voice, combined to make the play one of surpassing interest, full of surprises from beginning to end. "The French Spy," in fact, is so full of surprises that a Frenchman would not know it and a spy would disown it. The opening scene is on the battlements of Algiers, with a wide expanse of sea in the distance; and one of the most striking points in the act is the moment when, the spy having been discovered, *Mohammed*, in his deep bass voice, shouts:

"He's a spy, he's a spy!
By heaven he shall die!"

The subsequent dances performed on the edge of the ramparts by Morlacchi, so close to the edge that she seemed every minute in danger of falling upon the heads of the helmeted soldiery beneath, detracted not at all from the true adherence to nature and history borne throughout the play. After the last actor in the play had met his mo.ancholy but inevitable fate, and "the Spy" had to conclude for sheer want of live men to carry it on, Bruce and Duboise gave an exhibition of their fine marksmanship with the rifle, shooting potatoes so close to each other's noses, sometimes, that it seemed impossible and highly improper they should not shoot each other. It being a benefit night for Texas Jack and the fair Morlacchi, they appeared in a thrilling drama, written expressly for them, entitled "Life in the Rocky Mountains," in which are included several such lively and entertaining characters as *Big Turtle*, *White Dog*, and *Little Thunder*. This play is full of dramatic incident and tragic situation, no less than four men being victims of their own folly and weltering in their own gore before the curtain goes down after the first act. One of the most thrilling situations is in the second act, when, one batch of the enemy just having been slain, the party are about to start out for fresh fields to conquer, and Texas Jack, striking an attitude, asks:

"Now, are we all ready?"
"We are," replies a trembling squaw.
"Then forward! Be careful; and don't waste your ammunition!"

This scene brings down at once the house and the curtain. "Life in the Rocky Mountains" is not only a strong play, but a long one, and the performance might still be going on, had not the Indians, at a little before 12, succeeded in scalping all the whites. These were the same Indians that were thoroughly killed by the whites only a few minutes previously.

THE LAST CHANCE TO REGISTER.

Register to-day—from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

CHARGES AGAINST A POLICE OFFICER.

Capt. Mount, of the Nineteenth Precinct, yesterday sent to Superintendent Walling the papers in a very serious charge against Patrolman Louis F. Hess, of his command. The complaint against the officer grows out of his connection with the death of the late James P. Gibson, the glass-stainer, of Broadway and Thirteenth-street, who lived at No. 22 Beekman-place. Gibson was found dead in the hall of the house No. 201 East Fiftieth-street, on the morning of the 20th inst., by Officer Hess, and was removed to the station-house in East Fifty-first-street. The officer stated to Capt. Mount, when questioned that while trying the door of the house to see whether it was secure he noticed a foot of the deceased projecting from the hall, and it thus discovered the body. On searching the deceased at the station-house $50 in money and three bank-books were found. From these bank-books his name and residence were obtained, and his friends were notified. Mr. William Gibson, the father of the deceased, informed Capt. Mount that his son left the store at 11:30 o'clock on Friday night, and at that time he had in his possession a gold watch, which was not on the body when found. An inquest was held by Coroner Woltman. The officer reiterated the statement to the Coroner that he had made to the Captain, and a verdict of death from serous effusion of the brain and congestion of the kidneys was rendered. The charges against Officer Hess are for allowing the deceased to be placed in the hall instead of taking him to the station-house; for permitting a stranger to remove the money and watch from the person of Gibson, and for making false statements to his superior officer. The complaint will be tried on Wednesday next.

THE UNIVERSALIST CONVENTION.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 26.—The Universalist Convention to-day was largely attended. Considerable time was occupied in amending the laws so as to present a more systematic plan of conducting Church trials, and various amendments were referred to a committee appointed by the Chair. There was a warm discussion on the question of allowing increased appropriation for the students of Tufts and Canton Colleges.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

A SWEDISH BANKER'S OPERATIONS.

BO CHRISTIAN ROOS ARRESTED ON A CHARGE OF SWINDLING—THE ALLEGATIONS OF A SAILOR AND A MINER—THE ALLEGED INSOLVENCY OF THE ACCUSED.

On Monday last John Ahlstrom, a Swedish sailor, appeared at the Tombs Police Court, accompanied by Mr. William H. Secor, a lawyer, of No. 202 Broadway, and requested that a warrant be issued for the arrest of Bo Christian Roos, a banker, of No. 20 State-street, on the charge of swindling Ahlstrom out of $1,100—the savings of eight years. Prior to the granting of the warrant by Justice Duffy, the sailor made an affidavit, the substance of which is that early in March last, desiring to transmit his hard-earned savings to Sweden, he withdrew the entire amount—$1,140—from the Seamen's Savings Bank, and on the recommendation of that eller of the institution went to the office of Bo Christian Roos, from whom he purchased a bill of exchange for 3,898.80 Swedish crowns. Roos gave him a draft for the amount, signed with the firm name of Bo Christian Roos & Co., and drawn on Messrs. Ash, Berger & Co., of Stockholm, Sweden, to the order of the Wisby Sparbank. Having sent the draft to Wisby for collection, Ahlstrom sailed for London, and on returning to this City learned that Ash, Berger & Co., of Stockholm, had refused payment. Calling at the office of Bo Christian Roos on July 9 for an explanation, the sailor was informed by Roos that the reason for the non-payment of the draft was that a temporary misunderstanding existed between him [Roos] and the Stockholm bankers. He endeavored to persuade Ahlstrom that it was all right, and paid him $24 58 interest on the amount paid for in the draft. Roos also promised that he would send the draft to the Ropmans Bank, of Göterborg, Sweden, for payment to the Wisby Sparbank. Reassured that the latter institution would eventually receive the money, Ahlstrom went on a voyage to Bordeaux, and back to this port. Learning again that the draft still remained unhonored, he demanded of Roos the return of his money. The banker coolly informed him that he was insolvent, and therefore could not pay him. Subsequent investigation showed that Roos on Saturday last made an assignment to Charles P. Thore, publisher, of No. 43 Chatham-street. The victimized sailor told his story to the Swedish Society, the officials of which were not surprised by the recital, from the fact that they have for some time past been accumulating evidence of similar alleged dishonest transactions on the part of Roos.

It is asserted that many sailors and poor Swedish servant girls have been systematically swindled by him out of various sums of money during the past two years, and that not less than 60 complaints are now being prepared charging him with issuing false drafts on Messrs. Ash, Berger & Co., and other banking houses in Sweden, with whom, it is alleged, he has no money deposited. His *modus operandi* in the draft transactions is thus described: A poor, ignorant sailor or servant, desiring to send money to friends in their native land, applies for a draft, paying in advance the equivalent in United States bills or coin. Roos' clerks would go through the formality of making a draft, and, depositing it in an envelope, would say to the applicant, "Oh! we will mail this for you," or words to that effect. The person applying for the draft would almost invariably acquiesce in this arrangement, and go away contented, but to learn subsequently that the draft had never been sent to Sweden. On the strength of the statement sworn to by Ahlstrom on Monday last a warrant for the arrest of Roos was issued. He was arrested yesterday afternoon and arraigned before Justice Duffy. Through his counsel, Mr. Niles, he denied the truth of the allegations, saying that there were proofs that the drafts had been forwarded and paid to the bankers in Sweden, who pocketed the money. Mr. Niles argued that his client was a banker of many years' experience, whose character was beyond reproach, and contended that the fact of the Seamen's Savings Bank teller having recommended him to the sailor was proof of Roos' honesty. The Justice decided to postpone further examination until Monday next at 1 P. M., meanwhile holding the accused in $2,000 bail.

While the proceedings were in progress, an additional complainant appeared in the person of John A. Carlsen, a Danish miner, who accused the impropriating $500 collected by him from the Oxford Iron Company, of Oxford, N. J. Carlsen explained that he earned the amount while working in the company's mines; that he authorized Roos to collect it for him, and that the banker, having done so, appropriated the money to his own use, giving the miner no explanation of his action. This charge was also set forth in an affidavit, and Roos was requested to furnish additional bail to the extent of $1,000. The accused banker resides at No. 542 Hicks-street, Brooklyn, with his family. His personal appearance is that of a man 45 years of age, rather handsome, with a full, carefully-trimmed, dark brown board, and rather expressive eyes.

THE CIGAR-MAKERS' STRIKE.

RUMORED POLITICAL TACTICS TO CAPTURE THE STRIKERS—MEETINGS OF THE LARGE MANUFACTURERS AND OF THE EMPLOYES —MORE STRIKES AND MORE COMPROMISE AND CONCESSIONS.

For some days past rumors have been prevalent that political influence was being used among the striking cigar-makers, and that Tammany Hall is endeavoring to capture the 10,000 votes represented by the union by promising financial aid to the movement against the manufacturers. The strikers, however, deny the truth of the rumor. They had present yesterday at their deliberations the Working Men's candidate for Secretary of State. The chief event of interest in connection with the question of the duration of the strike was the renewed assertion of the manufacturers that they were determined not to yield under any circumstances. They held a prolonged private session last evening, at which nearly 50 of the most prominent manufacturers were present. Considerable discussion took place on the present situation of affairs, after which the following preamble and resolution—significant because of the previous assertion of the employers that they would, under no consideration, take back any union men—were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We are informed that a large number of workmen are ready and willing to resume work at the old rates, being only deterred therefrom by fear that they may be discharged upon the general resumption of work; be it

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves not to discharge from our employ, except for inefficiency, any hands now working for us, or who may come to work before the end of this strike.

After expelling M. Leopold Cohn from the association for breaking his pledge not to concede the demands of strikers, the meeting adjourned.

The Central Organization of Cigar-makers held their usual meeting yesterday to hear reports of the progress of the strike. It was stated that Solomon Brothers' workmen had struck, and that 45 workmen employed by Kirbs & Spies had resolved to strike, and that all others who continued to work after Monday would be treated as "scabs." It was also stated that the firm were willing to give $1 increase to their house-workers, but were not willing to conduct a "union" shop. C. Bondi also expressed willingness to concede the demands of his hands, but declined to carry on a "union" shop. Kainsler offered a written proposal for a compromise of 50 cents to his hands yesterday, but the offer was rejected. Lichenstein expressed willingness to concede demands if the other manufacturers would do so. Shotwell's hands were informed that they might return to work, provided their demands were conceded. The Executive Committee reported that the case of Solomon Brothers, who had refused to pay $400 overdue wages to their hands, had been placed in the hands of a lawyer, to whom the cases of the workmen who had been served with dispossessing warrants by Tirolla had also been referred. Letters notifying the Union that money had been sent to the strikers were received from several States, and offers of concerts and benefits were sent in from different benevolent societies.

The packers met last evening to confer as to the best means of bringing about closer union with the cigar-makers, and the German Cigar-Makers' Benevolent Association held a private "sympathy" meeting, during which resolutions were adopted pledging support to the strikers, and contributions to the amount of $150 were collected in their behalf.

REOPENING OF A METHODIST CHURCH.

The Thirtieth-Street Methodist Episcopal Church, which has recently undergone extensive repairs and improvements, will be reopened for service to-morrow. The day—morning, afternoon, and evening—will be filled up by devotional exercises, and there will be also special services every evening during the week, except Saturday. At the morning services to-morrow, hymns having special application to the work which has just been completed will be sung, and the sermon will be preached by Bishop Foster. At 3 P. M. there will be a reunion of former Pastors and members under the direction of Rev. M. D'C. Crawford, the Presiding Elder. At the evening services the sermon will be preached by Rev. J. F. Hurst, D. D. The sermons during the week will be preached by Rev. G. H. Van Alstyne, Rev. Wesley R. Davis, Rev. A. D. Vail, D. D., Rev. James M. King, D. D., and Rev. O. H. Tiffany, D. D.

A SUPPOSED INCENDIARY FIRE.

Mr. James Dennis lives on the plains near Franklin-square, town of Hempstead. He heard a noise at the barn about midnight, and, dressing himself, went out with his five-shooter, and proceeded cautiously in the direction where the noise was heard. When within a short distance, seeing a moving object, he fired a shot without effect. The shot was returned, the bullet passing through Mr. Dennis' head, crashing through a window in the kitchen, through a stove-pipe, and out at another window. Mr. Dennis fired a second and a third time, each shot being returned by the thieves as they were slowly retreating. A fourth shot by Mr. Dennis proved effective, though aimed more by sound than sight, as a man was heard to groan. Mr. Dennis then fired his fifth shot, and returned to the house to reload, but meantime the thieves made a precipitate retreat. At daylight a search was made, and a sack containing some harness was found where it had been dropped, with blood upon it, while blood was also discovered upon a fence near by, over which the men had clambered in their flight. The next night Mr. Dennis' barn was set on fire, it is supposed by the thieves, in revenge for the warm reception they received at his hands, and when the fire was discovered it had made such headway that it could not be extinguished. With the building were burned a large quantity of hay and grain, two wagons, a mowing-machine, and other farm implements. The loss is about $3,500, on which there is an insurance of $2,000. It is thought that the rascals will be discovered, as there is no doubt that one of them was pretty severely wounded, and will not be able to conceal the fact.

STOLEN RAILROAD BONDS.

MR. EZRA M. KINGSLEY'S LOSS—A LAWYER AND A CLERK UNDER ARREST FOR OFFERING SOME OF THE COUPONS FOR PAYMENT.

In the early part of last August Mr. Ezra M. Kingsley, Treasurer of the Union Theological Seminary, while riding down town on a Broadway car, lost $5,000 worth of coupon bonds of the Chicago and North-western Railroad. Believing that they had been surreptitiously removed from his pocket by an expert thief, he acquainted the Police authorities with his loss, and strenuous but fruitless efforts were made to recover the stolen bonds and to arrest the thief. The officials of the railroad company, having also been informed of the loss of the bonds, as a matter of course, kept a sharp look-out for the presentation of the interest coupons. Not long after, a messenger boy called at the office of the company, No. 52 Wall-street, and presented for payment seven coupons which had been detached from the bonds stolen from Mr. Kingsley. Capt. Caffrey, of the First Precinct, was sent for, and to him the boy said that a man, of whom he could not give an accurate description, had met him in William-street and hired him to take the coupons to the railroad company's office, agreeing to meet him on his return in a building into which the stranger had requested the boy to accompany him. Capt. Caffrey went with the messenger to the place indicated, but failing to find the man, confiscated the coupons and released the boy. Soon after, another boy presented 10 other coupons at the office, telling a story similar to that told by the first boy. The Police Captain, being again summoned, accompanied boy No. 2 to a neighboring building, in which he had left the mysterious stranger awaiting his return. The man was not there, however, having evidently decamped on seeing the boy approach with the Captain. These coupons were also confiscated; and thus furnished with a clue, the Captain set about tracing the stolen bonds.

He did not have to wait long for an additional clue; for yesterday he was again requested to call at the office, and on reaching there was informed that a law clerk named Theodore Denick, who was held to await his arrival, had just handed in three more of the interest coupons for payment. Denick explained that he got them from Mitchell Laird, a lawyer having an office at No. 319 Broadway. Capt. Caffrey went thither, with Denick, whose statement Mr. Laird corroborated. The lawyer, who is a man of good reputation, said that he received the coupons on Thursday by mail from Messrs. Oates or Oates, Putnam County, in payment for professional services in drawing up a chattel mortgage. Denick, who, Laird said, is well known to him, called at his office yesterday morning to collect a bill of $50. He [Mr. Laird] handed him the three coupons, and requested him to get the money for him down town. The two men were taken to the Tombs Police Court late in the afternoon, before Justice Duffy, who, on hearing their statements, permitted them to go on parole until this morning. Sergt. Oates, of the First Precinct, was endeavoring last night, with the assistance of Mr. Laird, to get a statement of the man who transferred the coupons to the lawyer.

THE AMERICAN POPULAR LIFE.

TESTIMONY OF THE ACTUARY—THE ANNUAL REPORT MADE FIRST AND THE BOOKS DOCTERED TO AGREE WITH IT.

Mr. Reid, the Actuary of the American Popular Life Insurance Company, was examined yesterday before Referee Ira Warren as to his knowledge of the management of the Popular Life. The witness was shown an entry of $30,000 on Dec. 31, 1873, of the purchase of New-York bounty bonds, and testified that he had never seen the bonds; that he did not believe it was a genuine transaction; that no bonds were purchased; the entry was made at the direction of the President. In January, 1874, there was an entry of the sale of these bonds; this, also, was not a genuine transaction. Witness was shown entries alleging a purchase of other bonds of various denominations, none of which were ever in the possession of the company. The witness said he never saw any such bonds in the safe of the company; on the 26th of April, 1875, an entry appeared of the bonds being sold, and witness said he made the entry; his opinion is that the whole affair was a bogus transaction, and that the company never had the stock; the purchase of $9,000 Ninth National Bank stock he knew nothing about; on the 31st of December he entered the sale of this stock; it was to balance the account on the book; he was told the stock was bought; no checks were drawn to pay for the stock. Dr. Lambert gave information as to his object in having the entries made; it was because there was too much cash on hand for the amount of assets. Witness testified that the mortgage given by W. W. Sharpe was for no real consideration and was not recorded; the mortgages were used as assets in the annual report; checks were given for the purchase of stock by several of the stockholders, and these checks were held in the office as cash; none of the checks were paid.

The counsel for the Receiver produced a number of entries on the books supposed to show purchases of stock. The witness did not believe any of the sales were bona fide; in one year the company carried $150,000 in checks as cash; the checks were merely "memoranda checks;" the stock subscribed for was never paid for in any other way than by these checks; the annual reports were made up by witness and Dr. Lambert; witness carried up the items in the books and Lambert copied off the totals; he made entries in the books after Dr. Lambert began to make his annual report; he had made various additions to the accounts to make the books agree with the annual report; one such entry was of the purchase of $33,000 worth of bonds just at the time the report was issued.

Mr. Wingate—Now, in point of fact, was the annual report made out from the books or the books made to agree with the report? Witness—Well, I can't exactly say, but many entries were made in the books after the annual report had been prepared; the figures were prepared and to save time they were not entered in the books until after the report had been issued. Witness said that Dr. Lambert's and Dr. Morris' checks to the amount of $13,000 were kept in the office as cash; many of the death losses were entered as purchased policies; Dr. Lambert from time to time made drafts upon the Cashier and did not pay the money back, giving generally as a reason that "he hadn't time and was too busy." At this point the examination was adjourned until Monday next.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

The large transatlantic steam-ship lines continue to dispatch vessels weekly from New-York for European ports, notwithstanding the fact that the lists of outgoing passengers are growing smaller. The steamers which sail to-day are the Adriatic, of the White Star Line, for Liverpool; the City of Chester, of the Inman Line, for Liverpool; the Hermann, of the North German Lloyd Line, for Brémen; the Spain, of the National Line, for Liverpool, and the Anchoria, of the Anchor Line, for Glasgow. Three steamers, the Greece, the Caledonia, and the Yeddo, which will be used almost exclusively for freight, are also advertised to sail to-day. The following are lists of the saloon passengers sailing in the above-named vessels:

In steam-ship Adriatic, for Liverpool.—V. Mumford Moore, Andrew Lawson and four children, S. Arthur Sampson, William Morrison, Dr. G. T. McCormick, Alfred Kayne, William A. Skidmore, George W. VanTine, R. F. Shaen, Albert Gallatin, Mrs. Gallatin, Mrs. Heyward, G. Bodman, Herman Beegar, O. Payne Sweeting, Mrs. O. Sweeting, M. Levy, F. H. Gewage, G. D. Peters, H. A. Hine, William D. Shaw, G. T. Hill, John Fletcher, W. H. Wing, Mr. Brown, Mrs. A. M. Hersey, Mrs. S. Shaen, R. Carrie, W. R. Brock, J. H. Morrison, Jr., Mrs. J. E. Thompson, Miss Thompson, Miss Josie Thompson, Miss Ella Thompson, Mrs. D. M. Johnson, C. E. Johnson, F. Wilkinson, James Darragh, Charles E. Smith, Mrs. Smith, Hon. John Wann, E. Spencer Pratt, A. Kohn, Ashcon Harding, George G. Green, G. O. Sollhamer, Alexander Christie, Mrs. J. J. Delaney, Master Joseph Delaney, Mrs. Edward Shaw and two children, A. H. Glover, R. R. Hitt, Alexander O. Bradley, Carroll Livingston, George Richards, James Langdon, E. J. Bowley, H. R. Cocker, Robert E. Wackrill, Edward Perkins, D. P. Holland, John J. Watterson, Mrs. Watterson, George Reynolds.

In steam-ship City of Chester, for Liverpool.—Mrs. Bickford, David Burke, Mrs. Hughes, D. Winfield, Mrs. Winfield, Charles Henry, Capt. Reimer, Mrs. Reimer, Alphonse Conché, Thomas Golder, Philip Dater, James Dater, D. Phillip, J. Y. Clarke, S. M. Clarke, William McCartney, Nicholas Bickford, A. Brisbane, George B. Smyth, Stephen J. Meaney, Dr. Spooner, A. M. Fraser, Mrs. D. T. Hopper, Mrs. Sarah Barber, William Fielding, Henry Watts, W. Bagot, Mrs. Bagot, F. C. Smith.

In steam-ship Hermann, for Bremen.—G. E. Richards, Mrs. Richards, Mrs. H. A. Mitchell, Miss Anna Lanhorn, Henry D. Chauncey, Lieut. F. F. Gilmore, United States Navy, Mr. Chandler, Mrs. Ralston, Miss Ralston, Miss E. Ralston, Mrs. O. K. Wood, Louis F. Demmerich, wife and two children, Miss Anna Cornish, Mrs. Margaret Wesemann, L. Dantel, Louis M. Simson, S. Hirsch, George Hammer, William Pustmuller, Mrs. Pustmuller, Miss Pustmuller.

In Steam-ship Spain for Liverpool.—O. J. Marvin, Miss Gifford, Rev. William Wood, Mr. Dodworth, Rev. William Murphy, George Thorne, John Lloyd, J. Richard Haight, E. L. Vidal, William Perry, Miss Grace, Richard Platt, William J. Stewart, H. J. Elwin, Mrs. Dodworth, Mrs. Porter, Mr. Whitmore, Mrs. Whitmore, Mrs. W. S. Miles, Master Miles, Mrs. Stella Espina, Mrs. E. Jones, Miss Jones, M. Myers.

In steam-ship Anchoria for Glasgow.—James Davidson, David Y. Henderson, John Mehlderald, Hugh Campbell, Rev. J. B. Lang, Mr. Goldie, Miss Jane E. Scott, Miss Houghton, Enrico Capello, Miss G. B. De Migne, F. T. Bowman, Miss Bowman, Alfred Bowman, E. Bowman, Miss Margaret Bowman, Andrew Harlon, Mrs. Hanlon and infant, Miss Elisabeth Hanlon, John Kirkpatrick, James McCandell, M. Kelly.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Superintendent of Insurance is now in possession of the books of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and will examine its affairs.

On and after Monday, Oct. 29, the steamers of the Fall River Line will leave Pier No. 28 North River at 4:30, instead of 5 P. M., as heretofore.

The four bag-making firms, who monopolize the business in this City, have advanced the rate of loaning grain sacks to steamers for export to Europe ½ a cent per sack.

Peter Schweigert, aged 40, of No. 102 East Eighth-street, while at work on the building No. 154 Eldridge-street yesterday, fell from the fourth to the second floor and was instantly killed.

The Board of Apportionment held a brief executive session yesterday, and took up the estimates of the departments for 1878 for consideration. The examination of the various items will occupy several days.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Jefferson were among the large audience at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, last evening, to hear "The Chimes of Normandy." This is Mr. Jefferson's first appearance in public since his return from England.

Schultz, Southwick & Co. have subscribed $500 to the Seventh Regiment new armory fund; Levi S. Stockwell, President of the Howe Sewing-machine Company, $500; Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, $200, and New-York County Bank, $100.

A public meeting of the "Friends of S. Johnland" will be held in Calvary Church, Fourth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, to-morrow evening at 7:45 o'clock. Right Rev. Bishops Bedell and Kerfoot, and Rev. Dr

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8151. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1877.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SOUTHERN TIER POLITICS.

THE WORKING MEN'S PARTY.

THE POWER OF ORGANIZED EFFORT—WHAT ALARMS THE DEMOCRACY—THEIR TROUBLES REGARDING LOCAL NOMINATIONS—OLD "WAR HORSES" PREPARING FOR A FIGHT—PROSPECTS OF THE REPUBLICAN CANVASS—A DISTRICT THAT IS SAFE AND ONE THAT CAN BE WON.

From our Special Correspondent.

ELMIRA, Thursday, Oct. 25, 1877.

The Greenback and Labor Reform movement which exerted so disturbing an influence upon the recent political campaign in Ohio promises to have a similar effect upon the canvass now pending in the "Southern Tier" of New-York. Immediately after the great railway strikes, which it will be remembered were more serious along the line of the Erie Road than in any other part of the State, what is known here as the Labor Reform movement was commenced by some of the most prominent members of "The Bread Winners' Leagues." At first it was the object of these leaders to strengthen the Working Men's Party that has long existed on the southern tier, and to press the canvass of that party with more energy and vigor than ever before. Recently, however, they have united with the Greenback organization, and calling themselves greenback and labor reformers, have declared war upon both the Republican and Democratic Parties. What effect the movement will have on the local canvasses in this part of the State, of course, remains to be seen. Just now even the shrewdest political observers are entirely at sea about the matter, and will not venture a prediction. There can be no doubt, however, that the movement has taken deep root in the Counties of Chemung, Steuben, Allegany, and Schuyler. In Elmira, Corning, Hornellsville, and all the lesser railway and manufacturing centres, where large numbers of working men are employed in shops and railroad yards, the new party has established club-rooms and stated meeting places. Here in Elmira every ward has its "Labor Reform Headquarters" in which well-attended meetings are held each night. Whatever may be the result of the movement, there can be no doubt as to the perfect discipline of those who have engaged in it. In the words of one of the best-known Republicans in this part of the State, there never has been so complete and thorough a political organization since the days of the Know-nothing Party. Each county has been divided into districts, which are in turn subdivided into wards and precincts, and in each of the divisions so made there are regularly constituted and recognized leaders, whose duty it is to make the closest possible canvass of the districts allotted to their charge. Every man who joins the organization is required to sign a paper in which he pledges himself to vote for its candidates, and to do everything in his power for their success, and although there is no secrecy about the ordinary meetings, there is reason to believe that the leaders of the movement have not yet fully revealed either their strength or their programme. It is claimed that the new party will cast at least 3,000 votes in the County of Chemung alone. They have nominated a full county ticket in addition to the State ticket, headed by Francis E. Spinner, of Herkimer, and I they confidently predict that they will elect a Senator from this, the Twenty-seventh District. In this they will, of course, find themselves wofully mistaken, but it is not denied by either Republicans or Democrats that their candidate will poll a very large vote. He is an exceedingly well-informed and energetic man, named Ralph Beaumont. As a stump speaker before a mixed audience he is said to have few equals, and the fact that he works for his bread at a shoemaker's bench gives him additional strength with the men who have nominated him. Indeed, nearly all the men connected with the movement are workers in shops and factories. In this city the leaders, in addition to Beaumont, are Larry Hogan, a shoemaker, and James Wright, Mike Sullivan, and N. Kirsch, all of whom work at trades for day's wages.

The new movement is an unknown quantity in the politics of the southern tier, but there can be no doubt that it will be far more injurious to the Democrats than to their opponents. Indeed, the leaders of the party named freely admit that the laborers' organization will draw off at least three Democrats to one Republican. Such being the case, they are naturally seriously alarmed as to the result. In former years, when the working men organized here, they were always to some extent under the patronage, if not the control, of the Democratic managers, and when the election day came they were generally induced, by one means or another, to vote for the Democratic candidates. In the present canvass, however, all this is changed; the Labor Party is a distinct and separate organization, and its bitter antagonism to the Democracy is a matter of general remark. The following extract, which refers to the leading Democratic paper of Chemung, and which appeared in this morning's issue of the Elmira *Daily Bazoo*, the official organ of the Labor Party, will serve as an illustration of this feeling:

"The *Gazette* continues very much frightened over the prospects of the election. Just think of it. Four weeks ago they turned up their noses in contempt at the Labor Party, and now, behold them publishing column after column, vainly endeavoring to pacify the working men and gain their votes; but it is too late. All the answer the Labor Reformers need make to any of their wild statements is to say: 'But, Mr. *Gazette*, what is your past record in relation to the working men? With what contempt did you treat them when in trouble a short time back?'"

But the labor movement is not the only difficulty with which the southern tier Democrats have to contend. In this county they are hopelessly divided and bitterly quarreling over their local nominations, and in their anxiety to secure the election of their county officers the gentlemen who have charge of "the machine" are obliged to sadly neglect the Senatorial and State canvasses. The fight is the old one between the Tilden and anti-Tilden element, but this year it is being waged with more persistency and has developed more bad feeling than ever before. Mr. D. B. Hill, who used to be a friend of Tweed and the Canal Ring, but who went over to Tilden when that gentleman commenced his reform farce, is now the generally recognized leader of the Democratic organization in Chemung. He runs the conventions, and, together with others of the set who came into power with him, he controls the nominations. This year, against the expressed wish and in spite of the most determined opposition of the old war-horse element in the party, he renominated Mr. S. S. Tailor for the position of District Attorney. Now, Stephen T. Arnot, ex-Speaker McGuire, and other prominent men of the old régime have determined to defeat Tailor and at all hazards to drive Hill out of power. To this end they openly declare that they will vote for the Republican candidate for District Attorney, and there can be no doubt that this disaffection will help the Republican ticket generally.

While the Democrats are thus divided among themselves and "quaking in their boots" at the drafts which are being made upon their forces by the Greenback and Labor Reform organization, the Republicans are pushing their canvass with the utmost harmony and good feeling. This Senatorial district is naturally Republican by a majority of at least 1,000 votes, but for the past two terms it has been carried by Mr. Bradley, a Democrat, by a majority of over 2,000. This result was due not so much to Mr. Bradley's popularity as to an unseemly quarrel which existed among the Republicans. For many years the party organization was conducted with reasonable success by Mr. Charles Fairman and other prominent gentlemen here. This long-continued lease of power gave great dissatisfaction to what is known as the independent element, and resulted in the defeat of the Republican candidates. During the last Presidential contest, however, the old managers, for the sake of harmony, retired. Some of those who had been most dissatisfied at being "on the outside" were given an opportunity to display themselves as leaders, and the old wounds were at once effectually healed. This year the party never was in better condition, and though Chemung is a hot-bed of opposition to the Southern policy and the civil service order, there is a thorough understanding that for the present at least national politics are to be ignored and every possible effort made to prevent the State from falling into the hands of John Kelly, Jarvis Lord, and the Canal Ring. In addition to this, a special effort is being made to redeem the Senatorial district, and there is good reason to believe that it will succeed. Mr. Bradley, the present incumbent, is a strong man, but he has now held the office for two terms, and a number of ambitious young gentlemen, who think their chances of promotion were injured by his renomination, would not be at all displeased if he did not go back again. On the other hand, Ira Davenport, his opponent, is the choice of every Republican in the district, and is beyond question the very best man who could have been nominated. He did not seek the position. He has always been a leading member of the party, but he has hitherto declined to become a candidate for office. Now, however, in response to the appeals of the Republicans of the district, but particularly those of Steuben, where most of the dissatisfaction already referred to previously existed, he has consented to run. He has gone into the canvass with an earnestness which compels expressions of warm admiration even from Mr. Bradley, and if the State Committee will take a little more interest in the matter there can be no doubt of his election. He is working hard and effectually, and his friends are doing wonders. In the town of Corning alone they promise to reduce Mr. Bradley's majority from 900 to less than 100. They can be relied on to do their share, but they need the help of effective speakers.

Regarding the Senatorial District below this, the Twenty-fourth, which is made up of the Counties of Broome, Tioga, and Tompkins there is very little to say, except that the Democrats have substantially given up the fight. At the last election for Senator, Mr. Selkreg, the Republican nominee, received a majority of only 600, as compared to the plurality of nearly 2,000 which he received four years ago. Because of this falling off in the Republican vote, which need not be accounted for at this time, the Democrats have been foolhardy enough to talk of carrying the district. Within the past week or two, however, they have had a lucid interval, and they now admit that they have no hope of success. The Republican candidate, Mr. Peter B. Hopkins, is one of the best known men in Binghamton. He is a lawyer of distinction, has served with credit as District Attorney, and is sure to poll the full Republican vote. His opponent, a Mr. Sprague, of Ithaca, is a very good sort of person, who was never heard of until his nomination. After the 6th of next month he will be sorry that he ever aspired to a position which the people would not let him have.

H. C.

DETROIT MUNICIPAL NOMINATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 27.—The Republican City Convention, which was held to-day, nominated W. G. Thompson for Mayor and Hamilton G. Howard, son of the late Senator Howard, for City Attorney. City Clerk Bargman and Treasurer Parkinson were renominated. Mr. Thompson was the Republican candidate two years ago, and was defeated by a bolt on account of his then favoring the opening of saloons on Sunday. That issue has now been removed from politics by the State Legislature, and he is a man of much strength among the masses. There are five tickets in the field, the Democratic one being headed by George C. Langdon, a prominent maltster. The other tickets are those of the Greenbackers, Prohibitionists, and Communists. The election takes place Nov. 7, and the intervening canvass will be a warm one.

TEMPERANCE AT NEWBURG.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Oct. 27.—The Murphy temperance movement has been inaugurated in this city by Mr. Doutney, a strong Murphy worker. Meetings have been held at the First Baptist Church, St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, Trinity and Grace Methodist Episcopal Churches, and a grand mass-meeting is to be held to-night at the Newburg Opera-house. To-morrow Mrs. Van Cott is to arrive here and assist Mr. Doutney, the meetings to be held in her favorite church here, St. John's. At the three or four meetings that have already been held there have been 456 signers to the Murphy pledge, among them 12 members of Highland Engine Company, of West Newburg; Alderman Chadborn, of the Second Ward, and a number of hard drinkers.

FASTEST TIME ON RECORD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 27.—In the races of the Fairmount Rowing Association to-day, over the national course on the Schuylkill, the Mountain Rose crew, in a six-oared barge, rowed three miles, with a turn, in 20:9¾, and their competitors, the crew of the Nettie, in 20:58½. This is claimed the fastest time on record for this class of boats.

EDWIN ADAMS DYING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 27.—Edwin Adams was still alive at midnight, but unable to retain stimulants of any kind. He is troubled with nausea, although he has eaten nothing. The dying man was conscious at that hour. To-day two of his most intimate friends, Henry Floyd, of New-York, and H. Wright Sanford, have called upon him, and to the latter his only words were, "Give my love to friends."

SENATOR MORTON'S HEALTH.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Senator Mitchell is this morning in receipt of a telegram from Gov. Burbank, in which, under date of Indianapolis, last night, he says: "Senator Morton's condition is not as favorable as when I telegraphed you last. His digestive organs are not acting as we wish." The previous telegram above referred to was received by Senator Mitchell about four days ago.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

RUSSIAN TROOPS ELATED OVER THEIR RECENT VICTORIES—THE WAR IN ASIA—PREPARING FOR A SIEGE.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—A Russian official dispatch from Poradin says: "The Grand Duke Nicholas inspected on Thursday the battle-field at Gorny-Dubiuak. The troops are elated by their victory. The Russian loss was 2,500. The Turkish loss was nearly equal. Eighty Turkish officers were taken prisoners and a flag and four guns were captured."

It is reported that the Russians pursuing Ghazi Mukhtar have advanced as far as Khorassan, and that Mukhtar has retreated to Koprikoi, between Khorassan and Hassan-Kaleh. Erzeroum is preparing for a siege. The inhabitants are arming and reinforcements are hastening up from Trebisond. Ghazi Mukhtar, however, reports that the Russians have not advanced further than Melidoos on the western slope of Soghanli-Dagh, which is more probable than the first statement. Doubtless a state of panic prevails at Erzeroum, giving rise to all sorts of unfavorable rumors.

GEN. GRANT'S MOVEMENTS.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—The following are ex-President Grant's definite arrangements: "He dines on the 1st of November with United States Consul-General Torbert, and on the 3d of November with President MacMahon. A grand banquet of American residents on the 6th, and and an extraordinary performance of Italian opera will be given in his honor on the 8th of November. He dines on the 10th of November, with banker Seligmann. At the end of November ex-President Grant and family will go to Spain, and thence to Lisbon. They will return to Seville and take an American steamer at Malaga, conveying them to Gibraltar and Tangier, and skirting the coast of Barbary. Disembarking at Alexandria, Gen. Grant will stay some days in Egypt, and return by way of Malta to Italy, where he will remain some time."

Several representatives of French newspapers have interviewed the ex-President, but found him very reticent. He declined to express an opinion on the political situation here. He said his first impression of France was that it wore a prosperous, well-ordered, and happy aspect.

MISCELLANEOUS EUROPEAN NOTES.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Paris correspondent of a morning paper telegraphs that he believes President MacMahon has fallen under the influence of those who are determined to resist the will of the nation, but the Cabinet is divided about how far such resistance ought to be carried. The Duke De Broglie, President of the Council and Minister of Justice; the Duke Decazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Gen. Berthaut, Minister of War, and Viscount De Meaux, Minister of Agriculture, might go as far as a second dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies, but if the Senate refused this they would resign. There are others who dream of establishing a dictatorship on the ruins of the Constitution. The correspondent does not believe President MacMahon will follow them that far. Well-informed Conservatives think that a majority of the Cabinet would be pleased to have the Senate refuse a second dissolution, and thereby afford them the opportunity to bow to the will of the Senate instead of the Chamber of Deputies. The correspondent adds: "If such is really the idea of the Government I think the Senate will be disposed to facilitate their retreat." [Note.—It may be remembered that M. Gambetta, in his recent speech at Chateau-Chinon, Department of Nievre, bitterly attacked the Empire and the Bonapartists, but spoke in a very conciliatory tone of the other parties, and predicted an eventual alliance between them and the Republicans when present passions had time to cool.]

Parliament has been further prorogued to Dec. 19. The *Daily News* says: "The master masons will prosecute the men who accepted passage from America under contract to work and further rendered themselves liable by actually entering upon work as contracted, if they persist in acting with the strikers."

MADRID, Oct. 27.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Spanish Minister at Washington expect that an understanding will be arrived at between Spain and the United States on the question of Customs tariffs.

ATHENS, Oct. 27.—Earl Derby, British Minister for Foreign Affairs, has sent a note to the Greek Government, declaring that the British Government never intended to question Greece's liberty of action, and recommending respect for treaty obligations.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

HAVANA, Oct. 27.—The French steamer has arrived, bringing the following advices from the City of Mexico to the 18th inst.: "The attempted revolution in the State of Michoacan was instantly suppressed. It is authentically reported that the State of Sonora has seceded. Peace prevails in the other States. The reported insurrections on the northern border prove untrue. President Diaz shows an inflexible determination to extradite criminals on the Rio Grande, believing extradition necessary to preserve the national decorum. Gen. Travino and Gov. Charles, of Coahuila, arrived at the capital on the 16th inst. from the border States, bringing favorable accounts of the situation, except that discontent is manifested at Diaz's determination to extradite all criminals. Several regiments of infantry and cavalry have marched for the border. Relics of the Lerdo faction are still at work. The Lerdestas are actively organizing to co-operate with Escobedo in his efforts on the Rio Grande."

A FAMILY POISONED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Oct. 27.—News has been received here of the mysterious poisoning of a family living near Walden, by the name of Dill—Samuel Dill, wife and daughter Kate, and a granddaughter, who was visiting the Dills. They recently moved into an unoccupied house, and it is supposed that they were poisoned from a well on the premises. The sickness in each case was accompanied with vomiting and other signs of poisoning. Mr. Dill died from its effects. The others are sick, but will probably recover.

THE CIVIL SERVICE ORDER.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 27.—Attorney-General Devens, writing from Washington, excusing himself from active participation in the State campaign, says: "I learn with surprise and regret that any of the Republican officials hesitate either to speak or vote, alleging as a reason the President's recent civil service order. In distinct terms that order states that the right of officials to vote and express their views on public questions, either orally or through the press, is not denied, provided it does not interfere with the discharge of their official duties. If such gentlemen choose not to vote or not to express or enforce their views in support of the principles of the Republican Party, either orally or otherwise, they, at least, should not give a reason for such a course which is not justified by the order referred to, and which is simply a perversion of it."

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 27.—A special dispatch says that Grove Kennedy, an outlaw, was captured near Bardstown this morning by a Marshal and 12 men. His crimes are said to be numerous.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 27.—An unknown person entered the house of E. D. McVey, toll-gate keeper on the Circleville pike, six miles north of Chillicothe, Ohio, last night, and shot McVey through the heart and his wife through the head, killing both instantly. A little girl, the only other occupant of the house, hearing the shooting, jumped out of bed and escaped. The murderer, after ransacking the house for plunder, set fire to it, and escaped to the woods.

THE REFORMED SYNOD.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Oct. 27.—At to-day's session of the Reformed Synod, a resolution was adopted authorizing an annual assessment of $500 for the purpose of creating a sinking fund for the payment of a loan of $5,000 made in 1875 to the Publication Board. The report of the committee approving the past action of the Board of Publication was accepted.

SINGULAR SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

TWENTY YEARS A CONFIDENTIAL CLERK—HIS CHARGES AGAINST THE FIRM—THEIR REPLY.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 27.—A suit of a singular character was brought in the Circuit Court this morning by Alexander S. Buchanan against Sahlien, Singer & Co., wholesale clothiers of this city. Said Buchanan alleges that he has been, until a few days ago, salesman and confidential clerk of the firm named for nearly 20 years, and that, on the 13th inst., he was inveigled into the office of a lawyer, the doors locked, and was then charged with stealing from the firm during the past 10 years some $10,000 worth of clothing and property, and told that unless he made the loss good he would be prosecuted and imprisoned. He was denied any time for consideration or consultation with friends, and finally, while stunned with the enormity and falsity of the charge, and while laboring under mental fear of the threats made to him, and being wholly in the power of his accusers, he made over to them certain bonds, money, and notes to the value of $10,000. The petition further alleges that the plaintiff is entirely innocent of the accusations made against him, charges his accusers with a conspiracy to destroy his reputation, and asks the court for $50,000 damages.

In reply the firm will publish a statement in to-morrow morning's papers in which they assert that Buchanan was not inveigled into a lawyer's office and the doors locked upon him, but that the interview was had in the rear office of Glover & Shipley, their attorneys, with the doors unlocked, and persons passing in and out; that when charged with robbing the firm he admitted the act, but insisted that he had not taken so large an amount as they claimed; that no coercion was used nor threats of prosecution and imprisonment made against him, but that he freely admitted his guilt and went to one of the city banks and returned with some bonds which he handed over as part payment of the losses sustained by the firm by reason of his dishonesty. Sahlien, Singer & Co. further state that they are ready to meet the issues in the suit at any time, and have witnesses to prove Buchanan's guilt.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

At 2 o'clock this morning flames were discovered issuing from the windows of the top floor of the six-story brick building No. 113 Walker-street. An alarm was promptly responded to by a section of the Fire Department, and in 15 minutes the flames were under control. Before the fire was extinguished the upper floor was burned out, and the lower floors flooded with water. The building is occupied by Orley & Giddings, manufacturers of gas fixtures, and their loss will not exceed $10,000.

The upper part of Mr. Charles Wagner's house and store at Breslau, Long Island, was discovered to be on fire about 9 o'clock on Thursday night. All efforts to save the building were unavailing, and it was destroyed with most of its contents. The fire spread to three other buildings and they also were destroyed. Two of these were owned by the Continental Insurance Company and the third by the Knickerbocker Insurance Company. The total loss is about $1,000. The fire was insured in the Amity and Howard Companies. The fire is said to have been caused by the bursting of a kerosene lamp.

A fire in Market-street, Morristown, N. J., Friday night, damaged two wooden buildings, owned by James F. Sullivan and Arnold Brothers. The buildings were occupied by B. J. Beach, tinsmith; James P. Sullivan, flour and feed store; Bayliss Brothers, harness-makers, and Lewis & Hany, shoemakers. Most of the goods in the buildings were removed. The fire was first discovered over Bayliss' shop. The loss is estimated at about $6,000. Fully insured in Newark companies.

COST OF AN IRON-CLAD.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The following interesting case was argued in the Supreme Court yesterday:

No. 56—*Chouteau, successor, &c., vs. United States.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims. In this case one McCord built an iron-clad for the Government, and was to have it ready for use by a specified time. In consequence of changes in plans and specifications by the Government the work was not done until over a year later. When done the Government accepted the boat and paid the full price, McCord giving a receipt in full. Subsequently he became a bankrupt, and his assignees believing the rise in the price for labor and materials between the time he would have had the work done but for the delay occasioned by the Government and the time it was actually completed entitled him to additional pay, sold to the claimant a claim for such extra amounts paid. The Court of Claims found, as a matter of law, that the claim was barred by McCord's receipt to the Government before the assignment in bankruptcy, and this decision is contested here. H. L. Merriman for claimant. E. B. Smith for the Government.

MISSIONARY CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 27.—The General Sunday-school Convention and the Christian Women's Board of Missions, auxiliary organizations of the General Christian Missionary Convention being held in this city, have been in session to-day. During the session of the former encouraging reports were received of Sunday-school work and the Corresponding Secretary of the board reported the general work in a very satisfactory condition. The Women's Board of Missions occupied the day in the transaction of business pertaining to the more thorough perfecting of the organization, and in adopting measures and devising means calculated to advance its special work. To-night a meeting was held by this body at the Central Christian Church, which was largely attended. Able addresses were delivered by prominent workers in the cause, and the fund for the purpose of missionary work considerably increased by donations and subscriptions to life membership. The general session of the Christian Convention will be resumed Monday. Seventeen of the ministers in attendance will fill pulpits of the churches of the various denominations in the city to-morrow.

CHRISTIAN RAILROAD MEN.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 27.—The Christian Railroad Men's Conference closed its business session to-day. The following subjects were discussed: "How to Use the Bible—Increase its Study," the discussion of which was opened by G. W. Cobb. Discussion of the subject, "How can the Approval and Co-operation of the General Officers of Railroads be Secured in the Prosecution of Christian Railroad Work Among the Employes," was opened by R. F. Smith, who said that direct personal work to convert railroad men should be the great aim of our work. The reports of working Americans, made by E. D. Ingersoll, showed great progress in the East and West, and an overwhelming demand for help in organizing railroad branches of Christian associations. In the evening experiences of conductors and engineers were related.

LIBERAL LEAGUE CONGRESS.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 27.—The congress was augmented to day by the arrival of many delegates. It decided to postpone the nomination of Presidential candidates for 1880 for a year. Letters of greeting were received and read from various liberal German and American societies. Elisur Wright, of Boston; Prof. Tookey, of New-York; Prof. Oliver, of Cornell University; Judge McCormick, of Pennsylvania; Elder Evans, of Mount Lebanon, and Mr. Abbott, of Boston, addressed the congress to-day. The general opinion is that it is the most important liberal gathering ever held in this country.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 27.—A special from Jefferson City says the Supreme Court has granted an appeal in the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad case. Subsequently the Board of Directors held a meeting and accepted the resignation of President Richardson. Vice-President Acker will act in his place until the annual election next month. The board also passed a resolution restoring the old employes of the road to the positions they held before the appointment of the Receiver. Steps are to be taken to pay the note to Jay Gould's financial agent, Frank Work, when it falls due.

MUCH CHARITY IN A WILL.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Oct. 27.—The will of the late Edward Jost has been registered in the Probate Court. He bequeathes to the new Methodist Missions in Nova Scotia $8,000; in aid of young men preparing for the ministry in the Methodist Church, $8,000; in support of the Methodist City Missionary Society, $4,000; for widows and orphans of Methodist ministers, $2,000; for the Industrial School, $2,000; for the Home of the Aged, $400. The Barrack-street Mission House he leaves for city mission purposes. The remainder of his estate, with the exception of a few small legacies, he leaves for his widow and son.

WORKING MEN'S PROCESSION.

PITTSTON, Penn., Oct. 27.—The Labor-Greenback Party torchlight procession and meeting this evening were participated in by upward of 10,000 people.

MR. S. J. TILDEN "AT HOME."

HE FREES HIS RESTLESS MIND.

A SERENADE IN GRAMERCY PARK—MR. TILDEN MAKES A REMARKABLE SPEECH — HE DENOUNCES THE "GREATEST CRIME AGAINST MANKIND"—AN EXTRAORDINARY EXHIBITION.

The Young Men's Democratic Club serenaded ex-Gov. Tilden last night, at his residence in Gramercy Park, and the Governor made a long and carefully prepared speech in response. Dodworth's band took a position in the park about 9 o'clock, and the lively music it discoursed, together with the glare of the calcium lights profusely scattered about the neighborhood, soon attracted a crowd of some 3,000 or 4,000 persons, with a large proportion in it of the real, thoroughgoing, "unterrified" element of the Democracy. In addition to the members of the Young Men's Club, a committee of gentlemen from the Manhattan Club also attended the serenade, and the reception in Gov. Tilden's parlors, which preceded the main event of the evening, viz., the speech. A number of ladies were present in the parlors, and among the callers of the other sex were Mayor Ely, William H. Whitney, Allen C. Beach, James Mackin, ex-Mayor Wickham, Henry L. Clinton, Augustus Schell, F. L. Stetson, T. J. Agnew, Edward Cooper, Parke Godwin, L. G. Garretson, Willis S. Payne, William Van Wyck, Judge Kilbreth, Charles B. Ingersoll, J. R. Fay, Hugh L. Cole, Austin Flint, Jr., Vincent C. King, Henry Havemeyer, James H. Skidmore, Senator Gerard, Col. McMasters, Peter B. Olney, Col. Gaul, Burton M. Harrison, James M. Ball, William A. Fowler, (Brooklyn,) Douglas Taylor, and others. About 9:30 the crowd outside had swelled to the requisite dimensions, and had begun also to grow impatient, shouting with vast strength of lungs for the appearance of Mr. Tilden. That gentleman, supported by Mr. William Van Wyck, President of the Young Men's Democratic Club, came out and took his position on the broad stone guard to the door-steps. Immense cheering and cries of "Three cheers for President Tilden" greeted his appearance, and continued some minutes. Mr. Van Wyck, having obtained a hearing, introduced Mr. Tilden on behalf of the Young Men's Club, and Mr. Schell followed on behalf of the Manhattan Club. He told the crowd that they had met to welcome home their illustrious fellow-citizen. They could not do this without being reminded of a fact which had passed into history. They knew that he was elected to the Presidency; that he had been deprived of that high office by fraud—[A voice, "They won't do it again."]—a fraud which could never be condoned [cheers,] and which could never be repeated. [More cheering.]

Mr. Tilden, when the noise had subsided, began his speech. He opened in a rather low tone and with little animation; but when he reached the subject of his personal grievances, his feeble voice sometimes rose almost to a shout, and his manner became occasionally indecously animated. Any one who has heard Mr. Tilden deliver a speech, knows that he has one invariable gesture for emphasis—he works his body and and right arm up and down like a man vigorously laboring at a pump-handle. When he becomes excited, as he did at certain parts of his speech last night, this exercise is performed so rapidly, that the effect is irresistibly funny, and the crowd in the street and the crowd on the doorstep, gave way to uncontrollable laughter. Mr. Tilden spoke as follows:

MR. TILDEN'S ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC CLUB: I thank you for your kindly welcome. My Summer excursion, now just closed, had for its object a season of physical activity in the open air in a moderate climate, and amid scenes interesting by their associations with our literature, with our jurisprudence, and with the origin and growth of representative institutions. It has repaired as much as three months could the waste of six years consecrated to an effort for governmental reform in the City, State, and nation. I do not forget that in 1871 you joined in the work, and have never since been wanting to it. I am glad here to-night to mingle congratulations with yours on what has been done, on the good auguries for the future, and, above all, on the resolute purpose of the young men of our country that the Republic shall be completely restored and re-established according to its original ideals. The contrast which strikes the American eye between the British Isles and our own country in the supply of food, and especially cereals, ought to be the basis of profitable exchanges and inestimable mutual benefactions. The wants of our British cousins—already enormous—will rapidly increase. They grow, not only with population, but by an incessant diversion of labor toward the most profitable employments. Our means of supply are boundless. We have immense areas of fertile soils—cheap—peculiarly fitted for the use of agricultural machinery, and connected with the centres of foreign commerce by great rivers, by vast inland seas, and by 75,000 miles of railway. We have a sun in our heavens which in the season of agricultural growth, pours down daily floods of light and warmth, making the earth prolific, giving abundance and variety of fruits, assuring the wheat crop, yielding the cotton in its zone, and ripening corn everywhere, even to the verge of the furthest north. I predict a great increase in the consumption of our corn by Great Britain over the 60,000,000 bushels which it reached last year. It is the most natural and spontaneous of our cereal products. Our present crop ought to be 1,500,000,000 bushels, against 300,000,000 of wheat. It is but little inferior to wheat in nutritive power. It costs less than one-half on the sea-board, and much less than one-half on the farm. It can be cooked by those who consent to learn how into many delicious forms of human food. Why should not the British workmen have cheaper food? Why should not our farmers have a great market? Why should not our carriers have the transportation? Let us remember that commercial exchanges must have some element of mutuality. Whatever obstructs the means of payment, obstructs also the facilities of sale. We must relax our barbarous revenue system so as not unnecessarily to retard the natural processes of trade. We must no longer legislate against the wants of humanity and the beneficence of God.

The election now impending involves the choice of the State officers who compose the administrative boards. Gov. Robinson's Administration has been characterized by incorruptible integrity, by wisdom and ability, and by unswerving fidelity to the reforms that have reduced the State taxes one-half; that are rapidly extinguishing the State debt; that have retrenched $2,500,000 a year of the expenditures upon public works; and have purified our great official trusts. [Cheers.] He needs and has a right to have the cordial co-operation of those officers, which, in the Government of the United States and other systems, form the Cabinet of the chief Executive. In my judgment the gentlemen in nomination will co-operate in the reform policy which I had the honor to inaugurate, and which Gov. Robinson is consummating.

A Voice—They'll be elected, sure.

I think that their election and the changes that will take place from the constitutional amendments adopted in 1876 will give him a more united support in the Canal Board than I was able to receive during my administration. [Cheers and laughter.] I have the more satisfaction in avowing this conviction because I believe that any nominations that did not promise such co-operation would be disowned by the Democratic masses. The election, although for State officers, has relations to national politics, to which I know you will expect me to allude. The condemnation by the people of the greatest political crime in our history, by which the result of the Presidential election of 1876 was set aside and reversed, is general and overwhelming. Her sister States might afford to have the voice of New-York frittered away or its expression deferred. It could not change history; it could not alter the universal judgment of the civilized world; it could not avert the moral retribution that is impending. But New-York herself cannot afford to have her voice unheard.

A VOICE—It's been heard. We're sick of it.

ANOTHER VOICE—We know you got robbed.

MR. TILDEN—I did not get robbed. The people got robbed. [Great cheering and laughter.] The Declaration of Independence, the Bills of Right, and the State Constitutions all contain assertions of the right of the people to govern themselves and to change their rulers at will. These declarations had ceased to have any meaning to the American mind. They seemed to be truisms which there was nobody to dispute. The contests known to us were contests between different portions of our people. To comprehend the significance of these declarations, it is necessary to carry ourselves back to the examples of human experience in view of which our ancestors acted. They had seen the governmental machine and a small governmental class, sometimes with the aid of the Army, able to rule arbitrarily over millions of unorganized, isolated atoms of human society. In forming the Government of the United States they endeavored to take every precaution against the recurrence of such evils in this country. They kept down the standing Army to a nominal amount. They intended to limit the functions of the Federal Government so as to prevent the growth to dangerous dimensions of an office-holding class and of corrupt influences. They preserved the State Governments as a counterpoise to act as centres of opinion and as organized means of resistance to revolutionary usurpation by the Federal Government. Jefferson, the leader of liberal opinion, in his first inaugural recognized this theory. Hamilton, the representative of the extreme conservative sentiment, in the *Federalist* expounded it with elaborate arguments. Madison, the father of the Constitution, enforced these conclusions.

A VOICE—There were no Returning Boards then.

MR. TILDEN, (excitedly)—No, there were no Returning Boards in those days. The people elected their own officers, and the Returning Boards of Florida or Louisiana—[cheering and a cry "Go for 'em again!"] The increase of power in the Federal Government during the last 20 years, the creation of a vast office-holding class, with its numerous dependents, and the growth of the means of corrupt influence, have well nigh destroyed the balance of our complex system. It was my judgment in 1876 that public opinion, demanding a change of Administration, needed to embrace two-thirds of the people at the beginning of the canvass, in order to cast a majority of votes at the election. If this tendency is not arrested, its inevitable result will be the practical destruction of our system. Let the Federal Government grasp power over the great corporations of our country and acquire the means of addressing their interests and their fears; let it take jurisdiction of riots which it is the duty of the State to suppress; let it find pretexts for increasing the Army, and soon those in possession of the Government will have a power with which no opposition can successfully compete. The experience of France under the Third Napoleon shows that, with elective forms and universal suffrage, despotism can be established and maintained. In the canvass of 1876 the Federal Government embarked in the contest with unscrupulous activity. A member of the Cabinet was the head of a partisan committee. Agents stood at the doors of the pay offices to exact contributions from official subordinates. The whole office-holding class were made to exhaust their power. Even the Army, for the first time, to the disgust of the soldiers and many of the officers, was moved about the country as an electioneering instrument.

Here Mr. Tilden became so excited that he fairly jumped up and down, and departing (as it now appears) from his prepared speech, shouted out, "And here let me say, fellow-citizens, that I, for one, am unalterably opposed to any increase of the Army. I will never consent to it—never—no, never!" [Shouts of laughter and cheers.]

MR. TILDEN (continuing)—All this was done under the eye of the beneficiary of it, who was making the air vocal with professions of civil service reform to be begun after he had himself exhausted all the immoral advantages of civil service abuses. Public opinion in some States was overborne by corrupt influences and by fraud. But so strong was the desire for reform that the Democratic candidates received 4,300,000 suffrages. This was a majority of the popular vote of about 300,000, and of 1,250,000 of the white citizens. It was a vote 700,000 larger than Gen. Grant received in 1872, and 1,300,000 larger than he received in 1868. The step from an extreme degree of corrupt abuses in the elections to a subversion of the elective system itself is natural. No sooner was the election over than the whole power of the office-holding class, led by a Cabinet Minister, was exerted to procure, and did procure, from the State Canvassers of two States, illegal and fraudulent certificates, which were made a pretext for a false count of the Electoral votes. To enable these officers to exercise the immoral courage necessary to the parts assigned to them, and to relieve them from the timidity which God has implanted in the human bosom as a limit to criminal audacity, detachments of the Army were sent to afford them shelter. The expedients by which the votes of the Electors chosen by the people of these two States were rejected, and the votes of the Electors having the illegal and fraudulent certificates were counted, and the menace of usurpation by the President of the Senate of dictatorial power over all the questions in controversy, and the menace of the enforcement of his pretended authority by the Army and Navy, the terrorism of the business classes, and the kindred measures by which the false count was consummated, are known. The result is the establishment of a precedent destructive of our whole elective system. The temptation to those in possession of the Government to perpetuate their own power by similar methods will always exist, and if the example shall be sanctioned by success, the succession of government in this country will come to be determined by fraud or force, as it has been in almost every other country; and the experience will be reproduced here which has led to the general adoption of the hereditary system in order to avoid confusion and civil war. The magnitude of a political crime must be measured by its natural and necessary consequences. Our great Republic has been the only example in the world of a regular and orderly transfer of governmental succession by the elective system. To destroy the habit of traditionary respect for the will of the people, as declared through the electoral forms, and to exhibit our institutions as a failure, is the greatest possible wrong to our own country. It is also a heavy blow to the hopes of patriots struggling to establish self-government in other countries. It is a greater crime against mankind than the usurpation of Dec. 2, 1851, depicted by the illustrious pen of Victor Hugo.

Here, again, Mr. Tilden went off from his prepared speech to talk about France under Napoleon III., and answering an interruption from the crowd, he said that it was shown there that a despotism could be established even under forms of universal suffrage; then, returning again to the "great crime," he excitedly demanded to know of his auditors if they would ever condone it. "You won't condone it!" he cried. "You will never condone it!"

A female voice—Never! Never!

Mr. Tilden—The American people will not condone it under any pretext or for any purpose. Young men! in the order of nature we who have guarded the sacred traditions of our free Government will soon leave that work to you. Within the life of most who hear me our Republic will embrace a hundred millions of people. Whether its institutions shall be preserved in substance and in spirit, as well as in barren forms, and will continue to be a blessing to the toiling millions here and a good example to mankind, now everywhere

THE CONFLICT IN THE EAST.

WITH THE RUSSIANS AT THE FRONT.

OSMAN PASHA'S—NEITHER A CAREFUL NOR A SKILLFULL GENERAL—OPERATIONS IN FRONT OF PLEVNA—HEALTH OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORADIM, Thursday, Oct. 4, 1877.

Who is Osman Pasha? A dozen different suppositions have been made, each more ingenious that the other, and all equally far from the truth. He was Bazaine. He was a Prussian renegade; finally he was an American, and the Roumanian papers gravely reproduced a fantastical story copied from one of the most sensational of Parisian journals, by which one "Joe" Reynolds certifies to his identity with a Col. Clay Crawford, once of the Sixty-fourth Illinois, and afterward an officer in the service of the Viceroy of Egypt as late as 1873. Of this latter tale I can dispose very shortly by an absolute denial that any such person, either under the name of Osman Bey or of Clay Crawford was in the Khédive's Army at the date assigned or at any other time since the war of the rebellion. That he should be Bazaine is too absurd an idea to be entertained seriously by any one. The Osmanli are the most suspicious people in existence, and the past career of the once Marshal was not such as to inspire confidence in his future actions, even although he had "taken the turban," and thus had joined apostasy to treason. Besides, Bazaine would scarcely have committed the faults which have marked the Muschir's operations, as with all his crimes and shortcomings the "man of Metz" was a General of consummate ability. But the Turkish commander had repulsed on several occasions the flower of the Russian Army, and had spoiled all the plans of the Russian campaign, and so something must be imagined to account for his supposed knowledge of his profession, as it would never do to admit that the Generals of the Czar could be worsted so repeatedly by a simple Turk. And yet the victor of Plevna is nothing else. He is a Turk by race, by birth, and by education. He received his early education under the direction of his brother, Hussein Effendi, for many years and until his death Professor of Arabic in the preparatory schools of Constantinople. After the completion of his studies at the Military Academy, Osman entered the Turkish Army with the rank of Lieutenant, and made his début in the career of arms at the commencement—1853—of the Crimean war, under the orders of Omer Pasha. From that time nothing is known of his adventures until the Cretan insurrection, where he somewhat distinguished himself, being promoted to a Colonelcy for his share in the pacification (?) of the island. He was Chief of Staff of the Fourth Turkish Army Corps at the outbreak of the Serbian difficulty, last year, and was at once assigned to the command of the Widdin Division, with which he beat Lechjanin and captured Saitschar. After the peace he received the title of Muschir—Field Marshal—and was continued in his functions of Commander-in-chief of all the troops in the Vilayet which the Porte supposed, with reason, would be needed to fight the Russians in the coming Spring. What he has done since is too well known to need recapitulation here. Osman Pasha is about 45 years of age, tall in stature, and, like most of his race, when they do not become obese at an early age, sparely but strongly built. His features are handsome specimens of the true Oriental type, and marked by an expression of inflexible decision and dauntless courage. A rigid observer of the precepts of the Koran, he is sober in his food and drink, and never shrinks from sharing the privations of his troops, for whom he has always shown marvelous solicitude. Unsupported by any influence in the Palace, Osman owes his promotion entirely to his own merits, and not to the intrigues of the harem or of party, out of which he seems so far to have kept himself. This may help him so long as he continues to be successful, but, as he has no backers at home, his first serious defeat involving the loss of his present position at Plevna will be the signal for his downfall and disgrace. The Muschir is not a great man, but he has been a lucky one. Not one of his sorties has been anything more than a splendid exhibition of brute courage, and his loss of Lovdscha is in itself sufficient to deprive him of all claims to be ranked as a careful General, much more as a skillful one. Every offensive movement which he has undertaken has been made either too soon or too late, his troops have been engaged by driblets, and he has either neglected to follow up his successes when won, or he has been unable to do so from the numerical weakness of his columns. His chief and, indeed, his only merit is to be found in his stubbornness of purpose, and is probably due to his intelligence in listening to and profiting by the counsels of his foreign staff officers and engineers, for no natively-educated Turks could have ever designed and executed the works around Plevna, where every redoubt is constructed with a knowledge of details only to be learned by long years of practical application to the science of military engineering.

I have been over all the ground in front of the lines, and can vouch for the skill which marks the choice of the different positions—all perfectly defiled, and all so skillfully placed that the flanks and faces of every work are swept by those of its neighbor. Plevna is not merely defended by a number of strong redoubts, but by a carefully-planned system of detached forts, forming what is known as a "line with intervals," where such is the disposition of the fortifications that each one must be taken in succession, and yet without its capture involving necessarily the fall of any other in its neighborhood. There was, however, a flaw in the mechanism of the defense, if I may use the term, and the Russians are now admitting their fault in abandoning to his own resources the gallant Skobeleff when, after holding his vantage-ground so bravely won on the 8th of September for more than two days, he was forced to retire on the 11th before superior numbers. Two divisions more to his assistance then, and the heights in rear of Plevna would now be crowned by Russian batteries and the affair would probably be ere this decided; for no movement in that direction had then been anticipated by the Turks, and, as a footing had been gained, reinforcements could have come up without loss. But the Russian staff had combined for an attack on the front and on the enemy's left, and these troops were frittered away and the prevalent movement lost. It is too late now to try this operation except with the certainty of an immense sacrifice of men, for Osman Pasha has seen his danger and fresh redoubts have been constructed, which it will need at least 30,000 troops to carry, and so ordinary prudence has imposed a modification of the plans. The Roumanians are pushing forward their approaches to the second redoubt of Grivitza, and an assault was confidently expected yesterday, but the day came and went without an incident. The rain plashed down without a moment's cessation, and the sturdy Roumanian soldiers plied pick and shovel with steady and unremitting industry, while a hail of bullets swept over the trenches and across the open space in rear and front, and struck with a dull thud against the gabions which lined the boyaux. The sappers have got into their fourth parallel now, and without much loss, for the total of casualties within the last four-and-twenty hours, does not exceed half a dozen, of whom only one was killed. The fire of the enemy is infernal—by day and night an unceasing roll of musketry along their parapets, sometimes so entirely objectless that one is tempted to think that they are trying to keep up their spirits with the noise.

From some of the officers who were in the assault of the Grivitza redoubt on the 4th of September I have had details. Each Osmanli, kneeling upon the banquette, was supplied with a tin box filled with 200 cartridges, from which he loaded and fired as rapidly as he could, rarely aiming, never exposing his head for more than a second above the works. But this was only at the outset of the attack, and as the columns approached to within a distance of 50 yards all prudence was abandoned, the Turks swarmed upon the parapet and poured in their fire, and as one man rolled over into the ditch his place was taken by another with a heroism for which no praise is too great. The fierceness of the conflict may be judged from its duration. It was a series of assaults and repulses from 3 P. M. to 7 P. M., with scarcely half an hour's interval in the butchering at a time, so that when at last the Turkish standard was captured and the last defenders fell it was the result of sheer, hard, hand-to-hand fighting when the victory remained as the reward of the pluck and tenacity of the once-despised Roumanian soldier.

The morale of the troops continues to be excellent, and all burn with impatience to have another go in at the enemy. They may be even called jolly, and in the parallels the favorite amusement is to raise a cloak on a stick or a bayonet above the gabions, and listen to the Turkish salute which comes immediately in the shape of a general discharge of several hundred muskets. The men are, as a rule, becoming hardened to danger. Their ears are, as Byron said, getting to be "more Irish and less nice," and I have seen more than one of the Dorobantzi crawl a couple of hundred yards from the shelter of his rifle-pit in search of a watermelon, of which there is a fine crop on one of the hill-sides directly in front of the Turkish line of fire. Just as it was before Sebastopol, so is it here; the soldiers watch for hours behind a loop-hole between the covering masses of their trenches until a Turkish head shows itself above his parapet, and then three or four little puffs of smoke issue from the *crenneaux*, and before the sharp cracks of as many rifles, the target goes down and is seen no more, at least at that particular spot. Such as these are the daily incidents of the operations here, for, during the last fortnight there is no salient fact to record. Every man tries to do his duty, but no opportunity is given for the display of individual courage, or for that of the descriptive talents of the chronicler. By the way, the ranks of the journalistic fraternity have been wonderfully thinned within the three weeks following the great battle of early September. Disease and fatigue have done their work among the correspondents. All the French division have gone home, some from sickness, others, I am assured, from prudential reasons. The London *News* has lost its best man, utterly broken down, as I learn for this week, and the only other American paper except THE TIMES, which has ever been officially represented in the East, has thought fit to send its chief correspondent to Rome, where it hopes to pick up some information concerning His Holiness, whose death is supposed to be imminent, and has attached its subaltern to the staff of a great London daily, which works in connection for telegraphic intelligence. But the Germans are indefatigable, and in their selection of reporters have shown that they prefer men who know something about military matters to those who can simply write an amusing letter. The London *Times* alone keeps up its staff, and has half a dozen gentlemen employed, who are to be found everywhere.

To come back to the troops. As a rule, the health of the Army is good, especially among the Roumanians, who have abandoned their little shelter tents for a kind of hut woven out of cornstalks. But now this is insufficient to protect them against the wet and cold, and I much fear an epidemic, unless there is some change in the weather. They are insufficiently clad, many of them being, as yet, unprovided with anything except linen tunics and trousers and overcoats, these last being the cast-offs of the line regiments. However, Mr. Bratiano, now acting as Minister of War, has been here, and as he is an eminently practical person, the Dorobantzi or Militia, who have hitherto done pretty much all the fighting, are to be provided with sheepskin mantles. I could suggest that boots instead of rag sandals would be a useful innovation, and that an increase of the quality and quantity of the men's rations would render them much more efficient, but my voice would be like that of "one crying in the desert," and I would be told that it is easier to criticise an imperfect condition of things than to remedy it where means are wanting. There is a little dissatisfaction too, on the score of nepotism, and soldiers who risk their lives think it hard that, in the distribution of decorations, the Star of Roumania should have been so sparingly given to them and so prodigally bestowed upon the doctors of the staff, who, in all the engagements have been notoriously derelict in their duty.

The Roumanian and Russian cavalry continue to operate on the roads leading from Plevna to Widdin and Sophia, and slight skirmishes are of daily occurrence, but one never knows when a detachment is to go out, so that I have not been able, as yet, to see anything along those lines, which are still perfectly open. On the afternoon of Tuesday an attempt at a sortie was made by the Turks with five battalions of infantry, four squadrons, and a battery, on the further side of the Vid, to collect forage in the villages of Dolnja and Metropolje, but it was driven in by the dragoons and horse artillery of Gen. Tchernouzobof, who set fire to the villages and blew up one of the enemy's caissons. A violent explosion during the night of the 2d of October, inside of one of the Turkish redoubts gives reason to suppose that a simiar disaster has happened to its powder magazine. This is not astonishing, when one reflects that the Osmanli engineers, even in the permanent works, have generally neglected to construct bomb-proof shelters, and that all their guns are *en barbette*. Gen. Levitz's cavalry brought in yesterday a herd of 1,000 beeves and about 100 horses, which were captured on the Sophia road, and destroyed the bridge of Radovitzi and the telegraph lines connecting with Orchanieh, where Chefket Pasha is with 20,000 troops, but the communications with that point cannot be said to be interrupted, and even in the event of a forced evacuation of Plevna, the country is so open that the retreat of its garrison cannot be intercepted, whether its line be directed southward or toward Widdin. The immense development of the Turkish and Russian positions renders it an impossibility to follow all the operations, whose narration must be to a great degree from hearsay, and the secrecy of every movement here is too well guarded for any one to learn what is going on at 10 miles' distance. The great centre of interest at present is the Roumanian attack directed from Vrbitza, and there I must confine my observations until I can find out something of importance elsewhere.

GOV. VANCE AT A FAIR.

THE AMUSING STORIES HE TOLD THE NORTH CAROLINA FARMERS.

Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, visited the fair of the Roanoke and Tar River Agricultural Society, at Weldon, N. C., on the 24th inst., and delivered the address, which proved to be more lively in its character than such addresses usually are. A correspondent of the Petersburg (Va.) *Index* writes:

"Gov. Vance sat with his head leaning in his hand during the introduction, seemingly in a most meditative mood, and, upon commencing his remarks, alluded to the difficulty of addressing an agricultural society, and invoked the attention of those present, saying that he would only detain them a short while, say about four hours. He said he knew but little about agriculture, all his observations having been made from the outside of the fence, and that if he failed to acquit himself in a creditable way the committee, and not himself, were to blame. The Governor paid Halifax a glowing tribute, and in this connection told of a New-Orleans man who died and left the seventh article in his will as follows: 'Whereas, it seems that my son John seems inclined to play poker, which is a dangerous game to tinker with unless you know what you are doing; therefore I leave my son John $10,000 that he may go to Halifax, N. C., and learn how to play the game.' He said it was the same county in which a circus man wagered a large sum that the Numidian lion in his possession was the king of beasts, but a Halifax man taking up the bet, introduced a Roanoke turtle into the cage, and in a short time the turtle seized the lion by the nose and caused him to give up the ghost.

"Gov. Vance reviewed in a most graphic style the desolation and waste left in the wake of the late war, stating most truthfully that the soil was about all that was left us; we had no courts, no Government, and only bayonet rule, which, like the lordship of the leviathan, wondered at the boundlessness of his realm. He then described the happy influences of peace. He told what we had been through and the suffering endured, and said he was tempted to exclaim, like the old darkey who went to the circus soon after he was free, 'Bless the Lord, I am so glad I am alive I am almost dead.' We have learned that cotton is not king, but meat and bread, and that as a self-relying and self-sustaining people we must manufacture and not depend upon the North, where we have purchased all we consumed, even the sunshine, if it was not gratuitously furnished. In reviewing the past political history of the State the Governor showed how the liberties of the people had been trampled under foot under the plea of necessity, and said that he was glad to know that these sort of things had been looked after. He advised the preservation of private integrity, saying this was the stepping-stone to public integrity. He alluded to the corrupt time through which the people had passed, and said that at one time it seemed that every man in the State was a thief, and that a shot-gun could not be fired in the woods without killing a man who had been robbing the Government, and he was really sorry the gun was not fired; for, said he, there were some of these rogues so expert that it had been said of them that they could steal the patrimony of the child whose grandfather was yet unborn."

AN ELECTION IN CANADA.

MONTREAL, Oct. 27.—At the Dominion election to-day for the County of Arthabaska, Quebec, Hon. Wilfred Laurier, recently appointed Minister of Inland Revenue, was defeated by a majority of 70. Mr. Barbeau, of the opposition party, being the successful candidate.

EIGHT COACHES IN LINE.

PARADE OF THE COACHING CLUB.

THIRTY-TWO BLOODED HORSES PRANCING UP THE AVENUE AND THROUGH THE PARK—A PAGEANT THAT ATTRACTED THOUSANDS OF SPECTATORS—INCIDENTS OF THE RIDE.

The sun would not shine for the Fall parade of the Coaching Club, yesterday, but the threatened rain held back, and the bracing air put fresh life and vigor into the beautiful animals that drew the shining vehicles and their gayly-attired passengers. It was not alone the millionaires with studs who were interested in the event. The public were alive to the beauty and novelty of the scene, and those whose only part in the tableau was to line the sidewalks were on hand long before the real actors arrived. Soon after the hour for fashionable lunch the corridors and cafés of the hotels bordering upon Madison-square were filled with gentlemen, whose demeanor and conversation betokened that they had gathered to see the start of the pageant. By 3 o'clock in the afternoon all the walks in the upper part of the square were crowded, and when Col. Kane's coach, the Tally Ho, came rolling down the avenue, fully 5,000 persons were waiting to greet it. Had it not been for the familiar face of its driver, they would scarcely have known the coach that has made many acquaintances by its frequent trips to Yonkers. The panels in the doors and rear were changed, completely altering its appearance, and with its statuesque footmen and gay trappings it looked ready for the gayest of holidays. This was soon followed by Mr. Belmont's coach, and Mr. Havemeyer's and Mr. Jay's, all taking their places in the line in Madison-avenue, south of Twenty-sixth-street, until, at a few minutes after 3 o'clock, eight coaches were ready for the start. As they stood in line by the side of Madison-avenue waiting for the signal to start their arrangement was as follows:

First Coach—Col. William Jay, President of the Coaching Club. Colors, canary and red; horses, a chestnut and three bays, each about 15 hands 3 inches high. Passengers—Col. William Jay, Mrs. Schieffelin, Mr. Schieffelin, Miss May, Miss Maud Rives, and Mr. John W. Bellamy.

Second Coach—Mr. Perry Belmont. Colors, blue and red; horses, four dark bays, 16 hands high. Passengers—Mr. Perry Belmont, Mrs. Mahlon Sands, Mr. Mahlon Sands, and Mr. and Mrs. T. Cushing.

Third Coach—Mr. F. Bronson. Colors, blue and red; horses, chestnut and brown in the lead, 16 hands high, and two bays, 15 hands 3 inches on the wheel. Passengers—Mr. F. Bronson, Secretary of the Coaching Club; Mrs. F. Bronson, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., and Mr. Edgerton Winthrop.

Fourth Coach—Mr. Hugo Fritsch. Colors, black and Austrian yellow; horses, two roans on the wheel, and two chestnuts in the lead, each about 15 hands 2 inches high. Passengers—Mr. Hugo Fritsch, Miss Gibert, and Mr. and Mrs Duer.

Fifth Coach—Mr. Theodore Havemeyer. Colors, blue and black; horses, four browns, with black points, each about 15 hands 1 inch high. Passengers—Mr. Theodore Havemeyer and Mrs. Havemeyer, Mr. Winthrop Thorne, Miss De Luce, and Mr. Tucker.

Sixth Coach—Mr. Leonard Jerome. Colors, blue and yellow; horses, four bays, each about 15 hands 3 inches high. Passengers—Mr. Leonard Jerome, Miss Townsend, Mr. Wright Sanford, Mrs. James, Mr. Hutton, and Mr. Mosier.

Seventh Coach—Mr. Pierre Lorillard. Colors, green, picked with yellow; horses, four bays, each 16 hands high. Passengers—Mr. Pierre Lorillard and Mrs. Lorillard; Miss Taylor and Mr. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger.

Eighth Coach—Col. De Lancey Kane. Color, primrose; horses, skewbald and piebald in the lead, and gray and chestnut on the wheel, each about 15 hands high. Passengers—Mr. De Lancey Kane, Vice-President of the Coaching Club; Mr. F. Sherman, Mr. G. P. Wetmore, Dr. Pike, of Yonkers, and Mr. J. J. Kane.

The coaches stood for nearly half an hour, waiting for the leader to start. Each carried two liveried footmen, and each, too, was driven by its owner. At exactly 3:30 the signal was given from Col. Jay's coach. It was a single blast upon the horn, but its notes were so drowned by the hubbub of Broadway that it was thought by many that no signal was given. About 50 feet was left between the coaches, and the procession started on a slow trot around the southern end of Madison Square. There was no demonstration at the start. The spectators were curious, but quiet, and they hurried across the square, paying little head to gravel walks, to see the coaches as they started up Fifth-avenue. Turning into the avenue from Twenty-third-street, the procession took a faster gait, and trotted briskly through the throng that had collected in front of the Hotel Brunswick. Here many policemen had their hands full to keep the way clear, and as the coaches approached the crowd fell back upon the railings and high steps of the opposite buildings. The windows of the Brunswick were filled with smiling faces, and at all the large hotels the balconies and plazzas were crowded with fashionable lookers-on.

Going up the avenue the coachmen became widely separated, and Col. Jay might have blown his horn long and loud before its music would have reached the other end of the line. The street was filled with carriages of every shape and degrees, and these crowded in among the large coaches, sometimes blocking the way, sometimes narrowly escaping mishap by the hubs of the heavy vehicles, and always pressing forward as fast as the crush would permit. There had been no effort to keep Fifth-avenue clear for the coachmen, and it was hard work for them to keep up a good round trot. But the multitudinous reins were in skillful hands, and the unwieldy coaches threaded their way among the smaller fry handsomely and safely. Parade days of the coaching club always give new life to the residences that line both sides of Fifth-avenue, for the mandates of fashion can then no longer keep the inner shutters shut, or the blinds closely drawn. Yesterday, nearly every window was uncovered, and in nearly every window ware to be seen faces familiar in *salons* and ball-rooms. Even in the great marble mansion at Thirty-fourth-street one of the gilded curtains was raised, and the window thus uncovered was filled with faces.

At the Fifty-ninth-street entrance to the Park, which was reached in about 15 minutes after the start, a line of Park policemen gave a silent welcome to the coachmen. No effort was made here to separate the accompanying carriages from the coaches, and altogether they drove in over the crackling leaves, and under the trees, that lost more of their foliage under yesterday's chilly wind than on any other day since Autumn began. Alongside of the lake the procession, which by this time had shortened down into something like speaking distance, stopped for several minutes, that any accompanying carriages which might have been delayed at the entrance could catch up, and take their places in the line. As soon as a new start was made, a squad of mounted Park policemen appeared, and ruthlessly drove the carriages to the west side of the drive, reserving the east side exclusively for the coaches.

No prettier sight has been seen in Central Park for many a day than the procession of the Coaching Club, with its high-stepping, well-molded horses, its shining coaches, covered with gayly-dressed ladies and gentlemen and gorgeous footmen and lackeys. Coming into sight here all its features, and disappearing there with a sudden turn of the drive, just peeping out a miuute later from a bower of leaves, tinted as only nature's hand can tint; winding through a meadow; trotting merrily over a hill, over the same bright, gay party, the same rare combination of color and life, over the same, but ever differing in form of grace and beauty. The foliage was at its brightest, the drives were in perfect condition, and the only drawback was a little touch of frost in the gentle zephyrs, giving an unpleasant incentive to noses and ears to imitate the brighter colors of the leaves around.

Mount St. Vincent having been reached and passed, the coaches turned off into the east drive, and rapidly retraced their course. Without mishap or incident the Fifty-ninth-street gate was reached, the time being just 4:30, and the return drive down Fifth-avenue was begun. The avenue was, if possible, more crowded with vehicles than before, but the coachmen were not to be impeded, and continued their moderate speed, dodging deftly among the myriads of wheels. When the Windsor Hotel was passed handkerchiefs were waved and a shout or two, the first of the day, greeted the party. Soon after this, however, a phantom appeared in the shape of a four-in-hand advertising wagon, which insisted upon keeping in the line all the way down the avenue, much to the amusement of the spectators. The Hotel Brunswick was reached at 4:45, and the coaches kept straight on down the avenue, being greeted at the Union Club by three windows filled with expectant faces. The route was continued down to Washington-square, and in the upper end of the square an abrupt turn was made, the coaches returning up Fifth-avenue to Twenty-third-street, through Twenty-third-street to Madison-avenue, up Madison-avenue to Twenty-sixth-street. Turning into Twenty-sixth-street, with the horses facing Fifth-avenue, the coaches drew up to the north sidewalk, the passengers alighted, a horn sounded, and in five minutes not a coach was to be seen.

The appearance of Mr. Lorillard and Mr. Jerome, with their coaches, in the parade, was something of a surprise. They had been in Baltimore, enjoying the races for several days, but returned a day or two sooner than they were expected. With their coaches in the line the procession almost equaled that of May last, when the number reached 111. The members of the club who were absent yesterday, either personally or with their coaches, are Messrs. F. Neilson, George Widmore, A. Whiting, G. G. Haven, F. Rogers, J. R. Rives, A. T. Rice, (with the Knickerbocker Club coach,) George Fearing, and James Gordon Bennett. Col. Kane's guard, Powers, being attached to the public coach service, was considered above wearing a suit of livery, and consequently could not appear in the parade. The next parade of the club is to be on the last Saturday of next May.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE HOMEOPATHIC SCHISM.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the TIMES of Aug. 21, inst., appears a second paper on the subject of "Old and New Doctors," the writer of which professes to be "familiar with the Homeopathic system of medicine." That "*Hahnemann's Organon* was one of his early text books," and that he "studied it as faithfully and understandingly" as he "could." This profession, judged by the utterances of this paper, must certainly be discredited. Instead of the professed familiarity, it only discloses a very superficial understanding of the system as to its philosophical basis, and still less knowledge of it as a practical system of healing.

The result of his study of the *Organon*, judged by the same standard, was certainly of the smallest, so far as an understanding of its varied and valuable contents is concerned.

After this thorough study, and this professed understanding of the system, his clearest idea of the teachings of the master is found in the second paragraph of his paper, in these words: "His [Hahnemann's] idea is that what will produce a disease will cure it." How does he learn this? Is this the result of his faithful and understanding study? We affirm, unhesitatingly, this idea has no place in the *Organon* nor in any other of his published writings. The idea has not even the merit of a poor caricature of any one of the teachings of the master. "Medicus" was indebted for this false statement either to his own imagination or to some page of 40 years ago, when this was often given, in old school journals, as their understanding of the homeopathic law, and its absurdity made a text for the merriment of the writers to disport itself upon. These gentlemen have learned better now. They know, which "Medicus" evidently does not, the difference between that which is similar and that which is identical. "And this," says "Medicus," "in a qualified sense, all agree to—old school and new." We know of no school, old or new, nor of any individual of any school, who agrees to this, except this one writer, "Medicus." Does any one believe that *same* poison is in any sense a cure for intermittent fever, or exposure to cold a cure for pneumonia, which has been so caused. If there be any such teachings by Hahnemann, or anybody else, we do not remember to have seen them.

It is further evident that this writer has studied his text-book to little purpose by his utterance upon the law of cure. The text-book stated the fact of such a law, proved its universality, proved it to be one of nature's laws, by a great multitude of witnesses and a mass of testimony, which is even more worthy of the attention of all intelligent men, and is certainly sufficient to prove the truth of any proposition capable of being established by evidence. The law so confirmed was one of relationship between the diseases and pains of men on the one side, and the agents by which these are cured on the other; a relationship which exists in the nature of things, if at all. The existence and universality of this law has been further confirmed by the practical observations and experience of many thousands of physicians, who in intelligence and honesty are the peers of "Medicus," and in the experience of many tens of thousands of the sick. It now stands as firmly established as any other in the circle of natural sciences. And yet this law of nature, so confirmed, the clearest conception "Medicus" has of it is "that it depends on the judgment of the practitioner." Not a law of nature at all, but only a rule subject to the fancy, prejudice, or ignorance of individuals. And this has been indorsed by another, "Sigma," as "a wonderfully clear statement of the views of Hahnemann." "Sigma" evidently has not studied the *Organon* at all.

The dose of some who practice according to the requirements of this law is a matter of offense to "Medicus," and in view of it he departs from reason and decency, and charges the gentlemen who actually with being imposters and their patients dupes. He knows better or he knows less than a man of decent intelligence should, with the advantages which he claims to have had. Did the man blush when he wrote this, and remembered that the name of Carroll Dunham stands in the list of those who use so practiced, and with increasing confidence in the dose employed to the end? Carroll Dunham an imposter and his patients dupes! Who is "Medicus," that he is more intelligent, honest, or capable than Dunham or Boenninghausen or Hering? If he refuses to listen to the testimony of these men, and these are a great multitude who bear like witness to the superior value of these doses, what will he say to this, of Prof. Hoppe, of the University of Basle, (allopath)? "The discovery that the remedy acts in small, very small doses, in smaller doses than any one has hitherto imagined, and that in these very small doses it may act more powerfully than in large doses, surpasses in brilliancy all of Hahnemann's other achievements." Or this, from the same source? "It is therefore no honor to a man that he understands and will understand to work the efficacy of the small doses and of the dilutions."

"Medicus" declares that his paper is not written in the "interest of any school or party." This is evidently true, and the better it is for all schools and parties that it is so. The paper was evidently written solely in the interest of a *quasi* liberality, and of "Medicus" as its advocate. What, that is true and honorable, can be said in favor of a liberality which for its advancement must characterize Hering, Boenninghausen, and Dunham as impostors, whose practical successes it would stigmatize as so many permissible humbuggings of their patients! Did "Medicus" believe this true of these men and their associates when he was guilty of the foul insinuation? Does he believe it now? If so, then he only adds to the evidence, already too great, that there is no credulity so gross as the credulity of skepticism.

What shall be said of that kind of liberality which for its advancement counsels the abandonment of the name, and forgetfulness of the brilliant record of homeopathy? Is "Medicus" mindful of that record when in the interest of this liberality before the question of abandonment of its name and methods, he cries out "Why not!" Did he then remember that the record of the treatment of malignant cholera at the Homeopathic Hospital in London gives a mortality of only 16.4 per cent., while that of the Allopathic at the same time was 59.2 per cent. We present these 42.8 lives in each hundred saved by that which this name represents as so many substantial reasons why it should be preserved and cherished. We present the thousands of other lives saved as declared in records of other institutions, and these are many of them, in comparison of which the greater success of the homeopathic as compared with the allopathic method of treating the sick, as so many additional reasons for preserving both name and record to the end of time.

It is pleasant to be able to agree with "Medicus" in a judgment of his, expressed near the close of his paper, that his opponent "Homeopathist" is "not the aliment allopathic lions feed on." This is no doubt true. On the other hand, judging from the paper before us, it is equally apparent that "Medicus" is, exactly; that he is already more than half swallowed, and it only remains to us to hope that a favoring Providence will send his recipients a happy digestion of their morsel.

M.

MLLE. TITIENS AND THE DOCTORS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

From the time of Hippocrates to the present it has been considered a violation of confidence, of the law of morals, and of medical etiquette for members of the profession to make public the moral or physical infirmities of those who commit themselves to their care. There is nothing in the case of Mlle. Titiens that warrants a departure from this rule, or justifies the London *Medical Examiner* in its haste to place it before the profession and "the rest of mankind." That this lady was everywhere known and admired, so far from excusing this unseemly publication, only adds to its enormity. To see this favorite of thousands thus brought under the microscope and the scalpel, for no purpose, apparently, except to lay bare certain morbid conditions of her physical system, (and this not even in the interests of science,) is an offense against taste and decency, and the thought of such a post mortem exhibition of one's self or of one's friends adds new terror to death.

B.

HON. WILLIAM L. BOSTWICK.

THE ESTIMATION IN WHICH THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR STATE TREASURER IS HELD WHERE HE IS BEST KNOWN.

From the Ithaca Journal, Oct 25.

Among the foremost business men of this county is William L. Bostwick, our candidate for State Treasurer. He removed from his native town of Enfield to Ithaca 15 years ago, and has been since that time constantly engaged in active business. He justly ranks as one of the largest manufacturers which Ithaca has ever had. His enterprise has reached beyond his manufacturing business, and Ithaca has been ornamented and beautified by the many handsome buildings he has erected. Mr. Bostwick has always been connected with enterprises which have given yearly employment to our mechanics and laborers, and it is this class of men which give prosperity and growth to our village. Mr. Bostwick is public-spirited, and is always found identified with every project which has for its object the good of the citizen, and the best interests of the town. He is a man of sound judgment, broad experience, and whatever he has undertaken has been pursued with energy and diligence and rewarded with success. He has occupied many positions of honor and trust in both the county and the State. His first vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln, and he has ever been a consistent member of the Republican Party. He was elected to the Board of Supervisors from Enfield in 1860 and 1871, and from Ithaca in 1867, when he was made Chairman of the board. He was a delegate from this Congressional district to the Philadelphia Convention which nominated U. S. Grant in 1872. Elected to the Legislature in 1874, he was appointed Chairman of the important Committee of Public Education, and inspired and carried through several measures of importance to the educational interests of the State. He has always carefully guarded the interests of his constituents in whatever capacity they have called him to act. In 1876 he was elected to the office of Regent of the University. We believe the people of this county and the State will take pleasure in supporting for the responsible office of State Treasurer a man who has proved himself in all trusts committed to his care, capable and true.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The arrests by the Police during the past week numbered 1,580.

The Custom officials seized yesterday 400 smuggled cigars on the Havana steamer Clyde.

The Excise Board last week received 116 applications for licenses, accompanied by $6,055 as fees.

The receipts from the sale of postage stamps at the New-York Post Office during the past week amounted to $61,161 80.

Mr. W. S. Andrews will deliver the third of the course of popular lectures before the students of the Female Normal College on Monday. His subject will be "Rumors of Dialect."

Nothing of interest transpired at the Union Dime Savings Bank yesterday beyond the return by more than 100 persons of the money they drew from the bank during the recent run.

Mr. Henry Watterson purposes lecturing here on Nov. 20. "The Comicalities and Whimsicalities of Southern Life," will be the subject of his discourse, which will take place at Chickering Hall.

The steamers Adriatic, Anchoria, Etna, Hermann, and City of Merida took out yesterday 52,649 letters, 543 registered letters, and 87 bags of newspapers.

The steamers Rhode Island and Stonington, of the Stonington Line of Boston steamers, will, on and after Monday next, 29th inst., leave from foot of Jay-street, North River, at 4:30 P. M. instead of 5 o'clock, as heretofore.

Arrangements have been made for a match between the Zettler and Helvetia Rifle Clubs, which will take place to-morrow afternoon at the Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, N. J. Fifteen of the best shots from each club will participate.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during the past week 429 deaths, 644 births, and 108 marriages, showing a decrease of 105 deaths and 74 marriages, and an increase of 126 births, as compared with the figures of the preceding week.

Some curious specimens of German fishes have been recently added to the Aquarium stock. There have been, also, additions of catfish, pickerel, strawberry and black bass, and a number of lake and river fishes. Twenty thousand salmon eggs have been received for hatching purposes.

"The Stage as it Should Be" is a very comprehensive theme and one likely to suggest discussion. It will this evening engage the eloquence of Hon. Daniel Dougherty, of Philadelphia, who will lecture on the subject at the Cooper Institute for the benefit of St. Luke's Hospital, Fifth-avenue.

"Bric-a-brac" is the title of an illustrated lecture which will be delivered to-morrow evening at Chickering Hall, by Mr. Frederic Vora, for the benefit of the Metropolitan Throat Hospital. The title of the lecture is suggestive of variety, and the topics chosen by the lecturer will, no doubt, be interestingly presented.

Bishop Foster will preach this morning at the Thirtieth-Street M. E. Church, which will be reopened for services after having been extensively repaired and improved, at 3 P. M. There will be a return of former Pastors and members, and in the evening there will be services at 7:30 o'clock, when the sermon will be preached by Rev. J. F. Hurst, D. D.

The London Circus at Gilmore's Garden will be made interesting during the next week by the introduction of several new acts. Matinée performances will take place on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. So far there is no diminution in the attendance, and the daring feats of the equestrians are received with liberal applause.

A syndicate, of which ex-Secretary McCulloch is to be President, and which is composed of such firms as Drexel, Morgan & Co., L. Von Hoffman & Co., &c., has been formed for the purchase of defaulted State bonds, with a view to suing on them. Mr. H. C. Fahnestock, of the late firm of Jay Cooke & Co., is credited with being the originator of the scheme.

The Fire Marshal yesterday made an investigation into the cause of the slight fire that broke out in Commissioner Campbell's room, in the City Hall, on Friday night, and which was immediately extinguished. After examining the chamber, the Marshal was of the opinion that the fire was caused by a spark which passed through the tiling and ignited the floor below. The damage is estimated at less than $500.

The Board of Police yesterday removed from office Thomas Sirisch, Inspector of Election in the Seventh Election District of the Seventh Assembly District; John Conroy, of the Sixteenth Election District, Sixteenth Assembly District, and Alexander Laughland, of the Sixth Election District, Seventeenth Assembly District. Sirisch and Conroy were removed for intoxication and Laughland for non-attendance.

The following amounts have been subscribed by New-York business firms for the relief of the sufferers at Fernandina, Fla., and have been forwarded to Mayor Riddell, of that city: T. B. Coddington & Co., $25; E. F. Holbrook & Brothers, $25; Fraser, Bell & Loughran, $25; Sargent & Co., $20; Graham & Haines, $10; Jessup & Childs, $10; Warren Ross, $10; Yenni & Burke, $5; Jessup & Sterling, $5; New-York Plow Company, $5.

The October meeting of the "Friends of S. Johnland" will be held in the Calvary Sunday-school rooms, No. 377 Fourth-avenue, on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. The society invites assistance in the maintenance of S. Johnland, the last work of the honored father of St. Luke's Hospital. Exercises will be held this evening at Calvary Church, at which addresses will be delivered by Right Rev. G. T. Bedell, D. D., Bishop of Ohio; Rev. Noah Hunt Schenck, D. D.; Right Rev. J. B. Kerfoot, D. D., Bishop of Pittsburg, and Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D.

The schedules were filed yesterday in the matter of the assignment of Gen. Abram Duryee, lumber merchant, of No. 273 Cherry-street and No. 528 Water-street, to Edward D. Shipman. The liabilities are set down at $95,652 78, the nominal assets at $130,023 40, and the real assets at $81,000. The Assignee was directed to give a bond in the sum of $40,000. The assets consist mainly of real estate, very heavily mortgaged, and the value of the property intact is given as assets. On the other hand, the liabilities given include the amount of the mortgages on the property.

Officer J. W. Powell, of Philadelphia, arrived in this City yesterday morning, and went to the Central Police Office, with a warrant for the arrest of Joseph Schwiger, issued by the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Quaker City, on a charge of conspiracy to cheat and defraud. Sergt. Kealey placed the case in the hands of Detectives Dorsey and Thompson, who arrested Schwiger while working in a bakery at No. 123 Ridge-street. The prisoner was taken before Justice Morgan, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday afternoon, and remanded into the custody of the Central Office detectives, pending the arrival of a requisition from Gov. Hartranft.

The students of the College of the City of New-York had yesterday what they termed "a tug-of-war tournament," on the grounds at the corner of Sixth-avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth-street. Four teams of five members each, representing the Senior, Junior, Sophomore, and Freshman classes, contended in trials of strength for medals offered by Mr. James Godwin, who acted as referee in the contests. In the first trial the Sophomore team baffled the Freshmen for 2:15, and then gave way. The Seniors proved their superiority to the Juniors in 1:20. Then the Sophomores were defeated a second time, the Juniors winning against them

CURRENT LITERATURE.

BETWEEN THE LINES.

Sing the song of the singer, merrily ring the rhymes,
Light is the lay they tell us, light as its echoed chimes;
Sing the song of the singer, mocking at doubt and fear,
Catch the joy of its melody, let its daring beauty cheer;
Wall that the mellow music may bear no hidden signs
Of the broken heart of the poet, written between the lines.

Watch the part of the player, bravely and deftly done,
See the difficult height attained, the loud applauses won;
Weep with his passionate sorrow, thrill to his passionate bliss,
Blending your joyous laughter with that happy laugh of his;
Well that his marvelous acting dazzles, wins, refines;
Who thinks of the desperate effort, written between the lines?

See the work of the painter, in coloring rare and rich,
Give it its well-won homage, choose it the choicest niche;
Hang it where it may render, as an artist's best can do,
Companionship in its beauty, delicate, pure, and true!
Well that its silent loveliness softness and thought combines;
None read the bitter baffling strife, written between the lines.

Watch the path of the prosperous, sunny and smooth and bright,
Health and wealth to give it its full of sweetness and of light;
See how the easy future is planned for the careless feet,
Given each slight desire, flattered each vague conceit.
Well that the outward surface gladness and peace enshrines;
Who knows the tale of the skeleton, written between the lines?

If the singer dies in solitude, his songs sigh on as sweetly;
If the statesman has a hearth disgraced, does he face the world less metely?
So the artist's touch is fine and sure, who heeds the hand that guides it?
Does the player feel a fading life? his miming, masking hide it.
Cypress, and rose, and laurel, Fate's reckless hand entwines;
Life reads the printed story—Death writes between the lines.

—*All The Year Round.*

SUMMONED TO SAVE.

In a quiet street in one of those sedate, old-fashioned quarters of Paris, which have somehow escaped the touch of Baron Haussmann's transforming wand, there stood, some ten years ago, the shop of one Narcisse Chapelain, hair-dresser, or—to give M. Chapelain his full style and title, as announced to the world on the sign over the windows—"Artistic Coiffeur, Hair-merchant, and Perruquier."

Monsieur Chapelain's establishment, like the quarter in which it stood, was sedate and old-fashioned, with little in its appearance to indicate that its proprietor was one of the most fashionable and exclusive coiffeurs in Paris, an artist for whose services Duchesses contended, and who waited on his "clients" at their residences in his own neat coupé.

One sunny afternoon in early Spring, when the whirl and gayety of the Parisian season were at their height, a coroneted carriage drew up at the hair-dresser's door, and a young English lady—a graceful, aristocratic-looking girl of one or two and twenty—alighted and entered the shop. The master was engaged at the moment; but one of the assistants came forward as she appeared, and after a few low-spoken words, ushered her into an inner room—a little nest of gilding and mirrors—placed a chair, and vanished.

Lady Gertrude Vansittart put back her veil, disclosing a delicate oval face with features of purest outline, a complexion like a cream-white rose, and soft serious blue eyes shaded by dark lashes. Her hair, of which only a narrow line was visible beneath her bonnet, was of a rare and most lovely shade of tawny gold; bright as sunshine, soft as silk, and rippled like that of Titian's Fornarina.

Lady Gertrude had time to look at every print in the illustrated papers on the table before Monsieur Chapelain appeared, profuse in apologies for having kept her waiting. He was a little, spare, withered man, close-shaven, exquisitely dressed and artfully wigged, who might have been of any age from forty to sixty, and of any rank from a Marquis to a dancing-master.

"I have heard with profound regret," he said, as he advanced with a bow, "that since Mademoiselle last favored me with a visit she has been seriously ill. May I be permitted to offer congratulations on her recovery, before inquiring in what I can have the honor of serving her to-day?"

"I will leave you to guess what service I require of you when I have taken off my bonnet, Monsieur Chapelain," his visitor replied. The bonnet was no sooner removed than he clasped his hands with a tragic exclamation of dismay. "Ciel! quel malheur! Mademoiselle's hair, of which she had such superb abundance! that exquisite—that matchless chevelure dorée!"

"Not 'matchless' in the literal sense of the word, I trust," said Lady Gertrude, interrupting his lamentations with a smile, "or I shall be disappointed in the object of my visit. I have not lost it all, as you see, though the fever has thinned it terribly," she continued, removing her comb; "and if you can procure me a plait, or a few curls to add to it, I think the deficiency will hardly be perceived."

"It is a most fortunate chance that you should have applied to me just now, Mademoiselle," returned the hair-dresser. "A few weeks earlier, or later, I might have had to look half over France for what you require, hair of that shade being so rare. As it is, I happen to have it, literally, within reach of my hand."

Opening one of a set of drawers which lined one side of the room, he took out a cardboard box, and removing some folds of tissue paper, drew out the contents. Lady Gertrude uttered an exclamation of delighted surprise as he displayed a long thick tress of hair, so exactly like her own in color and texture that when the two were mingled it was hardly possible to distinguish the real from the false."

"Mademoiselle herself can scarcely tell which is her own," said M. Chapelain, triumphantly, as he adroitly twisted a lock of each into a coil and wound it round her head.

"It is indeed a wonderful match," assented Lady Gertrude as she turned from the mirror, "though this hair is, I think, brighter and softer than mine. It is lovely! The wonder is, how any woman could bring herself to part with it. Would it be an indiscretion to ask from whom you bought it?"

"Not at all, Mademoiselle. I will tell you with pleasure how it came into my hands; it is quite a romantic story. About a month ago, when one of my agents was in Normandy, making purchases, he found himself one day at the little out-of-the way country town of St. Médor. After transacting the business which had brought him there, he discovered that he had an hour to spare before the diligence started, and strolled into the quaint old church overlooking the market-place. It was market day, and the church was dotted with peasant women, who came in to say a prayer or two before they trudged home with their empty baskets and great red umbrellas. At one of the side altars, in a dark and solitary corner, a young peasant girl was kneeling alone. Her faced was turned from him, but a large golden curl had escaped from beneath her coiffe, and hung almost to her waist. It looked, he declared, "like sunbeams meshed in silk," and he said to himself, as he told me afterward, "I must have that hair, if I pay its weight in gold." The girl was humbly clad, but there was something refined and delicate in her appearance; and when he approached so that he could see her face he was struck by its beauty no less than by its look of grief. The tears were streaming from her eyes, her hands were clasped in an agony of supplication, and her lips moved in silent prayer. Feeling that he had no right to watch her, he left the church, and waited in the porch outside. Presently she came out, made her way across the crowded market-place, pausing wistfully at several stalls, but buying nothing, and turned into a narrow street. Then he ventured to accost her. At first she was startled, and seemed hardly to comprehend him; but when she understood his proposal, and heard the terms he offered, her face suddenly lighted up with a look of joyful astonishment. His accepted his offer almost rapturously, and led the way to a little shop kept by an acquaintance of hers, close at hand, where the bargain was concluded. Half an hour afterward my agent left the town, and the following week the hair was in my hands."

"And is that all you know of her?" asked the young lady, in a tone of disappointment.

"Did he not even tell you her name?"

"Mais, oui; it was Gabrielle—Gabrielle—la! I have forgotten it."

"Poor girl—poor child," murmured Lady Gertrude, thoughtfully drawing one of the long silken locks through her fingers. "I wish I knew more about her; I might assist her, perhaps. She must have been hard pressed by poverty to part with this."

"No doubt she is quite as well without it," remarked the hair-dresser philosophically, as he refreshed himself with a pinch of snuff. "Beauty, to persons in her condition, is a superfluity."

"But Nature is an arrant democrat, you see," said Lady Gertrude, coming out of her reverie with a smile, "and bestows her gifts impartially on peasants and peeresses. As I shall want the hair this evening, I will take it with me," she added, rising. "You will let me know, shortly, what I am indebted to you," and before Monsieur Chapelain recovered the perpendicular after his parting bow, his visitor had disappeared.

Two hours later, Lady Gertrude was sitting enthroned before her looking-glass, under the hands of her maid, whose fingers were busy with her hair; while an the dressing-table stood the cardboard box, the contents of which had not yet been called into service.

Presently she opened it and took out the hair; and with an absent, thoughtful look, began smoothing and caressing the long shining locks, which still retained their natural curl, and twined round her fingers like living things.

Her mind dwelt, with a persistency almost painful, on the thought of this unknown girl, whose beauty had been, as it were, sacrificed to her own; against her will she seemed forced to think of her, to try to picture her fair face, to conjecture her sorrowful story.

> "Had she a father,
> Had she a mother?
> Or was there a nearer one
> Yet, than all other?"

—some one who had loved to caress these soft perfumed tresses? The thought called up in Lady Gertrude's mind certain memories of her own which brought the rose-color to her cheeks and a happy light to her eyes. Her heart expanded with thankfulness as she thought how rich she was in everything which makes life desirable to a woman; youth, beauty, wealth, love—all were hers. She longed to give out of the bountiful stores of her own happiness to all who needed, and to her tender nature it seemed that this unknown girl had a special claim upon her.

At length her reverie was interrupted by her maid. "I am ready for the hair now, if you please, Lady Gertrude."

Her mistress handed it to her, and watched with some interest the reflection of her busy fingers while she dexterously pinned it on, and brought the thick coronet toward the front.

"There will be enough for two or three thick plaits"—the maid was beginning; when she broke off with a cry of alarm, as her mistress, with a sudden violent shudder, sank back in the chair, her face as white as her dressing-gown.

"What is it, my lady? You are faint."

"Not faint—exactly," she answered slowly, passing her hand over her forehead. "It is—I hardly know how to describe it—a sudden chill, as if a breath of cold air had passed over me." She shivered again as she spoke.

"I will fetch a glass of wine," the maid said, hastily leaving the room.

Gertrude pressed her hand to her eyes, and drew a deep breath. The sensation of cold was gone, but it had left behind it a vague uneasiness; a curious sense of oppression, mental and bodily, which she tried in vain to shake off.

"What has come to me? am I bewitched?" she muttered, with a half-nervous laugh, as she moistened her hands and temples with eau-de-cologne. Then resting her elbow on the dressing-table and supporting her chin on her hand, she fell to looking absently at her own reflection in the mirror—the fair pale face with its borrowed crown of sun-bright hair.

Suddenly the same thrilling sensation of cold crept over her again, and then—what was it that brought that frozen look of terror to her eyes? It was no longer her own face which the glass reflected.

The face which looked back at her now was that of a stranger; a girl of 17, with delicate, wasted features, and dark gray-blue eyes. She wore the high white coiffe of the Normandy peasant women, and on the forehead rested a short curled fringe of tawny-golden hair. The face was of a waxen pallor; the lips were set and rigid; every feature had the seal of death upon it except the eyes, and they were fixed on Gertrude's with a look which held her spell-bound—a look of dumb, agonized entreaty.

Only for one breathless moment did the vision last; then the glass gave back her own terrified face once more.

With a stifled cry she rose and hurried across the room to the window, which looked out on Rue de Rivoli. She threw it open, and sank into a chair, lifting her forehead to the breeze. In the street below all was life and movement; carriages whirling to and fro, equestrians returning from the Bois, a band playing in the Tuileries Garden opposite; the gay, careless round of Parisian life going on as usual. This glimpse of the familiar out-of-door world, in all its vivid reality, went far to dispel the supernatural fear which had taken possession of her, and she half succeeded in pursuading herself that the startling vision had been conjured up by her own imagination.

"It was an ocular illusion," she thought; "I had just been trying to picture this girl, and I succeeded so well as to deceive even myself." A feeling of nervous uneasiness still clung to her, however, and she was glad when the maid reappeared.

"I am much better now," she returned, in answer to the latter's inquiries. "Make haste and finish; I shall be late for dinner."

In the meantime, two gentlemen were awaiting her in the drawing-room below. Her father, the Earl of Hawdon, (her only surviving parent,) and her fiancé, Sir Frederick Carew. The former, after consulting his watch for the fifth time in as many minutes, turned with despairing resignation to his companion.

"Patience, my dear Frederick, is a virtue which never rusts from disuse so long as a man is blest with a single specimen of womankind."

Sir Frederick laughed. "Here she is at last," he said.

Lady Gertrude was dressed for the reception at the Embassy, to which they were bound after dinner; her first appearance in society since her illness. Her dress was beautiful. Something white and silvery gleamed through something white and cloudy; here and there nestled a spray of stephanotis; the same flower clung in the folds of her hair, which was coiled round her head, and twisted into a superb golden coronet above her forehead.

"Dare I touch you?" questioned Sir Frederick, stopping at arm's length from her. "Are you real? there is a visionary look about you to-night suggestive of mist and moonlight. Your hair is a triumph! How could you tell me, Gertrude, that you had lost it all?"

"I did not say 'all,'" she replied, turning her head aside, with a slightly embarrassed smile, and glancing at her father, who was regarding her elaborate coiffure through his eye-glass, with a look of affected stupefaction.

"But while you are admiring my hair, Papa is starving. Come," she added, taking Sir Frederick's proffered arm, and they passed into the dining-room.

Society was lavish in its welcome that night to Lady Gertrude Vansittart, who—sitting in a fauteuil, with quite a little court of friends and admirers about her, and Sir Frederick in attendance—received its compliments with an air of listlessness that was unusual to her, and to more than one speech returned a hap-hazard reply.

"I fear this is rather too much for you," Sir Frederick whispered at length. "Shall we go through the small salon into the Winter garden? It will be cool and quiet there."

"Yes," she whispered back, and rising; "let us go."

The small salon was the last of the splendid suite of rooms, and was more quietly lighted and soberly furnished than the rest. The group of persons now assembled in it seemed to harmonize with the subdued surroundings.

A few clever-looking, plainly-dressed women, and thoughtful, large-browed men, were gathered round an ottoman in the centre of the room, where sat a sprightly little elderly lady with white hair and black head-like eyes, sparkling with animation. She was talking rapidly and vivaciously in French, pausing now and then to speak in German to a heavy-bearded, uncouth-looking personage at her side.

As Gertrude and her companion entered the vivacious little lady broke off with an exclamation of pleasure.

"Now!" she cried, "here comes an ally!" taking Gertrude's hands with effusion. "Ma toute belle, I am always delighted to see you, as you know; but I am particularly charmed at this moment, when you come to save me from ignominious defeat. You have seen Marie Dufios, the clairvoyante, of whom all the town is talking. You have attended her séances. Very good. Now, my child, do convince these good people that one may be a believer in clairvoyance and yet not be an absolute fool."

"But, Duchesse, I am not sure that I am a believer myself," she answered, smiling; "and in any case, you surely do not need my feeble support in the presence of so distinguished an ally as Prof. Hartman!"

"But the man doesn't speak a word of French, my dear," said the Duchesse de St. Amand, dropping her voice, "and when I translate what he says, somehow it sounds foolish."

Sir Frederick, a skeptic, laughed. "No doubt it does."

Professor Hartmann, who had been regarding Gertrude attentively, now addressed her in German, with a little bow.

"The gracious lady is a believer in what is called clear-sight?"

"I hardly know; I think I am inclined to believe," she answered.

"You have it in your power to convince yourself."

"What!" she returned quickly; "do you mean that I am—I hardly know how to express it—a good subject for mesmerism?"

"Never have I a better seen!"—waving his hands descriptively toward her face and figure. "One sees at a glance that here the spiritual predominate over the material; the soul's habitation is here; and if—"

"The Herr Professor will pardon me, I am sure," Sir Frederick interposed, irreverently cutting short his dissertation, "when I say that Lady Gertrude is suffering from faintness, and is in need of fresh air;" and with a comprehensive bow to the company, he lifted the heavy velvet portière and passed through the conservatory.

"That moon-struck old German would be irritating if he were not so supremely ridiculous," he said, as the heavy draperies fell behind them.

"Poor Dr. Hartmann!" returned Gertrude. "And yet he is a savant of European reputation."

They sat down in a little nook sheltered by a group of tropical plants; near it, a miniature fountain tossed up its tiny cloud of spray, the silver trickle of the water, as it dripped into the marble basin, falling pleasantly on the silence. Opposite was a tall mirror, reaching to the ground. Gertrude glanced at the mirror, and studiously averted her eyes from it.

He disengaged the fan from her wrist, and leaning forward, with his elbow on his knee, fanned gently her downcast face, which wore an expression of dreamy thoughtfulness.

"After all," she said at last, as if pursuing aloud a train of thought, "what was there so absurd in Prof. Hartmann's idea? It may be that he is right; that the fetters which keep the soul captive are, with me, unusually light, and that my spirit may perceive changes and currents unfelt by others, in that mysterious outer atmosphere which surrounds the world of the senses."

"My dear Gertrude," said her companion, laughing, "excuse me, but do you know that you are talking nonsense worthy of the illustrious Professor himself? What is it that makes you so dreamy and distrait? I have noticed it all the evening. Won't you tell me what it is?"

She hesitated. "If I did, you would laugh at me, I know," she replied with a half-nervous smile. "But perhaps it will do me good to be laughed at; I think I will tell you."

And without giving herself time to change her mind, she told him in as few words as possible of the occurrence of that afternoon. Sir Frederick listened without laughing, though the corners of his lips twitched slightly under his fair moustache.

"Very strange, and startling," he said, "but not difficult to account for. The Professor would no doubt tell you that wearing this unknown girl's hair had placed you en rapport with her, and that some mesmeric sympathy had drawn her spirit to you, and enabled it to take corporeal shape before your eyes. Not belonging to the Hartmann school, I prefer to consider it merely as an ocular illusion, produced by an excited imagination acting on an enfeebled body."

"But if you knew how like reality the illusion was! I can see her face now; that look of passionate entreaty haunts me like a reproach. However, I will think no more of it," she broke off; "it is an 'uncanny' subject. I feel quite out of tune for society to-night. I wonder whether the carriage is come? if so I should like to go home."

"I will inquire," he answered, rising.

"Are you going to leave me?" she asked, nervously.

"My dear, I shall be back in a moment. You would rather wait here than in the crowded rooms, would you not?"

"Don't be long," she urged, looking round her with a curious shiver. He gazed at her with anxious tenderness, drew her bernouse closer about her shoulders, and left the conservatory.

As he re-entered the crowded reception-rooms he caught sight of Lord Hawdon's broad shoulders and handsome gray-haired head towering above a group of lesser satellites, and with some difficulty made his way to him through the throng.

"The carriage? Won't come for another half hour," the Earl returned, in answer to Sir Frederick's question; "but we can easily borrow one if Gertrude is unwell. What's the matter?" The other drew him aside, and in a few hasty words repeated the substance of what she had just told him, not attempting to disguise the anxiety he felt on her account. But the Earl, after a moment's stare of bewilderment, broke into a hearty laugh.

"Visions—apparitions! moonshine and fiddle-strings! I'll tell you what, Fred, when we go back we'll take her down to Brighton for a few days; the sea-breezes will soon blow all the visions away. Go and fetch her; I'll borrow Lady Dorrimore's carriage."

Sir Frederick hastened back to the conservatory. Gertrude had risen, and was standing opposite the mirror, into which she appeared to be looking intently. Struck with a vague alarm he hurried up to her.

She was leaning a little forward, her hands, folded over the chest, unconsciously grasping her cloak; her eyes fixed with a fascinated stare on the glass before her. Every drop of blood had forsaken her face; every trace of expression had vanished; it seemed no longer a living face, but a white wax mask with speechless parted lips and staring eyes—blank, fixed, vacant, like the eyes of a sleep-walker.

For a moment he stood motionless—petrified by the terrible sight, then, calling her loudly by her name, threw his arms round her and tried to draw her away; he was just in time, for, even as he touched her, her fixed eyes closed, the rigid figure collapsed, and without a word or a sigh she fell back, unconscious, on his breast.

His call for assistance brought help, the Duchesse, Lord Hawdon, and Dr. Hartmann, by whose directions Gertrude was placed on a sofa, in a current of air. Five—ten minutes passed away; she still lay unconscious. The German bent over her with a puzzled frown; felt her pulse, bent his ear to her heart, gently pushed up her eyelids, and looked at the eyes beneath. "Ach Himmel!" he said at last, "what does this mean? what has happened to this so-beautiful child!" turning on Sir Frederick with an abruptness that made him start.

"I do not know what made her faint."

"Faint? soh!" the other ejaculated contemptuously; "this is not faintness, it is trance. I know the signs; they are not to be mistaken. It is only a body that lies here; the spirit is away. Where? She will tell you when she returns."

With a muttered exclamation of impatience Lord Hawdon put the learned Teuton aside, and folding his strong arms round his daughter's figure, raised her from the sofa.

"Carew, I shall take her home. Send some one for Dr. Lachaud. For heaven's sake make haste." And carrying her as easily as if she had been a child, he bore her to the carriage. A quarter of an hour later the first physician in Paris was at her bedside.

In the hours of suspense and anxiety that followed, every expedient that science and intelligence could suggest was tried—in vain; not a shadow of change was perceptible in her condition; her body lay where they had placed it—the limbs inert, the face white and still.

"Everything that can be done has been done," said the physician when midnight was long past. "Now we can only watch and wait."

The attendants withdrew. The Earl sat at the dressing-table, his head resting on his hand. Dr. Lachaud slowly paced the room, pausing now and then to glance at his patient. Sir Frederick, who had been admitted to the chamber, sat at the bedside, his eyes dwelling with anxious intensity on the pallid, inanimate face on the pillow.

The shaded lamps paled at last, and over the gray eastern sky there crept the rosy flush of dawn.

Was it fancy, Frederick Carew asked himself; or was there not also in the stiff face before him a glimmer of dawn—the dawn of returning consciousness?

The hope had scarcely flashed though his mind when it was transformed to certainty. He saw the set features relax; life and color ebbed back to the skin; the lips parted; the head slightly turned on the pillow; then, with a long sigh, the lovely eyes unclosed and looked into his own.

She lay, propped up with pillows as they had raised her, looking dreamily from one to the other of the anxious faces at her bedside. Gradually, a light of recollection and intelligence dawned in her eyes; but, as it brightened, her face grew troubled, and the faint color, which had crept to her cheek on waking, faded again, leaving it whiter than before.

"Papa, I wish to be alone with you and Frederick. I have something to say to you."

"Not now, Gertrude; another time."

"I must tell you at once, without a moment's delay," she answered, in an agitated voice. Dr. Lachaud nodded slightly, and left the room.

When the door was shut she turned to them with indescribable solemnity and earnestness. "A wonderful thing has happened to me," she began; "a thing so strange that I hardly know in what words to describe it. Frederick," she continued, "have you repeated to papa what I told you last night—was it last night?—in the conservatory at the Embassy?"

Sir Frederick replied in the affirmative.

"Then I need not preface what I am going to relate by any explanations. When you were about to leave me to go in search of the carriage, you noticed that I shivered, as if with cold? At that moment there was creeping over me the same deadly chill I had felt a few hours before, accompanied by the same vague dread. I was afraid to remain alone, and rose, intending to follow you, but as I did so, my eyes, which I had hitherto averted from the glass, were drawn to it in spite of me, as if by magnetic attraction, and held spell-bound. There, once more, was the vision; the eyes were fixed on mine in dumb entreaty, a hundred times more urgent, more agonized than before. I felt that she appealed to me to save her from some terrible impending calamity which I alone could avert, and I thrilled in every nerve with the sense of an unintelligible responsibility. Suddenly I felt that she called me. I heard no voice; my name was not pronounced, but I was called; her spirit imperiously summoned mine, which heard the summons and strove to obey; it seemed drawn from me—struggling to get free. There followed a moment of agony not to be told; then some impalpable link snapped, and there was a blank. How long that interval of oblivion lasted I cannot tell. I awoke—if it can be called awakening—in the scene I am about to describe. I saw a small antique chamber, with stone floor and arched ceiling, lighted by one narrow window deep-set in the massive wall. The humble furniture was modern, and consisted only of a little curtainless bed, a wooden chair, and an old chest, used as a table. It was night; a pale moonbeam streamed through the window, and mingled its light with that of two tall wax tapers which stood at the bed's head. On the chair, which was drawn close to the fireless hearth, sat an old woman in a black stuff skirt and white coif, rocking herself monotonously to and fro; a noble dog of the Norman breed crouched at her side, with its head in her lap. At the foot of the bed knelt a young man in the dress of a French peasant farmer, with a handsome sunburned face and dark eyes and hair. His hands, tightly clasped, were outstretched on the bed; his eyes were fixed with a look of passionate love and hopeless grief on the figure which lay there—the figure of a young girl, whom I at once recognized as the golden-haired girl of my vision. The pallor of death was on her features, and the dreadful stillness of death in her composed attitude. Her eyes were closed, and instead of that look of fear and agony, the sweet face wore an expression of profound and most pathetic peace. She was dressed in white from head to foot, like a bride, but instead of orange-blossoms, a wreath of immortelles, the flowers of the dead, lay on her bosom, and a crucifix was placed upon the folded hands. As I saw her lying thus, dressed for the grave, a fear and horror, such as I have no words to describe, overpowered me, for there flashed upon me, like an inspiration from heaven, the conviction that a fatal mistake had been made. *What seemed death was but trance.* Now I understood the agonized entreaty of those haunting eyes; now I knew why I had been summoned. I struggled desperately to make my presence known, to break the spell that held me, and utter a word of warning. In vain. At that very moment the vision faded, and after another interval of oblivion I woke to find myself here."

When Gertrude ceased there was silence. Lord Hawdon and Sir Frederick looked at each other, but neither seemed inclined to speak. At length the latter said hesitatingly, "It was a strange dream."

"A 'dream!'" she echoed, looking up at him. "Do you suppose that what I have described to you was a mere dream?"

"What do you consider it yourself?" he asked.

"I believe it was a revelation granted me for a special purpose," she answered solemnly; "that of saving a fellow-creature from a fate so ghastly that it turns one cold to think of it. To be buried alive—oh, horrible!"

She covered her eyes, shuddering from head to foot.

"But good heavens, Gertrude, you surely don't believe—" the Earl was beginning, but she did not hear him.

"How am I to save her? what can I do?" she continued. "If I knew her name I might telegraph to her friends, but as it is—" she paused a moment, deep in thought. "I must go to the place where she lives—St. Médor. If I start to-day—at once—I may be in time. Papa, you will take me," she pleaded, looking imploringly into his face. "Oh, do not refuse! think what is at stake?"

"But, Gertrude, consider what you ask," remonstrated Sir Frederick. "How can you rush off into the wilds of Normandy after a girl whose very name you do not know, and who—"

"Once at St. Médor, we should soon find out her name," she interrupted. "I can describe her exactly. Oh, Frederick, for heaven's sake don't throw obstacles in the way; use your influence with papa, beg him to take me. If he will not," she added, raising herself, while her eyes glittered feverishly, "I declare that I will go alone, this very hour."

Her father looked at her in helpless perplexity. Sir Frederick, seeing it was useless to argue with her, drew him into the next room, where the physician was waiting. There was a hurried argument and consultation between the three, which ended in the doctor's saying:

"I am disposed to agree with Sir Frederick. It will be less injurious to Mademoiselle in the present state of her nerves to yield to this fancy than to oppose it."

Upon that, Lord Hawdon, finding himself in a minority, gave way under protest. Timetables were at once consulted, the preparations for the hurried journey were begun, and in little more than an hour afterward Gertrude, with her father and Sir Frederick, was on her way to the railway station.

The first freshness of the early morning was still in the air when the three travelers saw Paris, with its crowded roofs and spires, receding behind them as they were borne swiftly onward toward sunny Normandy.

II.

The quaint, picturesque little town of St. Médor nestles at the snuggest end of a wooded valley, through which a stream runs brawling and foaming over its rocky bed. The railway, disdaining to turn out of its path for so insignificant a dot on the map of France, darts past the opposite end of the valley, to the satisfaction of some of the St. Médoriens, and the disgust of others. The only inn of any pretensions in the place is the "Lion d'Or," a rambling, whitewashed building, which takes up a large slice of the main street, and "pretends" to comfort rather than style, the front door opening point-blank, without any compromise, on the kitchen, through which visitors of every degree have to pass to reach their rooms.

The landlord—a stout, bald man, with a grave, responsible bearing and a solemn fat face—came forward with empressement as they alighted, and ushered them into the salle-à-manger, with a gesture which placed himself, his house, and all his belongings at their disposal. But he was transfixed in the middle of his very best bow by the information that, for the present at least, the travelers required nothing of the "Golden Lion" but a certain piece of information, with which no doubt it could furnish them.

"What was it Monsieur desired to know?" emphatically demanded Madame—a vivacious little brunette—putting her husband aside like one well accustomed to take the reins of government into her own plump hands.

Sir Frederick repeated his question.

"A golden-haired girl named Gabrielle?" she echoed, opening her black eyes to their widest. "Monsieur must mean Gabrielle Desanges. But yes, certainly, we know her well; every one in the place knows her—knew her, I should say, for hélas! la pauvre enfant is dead. She died two days ago. Ah, ciel!" she broke off, "Mademoiselle is ill—Mademoiselle is about to faint."

But Gertrude did not faint, though she turned deadly white.

"Is she—have they—buried her?" Her lips would hardly frame the words.

"Not yet, Mademoiselle; the funeral will take place this afternoon, at half-past four or five o'clock," the landlady answered, glancing at the time-piece, which pointed to four. "It is late, but Monsieur le Curé was engaged this morning. She is to be buried in the graveyard of the old chapel at Chandoré; they wished her to be laid there because it is close to the farm."

"Then she did not live in the town?" questioned Sir Frederick.

"No, Monsieur, she lived with her aunt and cousin, the Lefèvres, at the Château-Farm at Chandoré away in the woods, five or six miles from here. The farm stands on the ruins of the old château, Monsieur understands. The poor child was to have been married this month to her cousin Etienne. I went to the farm early this morning to see her in her coffin. They had arranged the old room in the tower, which used to be her bedroom, as a chapelle ardente. There she lay, the dear little love, in her bridal dress, with such an angelic look on her face, one could hardly believe she was dead; she seemed in a happy dream."

Gertrude hastily rose, and asked what conveyance there was for hire in the town which would take them to Chandoré.

"I fear there is not a carriage to be had this afternoon, Mademoiselle; they are all gone to the fête at Vitreau."

"There is the chaise," suggested a voice in the background.

"And the horse, imbécile?" snapped Madame. "Have we not lent Pomponette to Pierre Martin? Stay," she broke off, "he must have returned by this time; Jean-Marie, mon fils, run and tell him to bring the mare and carriole round this minute."

As the boy disappeared on his mission, she continued, with a curiosity not to be any longer suppressed. "Mademoiselle and the gentlemen came to St. Médor on purpose to see Gabrielle?"

"Yes, we have heard of her, and wished to see her," Gertrude answered, readily. "Had she been ill long?"

"About three weeks; it was a fever which she took in nursing Etienne. Etienne Lefèvre, Mademoiselle must know, is the owner of the Château Farm, which has been in his family for generations; his widowed mother lives with him. Gabrielle, the orphan child of the sister of Madame Lefèvre, was adopted by the latter years ago, and has lived at the château ever since. The farm is a triste place, and the Lefèvres have always been poor, but as proud, in their way, as the old race of the Chandorés. They have never been very popular, but always respected, and none more so than Etienne, who, for all his pride and reserve, has as good a heart as ever beat. As for Gabrielle, she had no pride—not a scrap; but she was as shy as a little bird, and it was only on Sundays, when she came to mass, that we at St. Médor caught sight of her sweet face and lovely golden hair. But every one knew that she was betrothed to her cousin, and one look at their faces when they were together would tell you it was a love match. Some folks used to pity the girl, shut up in the lonely old château; but it was not lonely for her, it held all she loved on earth, and I believe the old roof never covered a happier creature than she was, until about six weeks ago. Then fever broke out at Chandoré, and among the first to be struck down was Etienne. For days he was delirious, and when at last the fever passed, it left him weaker than a child. Still the doctor gave them hope that, with careful nursing, he might struggle back to health, but he must have generous diet; broth, wine, and so on. Hélas! what were they to do? Every sou was already spent, their neighbors were as poor as themselves, and as I have said, they had but few friends. Well, one day, Gabrielle walked all the way here, in order to pray at the shrine of our Lady. If ever a passionate prayer went up to heaven, it was from her heart that day, and it was answered—wonderfully answered. As she left the church a strange gentleman followed and spoke to her. Fancy her surprise when he asked her if she would sell her hair; but fancy her joy when he offered to pay for it what seemed to her a small fortune—a sum which would enable her to give Etienne all the luxuries he needed, and keep them in comfort till he was strong again. From that day Etienne wanted for nothing, and slowly recovered. It was not till he was well enough to leave his bed that his mother told him of Gabrielle's sacrifice. When he heard it, cold, proud, reserved, as he was called, he cried like a child, stirred to the depths of his heart with love and gratitude. On that very day the cruel fever laid its hand on Gabrielle, and she took to the bed from which she was never to rise again. She lingered for several days after the fever had left her, lying in a stupor so like death that it was only by the fluttering at her heart they could tell she still lived. At length, Etienne, who was watching, saw her lips unclose; she drew a deep breath, then all was still. The poor little love was dead."

As Madame uttered the last words, and put a corner of her apron to her eyes, a rattling of wheels sounded in the stone-paved street.

"Voilà Pomponette!" she exclaimed, bustling from the room.

"If my company is not absolutely necessary on this excursion, my dear," said Lord Hawdon, mildly, speaking for the first time since they had entered the house, "I think I should prefer not to risk my neck in the conveyance I see at the door. Still, if I am required—"

"No, no, stay where you are, papa," Gertrude answered hastily, following Sir Frederick through the kitchen.

The equipage to which Lord Hawdon had made disparaging reference was a nondescript vehicle with a battered leathern hood; attached to this machine was a tall and bony quadruped with a Roman nose and an expression of wooden stolidity.

"Viola Pomponette!" repeated Madame, triumphantly; "she will do the six miles in no time. Bon voyage, Monsieur et Madame!" And the travelers having scrambled to their seats under the nodding hood, the driver cracked his whip, and they started, the whole street turning out as one man to watch them.

Clear of the town, their way led along the winding road which ran through the valley. Turning to the left, they then found themselves ascending one of the wooded slopes. The woods thickened as they proceeded, and the scene grew more solitary. For several miles they encountered no one but a little herd-boy, leading a lame cow by a rope, and passed no human habitation but the rude cabin of a sabotier, whose stock in trade of wood was piled in a stack at the side of his hut. The woods were utterly still, except when the wild pigeon's distant note fell with a plaintive sound on the silence. Gertrude noted nothing of the scene around her; her eyes were gazing into the distance, where her thoughts had fled before her. Once she complained of a painful feeling of suffocation.

"The air stifles me, I can hardly breathe," she panted, though the evening breeze was blowing fresh and cool in her face at the moment.

The shadow lengthened fast across the lonely forest road. It wanted only a few minutes to five o'clock when at length they came in sight of their destination. At the end of a long, wild, grass-grown avenue, branching off to the left of the road, rose all that remained of the great front gate of the château: one massive pier alone was standing, the other, together with the wall, had crumbled to decay, and the long, dry moat had been converted into a vegetable garden. Crossing the rough, wooden structure, which supplied the place of the old drawbridge, they found themselves in what had been the outer court of the château, now used as a rick-yard. In the midst stood a picturesque pile of ruins of which the only portion that seemed habitable was a mossy tower with pointed, red-tiled roof. On to the side of this had been built, with the old materials lying ready to hand, a modern farm-house; a quaint, rambling, weather-stained structure, which did no violence to its antique surroundings. No one was in sight, and the place was profoundly still, except for the melancholy howling of a dog within the house. Leaving the carriage, they crossed the court-yard to the front door, which stood half open.

Motioning to Sir Frederick to keep back a moment, Gertrude ascended the worn stone steps and looked in. A cool, dark, spacious kitchen, its corners lost in shadow; a rafter ed ceiling black with smoke, a hooded chimney, and a wide stone hearth. On a low stool near the hearth, with drooping head, and hands clasped round her knees, sat an old woman, in a black serge skirt and Normandy cap.

Gertrude Vansittart entered, and stooping over her, gently touched her shoulder. She raised her head, and then, with a sudden shock and thrill of startled recognition, Gertrude saw one of the faces of her "dream."

As the old fermière looked up at her strange visitor, at the pale beautiful face and the golden hair, which lighted from behind by the setting sun, looked like the aureole of a pictured saint, she seemed for a moment to doubt whether it was not a celestial apparition.

Gertrude saw the unspoken thought and answered it.

"It is not a vision," she said quickly, with a faint smile; "I am a woman like yourself. My friend and I are come to—the funeral. Has it left the house?"

"A quarter of an hour ago," was the reply.

Gertrude wrung her hands. "Where is the churchyard? Show me the way!"

The other, wondering at her excitement, and vaguely infected by it, rose slowly to her feet.

"I am too stiff with rheumatism to walk, or I should have gone myself," she said. "The nearest road is across the court at the back, through the field, and—but I fear you will never find the way. Stay! I will send the dog with you, he will follow them straight as an arrow. We were obliged to lock him up," she continued, as she passed through a doorway communicating with the old tower and ascended a short flight of stone steps to an arched, nail-studded door. "It was a strange thing, but he would not let them take the coffin; he defended it like a mad creature, and it was nearly half an hour before they could master him. Stand back, Madame."

The caution was not unnecessary, for the moment the door was opened the great Norman hound leaped out with the rush and spring of a tiger, cleared the steps at a bound, and darted out of the house.

"N'importe; he will have to wait while you open the courtyard gate, then you can follow him," said the old woman.

Crossing the inner court of the château, which was now a picturesquely-untidy farmyard, where a cloud of pigeons rose at their approach and fluttered to the dove-cote on the roof of the old tower, they reached the gate, which the dog was vainly trying to push open. Then, traversing an orchard, white with blossom, and a field beyond, they entered a pine-wood, where the twilight shadows were gathering thickly, and emerging from this, found themselves in a little glade, set like an emerald in the green gloom of the woods. Here stood the ancient chapel and graveyard of Chandoré.

The last level rays of the setting sun streamed into the glade, and lay in long shafts of light across the humble graves. At the further side of the churchyard a crowd of people, chiefly peasants, were gathered round an open grave into which the coffin had just been lowered; the gray-headed curé was sprinkling it with holy water, and pronouncing some words of benediction which sounded distinctly in the hushed silence.

The dog, who had paused at the gate of the churchyard, now darted across, and pushed his way through the crowd to the side of a young man who was kneeling at the edge of the grave, his face hidden in his hands, his strong frame convulsed by hushed sobs.

As Sir Frederick and Gertrude made their way toward the group every head was turned save that of the curé, who stood with his back to them.

Gertrude approached and laid her hand on his arm. He started and turned, looking at her with grave surprise.

"

sumers as good ordinaire; and as good ordinaire, or wine of the plains, it is accordingly vended. First-class and even second-class wines, it is well to bear in mind, are invariably the vintage of some hill-side or mountain slope, but even the low-lying vineyards of a wine-growing country yield a growth which has deservedly a good name with buyers of moderate means. This good name, unfortunately, the land-owners and métayers of Southern France seem resolved to throw away in their hurry to be rich.—*Chambers's Journal.*

TRANSLATIONS FROM HEINE.

"*Die Jungfrau schläft in der Kammer.*"

The girl is asleep in her chamber.
The moon looks quivering in;
Outside there is humming and strumming,
As of tunes when the waltzers spin.

"I'll look out of my window, and see who
Is disturbing my rest there below."
And there stands a skeleton fiddling,
And he sings, as he jerks his bow:

"Once you promised to dance as my partner—
You broke your word; and to-day
There's a ball going on in the churchyard,
We'll dance it out there—come away!"

The voice strikes home to the maiden,
It wiles her out at the door;
She follows, as, singing and fiddling,
The skeleton strides on before.

It fiddles, and skips, and cuts capers:
Clap, clap! go its bones; and its skull
Keeps gruesomely nodding and nodding,
In the eerie moonshine dull.

—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

SIR JOHN SINCLAIR AND HOW HE WON HIS WIFE.—The seeds of much of Sinclair's success were sown by his excellent mother, to whom he owed his early taste for agriculture and rural management. His first school was the famous High School of Edinburgh; and at the early age of 16 he wrote on rural affairs in the *Caledonian Mercury*, under the *nom de plume* of "Julius Cæsar," in defense of the Highland proprietors, whose conduct in the treatment of their tenantry had been aspersed unjustly by "Mercator Caledonius." Few proprietors of the present day could emulate this example, even with the assistance of their mothers. He entered the University of Edinburgh at the early age of 13, when Robertson, Adam Smith, and Blair performed their part in fashioning the young laird of Ulbster into a satisfactory scholastic shape, without rendering him a rhetorician or a great philosopher; and without doing very much, perhaps, toward rendering him—in the words of the Bishop of Blois—"the most indefatigable man in Europe." To his mother, more than to any other teacher, he owed the strong features of his character. From Edinburgh he proceeded first to Glasgow and then to Oxford; and we may observe here that he read for the Bar under the following arrangement for the disposal of his time: Sleep, 7 hours; dressing, 1_2; meals and relaxation, $2_1 3_2$; exercise, 2; study, 12; total, 24 hours; and that his studies were always successful. His summers, during this period, were spent at Caithness, where he amazed even his mother by his tact in gaining the consent of the neighboring proprietors to the straightening of a road across some of his best fields. Lady Janet—she was sister to the seventeenth Earl of Sutherland—assured her son there was not the slightest prospect of obtaining his consent, the neighbors being too much under the influence of the usual feuds and the customary jealousies. They were invited, however, to Thurso Castle, and the rather solemn young enthusiast, then less than 18 years old, makes this entry of the circumstances in his private memoranda: "They came accordingly, and to Lady Janet's utter amazement, at once unanimously agreed to my proposal. This circumstance gave me an early impression of the happy influence exerted by attention and civility." These early undertakings were good training for a man who had to be made as well as born, since he was totally devoid of that heaven-inspired genius which acts by intuition and never condescends to plods. When still a boy—a handsome youth with a Grecian face, and not less than 6 feet 2 inches in height—his improvements about home had been too numerous and substantial for us to notice here. "And when, with all your improvements," said a neighbor one day, "will you show us a road over Ben Cheilt?" The time arrived for surmounting this bugbear of the district sooner than was expected. It happened, during a visit to London, that Sinclair paid his addresses to an heiress of Stoke Newington, the daughter of Mr. Alexander Maitland. The lady admired her suitor, but disliked the idea of residing so far north as the shores of the Pentland Firth. Explanations ensued, which induced him to return home with that awkward mountain in the centre of Caithness weighing continually on his mind. He at once repaired to the spot, examined the ground, formed a plan, summoned his neighbors and retainers, assembled an army of 1,260 men, and led them against this obstructive mountain, armed with spades. At sunrise on a Summer day their work commenced, and at nightfall the ancient horse-track across Ben Cheilt had become a road for carriages. This was one of the few of Sinclair's public services which brought him a substantial recompense. It happened that a rival suitor of Miss Maitland made a tour into the Highlands about this time, as far as Inverness, and on his return the ladies at Stoke Newington were gratified with an account of his travels and of the remarkable character of a renowned improver in the hyperborean regions of Caithness; his name, the youth said, was Sinclair; his residence, Thurso Castle, on the shores of the Pentland Firth. The younger of the two ladies who were present during this narrative listened with uncommon interest to all the details, and especially to those connected with the road-making; and, changing her mind on a certain subject, she soon found herself in the hyperborean regions, residing in a castellated edifice, situated upon a rock so close to the Pentland Firth that the spray from the sea, in stormy weather, passes over the roof. And thus one of the first of Sinclair's numerous disinterested public services met with an unexpected recompense. The marriage took place in 1776.—*The New Quarterly Magazine.*

THE MURDER OF THOMAS BECKET.—The Archbishop, Thomas Becket, was on the fourth step beyond the central pillar ascending into the choir when the Knights came in. The outline of his figure may have been just visible to them, if light fell upon it from candles in the lady chapel. Fitzurse passed to the right of the pillar, De Morville, Tracey, and Le Breton, to the left. Robert De Broc and Hugh Mauclerc, another apostate priest, remained at the door by which they entered. A voice cried, "Where is the traitor? Where is Thomas Becket?" There was silence; such a name could not be acknowledged. "Where is the Archbishop," Fitzurse shouted. "I am here," the Archbishop replied, descending the steps, and meeting the Knights full in the face. "What do you want with me? I am not afraid of your swords. I will not do what is unjust." The Knights closed round him. "Absolve the persons whom you have excommunicated," they said, "and take off the suspensions." "They have made no satisfaction," he answered, "I will not." "Then you shall die as you have deserved," they said. They had not meant to kill him—certainly not at that time, and in that place. One of them touched him on the shoulder with the flat of his sword, and hissed in his ears. "Fly, or you are a dead man." There was still time; with a few steps he would have been lost in the gloom of the cathedral, and could have concealed himself in any one of the hundred hiding-places. But he was careless of life, and he felt that his time was come. "I am ready to die," he said. "May the Church through my blood obtain peace and liberty! I charge you in the name of God that you hurt no one here but me." The people from the town were now pouring into the cathedral; De Morville was keeping them back with difficulty at the head of the steps from the choir, and there was danger of a rescue. Fitzurse seized him, meaning to drag him off as a prisoner. He had been calm so far; his pride rose at the indignity of an arrest. "Touch me not, thou abominable wretch!" he said, wrenching his cloak out of Fitzurse's grasp. "Off, thou pander, thou!" (*"Lenonem appellans."*) Le Breton and Fitzurse grasped him again, and tried to force him upon Tracy's back. He grappled with Tracy and flung him to the ground, and then stood with his back against the pillar, Edward Grim supporting him. Fitzurse, stung by the foul epithet which Becket had thrown at him, swept his sword over him and dashed off his cap. Tracy, rising from the pavement, struck direct at his head. Grim raised his arm and caught the blow. The arm fell broken, and the one friend found faithful sank back disabled against the wall. The sword, with its remaining force, wounded the Archbishop above the forehead, and the blood trickled down his face. Standing firmly, with his hands clasped, he bent his back for the death stroke, saying in a low voice, "I am prepared to die for Christ and for His Church." These were his last words. Tracy again struck him. He fell forward upon his knees and hands. In that position Le Breton dealt him a blow which severed the scalp from the head and broke the sword against the stone, saying, "Take that for my Lord William." De Broc or Mauclerc—the needless ferocity was attributed to both of them—strode forward from the cloister door, set his foot on the neck of the dead lion, and spread the brains upon the pavement with his sword's point. "We may go," he said; "the traitor is dead, and will trouble us no more." Such was the murder of Becket, the echoes of which are still heard across seven centuries of time, and which, be the final judgment upon it what it may, has its place among the most enduring incidents of English history. Was Becket a martyr, or was he justly executed as a traitor to his sovereign? Even in that supreme moment of terror and wonder, opinions were divided among his own monks. That very night Grim heard one of them say, "He is no martyr, he is justly served." Another said, scarcely feeling, perhaps, the meaning of the words, "He wished to be king and more than king. Let him be king, let him be king." Whether the cause for which he died was to prevail, or whether the sacrifice had been in vain, hung on an answer which would be given to this momentous question. In a few days or weeks an answer came in a form to which in that age no rejoinder was possible, and the only uncertainty which remained at Canterbury was whether it was lawful to use the ordinary prayers for the repose of the dead man's soul, or whether, in consequence of the astounding miracles which were instantly worked by his remains, the Pope's judgment ought not to be anticipated, and the Archbishop ought not to be at once adored as a saint in heaven.—*J. A. Froude in Nineteenth Century.*

A KNIGHT ERRANT.—Lord Peterborough's siege of Barcelona has been considered one of the most daring and brilliant military achievements on record. The Duke of Darmstadt, who commanded under him, perished in the intrenchments, which were carried sword in hand. Voltaire says: "A shell bursts in the fort, the powder magazine explodes, the fort is taken, the city capitulates. A parley takes place at the gates, between Lord Peterborough and Don Francisco de Velano, the Viceroy. The articles are not yet signed, when, suddenly, fearful cries rend the air, and flames are seen ascending from one part of the city. 'You betray us,' exclaimed the Viceroy; 'we capitulated in good faith, while your English troops have entered by the ramparts and are now slaughtering our people, and pillaging and burning our houses!' 'You mistake,' replied Peterborough; 'they are Darmstadt's Germans, not Englishmen; and I see but one way of saving your city. Allow me and the officers of my staff, with the English troops now with us, to enter immediately; I will speedily put a stop to these outrages; then return to conclude with you here the terms of capitulation.' His air of truth, and the lofty tone of his address, together with the pressing danger of the moment, induced the Viceroy to consent to his proposition. The gates were thrown open, and Peterborough, followed by his staff, dashed through the streets of Barcelona. The German and Catalonian soldiers, joined by some of the rabble, were sacking the houses of the principal citizens. Rushing upon them, he compelled them to desist, and to restore the plunder they were about to make off with. Having, as he had promised, put a stop to the outrages, and restored order among the troops, Peterborough returned to the city gates to sign with the Viceroy the terms of the capitulation." He afterward happened to fall in with a party of brutal Catalonian soldiers who were carrying off the beautiful young Duchess de Popoli. Naturally, she had fainted from terror, when, fortunately, the gallant Peterborough rode up. The sight of beauty in distress would at any time have nerved the arm of our hero to scatter a host; the conduct of these semi-barbarous soldiers inflamed him still more, and he immediately struck down two or three of them, and promptly rescued the lady. The enraged and baffled ruffians, on recovering from their consternation at the sudden and furious attack on them, fired some shots after her valiant deliverer. But both he and the trembling fair one escaped unhurt. He rode away with her in triumph and placed her in the arms of her husband, who was encountered in frantic pursuit of her. The chivalry, heroism, and magnanimity of their conqueror astonished the Barcelonians. They knew that the English were heretics, therefore, as they had imagined, necessarily destitute of the principles of honor and the common feelings of humanity. Their admiration of Lord Peterborough, whose conduct had dispelled this error, at once became boundless.—*Temple Bar.*

PEPYS'S DINNER.—Every reader must feel that not only the poetry of feasting but literature itself loses something by the fashion that banishes the eatables of a banquet to the side table. Sight stimulates, not only the appetite—though perhaps in these degenerate days fashionable appetites would be overpowered by the stimulant—but even the mental faculties. The reader is alive to an intelligent sympathy with Pepys on this point. Who can peruse one of his bills of fare without an interest remote from the vulgarities of the subject? We quote one over which his heart swells with a host's exultation, the rather as the cook-maid who achieved so distinguished a success deserves a place by the side of masters in the art: "We had a fricassee of rabitts and chickens, a leg of mutton boiled, three carp in a dish, a great dish of a side of lamb, a dish of roasted pigeons, a dish of four lobsters, three tarts, a lamprey pie; a dish of anchovies, good wine of several sorts, and all things mighty noble and to my great content. Very merry at, before, and after dinner, and the more that my dinner was great and most neatly dressed by our own only maid." But it is not usually the donor of the feast that thus enriches our literature. It is through his guests, chosen on the principles of an enlightened hospitality, that the intellectual worth of a good dinner is made evident. And here we must look for the most telling instances to a century later than that in which Pepys wrote. Take Goldsmith, for example; how does his fancy play and scintillate over a well-spread table! Where would have been his two wittiest poems but for this text or motive? Where especially his "Retaliation," if the dishes to which he likened his friends had never been ranged under his eye in due collocation? The immortal lines on Burke might never have been written if the tongue garnished with brains had not caught his fancy and set it going. And his satire finds its lash in the same scene. Witness the visitation dinner, where a well-received joke about egg-sauce leads to that "excellent story," which never finds an end, concerning a farmer who supped every night on wild duck and flummery. Again, the select dinner at Lady Grogram's, where there happened to be no assafœtida in the sauce for the turkey; or, again, that other feast where the turkey in the second course proves the bird of discord between two affianced lovers; but we must leave further illustration from the records of past good cheer to the memory of our readers.—*The Saturday Review.*

THE LADY OF THE OLD REGIME.—My Grande Dame was invariably fond of her dinner, rather boasted of being *gourmande*. The Princesse de Poix used to hold as an axiom, *que le signe distinctif d'une femme bien née, c'est de se connaître en cuisine.* French ladies mostly satisfy this requirement. They drink very little wine, generally *de l'eau rougie*, no tea or coffee after dinner, but they are not afraid of a tiny glass of the delicious liqueurs that are served round in such numbers at a French house. Whatever the variety of character be tween them, there is one point in which all agree—love of conversation. The Grande Dame's real enjoyment in life was her *salon*. By this term is meant a reception held every evening, where the guests never expect food, or invitation after their first introduction. The *salons* I speak of were, I imagine, rather restricted to their own circle. I was too young at the time to go into society, so it is only from what I heard from my young friends, and from those I have since seen, that I can trace the difference which seems to have existed between the past and the present society. The halo of veneration which surrounded the aged grandmother, the heroine, the victim of catastrophes and misfortunes, of which perhaps history offers no other example, made her and her tastes and amusement the one object of the family reception; but they were not so amusing to others, with the exception of the Hôtel Beauvau, and one or two isolated cases. Still they were very agreeable ways of passing the evening, judging from the few which survived the reverses of 1830. The old lady sat enthroned in her comfortable arm-chair, the only one in the room—people did not loll as they do now. A *fauteuil*, that is one of those little stiff-backed articles with straight short arms which we see ranged round the old state rooms in French palaces, was placed near her, to which came the first guest, yielding the place in turns to each arrival. The other elderly ladies had their work at a table apart, where the visitors came to pay their *devoirs*; and—again apart—the young women and girls of the family, perhaps at a tea table, a novelty then beginning to come in, although not much understood, for a girl friend said to me one day, "*Comment va ta maman?*" "*Mais bien; pourquoi?*" "*Ah! c'est qu'elle prenait du thé hier.*" They still considered it as a *tisane* and medicinal. Politics were not talked at these houses, for the simple reason that the Grande Dame had none but loyalty. To her there was but one party—monarchy; but one danger—democracy. *La Charte* was something Louis XVIII. had kindly given to his people, but was never to interfere with his good pleasure of sending away one set of Ministers for another, or passing any laws or enactments. Her code was neither Liberal nor Conservative, but *les Gentilhommes et la Canaille.* Strange as it may seem to us, such was her world of ideas from 1804 to 1830. There were in Paris at that time, as later many *salons*, all differing in their society—literary, political, artistic, diplomatic, scientific, even theatrical; some receiving the young and brilliant world, some devoted to the graver questions of the day, some combining on one day in the week all parties, all specialties—except *les ennuyeux.*—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

AUGUST MOON.

Look! the round-cheeked moon floats high,
In the glowing August sky,
Quenching all her neighbor stars,
Save the steady flame of Mars.
White as silver shines the sea,
Far-off sails like phantoms be,
Gliding o'er that lake of light,
Vanishing in nether night.
Heavy hangs the tasseled corn,
Sighing for the cordial morn;
But the marshy-meadows bare,
Love this spectral-lighted air,
Drink the dews and lift their song,
Chirp of crickets all night long;
Earth and sea enchanted lie
'Neath that moon-usurped sky.

To the faces of our friends
Unfamiliar traits she lends—
Quaint, white witch, who looketh down
With a glamor all her own.
Hushed are laughter, jest, and speech,
Mute and heedless each of each,
In the glory wan we sit,
Visions vague before us flit;
Side by side, yet worlds apart,
Heart becometh strange to heart.

Slowly in a moved voice, then,
Ralph, the artist, spake again—
"Does not that weird orb unroll
Scenes phantasmal to your soul?
As I gaze thereon, I swear,
Peopled grows the vacant air,
Fables, myths alone are real,
White-clad sylph-like figures steal
'Twixt the bushes, o'er the lawn,
Goddess, nymph, undine and faun.
Yonder, see the *Willis* dance,
Faces pale with stony glance;
They are maids who died unwed,
And they quit their gloomy bed,
Hungry still for human pleasure,
Here to trip a moonlit measure.
Near the shore the mermaids play,
Floating on the cool, white spray,
Leaping from the glittering surf
To the dark and fragrant turf,
Where the frolic trolls, and elves
Daintily disport themselves.
All the shapes by poet's brain,
Fashioned live for me again,
In this spiritual light,
Less than day, yet more than night.
What a world! a waking dream,
All things other than they seem,
Borrowing a finer grace,
From yon golden globe in space;
Touched with wild, romantic glory,
Foliage fresh and billows hoary,
Hollows bathed in yellow haze,
Hills distinct and fields of maize.
Ancient legends come to mind.
Who would marvel should he find,
In the copse or nigh the spring,
Summer fairies gamboling
Where the honey-bees do suck,
Mab and Ariel and Puck?
Ah! no modern mortal sees
Creatures delicate as these.
All the simple faith has gone
Which their world was builded on.
Now the moonbeams coldly glance
On no gardens of romance;
To prosaic senses dull,
Baldur's dead, the Beautiful,
Hark, the cry rings overhead,
'Universal Pan is dead!'"
"*Requiescant!*" Claude's grave tone
Thrilled us strangely. "I am one
Who would not restore that Past,
Beauty will immortal last,
Though the beautiful must die—
This the sages verify.
And had Pan deserved the name
Which his votaries misclaim,
He were living with us yet.
I behold, without regret,
Beauty in new forms recast,
Truth emerging from the vast,
Bright and orbed, like yonder sphere,
Making the obscure air clear.
He shall be of bards the king,
Who, in worthy verse, shall sing
All the conquests of the hour,
Stealing no fictitious power
From the classic types outworn,
But his rhythmic line adorn
With the marvels of the real.
He the baseless feud shall heal
That estrangeth wide apart
Science from her sister Art.
Hold! look through this glass for me,
Artist, tell me what you see!"
"I!" cried Ralph. "I see in place
Of Astarte's silver face,
Or veiled Isis' radiant robe,
Nothing but a rugged globe
Seamed with awful rents and scars.
And below no longer Mars,
Fierce, flame-crested god of war,
But a lurid, flickering star
Fashioned like our mother earth,
Vexed, belike, with death and birth."

Rapt in dreamy thought the while,
With a sphinx-like shadowy smile,
Poet Florio sat, but now
Spake in deep-voiced accents slow,
More as one who probes his mind,
Than for us—"Who seeks, shall find—
Widening knowledge surely brings
Vaster themes to him who sings.
Was veiled Isis more sublime
Then yon frozen fruit of Time,
Hanging in the naked sky?
Death's domain—for worlds, too die.
Lo! the heaven like a scroll
Stand revealed before my soul;
And the hieroglyphs are suns—
Changeless change the law that runs
Through the flame-inscribed page,
World on world and age on age,
Balls of ice and orbs of fire,
What abides when these expire?
Through slow cycles they revolve,
Yet at last like clouds dissolve.
Jove, Osiris, Brahma pass,
Races wither like the grass.
Must not mortals be as gods
To embrace such periods?
Yet at Nature's heart remains
One who waxes not nor wanes.
And our crowning glory still
Is to have conceived His will."

EMMA LAZARUS.

EARLY CHRISTIAN GREEK STORY.—*Abraham the Jew and the Merchant Theodore*, printed by Combefisius from a manuscript, is in the National Library at Paris. Another copy exists in the library at Turin. It is a curious composition, properly not a novel, but a sermon, preached on Orthodoxy Sunday in the Church of St. Sophia, at Constantinople, in the tenth century. It is not a novel but a sermon, because it actually was delivered before a congregation in a church; but we might add that according to every received idea of what a sermon is, or ever was, this is not a sermon but a story, and a story of some length, worked out dramatically. It is supposed to be founded on facts, but like most historical romances, it treats historical facts with easy liberty. The story is shortly this: In the reign of Heraclius there lived in Byzantium a merchant named Theodore, a good man and a just, who met with shipwreck and ruin, and then went begging of his friends a loan for freighting a new vessel. The friends in the usual way bow him out, shut the door in his face, or drive him from their houses. As a last resource he goes to a worthy Jew named Abraham, and askes him to advance the money. The Jew consents to do so on condition that the merchant can get some one to stand surety to him for the repayment of the loan should Theodore die. The merchant again goes to his friends, and is again refused with coldness or insult. He passes in despair through the copper market before the imperial palace, when his eye is arrested by the great Christ set up by Constantine over the portico, glittering in the morning sun. In a moment of inspiration the rejected man spreads his arms to the Christ and entreats Him to stand surety for him. Then he brings the Jew to the market place and points him out the surety he has chosen. After some hesitation and a gentle protest, the Jew, who trusts the honor of Theodore, but has no confidence in the image, agrees to give him the money. The merchant is again wrecked and loses all. A beautiful description follows of the poor fellow's shame and distress, of the kindness of the Jew, who seeks him out, comforts him, and promises to lend him the same sum of money again. The character of the Jew is admirably drawn—a mixture of generous trust and yet of cautious meanness, very true to life. He bargains that should Theodore remain away during the Winter he should send him home, by a safe hand, half his profits. This the merchant promises to do. Then Theodore sails for Spain, passes the Pillars of Hercules, comes to Britain, and lades his vessel with tin, after having sold well the merchandise he had brought from Constantinople. He returns to the Mediterranean, and winters either in Spain or Sicily. His promise troubles him. He has the money but finds no one to whom he can confide it, as all the ships have sailed before the equinoctial storms burst over the sea. Then, full of faith, resolved to keep his word, he places in a stout box some money and a letter: "In the name of my heir and God, my Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, who is also my surety for a large sum of money, I, Theodore, humbly address my master Abraham, who, with God, is my benefactor and creditor. I would have thee know, Master Abraham, that we all by the mercy of God, are in good health. God has verily prospered us well, and brought our merchandise to a good market. And now, see! I send thee 50 pounds of gold, which I commit to the care of my surety, and He will convey the money safely to thy hands. Receive it from me and do not forget us. Farewell." Then, having fastened up the box and pitched it well, he flings it into the sea. The story passes to Abraham walking by the waters of the Sea of Marmora with his old steward, conversing on his prospects; the old Jew sits down on the shingle, and washes his feet, when he notices something dancing on the wavelets, draws it out, and discovers the box with the gold and letter from the faithful Theodore. On the return of the merchant next Spring, Abraham, to prove the faith of the Christian, denies having received the gold. The wavering of the merchant's mind is well described. His faith in Christ is very strong, so also is his confidence in the integrity of Abraham. He cannot believe that his surety has not delivered the box, and yet he cannot doubt his creditor. Then, in perplexity, he bids the Jew come with him to the copper market, and take oath before the brazen Christ on the tetrastyle. The final scene is very beautifully told. Theodore, with outspread hands, pours forth a noble prayer, and the Jew, struck to the heart by the glorious faith that shines forth in the humble merchant, falls prostrate, weeping, and asks to believe with his friend in Christ the great Surety.—*The Contemporary Review.*

ALFA.—In Algeria, the tall, reedy grass, lending the otherwise arid plains the glow of mellow corn-fields, is the *Stipa tenacissima* familiar to botanists and the *alfa* of commerce. A handful of it, shown to me by the head of a large newspaper firm in London, looks like nothing else I know of in the vegetable world. The blades, between two and three feet high, are brown and wiry, and exceedingly tenacious in texture. A more unpromising-looking natural specimen it would be difficult to name; yet this ill-favored plant has already made the fortune of speculators, and is tending in no small degree to aid the progress of Algerian colonization. It may, indeed, be regarded as an inexhaustible source of wealth, seeing that millions of acres are covered with it, that it requires no cultivation, and that as soon as one crop is cut another begins to grow. A few years since, this desert grass was regarded as an obstacle to progress, but the happy notion occurred to some inventive mind that paper might be made of it, and so well did the experiment answer, and so rapidly did the invention spread, that enormous quantities are now exported to England and other countries. Many of our leading newspapers are printed on paper thus manufactured, the proprietors of *Lloyd's Weekly News*, I believe, taking the initiative. In 1868 95,000 tons of alfa grass were exported to England alone, the quantity now exported having risen to 125,000 tons. The *Stipa tenacissima* grows in Spain, and has become an object of commerce in that country, but the preparation of it in Algeria seems to be better understood, and it is chiefly from the French colony that we draw our supplies. Within the last two or three years an enterprising firm have undertaken to construct railways between the plateaux and the seaports, receiving as sole indemnity from the Government the right of farming some hundred thousand hectares of the great alfa region. These new lines of railway are in progression, and by diminishing the cost of transport will greatly facilitate the commerce. In his speech before the Conseil Supérieur of November, 1875, Gen. Chanzy, the Governor-General of Algeria, alluded to the exportation of alfa as one of the most promising sources of wealth in the country, and great prominence was given to it in the Exposition. Not only paper of first-rate quality is manufactured from the *Stipa tenacissima*, but hair-brushes and other brushes, mats, artificial flowers, and basket-work. It has also a medical use. A few grains of the ashes of the plant mixed with oil make an excellent remedy for burns, and it also supplies capital tooth-powder. The net result of this commerce last year reached 8,814,230 francs.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

FERTILITY OF WESTERN TEXAS.—The yield of the cereals there is simply enormous. The corn is twice as high as your head in May, and the grass has twice been cut by that; every known vegetable has long been in the market then. The sweet and luscious figs are ripe, and pears and apples, apricots, plums, and peaches are ready to gather; while, later in the year, bananas, pomegranates, and persimmons come in, and the pecans drop big and sweet as one finds them nowhere else. There are fields about San Antonio where $400 an acre have been realized out of sugar-cane, although that is an extremely exceptional yield, the proceeds being partly due to the sale of cane in the streets, it being a choice morsel in its season. Large quantities of it are fed to cattle also, and for them, as another delicacy, the prickly-pear is raked into heaps, and scorched of its thorns by fire. The Spanish moss is found in immense quantities on the trees in certain portions of country round San Antonio, as well as all the way to the coast. It is an epiphyte, not a parasite, drawing its sustennance from the air and not the tree, to which it does no injury; and it is already forming a good branch of commerce, as, being well rotted and dried, it makes a valuable substitute for curled hair in upholstery. Cotton, too, is almost equally prolific with everything else. In fact, there is nothing which the rich earth does not seem capable of producing, and producing at its best. As you see it freshly turned up, clean, dark, and glistening as though it held hidden sunbeams, it seems, according to the old saying, fairly good enough to eat. It would excuse the clay-eaters themselves if it were on such substance that they fed, and one would well wish that, having the traditional peck of dirt to eat, it might be eaten in San Antonio. One does not wonder to see this sod break into blossom the day after it is cut.

"A footfall there
Suffices to upturn to the warm air
Half-germinating spices; mere decay
Produces richer life; and day by day
New pollen on the lily petal grows,
And still more labyrinthine buds the rose."

And San Antonio in this matter is but the type of all Western Texas—a land of promise and of plenty; a land flowing in milk and honey (if, with the cattle roaming in multitudes, one were not obliged to use condensed milk in one's coffee;) a land where the vagrant can sleep in comfort under a tent in open air all his lifetime, and may live in luxury, scarcely lifting his hands to labor, and where the energetic and intelligent bind fortune hand and foot and compel her to their service. Nearly 300,000 people entered it in the last year, and sought permanent homes; many more, we understand, contemplate the same movement in the coming year. And their success is entirely in the measure of their endeavor; for with eggs selling from 6 to 8 cents a dozen, and with beef from 5 to 8 cents a pound, the cost of living is at its minimum. Rents are the only expensive item, and the climate makes a tent sufficient shelter till a house can be built. —*Harper's Magazine.*

THE FAIR SEX AND LOQUACITY.—The fair sex has ever been proverbial for loquacity. A facetious lawyer seemed to be inspired by the knowledge of this fact when, in writing a deed commencing with the old formula, "Know all men by these presents," he substituted "Know one women," &c.; "because," said he, "if one woman knows it, all men soon will." Illustrations of this "touch of nature" abound from Plutarch downward. Let it suffice that we recall the story of the young man elected into one of the national councils of ancient Greece, whose transactions were kept secret, and at no time profaned by the unhallowed presence of the now ubiquitous newspaper reporter. His wife pressed him to tell her something of their proceedings by argument, persuasion, and entreaty, without effect. Wearied at length by her importunity, he consented, at the same time warning her of the consequences should the matter be divulged. He then informed her that the Council was discussing the question whether it would be better that one man should have two wives, or that one woman should have two husbands. Next day, while the wise men were in consultation, a deputation of females was announced, who desired to lay a petition before the Senate; and on being admitted the spokeswoman proceeded to say how important it was that their views should be known on a question so momentous as that under consideration, and urged that it was highly desirable that a woman should have two husbands. The Senators were not less amused than amazed, and looked to one another for an explanation; whereupon the recently admitted member accounted for the singular requisition by explaining the stratagem to which he had resorted for the sake of peace, at the same time proving to the assembly his fitness to take part in its deliberations. Whether other tales to the same effect are reliable is of little moment. Their purport and spirit show the general estimate of silence.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

SWEET LOVE AND I.

Sweet Love and I have strangers been
These many years,
So many years.
He came to me when Life was green
And free from fears,
These present fears.

He came, and for a little space
My life was gladdened by his grace;
But soon he fled, and joy gave place
To grief and tears.

"O Love, come to me once again!"
My lone heart sighs,
So sadly sighs.
"Recall thy fearless nature, then,"
Sweet Love replies,
Softly replies.

"Thou canst not? Then I cannot be
The same that once I was to thee.
There's no room in the heart for me,
When fears arise."

—*Chambers's Journal.*

RISE AND FALL OF THE LAND.—Occasionally the fluctuations of land may be exemplified to an extent which could hardly be expected, a fact well illustrated by the case of the Temple of Jupiter Serapis at Puzzuoli, on the Bay of Naples. This temple, now in ruins, dates from a very ancient period, three marble pillars remaining to mark the extent of what was once a magnificent pile of buildings. Half way up these pillars the marks of boring shell-fish are seen; some burrows formed by these mollusks still containing the shells by means of which they were excavated. At the present time the sea level is at the very base of the pillars, or exists even below that site. Hence arises the natural question—"How did the shell-fish gain access to the pillars, to burrow into them in the manner described?" Dismissing as an irrelevant and impossible idea that of the mollusks being able to ascend the dry pillars, two suppositions remain. Either the pillars and temple must have gone down to the sea through the subsidence of the land, or the sea must have come up to the pillars. If the latter theory be entertained, the sea level must be regarded as having of necessity altered its level all along the Bay of Naples and along all the Mediterranean coasts. And as this inundation would have occurred within the historic period, we would expect not only to have had some record preserved to us of the calamity, but we should also have been able to point to distinct and ineffaceable traces of sea-action on the adjoining coasts. There is, however, no basis whatever for this supposition. No evidence is forthcoming that any such rise of the sea ever took place; and hence we are forced to conclude that the subsidence or sinking of the land contains the only rational explanation of the phenomena. We had thus a local sinking of land taking place at Puzzuoli. The old temple was gradually submerged; its pillars were buried beneath the waters of the sea, and the boring mollusks of the adjacent sea-bed fixed on the pillars as a habitation, and bored their way into the stone. Then a second geological change supervened. The action of subsidence was exchanged for one of elevation; and the temple and its pillars gradually rose from the sea, and attained their present level, while the stone-boring shell-fish were left to die in their homes. The surrounding neighborhood—that of Vesuvius—is the scene of constant change and alteration in land-level; and the incident is worth recording, if only to show how the observation of the apparently trifling labors of shell-fish serves to substantiate a grave and important chapter in the history of the earth.—*Chambers's Journal.*

THE HELENA OF EURIPIDES.—As often in the other tragedies of Euripides, so in this play we see the deep dissatisfaction of the thoughtful Greek mind with the popular representation of the gods. Conduct is ascribed to them in it which in human beings would be below contempt. Certainly it is to Heré and Aphrodité, two of the least reputable dwellers on Olympus, that Helen's misfortunes are in the first instance due. But the great traditive deities—Athené and Zeus—although the former is the object of Helen's especial devotion, do not interfere to save her; the Trojan and Grecian hosts are slaughtered through a deception which Zeus himself authorizes; and the inspired soothsayers of both armies, as Menelaus' slave indignantly points out, are duped as much as any one. Nevertheless the Helena of Euripides bears also witness to the efforts of noble minds in ancient days after a better theology; to that "seeking if haply they might find God," which is their ever-enduring rebuke to those who turn away from Him now that He is revealed. Theonoë's sense of the paramount claims of righteousness, her resolution to save her brother at all hazards from acting unjustly, as the greatest kindness she can do him, is an instance of this. So, too, is the heaven-sent recompense which comes, if late, to reward Helen's long patience and firm grasp of the rock of duty, even when ruggedest and sharpest to her hand. And, lastly, so is the profound conviction which the whole texture of the story bears witness to, that the dead when they have gone from us still live—the conviction which gives all its meaning to the strong appeal of Menelaus beside the tomb of Proteus, and which makes Helen do (only with a happier result) what Plutarch finely says Demosthenes did in his last extremity—finding the altars of other gods unable to protect her—flee to Death as a surer refuge, being one mightier than they.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

THE KHEDIVE.—Ismail Khédive is a man of about 48 years of age, under the middle height, but heavily and squarely built, with broad shoulders, which, during the last year, seem to have become bowed down by the heavy burdens imposed upon him, under which he has so manfully struggled. His face is round, covered by a dark brown beard, closely clipped, and short mustache of the same color, shading a firm but sensual mouth. His complexion is dark; his features regular, heavy rather than mobile in expression. His eyes, which he keeps habitually half closed, in Turkish fashion, sometimes closing one entirely, are dark and usually dull, but very penetrating and bright at times, when he shoots a sudden sharp glance, like a flash, at his interlocutor. His face is usually as expressionless as that of the Sphinx or the late Napoleon III., of whom, in my intercourse with the Khédive, I have been frequently reminded; for they are men much of the same stamp in character and intellect, with the same strong and the same weak characteristics doing constant battle with each other. The Khédive's voice is very characteristic—low, somewhat thick, yet emphatic, well modulated, giving meaning to the most commonplace utterances; his words accompanied by a smile of much attractiveness when he seeks to please, and his mind is at ease. But under the mask of apparent apathy or serenity the close observer will remark that the lines across the broad brow and about the strong mouth indicate strong passions as strongly suppressed, and the cares of empire intruding ever on lighter thoughts, and judge the Khédive to be far from a happy man.—*The Khédive's Egypt—De Leon.*

TURNING THE TABLES ON SCRIBE.—Scribe, the dramatist, met his match in a nobleman ambitious of gaining a literary reputation by proxy, from whom he received the following curious epistle: "Sir, I have the honor to propose to you to associate yourself with me in the composition of a drama. Your name will figure by the side of mine; you alone composing the play, and I alone defraying all the expenses of the first representation. You shall have all the profits, for I work only for glory." Scribe replied: "Sir, I have never been accustomed to harness together in my carriage a horse and an ass; I am therefore unable to accept your very kind offer." The nobleman closed the correspondence with: "Monsieur Scribe, I received your note of refusal to unite our literary labors. You are at liberty not to understand your own interest, but not to allow yourself to call me a horse." —*Chambers's Journal.*

THE FASHIONS.

NEWEST CHANGES AND DEVICES.

TRIMMING AND DRAPERIES — SEASONABLE TUNIQUES—MOURNING WEAR — COLORS AND COMBINATIONS—WINTER GOODS.

The only change noticeable at present in the style of suits is the way in which they are trimmed, draped, and fastened. Dresses are made in the two extremes, either in accordance with antique simplicity or in the most complicated manner. The simple style consists in a large polonaise being worn over a train skirt. This is a good fashion for stout figures, as it makes the form appear long and narrow. Other toilets are made in such fanciful ways that they must be described at length to be understood at all. The following model will answer the purpose. The black faille princess dress has a waist cut open square in the neck with a Marie Stuart collar, which is high and cut out in the back. The points are fastened in the back of the neck by means of a yellow satin ribbon bow matching the lining of the collar, which is of yellow satin. The open square in the neck is filled in with a white lace chemisette. This square is trimmed with yellow pipings. In front of the waist is a breton heart made of faille, worked with beads in several colors. It is bound with yellow; the points fall below the waist. The lower part of the front of the skirt is trimmed with a plaited faille flounce, with shirred heading bound with yellow. The front is draped on either side, and the draperies are joined in the back by means of shirrs, which are drawn in according to fancy. The back of the skirt forms a court train, which, from below the hips down, is altogether independent of the remainder of the dress. The sleeves are slightly puffed, having inserted yellow satin puffings. They are finished at the elbow with a band of beading and a plaited ruffle. On the side is a beaded piece forming a rounded loop, through which is drawn a yellow ribbon, which holds the back part up in a small puff.

Instead of polonaises being made perfectly flat, some dress-makers plait the front borders where the garment opens in lengthwise plaits. The back seam, on one side at least, is plaited in the same manner from the shoulder down. This is a very pretty model when well made. Plastrons are also plaited and shirred when made for the backs and fronts of polonaises. These show to great advantage over the remainder of the garment, which is plain. In order to succeed well with these plaited plastrons, and, in fact, with almost everything plaited, the lining must be held flat, and cut in the shape required without regard to the outside. The size and shape of the plast

AN ADDRESS TO ELECTORS.

HON. JOHN MORRISSEY ON REFORM.

HE ACCEPTS THE NOMINATION FOR THE STATE SENATE IN THE SEVENTH DISTRICT—ABUSES IN THE CITY GOVERNMENT SANCTIONED BY TAMMANY HALL—HOW THE EXPENSES OF THE CITY MAY BE REDUCED.

Hon. John Morrissey has issued the following address to the electors of the Seventh Senate District, accepting their nomination for re-election, and pointing out abuses in the City Government that should be corrected:

I have been urged by various organizations to become a candidate for re-election to the Senate, in which my term as the representative from the Fourth District will expire with this year. I was originally induced to become a candidate by the belief that beneficial reforms were absolutely needed, and might be accomplished through the medium of proper and judicious legislation; and because, in my judgment, the dominant party in this City was, by its unwise, and in many instances dishonest action, adding to the burden of the tax-payers, depleting the public treasury, depreciating the value of property, and doing incalculable injury to the well-being of citizens of every class.

THE ENMITY OF TAMMANY HALL.

Prior to my candidacy, I had been connected with the organization known as Tammany Hall, to which I have above referred, and I learned in the councils of that organization, and by conference with various officials who administered the City Government under its selection, that, either through want of ability or of desire, no plan or policy was ever likely to be formed which could possibly or logically accomplish any real reform. "Economy" was the mere election clap-trap of the demagogue, and had its practical illustration in action that sought to reduce the taxes of the more prosperous citizens by plunging in greater poverty and distress the poorer and humbler classes. When it was solemnly announced that the scheme of municipal economy could only be practically subserved by the reduction of the wages of the laborer from $2 per day to the insufficient pittance of $1 60—the folly of which course is clearly seen when it is remembered that if the wages of labor are reduced below living rates, the revenues of rents, upon which the revenues of property-owners and the City Government alike depend, is in most cases taken away—I strongly denounced such policy within the organization of Tammany Hall; and thus incurring its displeasure, I was declared to be unworthy of its association, and was expelled therefrom. As I was sincere in my belief that with a municipal pay-roll of $10,600,000 yearly, not much could be accomplished, either justly or as an arithmetical result, and mischiefs in the interests of humanity, by taking from those employes whose wages were the most meagre the paltry sum of 40 cents per day, I was induced to submit to the people of the largest Senatorial District in the State the views I entertained upon the subject, for their endorsement or disapproval. The result was that, in that district, in which the Tammany Party had before presented its largest majorities—with every obstacle that its power, chicanery, and money could place in my way, although I was not a resident of the district—the people, with the most gratifying approval of my views and my course, elected me as their representative. During my term of office, so far as my ability would permit me, actuated by the conscientious motive to have my action consistent with the promises and pledges I had made to the people during the canvass, I presented and advocated various measures which I believed would correct the evils, or at least palliate if not remedy, the evils which had distressed and prostrated our City, and made its misgovernment a by-word and reproach. I encountered, however, at every step, the same opposition from Tammany Hall which my action as a member of that organization had engendered prior to my election to the Senate. When the last general election took place, I carefully performed my duty to those who elected me, and having no political aspirations or greed for office, I concluded not to be a candidate for re-election, but to assist only in the selection of some worthier and fitter person to represent the people's interests. Communications of various kinds, requesting me to allow my name to come a candidate in the Seventh District, where I have resided for the last 13 years, reached me at a time when I had the further incentive to retire arising from physical prostration consequent upon my recovery from severe illness. My reflection upon such manifestations of confidence, apart from my gratitude for the honor they conferred upon me, impels me to the conviction that no proper-thinking or conscientious man has the right to disregard the wishes and desires of his fellow-citizens, when they need or require his services.

THE ENORMOUS DEBT OF THE CITY.

I deem it my duty, in this connection, to be somewhat explicit with regard to the measures advocated by me, and to demonstrate the causes of their necessity, as well as the probable effect of their enactment as laws. The total debt of the City of New-York, as exhibited in its published official statements, and evidenced by the records in the office of the Controller, is at present about $100,000,000. It would seem absurd, if not positively dishonest, that a city thus burdened should pay, for the administration of its government, the unparalleled and extravagant sum of $10,600,000 per annum; absurd when we consider the cost of municipal administration in other cities, and dishonest because greatly in excess of such expenses as are absolutely necessary to the economical government of the City. To decrease this extravagant expenditure consistently with the requirements of good municipal government, one of the measures presented and advocated by me, and which passed both branches of the Legislature, provided for the abolishment of certain unnecessary Commissioners and heads of departments. It was fairly demonstrable that the City Government could be much better administered, and the health and welfare of the people more thoroughly subserved by legislating from office 17 Commissioners, or heads of departments, whose only reason for official existence was found in the fact that they served to keep alive the influence of a political faction and provide places and patronage for professional politicians at the expense of the tax-paying citizens. In referring to tax-paying citizens I do not seek merely to benefit the property-owner or prosperous man of business, but also the working man, mechanic, and laborer; for if, upon the one hand, the tax-payer's money furnishes the City's revenue, so, if the City contemplates saving, could it be, there would be so much more money in its treasury with which to employ mechanics and laborers to keep the City cleanly and in order, and accomplish many much-needed improvements. It must also be remembered that the enormous sums paid for the support of useless commissions and departments are in reality taken from the poorest and neediest portion of our citizens, entailing upon them a degree of suffering, privation, and want without parallel elsewhere. The aggregate of such savings, together with proper reductions of excessive salaries of other public officers, would reach the large sum of $780,000 per annum! If the laborer, skilled and unskilled, would for one instant consider how many men upon necessary works of repair and improvement could be employed and paid with a fund of $780,000 per annum, he would clearly appreciate the injustice of the opposition of the Tammany opposition to the passage of this extremely desirable measure.

CORRUPTION IN MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENTS.

But the mere reduction of the expenses of the City Government even to the extent of this extraordinary sum is not the only or most serious reason why such measures should become laws. Under the present system, in which the various departments of the City Government are administered by a number of Commissioners, each necessarily depends for his place upon the political and personal influence of his friends and adherents. If, for example, a department be administered by three heads or Commissioners, the City Treasury must not only provide for those officers, but for all their separate retainers and dependents. Reference to the official records will sufficiently indicate that, under the present system, the city is supplying support from its treasury for an army of such men. It will be found that the names of whole families, in same instances, are, with rare and remarkable precision and regularity, found decorating the public pay-rolls. To reduce any commission in its administration to one Commissioner, would, at the least, entail upon the City the support of only one set of retainers and dependents.

In addition to this class of reform measures, others were introduced, the practicability and wisdom of which were logically and thoroughly demonstrated, but all met with the same determined and unyielding opposition from those administering the Government of the City, and from the organization through whose instrumentality they hold their places. During the discussion in the Senate and House, consequent upon the presentation of these various measures, the gentleman who is the acknowledged leader of Tammany Hall, and who is also the present financial head of the City Government, appeared before the Joint Committee of the Senate and Assembly, and, when asked what reductions could be made in the salaries paid to persons in the employment of the City Government, his answer was that none could be made except in the salaries of Police officers, school-teachers, and firemen. I then asked him, "Are these the only places in which retrenchment can be effected? Can no Commissioner or head of department be either dispensed with or his salary reduced?" His reply was, "No, Sir."

Need I say that I did not pursue my inquiries in this direction any further? He had summed up in those two answers, as my experience of two years convinced me, the entire scheme of Municipal reform advocated by the Tammany organization and its official representatives in the City Government. It was a noble scheme; broad, humane, but characteristic! It proposed to pay the public debt of $100,000,000, lighten the burden of the tax-payers, alleviate the sufferings of the distressed and needy, by, in the first instance, deducting 40 cents per day from the wages of the laborer, and, in the next, reducing the hard-earned salaries of the school teachers, the firemen, and the Police. What a commentary upon the intelligent appreciation of Tammany and its leaders! The three classes of employes most necessary to the moral and material welfare of society were to be pinched, leaving to a useless Commissioner of Jurors $15,000 per annum, to a Corporation Counsel and his office $80,000 per annum, to the Coroners of the City $22,500 per annum each, and to various other officials like extravagant compensation! And this was what the Tammany organization and its leader called "retrenchment and Municipal reform."

MR. MORRISSEY ACCEPTS THE NOMINATION.

I have already stated that I am actuated by a desire to serve my fellow-citizens, by contributing in any consistent and proper manner toward the accomplishment of a correct system of economy. If this desire can only be accomplished by reducing the wages of laborers, school teachers, Police officers, and firemen, leaving to an army of useless officials, with an insatiable greed for office, position, and place, the extravagant emoluments I have alluded to, then I beg the people of this district will send some other representative to my station. If universal reduction be the pay of every person who holds place under the City Government is practicable or desirable, let us, like the skilful surgeon, first cut out the cancer that is eating away the life of the Government, and attend to the minor matters afterward.

In the hope that my election may be the means of enabling me to prove myself worthy of the confidence of my fellow-citizens, and accomplish real reforms I earnestly desire, and thankful for the honor bestowed upon me, I have accepted the nomination and entered upon the canvass, convinced that the selection which has been made will be ratified upon the day of election by the people. Very respectfully,

JOHN MORRISSEY.

THE YONKERS LIQUOR-DEALERS.

The recent raid on the liquor-dealers in Yonkers made yesterday a busy day for Judge Baird, who was engaged holding examinations. The total number of individuals against whom complaints have been made by Messrs. Cotter and Adair is 46, and the number of complaints made is 61. The following is a full list of the accused, with the action in the complaint in each case, the figures in parenthesis indicating the number of complaints: Gustav Desgrey, fined $30; Philip McKnroe, discharged; Henrietta Desgrey, fined $30; Robert Faucett, fined $30; Michael Dalton, bailed; Robert N. Vickerman (4) pleaded guilty and was fined $30 in one case, gave bail in another, and is to have examination in the other two; Bernard Koch, bailed; William G. Walker, (3) bailed; John G. Walker, (2) bailed; John Lenzman, discharged; Susannah Leitre, (2) bailed; Godfrey D. Leitre, bailed; John Schlosha (2) discharged on one, bailed on the other; Frank Cafferty, fined $30; Joseph N. Murphy, discharged; Patrick Whalen, discharged; Margaret Whalen, bailed; Richard McGrath, bailed; Patrick Curran, bailed; Patrick Landers, examination to be had; John Lally, (2) bailed; Jeremiah Donovan, (2) two fines of $30, one on plea and one on trial; Julia Healy, (9) fined $30; Catharine Landers, examination; Abby Clinch, Patrick Callahan, John N. Kuhn, discharged; James Kearnes, bailed; Christopher Coyne, (2) bailed; Terence McSerley, bailed; Terence Smith, (2) to be tried to-morrow; Dennis McGrath, bailed; Mary Cahill, examination; Nicholas Schmeckenbecker, discharged; Michael Foley, bailed; Michael Bennett, discharged; Isabella Ross, fined $30; August Dietzel, bailed; John Clark, not yet arrested; Peter Franz, examination; Elisha V. Austin, examination; William H. McGrath, bailed; John Finnegan, bailed; John Kelly, examination. Misses Landers, examination. The bail was invariably $200 in each case to answer at General Sessions at White Plains.

A LAWSUIT FOR A LOTTERY PRIZE.

The Pittsburg (Penn.) *Telegraph* of Thursday says: "A somewhat remarkable case was argued yesterday afternoon in the Supreme Court. It was that of George Kestner, plaintiff in error, against Friedman Newhouse, by his father and next friend, John Newhouse, and the case comes from the Common Pleas of Westmoreland County. A man named Scott, who lived at Latrobe, wishing to dispose of certain personal property, got up a lottery, and issued tickets at $1 each. One of the prizes was to be a span of horrel horses, and the ticket calling for this prize had been purchased, some time previous to the drawing, by Jacob Barclay. The day before the drawing Barclay had to go away, and he gave the ticket to young Newhouse, who was then about 14 years of age, and was living at the house of Barclay's father-in-law. Young Newhouse went to Latrobe with the ticket, and when it was found that the ticket had drawn the prize of the span of horses, he took them to his father's house about 12 miles from Latrobe, and put them in his father's stable. George Kestner, Barclay's uncle, went to the stable, broke it open, and took the horses away. Whereupon young Newhouse, through his father, entered suit in replevin for the recovery of the horses, and the case claimed that young Barclay had given him the ticket absolutely, and told him he might have whatever it should happen to draw, this gift having been made in consideration of certain services rendered to Barclay while the latter was courting his future wife. On the other side, it was alleged that Barclay had given the ticket in order to secure the drawing with instructions to turn over to his (Barclay's) uncle, whatever the ticket should draw. In the trial in the court below, the jury found for Newhouse, and the case was appealed to the Supreme Court. Exceptions are taken by the plaintiff in error to certain parts of the charge of Judge Logan, before whom the case was tried, one of the points involved being whether the title to property can be acquired in a lottery. It is now 10 years since the drawing took place, and yet the ownership of that span of sorrels remains undecided."

A TUMULTUOUS GHOST.

A telegram from Barnesville, Ohio, to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* tells this veracious story: "Quite a sensation has been created near Caldwell, Noble County, on the farm of William Staats by singular phenomena, which commenced two weeks ago and continued till the 18th, during night and day, with occasional intervals. The manifestations commenced by the overturning of milk-pans and buckets without any visible power. Mr. Staats then communicated the strange affair to his neighbors, who availed themselves of the opportunity of witnessing these unusual and so far unaccountable demonstrations. People gathered from far and near to see these operations, and on one day a audience of 300 people was present and witnessed these demonstrations. A looking-glass was dashed to the floor and broken, a boot-jack was thrown across the room from side to side several times before stopping, a tea-kettle full of boiling water was lifted from a stove and fell to the floor, pictures were hurled from their places on the wall and dashed to pieces, a box sitting in the middle of the floor was seen to move off across the room, a glass was broken from the windows and fell outside of the house, one of the pictures was replaced, the cord securely wrapped about the nail, and an additional cord fastened about this and tied. The picture was also broken and thrown to the floor again. Wednesday morning, while the hired girl was washing the dishes, the knives commenced moving across the table and fell to the floor. The bottom fell out of a glass pitcher full of water, leaving the handle and upper part of the pitcher in her hands without a sign of breakage). Many persons not believers in the supernatural witnessed these things, and are unable to offer any explanation. Mrs. Staats has been obliged to leave the house on account of the noisy and exciting character of the manifestations."

NON-COMBUSTIBLE WOOD.

The San Francisco *Mail* says: "At a meeting of the California Academy of Sciences last evening, Dr. Behr called attention to a eucalyptus tree standing in the grounds of the old German Hospital, on Brannan-street. The tree had passed through the fire of August, 1876, and exhibited the peculiarity of resisting the action of the flames—a property well understood in Australia. Dr Kellogg stated that eucalyptus shingles were in common use in Australia, on account of their being fire-proof. It was impossible to fire a roof made of this material. There were some 132 species of eucalypti, but all seemed to possess this non-combustible property to some extent. Dr. Gibbon said that the planting of trees in the public streets would be an important means of checking a conflagration, and as the eucalyptus seemed to be peculiarly valuable for that purpose and for building, the attention of the public and timber-growers should be called to it."

WILLING TO PAY IN GRAVE-STONES.

The Portsmouth (N. H.) *Times* relates the following: "A dealer in certain necessaries of life, who has been long and tenderly caring for a dearly-beloved wife afflicted with a very painful and incurable disease, had occasion to seek the collection of a bill of goods which had been standing some time, of a man who is acting as agent for grave-stones. Meeting the individual one day, the proverbially accommodating dealer presented the bill, whereupon the agent put on that thoroughly confidential and patronizing mood for which he is peculiar, and after various pleas coolly suggested that the bill be allowed to stand a little longer, 'at least,' said he, in substance, 'until the decease of your wife, who can't possibly live long; for then you will want a grave-stone, which I can furnish, and then we can balance the account.'"

THE DANGER IN PLAYING DOCTOR.

The Boston *Traveller* of Friday says: "An infant child of Mr. Gaddas, of Amesbury, Mass., was poisoned under peculiar circumstances last week. It was left in the cradle under the care of its two sisters, whose ages were not above 6 years, and they endeavored to play nurse. Having seen their mother take from the cupboard a vial, they followed her example, but instead of the castor-oil bottle, took one containing bed-bug poison, and gave a spoonful to the little one. The mother, who was employed in the kitchen, heard the child cry, and entering the room, saw the condition of things and administered an antidote, and thus saved its life."

SCARLET FEVER IN THE SCHOOLS.

The Boston *Traveller* of Friday contains this statement: "During the Summer vacation there was a rapid decrease in the number of scarlet fever cases in this city, which goes to show that this disease is communicated in a great measure by the association of children in the schools. In September there were only 16 cases in the city. Now that the schools are again in session the number is increased, and the cases have already been reported to the Board of Health this month, three of these being returned yesterday."

A GOLDEN-LEAFED OAK.

A North Carolina paper says that there is, in Watauga County, N. C., a flourishing oak tree of vigorous growth, the leaves of which, when they first burst forth from the bud in the Spring, are of a bright, golden yellow color, and retain this color during their whole growth and maturity. In Autumn, when the coming frost dyes the other forest leaves in the wavy brilliant hues which give such wonderful beauty to the mountain sides, the leaves on this remarkable tree begin at length to turn green, adopting as its own the fresh tint which is first departing from the others.

RETELLING THE OLD STORY.

TAINTOR'S EXAMINATION RESUMED.

THE EXPERT ACCOUNTANT'S TESTIMONY—WHAT HE KNOWS OF THE FRAUDS IN CONNECTION WITH THE CROTON MAINS AND THE REMOVAL OF THE AQUEDUCT—THE NEW COURT-HOUSE SWINDLE—LIST OF SOME OF THE DISHONEST CLAIMS.

Mr. Henry F. Taintor, the expert accountant, continued his testimony yesterday before the special Aldermanic committee appointed to investigate the Ring frauds. William M. Tweed was present, but was not examined. When the committee was called to order yesterday morning, the examination of Henry F. Taintor was resumed by Assistant Corporation Attorney Cole.

Q.—At the close of your examination at the last session of the committee you said you had confined yourself principally to frauds upon the County Treasury, and that independently of them there were other frauds against the City Treasury, concerning which you had gathered certain information. A.—Before proceeding further I want to say a word in further elucidation of the idea which I endeavored to express the other day, and perhaps which from my obtuseness might not have been clearly understood; nothing was further from my mind than any intention of inviting criticism upon the action of any of these cases; I intended to state, and I believe did state, that my connection with these matters related entirely to the facts which I had gathered and submitted to counsel in every case where they were deemed sufficient to base an action upon; I can perhaps better illustrate my idea by alluding to the case of Coman, where I deemed the facts were sufficient to base an action upon; they were sufficient to establish in my mind, and I believe it to-day the same as I always have, his participation in the moneys paid on account of the Court-house, and if counsel found that certain of these facts could not be established in court that does not change my mind, although it may materially interfere with the case upon trial; the position in which I was placed was exceedingly embarassing, for the reason that there are quite a large number of suits pending for and against the City based on these facts and the evidence, and I was, every day afraid I might say something which would prejudice the suits that are now ready for trial; I might possibly admit a weakness here or there which I had no intention to do, and the counsel in these cases are alone the judges of the legal questions involved.

Q.—Now, as to this Coman case, I would be glad if you would give the committee a clear understand what the facts were as you discovered them. A.—If the committee will accept the responsibility of prejudicing these cases, I will cheerfully answer the question; the same general facts will apply to all the other cases pending as to that of Coman.

Q.—Is it your opinion that to give us all the facts in the Coman case might endanger the interests of the City in its pending suits? A.—There is a chance that they may; I don't know that it would endanger the interests of the City, but it might give the opposing counsel some clues to our evidence in these cases, which might prejudice the City's interests; the facts I have no doubt will be made public in the form of the same character, amounted to $933,000.

Q.—Now with regard to the frauds against the City Treasury as distinguished from those against the County Treasury to which you have already testified; were those under special acts of the Legislature generally? A.—I found that the most aggravated frauds in connection with this $30,000,000 of which the City was cheated were under special laws, and that a great deal of fraud was committed by paying from funds raised upon the credit of the City rather than upon funds raised by direct appropriations in the tax levy.

Q.—You mean by the issue of bonds under this special legislation? A.—Yes, Sir; for example, I will state in relation to the adjusted claims that it gave to the Controller supreme authority to adjust claims against the City.

Mr. Cole here read from chapter 853 of the Laws of 1868, which gave the Mayor and Commonalty of the City power to borrow upon the credit of the Corporation such sums of money as may from time to time be necessary for the payment of judgments, &c., against the City, the same to be payable at any time from the tax and other revenue of the Corporation.

The Witness—Under that act there were about $13,000,000 of claims against the City and County adjusted, six millions against the City and six more against the county. The idea of paying $13,000,000 from the appropriations under the tax levy in that way is absurd, and there were laws subsequent to that which authorized the conversion of these revenue bonds into long bonds of the City, and it was so done. The idea of paying them directly from the tax levy I don't think was entertained seriously at the time the law was passed.

Q.—What sort of claims were adjusted and subsequently paid by bonds of the City of New-York under the provision of that section of the law? A.—I will cite these bills in the name of Ingersoll & Co., amounting to about $1,000,000; they were bogus almost entirely; the attorney and others were divided as systematically as the County steals were divided; the vouchers were all abstracted from the Finance Department but one; after two or three years' investigation I found that voucher, and I found that the forms for the legal proceedings for commencing an action the blanks were not sometimes filled, and the attorney and others were promiscuously filled in; the whole thing was done in an irregular manner, and no attempt was made to comply with the law.

Q.—Were suits commenced in these cases that you you know of? A.—I think not; I found on the voucher the legal printed forms, and they were not filled out.

Q.—Have you that voucher in your possession? A.—No, Sir; I think it is in the hands of some of the counsel in these cases.

Q.—Now, those six bills of Ingersoll's, what do they aggregate? A.—$933,000.

Q.—What were they for? A.—Supplies for the Street Department; when I prepared a list of what appeared to me on the surface some of the most aggravated cases of fraud under that act, and I submitted it at one time to the Department of Public Works, asking that reference be made to the old records of the Street Department; it was reported to me that $3,000,000 or $4,000,000 of these alleged claims had no existence at all so far as they were concerned.

THE CROTON MAINS AND AQUEDUCT FRAUDS.

Q.—I am informed that there were probably some frauds under chapter 219, Laws of 1871? A.—That related to the Croton mains.

Q.—That act entitled, "An act to extend the distribution of Croton water through the City of New-York," provided that the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty be authorized to extend the line of pipes for the distribution of water and to supply the institutions on Blackwell's Island, and it was not to exceed $1,500,000? A.—There was a little over a million of dollars paid from that fund during the year 1871; I have been at pains this forenoon to figure up the bills which can be proved to have been fraudulent, and I find that $568,000 of that million paid for this purpose is entirely fraudulent, or embraces a large element of fraud; these cases are made the subject of action or used as an offset against claims against the City.

Q.—Have you that in such a shape as to indicate the instances of that fraud under that law? A.—I can give the names of the individuals; they are all embraced in the list I gave the other day—Keyser, Miller, A. Hall, Jr., Morgan Jones, Daniel Berrien; they are about six altogether.

Q.—Were those claims fraudulent, both as to amount and as to the material furnished? A.—As to the amount of the material furnished and some of them as to the prices charged, which was sometimes 200 or 300 per cent. in advance of the market price.

Q.—What would, in your judgment, be the aggregate amount of the fraud committed under that act? A.—I will adhere to 15 per cent., which I named the other day; I think 15 per cent. is a liberal estimate of the amount that should properly have been paid.

Q.—I will call your attention to chapter 230 of the Laws of 1870, which is another one of the special laws whereby money is supposed to have been diverted from the public treasury; that law gave authority to raise such sums of money as the Commissioner of Public Works [Tweed] shall certify there was occasion for; what was done under that act? A.—I don't know that Tweed certified what amount was necessary; his certificate was attached to the bills from time to time, and he never limited himself to one gross sum; the estimates made by engineers as to the expense necessary for removing the aqueduct, and I think it was set down at $1,500,000.

Q.—What was done? A.—The aqueduct was to be moved from Ninety-third-street to One Hundred and-Thirteenth-street, and it was changed; the expense of it in 1870, and up to the end of 1871, was $3,100,000, or a little over; I mean the expense the City was put to under that act; the same list of names, I think, occur in connection with the frauds in that job which appear in the Croton water-main, and the evidence in regard to some of them is absolutely conclusive as to fraud, both in the quantity of material alleged to be furnished, and in the price charged; I am informed at the Controller's office that there are still a large number of claims against that work, amounting to $500,000, which would leave the expense of removing the aqueduct 20 blocks $3,100,000.

Q.—Can you form any idea of the proper expense of that work? A.—I cannot.

Q.—What amount of this $3,600,000 was properly chargeable to the City Treasury? A.—I don't believe over 50 per cent. of it represented its genuine value.

Q.—What became of the amount of money which represented the fund? A.—A warrant was drawn to the order of these men, who presented the bills, and they were generally paid in bank-notes over the counter of the Broadway Bank. The tracing of these notes was very difficult, and they would not be definitely traced.

Q.—Have any suits been commenced against persons whom you have named in connection with either of these jobs? A.—Yes, Sir, against Berrien, Morgan Jones, and Marriner; these are some of the suits concerning which I testified last session.

Q.—Now, do you think of any other special acts of the Legislature under which frauds were perpetrated against either the City or the County Treasury? A.—Yes, Sir, the Court-house.

THE COURT-HOUSE SWINDLE.

Q.—What amount of money have you ascertained was diverted from the County Treasury by the Court-house job? A.—You can estimate the Court-house anywhere from $8,000,000 to $13,000,000; it is very difficult to state what expenditures are chargeable to it, because when they found that the Court-house was to be heavily loaded they charged it to county buildings and offices; these offices could not be found, and as they are not, they are chargeable to the Court-house; the proper cost of the Court-house was figured out by Mr. Booth's committee, and in the opinion of skilled builders it was estimated at a small proportion of what it cost; for this work the payments were generally made in bills; in detecting the frauds we find that the warrants were paid in money, and not deposited as business man do, by placing it to their credit in their bank; as much as $160,000 in notes have been taken over the counter.

The witness here handed to Mr. Cole the list of fraudulent claims to which he referred.

Q.—This is the list of claims under chapter 583, Laws of 1869? A.—Is it; I don't charge fraud in all these cases; I merely state that I submitted this list to the Department of Public Works, and the Chief Clerk, who has been there a number of years, reported to me that there were in the records of the books of the old Street Department no reference to any of these claims.

Q.—There probably should have been such a record if they were bona fide claims. A.—Yes, Sir; this list amounts to over $3,300,000.

Q.—I understand you to say that you know nothing more about the list except that you prepared it and submitted it to the Department of Public Works, and were informed that there were no entries upon their books which showed that any of these were bona fide bills? A.—I make the reservation that in the cases of some I do not imply any fraud whatever.

FRAUDULENT CLAIMS.

The witness then marked out such of the claims as he had no evidence to show were fraudulent, and Mr. Cole then read the following:

1870—No. 1,313.-W. C. Rogers & Co., June 4, 1870, stationer for various departments to Dec. 31, 1868, $87,968 85.

1,316—Transcript Association, June 7, 1870, advertising for Common Council to March 30, 1870, $48,-983 40.

1,334—Bernard Kelly, June 8, 1870, rebuilding Pier No. 38, North River, under an agreement with the late Street Department, Oct. 13, 1869, $28,782 00. The offense: it was not claimed by the prisoner that anything the witnesses testified to was erroneous; the blood-stained pad was shown; but, notwithstanding this, your counsel occupied the time he ceded from plea, therefore, by exculpating the defendant from blame, thereby censuring the officers of this society for their legal and humane action in the case. Your ruling is to this effect: "No matter what act of cruelty may be perpetrated, or how unmanly the conduct of the prisoner, the prisoner has only to declare that he did something to the animal before he committed the cruelty, to wit, that he put some salve on the mutilated part before he put the harness and a load of bricks on it," and upon this uncorroborated testimony he is acquitted. Pardon me for saying this is not law, justice, nor humanity, in my opinion, nor would any Court of Appeal sustain such a decision.

This offender is a nephew of Justice Wandell then sitting on the bench; and he has since the trial shown that he was unworthy the lenity you saw fit to extend to him, for he came direct from your court to this office, or in front of it, and taunted and reproached the officer who arrested him, saying "I told you I should beat you, and now to-morrow I am going to work that same horse in the same way, and I will beat you again." Now, I have given orders to the officer to arrest him by reason of this defiance, to watch and arrest him; and in case of the rendition of a similar ruling, I shall instruct Mr. Gerry to carry the case up through every court of the State, if necessary to establish its fallacy. Respectfully,

HENRY BERGH, President.

Among the cases on the Special Sessions calendar yesterday was that of Michael Canada, who was charged by Benjamin F. Bowen with working a sick horse. Mr. Bergh, when the case was called, stepped forward to prosecute, and was proceeding to examine Bowen, when Justice Wandell said: "One moment—I wish to say a word in this public manner to Mr. Bergh, who is the prosecuting officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. In the case of a person who was arraigned here on last court day bearing my name, he, as far as I know, is no relative of mine. He is not my nephew; I never saw the man before; if he is a blood relation of mine I do not know it. I heard the evidence, and concurred in the verdict of the court. A woman also was arraigned for disorderly conduct on the same day, and she assumed my name. I expected something better of a gentlemen of Mr. Bergh's standing in the community than that he would publish the statement that the young man was my nephew."

Mr Bergh—I was informed, Sir, of the fact.

Justice Wandell—Mr. Bergh should have got his information from me instead of writing a letter on the subject.

Mr. Bergh resumed the examination of Bowen, and the case was closed, the prisoner being fined $10.

Justice Kilbreth then said, rather warningly: "Mr. Bergh, I wish to make a statement which meets the concurrence of my associates. It is that, hereafter, when you feel aggrieved or disappointed at the decision of this court in any of your cases that you will content yourself with taking the proper legal remedies of correcting the error, if any has been committed, and that you refrain from writing letters to the Justices and making complaints to them in their private ears. The court considers it unprofessional and discourteous, and if continued we will consider it contempt of court."

Mr. Bergh, (excitedly)—I wish to reply—

Justice Kilbreth—We don't want to hear any reply.

Mr. Bergh—But I wish to reply—

Justice Kilbreth, (peremptorily)—We will not hear any reply.

Thus rebuffed Mr. Bergh quietly gathered up his papers and left the court, followed by his officers and witnesses.

LAW REPORTS.

MR. BERGH SNUBBED.

A REMARKABLE SCENE IN THE COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—MR. BERGH REBUKED FOR WRITING A LETTER CRITICISING A DECISION IN A CRUELTY CASE.

The monotony inseparable from the ordinary proceedings in the Court of Special Sessions was temporarily dispelled yesterday morning by a scene in which Mr. Henry Bergh and the presiding Justice were the chief actors. A man named Frank Wandell was tried on Friday, before Justices Kilbreth, Wandell, and Duffy, for cruelty to a horse, Mr. Bergh personally conducting the prosecution. The court believing, after hearing the testimony, that Wandell was innocent of any cruel intention in his treatment of the horse, discharged him. Mr. Bergh appeared somewhat surprised and disgusted at the decision, but left the court without commenting thereon. Soon after reaching the office of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, he penned the following extraordinary letter to Justice Kilbreth:

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS,
FOURTH-AVENUE, CORNER TWENTY-SECOND-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1877.

Justice Kilbreth:

Your decision this morning in the case of Frank Wandell, who was acquitted by you because he said he had at some time or other put some salve on the sore on his horse's back, has so astonished me that I cannot refrain from expressing my surprise unofficially. Two witnesses were produced by the people who testified to the offense: it was not claimed by the prisoner that anything the witnesses testified to was erroneous; the blood-stained pad was shown; but, notwithstanding this, your counsel occupied the time he ceded from plea, therefore, by censuring the officers of this society for their legal and humane action in the case. Your ruling is to this effect: "No matter what act of cruelty may be perpetrated, or how unmanly the conduct of the prisoner, the prisoner has only to declare that he did something to the animal before he committed the cruelty, to wit, that he put some salve on the mutilated part before he put the harness and a load of bricks on it," and upon this uncorroborated testimony he is acquitted. Pardon me for saying this is not law, justice, nor humanity, in my opinion, nor would any Court of Appeal sustain such a decision.

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A PHYSICIAN CHARGED WITH ASSAULT.

Dr. William Henry McDonald, of the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum, appeared yesterday before Justice Duffy at the Tombs Police Court, to answer a charge of assault and battery. The complainant is Sarah G. C. Neilf, who until recently has been employed as a nurse at this asylum. The Doctor went into her room one day and saw upon the table a bottle of tincture of iodine, which is a deadly poison. Taking into account the fact that she was in the apartment only about two hours a day, he insisted that she should remove the bottle. According to his statement she refused to comply with his order, and he went to the Superintendent, Dr. C. H. Nichols, and informed him of the facts. He at once discharged the nurse. Two hours later she went to Dr. McDonald's room in search of a pocket-book, and accused him of having caused her discharge. She asked him for certain keys which she said she had left in his possession, and he denied having received any from her. He then asked her to leave; she refused, and here the conflict of testimony rises. Defendant says that he only used as much force as was necessary to get her out of the room; that when she got into the corridor she became very violent, and that a policeman had to be called in to effect her removal. She claims, on the other hand, that the Doctor struck her on the face with his clenched fist without provocation, and that he battered her head against the door-post. She asserted, also, that the Doctor had in his possession keys of private rooms of which she had charge; that they had had repeated quarrels, and that she had no other object in asking for the keys than to give them to the Superintendent before leaving. The assault and battery of which she complains occurred as far back as Sept. 24. Dr. McDonald was required to furnish bail in $300, to answer in the Court of Special Sessions.

COMMITTED FOR PASSING COUNTERFEITS.

Charles Sailer was arraigned before Commissioner Shields yesterday on a charge of having passed four $50 counterfeit notes, purporting to have been issued by the Central National Bank of New-York, on the 10th, 11th, and 12th of May last, in Philadelphia. Detective Drummond, of the Secret Service force, who arrested Sailer, said that he was an old counterfeiter, and had just served a nine months' term of imprisonment for counterfeiting before committing the acts now charged against him, and that he fled to this City to escape and was finally traced to a saloon at the corner of Broadway and Eighth-street, where Drummond caught him yesterday afternoon. Sailer was very sullen when arraigned. He admitted his identity, but denied his guilt, saying: "Let the parties who say I passed this money on them come on and prove it." He was searched, but no counterfeit money was found on him. He was held in default of $5,000 bail for an examination on Tuesday next, to ascertain whether there is sufficient evidence to justify the issuance of a warrant for his removal to Philadelphia for trial.

BUTT'S PROCEEDING WITHDRAWN.

The proceeding brought by George W. Butt, the keeper of the stable in Bayard-street where the "Stable Gang" was wont to meet to bring about the release of Tweed, was discontinued by stipulation yesterday on account of the irregularities in the steps already taken. These irregularities, which included the one of the application having been made originally to a Judge out of court instead of to the court, were made the subject of objections by Mr. Peckham, who represented the people, and Mr. Edelsten, Butt's counsel, appreciating the importance of a strict adherence to the statute in such a proceeding, consented to withdraw it. The proceeding has been reported hitherto in THE TIMES. It is brought under the part of the Revised Statutes permitting creditors of a debtor who has been imprisoned under execution for more than 60 days to bring proceedings to compel the imprisoned debtor to make an assignment of his property, and then to be released. Butt claimed to be a creditor of Tweed to the amount of $1,075.

THE KINGSLEY COUPON ROBBERY.

Mitchell Laird and Theodore Denike, who were placed under arrest

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 28, 1877.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, for the Middle Atlantic States, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, northerly winds, shifting to southerly, and rising, followed by stationary or falling, barometer.

Mr. TILDEN made a characteristic speech last evening to a large and rather boisterous crowd of admirers. It was not marked by either dignity of manner or sagacity in the treatment of the subject-matter. The ex-Governor's dreary platitudes in regard to the commercial relations of the United States and foreign countries fell coldly on the ears of the crowd, who demanded something more exciting and personal, and got it. The prolonged and bitter howl over the recent Presidential election was in the worst possible taste in various regards, but in none more than its impudent exaggeration and perversion of facts, and its spiteful innuendoes regarding motives. Mr. TILDEN ought to have learned long ago that he cannot make his own virtues believed in by publicly bragging about them or by indecently assailing the character of his opponents. We confess to having entertained the idle hope that a few months in Europe might have cooled the temper and sobered the judgment of the great reformer. It appears to have done neither one nor the other. The affair last evening was an unseemly exhibition of Mr. TILDEN'S most unfortunate weaknesses.

Some interesting facts are given by our correspondent now making observations in the Southern Tier of counties, regarding the Laborers' Party in that section. That it is close and well managed in organization, quite extensive in members, and determined in spirit, are facts which are very evident. Its specific aims are not described, but it is significant that it had its strongest impulse from the recent strike on the railroads. It is supposed, and probably with justice, that the labor ticket will draw more votes from the Democrats than from the Republicans, and that the total vote for that ticket will reach 3,000. The Labor organization in politics is one which, so far as it has developed its purposes elsewhere, is not marked by wisdom or justice, but it was inevitable that it should be made, and there is reason to hope that those who now share in it will learn prudence and fair dealing by experience.

It is every day becoming more plain that the recent conservative combination of France was in the end controlled almost entirely in the interest of the Bonapartists. At the outset, there is little doubt that it owed its force to the Orleanists, who hoped to appeal to the country in such a way that the Conservatives who had previously acted with the Left Centre would respond. But this element soon became feeble in the coalition. It had to give way before the energy and audacity of DE FOURTOU, acting as leader for the Imperialists, and practically enjoying the co-operation of Marshal MACMAHON. The result has been to bitterly disappoint both the Legitimists and the Orleanists, who are by no means inclined to follow DE FOURTOU in the desperate path which he has marked out for the Cabinet. It is now stated by the very well informed correspondent of the London *Times*, that the Duke De Broglie and his friends in the Cabinet will resign if a second dissolution is refused by the Senate, as it is very likely to be. This would leave the field to DE FOURTOU, with the certainty that he would force the Marshal, if possible, to an open attempt to re-establish the Empire—an attempt which will be resisted with all the force of the nation, but which might, nevertheless, be for the time successful. The probability is, however, that the spirit of rational freedom, so splendidly displayed during the last five months, would be able to defeat a new *coup d'état*.

The war in the East is being brought home to us in other ways besides orders for arms. The reverse of the medal is the organization of the American Society of the Red Cross, with Mr. JOSEPH M. STRONG as Secretary, which is to work as auxiliary to the Russian Society of the Red Cross. The latter has for Chief Patroness MARIE ALEXANDROWNA, Empress of all the Russias, and was established under the rules of the International Convention held at Geneva in 1864. At the Brussels Conference, in 1874, the Russian Government submitted a clause, which was adopted, as follows:

"The sick and wounded fallen into the hands of the enemy shall be considered prisoners of war and treated with humanity. They shall receive the same care as is given to their own wounded and sick; those whose convalescence may by official examination be prolonged beyond the probable duration of the war, may, at their request, be transported to their homes in safety."

It is only just to the Russians to say that the reports of violation of the humanity shown in this clause have either leaked out or have been traced to the illegal acts of irregular troops. Charitable people, and those who are willing to soften the hardships of war by gifts of money or available articles, can address the Secretary, Box No. 355, Post Office.

Whatever may be thought of the course of the various lawyers who pleaded the Republican case before the Electoral Commission, in the matter of the payment of their fees, it is but scant justice to Mr. E. W. STOUGHTON to make public the fact that, so far as he was concerned, his services were entirely voluntary. It is quite the fashion among journalists whose zeal for what they are pleased to call "reform" is as extreme as it is new-born, to try to throw ridicule on Mr. STOUGHTON and to assail the unselfishness of his acts. But of the men whose selfishness shows itself in generous contributions of time and labor and means to the success of the principles to which they are attached, there is not a superfluity in political life just now, in any party. Perhaps even Mr. STOUGHTON'S critics might take some lessons from him in the dignity and fairness of political warfare, which is not rendered any more effective in their case by resort to personalities and insinuations as to motives.

Our correspondent in front of Plevna speaks with authority of the character and previous career of OSMAN Pasha, the obstinate Turkish fighter, whom it was attempted in such a curious way to connect with an American adventurer, and at another time with Marshal BAZAINE. It was already well known that OSMAN Pasha was a Turk by birth, breeding, and religion. Our correspondent now attributes his early successes to the faults of his opponents, and his success in the defense of Plevna to the suggestions of the foreign engineers on his staff, while his own ignorance and headlong recklessness led to the waste of many and the loss of Lovdscha. A serious reverse of any sort will cost OSMAN Pasha his position, as, it is said, he has no backers at Constantinople. Whether successful or unfortunate, he forms, with his simple virtues and his sublime audacity, one of the most striking figures of the war. It is a little singular that the troubles with which he is now threatened are due to the daring and activity of an enemy not unlike him in personal character and in patriotic devotion, Gen. GOURKHO.

THE ISSUES OF THE ELECTION.

There are certain plain questions to be decided at the election of Tuesday week, whose importance to the people of this City is greatly beyond that of any merely political issue which may be affected by the election. Those who directly or indirectly pay taxes in New-York find the cost of living here one of the most serious problems with which they have to deal. That daily burden of City existence is largely due to the millions which have been stolen by members of the Tammany organization in the past and to the millions which are annually wasted by them in the present. No sane man will dispute that the official salary-list of New-York, which at present amounts to ten or eleven millions, could be reduced by at least 25 per cent. without in the least impairing the efficiency of the public service. But it is equally certain that no such reduction will be made while Tammany Hall can prevent it. That organization has committed itself to the propriety of paying a Commissioner of Jurors $15,000 a year for services which are actually performed by a Deputy, and it has resisted at every step all legislative attempts to cut down official salaries of a hardly less exorbitant character. While the local Government, from the courts to the Street-cleaning Bureau, continues to be regarded as a mere preserve for the "workers" of the most essentially corrupt political organization in the country, it would be folly to expect either economy or common honesty in the details of its administration.

And, whether we expect it or not, it is perfectly certain that we shall not get it. It is also certain that, while the people of New-York send to the State Legislature a deputation in the interest of Tammany Hall, they will not even have the slender satisfaction of enforcing honest and economical government so far as it can be done by statute. The Governor has given fair warning that he looks upon the opinions of the majority of the City members of the Legislature as indicative of the opinions of the majority of their constituents. There is extremely little chance of the Legislature being so constituted as to be able to pass City reform bills over the Governor's veto, but it is entirely within the power of the people who have an interest in seeing New-York better and more cheaply governed to leave the Tammany members from this City in a very small minority. Whether the constitutional amendments succeed or fail, that would place within the reach of the people of New-York legislation which would lighten their burdens, and procure somewhat more faithful attention to their interests. The constitutional amendments can only be saved from defeat by Republican votes, and the election of Tuesday week will, in all likelihood, add several members to the Republican delegation from this City. But as between two Democrats, neither of whom favor the constitutional amendments, every good citizen should certainly vote for the Anti-Tammany candidate. He will at least favor piecemeal reforms, while the Tammany nominee goes pledged to resist all reform whatever.

Next to the importance of placing Tammany in a minority in the Legislative delegation, is the importance of wresting from it the control of the Board of Aldermen. The present board has been used simply as an instrument to perpetuate and extend the hold of a parcel of political adventurers on the patronage of the City departments. It has kept WILLIAM R. MARTIN and the corrupt influences he represents in the Park Department, and it has tied the hands of the Mayor from making any other appointment to the Police Board than the notorious PURROY. As President of the Board of Aldermen this last-named person has been a member of the Board of Apportionment, and not the least important duty to be performed on Tuesday is to provide a capable and resolute opponent of Tammany Hall as his successor. A Board of Aldermen in which the Tammany members were reduced to their natural position of a minority might prove a valuable auxiliary in obtaining reform legislation, and it could, undoubtedly, do much toward reducing the burden of Municipal expenditures. The Republican candidates who seem disposed to contribute to the election of Tammany nominees rather than forego what they are pleased to call their personal "claims," should receive a very emphatic warning to get out of the way. It is of far more importance to break the Tammany control of the board than to apportion the Republican representation in it to the strength of the Republican vote. Patriots who emerge from the obscurity of minor positions in the Custom-house or elsewhere to disturb the harmonious action of a Senatorial district cannot too soon realize the fact that any candidate forced on a ticket this year is likely to be dropped at the polls without much ceremony. With the exception of such petty contests over the Aldermanic nominations, the union of all parties opposed to Tammany Hall has been most satisfactorily accomplished, and the more clearly its main ends are kept in view the more satisfactory will be the verdict rendered by the people.

THE WAR.

The brilliant success of their comrades in Armenia appears to have spurred the Army of Bulgaria into action, and the last week has been an unusually eventful one. The most important of the results achieved, beyond all question, is the success of Gen. GOURKHO'S movement to the south-west. Moving down the great road leading to Etropol and Sophia, with eight field batteries and a strong force of cavalry, augmented on the way by four regiments of the Imperial Guard, the hero of the Balkan has encountered, near Telitchе, the force appointed to protect the third Plevna convoy, and defeated it utterly, with the loss of 3,000 men, four guns, and HIFSI Pasha himself, whose success on the two former occasions may possibly have rendered him over-confident. Not satisfied with this exploit, the active General has pushed his advance yet further, seized the only remaining avenue of approach from Orchanieh, and completely isolated, for the first time, the 100,000 men shut up in Plevna. This is the most serious reverse which the Turks have yet sustained. The strong bodies of infantry which the Russians are now pushing forward will suffice to hold the advantages thus gained, and the beleaguered garrison, which has already consumed more than half the provisions furnished it by HIFSI Pasha's successful advance a month ago, will soon find itself in sorer straits than ever. Nor must it be forgotten that every day which passes carries with it some portion of OSMAN Pasha's strength. Hunger and disease are doing their work unsparingly. Five thousand men are already in hospital, and the number is daily increasing. Should the besieged General decide upon cutting his way out, he has no time to lose. Every unit taken from his strength is an actual addition to his weakness; and the necessity of caring for thousands of helpless men while fighting his way against superior numbers will not be among the least of his countless difficulties.

In Eastern Bulgaria, again—the quarter to which the Turks were wont to look in every emergency while MEHEMET ALI was supreme—the fortunes of the Crescent are equally unprosperous. The good luck of the Army of Rasgrad has departed with its able commander, and, despite the double repulse of the Russians at Rustchuk and on the Upper Lom, SULEIMAN Pasha's present position, with the Czarewitch confronting him on one side and the Dobrudscha Army closing in on the other, is anything but secure. Even should he succeed in holding his ground against the odds which are about to assail him, the possibility of his giving any help to the hard-pressed defenders of Plevna has virtually ceased to exist, and the increasing ravages of the fever which has already decimated his Army, are threatening to paralyze its efficiency altogether. On the other hand, the preparations of the invaders for a further advance are being carried on with redoubled vigor. To-day the workmen are to commence on both the projected railroads from Sistova—the one to Gorny-Studen, the other to Plevna and Tirnova. Fresh battalions of the Imperial Guard are being hurried to the front, in order to complete the circle of investment drawn around Plevna. An imperial decree has been issued, ordering the mobilization of ninety-one fresh regiments of Cossacks, a levy covering the entire available force not yet in the field. Meanwhile, the dissensions which inevitably follow ill-success are already beginning to make themselves felt in the Turkish camp. MAHMOUD DAMAD Pasha, the Sultan's brother-in-law, has had so serious a difference with the Grand Vizier on the subject of the proposed armistice that the latter has actually resigned his place, though the latest dispatches assert that the resignation has been recalled. It is reported that "BAKER Pasha" (the notorious Col. VALENTINE BAKER) has resigned his commission, and is about to return to Constantinople. The mutual ill-will of the Turkish and Egyptian troops is fast rising to a height, and not a few men of the Anatolian levy are said to have deserted to the enemy. The terror inspired by the progress of the Montenegrin arms is sufficiently proved by the recent dispatch to Herzegovina of all the troops stationed along the frontier of Thessaly; and the fact that no new command has been offered to MEHEMET ALI plainly expresses the mean jealousy to which the Sultan's ablest General has been sacrificed.

In Armenia the defeated Turks have succeeded in repulsing the first assault upon the forts of Kars, and in gaining time for the junction of ISMAIL Pasha with MUKHTAR, who has taken up a strong position at Yenikoi, to the west of the Soghanlu Hills; but the balance of success is still in favor of Russia. Kars has been bombarded and set on fire in several places. A Russian force has advanced through the Soghanlu range, threatening MUKHTAR'S right, while a strong detachment from Ardahan is about to assail his left; and it seems tolerably certain that the Turkish General will be forced to retreat, even if he has not (as some accounts assert) already begun to do so. The Russian cavalry have already shown themselves in the direction of Erzeroum, and an absolute panic prevails in that city, which is being hastily prepared for a siege. The army operating against Kars has been strongly reinforced, and now musters from 75,000 to 80,000 men of all arms, with 240 pieces of cannon; while the united forces of MUKHTAR and ISMAIL Pashas number little more than 30,000. Thus, the Russian Generals are well able to detach 20,000 or 25,000 men to blockade Kars, while with their main body they sweep away MUKHTAR Pasha's already shattered troops, and march straight upon Erzeroum, which is in no condition to offer a prolonged resistance. The troops along the line of the Rion, which have been ordered southward to co-operate with this movement, are numerous enough to bear down all opposition on the part of the Turkish reinforcements from Trebizond; and should MUKHTAR be again defeated, his overthrow will probably be followed by the surrender of Erzeroum, if not by that of Kars likewise. Indeed, except the failure of the *ad captandum* attempt upon Rustchuk and the reported silencing of a Russian battery in the Schipka Pass, the campaign has of late gone so uniformly in favor of Russia as fully to warrant the confident tone of the Czar's recent manifesto, and its concluding announcement of his determination "to go on fighting until every Christian within the Turkish borders shall have obtained the rights to which he is entitled."

THE NEW PHASES OF MORMONISM.

The recent events at Salt Lake City must be a sore disappointment to those benevolent people who hoped to seize the occasion of BRIGHAM YOUNG'S death for beginning a crusade against Mormondom. Their belief was that BRIGHAM'S death would disrupt his commonwealth, and that accordingly the appointed hour had come for marching in to smash the unholy fragments. The means by which it was proposed to affect this smashing were of course military. "Now, my friends," cried Rev. Mr. TALMAGE, the other day, in his Brooklyn Tabernacle, "now, at the death of the Mormon chieftain, is the time for the United States Government to strike. Let as much of their rich lands be confiscated as will pay for their subjugation. If the Government of the United States cannot stand the expense, let Salt Lake pay for it." This magnanimous offer of the reverend gentleman was greeted by his congregation with great applause, which grew tumultuous when he added, "Set PHIL. SHERIDAN after them. Give him enough troops, and he will teach all Utah that 40 wives is 39 too many. Now is the time, when they are less organized than they have been."

The great October Conference, held in the Mormon Tabernacle, has disturbed these philanthropic plans. Instead of breaking up, Mormondom has drawn together. There was, of course, a vast amount of claptrap and humbug when the Latter Day Saints, with their twelve apostles, their presidents of conferences, their priests and high priests, bishops and chief bishops, heads of councils, quorums of the seventies, chief patriarchs, elders, teachers, and deacons, and all their subdivisions of priests of the order of Aaron and priests of the order of Melchisedek, got together to renew their covenants and elect their rulers. Still, the fact remains that the result of the conference was remarkable harmony, and a still more remarkable sense of relief from Brother BRIGHAM'S domineering.

Unquestionably, some of this harmony was of the kind produced in the political meetings of Gentiles by having the business to be transacted cut and dried beforehand; for on this sort of preparation the Church dignitaries were hard at work several days before the people voted. Some of the harmony, too, was no doubt due to the fear that weakness and dissension might furnish the signal for just such an onslaught as Rev. Mr. TALMAGE is eager to have made. But the most promising element of harmony after all, seems to us to have been the removal of the incubus of the great Mormon empire-founder. There was, no doubt, sincere lamentation over him, and there was full appreciation of the gigantic work which the late President had done for his commonwealth; but the zeal with which they went at the work of "building up Zion" seems not so much that of a people who feel that an irreparable loss requires extra exertion, as it does that of a people who at last breathe freely, and call their souls their own.

What then can we surmise from this conference regarding the future of Mormonism? First, we may expect the proselyting or foreign mission work to go on with fresh fervor; for the new leaders will be spurred with the purpose to show by their fruits that they are worthy of their places—a motive which BRIGHAM, in his conscious pre-eminence, in his later years, did not have. They will also make unusual efforts in order that the Mormon Church at this crisis may show no decline. Next, they will look sharply after the material interests of Mormondom, lest the loss of BRIGHAM, who was an admirable organizer, and had administrative genius, should be too keenly felt. They see one point for improvement on him in the fact that this worthy never deigned to account accurately for the millions he held as "trustee in trust" for the Church, so that exactly where his schemes succeeded and where they failed, and exactly how much of the profits paid toll to his private purse, it is not wholly easy to say. JOHN TAYLOR, his successor, pledged himself, at the October Conference, to keep accounts, and to have them audited by his fellow-apostles. It is true that, as the latter are henceforth to have fixed salaries, and TAYLOR is to fix them, he has a strong pecuniary twist on his brethren; still, the purpose seems to be to manage the financial affairs of Mormondom more carefully. On the other hand, the apostles are likely to assert themselves with greater vigor than under BRIGHAM, and an oligarchy like the Deseret duodecemviri may not possess the executive strength that belonged to the one-man power of BRIGHAM.

But the most important change in Mormonism to be looked for is the speedy decline of polygamy—an institution of which BRIGHAM was the mainstay. It was to BRIGHAM personally that the need of polygamy was "revealed," so that in his lifetime many of his dupes, who were disgusted with his pet practice, found it wise to swallow their scruples. Henceforth, these men will speak out, and polygamy, pressed from within and without, will certainly crumble. Perhaps this thought may console some of the would-be crusaders against Salt Lake for their chagrin in finding that the October Church elections did not break up in a row which PHIL. SHERIDAN should be called in to quell. At any rate, the fact remains that there was no evidence of disintegration at the late conference, nor is there the slightest probability of adding a Mormon campaign to the military work laid out for next Spring.

AUSTRIA'S GOOD LUCK.

An old legend of Austria, alluding to her wonderful faculty, in past history, of extricating herself from the most extreme perils, has been "Tu felix Austria!" (Thou lucky Austria!) It would seem that this war is to be another illustration of her proverbial good luck. At the opening the Emperor formed one of the "tri-imperial" league, and manifestly was constrained to follow substantially the direction of his ally of Germany. BISMARCK and the Czar plainly controlled the alliance, and, indeed, the policy of Europe. Austria's own policy was most uncertain and perilous, in whatever direction it might turn. If she sided with Russia, she offended the Magyars and the Germans of her own provinces, and assisted to establish a rival at the mouths of the Danube. If she aided the Turks, she might almost cause a rebellion among the millions of her Slavonic subjects, and would expose herself to a great war, with impoverished finances and an irredeemable currency. Now, however, without expending a thaler or having moved a regiment, she finds herself master of the situation. She has offended neither party, and yet controls the whole drift of affairs on the Danube as soon as peace is declared. No final settlement can be made of those provinces which she does not approve. She finds herself, too, in a new position in Germany and in Europe.

The preponderance of Germany in alliance with Russia is now somewhat counterbalanced. Russia stands before the world a greatly overestimated power. Her defeats are seen to be due to causes in her own interior situation, so profound and intricate that for the next ten years, at least, she must be entirely occupied in internal reforms, and can have little leisure or force for any external interests. She is precluded for many years from any share either in European affairs or even, perhaps, the settlement of the Oriental question. It is true that she may yet defeat the Turks; but she cannot now, even in the eyes of her own people, recover her prestige without patient and thorough efforts at reform. She is, for the present, somewhat out of consideration in questions relating to the "balance of power." This fact must bring Austria to the front. BISMARCK, in weighing the chances of the future policy of France, and the consequences of the election of a new Pope, must attach more weight to the alliance or opposition of Austria than he has hitherto done. The Hapsburg Emperor takes somewhat the place of the Russian Czar in the alliance which is to govern Europe.

So clear does this approaching change in European policy appear to BISMARCK—a man who never trusts to sentiment for a moment where interests appear on the other side—that he is reported to be already seeking to draw into the alliance the Kingdom of Italy. The mutual hostility of the two Governments to Ultramontanism, and their dread of a possible French Clerical policy, make them natural allies. Italy, too, lies on the flank of Austria, and in alliance with Germany, would aid to constrain the Austro-Hungarian Empire. The recent mission of M. CRISPI, the President the Italian Senate, to Berlin, and his visit at Prince BISMARCK'S estate, strengthen the probability of this rumored alliance.

No considerations of feeling or of family ties between the Emperors prevent such astute diplomatists from at once dropping a friend who has become disabled for one who is still vigorous. Indeed, the complications in France compel the utmost prudence on the part of German statesmen. A new military and Clerical Government under MACMAHON, which shall endeavor to restore the temporal power of the Pope, and gain back the lost territory of France, is still among the possibilities of politics. In the meantime, Austria hopes to guide the settlement of the Oriental question on the Danube. The *Fremdenblatt*, of Vienna, which often speaks with authority, asserts that after the peace, whether won by the Russians at Adrianople or forced from them on the Danube, Austria will seek to protect the Oriental Christians, and to reform the provinces in her own peaceful way. She will build railroads, and connect all that vast network of roads which concentrates on the Lower Danube, in Transylvania, with a new system through Servia, Bulgaria, and Bosnia, until they reach Constantinople. They will introduce commerce, European manufactures, and Western ideas until society in those regions is thoroughly and peacefully reformed. Through her influence Turkish misrule will be improved, abuses done away, and a new era begin of peace, order, and liberty. We need not say to any of readers who know Turkey and the principles of Turkish rule that such a picture of what Austria can accomplish in European Turkey is purely ideal and imaginary. Nothing can reform Turkey but absolute defeat. Still the very expectation shows how much Austria's proverbial luck has still attended her policy.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL TRUTH.

It is the firm belief of all scientific persons that every thing ancient was always put in its proper place by its real owner, and remained there until its discovery in comparatively recent times. Thus, when human bones are discovered in British caves, in close proximity to the remains of bears and hyenas, the geologist immediately regards it as demonstrated that at an early period the average Englishman associated on intimate terms with all sorts of wild beasts. When an Indian arrow-head is dug up in a New-England field, the archæologist decides that some Indian must have left an arrow in that precise spot. The ruins of Roman temples on the sands of Sahara are held to constitute unimpeachable proof that Roman architects, priests, and worshipers must have visited the great desert; and the discovery of a carpet-bag labeled "—— HERODOTUS, Esq.," in the interior of Abyssinia, would be accepted as evidence that the great historian penetrated to Abyssinia, and that Dodd's Express Company was contemporaneous with him, and mislaid his carpet-bag. What is remarkable in this method of reasoning is the fact that it totally ignores the possibility of larceny, and refuses to admit that anybody ever dropped anything that did not belong to him. To the unscientific person it appears quite possible that a Yankee small boy may have dropped arrow-heads in places where no Indian ever roamed, or that the prehistoric British hyena may have had a fondness for collecting bones, and may have brought home to his cave, from a vast distance, the body of a drowned man which had been cast up on the shore. Neither does it seem entirely incredible that some Abyssinian thief, plying his trade on the streets of Thebes, may have stolen HERODOTUS' carpet-bag, and fled to Magdala, in order to safely correspond with the Egyptian detectives in regard to its surrender—in consideration of a liberal reward. If our modern archæologists refuse to consider the possibility that ancient relics may occasionally be found in the wrong place, the archæologists of the future must recognize this truth or else they will arrive at conclusions of the most startling character.

Let us suppose that ten thousand years hence the members of the Alaskan Archæological Society undertake to construct history in accordance with archæological remains. If they exhume the ruins of New-York and its vicinity, they will find the *World's* Egyptian obelisk and the remains of the City Prison, and will straightway assume that the Egyptians colonized New-York at a very early period. Of course, they will quarrel violently over the question which of the four cities—Rome, Paris, London, and New-York—was the oldest Egyptian colony, but they will have no doubt that the Egyptians spread themselves all over the world, leaving obelisks behind them as memoranda of their presence and greatness.

Next the archæologists will exhume a few of the Grecian temples which the last generation was fond of building, whether for churches or for private residences. It will then be asserted that after the Egyptian period of New-York history, a Greek conquest must have taken place. If DI CESNOLA'S Cyprian antiquities should also be re-exhumed, there would arise a tremendous discussion as to when New-York was a purely Dorian city, or whether it was a colony of Cyprian pirates. The matter may be still further complicated by some independent archæologist, who will deny that the Greeks ever visited this continent, and will assume that the remains of so-called Greek temples are the works of Roman architects of the worst period of Roman art. The dispute will, of course, lead to the use of a great deal of bad scientific language, and it is doubtful if it will ever be satisfactorily settled.

From the remains of Gothic churches the learned Alaskans will prove that New-York was converted to Christianity at about the same period as was Europe, and that in a humble way the mediæval architects of this country tried to emulate the great builders of the Gothic cathedrals. To what period and to what race they will assign Mr. MULLETT'S Post Office and the foundation of the *Tribune* Building can hardly be imagined. Doubtless, certain archæologists will claim that these buildings were erected by the semi-barbarous antichthones, who were the predecessors of the Egyptians; while others will insist that the *Tribune* Building was the work of the same race that built the monstrous temples of Yucatan, and that the remains of glassware and pewter-plate found in its substructures were sacred vessels used for sacrificial purposes. They will have no doubt that Talmage's Tabernacle was a circus, or that Fulton Market was the general dumping-ground for the dirt and filth of the City, but they will be puzzled to understand the nature of STEWART'S retail store, unless they assume it to be a vast deposit of native iron, curiously honeycombed by age. Certainly, they will never imagine that a people sufficiently advanced in the art of building to rear so vast an edifice could be so barbarous as to commit such an architectural outrage.

It is very easy to say that the archæologists of the future have never done anything for us, and that we are under no obligation to do anything for them. No honest man will pretend that we have a right to wantonly deceive them. This, however, is what we shall do if we import Egyptian obelisks and fail to destroy our architectural anachronisms, and the future archæologists hold to the modern doctrine that all ancient remains always tell the exact archæological truth. Perhaps, after all, the archæologists of the present day could save their successors all trouble by simply adopting the theory that an obelisk may occasionally be found where no Egyptian ever penetrated, and that a vast variety of archæological remains are guilty of unblushing falsehoods as to their origin and meaning.

STATE POLITICAL NOTES.

The Prohibitionists of the Tenth District have nominated Charles Bell for Senator.

The Democrats of the Second District of Wayne County have nominated T. Scott Ledyard for the Assembly.

The Democrats of the Second District of Columbia County on Saturday nominated Charles W. Trimper, of Kinderhook, for the Assembly.

Ex-Sheriff James W. Hoyt, of Goshen, was nominated on Saturday for the Assembly by the Republicans of the Second District of Orange County.

The Putnam County Republican Convention was held in Carmel yesterday, and again placed Hon. Hamilton Fish, Jr., in nomination for re-election to the Assembly.

Hon. Alanson S. Page has declined the Democratic nomination for the Assembly in the First District of Oswego County. The convention will reassemble to-morrow to select another victim.

E. L. Deimers is forcing himself forward as an independent, sore-head Republican candidate for the Assembly in the Second District of Rensselaer County. His presumption seems to elicit the derision of the papers of the county of both political parties.

The Democratic Convention for the Thirtieth Senatorial District was held in Castile, Wyoming County, and nominated Charles W. G. Nobles, of Wyoming, for Senator. The official report says that while not desiring the nomination, Mr. Nobles accepted. Of course he can have no hope of an election.

The Cortland *Standard* says: "The many Cortland friends of Mr. Charles H. Duell will be gratified to learn that on Tuesday last he was unanimously nominated for member of Assembly by the Republicans of the Thirteenth Assembly District of New-York City. Mr. Duell is a native of this village, where he lived until his removal to New-York to enter upon the practice of the law. Should he be elected, as he deserves to be, his district would be ably, faithfully, and honestly represented."

The First Assembly District of Columbia County is usually Democratic, but this year the Republicans have two influences so strongly in their favor that they are feeling confident that they will carry it. These two things are the well-merited popularity of their candidate, and the well-founded prejudice, even among many Democrats, against the Democratic nominee. Mr. George H. Power, the Republican candidate, did carry the district two years ago, and his good record in the Assembly, as well as in every other position in which he has been placed, will call out his full party vote now, and, it is believed, win many Democrats to his support.

WASHINGTON.

MR. MATTHEWS' HOTEL BILL.

AN EXAMPLE WHICH THE GENTLEMAN FROM OHIO DID NOT FOLLOW — HOW MR. STOUGHTON'S BILL WAS PAID.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—It has been currently reported, and received as true, that the bills of Mr. E. W. Stoughton and other gentlemen of the counsel before the Electoral Commission while they lived at Wormley's were paid by the Republican Committee, as was that of Senator Matthews. That report was referred to in last night's dispatch, and its publication has led to the discovery that Mr. Stoughton paid his own bill. Mr. Wormley was asked to-day whether such was the fact, and he replied that he knew Mr. Stoughton paid his bill, but could give no details, because he was absent when it was settled. The clerk to whom payment was made is not in town, but of the main fact Mr. Wormley is positive. Mr. Stoughton has himself the receipted bill, and not a dollar is known to have been paid for him by Mr. Chandler, personally or by the National Committee. The example of Mr. Stoughton will not serve, therefore, to shelter Mr. Matthews, if he needs shelter. Mr. Stoughton by this action not only made a very large personal contribution to the Republican campaign, as his labors as counsel were also a great contribution to Republican success, but he removed himself beyond any possible criticism of the character which has assailed Senator Matthews. Secretary Chandler certainly made very large personal advances of money to carry on the Republican contest, and it is said that he is not yet reimbursed by several thousand dollars. It was almost impossible for the other gentlemen of counsel not to know that fact, and to know further that there were no funds in the party treasury ready to pay the bills. While they need have had no hesitation in accepting the payment of their bills from funds regularly collected for campaign purposes, they must have seen how delicate an affair it might become to have Secretary Chandler compelled to pay the bills out of his private bank balance. In that case rigidly economical bills at least should have been presented, and with the expectation that his advances would be made up by party contributions. Under the circumstances, Mr. Matthews simply placed himself at a disadvantage with Mr. Chandler. If either were to bear the expense personally, Mr. Matthews, just entering public life, from which Mr. Chandler was to be peremptorily retired, seemed the more proper person. He would no doubt be more comfortable in mind at the present time if he had followed the example of Mr. Stoughton. It is currently reported that Mr. Stoughton did not allow the Republican National Committee to pay a single cent on account of his expenses during the entire campaign, he settling his own bills in New-Orleans and elsewhere during his labors while the Presidential dispute was pending.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27, 1877.

Senator Blaine is better to-day, although still confined to his bed.

The nomination of Gen. Harlan to be Justice of the Supreme Court was not taken up nor were any other Executive appointments considered by the committee to-day.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $17,601,104; special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, $8,835,468; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $45,500,000; coin, (including $33,762,100 in coin certificates,) $125,410,168; outstanding legal tenders, $356,914,932.

The Attorney-General has rendered an opinion sustaining the decision of Judge Freeman, the law officer of the Post Office Department, in the matter of the claim of the Continental Bank Note Company of New-York, refusing their application to be paid for the stock of postage stamps manufactured by them and on hand at the commencement of the present contract term, at the rates they were entitled to receive under their old contract.

The Senate Judiciary Committee met to-day for the first time this session. The proceedings were secret, but it is known that the Pacific Railroad sinking fund question, as presented by Mr. Thurman's bill, was under consideration. Jay Gould, on behalf of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, appeared before the committee and submitted some statements on the subject in support of the recommendations of the Board of Government Directors of that road.

The following United States troops from Wilkesbarre, Penn., where they have been on duty in consequence of the labor disturbances, arrived in this city to-day: Battery C, Second United States Artillery, Capt. Graves, and Batteries B and M, Fifth Artillery, Capt. Ware. They at once proceeded to the arsenal and on Monday they will leave here, Battery C for Fort Johnson, N. C., and Batteries B and M for Pensacola Barracks, Fla. There are about 80 men in the three batteries.

The Treasury now holds $34,853,300 in United States bonds to secure national bank circulation, and $14,990,500 in United States bonds to secure public deposits. United States bonds deposited for circulation for the week ending to-day, $1,919,900; United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn for the week ending to-day, $421,550; national bank circulation outstanding, currency notes, $317,309,924; gold notes, $1,432,120; receipts from internal revenue to-day, $352,814 17; receipts from Customs to-day, $314,769 73.

National bank-notes were received at the Treasury for redemption during the week ending to-day, as compared with the corresponding week of last year, as follows:

	1876.	1877.
New-York	$1,119,000	$799,000
Boston	1,326,000	1,788,000
Philadelphia	1,172,000	307,000
Miscellaneous	1,006,000	928,000
Total	$4,623,000	$3,822,000

The receipts to-day were $757,000.

A meeting of the Joint Commission on the Washington Monument was held to-day at the residence of W. W. Corcoran, to decide whether the work on the monument shall be continued or not. The President, owing to the press of business, was not able to attend, but agreed to concur in whatever action they should decide upon. The result of the meeting was a decision that the whole subject would have to be referred back to Congress, as the wording of the act appropriating the funds leaves no discretion in the matter. It is not considered advisable to continue the work on the monument without strengthening the foundation, and there is no power delegated to the commission to expend the money appropriated for that purpose. Consequently further action by Congress will be necessary.

On the recommendation of Mr. Vail, Superintendent of the Railway Mail service, the Postmaster-General this afternoon issued an order requiring each and every employe of that service (including local agents and messengers, as well as route agents and postal clerks) to provide himself during the next 60 days with a uniform, to be worn on duty whenever on duty. The uniform will be of plain blue material, and is expected to cost something less than $28 per suit. The purpose of the order is to guard more effectually against robberies of the mails, and especially to prevent the handling of mail-bags between the wagons and the offices or cars by persons who boldly take advantage of the pretense that they have a right to be carrying the mail pouches that may be seen in their hands. The employes affected by this order number nearly 3,000.

The Department of State has received the official agricultural returns of the United Kingdom for 1877, from which it appears that the total quantity of land returned for that year as under all kinds of crops, bare, fallow, and grass, was, for Great Britain, 31,836,000 acres, and for Ireland, 15,427,000 acres; or a total of 47,263,000 acres, an increase of 160,000 acres over 1876. The conversion of arable land into pasture is noted as rapidly progressing, owing to the scarcity of labor and the high price of meat. A few of the collectors noted that this conversion received a check during the year, owing to the large imports of American meat. An increase of 6 per cent. in the acreage of wheat, and a decrease of 4 per cent. in the acreage of barley is noted for Great Britain. Oats, same as in 1876. The oat crop in Ireland occupies 1,472,000 acres, or nearly 79 per cent. of the total cereal crop of the country. The potato crop shows a slight increase in Great Britain, and a decrease in Ireland. Turnips in Great Britain are 72,000 acres less than for any of the last 10 years. A further decrease in the acreage under flax is noted, the crop in Ireland being only one-half the acreage of that of 1867. Hops have increased in Great Britain, the present acreage being 71,000; and an increase of 6,000 acres in orchards is noted. The following is the number of acres under the several crops in the United Kingdom: Wheat, 3,321,065 bushels; barley, 2,652,300 bushels; oats, 4,238,957 bushels; potatoes, 1,392,784 bushels; turnips, 2,419,296 bushels; clover, 4,9—1,691 bushels. Number of live stock in the United Kingdom: Cattle, 9,985,029 head; sheep, 32,262,579 head; pigs, 3,

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

THE CONTEST IN THIS CITY.

THE COMBINATION AGAINST TAMMANY ALMOST PERFECTED—TROUBLE ABOUT THE ALDERMEN IN THE EIGHTH DISTRICT—JOSEPH SHANNON TO OPPOSE HOGAN FOR THE SENATE IN THE FOURTH DISTRICT.

There now remains but one week of time for the opponents of Tammany Hall to devote to the task of organizing their forces, and but little remains to be done in the way of nominations, although the little that remains promises to give as much trouble in the performance as all the rest of the work that has been done put together. The feeling among the allied forces at the beginning of the last week of the campaign is better than it has been at any time since the alliance was made. With the combination arranged in every Senatorial, Aldermanic, and Assembly district, the hard work of the contest will, it is believed, go on smoothly and with good prospects of entire success. In the Fifth Senatorial District the campaign has begun earnestly, as the candidates are all in the field, and the preliminaries out of the way. The prospects for the election of Mr. R. H. Strahan, the candidate of the Republicans and other co-operating parties, grow better day by day, and a canvass of the Seventh Assembly District gives assurance of the election of Dr. I. I. Hayes by a majority fully as large as that of last Fall. There is no doubt about the election of the combination candidates for Aldermen. In the Fourth District the feeling existing between the different organizations opposing Tammany Hall is very friendly, the determination to beat John Kelly being so strong that many of the prominent politicians express the hope that Hogan, the Tammany candidate for Senator, will be defeated, while the chances for the election of the opposition Assemblymen are extremely good. In the Sixth Aldermanic District the combination is nearly complete, the only details to be arranged being those about the Aldermanic nominations. There will be no difficulty about the Seventh Senatorial District, in which the Republicans are to have an Assembly nomination, and the co-operating Democratic organizations the rest. A settlement was to have been reached last night in the Aldermanic nominations, and the ticket will undoubtedly be completed on Monday night.

In the Fourth Senatorial District progress was made yesterday toward a completion of the ticket. In the afternoon a conference was held to obtain from the delegates of the different districts an expression of preference for Aldermanic candidates, but the business of nominating was postponed until after the Senatorial Convention of the Anti-Tammany Democrats. This was held in Brooks' Hall, Broome-street, last night. Mr. Benjamin Winne presided, and after the roll-call the report of the Committee on Nominations was called for. A letter was handed up which the Secretary read. It was as follows:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1877.

John Eagan, Esq., Chairman Anti-Tammany Senatorial Convention, Fourth District:

DEAR SIR: I fully appreciate the honor and kindness conferred upon me in the tender to me of the nomination for Senator from this district, and I heartily thank you for it; but circumstances over which I have no control compel me to decline it. I remain, Sir, truly yours,

ARTHUR T. HALLIDAY.

On motion the declination of Mr. Halliday was accepted, when Col. M. C. Murphy said he had come to the convention instructed by his district to ask for the nomination ex-Coroner Flynn, and he saw that the nomination could not be made, and he assured the convention that he would be ready to work as hard for any candidate they might choose as he would have labored for the person whom he personally preferred. Col. Murphy then moved that Joseph Shannon be the candidate of the convention, and the nomination was made by acclamation. The convention then adjourned. The conference committees of all parties in opposition to Tammany met again at 10 o'clock, but again adjourned to meet to-night at 8 o'clock. The nomination of Mr. Shannon is well received throughout the district. It was generally conceded that James Hayes would receive the nomination for Assemblyman in the Third District at the convention to be held on Monday night. His friends say that they can easily elect him over William A. McIntyre, the Tammany candidate.

In the Seventh Senatorial District the conferences have not yet resulted in a complete ticket, but little remains to be done except to select Aldermen. The delay in this respect is attributed to the Republicans, who find themselves unable to decide between the several claimants for nomination. Mr. Morrissey was yesterday visited by large numbers of voters in his district, many of whom were tax-payers and large property-owners, and received assurances from them of support. He feels entirely confident of his election, and is outspoken in his views about the inexpediency of nominating a railway Director for a place in the Legislature. Mr. Morrissey has not yet ventured out of his room, but is working the canvass very actively from within doors.

In the Eighth Senatorial District the stubbornness of the three Republican candidates who were nominated in d sregard of the arrangement made to act in combination has rather retarded the completion of the ticket. Another conference, at which all the parties except the Republicans appeared, was held yesterday afternoon. Gyroner Ellinger presided. The question came up on the making of nominations, when several speakers were heard, some of them in the affirmative and others against the nominations. Coroner Ellinger said he could not nominate. He then complained that the conferring parties had been treated badly by the Republicans, who were making this fight their own. Mr. E. B. Hart moved that the convention should adjourn and meet again on Monday or Tuesday. He said he was determined to work fairly in this contest. They had all gone into it to defeat Tammany Hall, and he expected that nothing should be done to help the Anti-Tammany Democrats to prevent that result. The Republicans, disregarding the conference rule, had named three Aldermen. Should the district be lost, the odium, the responsibility would be upon the Republican Party for robbing the combination of the majority in the Board of Aldermen. He proposed that they should adjourn, and in case the Republicans failed to withdraw a candidate the course of the other opposition parties would be to abstain from taking any action whatever. The individuals of the parties could vote then for whom they pleased. They would not denounce or formally oppose the Republican candidates, but they would not promise them support.

Mr. H. C. Robinson, an Independent Republican delegate, explained the situation in the disturbed districts as it had been described in THE TIMES, and deprecated any action that would destroy the chances of defeating the combination. One delegate favored the nomination of a full ticket, and pressed immediate action. In reply to this, Coroner Ellinger said that a division of the opposition to Tammany would be a virtual delivery of the three Aldermen to Tammany Hall, and if any such action were to be taken he would feel compelled to withdraw as a representative of the German Democracy. Mr. Hart expressed a similar opinion and purpose, and when a vote was finally taken on the motion to adjourn and await the action of the Republicans it was found to be the sense of the conference that the combination should be kept up in honor. The general opinion among the delegates was that Henry C. Perley was an obstacle to success, and that both he and Stephen Simonson would better withdraw and sacrifice their personal ambition for the sake of the general cause. Notwithstanding the conclusion reached in the afternoon, the Independent Democracy of the Eighth Aldermanic District held their convention last night, at Eighth-avenue and Fifty-eighth-street, and nominated the following District Aldermen: Stephen N. Simonson, Louis J. Phillips, Republicans; David Yuengling, Jr., Democrat.

Late last night Mr. Simonson was crowded off of the Aldermanic ticket by the Anti-Tammany Convention in the Eighth District. The delegates met in Farepa Hall, Eighty-sixth-street and Third-avenue, and Mr. Thomas Mackellar, Chairman of the Conference Committee, reported the action of the Republican Convention on Wednesday, when three candidates were nominated. It was also reported that Mr. Simonson had consented to withdraw in favor of an Anti-Tammany nominee. To fill the vacancy, Matthew J. Coggey, Terence Kiernan, and Capt. Samuel Samuels were nominated, and the latter soon afterward withdrew. Upon balloting Kiernan received 37 and Coggey 28 votes. Dr. Feodor Mierson, Chairman, declared Kiernan the candidate of the convention, but Coggey's friends refused to make the nomination unanimous.

George N. Williams has been nominated for Assembly by the Republicans of the Twentieth Assembly District. Mr. Williams is a well-known and respected business man, and has resided in the district for more than 15 years. He employs a large number of workmen in his business, and by his liberal and considerate management has become very popular among them. He was at one time President of the Grand Central Bank, and is now connected with other financial institutions. He will certainly be elected, and as a legislator will always be found the advocate of measures designed to secure economy and reform, and the opponent of all jobbery and corrupt measures.

The Seventh District Tammany Aldermanic Convention assembled last night at No. 15 West Twenty-eighth-street, and nominated Robert Foster as Associate Alderman with Major Sauer, nominated on Monday night.

The Anti-Tammany Convention of the Tenth Assembly District have nominated John E. Brodsky for member of Assembly.

The Anti-Tammanyites in the Sixteenth Assembly District have nominated George Y. Whitson for Assemblyman.

The Anti-Tammany Convention of the Nineteenth Assembly District met last night and unanimously nominated John W. Manning for Assembly.

STATEN ISLAND NOMINATIONS.

The Richmond County Republican Assembly and County Convention was held at Schwartzkop's Hall, Clifton, yesterday afternoon. The convention was called to order by Hon. George William Curtis, who presided as Chairman. Kneeland Townsend and Thomas W. Butts were named as candidates for the Assembly. On the informal ballot Mr. Townsend received 34 votes and Mr. Butts 27. Mr Butts then withdrew his name and moved that the nomination of Mr. Townsend be made unanimous, and it was so made. The nominations of Mr. John Henry Headley, of Westfield, for District Attorney; Israel F. Oakley, of Westfield, for Justice of the Sessions; John C. Dissoway, of Westfield, for Superintendent of the Poor, and Dr. William C. Walsher and George Wilson for Coroners were made by acclamation. The candidates appeared before the convention, and, after having expressed their thanks for the honors conferred upon them, the convention adjourned.

THE REGISTRATION.

COMPLETION OF THE REGISTRY LISTS—A FALLING OFF IN THE NUMBERS REGISTERED COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.

The following table shows the total registration this year. It is 1,463 less than 1875, and 39,689 less than the total registration of 1876:

Assembly Districts.	Registered Yesterday.	Total Registration this Yr.	Total Registration 1876.	Total Registration 1875.
First	1,290	5,474	7,115	5,884
Second	1,000	4,582	5,730	4,915
Third	1,014	4,448	5,381	4,591
Fourth	1,480	6,652	8,130	6,818
Fifth	1,343	6,208	8,132	6,407
Sixth	1,134	4,677	5,762	4,919
Seventh	1,356	5,002	7,001	5,041
Eighth	2,061	7,998	10,828	7,681
Ninth	1,509	7,267	9,106	7,331
Tenth	1,442	5,528	7,878	5,546
Eleventh	1,016	5,997	8,336	5,848
Twelfth	1,151	5,533	6,954	5,814
Thirteenth	1,378	6,036	7,925	6,430
Fourteenth	1,070	4,540	5,823	4,470
Fifteenth	1,708	7,346	9,871	7,791
Sixteenth	1,552	7,311	8,956	7,276
Seventeenth	2,313	9,562	12,604	9,839
Eighteenth	1,510	7,031	8,271	6,850
Nineteenth	1,030	4,251	5,008	4,395
Twentieth	2,855	11,498	14,453	10,990
Twenty-first	2,508	11,434	13,806	10,861
Twenty-third Ward	835	3,202	4,184	3,091
Twenty-fourth Ward	460	1,768	2,110	1,837
Total	33,406	143,375	183,064	144,838

NOMINATIONS IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Anti-Tammany Nominating Committee of the First Assembly District of Westchester County, composed of the City of Yonkers, the town of West Chester, and the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of New-York City, met at Itner's Hall, Tremont, yesterday, Mr. M. J. Mack, of West Chester, presiding, to choose a candidate to be run for the Assembly in that district. In another part of the same building a like convention of the Republican Party assembled, Mr. James R. Angel presiding, Edward Kuster and Benjamin H. Sealey being the Secretaries. A conference committee of seven was appointed by each body, and the result of their conference was an agreement to put in nomination as the Republican and Anti-Tammany standard-bearer of the First Assembly District of Westchester County, Fordham Morris, Esq., Democrat, of Fordham, who is the Secretary of the North Side Association. This action being reported to the respective conventions, each convention unanimously ratified the proposed nomination by acclamation and with strong enthusiasm, and then adjourned.

POLITICS IN NEW-JERSEY.

The New-Jersey Republican Convention of the First Assembly District, comprising the Cities of Paterson and Passaic and the township of Acquackanonk, held at Burns' Hotel in Paterson Friday evening, nominated John W. Griggs, of Paterson, and a ringing platform demanding retrenchment, particularly in court charges and Sheriffs' fees, which are at present very oppressive, was adopted. Michael Becire, the present City Clerk of Passaic, published a card yesterday accepting the nomination for Assemblyman of the First Assembly District recently tendered him by the General Hoxsey Greenback Party, which will help the Republican candidate by drawing the Dundee votes from John Kennell, the Democratic candidate. A meeting of tax-payers was held Friday evening to consider the matter of obtaining relief through the Legislature from the growing burden of taxation. Judge Henry P. Simmons was chosen Chairman, and Dr. J. M. House, Henry P. Simmons, James Waterhouse, Jacob Basch, Alfred Speer, Wallace Soule, and Simeon Zabriskie were appointed a committee to arrange for a public meeting of the citizens generally. The city contains nearly 5,000 inhabitants, and the debt is about $2 0,000, and there seems to be quite a strong feeling manifest to petition the Legislature to rescind the charter and let the place revert to a village again.

NOMINATIONS IN BROOKLYN.

The Sixth Assembly District Republican Convention of Kings County met last night and nominated Jacob Worth for Assembly.

The Second Senatorial District Democratic Convention of Kings County met last evening and nominated James F. Pierce for the Senate in opposition to Mr. Burr, the Republican candidate.

NOTES OF THE CANVASS.

The head-quarters of Hon. John Morrissey, the candidate for Senator in the Seventh Senatorial District, was crowded yesterday by his friends.

In the Fourth Aldermanic District it is understood that Alderman Bryan Reilly will be an Independent Democratic candidate for re-election.

The Tammany Committee on Organization, at its meeting yesterday, made arrangements for a mass-meeting to-morrow evening at the Fourteenth-street head-quarters.

The Independent Germans have indorsed the nomination of James Daly for Assembly in the Fourteenth District, that of William T. Graff in the Seventeenth District, and nominated John J. Blair for Assembly in the Fourth District.

In a joint conference of the German citizens and Independent Democracy, held at No. 6 East Twenty-third-street, Mr. William H. Secor was recommended for nomination by the Republican Seventh Aldermanic District Convention on Monday evening.

A meeting of the several conference committees appointed by the organizations opposed to Tammany Hall was held last evening at No. 291 East Fourth-street, and it was decided to recommend John Monks as their candidate for member of Assembly in the Twelfth District.

The Ninth Assembly District Republican Association will hold a ratification meeting to-morrow evening in the Bleecker buildings, at the corner of Bleecker and Morton streets. Hon. Robert H. Strahan, the candidate for State Senator in the Fifth District, will be the principal speaker.

The head-quarters of Hon. Jacob Hess, corner of Fourteenth-street and Fourth-avenue, was visited yesterday by many prominent citizens, who assured him that he would have their earnest support on the day of election. In the evening a large transparency was placed in front of the head-quarters, advertising the public that Jacob Hess was the candidate for Register of the Republicans and Democrats opposed to Tammany Hall.

The "Independent Republicans" of the Seventeenth Assembly District deny that they have nominated for Assembly one John Draddy, as stated yesterday. Who Mr. Draddy is does not clearly appear, but who he is not there can be no mistake about. He is not the nominee of the Independent or of the Regular Republicans of the Seventeenth District; but Mr. Graff is, and is also a gentleman acceptable to all parties. He has represented the district before with the greatest credit. The Independent Republicans will support him.

"SATURDAY NIGHT" AT THE LOTOS CLUB.

The Lotos Club last night gave its first "Saturday night" reception and exhibition of pictures this season. In the absence of John Brougham, the President, Mr. Noah Brooks, the First Vice-President, occupied the chair at dinner. Speeches were made by Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer, Mayor Ely, Prof. John Gamgee, Chauncey M. Depew, and Robert B. Roosevelt. Among the most noticeable pictures in the gallery were "A Yacht Race," by Edward Moran; "Lord Dufferin's Daughter," by Frost Johnson; "New-York Bay," by Arthur Quarterley; "The Cottage Window," by S. J. Guy; Landscape, by J. B. Bristol; "A Woman of Ischia," Thomas Hicks; "Black Mountain," A. H. Wyant; "Moonlight," M. F. H. De Haas; "Autumn Landscape," J. F. Cropsey; "Coal Head," D. Huntington; "Catskills," T. Moran; "Portrait of a Lady," George H. Story; "The Fisherman's Daughter," the same artist; "The Page," Vely; "The Lotos Flower," F. S. Church. An excellent entertainment, consisting of music, singing, and recitations, followed the dinner. The Entertainment Committee comprised Messrs. A. E. Macdonald, Montague L. Marks, and Charles E. Pease; the Art Committee, Messrs. George H. Story, Noah Brooks, C. J. Pardee. Among the other distinguished persons present were Dr. Hammond, Constant Mayer, Major Spear, Frost Johnson, and J. B. Bouton.

DEATH OF A CIRCUS-RIDER.

The Baltimore *Gazette* of Saturday says: "Thomas King, of Baltimore, for 25 years past a noted circus-rider, renowned in the sawdust arena for his daring and unparalleled leaps, died at St. Agnes' Hospital, near this city, on Friday last. The deceased was reared in Baltimore, his family residing for many years on Fish-market-space, near the Centre Market. Early in life he engaged in the circus business, and followed that pursuit with success. His last appearance in Baltimore was with Barnum's Hippodrome as ring-master. He was about 42 years of age."

RAILROAD OFFICERS ELECTED.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Oct. 27.—The Directors of the St. Louis, Fort Scott and Colorado Narrow-gauge Railway met here to-day, and elected the following officers: President, M. S. Cartter, of St. Louis; Vice-President, J. R. Gordon, of Humboldt; Secretary and Treasurer, E. A. Harris, of Fort Scott. A large amount of important business was transacted, and the enterprise put upon its feet in a thorough manner.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

SATURDAY SYMPHONY MATINEES.

Dr. Damrosch gave at Steinway Hall, yesterday, the first of a series of symphony matinée-concerts. One can scarcely have too much good music, and Dr. Damrosch being thoroughly competent to arrange interesting programmes and secure suitable interpreters therefor, the tidings that his enterprise has been inaugurated with a fair promise of material as well as artistic success, will no doubt be received with general satisfaction. He had the co-operation, on the occasion we write of, of a numerous and well-balanced orchestra, in which many known faces were recognized. He had the aid, also, of Mr. Remmertz, whose singing is liked, though it does not invariably convey the impression that his voice has been trained as judiciously as could be wished. The selections included Liszt's "Préludes," Raff's "Fruhlingsklaenge," and several minor pieces. The concert, it will therefore be understood, was decidedly attractive. Dr. Damrosch's orchestra has already attained more than ordinary proficiency, and it is quite certain that their work, with the united practice of the members, will speedily acquire whatever it may at present lack of extreme precision and refinement. "Les Préludes," a noble and highly imaginative tone-poem, which has long since become familiar to local dilettanti, was rendered with a good deal of force and color. The new symphony, the execution of which did not so forcibly suggest comparison, was performed with still better effect. It is scarcely just to speak of a composition of this sort after a single hearing, but, in this case, it is pretty safe to affirm that "Fruhlingsklaenge" is not likely to outstrip in public favor "Im Walde" or even "Lenore." It is very ambitious, very far sought, and by no means novel. The third division—"First Blossoms of Spring"—is the happiest of the four, but the whole achievement smells of the lamp, and a constant tendency to rival Liszt in quaintness and fancifulness of effects carries the composer to perilous lengths. The imitative style of "Im Walde" would be far more welcome than a straining after forms which the composer does not appear to have power to mold, and the third movement is the only one in the symphony in which Raff does not overreach himself. The "Walpurgis Nacht," especially, impressed us as very feeble. The applause of the audience was most freely bestowed upon an orchestral setting, by Dr. Damrosch, of a gavotte by Bach; this number was played with much fire and vigor, and had to be repeated, while some new and lively "Hungarian Dances," full of contrast—and of sound and fury, too, with a faint suggestion of the remainder of the saying—narrowly escaped the same compliment. Mr. Remmertz sang the "Evening Star" romance from "Tannhäuser" and Schumann's "Two Grenadiers," and was heartily applauded. At the second matinée concert on Saturday next, Mendelssohn's music to "A Midsummer Night's Dream," and a new composition for voices and orchestra by Greig, are conspicuous elements of the programme.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

The Aquarium can be visited to-day, as usual.

The San Francisco Minstrels will represent "Helen's Babies" nightly until further advices.

Mr. Jefferson will appear in "Rip Van Winkle" at Booth's Theatre, to-morrow evening.

"Marriage" will to-morrow evening enter upon the fifth week of its run at Wallack's Theatre.

The sale of tickets for the public rehearsals and concerts of the Philharmonic Society commences to-morrow.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Power will appear in their new "entertainment" at Chickering Hall, on Saturday evening next.

Mr. D. H. Harkins will to-morrow enter upon an engagement at the Eagle Theatre. He is first to appear in "Matamora."

Mr. Thomas' first symphony concert is set down for Saturday evening next. It will be preceded by the usual public rehearsal, on Thursday afternoon.

"Ellen's Babies" may still be witnessed at Bryant's Minstrel Hall. Messrs. Sanford and Wilson appear there this week with the regular company.

Mr. James Harton is to give a concert at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, with the assistance of Mrs. Dora Gordon Steele, Miss Beebe, and Mme. Carreño, on Tuesday evening.

"The Rising Star," a new scene in which Messrs. Harrigan and Hart have made a decided "hit" at the Theatre Comique during the week just ended, will be given there every evening until further notice.

Miss Blanche Meda, an actress new to local audiences, will make her début on the stage at the Théâtre Français to-morrow week. She is to appear in "The Lady Blanche," a translation of one of Augier's plays.

A representation of "Mademoiselle de la Seiglière" and "Le Chapeau d'un Horloger," by the artists of the Théâtre Français, will be given for the benefit of the "Society of the Crescent and the Cross," at the Lyceum Theatre, on Friday evening next.

"Nos Alliés," a new three-act comedy, will be represented at the Théâtre Français on Tuesday evening, and an extra representation will be given there on Wednesday, when that highly-amusing comédie-vaudeville, "Le Chapeau de Paille d'Italie," will be performed.

On Tuesday evening Mlle. Rosetti, a song-stress well known to New-York audiences, will give a concert at Steinway Hall. She is to have the co-operation of Messrs. Bischoff, Remmertz, Werner, Weickert, and Von Gelder. The programme these artists are to interpret is of uncommon interest and solid worth.

Miss Emma C. Thursby will give a concert at the Academy of Music to-morrow evening. She will have the co-operation of Mr. Thomas' orchestra and that of Signor Brignoli and Mr. S. B. Mills. Miss Thursby is to sing the air from "Der Zauberflocte," and the aria, with obligato by two flutes, from "The Star of the North."

Mlle. Corinne Bouligny, a young songstress whose début in a semi-public concert was referred to in these columns a few months ago, is about to benefit by a lyric entertainment tendered to her by several well-known representatives of society. The affair will take place at Chickering Hall, on the evening of Saturday week, and its proceeds will, it is expected, enable Mlle. Bouligny to complete her studies—commenced at the Paris Conservatory—in Italy.

"The Bohemian Girl" will be sung at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre to-morrow and Tuesday evenings. "Fra Diavolo" will be the opera Wednesday and Thursday evenings and Saturday afternoon, and "The Chimes of Normandy" are to have their final performances on the evenings of Friday and Saturday. Miss Mary Anderson, a young actress who has won considerable distinction in the South, is to follow Mr. Hess' vocalists, her engagement commencing Monday week.

Mr. Harry Stanfield, who recently sang the leading tenor rôles in opera, in Florence and in Malta, under the name of Santa Croce, is to give a concert at Steinway Hall, on the evening of Friday, Nov. 23. He will have the aid of Mr. Thomas' orchestra. Five years since, Mr. Stanfield was considered as the principal amateur tenor in Metropolitan society. His sojourn abroad has been devoted to study with the best Italian masters, and to representations as set forth above.

"The Crushed Tragedian" reached its fiftieth representation last week, and appears very likely to attain its hundredth. On Tuesday Mr. Sothern will repeat his feat of giving a performance of the piece out of town in aid of the Adams fund. This time he will act with the company of the Park Theatre in a matinée at the Boston Theatre. The curtain is to rise at 10 A. M., and the troupe will be at the Park Theatre, in this City, in good season for their habitual work on the same evening.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Williamson brought their Metropolitan engagement to a close yesterday evening. Although the plays in which they have appeared have hardly been worthy their merits as gifted and skilled comedians, enough has been seen of the performers' craft to acquaint the public with its genuineness. Mr. Williamson is unquestionably an actor of sensibility and appreciation; he has great imitative power, and a thorough mastery of methods by which to convey to an audience the pathos or the humor he apprehends. Mrs. Williamson has a wonderful fund of spirits, and in dialect rôles has certainly no superior among the soubrettes on the English-speaking stage. It will be pleasant to welcome both players back again, and, sooner or later, a chance of once more enjoying their representations will probably be afforded. To-morrow the regular season at the Union-Square Theatre is to be entered upon, and "Pink Dominos" will be revived, with much of, if not quite, the original cast.

An appeal has been made by Miss Helene Menzell, who is now fulfilling an engagement at the Olympic Theatre, on behalf of the former danseuse, Mlle. Venturoli, whose poverty and helplessness have of late attracted a good deal of attention and sympathy. The appeal has been responded to, and a benefit is now being organized, to take place at the Olympic on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 8. The managers of the theatre have given the use of the house, the leader of the orchestra and his musicians have proffered their services, and the company will cheerfully aid in the undertaking. Since the project was broached much and sadly-needed assistance has been tendered to Miss Menzell from several sources.

Auber's "Masaniello" will be brought out with what promises to be an effective ensemble and with a mise-en-scène of uncommon magnificence at Niblo's, to-morrow evening. The list of lyric artists includes Signor Baccei and Mr. Bischoff, and Signor Susini and Mr. Gottschalk, who are to sing, respectively, the tenor and basso rôles, on alternate evenings; the prima donna is Signorina Buzzetti, and Mlles. Bemmelsberg and Lupo will lead the dance. The corps de ballet is to be 50 strong, and the chorus will be equally numerous, the conductor's desk being occupied by Mr. G. Carlberg. Fifty years have gone by since "Masaniello" was produced with a stage attire befitting its claim to be considered as a spectacular opera.

Mr. James H. Meade will exhibit his three "Midgets" at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, daily, on and after to-morrow week. The "Midgets" are three human beings, whose appearance reminds one more of the men and women in wood-cuts adorning *Gulliver's Travels* than of mankind or womankind as generally understood. "Gen. Mite," who has been in town for some days, is in his thirteenth year, is about 20 inches in height, and weighs nine pounds, while Lucia Zarate, who is on her way hither from Mexico, is still smaller. These tiny mortals are scarcely to be called dwarfs, for they are admirably proportioned, though abnormally small. There will be a great desire on the part of the public to see such wonders of nature, and a visit to Mr. Meade's place of exhibition will be worth making.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

M. Gounod has returned to Paris for the season.

Herr Von Bülow has given a few concerts at Hanover.

The Paris Conservatoire classes have reopened for the Winter.

The death is announced at Milan of the Contessa Nava, a celebrated amateur pianist and composer.

The Moscow Italian opera season will begin with "Lucrezia Borgia," with Mme. Marziali, Campanini, and Rota.

Serpette's new opera bouffe, called "Le Petite Muette," has been successfully performed at the Bouffes-Parisiens.

The Royal Orchestra, under the direction of Taubert, gave their first concert of the season at the Berlin Opera-house, Sept. 29.

The orchestra of the Imperial Opera-house of Vienna, under the direction of Herr Hans Richter, intend to give six concerts in Paris during the exhibition next July.

The management of the Scala at Milan has decided on raising the prices during Patti's engagement, the following being the scale of admission: Orchestra-stalls, 50 francs; pit-seats, 35 francs; standing-room, 10 francs, and amphitheatre, 10 francs.

AN OLD CHURCH CELEBRATION.

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE JOHN-STREET METHODIST CHURCH—THE FIRST METHODIST MEETING IN AMERICA AND THE FOUNDATION OF THE PRESENT CHURCH.

To-day the Methodists of this City celebrate the one hundred and eleventh anniversary of their first church service in America. In October, 1766, the first Methodist Society was organized in this country. On the question as to who prompted this first Methodist meeting hangs an interesting tale. Embury was a carpenter. For several months after his arrival he lacked the courage necessary to stem the tide of worldliness everywhere prevailing among emigrant laborers in the common walks of life. Among the emigrants was a pious family by the name of Hick, from Balligarine, Ireland. Mrs. Barbara Hick was a "mother in Israel." "She felt," as she said, "for the honor of God, for the cause of bleeding Zion, and for the souls of those who were about making 'shipwreck of faith.'" One evening she went into a company of the backsliding Methodists, and found them engaged in playing cards. She seized the cards, and with a holy indignation threw them into the fire. Mrs. Hick then warned the company of the danger to which they were exposed, and expostulated with them in the most pathetic and earnest manner. Then going to Mr. Embury, she said, "Brother Embury, you must preach to us, or we shall all go to hell, and God will require our blood at your hands." Embury asked, "How can I preach, for I have neither a house nor a congregation." Mrs. Hick had an answer ready, and said with peculiar emphasis, which Mr. Embury never forgot, "Preach in your own house and to your own company first." His responsibility was so pressed upon him that he could not shake it off, and he finally agreed to hold a meeting in his own house, while she was to collect as many hearers as were willing to attend. Only six attended the first meeting. They sang and prayed, and Mr. Embury instructed them in the doctrines of salvation. They enrolled their names into a class, and resolved to attend regulary at the house of Mr. Embury for further instruction. Their numbers gradually increased until the place became too small to accomodate them.

The next place in which meetings were held was in the first story of a "rigging loft" in "Horse-and-Cart-street," now William-street. The rigging loft was occupied by the Methodists early in 1768. The room was 60 feet long by 18 feet wide. Humble as it was, it soon became renowned among the worshipers, who called it their Bethel. In this rude place Philip Embury preached, occasionally aided by Capt. Webb, a notable British officer who had come with other troops to New-York, and had joined the pioneer Wesleyan worshipers. Capt. Webb was a local preacher and appeared in the pulpit with his coat of scarlet, with its splendid facings, with his sword lying before him. Crowds came to hear him, for the oddity of a preacher in military trappings attracted gaping curiosity. Besides, he is described as a preacher of more than ordinary gifts.

At last the need of the congregation for enlarged quarters was so great that, encouraged by the "Captain preacher," Embury began the work of "raising subscriptions" for a church edifice proper. A sufficient amount having been secured, a site in John-street, that of the present church, was leased, and two years afterward purchased. The first on the old subscription book was Dr. Samuel Auchmuty. He gave £2. He was elected Rector of Trinity Church in the place of Rev. Dr. Henry Barclay. The next clergyman on the list was Rev. John Ogilvie, assistant to Dr. Auchmuty. Another Episcopal minister, Rev. Charles Inglis, gave "12 shillings 6 pence." Mr. Inglis was the clergyman to whom it is said that Gen. Washington, when in possession of the City in 1776, sent a message, stating that he "expected to be at church on a certain Sabbath, and should be glad if the violent prayers for the King and royal family were omitted on that occasion." The message reached Mr. Inglis, but he paid no regard to it, and prayed on as formerly. Philip Livingston was also a subscriber. He was a member of the First Congress and affixed his signature to the Declaration of Independence in behalf of the State of New-York. Peter R. Livingston subscribed "2 pounds." James Duane, a lawyer of eminence, a member of the Old Congress, first Mayor of the City under the Government of the State of New-York, and also the first Judge of the United States District Court under the present Constitution of the United States, and a Vestryman and Warden of Trinity Church; was also one of the subscribers. The church edifice was first built of stone, and the front covered with blue plaster, presenting the appearance of durability as well as of simplicity. Its dimensions were 60 by 42 feet. There were galleries, but no stairs, the people ascending to them by means of ladders. For a considerable time even the seats on the lower floor were without backs. Of this first edifice Barbara Hick was the architect. The plan, as she believed, was impressed upon her mind in answer to prayer. Philip Embury was the builder. The exact cost is not known, but the early records show that the first subscription amounted to over £418, and that from Aug. 1, 1769, up to Jan. 17, 1771, the Treasurer received £733 toward paying for it. Mr. Wesley contributed £50 in money and books. The first edifice stood until May 13, 1817, when the walls were demolished, and the corner-stone laid by Rev. Daniel Ostrander, Pastor, for a larger and neater structure, which was dedicated by Rev. Nathan Bangs, Jan. 4, 1818. The present edifice was dedicated by Bishop Hedding, April 27, 1841. The dedication of the first church on the last Sunday in October, 1768, was conducted by Philip Embury, his text on the occasion being from Hosea, x., 12: "Sow to yourselves in righteousness, reap in mercy; break up your fallow ground, for it is time to seek the Lord, till He come and rain righteousness upon you."

The services to-day promise to be of special interest to the friends of this old historic church. It is said that the identical Bible used by Embury, in his own "hired house," and at the dedication of the first church in 1768, will be shown to the congregation. The Bible owned by Francis Asbury, the first Methodist Bishop, is also in possession of the John-Street Church, and is to be in the pulpit. It is said, also, that the veritable "candlesticks" used by Barbara Hick, in lighting the old church, are preserved, and with other relics of the "fathers," are for the inspection of the curious. The clock now in use in the Sunday-school room was presented to the church by Wesley nearly 100 years ago, and still keeps perfect time.

THE MOST MAGNIFICENT BATHS ON THE CONTINENT—A TEMPLE OF HEALTH AND LUXURY.

The proprietors of the old Russian baths, of Fourth-street, have constructed at an expense of $50,000 new baths at No. 18 Lafayette-place, with all the costly appurtenances and perfection of detail that experience could suggest and luxury demand. These baths are now open to the public, and those who are interested in hygienic science, in the prevention and cure of disease and preservation of health, are invited to visit them.—*Exchange.*

LINOLEUM—A GREAT DISCOVERY.

The natural color of this superior floor covering is a soft brown, upon which a multitude of chaste designs are imprinted in the usual way. It is noiseless, impervious to moisture, and does not accumulate dust. It never shrinks or swells like oil-cloth, and will outwear by far the best ever manufactured. All first-class carpet dealers keep it. It is called Linoleum, which name is on the back of every square yard.—*Exchange.*

THEY ALL SAY IT.

For solid elegance, comfort, pure air, gentility, attention, and easy accessibility, all combined, the Russian Vapor Baths at No. 7 West Twenty-fourth-street, opposite Fifth-Avenue Hotel, have no equal. If one prefers Turkish Baths, by all odds the finest in the country are found under the same roof. Prices low as the lowest. Try them. Open day and night.—*Exchange.*

ABANDONED AT LAST!

Thousands of noisy, hard-running, double-thread sewing-machines abandoned for the silent, light-running, swift "Automatic" (no tension) machine of Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-Machine Company. See it at No. 658 Broadway, N. Y.—*Exchange.*

Dr. Underhill's Pure Wines from the Croton Point vineyards are again for sale by druggists.—*Exchange.*

Prohibitives.

The latest advices from the Weather Bureau, corner Nassau and Fulton sts., show A. Raymond & Co.'s cautionary signals in a very inviting manner. A clothes customer never regrets a bargain made there, for he is sure to be invited.—Advertisement.

Dangerous Fraud.

Many dealers in medicine are selling an *imitation* Porous Plaster, made of *Lead* Plaster and Rubber, with holes punched in them the same as Allcock's Porous Plaster. THIS IMITATION WILL PRODUCE PARALYSIS AND NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, which the

GENUINE ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER CURES.

This dangerous imitation has no name, because if it had ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER on it, we could stop the sale at once, that being our *Trade-Mark.*

Therefore, let the Public be cautious how they use Remedies, which the makers fear to indorse with their names.

B. BRANDRETH,
President of the POROUS PLASTER CO.

BRANDRETH HOUSE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1877.

Isaac Smith's Superior Umbrellas.

GINGHAM, any size $1 00
GUANACO, patented 2 00
SILK, paragon frame 3 00
FINE SILK UMBRELLAS in great variety.
UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS to order and repaired.
Retail ..... { 1,003 BROADWAY, corner 29th-st. / 104 BROADWAY, near Wall. / 77 FULTON-ST., near Gold.
Wholesale—405 BROADWAY, near Canal.
Established 1802.

Ask for
GAFF, FLEISCHMANN & CO.'S
COMPRESSED YEAST.
The genuine article bears our trade-mark and signature, to which we invite special attention. Try it for buckwheat cakes.

I had for Fifteen Years Headaches, Dizziness, pains in back and kidneys, and great weakness. Am astonished at what HOLMAN'S LIVER PAD has done for me. BETSEY BURRILL, Rockland, Mass.

The Finest and most Graceful Hats for Gentlemen's wear in New-York are manufactured and sold by ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Parquet Floors.—WOOD CARPET COMPANY, No. 621 Broadway, near Houston-st.

MARRIED.

ATWATER—WORTHINGTON.—At Springfield, Mass., on the 23d inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. W. T. Eustis, JOHN A. ATWATER, of Brooklyn, to CLARA M., only daughter of S. Worthington, Esq., formerly of Brooklyn, Long Island.

DENSLOW—SMITH.—On Wednesday, Oct. 17

OFFICIAL SALARIES IN ENGLAND.

THE INCOME OF ROYALTY—DIPLOMATIC AND HEREDITARY PENSIONS—EXTRACTS FROM A BRITISH BLUE-BOOK.

The British Government has recently published a blue-book which gives a return of all the receipts and expenditures of the United Kingdom in respect of individuals, as distinguished from exports and imports, and also from taxation. In it are found statements as to the salaries now enjoyed by the officers of the Crown, civil and legal, and the pensions to which they are entitled in respect of past services of themselves, or, in some cases, of their ancestors. For instance, we find a full list of the "salaries enjoyed by the Judges of the land and by the rest of the legal staff, from the Lord Chancellor, who sits upon his throne enjoying his $48,500 a year, down to a person who figures as "Patent Messenger for South Wales," with his modest annuity of $87 50. On another page the annual allowance to each of the members of the royal family will be found. Her Majesty, (including her civil list, the salaries and expenses of her household, the royal bounty and special service fund, &c.,) received in the year from March, 1876, to March, 1877, the sum of $1,972,550 40; the Prince of Wales, $195,000; the Duke of Edinburgh, $122,000; the Duke of Connaught and Prince Leopold, each $63,000; the Princess of Wales, $49,000; the Duke of Cambridge, $59,000; the Crown Prince of Prussia, $38,000; Princess Alice, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, and the Duchess of Cambridge, each $29,000; Princess Mary of Teck, $24,500; Princess Augusta, Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, $14,500, or a total cost in salaries for royalty alone of over $2,716,000.

Turning to the diplomatic pensions, it is found that Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, (his father was uncle to George Canning,) who is now in his eighty-ninth year, enjoys an allowance of $8,900; Lord Cowley, who is the only son of a younger brother of the first Duke of Wellington, and who was for 15 years Ambassador at Paris, receives $8,400; Sir George Hamilton Seymour, $6,400; Sir James Hudson, once private secretary to William IV. and subsequently Secretary of Legation at Washington, $6,400, while 8 or 10 other gentlemen are rewarded at about half that figure. The chief pensioners for their own services are the following: Lord Chancellors, each at $24,500—Lord Chelmsford, who was born in 1794, and commenced public life as a midshipman in the Navy; Lord Hatherly, who was Lord Chancellor under Gladstone, and Lord Selborne, who in 1871 served the British Government as counsel at the Arbitration Court of Geneva, and who succeeded Hatherly as Lord Chancellor. Sir William Earle receives $18,700, and $17,400 each goes to Sir Samuel Martin, Sir John Byles, Sir Henry Keating, Lord Penzance, and Sir Richard Kindersley, all of whom are members of the Privy Council. Lord Eversley, as ex-Speaker of the House of Commons, a position he held for 16 years, is down for a pension of $19,500, while three ex-Cabinet Ministers, Sir George Grey, Mr. Spencer Horatio Walpole, and Mr. Thomas Milner Gibson, have each $9,500.

But perhaps the most curious portion of this book is the page which gives us a list of the hereditary pensions—that is, of pensions enjoyed now by individuals on account of their fathers' or their ancestors' naval and military services. The Dukes of Marlborough and Wellington, independently of the estates which they both hold, receive the first, $20,000, on account of the services of the winner of Blenheim, and the second a like sum on account of Waterloo. But the Blenheim pension is in perpetuity, while the annuity which commemorates Waterloo will cease with another life. Viscount St. Vincent, the third holder of that title, enjoys a pension of $14,000 a year for the victory which Sir John Jervis won, but which dies with him. It appears that the nation in 1806-7 annexed in perpetuity a pension of $17,400 to every Earl Nelson to the end of time, while to the present Lord Combermere and his son alone will the $9,000 pension fall with which his coronet is endowed. Every Lord Exmouth, as long as the title shall last, will draw $9,500; but Lords Seaton, Napier of Magdala, Keane, Hardinge, Gough, and Raglan, and their next immediate successors in their respective titles, and no descendants in a further degree, will enjoy the same amount respectively. The modest item of $405 stands opposite the name of Right Hon. William Beresford as "Keeper of the Tennis Court at Hampton Court Palace." Queen Charlotte's servants drew pensions of $1,500 each for the duties which ceased half a century ago, and even one of George III.'s domestics survives to claim a similar allowance. Loyalty on the part of William Penn is recognized by the annual payment of $19,500 to the heirs of that celebrated Quaker. The nearest approach in modern days to a pension proper is the "bounty of $500, more or less, which hopeful representatives of literature and art occasionally still receive—a dole which blesses in but a moderate degree either giver or receiver."

THIRSTY MEN'S EXPEDIENTS.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says: "A glass of intoxicating drink bears a multitude of names on ordinary days. But on election days, when the law enforces total abstinence, new names have to be manufactured by the grand army of the thirsty. On such days it has ordinarily been known as a 'coffee beau' or a 'clove,' but even those names have now become stale. Yesterday a thirsty elector walking along Market-street stopped in front of a saloon whose door was a few inches ajar, and seeing some one peeping through the opening he said: 'Say, friend, do you know where I can get some legs for a No. 6 stove?' 'Yes,' was the prompt reply; 'right in here.' And the door flew open wide enough for the thirsty elector to slip inside. He was seen to emerge soon afterward stroking a bountiful moustache."

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Stern Brothers,

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THIS WEEK,
Opening of
Large Lines of New Goods
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NOVELTIES,
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GENERAL REDUCTION
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KEEP'S FOUR-PLY LINEN COLLARS, $1 50 dozen, six for 75c.; KEEP'S four-ply Linen Cuffs, $3 dozen, a pair for 25c. KEEP'S Linen Bias Ties, extra length, 50c. each. No. 427 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. No. 323 6th-av., New-York; 623 Broadway, New-York.

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Classes for Dancing
No. 681 Fifth-avenue,
Now open for reception of pupils.
Classes for ladies, children, and gentlemen, and private lessons. For particulars send for circular.
School and family classes in and out of town supplied with competent teachers.

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PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY,
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HLASKO'S PRIVATE CLASSES IN DANCING, at No. 1,475 corner of 42 Broadway, d-st., commences SATURDAY, Oct. 27.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between ELIAS LUDVIGH and MORRIS DUSSELDORF, under the firm name of E. LUDVIGH & CO., Importers of Lingerie, &c., has, on the 13th day of October, 1877, been dissolved by mutual consent.
Mr. and Mrs. LUDVIGH will henceforward conduct the said business under the old firm name and style, and invite their patrons to examine their newly-imported PARIS GOODS. E. LUDVIGH & CO.,
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A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF BUSINESS capacity possessing about $1,000 will find an exceptional opportunity to engage in a safe and legitimate business in City, having first-class connections, by addressing ALERT, UNDER, Box No. 119 Tribune Office.

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GREAT CLEARING SALE TO MAKE ROOM FOR HOLIDAY GOODS.

Felt Hats, new shapes, 15c. Fine Fur, Felt, and Straws, 20c. KINZEY.
French Pattern Bonnets, half price. Trimmed Hats, at your own price. KINZEY.
Fancy Silks, at 25c. yard. Silk Velvets, 75c. yard up. KINZEY.
Feathers, Wings, &c., 1c., 5c., 10c. up. French Flowers, half price. KINZEY.
Silk Trimmings, 5c., 6c. yard up. Embroidered Galloons, 10c. yard up. KINZEY.
Black Silk Fringes, 10c. yard up. Worsted Fringes, 7c. yard up. KINZEY.
Beaded Galloons, 10c. yard up. Beaded Fringes, 15c. yard up. KINZEY.
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 3c. up. Ladies' Hemmed Handkerchiefs, 5c. up. KINZEY.
All linen Hemmed Handkerchiefs, 6c. up. Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs, 4c. up. KINZEY.
Silk Handkerchiefs below cost. Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 12½c. up. KINZEY.
Gents' Hemmed Handkerchiefs, 6c. up. Gents' extra all linen, 12½c. up. KINZEY.
Bargains in laces and lace goods. Linen Collars, 5c.; linen Cuffs, 9c. KINZEY.
Fine muslin Chemise, 25c. up. Fine muslin Drawers, 25c. up. KINZEY.
Skirts, Night Dresses, Sacques, Corsets, Merinos, very low. KINZEY.
Magic Ruffings, 5c. pcs. up. Embroideries, 3c., 5c., 8c., 10c. yard. KINZEY.
Two-Button Kids, soiled, 15c. pair. Excellent two-Buttoned Kids, 25c. pair. KINZEY.
Gent's Dogskin Gloves, 50c. and 75c. English Cloth Gloves, 25c. pair. KINZEY.
Fine Berlin Gloves, 5c. pair. Berlin Gauntlets, 10c. pair. KINZEY.
Three-button Undressed Kids, 63c. Four-button Undressed Kids, 75c. KINZEY.
English Half Hose, 12½c. pair. Gents' Fancy Half Hose, 15c. pair. KINZEY.
Silk Embroidered Balbriggans, 17c. Ladies' Fancy Hose, 15c. pair up. KINZEY.
French Hosiery less than cost. Fine English Hosiery below cost. KINZEY.
Misses' Fancy Wool Hose, 10c. pair. Full Regular all-wool hose, 25c. KINZEY.
Best 200-yard Spool Cotton, 2c. spool. Best 100-yard Machine Silk, 5c. spool. KINZEY.
Splendid Gold-eyed Needles, 2c. paper. Excellent Pins, full papers, 2c. paper. KINZEY.
Best Swan-bill Hooks and Eyes, 1c. card. Fine Twilled Tapes, 1c. piece. KINZEY.
Best English Hair-pins, 1c. package. Pearl and Fancy Buttons, very low. KINZEY.
Nos. 4 and 5 cord-edge Ribbons, 2c. yard. Nos. 7, 9, and 12 cord-edge Ribbons, 5c. yard. KINZEY.
Silk Velvets, 10c. whole piece. Wide Silk Velvets, 7c. yard. KINZEY.
Toilet Goods, full assortment. Dolls, Toys, and Fancy Goods. KINZEY.
Nos. 4 and 5 cord-edge Ribbons, 2c. yard. Nos. 7 and 9 cord-edge Ribbons, 3c. yard. KINZEY.
Lots of Fancy Ribbons, 5c., 7c., 10c. yard. Gros grain Ribbons, 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c. yard. KINZEY.

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Hosiery, Gloves, and Underwear
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From the late Auction Sales.

Belgrade Beavers,

54-INCH WIDE, ONLY 65 CENTS PER YARD.
A great Assortment of

SUITS, BONNETS, AND CLOAKS,
READY MADE.

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NO. 777 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE STEWART'S.

BONDUET, FROM PARIS, LATE WITH the Marquise Fetit, 7 Rue de la rue, just received latest style of coiffures; sole importer of the splendid Parisian hair nets, much superior to any made in America; wholesale and retail. No. 27 Union-square, near 16th-st.

KEEP'S UMBRELLAS.—PATENT PROTECTED Rib Umbrella, in gingham, $1 each; KEEP'S Silk Umbrellas, best quality twilled silk, $3 each.
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STEAM-BOATS.

SEA BIRD—CAPT. H. B. PARKER.
FOR RED BANK, FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Saturday, 20th..	3:00 P. M.	Monday, 22d.....	7:00 A. M.
Monday, 22d.....	3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 23d....	7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 23d....	3:00 P. M.	Wednesday 24th.	8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 25th.	9:30 A. M.	Friday, 26th.....	8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 27th..	11:30 A. M.	Monday, 29th..	10:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 30th..	10:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 30th..	2:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 31st.	11:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 31st.	3:00 P. M.

THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE, FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.
Not a trip missed in seven consecutive years.
Elegant steamers leave Pier 32 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 P. M., daily (except Sundays) tickets at principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott's Express and at No. 363 Broadway.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent. Freight only.
Steamers leave Pier 23, foot of Warren-st, at 5 P. M. Freight via either line at lowest rates.

ALBANY AND TROY.—SUNDAY EVENING Boat, Citizen's Line, new palace steamer SARATOGA, leaves pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., every SUNDAY EVENING at 6 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central, Rensselaer and Saratoga, and Troy and Boston Railroads and connections. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points. Hudson River Railroad tickets taken for passage.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

ALBANY EVENING BOATS—PEOPLE'S LINE. Drew and St. John, leave Pier 41 N. R. every weekday, 6 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sunday morning excepted) with trains north and west. State-rooms comfortably warmed. Free transfer by boats of the "Brooklyn Annex."
S. E. MAYO, Gen. Pass. Agt.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and JOSEPH CORNELL, from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.
CHANGE OF TIME.—Steamer AMERICUS leaves Brooklyn, (Atwill's Dock,) 2:15 P. M.; Pier No. 37, East River, 2:30 P. M., and 33d-st., 2:45 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Reduced fare, 35 cents. Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad, Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip daily (Sundays excepted) at 2 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, &c.—Steamer ESCORT from Franklin-st., North River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 P. M. For freight and passengers. Fare, $1. Berths free.

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DRY GOODS.

E. RIDLEY & SONS

Grand and Allen Sts., New-York.

DRESS SILKS

LINE OF DESIRABLE COLORS, OPEN TO-DAY,
AT 85 CENTS.
BLACKS, 55c., 60c., 65c., 70c., 75c., 85c.
50 pieces TAPISSIENS, CACHEMIRE FINISH, $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2 per yard.
10 pieces HAMOTS, HANDSPUN, $2 25.
OUR PURCHASES OF STANDARD BRANDS HAVE BEEN VERY LARGE.
WE INVITE AN INSPECTION.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS,
Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand-st.
Nos. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen-st.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,

Grand and Allen sts., N. Y.

INSPECT OUR BOYS' SUIT DEPARTMENT.
INSPECT OUR BOYS' HAT DEPARTMENT.
LARGEST COLLECTION OF FINE GOODS IN THE CITY.
INSPECT OUR LADIES' SUIT DEPARTMENT, Manufactured and imported by us.
INSPECT OUR LADIES' CLOAK DEPARTMENT.
INSPECT OUR MISSES' SUITS AND CLOAKS.
INSPECT OUR DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.
ALL ON SECOND FLOOR.
INSPECT OUR UNDERWEAR FOR LADIES AND MISSES.
INSPECT OUR HOSIERY AND MERINO UNDERWEAR.

KID GLOVES.

5,000 DOZEN 2-BUTTONS at 50c. pair.
OUR REGULAR $1 KIDS, 75c., 95c., up.
NEW SHADES.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS,
NOS. 309, 311, AND 311 1-2 GRAND-ST.
NOS. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 ALLEN-ST.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,

Grand and Allen Sts., N. Y.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

HATS TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED.
1,500 CASES NEW GOODS.
EVERY SHAPE IN REAL FELTS,
FINE FRENCH FELT HATS, at 45c. 50, 65, 80c.
BRUSH BRIMS, POPULAR SHAPES, at $1.
BLACK SILK VELVETS, 75c., $1, $1 25.
$1 50, $1 75, $2 up.
LITTLE OVER HALF LAST YEAR'S PRICES
DESIRABLE SHADES IN COLORS,
$1, $1 20, $1 50 up.
☞ THE ONLY HOUSE WITH A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT IN

PLUSHES.

DESIRABLE SHADES from $1 to $3 50 per yard.
NEW FANCY FEATHERS, 8c., 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 50c., 75c.
BLACK OSTRICH TIPS, 21c., 25c., 50c. up. Bunch of three.
LONG OSTRICH PLUMES, 75c., $1 up. BARGAINS.
SILK AND WORSTED FRINGES, GIMPS, &c.

RIBBONS.

NOS. 16, 22, 30, AND 40—BLACK GROS GRAIN RIBBONS
AT 14 CENTS PER YARD.
NO. 7—GROS GRAIN, ALL COLORS, 6 CENTS.
NO. 9—GROS GRAIN, ALL COLORS, 7 CENTS.
DOUBLE-FACED SATIN RIBBONS (two colors)
DOWN IN PRICE.
THE ESTABLISHMENT FILLED WITH GOODS AT 20 PER CENT. LESS THAN LAST WEEK'S PRICES.
SEVERAL PARISIAN INVOICES OF FINE GOODS READY TO-DAY.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS,
NOS. 309, 311, 311 1-2 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen-st.

KEEP'S SUPER-STOUT ENGLISH HALF Hose, $3 dozen, 25 cents per pair. Keep's Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, $3 dozen, 25 cents each.
No. 427 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. | No. 323 6th-av., New-York. | No. 623 Broadway, New-York.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, TUESDAY, Oct. 30, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, THURSDAY, Nov. 1, from Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.
CITY OF MACON, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Nov. 3, from Pier 43 North River, at 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.
Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R. No. 315 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga. No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 31
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 3
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cents.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, Office on the plat.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT
STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c. Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA. Steam-ship COLON.....Wednesday, Oct. 31
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Saturday, Nov. 3
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Wednesday, Nov. 7
For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steamers will regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 3
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Oct. 27
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, DEAKIN.....Wednesday, Oct. 31
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (new,) TIDDEMANN...Nov. 7
FOR VERA CRUZ AND TAMPICO, Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA, REYNOLDS.....Saturday, Oct. 27
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,238 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 8 P. M.

EUREKA HORSE-BLANKET COMPANY,
Manufacturers of every description of HORSE CLOTHING.
Are retailing a single blanket at SALE PRICES.
BLANKETS, 75 CENTS TO $15.
No. 210 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

DRY GOODS.

Le Boutillier Bros.,

SILKS
AND
DRESS GOODS
From Auction,
AT
THE LOWEST PRICES
EVER KNOWN IN THIS CITY.

Great Reductions in Ribbons.
BEST QUALITY
American Gros Grain Ribbons.
No. 5 at 12 cents per yard, No. 7 at 15 cents, No. 9 at 17 cents, and No. 12 at 21 cents.
ALL SHADES, IN EACH WIDTH.

SASH RIBBONS.

6-inch, ALL SILK, 50 cents; reduced from 65 cents.
7-inch, ALL SILK, 65 cents; reduced from 75 cents.

Special Bargains in
HOSIERY.

50 dozen MISSES' FANCY MERINO HOSE at 50 cents, WORTH $1 per pair.
150 dozen LADIES' UNBLEACHED BALBRIGGAN HOSE at 25 cents, WORTH 50 cents.
150 dozen do., EXTRA HEAVY, at ONLY 30 cents, WORTH 50 cents per pair.
60 dozen LADIES' VESTS AND DRAWERS at 50 cents, SOLD LAST SEASON at 75 cents.
ALSO,
A GREAT VARIETY OF FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND GERMAN FANCY HOSE AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Le Boutillier Bros.,
No. 48 East 14th-st.

DON'T FAIL TO SHOP
AT
BLOOMS',

CLOAKS, SUITS, & UNDERWEAR
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN OF ALL AGES.
BEST MATERIALS,
PERFECT FIT, AND
LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
CANNOT FAIL TO GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION, TO THE MOST ECONOMICALLY INCLINED, AT THIS POPULAR ESTABLISHMENT.

BLOOMS',
338 BOWERY, 340
BETWEEN BOND AND GREAT JONES STS.

KEEP'S CANTON FLANNEL DRAWERS, extra heavy, elegantly made, very best, 75 cents each. Keep's night shirts, extra length, very best, $1 each. No. 427 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. | No. 323 6th-av., New-York. | No. 623 Broadway, New-York.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. OFFER
FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE HOUSES, CENTRALLY LOCATED:
West 16th-st., near 5th-av., extra wide, four stories.
East 30th-st., near 5th-av., medium size.
West 38th-st., near 5th-av., full size brown stone.
West 39th-st., near 5th-av., 25x60, four stories.
East 40th-st., near Park-av., beautiful medium size.
East 41st-st., near 5th-av., four stories, 22 feet.
West 45th-st., near 5th-av., three stories, brown stone.
West 46th-st., near 5th-av., four stories, 20x55.
East 53d-st., near 5th-av., modern, four stories.
West 55th-st., near 5th-av., four stories, medium size.
East 56th-st., near Madison-av., new and attractive.
East 57th-st., near Madison-av., new, varying in size.
The above houses range in price from $18,000 to $37,500, and further information and permits can be had by applying personally or by letter at No. 2 Pine-st.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

AT BARGAINS.—TWO SUPERB MEDIUM-size four-story brown-stone dwellings, Madison-av., near 54th-st., price $25,000; also, West 58th, near 5th-av., $30,000; others, 17 to 25 feet front, prices $20,000 to $35,000; East 55th-st., near Madison-av., 26 feet front, price $25,000; entirely new; possession; mortgaged at 6 per cent. JACOB V. D. WYCKOFF,
No. 30 Pine-st.

A RARE CHANCE.—TO LET, COMPLETELY furnished, four-story brown-stone house, including bedding, linen, silver, &c.; privilege of taking few select boarders; rent no object with desirable party. THOMAS D. CEGWE & CO., No. 122 Bowery, Room No. 4 Oriental Bank Building.

FIFTY-THIRD-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., ELEgant full-size, four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house for sale at a bargain. Others in all parts of the City, from $6,500 up. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

A BARGAIN.—ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone full front house and lot, on 28th-st., near 5th-av. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

A SMALL NEW THREE-STORY AND basement brown-stone house for sale, very low; situated on 93d-st., just east of Lexington-av.; a gem; see it. RICHARD HENNESSY, owner, on premises.

FOR SALE—ON IRVING-PLACE, NEAR 16TH-st., a charming three-story and basement house, in good order, with early possession; $15,000. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV., MURRAY HILL.—FINE CORner, worth $35,000; others, on 5th-av., $40,000 to $100,000, and upward. W. F. SEYMOUR,
No. 171 Broadway.

TO RENT—THE LOWER HALF OF A BROWN-stone house; parlor floor and basement, and two bedrooms on third floor; ten rooms, all lighted, with la est improvements; separate. Inquire at 239 West 49th-st.

J. ROMAINE BROWN WILL TAKE CHARGE of estates, collecting rents, paying taxes, insurance, &c., for owners. Office 1,280 Broadway, corner 33d-st.

THE ALBANY.
Suites of apartments, furnished and unfurnished, to rent. HALL & NIXON, Broadway, corner 51st-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 9 WASHINGTON-PLACE. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

CHOICE FLATS TO RENT
On the Eastern Boulevard, (Avenue A,) between 58th and 59th sts. Splendid situation, on high ground, overlooking the East River, Blackwell's Island, and Long Island. Each floor complete with every convenience.
For small respectable families of moderate means these flats are among the most desirable in the City. Rent, $20 to $35 per month.
Apply to PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,
No. 11 and 13 Chit-st.,
or to JOHN D. CUMMINS, No. 1,037 3d-av.

MOST ATTRACTIVE FURNISHED house to rent, for the Winter or longer, to private family; 43th-st. near 5th-av. House four-story brown-stone high-stoop. Rent low. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

TO RENT—FIVE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone houses, 19x50 feet; with all modern improvements, situated between one and two blocks east of Madison-av. Apply to H. C. PEDDER, office of Arnold, Constable & Co., 5th-av. and 19th-st.

KEEP'S SUPER-STOUT ENGLISH HALF Hose, $3 dozen, 25 cents per pair. Keep's Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, $3 dozen, 25 cents each.
No. 427 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. | No. 323 6th-av., New-York. | No. 623 Broadway, New-York.

FINE APARTMENTS—FLATS.—LOW RENT; all light, outside rooms; corner 60th-st. and 10th-av., near terminus Elevated Railroad; healthy location; ask for janitor. For terms apply to C. A. SEARS, No. 7 Warren-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

APARTMENTS TO LET.—A FEW DESIRABLE flats at reduced rents, in a first-class apartment building. Inquire of CHARLES C. WAKELEY, No. 104 East 10th-st.

AT $200—FOUR-STORY, BROWN-STONE, HAND somely-furnished, 16 room. 45th-st., near 6th-av.; very desirable for family or boarding. S. B. GOODALE & CO., No. 5 West 23d-st., Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

MURRAY HILL.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, No. 121 East 38th-st. Seen from 12 to 5 o'clock.

NO. 234 EAST 38TH-ST.—TO LET, PARLOR floor and basement; fire in rooms; all improvements; in good order; rent, $25, to adults.

NO. 1,160 BROADWAY.—TO RENT—APARtments for single gentlemen; steam heat, bath, &c. See janitor, on premises.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—UNTIL APRIL 1 NEXT, A NEAT COTtage in the country, one hour from the City; completely and handsomely furnished with every convenience of a City house, except gas; five minutes' walk from the depot; rent, $40 per month. Apply at No. 64 Nassau-st., in the store.

TO LET, FURNISHED—AT WASHINGTON Heights, two dwelling-houses, $50 and $60 per month; all improvements.
A. P. MILLS, Acent, 166th-st. and 10th-av.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR

CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE EXTRA INDUCEMENTS NOW OFFERED IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

BLACK SILKS.

We are now offering the celebrated SILKS manufactured by C. M. TRILLARD & CO., 24 inches wide, at $1 per yard, former price $1 50.
Heavier and wider CASHMERE, satin finish, at $1 25; former price, $1 65.

COLORED SILKS.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN COLORED SILKS.
EXTRA QUALITY, 90c.; former price, $1 25.
A much HEAVIER FAILLE, 22 inches wide, $1 20; former price, $1 50.
A very superior COLORED CACHMEIR DE SOIE, 24 inches wide, $1 50; former price, $2.
ALL OF THE ABOVE ARE THE BEST LYONS FAILLE, IN ALL THE NEW AND LEADING SHADES.

SHAWLS.

A GOOD PLAID SQUARE SHAWL, $2 50; worth $3 50.
A GOOD LONG SHAWL, $4; worth $5.
A GOOD BROCHE SHAWL, square, $8; worth $10.

DRESS GOODS.

PLAID DRESS GOODS, extra quality, 12½c.; worth 16c.
BOURETTE CLOTH, 12½c. and 15c.; worth 15c. and 20c.
CAMEL'S HAIR SUITINGS, 15c. and 20c., worth 20c. and 25c.
ST. PETERSBURG SUITINGS, 15c., worth 20c.
MATELASSE, desirable shades, 20c., worth 25c.
COLORED CASEMERES, extra quality, 20c. and 25c., worth 25c. and 31c.
POPLIN ALPACAS, 20c., 25c., and 31c., worth 25c., 31c., and 40c.

LADIES' SUITS.

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS THIS WEEK.
BLACK SILK SUITS, $40, worth $55.
COLORED SILK SUITS, $35, worth $45.
SILK AND CASHMERE SUITS, $14 50, worth $18.
BLACK CASHMERE SUITS, $10, worth $12.
BLACK ALPACA SUITS, $7 50, worth $10.
COLORED SUITS, $6 50, worth $8.
OVERSKIRTS AND BASQUES, $4; worth $6 50.
POLONAISES, $7; worth $9 50.
ALL-WOOL PLAID SERGE WRAPPERS, $6; worth $7 50.
ALL-WOOL PLAID FLANNEL WRAPPERS, $5; worth $6 50.
REPP WRAPPERS, "Lined," $2 80; worth $3 50.
CALICO WRAPPERS, "Lined," 95c.; worth $1 25.

CHILDREN'S SUITS.

CLOTH PRINCESS DRESSES, for two to four years, at $1 88, $2 20, $2 45, and $2 70.
CLOTH SUITS, for eight to fourteen years, at $6, $7, and $8.
FIGURED SUITS, $4, $5 50, and $6 50.
CASHMERE SUITS, $5, $5 75, and $6 50.

CLOAKS.

PLAIN BEAVERS, $3 50, worth $5; and $4, worth $5 50.
ROUGH BEAVERS, $5, worth $6 75; and $5 50, worth $7.

CHILDREN'S CLOAKS,
in Plain and Rough Beaver, $1 88, worth $2 50; and $2, worth $3.

WATERPROOFS
for Ladies and Children, all sizes and colors.

LORD & TAYLOR,

255 TO 261 GRAND-ST., COR. CHRYSTIE-ST., AND 83 AND 85 FORSYTH-ST.

PARISIAN FLOWER CO.

IMPORTERS,
Invite the attention of buyers to their latest
NOVELTIES
IN
Rich French Flowers, Fancy and Ostrich Feathers and Feather Trimmings, Bridal Appointments and Veils, Floral Garnitures for Ball and Evening Costumes.
"Arranged to Order."
JARDINIERES, VASES, and BASKETS filled with beautiful tropical Leaf Plants and Bouquets "a specialty." To the Trade and Institutions a discount. Orders by mail receive special care. Illustrated catalogue, with price list, mailed free on application.
THE PARISIAN FLOWER CO.,
NO. 28 EAST 14th-st., four doors west of University-place.
I. LOEWENSTEIN, Proprietor.
No. 9 Rue de Clery, Paris.

EVERY GENTLEMAN SHOULD EXAMIN

THE HOUSEHOLD.

POULTRY CHEAPER THAN MEAT.

All descriptions of market supplies except poultry sell at the prices current last week. Meat, fish, and vegetables are plentiful. The supply of domestic fruit is limited to apples, grapes, cranberries, and pears. The latter are becoming very scarce and in a few days will be very high priced. Foreign fruit, as oranges and bananas, are in pretty good supply and sell at reasonable prices in the markets and fruit stores. The only thing of fresh interest to householders is the fact that poultry is actually cheaper than meat. It is in large supply, and it may be said that much of the dead poultry is of poor quality, having been preserved on ice for some time. Very choice chickens, turkeys, and ducks were sold in Washington Market yesterday at 18 cents to 20 cents per pound. Choice geese sold at 15 cents to 18 cents per pound, and inferior qualities of poultry of all kinds at 12 cents to 15 cents per pound.

Game is not plentiful, but the supply is somewhat larger than the demand. Following are the prices for the principal kinds, the highest rates mentioned being for the freshest and best: Partridges, per pair, 175 cents to $1.10; woodcock, 75 cents to $1; English snipe, per dozen, $2 to $2.25; yellow-legged snipe, per dozen, $2.50; upland plover, per dozen, $3.50; mallard ducks, per pair, 90 cents to $1; canvas-back ducks, per pair, $2.50 to $3; teal ducks, per pair, 75 cents; common ducks, per pair, 50 cents.

Prices for butter, cheese, and eggs are unchanged.

RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

OMELET.—Four eggs, whites beaten separately; one large tablespoonful flour, one cupful milk, little salt; cook slowly and cover while cooking.—BROOKLYN COOK.

BAKED MACARONI.—Use about half a pound of macaroni, break it up in pieces, put it in boiling water, and stew gently for 20 minutes; salt it a little; drain well; have ready a buttered pudding dish; place a layer of the macaroni in the bottom, then cover with grated cheese and a few lumps of butter; then another layer of macaroni and more cheese and butter until all is used up; add a wineglass of cream or milk; bake covered for half an hour; then remove the cover and brown nicely; serve it in the bake-dish.—MOLLIE.

MACCARONI AND CHEESE.—Put one quarter pound maccaroni, (broken in pieces,) in salted boiling water; boil till quite tender; place the maccaroni in a buttered baking-dish; pour over one-half cupful milk, and put small pieces butter on the top, and cover thickly with grated cheese. Bake in the oven until the milk is absorbed, and the top is brown.—BROOKLYN COOK.

OYSTER MACCARONI.—Boil as above. Take layer of maccaroni, then layer of oysters; repeat until the dish is full; pour over one half cupful milk and juice, and put small pieces butter on top, and cover with bread crumbs and beaten egg. Bake in the oven, and garnish with boiled eggs and parsley.—BROOLLYN COOK.

MINCE-MEAT.—Two pounds of fresh bullock's tongue boiled, (or two pounds of lean roast beef,) one pound of beef suet, two pounds of stoned raisins, two of washed and dried currants, one pound candied citron; mince all these separately, then mix them well together and add to them two pounds of sugar, grated rind of four lemons, half an ounce of allspice, half an ounce of cinnamon, half ac ounce cloves, one ounce nutmegs, (all the spices ground,) half an ounce salt, and one teaspoonful black pepper; three pints sherry mix well all together, and put in covered jars some days before use; when you make your pies add to the above three pounds chopped apples and one pint sweet cider.—W. B.

PASTRY FOR MINCE-PIE.—One cupful lard, two cupfuls flour, one-half cupful ice-water, a pinch of salt; use a knife to cut the lard through the flour until fine; then add the water and mix with the knife until no flour remains in the bowl. Roll in a sheet and place small bits of butter over; dust well, fold up, and repeat the process twice, using half a cupful of butter. Roll the crust thin; have a quick oven; it will rise in flakes.—BROOKLYN COOK.

EXTRA MINCE PIE.—Two pounds of lean beef, boiled, and when cold chopped fine; one pound of beef suet, chopped very fine; five pounds of apples, pared, cored, and chopped; one pound of sultana raisins, washed; two pounds of raisins, seeded and chopped; two pounds of currants, washed in several waters; three-quarters of a pound of citron cut fine, two tablespoonfuls of cinnamon, one grated nutmeg, two tablespoonfuls of mace, one of ground cloves, the same of allspice and salt, two and one-half pounds of brown sugar, one quart of sweet cider, one pint of best brandy; let it stand at least 24 hours before making up in pies. If the mince-meat made after this receipt is kept in stone jars, well covered up and in a cool place, it will keep all Winter; if it becomes dried out add more liquor.—MOLLIE.

EXTRA MINCE-PIE, II.—Four pounds raisins, two pounds currants, two pounds citron, two pounds suet, two pounds sugar, two pounds apples, one and a half pints sherry wine, one and a half pints brandy, one quart cider, one ounce mace, one ounce cinnamon, one nutmeg, one quart apples.—BROOKLYN COOK.

ROLY-POLY PUDDING.—Take a quart of flour, rub into it three tablespoonfuls of lard, roll it out, cut into four pieces; place a lump of butter on each; flour well; place one above another, then roll out again about 6 inches wide and 12 long; take some preserve, (plum is best,) spread it on pretty thick, wet the edges of the paste to make it stick closely, then roll it over and over; tie it up securely in a well-floured cloth, boil two hours, and serve with nice melted butter.—POLLY.

TAPIOCA PUDDING.—Soak two-thirds of a cupful of tapioca over night in one quart of milk; then add three beaten eggs, five tablespoonfuls of sugar, butter the size of an egg, one whole lemon, grated; bake three-quarters of an hour; serve with milk or cream.—MOLLIE.

ECCLES CAKE.—Make a rich and delicate puff paste; roll it out thin, cut it round, using a bowl for that purpose; sprinkle each round with nicely washed currants, a little sugar, chopped lemon, (only a small quantity of lemon,) and nutmeg; wet the edges well, then place another round of paste on the top, pressing the edges neatly together; put in a hot oven and bake quickly.—POLLY.

SPONGE CAKE.—Mix one cupful of flour with one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder, one cupful of sugar, three eggs, one tablespoonful of sweet milk; stir briskly; bake at once.

DRIED APPLE CAKE.—Soak three cupfuls dried apples over night, then draw off the water, through a sieve; chop the apple slightly, then simmer them in three cupfuls of molasses for two hours; after that, add two eggs, one cupful sugar, one cupful sweet milk or water, three-quarters cupful butter and lard, one teaspoonful baking-powder, flour enough to make pretty stiff batter, add cinnamon, cloves to taste.

SPICE BALLS.—One-half cupful good butter and one cupful sugar, creamed; one well-beaten egg, half cupful molasses, half cupful sweet milk, one cupful chopped raisins, teaspoonful of ground cloves, one grated nutmeg, teaspoonful of soda; mix with sifted flour enough to roll out; cut in pieces and roll up in a ball; do not let them touch each other in the pan; when baked, frost, flavor the frosting with lemon.—MOLLIE.

LEMON JELLY.—One ounce of gelatine, one and a half pounds of white sugar, three grated lemons, use only the rind of one; pour one quart of boiling water on the gelatine, add the lemon and sugar, mix well, then strain; add a glass of sherry wine; pour in molds to cool.—MOLLIE.

USEFUL FAMILY HINTS.

SWEET PICKLE OF WATERMELON RIND.—Take firm chickrind, pare off the green, cut in small squares, and boil in water until clear; and a straw will pierce; then drain, dry with a napkin, place in jar; pour over the following, boiling hot, three days in succession: For every 10 pounds of melon rind take four pounds sugar, one quart best cider vinegar, one ounce whole mace, one ounce whole cinnamon, half ounce whole cloves—the latter to be boiled in a bag; not left in with the pickle, as it discolors the melon; when in jar the rinds must be entirely covered by the syrup; add more vinegar if desired.—NATURAL BRIDGE.

TO KEEP CIDER FROM BECOMING SOUR.—Last Fall I put some cider in a kettle and brought it to a boiling heat; then filled some bottles which I had ready, as for canning fruit, and poured the hot cider into the bottles, and put the corks in tight. The cider is as sweet now as new cider.—VIOLA.

INDIGESTION FROM ONIONS.—"Asthmatic" recommends raw onions for several complaints. I like raw onions very much, but they leave unpleasant effects in mouth and breath for about 30 hours—the result of their being undigested. Can "Asthmatic," or any other reader, recommend any cure for this indigestion?

SCROFULOUS SORE EYES.—The common blue violets, which grow wild in many places; take the top and root and wash clean; and dry; make a tea, and drink several times a day; wash the eyes with it each time.—VIOLA.

TO REMOVE BLACK-HEADS FROM THE SKIN.—Black-heads may be got rid of and prevented from returning, by washing with tepid water, by proper friction with a towel, and by applying a little cold cream.—VIOLA.

TAKING CARE OF THE HANDS.—The hands may be kept smooth and white by the free use of glycerine after washing, and by frequently rubbing them dry in bran or meal. Apply glycerine before retiring, and sleep in warm gloves or woolen mittens.

FEVER AND AGUE.—One pint of pure vinegar and 6 ounces of salt, mixed. Drink one-half pint of mixture and in an hour took balance, when I was relieved of a black mass of bile, and have not had a shiver or a shake since.—PATRICK L.

ASTHMA.—Take one half-ounce of hydrate potassa, put it into a pint of water, and take a teaspoonful two or three times a day.—VIOLA.

HALLOW-EVE GAMES.—Tie a string to the stem of an apple, then suspend it from the gas chandelier or from the doorway between two rooms; it must hang low enough so that in vibrating it will reach your mouth; then without touching the apple with your hands, try to secure it with your teeth; if successful in getting it make a silent wish while the apple is between your teeth; the wish is "sure to come true before next Hallow-eve."

Another amusing game for children is to place a very large pan nearly full of clean water on the floor, throw in two or three nice apples, oranges, and pears, kneel down by the pan and try to help yourself to the floating fruit, using your mouth only.

An interesting game of "Wish Letters" can be played at any hour when the clock is striking. Write the alphabet in capital letters on writing paper—write them only once—then write the alphabet in italics three times, making 104 letters in all; cut them apart, so as to have only one letter on each little square of paper; place them all in a hat or deep box; shake them up; make a wish, (anything you like;) if you are anxious to know, then blow into the hat as many times as the clock is striking; some of the letters will fly out; gather them up and see if you can, by arranging them, get an answer to your wish, or spell the name of the person whose name you thought of. The capital letters must only be used in their proper places.—MOLLIE.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Good receipts for chicken pie, oyster pie, and also for pickling small onions.

A receipt for tomato sauce for meats; such as one gets at a first-class hotel.

How are raisins prepared?

Mollie's receipt for liquid yeast.

A receipt for cocoa-nut cake, made as jelly cake, where the cocoa-nut is mixed with the icing.

How to make kisses, such as are served with dessert.

Receipt for marsh mallow drops.

How to curl black ostrich feathers so that they will stay so.

How to prepare sage for market in packages. Give full directions; also, the price.

Will "Red Ribbon" please tell what kind of "bran" she has reference to?

How to wash a white flannel skirt that is embroidered in blue.

How to crystallize grasses, making the crystals different colors, as we see them for sale.

How to press ferns, and in what month. If pressed with a hot iron they fade and curl up.

Will the ice plant grow from a cutting?

At what age does the calla bloom? What vine will grow in a bottle of water?

What is the best time to plant Hyacinth bulbs?

What will remove warts, both hard and soft?—E. B.

A preventive for premature gray hair.

Will "Farmer's Daughter" kindly say if the party having catarrh 20 years, and was cured by smoking mullen leaves, had any trouble with his hearing—that is, was it affected in the least?

How may a house be freed from black wasps?

Is there any remedy for rats in the walls of a house where cats cannot reach them?

LONGEST BRIDGE IN THE WORLD.

A RAILROAD STRUCTURE ALMOST TWO MILES IN LENGTH—ITS CLEAR HEIGHT 88 FEET ABOVE HIGH WATER—GIRDERS 245 FEET IN LENGTH.

The longest railroad bridge in the world was opened for public travel near Dundee, Scotland, on Tuesday, Sept. 25. The structure thus opened spans the estuary of the Tay at a point almost two miles in width. It has been constructed for the purpose of affording facilities for the more convenient conduct of the traffic of the North British Railway Company. Hitherto the North British Railway Company have had to carry their traffic across the Tay by means of a ferry, and this method was not only expensive, but exceedingly slow. Accordingly, their engineer, Mr. Bouch, prepared the plans of the bridge which has now been completed. Parliamentary sanction was obtained in 1870, the bridge being constructed as a separate undertaking, with a capital of $1,750,000.

The contract for the work was obtained in May, 1871, and the foundation-stone was laid in the land abutment on the south side on the 22d of July of the same year. The bridge begins about a mile and a half above Newport, on the south side of the river, where the depth of water at high Spring tides is 45 feet, the velocity of the current reaching occasionally five knots an hour. To bridge this formidable stretch of water, the engineer planned a bridge of 85 spans, varying in length from 57 feet to 245 feet—those of the largest size, to the number of 13, being placed over the navigable part of the river. In this central section, where it was necessary to provide for the passage of such shipping as frequents the ports of Newburg and Perth, the bridge has a clear height of 88 feet above high water, from which it slopes down to the Fife side with a gradient of 1 in 264, and toward Dundee side, where it takes a curve to the eastward in order the more conveniently to join the land line, with a gradient of 1 in 73. Cylinders of iron and brick work with a diameter of 9½ feet, built on shore in such lengths as would reach from the rock on which they were intended to rest to a point above low water level, each consisting of a cast-iron shell with a lining of brick-work set in Portland cement, leaving inside a central shaft 3½ feet in diameter, through which the workmen might pass up and down, were connected by means of a wall of brick-work about 5 feet wide, thus placing a space of 12 feet between their centres. The whole being then made fast to a system of strong iron girders, barges were introduced at low water underneath the girders so that, when the tide rose, the ponderous mass, weighing it might be as much as 120 tons, was lifted bodily, and quietly floated out into the river. Having been towed out to the site of the intended pier the cylinders were lowered by hydraulic apparatus till they rested on the river bottom. Workmen then descended the internal shafts, excavated the material from beneath the cylinders, and so caused them gradually to sink until they reached the rock, in which a level bed was cut for their permanent resting-place; but after the work had been in progress for some time it was found that the rock suddenly shelved away to a great depth under beds of clay, gravel, and sand. It therefore became impracticable to sink the piers to that foundation, and a new method had to be introduced. The weight of the pier was lightened by substituting in the upper works iron columns for solid brick; while the adoption for each pier of a single oval cylinder measuring 23½ feet by 13½ feet secured a larger bearing than had previously been obtained with two smaller ones. The outer casing was of malleable instead of cast iron. When the large masses were prepared they were floated out and lowered to the river bottom, the sand at the base being removed by a pump invented by one of the assistant engineers. By the working of the pump a large cavity was speedily formed under the cylinder, and the huge mass of metal sank into it by its own weight, reaching to a depth of about 18 feet below the bed of the river. The interior of the cylinder was afterward filled to the top with concrete, and the upper part, so far as it stood above the bottom of the river, was next removed, thus leaving an ample platform of artificial rock for the reception of the superstructure, which consisted in the first instance of brick-work in the form of an elongated hexagon measuring 60 feet by 10 feet, and placed with its greater length in the direction of the current. This part of the pier was likewise put together on shore and floated out between bearges in a length of about 20 feet, being sufficient, when placed upon the cylinder, to reach above low water-mark. From that level the pier was formed of solid brick-work, built in the ordinary way by workmen brought alongside as the state of the tide would permit; and at high-water mark four courses of stone of an aggregate thickness of four or five feet finished off this portion of the work. The piers of 14 spans were founded in this way, the upper works being formed of iron columns of 12 and 15 inches diameter.

When the piers had been brought to the necessary height, the girders, measuring 245 feet in length and weighing 190 tons for each span, were towed out and deposited. The raising of the girders when the piers had been completed was carried on in lifts of 20 feet at a time by hydraulic apparatus. Two girders, connected by transverse braces, go to each span, the depths varying according to the width of the space to be crossed. The length of the spans diminishes in going toward the shores, on either side of the navigable channel, the depths of the girders being correspondingly decreased, the minimum being 12 feet. To provide for expansion by heat, which will amount to something like seven feet in the whole length of the bridge, the girders have been adjusted to the piers so that a certain amount of free play. The bridge has been calculated for a rolling load of 1½ tons to the foot run. Such a burden is more than could be brought upon any span by filling its whole length with loaded locomotive cars; no part of the bridge would have to undergo a strain of more than four tons to the square inch, and when it is borne in mind that the iron is actually capable of sustaining a strain of 21 tons to the square inch, it will be seen that there is an ample margin of surplus strength.

CLASSICAL EDUCATION FOR GIRLS.

At a meeting on Thursday of the committee in Boston having under discussion the question of affording classical instruction to girls in the higher public schools of the city, a letter was read from President Porter of Yale College, in which he says:

"I must suppose that those who favor such a measure for the Public Latin School would also desire to bring boys and girls together in educational institutions of every description, from the primary school to the college and university. There can be no serious objections to the presence of children of both sexes in elementary schools, for the most obvious reasons. But the reasons are as obvious, in my judgment, why boys and girls from the ages of 14 to 18 should not recite in the same class-room, nor meet in the same study hall, nor encounter one another in the same passages of a large public school. First of all the natural feelings of rightly trained boys and girls are offended by social intercourse of this sort, so frequent, so free, and so unceremonious. Civilization of every description, and Christian civilization pre-eminently, is grounded in, is sustained by, certain restraints of modesty and reserve in the relations of the two sexes. These restraints are recognized as of special importance while boys and girls are becoming young men and young women. That which is accepted and enforced as a restraint in the beginning of civilization is recognized as a grace where civilization is advanced, when manners were established by the intelligent consent of the community, and modesty becomes a second nature and an established law. We ought not to forget that, though our civilization is greatly advanced, yet in education we are renewing and re-enforcing upon 'new and raw material' the processes through which communities have slowly emerged from barbarism to Christian manners and sentiments. If in any of the stages of education we expose our growing boys and girls to that familiarity which offends or weakens modesty, we tend to barbarism and immorality. * * * Holding as I do that the perfection of man depends upon the contrasted and supplementary endowments and capacities of intellect and heart in the two sexes, which make man one, I believe that each sex should be trained by a different method, even if the studies are the same. I have no objection to learned women, but I would have them remain women; and if they are to be perfect women they must be trained as women; and womanhood, even in girlish years, requires isolation and reserve, if nothing more."

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The Fifteenth Battalion, Brooklyn, mustered 220 present, 55 absent—total 275—last Thursday.

"Malitia" is informed that he can be compelled to perform duty until his discharge is granted.

Quartermaster-Sergt. A. T. Baxter, of the Eighth Regiment, has been elected Captain of Company I in that command.

Major Scott, Inspector of the Second Brigade, inspected the books and papers of the Eleventh Regiment last Tuesday evening.

Col. James R. Hitchcock, commanding the Ninth Regiment, has appointed Rev. Edward C. Houghton Regimental Chaplain.

Archibald N. De Voe, of Elmira, has been appointed Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, vice Col. Joseph E. Lord, resigned.

Company A, Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, Capt. J. G. Story commanding, will shoot for the "Bayonet" badge at Creedmoor next Tuesday afternoon.

Capt. Henry Gimpel, of Company C, Fifth Regiment, is spoken of as the probable successor to Lieut.-Col. Peter Krueger, who recently resigned from that command.

The Third Regiment Cavalry was mustered by Col. Carl Jussen, Division Inspector, at Tompkins-square, last Wednesday. This command mustered 309 present, 165 absent; total, 474.

The Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, mustered on Thursday last, 320 present, 184 absent; total, 504. The Thirteenth Regiment mustered on Friday, 390 present, 95 absent; total, 485.

Hon. Jacob Hess, the combination candidate for Register, is one of the oldest and most active members of the National Guard. He holds at present the position of Commissary of the Seventy-first Regiment.

The Separate Troop Cavalry, Major Karl Klein commanding, will hold its monthly meeting at the armory next Wednesday evening, owing to the proximity of its regular November meeting night to election day.

Battery K, Artillery, Major A. Hoelzle commanding, will hold its annual ball at Teutonia Assembly Rooms on Jan. 16. On the same evening Major John Keim, commanding Battery B, will give a ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms.

At a recent meeting of Company G, Seventh Regiment, Capt. J. C. Abrams commanding, Corps. Ernest H. Crosby and Henry Major were elected Sergeants, vice Tompson and Horten, honorably discharged. Privates Charles G. Brown and C. Warren Fisher were promoted to be Corporals.

Private E. R. Darveau, of Company C, Thirteenth Regiment, has compiled a printed record of the matches won by the several regimental teams at the Fall meeting of the National Rifle Association at Creedmoor, and also a complete list of all the marksmen in the First and Second Divisions. The lists are surrounded by lithographed borders, and are suitable for framing.

The Gatling Battery, Brooklyn, Capt. John A. Edwards commanding, paraded for its annual inspection and muster at Prospect Park parade ground last Tuesday. The weather was fair, and a large number of spectators were present. The battery went to the ground early in the day and consumed the time in drilling in mounting movements. The muster showed 38 present, 6 absent, and an enrolled total of 44, a gain of 11 in the number present and 5 in the enrollment since last year.

Company I, Seventh Regiment, Capt. W. C. Casey commanding, will shoot for the "Nevada" badge at Creedmoor to-morrow. At a recent meeting of Company F, Capt. H. B. Turner commanding, resolutions were passed authorizing its Treasurer to pay to the new armory fund the money received by its members for riot duty, and providing for the presentation of a suitable testimonial to Corp. W. H. Brown in recognition of his faithful term of service, during which he never missed a parade or a drill of the company.

The several regiments, troop and battery, of the Eleventh Brigade, Brooklyn, submitted their books and papers for inspection during the past week, as follows: Forty-seventh Regiment, Wednesday evening; Twenty-third Regiment and Gatling Battery, Friday evening, and Thirty-second Regiment and Separate Troop Cavalry, last evening. The marksmanship of the several organizations in this brigade are under orders to turn over the State badges to the regimental Inspectors of Rifle Practice on or before Nov. 1, and the latter are directed in orders to transmit them to Brigade Head-quarters.

Col. Unbekant, commanding the Eleventh Regiment, has issued orders directing the several companies in his command to assemble at the armory for drill and instruction in the "School of the Soldier" and company, as follows: Companies B, C, and K on Mondays, Oct. 29, Nov. 5, 12, 19, and 26, Dec. 3, 10, and 17; H and I, Tuesdays, Oct. 30, Nov. 13, 20, and 27, Dec. 4, 11, and 18; D and E, Wednesdays, Oct. 31, Nov. 7, 14, 21, and 28, Dec. 5, 12, and 19; A, F, and G, Thursdays, Nov. 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29, and Dec. 6, 13, and 20. The officers and non-commissioned officers are under orders to drill on Fridays, Nov. 16 and Dec. 14, at 8 P. M.

The Twenty-second Regiment pay-rolls were forwarded to Albany last Thursday. At a meeting of Company C last Wednesday evening, First Sergt. Clifford M. De Mott was promoted Second Lieutenant. Lieut. De Mott enlisted in Company A May 16, 1874, was promoted Corporal April 7, 1875, and was elected First Sergeant of Company C May 24, 1877. At the same meeting Sergt. James D. Evans was chosen First Sergeant, Private William H. Dorr was promoted Sergeant, and Privates Henry C. Aspinwall, Homer Bostwick, Silas H. Brown, and Joseph L. Petingale were elected Corporals. The regimental drum corps was inspected by Adjt. Harding last Thursday evening. Capt. John Way-dell, of Company A, and Capt. Henry M. Knapp, of Company G, have resigned.

The Twenty-eighth Regiment, Brooklyn, paraded for inspection, muster, and review last Monday. Lieut.-Col. Samuel Richards, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Fifth Brigade, acted as Inspector. The muster was as follows:

Companies.	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and Staff	4	1	5
Non-Commissioned Staff	2	2	4
Band	20	..	20
A	35	13	48
B	33	13	46
D	29	20	49
E	59	13	72
G	42	31	73
H	53	5	58
I	30	28	58
Total	303	128	431
Total, 1876	306	126	432
Loss	3	..	1

Batteries B and K, Artillery, First Division, were inspected by Col. Carl Jussen, Division Inspector, at Tompkins-square, last Thursday. Both batteries looked well. Battery K turned out with its new rifled guns, which were drawn by gray horses, of which 48 had been supplied by Mr. Jacob Ruppert, a member, while Battery B had its new 12-pounder Napoleons, and 24 gray and 24 black horses, supplied by Mr. George Ehret, a member of the organization. The review both in line and passage was very good and elicited merited applause from the military spectators. Battery B mustered 100 present, 10 absent, total enrolled, 110. Battery K showed 87 present, 5 absent; total, 92. In the evening Major Keim, of Battery B, gave a dinner at the residence of Major Klein, of the Separate Troop Cavalry, at which Col. Taylor, Assistant Adjutant-General of the State, Col. Jussen, Col. Mitchell, and Col. Briggs, Assistant Inspector-General of the State, were present.

The Seventh Regiment was inspected, mustered, and reviewed in Tompkins-square last Tuesday. The details of the review were well observed, as usual, and the ceremony was very handsomely performed. Following is the result of the muster:

Companies.	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and Staff	10	..	10
Non-commissioned Staff	9	..	9
Band	47	..	47
A	88	12	100
B	96	13	109
C	59	8	67
D	62	17	79
E	71	15	86
F	60	12	72
G	59	7	66
H	103	7	110
I	100	12	112
K	106	33	139
Total	860	119	979

The Thirty-second Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. John Rueger commanding, is under orders to assemble at its armory for company drill as follows: Companies A and B, Fridays, Nov. 2 and 16; Tuesdays, Dec. 4 and 18, and Wednesdays, Jan. 2, 16, and 30; Companies C and D, Tuesdays, Nov. 6 and 20; Wednesdays, Dec. 5 and 19, and Fridays, Jan. 4, 18, and 25; Companies E and F, Wednesdays, Nov. 7 and 21; Fridays, Dec. 7 and 21, and Tuesdays, Jan. 8, 22, and 29; Companies G and H, Fridays, Nov. 9 and 23; Tuesday, Dec. 11, Friday, Dec. 28, and Wednesdays, Jan. 9, 23, and 30; Company I, Tuesdays, Nov. 6, 13, 20, and 27; Wednesdays, Dec. 5, 12, 19, and 26, and Fridays, Jan. 4, 11, 18, and 25. Assembly on each occasion at 8 P. M. Lieut.-Col. Bossert will superintend the drills of the right wing, and Major Finkelmeier the left. Capt. Vorgang will attend to the duties of rifle inspection. Second Lieut. Charles B. Mayer, of Company A, has passed the Brigade Examining Board.

Once every year the Major-General commanding a division reviews one brigade of his command. Major-Gen. Shaler reviewed the Third Brigade at Tompkins-square last Tuesday. The ceremony was in "line of masses," and the bands were massed on the right of the line. The Seventh held the right, the Eighth the left, and the Sixty-ninth the central positions. Owing to the limited amount of space afforded in the square, it required some time and considerable) manipulation to form the brigade, but this was at length satisfactorily accomplished, and the troops looked very fine. Major-Gen. Shaler was accompanied by 13 members of his staff and three orderlies from Major Klein's Separate Troop Cavalry. After the review in line the troops passed in review, and presented a fine appearance. The Seventh, however, had so little room in which to steady down that the alignments of the several companies while passing the reviewing point were quite irregular, but when they wheeled the second time, on the opposite side of the square, they were simply perfect. The Eighth and Sixty-ninth marched well and lost very little distance.

The inspection of the Eighth Regiment was a very fair showing, considering the amount of rust which the absence of a season's drill necessarily causes in a regiment. The ceremony took place early on Tuesday morning. In the review in passage some distance was lost by the second company in line, and many company officers saluted too quick, notably those in the Sixth Company, who saluted at a point several yards before they reached the reviewing officer. After the column had passed, the band, instead of continuing to play, was stopped by the drum-major—a tactical omission. The result of the muster was as follows:

Companies.	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and Staff	9	1	10
Non-commissioned Staff	9	..	9
Band	30	10	40
B	33	13	46
C	39	25	64
D	72	9	81
E	57	11	68
F	40	11	51
G	55	18	73
H	32	22	54
I	40	20	60
K	34	8	42
Total	450	148	598

The Sixty-ninth Regiment held its annual inspection and muster at Tompkins-square last Tuesday afternoon, parading 10 unequalized companies. The men looked well, and the review was very creditable. There were, however, some important errors; one was that the fourth and fifth companies, in passing in review, kept their arms at "right shoulder;" another was, that some of the Lieutenants "bungled" their salutes by making first a non-commissioned officer's salute, and changing to the salute of a commissioned officer while passing the reviewing officer. The result of the muster was as follows:

Companies.	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff	6	2	8
Non-commissioned Staff	11	6	17
A	47	16	63
B	82	21	103
C	47	10	57
D	58	6	64
E	61	16	77
F	45	22	67
G	37	20	57
H	42	10	52
I	41	16	57
K	44	12	56
Total	521	157	678

Mr. William O. Stoddard, who was an active soldier in the late civil war, contributes an item of history in connection with the battles near Harper's Ferry in 1861. He says: "The Twelfth Regiment was not the first command to cross Long Bridge, Virginia, in May, 1861, but that honor is due to the Third Battalion, D. C. Rifles, Major John R. Smead commanding. Company A of that command, which was the first to cross, was the old National Rifles, so long the crack military organization of Washington." Mr. Stoddard says he "carried a rifle as a private in the ranks that night. The company had been very much depleted by the secession of many of its former members, and had been filled up by Western and Northern men. It had formed an important part of the garrison of Washington during the dark days when we were cut of from the loyal North, and the members of the New-York Seventh will remember it as the force which met them at the Annapolis Junction with a welcome supply of provisions. After crossing the river we were sent forward as scouts, as many of us, like myself, were familiar with the country. When, at last, we were called in, and halted at the head of the causeway on the Alexandria Road, the Twelfth was the first regiment to come up. From that we supposed it was the next to cross. After it followed some New-Jersey regiments. On marching back we found the Seventh at the bridge, getting an appetite for breakfast by throwing up earthworks. It may seem a small matter, but 30 or 40 of us survived the war, and we all feel a bit of pride in having been in the front on that memorable night, after our weeks of hard and discouraging services, when we were at most a mere. We did not wait for 'the crowd' to come, but took up our rifles on the spot, and were actually on duty before the President called for us or for anybody else."

During the month of September the following officers were commissioned in the First and Second Divisions: First Brigade Staff—Capt. George E. Dodge and First Lieut. Alfred Roosevelt, Aides-de-Camp; Third Brigade Staff—Major Andrew D. Mellick, Jr., Engineer; Capt. Robert Colgate, Jr., Ordnance Officer; Capt. Albert L. David, Quartermaster; Capt. Rowland A. Robbins, Aide-de-Camp; Eleventh Brigade Staff—Capt. Cortland St. John, Quartermaster; Capt. John W. Marshall, Comissary of Subsistence; Capt. Morison Hoyt and First Lieut. Harry O. Jones, Aides-de-Camp; Third Regiment Cavalry—First Lieut. Philip Kuhles, Commissary of Subsistence; First Lieut. Henry Von Bremen, Adjutant; Capt. William Fetterer, Second Lieuts. Johannes Bosch and Jacob Seopold; Ninth Regiment—Second Lieut. George B. Browne; Thirteenth Regiment—First Lieut. Frank Harrison, First Lieut. Gustave A. Jahn, Commissary of Subsistence, and First Lieut. Edwin R. Trousell, Quartermaster; Fourteenth Regiment—Capt. George R. Fowler, Assistant Surgeon; Fifteenth Battalion—First Lieut. Theodore Ahlefeld; Twenty-second Regiment—First Lieut. W. J. Harding, Adjutant; Twenty-third Regiment—Second Lieut. Charles L. Fincke; Twenty-eighth Regiment—First Lieut. Oswald Schwerzel and Second Lieut. James G. Lander; Forty-seventh Regiment—Col. W. H. Brownell, Lieut.-Col. G. C. Bradley, and Major T. V. Tuttle; Sixty-ninth Regiment—Capt. Matthew P. Breen, Chaplain; First Lieuts. Matthew Sinnott, John Greany, and Charles E. Nelson; Second Lieuts. William Purcell and Patrick Farrelly; Seventy-first Regiment—Capt. William Milne, Jr., First Lieut. Gustavus W. Conover, and Second Lieut. Robert D. McLintock. Resignations were accepted during the same period as follows: Capt. Augustus H. Simons, Quartermaster, Eleventh Brigade; Major J. F. Moore, Surgeon, and First Lieut. John P. Seymour, Quartermaster, Thirteenth Regiment; Second Lieut. Diedrich Cordes, Thirty-second Regiment; Capt. James Moore, Chaplain, Sixty-ninth Regiment.

The *National Guardsman* for November has an editorial founded on a communication from a member of the National Guard, in which it proposes a plan for redistricting the State upon the principle followed by the National Government; thus, instead of having the National Guard governed by divisions, it is proposed to divide it into departments, known as the Southern, Central, and Western. The present system of divisions is characterized as "unwieldy," beside being expensive whenever the troops are under arms for any length of time. It is proposed to do away "at one stroke with five Major-Generals," and by the reorganization of brigades to drop four Brigadier-Generals, on the score of economy. The appointment of a Lieutenant-General to command all of the troops is favored in the same article. In the first place, the plan is unfeasible, for there is no urgent necessity for economy in the present management of the National Guard of this State. Its officers and members are not paid except for actual duty, and to reduce the present force of general and staff officers would only increase the labor which would devolve upon the officers at the three proposed Head-quarters of Departments, and make it necessary for them to employ clerks and extra messengers to perform the extraordinary duty which would devolve upon them. If economy is desired, a good stroke of policy would be to disband the numerous separate companies of infantry which have been organized throughout the interior of the State. These companies would be of very little service in a riot, as mobs concentrate at particular points, and would scatter one of these poorly-disciplined companies in no time. As at present constituted they are a useless expense, since they are not sufficiently large to have any moral effect upon the communities in which they are located, and it is questionable if any such influence is required in those places where it is almost safe to leave one's outer door unlocked at night. And of what service would such a company be against a contending force in a city or large village? The present system of the organization of the National Guard in this State is more nearly perfect than any that has yet been devised, and by reducing certain portions of it by disbanding the separate companies, excepting perhaps that at Flushing, which being in the vicinity of the Metropolis may be valuable at some time as a Police guard, the expenses of maintaining the State National Guard will be sufficiently diminished.

SPURIOUS BANK-NOTES.

The Albany *Argus* of Saturday says: "The Merchants' National Bank of this city has notified the Treasury Department at Washington that unsigned notes on the bank had been stolen and placed in circulation with forged signatures. The notes are of denominations in tens and two hundreds, bank numbers 759 to 766; department numbers from 45,195 to 45,202. When received at the Treasury for redemption they will be rejected. The national banks are not responsible for notes so stolen and put in circulation."

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 27.—Closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	12	Kentuck	6¼
Belcher	5¼	Leopard	1
Best and Belcher	17½	Mexican	10
Bullion	8½	Northern Belle	15⅝
Consolidated Virginia	27	Overman	15
California	27½	Ophir	14¼
Challar	28	Raymond and Ely	6¼
Confidence	5¾	Silver Hill	1¾
Caledonia	3	Savage	8¼
Crown Point	5¼	Segregated Belcher	37
Exchequer	9¼	Sierra Nevada	3¾
Gould and Curry	8¾	Union Consolidated	5¼
Hale and Norcross	6¼	Yellow Jacket	9¼
Imperial	1	Eureka Consolidated	45½
Julia Consolidated	1	Grand Prize	13½
Justice	10½		

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 27.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$3,000 H. & St. J. 8s, conv	83½	25 Pacific Mail	23⅛
2,000 do	82¾	500 North-west. pf	64⅝
2,000 do	82¾	100 do	65
1,000 do	82½	100 do	65⅛
1,000 do	82	100 do	65⅛
10,000 do	83	300 do	65⅝
100 Del. & Had	66⅝	200 do	65⅝
33 do

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CARICATURE AND COMIC ART.

CARICATURE AND OTHER COMIC ART. IN ALL TIMES AND MANY LANDS. With 203 illustrations. By JAMES PARTON. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

The author of this volume is so well known to the public, and is such a general favorite among all classes of readers, that it is fair to say of him that he would not attempt to treat a subject unless it were one of popular interest. Caricature is as old as art or literature, and it has a range of influence quite as wide as either. Indeed, it is a kind of bastard brother of art, and frequently possesses those brilliant parts that social revolutionists sometimes tell us belong specially to the offspring of illegitimacy. Clearly, caricature has the great gift of never failing to attract attention; there is always a disposition to see what shape it will take next. Like Barnum's monsters, it calls upon the world to look at it, while men and animals of normal formation are passed by without observation. Thus, frequently, we find caricature supported, nourished, and cherished by an admiring public, while its legitimate brother is allowed to perish.

Mr. Parton tells us that when he began his work he supposed it would have the nature of recreation for himself, and afford mental relief after labors of a more serious character. But on advancing with it he encountered difficulties that almost baffled his diligent investigations. After ransacking the world for specimens, and collecting a very large number, he found that caricature is usually a thing of the moment, possessing only a transient interest. A large amount of material furnished by a past age was also objectionable on the score of moral propriety, and though current among our respectable ancestors, would not be acceptable in view of the severer standard of the present period.

In his preface our author speaks of two sources from which he was enabled to draw valuable information on the subject of caricature—the works of Thomas Wright, M. A., F. S. A., &c., of England, and a series of volumes compiled by M. Jules Champfleury, a French author, reviewing satiric art from ancient times to our own day. And, much as the ancients differed from ourselves, according to the testimony of these writers, they certainly laughed at each other, just as we do and for precisely the same reasons, and employed every art and implement of ridicule that is known to us. Traces of caricature are discoverable in the rude carvings upon many of the oldest walls, tablets, and vases still preserved. At Pompeii representations roughly made with chalk, and having reference to party politics, are intelligible even after long exposure, and have been recognized as corresponding with the history of the period. Comic scenes from the plays of Terence and Plautus, with the names of the characters written over them, have been found, as well as a large number of burlesque scenes, in which dwarfs, deformed people, pygmies, beasts, and birds, are engaged in the ordinary labors of men. The gay and luxurious inhabitants of the buried cities seem to have delighted in nothing so much as in representations of pygmies, for there was scarcely a house in Pompeii, so far as has yet been discovered, which did not exhibit some trace of the ancient belief in the existence of these little people. Homer, Aristotle, and Pliny all discourse of the pygmies as actually existing, and the artists, availing themselves of this belief, which apparently they also shared, employed it in a hundred ways to caricature the doings of men of a larger growth. An interesting example of the propensity to personify animals is furnished by the exhumed cities in the burlesque of a popular picture of Æneas escaping from Troy. The hero is portrayed as carrying his father, Anchises, on his back, and leading by the hand his son Ascanius, the old man carrying the casket containing the household gods. This is represented in caricature by a stalwart canine upholding a shriveled cur and tenderly conducting a puny pup.

The best specimen of Greek caricature that has come down to us renders ludicrous no less a theme than the great oracle of Apollo at Delphos. It exhibits the shrine, the god, and those consulting him in the broadest burlesque: Apollo, as a quack doctor, on his platform, with bag, bow, and cap; Chiron, old and blind, struggling up the steps to consult him, aided by Apollo tugging at his head, and a friend pushing behind; the nymphs surveying the scene from the Heights of Parnassus, and the manager of the spectacle, who looks on from below. Egyptian art, which was old when Grecian art was young, remained crude long after the latter had reached its highest development. But none the less did it delight in caricature. "No place," says Mr. Parton, "was too sacred for such playful delineations. In one of the royal sepulchres at Thebes, as Kenrick relates, there is a picture of an ass and a lion singing, accompanying themselves on the phorminx and the harp. There is also an elaborate burlesque of a battle piece, in which a fortress is attacked by rats, and defended by cats, which are visible on the battlements. Some rats bring a ladder to the walls and prepare to scale them, while others, armed with spears, shields, and bows, protect the assailants. One rat of enormous size, in a chariot drawn by dogs, has pierced several cats with arrows, and is swinging round his battle-axe in exact imitation of Rameses, in a serious picture, dealing destruction on his enemies."

In Europe during the Middle Ages caricature flourished remarkably, playing a strangely conspicuous part even in the embellishments of sacred architecture. The old Cathedral at Strasburg was renowned for its sculptured burlesques. On the several capitals of its columns the hallowed ceremonies of religion were grossly travestied. American visitors are baffled in every attempt to conjecture how minds capable of conceiving the harmonies of fretted roofs, majestic colonnades, and symmetrical towers could have permitted their surfaces to be profaned by sculptures so absurd. In the huge Cathedral at Winchester, England, which abounds in curious relics of the Middle Ages, there is a series of painted panels in the Chapel of Our Lady, one of which is an evident caricature of the devil, who is having his portrait painted. Perceiving that the artist is making him blacker and uglier than he fancies the original warrants, he is evidently averse to the proceeding, and wears an expression similar to that of a rogue in a modern police station who objects to being photographed.

The Reformation, with its spirit of antagonism and its wholesale exposure of ecclesiastical abuse and degradation, gave a vigorous impulse to caricature. Among the curiosities which Luther himself brought from Rome in 1510, some years before he began his special work, was a caricature suggested by the "Ship of Fools," showing how the Pope had "fooled the whole world with his superstitions and idolatries." He showed it to the Prince Elector at the time. The picture exhibited a little ship filled with monks, friars, and priests, casting lines to people swimming in the sea, while in the stern sat comfortably the Pope with his Cardinals and Bishops. On the other hand, Luther's marriage excited in the Catholic mind a sense of ludicrous incongruity. Some of his nearest friends—indeed, even Luther himself—saw something both ridiculous and contemptible in his marriage, particularly in the haste with which it was consummated and the disparity in the ages of the pair, Luther being 42 and his wife 26. "My marriage," wrote Luther, "has made me so despicable that I hope my humiliation will rejoice the angels and vex the devils." Melancthon, also, while doing his best to restore his leader's self-respect, expresses the hope that the "accident" might be of use in humbling Luther a little in the midst of a success perilous to his good sense. "Luther, however," says Mr. Parton, "was not long abased. We find him soon justifying the act, which was among the boldest and wisest of his life, as a tribute of obedience to his aged father, who required it in hopes of issue,' and as a practical confirmation of what he had himself taught. He speaks gayly of 'my rib, Kate,' and declared once that he would not exchange his wife for the Kingdom of France or the wealth of Venice."

Passing by our author's lively consideration of caricature as it appeared in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, we pause at the eighteenth, which produced that most famous of English comic artists, William Hogarth. The genius of this remarkable caricaturist was shown in what is known as his earliest work. It is called "Design for a Shop-bill," and was probably Hogarth's own shop-bill, his advertisement to the public that he was able and willing to paint signs. In those days, the school-master not yet having become the pervading influence he is in these days, signs were usually pictorial, and sometimes consisted of the popular representation of the saint having special charge of the business to be recommended. The South Sea delusion drew from Hogarth his first engraved caricature, after which they followed in quick succession, becoming more and more humorous as the artist learned his own power as a caricaturist. Hogarth's sense of humor appeared even in his serious writings upon the subject of art. One illustration which he gives in his *Analysis of Beauty*, to show the essential and exhaustless charm of the waving line, is in the highest degree comic:

"I once heard an eminent dancing-master say that the mimic had been the study of his whole life, and that he had been indefatigable in the pursuit of its beauties, yet at last could only say, with Socrates, he knew nothing, adding that I was happy in my profession as a painter, in that some bounds might be set to the study of it."

In his long warfare with the picture-dealers who starved living art in England by the manufacture of "old masters," Hogarth employed ridicule and caricature with powerful effect. His masterly caricature of "Time Smoking a Picture" was well seconded by humorous letters to the press, and by many a passing hit in his more elaborate writings. He maintained that a painting is never so good as at the moment it leaves the artist's hands, time having no possible effect upon it except to impair its beauty and diminish its truth.

Among the caricaturists of the present century, Mrs. Trollope has a prominent place. Her volumes upon the *Domestic Manners of the Americans*, which were the great literary sensation of 1832, contained a dozen or more of very amusing caricatures, some of which were fair hits, and were also of actual service in improving popular manners. "There are persons still alive," says Mr. Parton, "who remember hearing the cry of 'Trollope! Trollope!' raised in our theatres when a man ventured to take off his coat on a hot night, or sat with his feet too high in the air."

Remarking upon a folly to which our American ladies have now as a class risen superior, she writes:

"I have often shivered at seeing a young beauty picking her way through the snow, with a pale rose-colored bonnet set on the very top of her head. They never wear muffs or boots, even when they have to step to their sleighs over ice and snow. They walk in the middle of Winter with their poor little toes pinched into a miniature slipper, incapable of excluding as much moisture as might bedew a primrose."

The *Pickwick Papers* of Dickens were quickly followed by the permanent founding of the London *Punch* in 1841, and caricature has since appeared as a constant element of periodical literature. With reference to that periodical our author very happily remarks:

"One of the rarest products of the human mind is a joke so good that it remains good when the occasion that gave rise to it is past. Probably the entire weekly harvest of wit and humor gathered from the whole earth would not fill a number of *Punch* with 'good things;' and if it did, no one could enjoy so many all at once, and the surfeit would sicken and disgust. The mere sitting down for the purpose of being funny in a certain number of lines or pages is death to the comic powers; and hence it is that a periodical to which nearly the whole humorous talent of England has contributed is sometimes dull in its reading, and we wonder if there can be in any quarter of the globe a person so bereft of the means of entertainment as to get quite through one number. Once or twice a year, however, *Punch* originates a joke which goes round the world, and remains part of the common stock of that countless host who are indebted to their memory for their jests."

To most Americans the smaller pictures of Leech and others in *Punch*, which gently satirize the foibles and fashions of the time, are more interesting than the political cartoons. In them we see the difference between the life of the English and our own as exhibited in a thousand amusing scenes. It is only necessary to turn over a single volume to understand how much more the English play and laugh than we do. For instance, to quote Mr. Parton: "Here is a young lady in the hunting field in full gallop, who cries gayly to her companion, 'Come along, Mr. Green; I want a lead at the brook;' which makes 'Mr. Green think that women have no business in hunting.' England generally thinks otherwise, and Mr. Punch loves to exhibit his countrywomen 'in mid-air,' leaping a ditch, or bounding across a field with huntsmen and hounds about them."

America has also furnished talent for caricature, which conclusively proves that in spite of the reputation we bear for being a hard-working nation, forever bent upon the attainment of serious ends, there is, nevertheless, no lack of humor among us. For instance, the irrepressible Nast, to whom our author offers the following admiring tribute:

"Few readers need to be informed that it was the war which developed and brought to light the caricaturist of the United States, Thomas Nast. When the war began he was a boyish-looking youth of 18, who had already been employed as a draughtsman upon the illustrated press of New-York and London for two years. He had ridden in Garibaldi's train during the campaign of 1860 which freed Sicily and Naples, and sent sketches of the leading events home to New-York and to the London *Illustrated News*. But it was the secession war that changed him from a roving lad, with a swift pencil for sale, into a patriot artist, burning with the enthusiasm of the time. *Harpers' Weekly*, circulating in every town, army, camp, fort, and ship, placed the whole country within his reach, and he gave forth from time to time those powerful emblematic pictures that roused the citizen and cheered the soldier. In these early works, produced amid the harrowing anxieties of the war, the serious element was of necessity dominant, and it was this quality that gave them so much influence. They were as much the expression of heartfelt conviction as the most impassioned editorials, or Mr. Lincoln's Gettysburg speech."

In the perusal of Mr. Parton's entertaining volume, the reader cannot fail to perceive that the author has rendered a valuable service to literature by its compilation. Not only has he furnished a large fund of amusement, but he has also communicated a great amount of information that may be absorbed without the consciousness or weariness of study. We cannot but warmly commend the work as teaching many excellent lessons and calculated to exert a wholesome influence, even though we may not, like its author, be "sanguine enough to think that the pencil of the satirist will at last render war impossible, by bringing vividly home to all genial minds the ludicrous absurdity of such a method of arriving at truth." Unfortunately for poor humanity it is now much too soon to hope for a scene like the following:

"Fancy two armies 'in presence.' By some process yet to be developed, the Nast of the next generation, if not the admirable Nast of this, projects upon the sky, in the sight of the belligerent forces, a picture exhibiting the enormous comicality of their attitude and purpose. They all see the point, and both armies break up in laughter, and come together roaring over the joke."

—Geron, the Old Man in Search of Paradise, by the late John Lavicourt Anderdon, the author of *The Life of Bishop Kerr, by a Layman*, has just been published by George Bell & Sons, London, with a biographical sketch of the author by Rev. George Williams, the eminent scholar in the history of the Eastern Church.

POWER OF IRON AND COAL.

DECAY OF ENGLISH INDUSTRIES.

RETIREMENT FROM BUSINESS OF AN "IRON KING"—ANECDOTE OF THE DAYS OF INFLATION—THE NEW WORLD AND THE OLD—SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 11, 1877.

The London newspapers are so much occupied with the business of the world at large that the news of England is left, as a rule, to provincial journals or suburban sheets. Mr. Robert Crawshay, "the iron king," happened a day or two ago to write a letter to a friend who published an extract from it, or the London papers would have quite overlooked the fact that the greatest iron works in Great Britain are not only closed, but that work has been entirely suspended at Cyfartha for many months past. Merthyr Tydvil, in South Wales, is the very heart of the British iron district. That the heart has ceased to beat is a matter of far more real importance to England than the independence of Roumania or the political condition of Russia; but London is too busy to think of it, or rather the London editors, who do the thinking for the metropolis, are too much occupied with the affairs of France and Turkey, of Italy and Germany, and the other powers of Europe, to pay any attention to the staple trade of England and the backbone of British commerce. The *Standard* published a paragraph stating that Mr. Crawshay, the great iron founder and mine owner, saw no prospect of reopening his works, and the *Telegraph* has discussed the subject in an editorial, but without fully appreciating the ominous significance of Mr. Crawshay's words. "Trade," writes the iron king, "is worse than ever it was, and I see not the slightest chance of Cyfartha starting again. I think so badly of trade altogether that I have no wish to see my sons remain in it. I do not think I can possibly live very long, and if I am able I shall sell the works before I die. There is nothing now to bind me to them, for I have been estranged from them by the conduct of the men. I always hoped and expected to die with the works going and the same feeling among the men for their employers as before; but things have changed and all is different, and I go to my grave feeling that I am a perfect stranger, as nearly all my old men are gone." The *Telegraph* dwells upon this as if it had picked up something new. I referred to Mr. Crawshay's broken relationship with his men nearly a year ago in THE NEW-YORK TIMES. I have had the privilege of holding many conversations with Mr. Crawshay under his own mahogany at Cyfartha Castle, and more than once I have called attention in the English press to the decay of the iron trade in South Wales. Nobody but a millionaire could have stood the depression and the trade disputes which have aggravated it. Robert Crawshay two or three years ago was worth $40,000,000. The foundation of that colossal fortune was laid at Cyfartha during the American war of independence, when the Crawshays worked out large Government contracts. Until recently the thriving City of Merthyr Tydvil found its entire existence in the Cyfartha industries. All along the valley the furnaces blazed, the railways ran, the vast mines gave forth their wealth; tradesmen thrived, stores flourished, the canal carried daily freights, the whole neighborhood was alive; and the man who engineered the entire thing was Robert Crawshay, sitting quietly at home in his castle, the windows of which reflected back the glare of the furnace fires. Now all is quiet. The fires are out, idle men and women crawl about the valley, a few pits are at work, but the old aspect of happy toil and noisy labor has changed to a solemn and ominous gloom, and the owner, broken in health and spirits, laments the old days when he played the father to his people and his people heartily accepted the position of his children. If trade was good wages went up and overtime was well paid; if the price of iron fell Crawshay made deductions, and so men and master went up and down together. But in due course trade unions and competition changed all this; men talked of their rights and declined to have their wages reduced; they addressed their master as their equal; they discussed profit and loss with him; they refused to accept his word; they struck when he was busy and compelled him to forfeit important contracts; they blew out his furnaces when he wanted them lighted; they declared war; they found their match in a naturally kind-hearted but obstinate man, who could not endure dictation, who got mad at what he regarded as ingratitude, and he now declares that confidence between him and his men is at end, and that he will die estranged from them and if possible no longer proprietor of the works founded by his fathers, and maintained for 200 years with distinguished honor and success.

For a long time Robert Crawshay has been stone deaf. He cannot hear a sound. The first time I went to Cyfartha to dinner I found a magnificent brass band playing on the lawn. My host could see the instrumentalists, but not a note vibrated upon his dumb tympanum. "I like to have a band; the men are pleased, and it does good," he said to me in answer to some remark I made on paper. You have to talk to the Iron King with a pencil. This band has carried off all the great prizes at the national band contests. Its members are all employes at Cyfartha. Lord Aberdare, (formerly Hon. Mr. Bruce, Home Secretary,) was one of the guests on this occasion, and we amused ourselves next morning in Mr. Crawshay's photographic studio. "The Iron King" is the most accomplished amateur photographer in England. His studio at Cyfartha is a model of order and arrangement. Some of the finest landscapes that adorned the photographic exhibition in Leicester last year were the works of Robert Crawshay. He has another hobby equally creditable to his head and his heart; there is not a more successful horticulturist and florist among amateur gardeners than Robert Crawshay. While I write the fragrance of his latest roses salute me and carry my thoughts to the gardens of Cyfartha. They are part and parcel of the last bouquet gathered and sent to me by mail, packed by thoughtful and careful hands. I have already mentioned three hobbies of the Iron King—music, art, flowers; and the fourth will endear him to many: he finds his greatest personal pleasure in fishing. There is a trout stream near the castle which leaps over rocky passes and meanders in pleasant dales; but the owner of the hills and valleys thereabouts prefers the nobler game of angling for salmon in the Usk, on whose banks he has a delightful fishing box. His hall at home is decorated with finny examples of his prowess, stuffed, mounted, and framed, and he has killed the finest fish that have ever fallen to a sportsman lashing the famous Welsh rivers. I remember his good-natured look of amusement when, after dinner, I wrote down for him the following true story of pitman extravagance during the inflated prosperity of the miners a few years ago. The scene of the story was the locality of Leeds. If it has been in print it is still worth repeating, and I recall it with confidence because it is my own and I know it to be true:

"Bill, what's that stuff?" said one pitman to another, pointing to a bride's cake in a confectioner's window in a Yorkshire town not far from Leeds.

"Doan't know lad; it's a grand cake o' some kind, cover'd wi' sugar and things."

"Hast iver tasted that sort o' cake?"

"Noa, lad."

"What dost tha think there is inside on him?"

"O, there's currons and raisins and sweets and th' loike."

"Wouldst loike to hev a taaste on him?"

"Shouldna moind, lad."

"Come into th' shop, man."

The two pitmen go into the candy store, and thereupon the comedy is resumed.

First Pitman (to confectioner)—"We want some o' that cake in window."

Confectioner (taking out buns and small cakes)—"Yes, Sir. How much?"

Second Pitman—"Noa, not them; my mate means yon big 'un wi' sugar and things on top."

Confectioner—"This!" (pointing to the bridal trophy;) "why that's a bride's cake."

First Pitman—"All reight, bring it out; do you sell it by pound weight?"

Confectioner (amused)—"No, we do not cut such a cake as that."

Second Pitman to First Pitman (who looks puzzled)—"Ax him th' price o' the lot."

First Pitman—"What's price of th' cake as it stands?"

Confectioner—"Two sovereigns" (ten dollars.)

First Pitman—"I'll have it."

Confectioner (with pleasant earnestness)—"Thank you, Sir; where shall I send it?"

First Pitman—"Two soverins; there's the money."

The two gold pieces bounced upon the counter.

Confectioner, (taking cake out of the window and proceeding to pack it up)—"Where shall I send it?"

First Pitman—"Nowhere; we'll tak' it wi' us; we're only going to public next door to have a quart or two of ale."

They took the cake to the Feathers Inn, next door, and ate it, sugar ornaments and all. This is no exaggeration of the follies of miners in England, only a few years ago, when coal was selling at more than double the price now charged. The pitmen drank champagne, had all the delicacies of the season for supper, hired pianos for their children to knock about, and wasted their wages generally as fast as they got them. To-day they are out of work, on half time, partially employed, ill-paid, on strike, and "altogether at sea." Depression in the iron trade means half work at the pits, or full work at low wages; and the worst of the present aspect of affairs is that foreign competition and great mineral discoveries in America and Canada threaten to bring down the iron trade to a lower ebb than that at which it now stands. Last year I stood by the shore of Lake Champlain in Canada, and listened to the prophecy of an English mining engineer, who declared to me that the discoveries in the Adirondack Mountains would revolutionize, if not totally destroy, the iron trade of England. To-day, in connection with the clouds that have fallen upon Cyfartha, a trade journal informs us that two Directors of a Yorkshire firm of iron-masters have "found mountains of iron-stone as fine as the Dannemora and Swedish brands in the vicinity of Lake Champlain. Under the primeval forests of this district there are said to be stored inexhaustible supplies of rich black ore which cannot be equaled in England, and they are spread over a district as large as Yorkshire itself." The firm of which these two Directors are members have removed their head-quarters to the United States, and several other great iron-houses are talking of emigrating, and being the first to establish works at the various points of the great universal discoveries in the New World. Last year I crossed the Atlantic to Liverpool in company with a mining engineer whose trunks were full of magnificent specimens of hematite iron found in Virginia, where, he informed me, he had an interest in some new mining works promoted by English enterprise. The *Daily Telegraph*, on the authority of Mr. Lothian Bell, an ironmaster, of the North of England, says that the steel manufactures of America are destined speedily to extinguish English trade with the United States in that particular department. "The total iron and steel products exported from Great Britain in 1873, compared with those exported last year, show a reduction in value of not less than $65,000,000, and the many silent blast furnaces, forges, and rolling mills in the Cleveland, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Staffordshire, and Welsh districts, bear melancholy testimony to the apparent decay of these staple branches. It is estimated that in consequence of the unprecedented stagnation in the principal trades of Sheffield alone during the past four years, the migration of artisans from that town has reduced the parliamentary list of voters by 3,000."

In spite of all this the *Telegraph* ventures to think that "signs of a gradual revival in the principal trades of Sheffield are apparent," though the editor gives no real ground for this encouraging assertion. The only chance, it seems to me, for Sheffield to hold her own is to confine her attention to really good work. Sheffield trade has suffered from excess of competition inducing manufacturers to turn out inferior goods. This is easily corrected. English skill and British honesty of manufacture cannot fail to command orders in all the markets of the world. But the transfer of great mining centres in England to other countries is a kind of competition which neither skill nor industry can fight. While trade disputes have let foreigners into English home markets, the discovery of iron and coal in the New World threatens the very core of British supremacy in those great industries which have made her powerful. One of the difficulties in regard to the manufacture of iron in America has been the wide distances between the iron and the coal. To work iron profitably, you want your coal for blasting close by your ore; and this difficulty is being overcome in America by recent discoveries of iron and coal in close proximity. It does not alter the situation that the age of iron is coming to an end by the progress made in the manufacture of steel; for the same minerals are required, and we can make steel in England as well as in America. The United States in the past were our great buyers of everything made out of iron; while in the present day they are not only manufacturing for themselves, but they are finding the raw material at their own doors. This, coupled with prohibitory tariffs enforced against English goods in America, Russia, and other countries, cannot fail to have a permanent depressing influence upon English trade. Not that the Englishman himself will suffer much. He will carry his skill, his energy, and his knowledge elsewhere. Depression in Great Britain means development and prosperity in new countries. Englishmen who would have worked, married, become fathers of families, and prospered at home will work out their destinies in Canada, Australia, Africa, New-Zealand, and the great Western States of America. As clearly as you may trace the hand of a Divine Providence in the past history of the Anglo-Saxon race, so may you see it to-day in the transfer of trained mechanics, miners, farmers, producers of all kinds to lands hitherto ignorant of industrial arts, the decay of certain manufactures in the old country giving additional impetus to their progress in the new; while the spread of English muscular Christianity, combined with the innate honesty of the Anglo-Saxon character, constitutes the best safeguard for the peace and prosperity of the future of the world at large. It may be that England will go back; but the English-speaking people of the world will eventually govern it, if the day does not finally come when they will possess it also. The seed is sown in every quarter of the globe, and the two richest and most powerful nations, America and England, speak the same tongue, hail back to the same ancestry, worship the same God, believe in the same faith, are moved by similar sentiments of religion, of poetry, and of fact. English is the language of the arts and sciences, of trade and commerce, the tongue in which Liberty has proclaimed her righteous laws; it is the language of that Protestantism which claims freedom of thought and action and the right to commune with God direct, unawed by wily priests, uninfluenced by clerical domination and those ecclesiastical checks which take the strength and individuality out of men and make them tools, idlers waiting to be helped by Providence, who leaves nations and peoples and individuals to perish the moment they cease to disregard the divine command, "In the sweat of thy face thou shalt eat thy bread."

"'Tis the primal curse,
But soften'd into mercy, made the pledge
Of cheerful days, and nights without a groan."

We are living in an age of remarkable transition; at no time since England first took her place at the head of civilization has the old country seemed so much inclined as now to abrogate her position as a dictator; at no time in her history have indications of a national decay been so apparent from a commercial point of view; yet at no period of the world's history has the English power been really greater; and never was the future so full of promise of that coming day when the children of England shall govern the world. It is many years ago since a *Quarterly Reviewer* said: "Coal must and will be the motor and meter of all commercial nations; without it no modern people can become great, either in manufactures or the naval art." America to-day is the greatest coal-owner in the world. It is worth while in the present condition of Europe to contemplate for a moment an eloquent passage in a work written at Hartford some quarter of a century ago by Mr. Hollis Read: "The population of the United States is found to double every 23—say 25 years—and we have to look forward only a single century, and the present ratio of increase gives us 288,000,000; or 125 years, and it has on its soil 576,000,000; or 150 years, and it will number more than the present population of the globe. Indeed, take the result of 100 years (288,000,000) as the ultimatum of increase to which the resources of its soil will allow the population of America to advance, and what a host have we here for the moral conquest of the world! Suppose this enormous population to be what, under the peculiar smiles of heaven, they ought and were designed to be, and what under the quickening and transforming power of the Holy Ghost, they would be, and how grand their prospective influence in the regeneration of the world! Portray in your mind a nation of 288,000,000 imbued with the principles of Puritan integrity, enterprise, decision, self-denial, and benevolence; her civil institutions so modeled as to leave religion free to invigorate the native population, or to waft its blessings over the arid sands of Africa or the mountains of Tartary; her social relations unshackled; her religion no longer restrained by needless rites, forms, or State interference; the public mind enlightened by an efficient system of common education—from whatever point we look, we find in this land of pilgrims, resources laid up in store, by which Providence may, in his own set time, revolutionize the world. Yet England need not quit the field. America is her own child, nurtured by her own institutions, taught by her own experience and the lessons of her history." It is a notable sequel to this eloquent forecast that an ex-President of America is traveling through Great Britain and that the pith of the addresses delivered to him dwell upon the sympathy and love England has for America, and the everlasting good they may do in the world marching forward together, friendly rivals in the arts of civilization and peace.

EVERY-DAY ENGLISH.

CHANGES IN LANGUAGE.

BY RICHARD GRANT WHITE.

That words change their meaning, every intelligent person who observes language and thinks about it well knows. The change is almost always by a gradation, the steps of which are traceable, although they cannot be clearly defined. Nevertheless, some philologists maintain that a word has, and can have, at least at any one time, but one meaning. Now, if this were the case, it is difficult to see how any change could take place. For if a word has but one meaning, even at one time, it must be used with that meaning by all the three generations that are living in the world at the same time, and each of which is advancing gradually to fill the place of the other. If the third generation receives a word with a clearly defined meaning, it would seem that when this third generation becomes the second, it must hand that word with the same meaning to the new third, and so on forever. But this is not the case. It is true, in a certain sense, that, with but few exceptions, words have but one meaning; that is, the radical and essential meaning of the word exists so as to be perceivable, and so as to be a constant guide in the manner of its use. At the same time most words, if not indeed all, are used with such a degree of vagueness, small though it be, such a lack of perfect consent and identical apprehension among all the users, that possibly no word has exactly the same meaning to any two persons. Just so it is true that no word has exactly the same sound to any two persons, or is pronounced by any two in exactly the same way. Indeed, it may be said without so much of paradox as might be generally supposed, that a word exists only for one moment of time—that at which it is spoken, and that if it is then immediately repeated by the person to whom it is addressed, it is in some respect, either of sound or of meaning, not quite the same word which had just before been spoken.

Of course, this is not what might be called a practical view of language. In practice we must assume, and we do assume, that a word used at a given time—the present—is in all respects absolutely the same to all its users. That it is not so, is certainly true; but it is merely a fact interesting and instructive in the history of language. A striking illustration is a word which I used a few lines above—"person." To all who read this paper "person" means an individual of the human species; but it has also another meaning connected with the former, and springing from it: it means the body of one of the human species. Thus, we say that a man has a very fine person, meaning that his body is, in its form and in its expression, satisfying to the general eye. We say that a well-bred and delicate woman is nice and dainty about her person; meaning that she is careful and fastidious to preserve her body in perfect cleanliness and freshness, and not to have it brought into contact with anything at which her nice sense revolts. Now, "person" had originally no such meaning. It meant a mask, and not a mask as representative of the human face. The word is of Latin origin, but it is in existence in all of the European languages, with the same meaning; and its use can be traced in an unbroken line to all of them, from the earliest period at which it is known. "Person," in its radical and elementary sense, means a speaking trumpet. The Roman and Greek theatres were enormous unroofed structures, entirely open to the air. The observation of any play of feature in the actors of these theatres would have been quite impossible, and never was attempted. Some distinction between the personages of the drama was, however, necessary, and this led to the use of comic and tragic masks. These two kinds of masks were at last greatly subdivided, and there were masks which belonged to each well-known character of the drama, just as with us there is a received costume for *Sir Peter Teazle*, for example, or for *King Lear*, *Malvolio*, or *Touchstone*. These masks performed, however, another very important function. The remoteness of the stage from the audience and the openness of the theatre not only prevented the audience from seeing anything except the general appearance, attitudes, and movements of the actors, but also interfered much with their hearing of what was said; for when Sophocles wrote, and Aristophanes and Terence, as also when Shakespeare and even Sheridan had possession of the stage, people actually went to the theatre to listen, to hear something higher, nobler, grander, than a repetition of their own foolish gabble by other people in fine clothes. This difficulty of hearing was overcome in a measure by a form given to the mouth of the mask, which was greatly widened, and protruded so as to increase the resonance of the voice and carry it forward. Now, in Latin, *sonare* means to sound, and *per* means through; and thus the dramatic mask, through which the voice of the actor sounded to the audience, came to be called *persona*. Then, as these marks were subdivided into classes, corresponding to the heavy fathers, the first young men, the leading ladies, the chamber-maids, and so forth, of the modern stage—as the division was carried even further into the individual distinction of character—these *personæ* came to be distinctive of the characters of the dramas in which they were used; so that to enumerate the masks, or *personæ*, of a drama was to enumerate the characters that figured in it. This usage, pure and simple, still survives, (though with some difference of meaning to the modern mind,) in the phrase *dramatis personæ*, which is generally used as a heading of the list of characters in a play in all Indo-European languages which have a dramatic literature. *Personæ* having thus come to mean a fictitious man, came at last to mean a real one, reference being at first made, however, to the character of the individual and to his face as expressive of that character. At last, however, it came to mean a man, that is a "human," *(homo, not vir,)* as for example, we say, "If a person were to do thus and so," meaning if a man or a woman were to do thus and so, (and, by the way, "person" is here just as much a pronoun, because it stands for a man or a woman, as "him" is in the sentence, "to him that hath shall be given," because "him" there stands for "any man.") "Person" having thus come to mean the individual man or woman, it was at last applied to the body of a man or woman; and thus the word, the identical word, (with the mere dropping of a final letter,) which at first meant something through which an actor spoke, came at last to mean the fleshly body of a human—*person*.

This is an example of what might be called a legitimate or normal change in the meaning of a word, that is, the change has been, so to speak, logical. Each shade of meaning that the word has had has grown naturally and reasonably out of a preceding meaning. When language changes in this way there can be no reasonable objection, so long as it is so gradual as not to be confusing. It is useless, indeed, to protest against any change, normal or abnormal, which is an accomplished fact. In languages even more than in anything else that which is, must be accepted; logic may subvert, good taste may revolt, but if a word has come to be generally used with a certain meaning, that is its meaning: and though the usage may be abnormal, absurd, and even disgusting, there is no help for it. The only time for protest with any hope of success is when the tendency to a vicious change first manifests itself. Now, it is to be remarked that a great number of the changes in language which are not of the character which has just been illustrated in the word "person," and all of those which are really objectionable on the ground of reason or of good taste, are the consequences of the use of the words in question by persons who do not understand their meaning. And how many persons there are who daily use words in a strikingly elegant and somewhat overpowering manner, without understanding them I shall not here undertake to say. Some words, indeed, are of such a character that most persons, even the intelligent and the educated, do not apprehend their real meaning. A word which I have used above, and necessarily used, in the discussion of the word "person"—*i. e.* "individual," is such a word. "Individual" is used generally and constantly to mean simply "person." There are few words in the language so nearly synonymous as "individual" and "person"; and yet there are no two whose origin and real significance are more unlike. An individual is merely a thing, an entity, which cannot be divided, a unit; and a man is called an individual, merely because he is a single, indivisible, self-existent creature. The truth is that we are hard-pressed in language, for a general synonym of "man," meaning one man; and there seems to be with many people a reluctance to use the simple word "man," just as with many more there is a reluctance to use as simple and as good a word, "woman." Hence we have the general adjective "female," which belongs to all she creatures, made into a noun as an elegant synonym of "woman." I have even heard of a man who wished to be gallant, and to give a reason for the gallantry that was in him, assign as that reason that "his mother was a female." So doubtless she was; and so was the dam of his mastiff dog. Or we have that common and really unmeaning use of the word "lady," which is well fitted to excite in some persons a feeling of nausea. To avoid the use of "man," meaning a human person of either sex, we have "individual," which, however, is most largely used by persons whose speech is more elaborately elegant than sensible The word, however, is a perfectly legitimate word, and if sparingly used is open to no objection. But how many of those who do thus use it know or think of its real meaning? They accept it without question in the sense in which they hear it used; and thus, indeed, most words are accepted. Thus it is that speech is the surest test of education, of breeding, of association. Peter's speech did not more surely betray that he was a Galilean than the speech of every other man shows what was the speech of those among whom he received his breeding; and, as Alexander Ellis says, this speech once thoroughly acquired is, to all intents and purposes, ineradicable. After maturity, the prospect of any material change in this respect is very slight indeed.

But as to our words and their changes. "Individual" is from its character not only recondite in its real meaning, but, happily, that meaning is almost incapable of misapprehension or perversion. Pretentious writers and speakers may choke us—and themselves—with it, but it would seem that they cannot use it in any other than its proper sense. But there are countless numbers of words which are constantly used with more or less perversion, and this perversion leads to deplorable confusion, and sometimes to misunderstanding which has serious consequences.

In the every-day speech of America, two words constantly illustrate what has been said before as to the ignorant use of language. These are "predicate" and "transpire." I have remarked upon their misuse before, and so have others; but the misuse is so flagrant and so common; it is so ridiculous and really so monstrous that I cannot do better than to mark it again by using it as an illustration of abnormal change in the use of words—a change of a kind quite unlike that which has taken place in "person," a change which, although it is increasing, should be resisted, and may yet be resisted with some hope of preventing its final accomplishment. It was only the other day that I heard a Judge of one of our highest courts—and that he was an upright Judge, an able Judge, and one learned in the law, I know—say on the bench that a certain action "was *predicated upon*" a certain statute. He might as well have said that at his breakfast he had predicated his butter upon his bread. So we constantly hear one man, generally a man of some intelligence and education, asking another if he means to predicate any action upon such or such a state of things. What he means to ask is whether his friend means to found any action upon such circumstances, or to take any action in consequence of them. What he really says is nonsense, utter, absolute. To any one who knows what "predicate" means, it is difficult to apprehend the condition of mind of a man who talks about predicating an action *upon* anything. To "predicate" means, in simple words, merely to say; or, to use larger words, to utter, to declare. A verb and the words which accompany and modify it are the predicate of a sentence, because they say something, declare something, of the subject and about the object. It will thus be seen that there is not the remotest connection, metaphorical or otherwise, between the real meaning of "predicate" and that which is so commonly given to it in this country, even by Judges upon the bench.

And so it is as to a common use of "transpire." Every day we hear it said, and see it printed, that such and such an occurrence transpired yesterday. The speaker's or the writer's meaning in simple English being that it happened, that it took place, that the thing was done. Now, "transpire" means to breathe through, to pass through, and, in its metaphorical use, which is the only one in which it is received, it means to pass from secrecy to knowledge, from privacy to publicity. For example; "The decision in the Cabinet upon the New-York appointments has not yet transpired," or, "the decision did transpire yesterday"—that is, it came to public knowledge yesterday. This the proper use of the word, and the only one. But some person having heard it said correctly, that such, or such a thing transpired yesterday, with the meaning that the knowledge of it became public, supposed that it was a big, elegant word, for the simple English happened or took place, and thereafter used it with a pretentious ignorance which has infected many others innocent of his intellectual snobbishness. A like ignorant misapprehension and pretentious misuse, has given us the deplorably ridiculous usage of "predicate" which has been above set forth. It is such perversion of language as this—perversion in some one respect or more—that is really worth the serious attention of those who would speak and write good English. This is of more real importance than all the errors in "grammar" or in spelling as to which so many persons seem solicitous. For perversions like this really affect the meaning of what is said, which the few grammatical errors possible in the English language—for example, "us" for "we," "them" for "those," "done" for "do," in no way touch. It was chiefly with the intention of remarking upon this part of our every-day English that I began these articles, which various circumstances have, in some respects, so much diverted from their purpose. I may, however, do somewhat to make up the deficiency in the opportunities that remain to me next Sunday and the Sunday after.

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THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS TO the Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies and children, at No. 1 Park-av., first house from Washington-square, on Wednesday, the 26th September.

NO. 110 EAST 35TH-ST.—MISS M. A. Clark's English and French School for young ladies and little girls reopens Sept. 27. For circulars and references apply as above.

THE ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART, FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 49 West 17th-st., New-York, Will open on the first Monday of September.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER'S English and French Day School for Young Ladies, No. 148 Madison-av. reopens Sept. 24; Post-graduate class. Nov. 1.

MRS. KITTIE BRODHEAD ROEBBELEN'S Home and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 69 East 61st-st.; primary class for boys; English, French, and German. Reopens Sept. 24.

PIANO.—SINGLE LESSONS GIVEN THOSE WISHing assistance on new music; also lessons by the quarter, (24 lessons.) Address TEACHER, Advertisement Office, No. 554 3d-av.

SOCIETY OF DECORATIVE ART.—CLASSES in Art and Mediæval Needlework, Lacework, and Decoration of China and Pottery, will commence on Oct. 15, at No. 4 East 20th-st.

BINGHAMTON COLLEGE AND CONSERVAtory of Music for Young Ladies doubled its number last year; $300; no extras; Bible College free. Rev. R. A. PATERSON, A. M., President, Binghamton, N. Y.

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MRS. M. F. WALTON, A GRADUATE OF MRS. Kraus-Boelte, will open a Kindergarten and Primary School at No. 63 East 52d-st., Oct. 1.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. THOMAS R. ASH, No. 103 West 40th-st.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st.; school year begins Sept. 17; residence No. 54 East 31st-st.

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PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.—A. COLIN, 1,267 Broadway. Special advantages for candidates for scientific schools or technical professions.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th-st., re-opens Sept. 19.

RYE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES. Address Mrs. S. J. LIFE, Rye, N. Y.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' SCHOOLS, No. 12 East 47th-st. and No. 39 West 16th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Kindergarten, Oct. 2.

DR. A. CALLISEN'S DAY SCHOOL for boys, 131 West 43d-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 East 19th-st., will re-open MONDAY, Sept. 24.

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A NEW SINGER SEWING-MACHINE, TWO drawers, drop leaf and cover, $25; Wheeler & Wilson from $10 to $20; Howe, $12; Grover & Baker, $12; Domestic, $15 to $25; Willcox & Gibbs, $15. FITZGERALD & CO., No. 522 Hudson-st. and No. 537 3d-av.

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A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN THEIR own house, near Buckingham Hotel, offer two or three elegant rooms to single parties. All appointments of the house and table first class. Finest references given and required. A rare opportunity for enjoying all the luxuries of a private home. Address OWNER, Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BWAY.

NOS. 51 AND 53 WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-SQUARE.—Elegantly-furnished suites of apartments; parlor and second floor; private table if desired; pleasant rooms for gentlemen; house and table strictly first-class.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD RENT BACK A parlor or large room on fourth floor, also one hall room, with superior board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; references required. Call at 130 West 43d-st.

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ELEGANT THIRD FLOOR, WITH OR WITHout private table; accommodations unexceptionable; references exchanged. Address MURRAY HILL, Box 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,258 BROADWAY.

NO. 18 EAST 32D-ST.—ONE ELEGANT SECond floor, newly painted and handsomely furnished; unexceptionable table; private if desired; also, rooms for gentlemen; references.

TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 210 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms for families and single gentlemen, with first-class board, at very low prices; references.

NO. 81 IRVING-PLACE.—BOARD—SECOND floor sunny front-rooms; fourth floor, room for two, grate fire, $15; hall-room, $7; references; good, liberal table.

NO. 335 WEST 19TH-ST.—A LARGE SECOND-story front room, furnished, with board, in a private family, for gentleman and wife, or one or two single gentlemen, or ladies; references.

PLEASANT ROOMS; EXCELLENT BOARD; Murray Hill, near 5th-av. and 34th-st.; desirable parties can make favorable arrangements. Address Post Office Box No. 2,550.

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NO. 5 WEST 42D-ST.—A VERY DESIRABLE room on second floor, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 46 WEST 14TH-ST.—HOUSE HAS changed hands; pleasant rooms to let en suite or singly, with board; terms reasonable.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 73, NORTH-EAST CORNER 15th-st.—One handsome suite, for a family; also, single rooms, with board.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 351.—PARLOR FLOOR, COMplete furnished

SPORTS ON LAND AND WATER

RIFLE SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR.

TWO NEW MATCHES CONTESTED — CHILLY WEATHER AND FAIR SCORES—THE COMPETITION FOR THE WINGATE RIFLE.

The weather was raw and cold at Creedmoor yesterday, and this circumstance, together with the recent reduction of the number of trains running to the range, materially depleted the ranks of the riflemen. The "Remington" match for $300, in gold, was postponed for the fifth time, as there were not enough marksmen who cared to waste their time in shooting in the contest to reach the required number to constitute a match under the conditions. Nine members of the Amateur Rifle Club contested for the bronze medal of the National Rifle Association, but three retired before the completion of the match. The scores were as follows:

W. M. FARROW.

Yards.										Total.
200	5	3	3	5	5	4	5	5	4	4—37
500	3	4	5	3	5	5	5	5	5	5—48
1,000	4	5	5	5	3	6	5	4	5	5—53—138

N. WASHBURN.

200	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5—47
500	5	4	4	5	5	3	4	5	0	5—40
1,000	5	5	0	4	3	5	5	5	5	5—47—134

HOMER FISHER.

200	0	0	5	5	3	4	5	5	4	4—35
500	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	4—44
1,000	5	3	4	5	5	3	4	4	5	4—43—122

F. LAMB, JR.

200	2	2	5	5	0	5	5	4	5	5—37
500	4	0	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5—44
1,000	5	5	4	5	5	5	3	5	5	5—47—128

L. L. HEPBURN.

200	0	0	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5—39
500	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	5—46
1,000	5	5	4	0	3	4	3	5	5	5—44—129

F. A. DUGRO.

200	0	0	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5—39
500	3	5	3	5	5	3	4	5	5	4—42
1,000	5	0	4	5	5	3	0	2	4	5	R 3	4	2	3—45—126

The match which attracted most attention, and which is likely to become very popular under brighter skies and in warmer temperature, was the "skirmishers match," for a gold medal presented by Gen. Hiram Duryea. The competitors were formed in squads, opposite three targets, at 500 yards distance, and one competitor took his place at each of the three firing points. At a blast from a whistle by the superintendent each man advanced toward the target until a second blast, when they took any position agreeable to them, and fired. This was repeated by the several squads until all had fired the requisite number of times. There were many misses, as very few had ever practiced that mode of firing. The scores were as follows:

							Total.
C. H. Eagle	Advance	2	5	4	5	4	4—29
	Retreat	5	5	0	5	4	5—19—39
N. D. Ward	Advance	3	0	2	5	4	4—14
	Retreat	4	5	3	5	2	2—19—33
E. H. Sanford	Advance	4	2	0	3	5	4—14
	Retreat	4	5	4	0	4	4—17—31
A. B. Van Heusen	Advance	0	4	5	3	5	5—17
	Retreat	4	3	2	5	0	1—14—31
M. Fitzgibbons	Advance	0	4	0	4	5	5—13
	Retreat	3	4	4	3	4	4—17—30
W. Robertson	Advance	3	4	2	5	0	0—14
	Retreat	4	3	2	3	2	2—14—28
George Rover	Advance	4	0	0	0	5	0— 9
	Retreat	5	5	0	3	3	3—16—25
T. W. Linton	Advance	0	2	3	4	5	4—14
	Retreat	4	2	4	0	0	0—10—24
John Cavanagh	Advance	0	0	3	3	4	4—10
	Retreat	4	4	2	0	3	3—13—23
J. W. Gardner	Advance	0	0	0	5	4	0— 9
	Retreat	5	2	2	0	4	4—13—22
John Ross	Advance	4	2	0	3	4	1—13
	Retreat	2	4	2	0	0	0— 8—21
C. E. Truslow	Advance	4	2	0	5	2	1—13
	Retreat	0	5	0	0	0	0— 5—18

At the conclusion of this contest the first competition for the "Wingate" rifle was held at the "Running Deer" target. The conditions differed slightly from former matches at the deer, only one shot being allowed during the transit of the animal. Repeating rifles were thus placed on an equality with "single loaders." The distance covered was 100 yards, and each competitor was allowed four runs. The scores were as follows:

	Total.		Total.
George Rover	15	James Ross	5
W. M. Farrow	10	F. A. Dugro	4
W. Robertson	10	George Wood	3
E. H. Sanford	5	D. P. Austin	2
A. B. Van Heusen	5		

The Irish-American Club badge was shot for at 300 and 600 yards distance, and won by Dr. M. M. Maltby, upon the score of 75 out of a possible 100 points. The Seventh Regiment Rifle Club shot for the "shells" and a Remington rifle. Private C. H. Eagle won the former trophy upon the score of 21 out of a possible 25 points at 500 yards distance, and Corp. J. W. Gardner carried off the rifle upon the score of 45 out of an attainable 50 at the same distance.

THE WARD BROTHERS WIN A RACE.

DOUBLE SCULL CONTEST AT NEWBURG—ELLIS AND DANIEL WARD THE WINNERS—FOUR MILES STRAIGHT AWAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Two of the Ward brothers, Ellis and Daniel, were in a four-mile race here to-day—working boats—and they came off victors. Their opponents were Arthur Maginn, Jr., and Albert Darragh, of this city. The race originated from a previous contest between the two crews in Newburg Bay, in which the Wards were beaten. The contest to-day was for a purse of $100, over a straight-away course, from Cornwall steam-boat dock to the steam-boat pier at Newburg. The judges were Josh Ward for the Wards, and Tim Donohue for the Newburg oarsmen. The referee was Col. Dickey, of Newburg. At the start the betting was even, though very little money was wagered on the result. The Wards rowed in a boat 8 feet long and weighing 75 pounds; the Newburg boat was 9 feet long, and weighed 75 pounds. Both crews were in good condition. They got the word at 3:07 P. M., the Wards going to the front, but none too easily at the start, for the Newburg couple made it lively for them in the first mile. Off New-Windsor, however, the Wards began to leave their rivals, and notwithstanding the latter made several spurts, it was evident they were overmatched. Off the dock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, within a mile of the home line, the Wards were two lengths ahead, and from there to the finish they widened the gap, coming in 12 lengths ahead, in 28:42.

COLLEGE ATHLETIC CONTESTS.

ELEVENTH FIELD MEETING OF THE COLUMBIA ASSOCIATION—FIFTEEN EVENTS DECIDED.

A fashionable assemblage of ladies and gentlemen gathered at the Athletic Club Grounds, Mott Haven, yesterday morning, to enjoy the sports of the eleventh field meeting of the Columbia College Athletic Association. The day was admirably adapted to the sport, the cold and bracing air and a fine track combining to urge the competitors to their best efforts. The programme, which comprised 15 events, was opened promptly at 11 o'clock by a one-mile walk between Sayre and Eldridge, of the Class of '79, which, after a struggle that at first promised to be close, was won by Eldridge, who led his competitor by 20 yards, and crossed the line in the fast time of 7:04 4-5. A contest between W. J. Pryor and J. Conover in running high jumping followed, Pryor, after an exciting struggle, yielding to Conover, who cleared 5 feet 3 inches. The next event was a half-mile run, in which Colgate, finding none to enter the lists against him, went over the course alone in 2:15¾, and then retired to make way for a pole-vaulting contest between W. J. Pryor and George Bird, the former of whom overmatched his competitor's record of seven feet by just half a foot, and won. A 100-yard dash, in which Waller, Conover, Stewart, and Rose entered, came next, the struggle proving unexpectedly close. Waller, the youngest of the athletes, finally obtained the lead, and crossed the line amid loud plaudits, winning the race in 0:10 1-5. Pryor, Montgomery, and Ridabock then tried their skill at throwing a 16-pound hammer, yielding the palm, at last, to Ridabock, who threw it 69 feet 2 inches. The next event, a dash of 440 yards, which afforded an opportunity to seven contestants to test their relative speed, was won, after an interesting struggle, by Stewart, who made the distance in 0:57 2-5. This was followed by a dash of 220 yards, in which Waller met with an experience similar to that of Colgate in the half-mile run, and was obliged to go over the course alone. Eldridge and Sayre then entered against each other in a two-mile walk, which resulted in an easy victory for Eldridge, whose time was 15:46 3-5. Then came a contest at running broad jump, in which Conover, having cleared 18 feet 2 inches, was declared the victor. A hurdle race of 120 yards was finally contested by Pryor and Conover, the latter of whom, clearing the 10 gates in fine style, came in the winner, his time, by an error, not being taken. A mile run followed, but did not prove interesting, as Booth, who entered against the advice of his friends, and who was in poor condition, dropped out at the second leap, allowing Bearnes to win in 5:16 1-5.

The next race, in which strangers alone were invited to compete, proved one of the closest and most interesting of the day. There were three entries—Hammond, Chapman, and Griffin—the latter of whom spurted at the finish, and gained a slight lead, crossing the line with Hammond at his heels, and winning the race in 2:14 4-5. The programme was brought to a close with a fine steeple-chase, in which great interest was manifested. The course, something more than half a mile in length, lay over the hilly ground just outside the boundaries of the club track. Bearnes, Morgan, Payn, Griffin, Blivin, and Stewart all entered, and went off gayly, amid the cheers of the spectators, bounding lightly over the uneven ground and coming in as length with Stewart at their head. The latter crossed the line first, winning the race in 3:05. The sports were conducted by Mr. John Wood and John Conklin, the former of whom acted as time-keeper and the latter as starter. Mr. W. W. Phillips filled the position of referee, and Mr. Robert C. Cornell was judge.

THE BALTIMORE RACES.

LIST OF THE WINNING SIRES—AMOUNTS WON BY THE VARIOUS STABLES—THE SUCCESSFUL JOCKEYS.

The meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club which terminated on Friday was the most successful yet held under the club's auspices. The racing was excellent throughout and a large amount of money was won by the competing horses. There were 19 races, but two of them were matches. Imported Phaeton, the sire of Ten Broeck and King Faro, heads the list of winning sires after all, with a total of $6,600, the value of the Dixie and Bowie Stakes, which those two horses won. Virgil stands next by the victory of Vera Cruz in the Breckenridge Stakes, worth $4,100, and then follow Leamington and Lexington. In the list of winning stables D. & J. McIntyre's is the largest winner, with $4,450, and James T. Williams' is next, with $4,100. Pierre Lorillard, for the first time this season, is down to the third place, and his brother George is next to him. Of the jockeys, 46 of them had 109 mounts, and 20 of them won money. Walker is the most successful, as he rode both King Faro and Ten Broeck. The colored boy Murphy is second, while the English jockey, Evans, was in bad luck, and only succeeded in placing $50 to his credit. Barbee rode but once during the meeting as the weights were too light for him, his only mount being on Tom Ochiltree. The subjoined tables will tell the rest of the story:

THE WINNING SIRES.

By Phaeton. (Imp.)

King Faro	One race	$4,450
Ten Broeck	One race	2,150
Total		$6,600

By Virgil.

Vera Cruz	One race	$4,100

By Leamington, (imp.)

Parole	One race	$2,500
Pique	One race	300
Total		$2,800

By Lexington.

Duke of Magenta	One race	$2,200

By Julius.

Deadhead	Two races	$800

By Glenelg, (Imp.)

Glen Dudley	One race	$350
Idalia	One race	250
Total		$600

By Abdel-Kader.

Algerine	One race	$800

By Gilroy.

Viceroy	One race	$475

By Hurrah, (imp.)

Burgoo	One race	$400

By King Lear.

Rappahannock	One race	$350

By Longfellow.

Lady Salyers	One race	$300

By Asteroid.

Wash Booth	One race	$250

By Dickens.

Ore Knob	One race	$130

THE WINNING STABLES.

	First Money.	Second Money.	Total.
D. & J. McIntyre	$4,450	----	$4,450
T. T. Williams	4,100	----	4,100
Pierre Lorillard	2,800	$700	3,500
George L. Lorillard	2,450	----	2,450
F. B. Harper	2,150	----	2,150
D. McDaniel	600	1,000	1,600
T. W. Doswell	950	----	950
P. Nolan	800	----	800
C. W. Medinger	250	400	650
Carr & Co	475	----	475
J. G. Bethune	400	----	400
W. D. Bowie	130	----	130
A. Belmont	----	100	100
Oden Bowie	----	100	100
T. A. Lynch	----	100	100
A. D. Brown	----	100	100
Lawrence Harr	----	90	90
F. Smythe	----	50	50
E. Gillespie	----	50	50
T. B. & W. R. Davis	----	50	50

THE SUCCESSFUL JOCKEYS.

	Mounts.	Times First.	Times Second.	Value.
Walker	4	2	1	$6,900
Murphy, (colored)	1	1	0	4,100
Barrett	12	4	3	3,900
Hughes	7	2	0	2,675
Hayward	4	1	1	*1,200
Nolan	2	2	0	800
Donahue	8	0	3	640
Harvey	5	2	0	600
Sparling	5	0	1	500
Fisher	3	1	0	400
Matthews	3	0	1	350
Richardson	3	1	1	300
Norman	1	1	0	250
Mr. W. D. Bowie	1	1	0	130
Gaffney	2	0	1	†100
Hyland	1	0	1	100
Murphy	2	1	0	100
Miller	3	0	2	50
Brown	2	0	1	50
Evans	6	0	1	50

* Including third money, $100, in Dixie Stake.
† Including third money, $50, in steeple-chase.

The following jockeys had mounts, but did not win money: Mr. N. S. Hall, 1 mount; Sutcliffe, 1; Gray, 1; McLaughlin, 3; Crocker, 1; Reynolds, 1; Spillman, 5; Booth, 1; Barbee, 1; Metcalf, 1; Little, 1; Woods, 1; A. Lakeland, 1; James McLaughlin, 1; Major McLaughlin, 1; Williams, 2; Young, 1; Walter, 1; Whitely, 1; Mr. F. B. Dorsey, 1; Stovell, 2; Swim, 1; McCormick, 1; Riley, 1; Costello, 1; and Clark, 1.

THE SWINDLING SWEDISH BANKER.

The Commissioners of Emigration have taken steps to secure the punishment of Bo Christian Roos, the swindling Swedish banker, whose arrest on a charge of grand larceny was published in yesterday's TIMES. They have had numerous complaints against him and other similar firms of swindling emigrants of their hard-earned savings, but have hitherto been unable to get the victims to forfeit their passage money and remain in this country long enough to secure conviction. Now they believe they have a clear case, and they intend to press it to the end as an example to others. They depend principally upon the complaint of Carlsen, the Oxford Furnace miner, whose $500 Roos agreed to collect free of charge, Carlsen promising in return to purchase his passage ticket and bill of exchange on Sweden from him. Carlsen swears that he waited patiently a long time for his money, and then wrote about it. On Oct. 8 he received a letter from Roos, saying that it had not been collected. Carlsen waited and finally wrote again, demanding an accounting. On Oct. 20 Roos wrote, inclosing a draft for the money payable in 30 days, and also, through probable inadvertence, a memorandum from Niles, the firm's attorney, showing that the money had been collected on Aug. 30. Carlsen came to this city with the draft and demanded cash, saying that he had not agreed to receive the amount in any other way. He was coolly informed that he could get nothing, as Roos was insolvent. In contradiction of the latter's statement, in a Swedish newspaper called the *North Star*, of Oct. 18, appeared an announcement that Bo Christian Roos & Co. had sold their business to W. Snodgrass, M. T. Jacobson, and A. G. Anderson, and the same paper of Oct. 25 contained the statement that the new firm paid Mr. Roos $8,000 for the concern. Jacobson and Anderson were for years in the employ of Roos, the former being the book-keeper. During Roos' absence in the West, covering a period of six months, Jacobson had full charge of the business and sold fraudulent exchange on Sweden, receiving genuine moneys on deposit. Those who dealt with him could not get their drafts cashed on their arrival in Sweden, and many poor families were plunged into the greatest distress in consequence.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS AID SOCIETY.

The Public Schools Aid Society, of which Mr. William Cullen Bryant is President, is one of those charitable organizations which has a large claim on public support. It is an invaluable auxiliary to the Compulsory Education law. Its general work consists chiefly of co-operation with the Board of Education in securing the attendance at the public schools of the destitute and neglected children of the City. In the matter of special work it investigates all cases of non-attendance at the public schools with the view of determining whether the non-attendance is caused by inability of the parents or custodians of the children to provide them with decent food and clothing. Should this be the case the society furnishes food and clothing to indigent school children between the ages of 8 and 14 to enable them to attend the public schools, and provides medical advice, medicine, and proper diet for indigent and sick children whose parents or custodians are unable to do so. The benefits of the society, too, are extended without distinction of nationality or sect. The law, as originally drawn, required the public authorities to provide the indigent class of children with the necessary clothing to enable them to attend the public schools without offending decency, but the Legislature struck out the provision, and so the Public Schools Aid Society was organized to meet this very difficulty and save the poor children from exclusion from the public schools from inability to appear decently clad.

THE CRESCENT AND THE CROSS.

The Society of the Crescent and the Cross, which has been organized for the benefit of both the Turkish and Russian wounded, will shortly have their funds increased by a dramatic performance by the artists of the Comédie Française and by an amateur concert. The dramatic performance will take place on the evening of Nov. 2, "Mademoiselle de la Seigliere" being the play chosen. Mr. Marshall O. Roberts has given the use of the Lyceum Theatre for the production of the play. The amateur concert will be given on the evening of Nov. 24 at the House of Mr. Roberts, No. 107 Fifth-avenue. Tickets for both entertainments can be procured from the committee.

An adjourned meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Society of the Red Cross will be held at No. 51 West Tenth-street to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. The society, which was organized here on Sept. 11, is auxiliary to the Russian Society of the Red Cross at St. Petersburg, and is under the patronage of her Imperial Majesty the Empress Marie Alexandrowna. It is organized under the rules of the Geneva Convention for the succor of sick and wounded soldiers within the Russian lines.

REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT
Of the State of New-York,
ON THE
Examination of the New-York Life Insurance Company,
OF NEW-YORK CITY.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Oct. 24, 1877.

The Superintendent having personally, and through the services of the Deputy Superintendent, aided by the force of the Department, commenced and completed a searching examination into the affairs of the NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of the City of New-York, it affords him unqualified pleasure at being able to announce and make public the gratifying fact that the result of this examination is most satisfactory, and that, from the data in possession of the Department, the solvency of this, or other companies undergoing a similar test, can be readily ascertained, at little expense, for many years to come.

This Company was organized in 1845, and no investigation having been made, either by the Department or other properly-constituted public authority, prior to the date when the Department was formed, much time has necessarily been expended to bring the matter to a conclusion.

The services of forty-one gentlemen of character, standing, and experience have been procured, who have valued and appraised the property situated in forty counties in this State and in the State of New-Jersey, covered by 2,629 mortgages, amounting to the sum of $17,354,847 84, and forty-nine pieces of property owned by the Company amounting in value to the sum of $2,541,576 46; which services have been intelligently and efficiently performed. The abstracts of title to each and every piece of these large amounts of property have been closely examined and reported on to the satisfaction of the Superintendent. All other investments, amounting to $10,311,045 67, have been carefully looked into, and evidence of payment by the Company, either by check or otherwise, for such investments, demanded and given, although many of these payments were made twenty years ago. The cash securities of the Company, the cost of which on the books amounts to $9,730,529 91, are of the most unexceptionable character, and are worth $580,515 76 more than cost.

The Superintendent personally examined these securities, taking the letter, number, and denomination of each security, and preserving the record of the same in the Department. In every instance where securities had depreciated in value, such depreciation had been promptly charged to profit and loss account, and all items of doubtful character had been stricken off by the Company from its assets, and omitted from its reports. Complete seriatim lists of policies, premium loans, and uncollected and deferred premiums have been made and are on file in the Department.

LIABILITIES.

Every item of liability, real and actual, or contingent, as sworn to by the officers in the last annual report made to the Department, a copy of which is herein embraced, has been closely scrutinized, *and the statements in said report found to be true to the letter, and no other liabilities were found to exist.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

The different departments—Medical, Actuarial, and Agency—have been reviewed, with the most satisfactory results—gentlemen entirely competent and assiduous having been found in charge of each branch, to whose conduct and performance of their duties much is due.

Agents collecting funds of the Company at different points are held to a rigid accountability, remittances being required at the larger points tri-weekly, while at the smallest points settlements are not allowed to be delayed longer than one week. Bonds are required where the sums handled are sufficient to justify the same.

The system of book-keeping adopted by the company, after many years of experience, seems to be perfect—the checks by one division on another being so complete, that no wrong can be done to policy-holders by false entries of any kind short of wide-spread collusion among many employes, all of whom were found to be exceedingly courteous, and, acting under instructions from the principal officers of the company, were prompt in furnishing full information as to every detail.

Judged by the hardest test that could be applied under the law, and with every doubtful item eliminated from their resources, the net surplus, as shown by the detailed statement of this company, which follows, amounts to $5,962,878 79.

This exhibit clearly establishes the fact that where a Life Insurance Company is honestly, ably, and prudently managed, there is no occasion to force a showing of solvency by including in its assets prospective value of real estate and excesses of premium payments to be received.

For the reasons above given, the Superintendent has no hesitation in stating that this great corporation is entitled to public confidence and its officers to his warmest commendation.

ASSETS.

Real Estate	$2,473,087 50
Bonds and Mortgages	17,205,232 84

Stocks, Bonds, &c., owned by the Company:

	Cost Value.	Market Value.	
Merchants' Bank, N. Y., stock	$15,758 75	$16,100 00	
Bank of America, N. Y., stock	8,484 00	10,164 00	
Bank of the Republic, N. Y., stock	1,470 00	1,470 00	
American Exch'ge B'k, N. Y., stock	10,125 00	10,500 00	
Metropolitan Bank, N. Y., stock	5,381 25	6,400 00	
United States Bonds	3,792,113 97	3,892,763 34	
Central Park Loan	25,233 75	26,750 00	
Del. and Hudson Canal Co., stock	44,800 00	44,800 00	
Del. and Hudson Canal Co., bonds	400,000 00	400,000 00	
New-York Street-opening bonds	549,967 10	576,110 00	
New-York County Bounty bonds	41,104 00	42,000 00	
New-York City Consolidated bonds	645,596 25	745,875 00	
New-York County Consol'd bonds	113,928 75	131,625 00	
New-York City (Morrisania and West Farms) bonds	60,000 00	60,000 00	
New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad bonds	1,019,382 50	1,170,000 00	
New-York and Harlem R. R. bonds	1,074,075 00	1,178,333 33	
Brooklyn City bonds	983,144 80	1,024,700 00	
Jersey City bonds	442,425 00	450,590 00	
Yonkers Town bonds	178,479 16	183,700 00	
Newark City bonds	129,875 00	131,210 00	
Flushing Water bonds	77,600 00	80,000 00	
Rensselaer & Saratoga R. R. bonds	9,519 92	10,155 00	
Eastchester bonds	5,000 00	5,000 00	
Richmond City bonds	46,250 00	56,500 00	
Tennessee bonds	8,000 00	8,000 00	
Georgia bonds	2,730 00	3,500 00	
Alabama bonds	15,840 00	15,840 00	
South Carolina bonds	8,960 00	8,960 00	
Mississippi warrants	15,285 71	20,000 00	
Total	$9,730,529 91	$10,311,045 67	10,311,045 67
Premium notes and loans			$781,585 39
Cash in banks and trust companies			1,427,933 18
Interest due and accrued on bonds and mortgages			224,052 75
Interest due and accrued on stocks and bonds			42,320 39
Interest due and accrued on premium notes and loans			25,709 37
Rents due and accrued			8,476 17
Premiums due and unreported	$125,027 15		
Premiums deferred	432,695 40		
Total	$557,722 55		
Deduct 20 per cent. estimated cost of collecting above	111,544 51		
Net amount			$446,178 04
Total admitted assets			$32,945,621 30

ITEMS NOT ADMITTED:

Agents' balances	$36,154 19	
Cost value of real estate over present appraised values	68,488 96	
Loans on mortgage in excess of present value	149,605 00	
Total		$254,248 15
Total gross assets		**$33,199,869 45**

LIABILITIES.

Death Losses and Matured Endowments not due	$418,393 19
Death Losses and Claims resisted	97,200 00
Premiums paid in advance	17,038 32
Estimated liability on Lapsed Policies	10,000 00
Net Reinsurance Reserve	26,440,111 00
Total Liabilities	$26,982,742 51
Surplus as regards policy-holders, on the basis of admitted assets as determined by this report	$5,962,878 79
Surplus as regards policy-holders on the basis of total assets, as reported by the Company	6,217,126 94
Estimated Surplus of Tontine policy-holders included in the above	517,504 84

JOHN F. SMYTH, Superintendent.

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A FULL LINE OF BEST QUALITY
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS
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Real Turkey Carpets
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A LARGE LOT OF CARPETS,
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SILKS / EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS / VELVETS
SILKS / IN / VELVETS
SILKS / ALL OUR DEPARTMENTS. / VELVETS
SILKS / FELT HATS AND BONNETS, / VELVETS
SILKS / 55c. EACH AND UP. / VELVETS
SILKS / BONNET RIBBONS, / VELVETS
SILKS / IN ALL THE NEW SHADES, / VELVETS
SILKS / 10c. A YARD AND UP. / VELVETS
SILKS / VELVETS
SILKS / BLACK AND COLORED VELVETS, / VELVETS
SILKS / $1 A YARD AND UP. / VELVETS
SILKS / VELVETS
PLUSHES / BLACK DRESS SILKS, / SATINS
PLUSHES / SATINS
PLUSHES / 75c. A YARD AND UP. / SATINS
PLUSHES / SATINS
PLUSHES / FRENCH FLOWERS / SATINS
PLUSHES / SATINS
PLUSHES / AND FEATHERS / SATINS
PLUSHES / SATINS
PLUSHES / AT ONE-HALF / SATINS
PLUSHES / SATINS
PLUSHES / THEIR ACTUAL COST. / SATINS
FRENCH / FANCY
FRENCH / ALL THE NOVELTIES OUT / FANCY
FRENCH / FANCY
FRENCH / IN JET AND CLAIR DU / FANCY
FRENCH / FANCY
FRENCH / LUNE DRESS TRIMMINGS, / FANCY
FRENCH / FANCY
FRENCH / BRETON AND MOHAIR BRAIDS / FANCY
FRENCH / FANCY
FLOWERS / AT EQUALLY LOW / FEATHERS
FLOWERS / FEATHERS
FLOWERS / PRICES. / FEATHERS
FLOWERS / FEATHERS
FLOWERS / LACES, UNDERWEAR, / FEATHERS
FLOWERS / FEATHERS
FLOWERS / HOSIERY, GLOVES, / FEATHERS
FLOWERS / FEATHERS
FLOWERS / FANCY GOODS, / FEATHERS
FLOWERS / FEATHERS
FLOWERS / &c., &c., / FEATHERS
FLOWERS / FEATHERS
FLOWERS / AT PRICES LOWER THAN / FEATHERS
DRESS / LACES
DRESS / EVER HAVE BEEN OFFERED / LACES
DRESS / LACES
DRESS / AT RETAIL IN / LACES
DRESS / LACES
DRESS / THIS MARKET. / LACES
DRESS / LACES
DRESS / COUNTRY ORDERS SOLICITED. / LACES
DRESS / LACES
DRESS / SAMPLES AND INFORMATION / LACES
DRESS / LACES
DRESS / AS TO STYLES, PRICES, / LACES
TRIMMINGS / &c., SENT ON APPLI- / GLOVES
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The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8152. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

DURATION OF THE EXTRA SESSION.

DISPOSITION AMONG SOME MEMBERS TO CLOSE THE SESSION ON FRIDAY—THE AGENCIES OPPOSED TO ADJOURNING BEFORE THE TIME TO OPEN THE REGULAR SESSION—PROSPECTS FOR A CONTINUOUS SESSION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—There has been a great deal of talk during the past few days among Senators and members about securing a final adjournment of the called session on Friday next. Those who advocate early adjournment say the Army bill can be passed as it was practically agreed upon by the last Congress, and the Navy and other deficiencies can be disposed of before the close of the week. While the feeling for early adjournment is strong among members of the House, it does not appear to be strong among Senators, and the indications now are that the session will not terminate until the time fixed for the regular session in December. Though the movement for adjournment seems to have gained strength, a movement will be made in the Senate to-morrow which may result in testing the sense of that body upon final adjournment. Senator Ingalls proposes to introduce a bill fixing the first Monday of November as the day upon which the Forty-fifth Congress shall assemble in regular session. The purpose of the bill is to make the present session continue into the regular session and to prevent Executive nominations that fail of confirmation from falling because of adjournment. Congress has authority to name the day upon which the regular session shall begin. Section 4, Article 1, of the Constitution provides: "The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall, by law, appoint a different day." It is probable a movement will be made in the House within a day or two that will determine the length of the called session. Western and Southern members, for the most part, favor a continuous session.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIP.

THE LEGALITY OF THE NICHOLLS LEGISLATURE TO BE INVESTIGATED—HOW A MAJORITY WAS SECURED WHILE THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION WAS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—It was noticed that Mr. Kellogg had asked the Committee on Elections to investigate, among other things, the acts done to secure the organization of the Nicholls Legislature. This request was not made at random, but with a purpose and after consultation with Senators who had been shown the charges and evidence with respect to that subject. The efforts of the commission that visited New-Orleans were directed, in the first place, to securing a consolidation of the two rival Legislatures. The Nicholls Legislature had more than a quorum of Senators, but more than a quorum of the lower house remained with Packard and seemed immovable. It is stated that at this time the Nicholls people raised about $40,000 to expend in securing a majority for their Legislature, and the specific allegation is made by Republicans that $16,000 were used in transferring eight members from the Packard Legislature to that of Nicholls. It is not charged that the commission had anything to do with these transactions, and the request to have this matter investigated was not aimed at the members of the commission, as was at first supposed. If these allegations should be sustained by evidence, it will be in order for the Democratic Party in the Senate to show their continued adherence to the maxim of law of which they have so much declaimed during the last few months, "that fraud vitiates everything," and to vote that fraud even vitiates the election of Judge Spofford. Mr. Thurman will be compelled to take notice of it as one of the events of history of which Senators are supposed to have knowledge when they vote in the Senate.

INCENDIARY MOTIONS IN THE HOUSE.

SOME OF THE EXCITING TOPICS TO BE SPRUNG ON MEMBERS IF POSSIBLE—AN ARRANGEMENT TO SHUT OUT THE OBJECTIONABLE BUSINESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The number and character of the resolutions intended for introduction into the House to-morrow, under the two-thirds rule, have been several times mentioned. There is, besides a subsidy resolution, resolutions on silver and greenbacks and the resumption act, civil service reform, the President's Southern policy, and many others. The prospect of being unexpectedly called upon to make a record on embarrassing questions is not pleasant to members of the House. A movement has been organized today to adjourn to-morrow immediately after the announcement of the committees, without permitting even a morning hour for the call of the States. This movement comes as much from the Democratic as the Republican side, and promises to-night to include a majority, so that the entertaining action of the House that has been anticipated will be postponed. If the attempt to adjourn should fail, it will be within the discretion of Mr. Randall to recognize those members that seem to him to have the best claims or least objectionable resolutions, and he may be relied upon to help the House out of difficulty so far as lies in his power. It is wholly impossible to-night, therefore, to guess what resolutions, if any, will be voted upon to-morrow.

WANTS OF A WESTERN DELEGATION.

MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN MEMBERS OF CONGRESS FROM INDIANA—WHAT THEY HAVE AGREED TO SUPPORT WITH THEIR VOTES IF BEFORE CONGRESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The Republican members of the House from Indiana, nine in number, had a conference last night, and formally agreed upon the following propositions, which they will all sustain with their votes, if they should come up, in the House: First, repeal of the Bankrupt law and the amendments thereto. Second, remonetization of the silver dollar, making it full legal tender for all debts public and private. Third, repeal of so much of the Resumption act as fixes a day for resumption. Fourth, opposition to all subsidies. Fifth, equalization of bounties and pensions of the soldiers of the Mexican war. Sixth, opposition to further contraction of the currency. Seventh, Rutherford B. Hayes was fairly, honestly, and lawfully elected President of the United States; that we have full faith in his honesty, patriotism, and Republicanism; that, so long as he shall remain true to the principles enunciated in the Cincinnati platform and his letter of acceptance upon the subject of pacification, we pledge him our hearty co-operation and support; that the policy of peace and good-will is founded in wisdom, and its final success now depends upon the good faith with which it shall be received by the people of the South; that we approve of all wise and practical efforts to purify the civil service. Eighth, that in the selection of public officers, all things being equal, preference should be given to Union soldiers. Ninth, that in making appointments to office there should be an impartial distribution among the States and Territories in proportion to population.

SUBSIDY OR ANTI-SUBSIDY.

A RESOLUTION AGAINST GRANTING SUBSIDIES TO BE PRESENTED TO-DAY—HOW MEMBERS OF THE PRESENT HOUSE VOTED ON A SIMILAR RESOLUTION IN THE LAST CONGRESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Among the resolutions to be offered in the House to-morrow, after the expiration of the morning hour, is one directed against the granting of subsidies. Mr. Sparks, of Illinois, is the author of the resolution, and it is his purpose, if he can obtain the floor, to bring the House to a vote upon it under the two-thirds rule which prevails on Mondays. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this House no subsidies in money, bonds, public lands, indorsements, or by pledges of the public credit, should be granted by Congress to any association or corporation engaged or proposing to engage in any public or private enterprises owned and controlled by said associations or corporations, but that all appropriations from the National Treasury should be limited to such amounts only as shall be demanded by the public service in the legitimate administration of the Government, and for such internal improvements, owned and controlled by it, as are of a national character within the limits of a clearly-defined constitutional authority.

This resolution is substantially the same as the Holman resolution of the last Congress, which passed the House by yeas 223, nays 33. There are in the present House 118 members who voted in the last Congress for Holman's resolution, and 20 who voted against it. Of those who failed to vote, 11 are members of the House. The following-named members of the present House were members of the last Congress, and are recorded on Holman's resolution as stated below:

YEAS.

George A. Bagley, N. Y.	Thomas J. Henderson, Ill.
John H. Baker, Indiana.	Eli J. Henkle, Maryland.
William H. Baker, N. Y.	Abram S. Hewitt, N. Y.
Latimer W. Ballou, R. I.	Goldsmith W. Hewitt, Ala.
Henry B. Manning, Ohio.	Charles E. Hooker, Miss.
George M. Beebe, N. Y.	Jay A. Hubbell, Michigan.
Hiram P. Bell, Georgia.	Morton C. Hunter, Ind.
A. G. Blackburn, Ky.	Frank Jones, N. H.
Henry W. Blair, N. H.	Charles H. Joyce, Vt.
Richard P. Bland, Mo.	J. Proctor Knott, Ky.
Archibald M. Bliss, N. Y.	George M. Landers, Conn.
James H. Blount, Ga.	Elbridge G. Lapham, N. Y.
Andrew R. Boone, Ky.	John K. Luttrell, Cal.
Horace C. Burchard, Ill.	William Pitt Lynde, Wis.
John W. Caldwell, Ky.	L. A. Mackey, Penn.
W. P. Caldwell, Tenn.	Levi Maish, Pennsylvania.
Milton A. Candler, Ga.	John A. McMahon, Ohio.
Joseph G. Cannon, Ill.	Hernando D. Money, Miss.
Lucien B. Caswell, Wis.	James Monroe, Ohio.
S. B. Chittenden, N. Y.	Charles H. Morgan, Mo.
John B. Clarke, Ky.	William R. Morrison, Ill.
John B. Clark, Jr., Mo.	Henry S. Neal, Ohio.
Hiester Clymer, Penn.	Addison Oliver, Iowa.
Francis D. Collins, Penn.	Horace F. Page, California.
Omar D. Conger, Mich.	Wm. A. Phillips, Kansas.
Philip Cook, Georgia.	Joseph H. Rainey, S. C.,
Samuel S. Cox, N. Y.	Samuel J. Randall, Penn.
William W. Crapo, Mass.	David Rea, Missouri.
D. B. Culberson, Texas.	James B. Reilly, Penn.
Augustus W. Cutler, N. J.	Americus V. Rice, Ohio.
Lorenzo Danford, Ohio.	William M. Robbins, N. C.
Joseph J. Davis, N. C.	Charles B. Roberts, Md.
Dudley C. Denison, Va.	Milton S. Robinson, Ind.
George G. Dibrell, Tenn.	Miles Ross, New-Jersey.
Benjamin T. Eames, R. I.	Ezekiel S. Sampson, Iowa.
John R. Eden, Illinois.	Milton Sayler, Ohio.
E. John Ellis, Louisiana.	Alfred M. Scales, N. C.
James L. Evans, Ind ana.	Otho R. Singleton, Miss.
William H. Felton, Ga.	Clem't H. Sinnickson, N. J.
William Fleming, Penn.	A. Herr Smith, Penn.
Greenbury L. Fort, Ill.	William E. Smith, Ga.
Charles Foster, Ohio.	Milton L. Southard, Ohio.
Benjamin J. Franklin, Mo.	William A. J. Sparks, Ill.
Chapman Freeman, Penn.	William M. Springer, Ill.
William P. Frye, Maine.	William S. Stenger, Penn.
Benoni S. Fuller, Indiana.	Alexander H. Stephens, Ga.
James A. Garfield, Ohio.	J. M. Thornburgh, Tenn.
Lucien C. Gause, Ark.	Martin I. Townsend, N. Y.
Randall L. Gibson, La.	Richard W. Townshend, Ill.
John M. Glover, Missouri.	Jacob Turney, Penn.
Thomas M. Gunter, Ark.	N. H. Van Vorhes, Ohio.
Eugene Hale, Maine.	Alfred M. Waddell, N. C.
Andrew H. Hamilton, Ind.	W. C. Whitthorne, Tenn.
A. A. Hardenbergh, N. J.	Alpheus S. Williams, Mich.
Benjamin W. Harris, Mass.	Charles G. Williams, Wis.
Henry R. Harris, Georgia.	James Williams, Del.
Carter H. Harrison, Ill.	Jere N. Williams, Ala.
Thomas Hartridge, Georgia.	Benjamin A. Willis, N. Y.
William Hartzell, Illinois.	Benjamin Wilson, W. Va.
Robert A. Hatcher, Mo.	Fernando Wood, N. Y.

NAYS.

George C. Cabell, Virginia.	Charles O'Neill, Penn.
B. H. Darrall, Louisiana.	John H. Reagan, Texas.
Beverly B. Douglas, Va.	William F. Slemons, Ark.
Mark H. Dunnell, Minn.	Robert Smalls, S. C.
John Goode, Virginia.	Horace B. Strait, Minn.
John T. Harris, Virginia.	J. W. Throckmorton, Texas
John T. House, Tennessee.	John R. Tucker, Virginia.
Epa Hunton, Virginia.	Robert B. Vance, N. C.
William D. Kelley, Penn.	Jesse J. Yeates, N. C.
Roger Q. Mills, Texas.	Casey Young, Tennessee.

Total yeas	118
Total nays	20
Not voting	11

Of those recorded as not voting there are in the present House the following:

V. D. C. Atkins, Tenn.	James Phelps, Conn.
N. P. Banks, Mass.	Gustav Schleicher, Texas.
John M. Bricht, Tenn.	Thomas Swann, Md.
Aylett H. Buckner, Mo.	Gilbert S. Walker, Va.
Milton J. Durham, Ky.	William Walsh, Maryland.
George W. Hendee, Vt.	Andrew Williams, N. Y.
Amasa Norcross, Mass.	

Of the above, Messrs. Buckner, Walker, and Walsh may be said to have "dodged," because, on Springer's anti-third-term resolution, which was passed the same day, the names of those three gentlemen are found recorded in the affirmative. The others are recorded "not voting." If Mr. Sparks fails to obtain a vote on his resolution to-morrow he will offer it on the following Monday and persist in presenting it until a record can be made. The above record will be valuable in making comparisons when a vote is obtained.

THE COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT EXPECTED TO-DAY—SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL CHANGES TO BE MADE IN THE LEADERSHIP OF VARIOUS COMMITTEES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Speaker Randall will certainly announce the committees of the House to-morrow. A great deal of speculation is indulged in as to the construction of the leading committees, but as the list will not be fully completed until early to-morrow morning, nothing can be stated positively as to their full construction. There will be a great many changes, and some gentlemen who were at the head of important committees in the last Congress, will be found lower down when the list is announced to-morrow. Fernando Wood will certainly succeed Morrison on the Ways and Means Committee. The names of the Democrats who will be associated with him on this committee cannot be definitely ascertained, but it is known that Kelley, of Pennsylvania; Garfield, of Ohio; Burchard, of Illinois, and Banks, of Massachusetts, are the Republicans assigned to the Ways and Means. Buckner, of Missouri, will be Chairman of Banking and Currency, succeeding Cox, who will be Chairman of Library and second on Foreign Affairs. Atkins, of Tennessee, will be Chairman of Appropriations. Waddell, of North Carolina, succeeds Clark, of Missouri, on Post Offices and Post Roads. Swann, of Maryland, will be continued as Chairman of Foreign Affairs; Banning, of Ohio, Military Affairs; Whitthorne, of Naval Affairs; Harris, of Virginia, of Elections, and Eden, of Illinois, on War Claims. Reagan, of Texas, will be Chairman of Commerce. The Chairmen of the Judiciary and Pacific Railroad Committees were not decided upon at 11 o'clock to-night. A report prevails, and is being telegraphed abroad, that Alexander H. Stephens will be Chairman of the Pacific Railroads Committee, but it can be confidently stated that Mr. Stephens will not be at the head of this committee.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

PROPOSED ABOLITION OF THE OFFICE OF PENSION AGENT—CLEARING OLD AND SUPERFLUOUS DOCUMENTS—BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE—CATTLE IN TRANSPORTATION.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—An effort will be made this Winter to induce Congress to abolish the office of Pension Agent, and provide for the payment of pensions by check directly from the Treasury of the United States. The Committee on Pensions in the Senate has already been instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing that office. Much has been said recently about the salaries and fees of Pension Agents, and when Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, submitted a resolution, a few days ago, directing the Committee on Pensions to report by bill or otherwise, properly adjusting the salaries and fees of such agents, an amendment submitted by Mr. Hamlin, directing the committee to inquire into the expediency of abolishing that office, was agreed to without a dissenting vote. The select committee to examine the several branches of the civil service, of which Mr. Boutwell was Chairman, in August, 1876, reported a bill authorizing the payment of pensions by the Treasurer of the United States, and discontinuing the office of Pension Agent, but it was never considered by the Senate.

The resolution adopted by the Senate last week, directing the Sargeant at Arms to carefully collate and numerically arrange duplicate sets of all bills and resolutions of the Senate and House of Representatives now on file in the Document Room, down to and including the Forty-first Congress, which terminated on the 4th of March, 1871, is for the purpose of clearing out a portion of the Capitol building and disposing of a large quantity of old documents which have been accumulating for years, and are of no use whatever. The resolution directs the Public Printer to bind such duplicate copies, and also 10 copies of all executive and miscellaneous documents and reports of committees, and the surplus is to be disposed of as waste paper, except the annual reports of heads of departments and bureaus, reports of a scientific nature and surveys. The proceeds of the sale are to be turned into the contingent fund of the Senate. Many of these documents have been on hand since 1830, and the quantity has steadily increased year after year. Complete sets of all documents are always bound and placed in the library of Congress, where they can be referred to at any time. The resolution is not intended to interfere with documents printed since 1871.

Thus far, during the present session of Congress, 131 bills have been introduced in the Senate and referred to the various committees, and members of the House of Representatives have a great many to present in that body as soon as it shall be thoroughly organized and ready for business. A majority of the bills introduced in the Senate have heretofore been before it, some of them having been on the calendar at the close of the last session, and others before the committees awaiting consideration.

The bill recently introduced in the Senate by Mr. Howe, to amend certain provisions of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to the transportation of animals on railroads, in steam or sailing vessels, provides that no cattle, sheep, swine, or other animals, shall be confined in any railroad car, boat, or vessel, for a longer period than 24 consecutive hours without unloading the same for rest, water, and food, for a period of at least seven consecutive hours, unless prevented by storm or other accidental causes. The present law allows them to be confined 28 consecutive hours, and provides for five hours' rest only. It further prescribes that the penalty for violating the same shall be a fine of not less than $100, nor more than $500. Mr. Howe's bill prescribes the same fine, or that the offender may be imprisoned not more than one year, or may be both fined and imprisoned. His bill further provides that railroad companies, owners, and masters of vessels transporting animals which shall have been carried on any line of transportation in Canada, in estimating the 24 consecutive hours beyond which such animals shall not be confined shall compute the consecutive hours they may have been confined in transportation in Canada.

The Executive Committee of the citizens' meeting which was held on 20th inst. last night made arrangements for presenting to Congress the subject of their memorial, namely, that Congress provide for permanent appropriations for the support of the District Government, paying one-half the expenses, including interest, and the liquidation of the $24,000,000 of public debt. About $3,000,000 are annually required for this purpose, and the request is made on the ground that the General Government is as much interested as the people of the District in the improvement of the streets and avenues, and the protection of property by means of the Police and Fire Departments, &c. The various committees heretofore appointed at the citizens' meeting are engaged in the preparation of statements giving full information of all affairs affecting the interests of the District.

THE MISSION TO GREAT BRITAIN.

THE PRESIDENT AND MR. EVARTS IN FAVOR OF GIVING THE MISSION TO PENNSYLVANIA—NAMES OF THE MOST PROBABLE RECIPIENTS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Forney's *Sunday Chronicle* of to-day says: "We have the most reliable authority for saying that since the regular Cabinet meeting on Friday last, the President and his Premier have been considering the disposal of the English mission very thoroughly, and because of the misunderstanding it has created in Pennsylvania, besides their desire to carry out their original intentions, they are now strongly disposed to award the prize to that State. This conclusion has not been reached at any sacrifice of their avowed civil service policy, or with a view of retracting their objection to ex-Senator Cameron; but simply to do an act of justice to a great State like Pennsylvania, which the President realizes is too important a factor in shaping public opinion to be treated lightly. The President disclaims any sympathy with either of the factions in that State; nor is he the least disposed to disparage the high esteem in which ex-Senator Cameron is held by his friends, much less to refuse the consideration due the position held by J. Donald Cameron as a Senator in Congress, but while he concedes this he claims the right to elect his own advisers in making his appointments. This much as regards the President's feelings toward the Camerons. As to the English mission it is now fully determined to select a Pennsylvanian, and we would not be surprised if the nomination is made in the next 48 hours. Wayne MacVeagh can have the position if he desires it, and the same can be said of Gov. Hartranft. But for Morton McMichael's age, his chances would be very fair, as the President entertains the highest opinion of his abilities. Ex-Gov. Curtin is also favorably mentioned. Whoever the coming man is, he will be creditable to the State, as Mr. Evarts is in great hopes that the selection will give great satisfaction."

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28, 1877.

This morning the fast line train on the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad brought the following United States troops from Wilkesbarre, Penn., where they have been on duty in consequence of the labor disturbances: Battery C, Second United States Artillery, Capt. Graves; and Batteries B and M, Fifth Artillery, Capt. Ware. They at once proceeded to the arsenal, and on Monday they will leave here, Battery C for Fort Johnson, North Carolina, and Batteries B and M for Pensacola Barracks, Florida. There are about 80 men in the three batteries.

Mr. P. H. Hill, proprietor of the handsome race-course at Benning's, has arranged for three days' racing at his park this week, beginning Wednesday, Oct. 31, and continuing Thursday and Friday, Nov. 1 and 2. The meeting will be conducted by Major J. D. Ferguson, Secretary of the Maryland Jockey Club, and Capt. William M. Connor, Starter and Secretary of the Louisiana Jockey Club. The following stables have promised representatives: McDaniel, Bedunn, Donnanu, Doswell, Bowie, Gaffney, Medinger, Harbeck, Kenton, Longstaff, Smythe, Bell, Gillespie, Ayres, Carr & Co., T. B. and W. E. Davis, Shea, Hart, Nolan, Lynch, Daly, McLaughlin, Brown, Jennings, Hunt, Hall, and others. These stables embrace many of the finest and best known racers in the country.

A WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

ERIE, Penn., Oct. 28.—The charred remains of Mrs. McCullough were found in the débris of a dwelling burned here this morning. She had been intoxicated the evening previous, and was alone in the house, the other members of the family being off visiting.

PHILLIPS ON THE SITUATION

REVIEW OF POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

SHARP CRITICISM OF THE COURSE OF THE ADMINISTRATION—RESULTS OF ITS BLUNDERS—SNOBBISHNESS EXHIBITED TOWARD THE SOUTH—BAD GENERALSHIP IN RELATION TO THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Mass. Oct. 28.—Wendell Phillips lectured to-night on the political situation. The audience was made up of labor reformers, woman suffragists, and Prohibitionists. He began with some very showy bits of political history on Charles the Second, Cromwell, and other celebrities, and then glided into a philippic against the National Administration, comparing the present change in the political aspect with the changes wrought in England by Cromwell. He said: "So to-day, when a new current of opinion seems to prevail; when a notable change of feeling seems to have taken place regarding the proper policy to pursue toward the Southern States; when not only the mood of the Administration seems to have changed, but the public seems to have lost the fervor and enthusiasm that once characterized their politics, it is well for us to remember that there is very little real change. It is simply that the men who stand at the front to-day were not at the front five, seven, ten years ago. They did not represent, they were not in accord with, the doctrine of that hour, but they have always stood where they are to-day. Half-made Democrats, half-baked Republicans—doughfaces both—have not conquered many opinions on either side, and men stand on two great sides, as they have done before. Undoubtedly the end of the Southern dynasty was assured when slavery, the great bond which held these Southern States together, ceased to be; but the great power lasted so long that three out of five men at the North were made over into snobs, and the principal criticism which I have to make against the Administration is not in regard to any one act, but in its lowering of self-respect and the snobbishness which has marked the course of the acting President toward Southern men. He has said, in effect: 'You Southern men were honest, but mistaken, in the war; the men of the North were fanatics.' [Faint applause.] Whatever may have been the lack of foresight and good judgment in this Administration, its most offensive manifestation has been its deference to Wade Hampton and the Southern leaders. It is the mood of the Administration of which we chiefly complain. Now the best virtue, and the most difficult to attain, is perseverance—holding on. There are to-day men like Robert Rantoul, of whom it was said in no invidious sense, that he carried Essex County in his vest pocket. There is Morton, of Indiana, he represents more than a name: he represents a State. But the present Administration so drew the line that it could not admit such as he. What has it called to its support in the Cabinet? Good legal ability, average professional reputation, fair standing in certain localities, but nothing better or more influential than this; consequently at every step of the Administration a man has only to fold his arms and laugh. Take its last exhibition. The best member of the Cabinet, the ablest by far, the man who by his professional reputation comes as near something like statesmanship as the Administration affords—where do we find Mr. Evarts? He has been setting his foot squarely down on the possibility of the Administration seeking advice from the delegations of the States in Congress. But now, where do we find him? Where, but in Pennsylvania, closeted in joyful with Don Cameron, trading. [Laughter.] Of course, like all beginners, he was cheated, and now the Administration must either accept the trade and violate its principles, or it must lose Pennsylvania, and the loss of Pennsylvania and Ohio will be a complete surrender to the Southern Democracy. Now, every man who looked at the matter must have seen that this would have been the result. Even if civil service reform were gospel unadulterated, it would be impossible to practice it now. No General ever seeks to remodel his army in the very presence of his enemy. Wellington, in Portugal, had to remodel his forces, but the work was done behind solid granite walls. But what has this new departure of the Administration attempted, on the hot ashes of a civil war, with the ranks of the North and South still drawn up in hostile array? It has met the men who ostracized the most popular soldier of the South-west because he took the oath of allegiance to the Government—Gen. Longstreet. In the face of a determined enemy, with legions hostile to the Government absolutely drilling in the Southern States, the Republican Party has undertaken to remodel its whole army, to reverse the whole system of political management which has prevailed in this country during the last 50 years, and to choose new advisers. How can an administration expect to win the battle under such conditions? Indeed, the results of this new departure are already seen. State after State has discarded its leadership, and so at last the Administration, on the sly, goes down and tries to ride two horses, and the only unsmirched man in the Cabinet is brought to disgrace. Then there is that violation of all rules of generalship committed by this Administration, leading its Army into a place where there is no retreat. Cæsar, indeed, once led his armies to a spot where the issue was victory or death, but that was a desperate step, and one which every General would avoid if possible."

THE POST OFFICE ESTIMATES.

AMOUNTS REQUIRED FOR THE OFFICE BY THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Third Assistant Postmaster-General Hazen has completed for transmission to Congress the estimates of appropriations required for expenditures by his office during the next fiscal year. They aggregate $905,000, as against $1,150,000 appropriated for the present fiscal year, being a decrease of $246,000, or about 21 per cent., although there will be an estimated increase of 10 per cent. in the issue of adhesive stamps, 12 per cent. in the issue of envelopes, and 20 per cent. in the issue of postal cards. This favorable showing for the next year has been rendered possible by advantageous contracts for the manufacture of postage stamps and postal cards. The principal items of the estimates are $85,000 for stamps, $170,000 for postal cards; and $547,000 for stamped envelopes. These estimates, together with those for the other branches of the department already published, make a total of $36,427,771 as the amount required to defray all expenses of the postal service during the next fiscal year. Of this amount the department estimates it can provide from its own revenues the sum of $29,034,098 28. This latter amount will come from the following sources: Ordinary revenue, (sale of stamps, &c.,) $27,798,098 28; money order receipts, $200,000; official postage, $1,036,000, leaving a deficiency in the revenues of the Post Office Department to be provided for out of the general treasury of $7,393,672 72. In the event of Congress abolishing official postage stamps the sum above estimated as one source of revenue will necessarily have to be omitted and the deficiency appropriation necessarily increased by that amount.

A STEAMER SUNK BY COLLISION AT SEA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.—A collision occurred last evening between the steamers Clinton and Petaluma, half way between Alcatras and San Celito. The Clinton was sunk and the Petaluma reached here in a sinking condition. The engineer of the Clinton, named Manny, was drowned. No other lives were lost.

NATIONAL LIBERAL LEAGUE.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 28.—The sessions of the National Liberal League on Friday and Saturday were largely attended. Mr. W. S. Bell, of Boston, spoke upon "The Questions of the Day;" Prof. J. H. W. Toohey's subject was "The Liberal League—The Supplement and Complement of the Protestant Revolution." Elizur Wright, of Boston, addressed the audience upon "Republican Taxation." Mrs. E. L. Watson, of Pennsylvania, the celebrated medium, on "Women's Rights and Spiritualism"; Elder F. W. Evans, of Mount Lebanon, on "Woman in the United States Constitution," and Miss Clara Neymann, of New-York, on "German Liberalism in America." Adjourned sine die.

NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

ISMAIL PASHA'S JUNCTION WITH MUKHTAR PASHA—RUSSIANS ADVANCING ON OLTI—THE SITUATION A CRITICAL ONE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 28.—It is officially confirmed that Ismail Pasha, with his force of 40 battalions, has effected a junction with Mukhtar Pasha. The Army is now concentrated in a strong position at Kopriköi.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The Reuter dispatch from Erzeroum says it is rumored that the Russians from Ardahan are advancing on Olti.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The *Daily News'* special dated Erzeroum, Saturday evening, reports that the situation is very critical, and that a great battle is imminent at Koprikoi.

A dispatch to the *Daily News* says Gen. Zimmerman, commanding the Army of the Dobrudscha, is bringing a heavy siege train from Mejidjie to be used against Silistria.

AFFAIRS IN THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

ATTITUDE OF THE MINISTERS—CONFLICTING STATEMENTS FROM THE FRENCH JOURNALS—ILLNESS OF M. ROUHER—RESULTS OF SECOND BALLOTINGS YESTERDAY.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—A Paris dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says M. Rouher has had an attack of apoplexy, but, notwithstanding some newspaper statements to the contrary, is now nearly well again. The *Français*, the Duke de Broglie's organ, yesterday stated that the Ministers were prepared to meet the Chambers and defend their policy, but at the same time were ready to resign should President MacMahon think it his duty to summon other counselors. The *Français* to-day explains that this did not mean that President MacMahon was disposed to capitulate to the Left. The *Constitutionnel* and *Pays*, however, assert that President MacMahon has accepted the resignation of the Cabinet in principle, but had requested the Ministers to retain their posts pending his future decisions. The *Pays* adds: "Saturday's council was somewhat excited, President MacMahon declaring that he intended to enter upon a path of compromise and conciliation. Ministers De Broglie and Fourton supported this course."

PARIS, Oct. 28.—The second ballots for members of the Chamber of Deputies in arrondissements where the result was not decided on Oct. 14, took place to-day. The returns so far received show that the following candidates have been elected: Count de Luppe, Legitimist and Government candidate, from Pau, Department of Basses-Pyrenées, in place of M. Marcel Barthe, Republican member of the late Chamber, the report of whose election on Oct. 14 was not confirmed. M. Charlemagne, Government candidate from the First Arrondissement of Chateauroux, Department of Indre, defeating M. Bottard, Republican, and member of the late Chamber.

President MacMahon visited Gen. Grant on Saturday and invited him to the opera. Vice-Admiral Pothuan, the Count de Paris, and the Duchess Decazes also visited Gen. Grant on Saturday.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

THE VICTIMS OF THE HIGH BLANTYRE MINE EXPLOSION 250 — THE AMERICAN MASONS IN ENGLAND—THE PRUSSIAN DIET AND THE MINISTRY.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Complete access has been obtained to both pits of the High Blantyre Colliery, and it has been ascertained that 250 persons perished.

Twelve of the American masons who recently arrived here commenced work on buildings in the Temple on Saturday. Four others, who joined the strike, applied for a summons against Mr. Booth, the contractor for those buildings, for illegally detaining their tools. Six of the Americans have obtained work through the strike committee at the rate desired by the strikers. The strikers' committee have offered to pay the traveling expenses of the remainder of the Americans anywhere they like. It is, therefore, expected that they will leave before the end of the week.

Several of the American masons have already been sent by the strike committee to different parts of the kingdom.

Joseph Durham, the sculptor, is dead.

A Berlin dispatch of Oct. 28 says: "The debate in the Prussian Diet was concluded on Saturday by the rejection of the votes of censure of the Government, proposed by the Progressists and Centre, relative to neglect of internal reforms and insufficient responsibility of the Ministers."

THE FATE OF THE GESHOFFS.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—A Reuter telegram from Constantinople asserts that one of the Geshoffs is still imprisoned at Philippopolis. As the prisoner had been appointed United States Consul, Mr. Maynard, the American Minister, has supported Mr. Layard's representations in his favor. The affair will probably be settled shortly, but the Porte refuses to recognize M. Geshoff's nomination as Consul, as he is an Ottoman subject; moreover, he did not receive his nomination until after arrest.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The *Daily News'* Constantinople special, dated Sunday, says the Porte has promised to decide the Geshoff case on Monday. The joint intervention of Ministers Maynard and Layard stopped the execution, application having been made Thursday that the execution should take place on Saturday.

THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH ROAD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

QUINCY, Ill. Oct. 28.—Wells Hendershott, attorney for the plaintiff in the Receivership case of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad is in the city to-day. The Supreme Court having granted the appeal from the decree of appointing a Receiver, it is stated by Hendershott that further proceedings will be immediately instituted for a change of management of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, though the nature of the action to be taken is not yet made known. There will be a meeting in this city to-morrow of several gentlemen from the East for the purpose of consultation with the parties interested in the line of policy to be pursued in the institution of further proceedings.

THE WHALERS LOST IN THE NORTH.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 28.—A dispatch from San Francisco announces the arrival of the bark Florence from the Arctic Ocean. Another dispatch says the barks Mercury, Progress, and Thomas Pope were south of Icy Cape when last seen, probably about Sept. 17. The bark Rainbow was seen working toward Herald Island with 400 barrels of oil and 6,000 pounds of bone on board. The bark Three Brothers had on board when abandoned 400 barrels of oil and 6,000 pounds of bone. The bark W. N. Farnsworth had on board when lost 700 barrels of oil and 1,500 pounds of bone. The dispatch said there was not much danger of the vessels being closed in.

SENATOR MORTON'S CONDITION.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 28.—The condition of Senator Morton is not so hopeful as it has been for a week past. His stomach has retained nothing that has been taken into it for the past 24 hours, and, as a consequence, he has grown weaker. He has been kept up in fact by the administration of opiates and nutritious aids by the hypodermis process. His attending physician, Dr. Thomson, does not think there is any probability of his immediate death; yet it is evident he cannot last long unless there is a change in the condition of his stomach.

SPORTING MATTERS IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 28.—A number of prominent gentlemen of this city have organized the St. Louis Bench Show and Sportsmen's Association, and will hold a bench show of all breeds of field and several breeds of non-sporting dogs in February or March next, which they intend to make the finest ever held in this country. Three thousand dollars will be given in prizes, and all the best kennel clubs in the country and several of the most prominent breeders in this country and Canada will be present. There will also be a grand display of sportsmen's outfits of all kinds, domestic and foreign.

TWO STOLEN CHILDREN WANTED.

THE RESULT OF A CLEVELAND DIVORCE SUIT—A FATHER'S SEARCH FOR HIS OFFSPRING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio. Oct. 28.—A divorce case of unusual interest has just been decided in the Common Pleas Court. Kittie Weeks about a year and a half ago began suit against her husband, Charles L. Weeks, charging him with adultery and gross neglect. He replied by filing a cross-petition for divorce and denying the charges of the petition. Just before the case was begun Mrs. Weeks spirited away their two children, one 9, the other 5 years of age, hiding them somewhere in New-York City, with the Catholics as their father has reason to believe. She told him many times that he never should see them again, that they should be brought up in ignorance of his existence, &c. The Judge decided last Saturday every point in favor of the defendant, granting him a divorce and the custody of his children. All that is needed to complete the picture is present in this case. The mother is extraordinarily beautiful, has formed an attachment for a Virginia gentleman who made bold to attend the case while it was on trial, and who will soon marry her. The wife justifies her conduct by the Woodhull philosophy of affinities. Mr. Weeks hopes that the eye of some one acquainted with the whereabouts of his children may see the decision of the court and assist him to recover them.

THE GEORGE D. LORD BRIBERY CASE.

LETTER OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL TO DISTRICT ATTORNEY GOODYEAR—THE CASE TO BE APPEALED—LORD TO BE AT ONCE PROSECUTED UNDER THE CONSPIRACY INDICTMENT.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 28.—The Attorney-General has sent the following communication:

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, Oct. 27, 1877.

To Charles N. Goodyear, Esq., District-Attorney of Erie County:

DEAR SIR: The newspapers of to-day contain the following telegram:

ROCHESTER, N. Y.,

affecting a contract with the Venezuelan Government, whereby, in consideration of the payment of 5 per cent. on all sums he may recover, he is granted the exclusive right to drag, dredge, and dive for the sunken treasure for the period of six years. Armed with this contract Capt. Follingby arrived in New-York in the latter part of July last, and has since been quietly perfecting here the organization of an expedition for the thorough and exhaustive exploration of all the ocean bed over which the treasure might have been scattered by the explosion which destroyed the San Pedro Alcantara. He has had extensive experience as a diver, and, having been in the employ of the Baltimore Company for nine months in 1845-6 in their searches, is thoroughly familiar with the ground on which he is to work. It is his belief that the strong boxes which held the gold, jewels, and church plate were not burst by the explosion, but simply tossed away to a greater distance than seekers have hitherto deemed it worth while to go from the wreck. In all the successful explorations hitherto made, it will be observed, no gold was found, but simply silver, and this he accepts as an evidence of the correctness of his theory. If he is right, the weighty boxes of that heaviest of metals may have sunk more deeply into the sand than it has heretofore been deemed necessary to penetrate, but he is provided against that contingency with such dredging apparatus as has never before been employed in this work, and is confident that when he finds the gold—as he will—he will bring it up *en masse*. Capt. Follingby reports that that portion of the wreck of the San Pedro Alcantara, from the mainmast to the bow, still lies where it sank, in 60 feet of water, on a bottom of sand not averaging more than eight inches in thickness upon a bed of clay. There are no rocks or other obstacles to interfere with the working of dredges, and the weather is such in that favored clime that the explorations can be prosecuted during the entire year. He thinks, however, that he can go over all the ground in about eight months, examining thoroughly every inch of it as he progresses. His dredges and drags are of the most improved patterns, fitted with some special appliances, such as chain nettings, to let sand escape, but to hold everything else, and other valuable contrivances. With them he expects to search about 500 square feet of ground per diem. So far as is known, little if any more than $300,000 have been recovered from the wreck, and surely $500,000 would cover all that has thus far been found by all expeditions, authorized and unauthorized. He has, then, as an incentive to extraordinary exertions, the hope—and it would seem even a very good prospect—of finding at least $4,000,000 or $5,000,000. His arrangements are being rapidly completed, and he hopes to be able to set sail for his ocean mine during the next month, with every requisite that knowledge, prudence, and unrestricted capital can supply to achieve success.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the elaborate letter of Mr. Murat Halstead, published in THE TIMES of the 26th inst., on the remonetization of silver, that able journalist makes use of the following statement:

"It is urged that if we monetize silver we demonetize gold. Certainly, the poorer money drives the better quality out of circulation, but this axiom is misapplied, for gold and silver dollars, alike lawful money, are equals. They have the same intrinsic and lawful value and stand together. The Bank of France, July 15, 1877, contained 154,626,000 5-franc pieces, unlimited lawful money, and fractional coins, legal tender for 50 francs per payment, 60,-800,000 francs, a total sum in silver of 823,-930,000 francs. The gold in this bank at the same time was 1,386,780,000 francs. It is estimated that a sum in silver equal to that in the bank is in the hands of the French people. This would seem to show that under the double standard silver does not expel the gold from the bank reserves or from the general circulation."

I have no doubt that a very material fact, so well known to every writer on the silver question, must inadvertently have escaped Mr. Halstead, which fully accounts for the anomaly of silver being current with gold, not only in France, but throughout the so-called Latin Union. I cannot do better than to give the facts as stated in Senator Jones' last report on the silver question. On page 68 of Senator Jones' report the following will be found:

"France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, and Greece constitute what is called the Latin Union, and are bound by treaty until 1880 to receive each other's gold and silver coins at their respective Treasuries at a relation of value between the metals of $15\frac{1}{2}$ to one. By an agreement made in January, 1874, and which still continues with modifications, France, Italy, Belgium and Switzerland limited their silver coinage (exclusive of subsidiary coins) to the following sums for the years named, stated in francs:

1874	140,000,000
1875	150,000,000
1876	108,000,000

These were the maximum amounts of the silver coinage permitted by the agreement for the years named respectively, but either country might decline to coin the quota assigned to it, and in fact Switzerland did so decline in 1875. In August, 1876, the President of France suspended entirely the coinage of silver, except for subsidiary purposes. This was in pursuance of a law passed Aug. 5, 1876, authorizing him at his discretion to keep the mints of France closed against the coinage of silver until January, 1878. In December, 1876, Belgium, following the example of France, also suspended the coinage of silver."

It will thus be seen that restriction of coinage of silver, and not the fact of the unison of a double standard, is the cause that silver coined money of the Latin Union holds its price equal with gold.

For instance, if Mr. Halstead had been in Paris yesterday and bought 500 francs' worth of goods, he could have tendered in payment 100 silver 5-franc pieces. Yet if he had tendered 100 Mexican dollars, or 100 old American dollars of $412\frac{1}{2}$ grains' weight, they would not have been taken, although the dollars certainly contain 8 to 9 per cent. more silver than the 5-franc pieces. Or he could have exchanged 100 5-franc pieces for 500 francs in gold or paper, in Paris. But if he would have offered 100 $412\frac{1}{2}$-grain silver dollars for sale he could only have got about $496\frac{8}{9}$ francs for them, although, as I have already stated, the silver dollars actually contain some 9 per cent. more silver. In short, the silver in the States of the Latin Union is a sort of gigantic subsidiary currency, because it is limited, and, therefore, has the advantage of being considered as a legitimate reserve in the banks. Surely, the very fact, as Mr. Halstead states, of the Bank of France holding, on the 15th July, 1877, 823,800,000 francs in silver money is the surest proof of the restriction of the circulation of silver. Indeed, I saw, a few days ago, in a foreign paper that the Manager of the Bank of France at Lille insisted on his undoubted right to pay the calls on the bank largely in silver, upon which a complaint was made to the President of the bank in Paris. The result was an inquiry, and the Lille Manager pleaded that at a great manufacturing town, where hands have to be paid off weekly, silver might naturally be presumed to be desired. The Paris bank authorities, however, while fully exonerating their Lille Manager, ordered him in future to pay gold when demanded. The two principal reasons why silver coined money by the Latin Union is at present equal to gold at the ratio of $15\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 is, first, the restriction of the coinage, and secondly, to the bank's policy of hoarding it, which Mr. Halstead shows to be the fact in the Bank of France.

It is but just to say that Mr. Halstead desires restricted silver remonetization in this country, and in fact I am anxious to quote what he says about limitation. He says:

"As a beginning it might be well to order $50,-000,000 in silver, which is about the capacity of our mints up to the time when the Resumption act provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem, in coin of the United States, legal-tender notes then outstanding 'on their presentation for redemption at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in the City of New-York, in sums not less than $50.' It would be convenient for purposes of resumption to have $50,000,000 of legal-tender paper exchanged for legal-tender metal before Jan. 1, 1879."

This is all very well, but the deluge no doubt began at first with a moderate rain.

J. S. MOORE.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 27, 1877.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL DEVENS' LETTER.

Following is the full text of the letter from Attorney-General Devens to the Chairman of the Massachussets Republican State Committee:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24, 1877.

DEAR SIR: It will be impossible for me at present, while Congress is in session, to visit Massachusetts so as to speak during this campaign. The utmost I can do will be to reach home in order to vote, and this I shall certainly do, unless something unexpected occurs. I feel deeply interested that Massachusetts should sustain the President in his resolute effort to give the country a faithful, economical Administration, and one which should by calming the late domestic troubles aid our people in regaining their former prosperity. Her disposition to do this can be exhibited in no better way at this time than by the re-election of Gov. Rice, who has been nominated by a convention which has cordially indorsed the President, and whose own merits entitle him to the highest consideration. I learn with surprise and regret that any of the Republican officials hesitate either to speak or vote, alleging as a reason the President's recent civil services order. In distinct terms that order states that the right of officials "to vote and express their views on public questions, either orally or through the press, is not denied, provided it does not interfere with the discharge of their official duties." If such gentlemen choose not to vote or not to express or enforce their views in support of the principles of the Republican Party, either orally or otherwise, they at least should not give a reason for such a course which is not justified by the order referred to, and which is simply a perversion of it. If they decline to act or vote for Gov. Rice because they are not Republicans, that is a different matter. Very respectfully, CHARLES DEVENS.

Hon. JOHN D. SANFORD.

THE WISCONSIN SITUATION.

COMPLICATIONS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS FIRST IN THE FIELD—MILK-AND-WATER PLATFORM OF THE REPUBLICANS—THE COUNTRY RIPE FOR THE FALLACIES OF SAM CAREY AND LIKELY TO BE AFFECTED BY HIS MISSIONARY EFFORTS—OTHER DISTRACTING INFLUENCES IN THE CANVASS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Wednesday, Oct. 24, 1877.

The campaign started off here in Wisconsin last August with the ticket of the piously astute Prohibitionists, who planned to have things done this time on a moral basis, and to that end took the field early, just as the proverbial bird does to get the proverbial worm. There is no adage about the bird that was too early; but the luck of the Prohibitionists in Wisconsin gives ample suggestion of the need of a saw to fit a case where the worm didn't rise in time for the earliest bird, and when he did appear, bigger birds swooped down on the scene, to the discomfiture of the very early bird aforementioned. The Prohibition platform was read, its candidates inquired about, and that was practically the end of their campaign; though the Sons of Temperance and the Temple of Honor, the leading temperance organizations through the State, did take the pains to repudiate the ticket and declare that the temperance people aspired to no prominence in this campaign, but would direct their labors into the humbler channels of evangelical and moral endeavor. Now that the signs of the times are distraught by questions of finance, civil service, and Southern reconciliation, the liquor spook does not frighten politicians as much as it did when things were quieter. People have no taste for the perfunctory digestion and assimilation of the temperance argument, and it has to receive an unceremonious go-by, and await an audience when a more peaceful season comes on. To-day one cannot ascertain the temperance candidate for Governor without resorting to a temperance reading-room or other head-quarters. Last year there were 150 odd votes for Prohibition Electors; in a State campaign there will be greater interest awakened in the "cause" in some quarters, and a larger vote may be expected; but it will be a very trifling interference with the usual party figures.

As every one well knows, the interference this Fall is to come from the restless and uncertain voting of the debtor class, who are desperately resolute in their clamor for legislation to get them out of their straits. Ohio has been a mild sort of watchword for them; but their livellest hope has dawned on the expectation of demoralization in the Republican ranks due to the centrifugal tendencies that are loosening the party organization everywhere. In some measure also they rely on the dissatisfaction of the Democrats with the panic-stricken overtures to the Greenbackers in the Fond du Lac platform. The Republicans at Madison listened too obediently to the whisperings of their accustomed leaders. As far as the convention could, it kept on the level of political platitude, and followed its nose—or Boss Key's, which amounts to the same thing. The whole Congressional delegation are politely, but none the less firmly, disposed to let Mr. Hayes and his policy alone. In this they are fighting with fire. Mr. Hayes pursues a let-alone sort of politics; the Republicans of Wisconsin, forsooth, can do no better than to observe an austere and dignified unconcern for Administration purposes and ambitions, which, according to the political philosophy of conventional Republicans here, are no better than those of some other folks. Congressmen Caswell and Pound were the ascendant stars of the delivery at Madison, and the feeble, wailing tones of the resolutions resulted from the twilight condition of their minds on the particular duty of the machine in this State toward the President's reform purposes. Mr. Frederick Horne introduced a platform that had the disagreeable merit of being exceedingly frank on the point of civil service abuses and severely sound on the money question. There was little hope of the convention getting very near to them, and the most that could be expected from their introduction was a test of the particular degree of soreness in the party. But there was a quiet kick, Mr. Horne's platform was sent to the Committee on Resolutions, and they were never heard from thereafter. Congressman Pound's platform was pleasantly simple, serviceable and mild, and went through without a grimace. If the Republicans get the barest part of a victory this Fall it will not be because of their platform. There is no fight about that. At first the party press sent up a hearty laugh at its absurdity and then settled down to whittle out a better one. The ticket was a remarkably good one and will be the salvation of the party, if it is to be saved. Already the time-serving nonsense of the Madison platform on the questions that are vital to the life of Republicanism has been thrown to the winds. In Milwaukee, and in several other counties where ratification meetings have been held, new local platforms have been set up that are in the main sound and pertinent to the demands of the times. Mr. William E. Smith, the candidate for Governor, has been on the stump with several terse, sensible, and winning speeches. There is no candidate for the Governorship that commands so much confidence in personal qualities. Mr. E. P. Allis, the Greenback candidate, has the prestige of high business and social respectability, is a Yale graduate, and, with the exception of his financial strabismus, is a man worthy of generous confidence. He has been a lifelong and stalwart Republican, but the treachery of his course this Fall will bar him from all hope of a welcome back into the party again. The Republicans look upon his betrayal of their position as Judas-like in spirit, if not Judas-like in doctrine. The only difference to them in point of fact is that Mr. Allis is a Greenbacker, while Judas was a hard money man. Judge Mallory, seconded by the loose-money platform of the Democrats of Fond du Lac, is a disaster to Mr. Allis' prospects. The fact is, Mr. Allis suggested to the Democrats the necessity of Judge Mallory. Congressman Bragg was the inspiring genius at Fond du Lac, and although there was a hopeful prospect for his party in the shattered condition of the Republican machine, he had a hysterical apprehension that the Greenbackers would forestall the Democracy in getting the Independents' and the uncertain vote in the pineries. This panic-stricken view of the situation shaped the platform and the ticket into a stout indorsement of Sam Carey's doctrines. Judge Mallory has the confidence of all who know him for being a trustworthy, level-headed worker. He is a decided and hopeless partisan, with a treasonable record during war times. This, however, is not distasteful to the majority of his party in this State, though there is an emphatic dissent against his financial doctrines in many quarters that will, no doubt, cost him many votes. The German element of the party is unalterably devoted to hard-money finance, and they vote under protest if they lend any countenance to Judge Mallory's election. The recent mass-meeting of Germans in Milwaukee has shown the righteous anger they honestly cherish against the men who deserted them at Fond du Lac. They have the right of it in the record of the party in the last Gubernatorial campaign, when their platform took bold ground against "an unsettled, oscillating, financial policy," protested against inflation, and demanded an early resumption of specie payments. Nevertheless, after publishing their disappointment and indignation at such treatment, they have declared their purpose to be more faithful to the party than the party has been to its principles, and they will vote for its candidates.

The whole situation reminds one of the experience a wood-chopper had on a frosty Winter's morning in splitting a log. The people were decidedly frosty to the politicians. The Republicans had responded to party exhortations and voted for Hayes, to find that the South was as well off as it could have been with Tilden. The Democrats were disgusted with the Electoral tribunal, and had settled down into sullen apathy. There was no available crack or shack for an entering wedge. Any attempt would send it flying out in a supercilious sort of reaction. Just then Sam Cary came up here and tipped his political wedge with a bit of the rag-baby's skirt, and behold the frost was conciliated, the apathy dispelled, and the campaign log began to open. Cary's speeches were listened to at first more or less from curiosity. They were addressed to the restless, the dishonest, and the ignorant. Cary is an artful demagogue, and his sandwiched medley of stale jokes and incendiary blather about hard times and bond-holders called out large meetings to hear him. Wherever he went he made a crusade against gold, United States bonds, the national banks, and both the Republican and Democratic Parties, who had connived together, he said, to rob the laboring people. His burning words and ruthless statements, his audacity of exaggeration and assumption were abjectly ridiculous. But the people listened, and it was not long before they were in an ecstasy of argument about finance. Gold was abhorred, as Cary abhorred it—"fit only for the idols of heathen and to fill rotten teeth." Bondholders were pronounced financial pirates, who had pushed themselves into the whole machinery of the Republican and Democratic Parties for the sole and unmitigable purpose of getting United States bonds that they might revel in the pleasure of scissoring the coupons, while the people toiled in the sweat of their brow to pay the interest. The Secretary of the Treasury was nothing better than the poor incendiary brakemen at Pittsburg; the Secretary burned up canceled greenbacks, the real wealth of the country, while the rioters burned the property of employers who cruelly refused their just and lawful dues. All the country needed was to oust both great parties; get the people to break the shackles of ignorance and apathy, and rise up to their duty, stand hand to hand, head to head, heart to heart, and beat back with the might of a united and untrammeled outburst of opinion the bloated and festering cormorants and vampires that were taking the life of the nation. This sort of talk was after the pattern of Cary's instructions, and it loosened the ground completely. The Republicans paid little attention to it at first. Such recklessness of statement seemed too absurd to influence even the ignorant. But Cary was a demagogue in cunning as well as froth. He took pains to organize Greenback clubs wherever he spoke. These clubs were looked upon as farces at first, but their supporters had the courage of an enthusiastic ignorance, and soon they had augmented their following to a degree of respectability, in point of numbers at least, and the laugh ceased. The farce began to look like tragedy to the old party leaders. Campaign tractors were sent fluttering over the State into every city, village, and township, and it was not long before a Greenback convention was called, and there was a new party making formidable progress toward power in the State Government. Cary went home to help on his fallacies there, and Mr. Allis took the reins of his campaign into his own hands. The Democrats and Republicans were both badly frightened—the former entirely out of their wits, as the Fon du Lac panic shows. The Republicans, having a little more ballast in shape of a better organization, set to work to meet the Greenback Party face to face, and fight it out. They have the patent disadvantage of the characteristic trait of Republicans here to show indifference to their ticket. The Democratic vote can be counted on almost without apprehension of defection when a Republican vote will fall far short of the real strength of the party.

Another distraction in this campaign is the feverish and insane movement of the Socialists, who are aggravating the crisis by asserting their claims. They have nominated a Scotch tailor for Governor, and are expending a deal of nervous and frothy talk in their tirades against the existing order of things. They are Communists practically, and clamor for equality, fraternity, and all that sort of thing. Their vote will carry one ward in Milwaukee, which will be a serious drawback for the Democrats. It is conceded that if the Democrats can carry Milwaukee, they will elect their ticket, as the Republican outlook through the State is discouraging. The relative popularity of the candidates, who are all Milwaukee men, will occasion some scratching, but not to any alarming degree.

The new Election law provides for a very careful registry of voters to prevent the embarrassments of illegal voting, of which we have had no small share in the past few years. There is one source of confusion this Fall in the fact that the new law requires affidavits of freeholders, instead of householders, to swear in votes at the polls of those who were unable, for reasonable causes to register; and the Secretary of State, whether from incompetency or design, has issued forms of affidavits which have the old word "householder," instead of the new "freeholder." There is suspicion that partisan motives have controlled the circulation of these unauthorized forms. There will be much challenging at the polls, and a general outcry of rage when the inspectors throw out illegally-cast votes, as they must do in obedience to the law. It is to be regretted that there is any ground of apprehension for this election. There has been such a disruption of the old time-honored crustacean bonds of the parties, and the ultimate issue of the campaign—which is the election of a successor to Mr. Howe in the United States Senate—is so important, that a fair and unimpeachable election was most earnestly to be desired. Whatever the result, may be, one thing is already accomplished.—Wisconsin politics are no longer hidebound. There has been a frightful stampede from both parties to the green pastures and still waters of inflation; but it has brought about the emancipation of opinion from party dictates, and loosened the ground for better crops by and by.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE OF OHIO.

The complete official vote of Ohio for Governor at the late election, as printed by the Columbus *State Journal*, was as follows: For West, Republican, 248,945; Bishop, Democrat, 271,625; Bond, Working Men's, 12,489; Thompson, Prohibitionist, 4,836; Johnston, Greenbacker and Working Men's, 16,912; scattering, 93. The total vote was 554,-900; Bishop's plurality over West, 22,680; Bishop's minority on popular vote, 11,650. The Cincinnati *Gazette* gives the same figures as the foregoing for West and Bishop, but it makes the aggregate vote for the minor candidates 34,239, instead of 34,330, as given by the Columbus *Journal*. The *Gazette* makes the following comparison of its figures with the totals of the past two years, to show the dimensions of the stay-at-home army:

			Total.
1875	Hayes	297,317	590,090
	Barnes	317,859	
1876	Hayes	330,698	659,771
	Wade	348,945	
	Allen	292,273	633,062
	Bell	311,226	
	Tilden	323,183	659,771
	Bishop	271,625	
1877	West	248,945	534,561

The *Gazette* says: "It will be seen that the total falling off from the vote of last Fall is 135,210. The losses (not considering the irregular vote) are divided as follows: Democratic, 51,557; Republican, 81,-753—an excess of Republican loss of over 30,000. Mr. Bishop, who 'pulled the party through,' came within 51,557 votes of polling the full strength. Mr. John G. Thompson, to whose splendid ability as an organizer the victory has also been ascribed, lacked only 51,557 of getting out the party vote. And his share in the wonderful result brought him a fat office from the Democratic majority in Congress without an opposing vote. Had Mr. Thompson succeeded in doing the work that he modestly claims that he did, the Democratic majority would have been exactly 74,237. Another feature of interest is the vote for Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Vogeler, who was expected to hold the German vote steady, runs 6,613 behind Judge West, who was thought would be objectionable to the Germans on account of his temperance record. In Hamilton County Mr. Vogeler polled about 200 more votes than West, though he ran over 400 behind Johnson, Republican candidate for Supreme Judge. Johnson, in the entire State, ran ahead of West 2,501. One thing is evident—one Republican out of every four did not choose to vote, and one Democrat out of every six kept away from the polls. There are no data upon which to estimate closely the proportion of loss to the respective parties by the Labor and Greenback movements, but a glance at the vote in Hamilton, Cuyahoga, and Lucas Counties shows that the Republicans were the heavy sufferers."

REPUBLICAN WORK IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The Boston *Journal* of Monday says: "There are gratifying evidences that the few remaining days before the State election are to witness earnest and thorough work by the Republicans in behalf of their excellent State ticket, and that the work will be entered upon with a spirit which is sure to result in success. The State Central Committee have set the town committees at work and there is activity all along the lines. On Wednesday of this week a public meeting is to be held at Brookfield, at which Speaker Long will speak, and this is to be followed by others in other parts of the State, at which addresses will be made by Senators Dawes and Hoar, by Mr. Garfield of Ohio and by Col. Ingersoll. The voting lists are being looked after, negligent and lukewarm Republicans are being stirred up to active duty, and the indications are cheering for a good substantial victory. All that is needed is for the Republican voters to turn out and go to the polls, and if the efforts of the next few days secure this result, as it is believed they will, the day of a Democratic victory in the old Bay State will be indefinitely postponed."

OUT WITH A RAZOR.

At 6 o'clock last evening three Italians, named Yuno Dettsea, Lethaha Caressa, and Franchi Palamaso, living on Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Sixth and Hundred and One Seventh streets, had a fight about some trifling matter. During the affray a razor was drawn by one of the men, and Dettsea was cut with it on the left temple, the temple artery being severed. He was attended by Dr. Stemert, and transferred to the Ninety-ninth-Street Hospital. Dettsea's assailants escaped.

THE BODIES IN THE FIELDS.

MYSTERIOUS FRENCH MURDERS.

STRANGE INCREASE IN CRIME—HOW A MURDERER OF A POOR WOMAN WAS DISCOVERED—A BRIGADE OF POLICE ON THE SEARCH—OTHER NOTES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Oct. 8, 1877.

Crime of all sorts seem to be on the increase in France, and every day has its record more or less charged. Murders are alarmingly frequent. They are so common, in fact, that a majority pass unnoticed, but now and then we have one that excites the passions of the public. A slight tinge of romance or of mystery renders the affair popular; the journals devote columns to it day after day; the people rush by thousands to the Morgue to look at the dead body. We have one of those cases before the public at this moment. Last week a working man was passing the Plain of Gennevilliers, just outside of the city, when his attention was attracted by what appeared to be a bundle of old rags. It was then in the gray of morning, and he passed on without taking any further notice. The next morning he looked again and had the curiosity to approach the object, which he found to be the dead body of a woman. He turned back to inform the Police, who hastened to the spot to keep it intact until the Commissary and the detectives could arrive. The woman had been murdered, it was evident at a glance, but it was observed that there were no signs of a struggle, and on looking about the trace of a wheelbarrow was faintly seen upon the turf. The keenest eye could not find more than a single trace, and the presumption was that the victim had been brought to the spot in a barrow, the wheel leaving a trace when weighted, and none perceptible when rolled away light. But traces of footsteps could be seen in both directions. It appeared clear, also, that the person or persons who had brought the body there were strangers to the locality, for only a few yards further on there was an old stone quarry, some 50 feet in depth, with brushwood and water at the bottom. If the body had been thrown into that place it would not have been seen at all, and might not have been found until there was nothing left but bones.

The murdered woman was poorly dressed, and evidently belonged to the lowest class of society. Her calloused hands showed that she was accustomed to hard work, and her face showed certain symptoms of dissipation. Her teeth were all good save one, which grew in behind the rest, and on the inner side of each thigh there was a large cicatrix, evidently caused by burns many years ago, perhaps in her girlhood. She was about 35 years of age. The body was taken to the Morgue, and the above details, with a minute description of the costume and body, published in the papers. A group of workmen were reading it when one of them exclaimed: "Indeed; but that is my wife!" He went to the Morgue, and recognized the body, but then said that it was not his wife, but his mistress, a married woman who had left her husband. Almost at the same hour another man had uttered the same cry, and he was taken to the Morgue. He failed to recognize the face, but when the body was uncovered he had no doubt, and declared that the deceased was his wife, who had left him a long time ago for another man. This man, Dupont, was able to give certain indications respecting the conduct of his wife, which was very bad, I may say, and the first individual put the Police upon the trace of her companions. He said that the woman had been with him a few days before, but had left him, and carried off the key of the apartment in her pocket. A key was found which unlocked the door in question. Then the companions of the woman were found, but were able to prove a sort of alibi, and the Police were looking for other persons when a simple remark led to new revelations. This was about "the donkey man," as he is called, an old fellow who goes about the country, to sell the fairs, for the purpose of letting donkeys to the children. On the morning the body was found he had come forward to look at it with the rest, and had remarked that it was a "droll affair." The donkey man was found the next day, and in his possession was found a shirt with blood-stains half washed out, and a wheel-barrow stained with blood. Of course, this constituted a strong case of presumptive evidence against him, and he was arrested. There is a curious fact connected with the search for this man. An entire brigade of Police was sent out to scour the country in every direction, and they came across the traces of another crime, and the body of another murdered woman lying in the fields. The same means of establishing her identity were employed, and it is supposed that the second victim is one Catherine Cremer, a German laboring woman of bad character, who disappeared some 10 days ago. The Police are now engaged in working up the details of these crimes, to which two more have since been added. One of the latter was the sudden and inexplicable death of a Commissaire de Police; but although there is some strong evidence in favor of a crime, it is possible that this may be a case of suicide.

We have just lost another eminent man, and one who once had his *quart d'heure* of fame. M. Bourbeau, Senator and former Minister, died day before yesterday at the age of 66. He was a man of mark in several capacities, and one who spent his days and nights in solid work. Born at Poitiers in 1811, M. Bourbeau went through his collegiate studies in a brilliant manner, and was soon appointed one of the Professors in the law school of Poitiers. Afterward he became Mayor of the city, and his administration is famous to this day on account of the good he did to the poor. In 1848 he was almost unanimously elected to the Assembly, and he there began his political career. In 1869 he was a member of the Corps Legislatif, and succeeded M. Duruy as Minister of Public Instruction and Worship. After the 4th September M. Bourbeau resumed his place as Professor in the Law School of Poitiers, and was Dean of the Faculty. In 1876 he was one of the Senators elected by the people, and obtained 294 votes, or nearly the entire number. As a debater he was justly famous, and he made his mark in the great discussion relative to article 767 of the Civil Code, pleading in the interest of the survivor when husband or wife is removed by death. There is a very broad property question connected with this article. M. Bourbeau had a long and very honorable career and was very highly esteemed.

The Jardin d'Acclimation has done a good thing here by showing the people foreign animals, birds, and plants, and lately it has adopted a new idea. It had a band of Nubians brought over, with their cows, camels, giraffes and other domesticated animals, and every day the Parisians were treated to the spectacle of life in the interior of Africa. At 4 o'clock each afternoon the Nubians folded their tents, put everything upon their camels, and started off with their caravan. It was an attractive spectacle, and brought in a great deal of money. Encouraged by this success, M. Geoffrey Saint-Hilaire sent for a family of Esquimaux, and they are to arrive in a few days, with their dog-sledges and sealskins, to show us how people live, act, and move in high northern latitudes.

A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING.

TALK ABOUT RUSSIAN STOCK—RETURNING WAR CORRESPONDENTS—THE LONDON TIMES—DR. SCHLIEMANN'S RETURN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 13, 1877.

It has long been predicted that British investors in Russian stock will one day be as badly off as those who trusted their money to the Turk. Signs of the coming day are beginning to be painfully apparent. The Imperial Government of the Czar has authorized five railway companies to convert their cash capital into paper. It is calculated that this means a loss of 37 per cent. to shareholders who are not Russians. English investors will feel this, but their shock is to come when, according to financial alarmists, the Russian Government repudiates its national responsibilities. Turkish stock was always considered shaky, while Russian invariably held the market as safe. The Rothschilds will do all they can to maintain Russian credit, but it is to be feared they are only postponing the fatal day. At the end of next month the arrangement with Messrs. Mendelssohn for an advance of 75,000,000 rubles will terminate, and this may be "the beginning of the end." Meanwhile Russian stock does not fall seriously, though holders look at each other anxiously.

The war correspondents are coming home. Mr. Archibald Forbes is now being nursed by his mother at Ferryhill, Aberdeen. The Queen has intimated that when Mr. Forbes is sufficiently recovered she would like to hear some account of his adventures from his own lips. Capt. Salusbury took Forbes' place at the fort, but Forbes had hardly left Bucharest when Salusbury was stricken down with fever, and he is so seriously ill that his father and sisters have been summoned from London to his bedside in the Roumanian capital. Mr. Villiers, of one of the illustrated papers, is invalided, another correspondent was ordered to leave the lines some time ago, and a dispatch from Varna last night states that the Russian staff has just expelled another foreigner from head-quarters, this time not an Englishman, but a German officer. His name is Bauchmann, and he is a Captain in the Prussian Army. He has been ordered home on the pretext that he is the correspondent of the Turkophile organ, the *Neue Freie Presse*. This journal, however, denies all knowledge of Capt Bauchmann in its latest edition. The only foreign correspondents by this time, probably, remaining with the Russians are the representatives of THE NEW-YORK TIMES and the London *Times*. No American journal except THE TIMES is now personally represented at the Russo-Roumanian head-quarters.

The *Athenæum* has contradicted the rumor that Mr. Delane had retired from the editorship of the *Times*. For once in a way the *Athenæum* has been misinformed. Mr. Delane has taken his leave of the heavy responsibility which he has carried so long, and with so much dignity and credit to himself and the leading journal. One of my friends on the staff was among the little crowd of men whom Mr. Delane called into his room last week "to bid good-bye." The interview was a touching one. Lips trembled and voices shook. Mr. Delane was greatly liked and respected by the gentlemen under his direction, and some of those who grasped his hand at parting had worked with him and for him for many years. Mr. Delane was born in October, 1817. He was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, graduating B. A. in 1839, and being called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1847. His father was at that time financial manager of the *Times*, and Mr. T. Barnes, editor. In 1839 he became assistant editor, and when Mr. Barnes died, in 1841, he succeeded to the post, which he has filled with distinguished honor until last week. It is thought that Mr. Chenery will succeed Mr. Delane. Some of the journals say that the appointment has been made. I have reason to know that this is not the case. The *Times* has a very valuable and capable man in its manager, Mr. Macdonald, whose mechanical and administrative genius has found congenial occupation in that wonderful establishment, which has recently worked its way out of Printing-house-square into a new and magnificent frontage in Victoria-street. One of the most versatile writers on the *Times* is said to be Mr. Bridwell Carter, who delivered a remarkable impromptu address on sanitary science the other day at Leamington, during the sitting of the congress there. The first time I met Mr. Carter was on the steps of the Union Club, in New-York. He made a rapid tour through the United States last year. He is a charming conversationalist and a man of varied accomplishments. Among other languages he speaks Turkish with facility.

Dr. and Mrs. Schliemann are expected back again in London. The book on Mycenæ is progressing satisfactory. It will be published by Mr. Murray. Mr. Gladstone is writing a preface to it. There is no end to Mr. Gladstone's remarkable labors. He is preparing a volume of miscellaneous papers for the press; and he is continually writing for one publication or another, to say nothing of the scores of letters he writes in a week to as many politicians. His Greek correspondence is likely to crop up again. Some letters written to another Greek merchant are said to be on their way to England. A man who writes as many letters as Mr. Gladstone writes must make occasional mistakes. You will see in many of the English newspapers sneering references to Gladstone's post-cards. This arises from the fact that during the last two or three years Mr. Gladstone has been in the habit of answering many inquiries on half-penny post-cards, though why this should be an offense I am at a loss to understand. A post-card is a convenient and established mode of intercommunication. The suggestion that the ex-Premier uses it to save his halfpence is far meaner than the offense imputed to the letter-writer. The next most interesting book on Murray's list after Schliemann's is *The English in Spain*, by Major Duncan. It will be a history of the first Carlist war. *Cyprus, its Ancient Cities, Tombs, and Temples*, by Louis P. Di Cesnola, and *The Cities and Cemeteries of Etruria*, by George Dennis, her Majesty's Consul at Palermo, will be valuable contributions to classic archæology.

Inverary Castle, the residence of the ducal family of Argyll, is known to tourists in Scotland as one of the most princely palaces in the North. Standing at the foot of the wood-clad hill of Duniquoich, it was a picturesque building, somewhat in keeping with the surroundings, though not as attractive in style as some of the other grand houses of Scotland. Yesterday morning it was discovered to be on fire, and the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, the Marquis of Lorne, and other members of the family, and a crowd of domestics, were hardly well out of the place when the castle was almost wholly enveloped in flames. The Marquis of Lorne had a narrow escape. A fisherman going to his boat before daybreak noticed the fire, which commenced in the upper part of the castle; but for his timely alarm it is more than probable that the flames would have cut off all means of escape from the sleeping apartments before the occupants had been aroused by the suffocating march of the fire itself. As it was, a burning beam with a gas-lier attached, nearly fell upon the Marquis of Lorne as he was leaving the castle for the last time, after seeing to the safety of the ladies, who were removed to an adjacent hotel. The destruction of pictures, articles of *vertu*, historical relics, and furniture is very great. The Queen sent inquiries during the day, and the reply was that the family and servants were all safe; that no injury had been sustained by any human being. Among the articles most regretted that have been utterly or partially destroyed are a magnificent organ and the splendid decorations of the great hall, 200 flint-lock muskets which had been used at the battle of Culloden by the Argyleshire Fencibles, the colors of the Ninth Highlanders, handed for safe-keeping to the Duke. All these have been reduced to ashes, with scores of heirlooms of great value and interest; pictures by famous masters, renowned editions of famous books, &c. The Duke was insured, but the policy, it is said, falls far short of the actual loss.

GUELPH, Ontario, Oct. 28.—Fred. Sturdy and his daughter, Louise Sturdy, were found guilty yesterday at the Assizes of the abduction of Miss Carr last Spring. Sentence was deferred.

THE O'NEILL DIVORCE CASE.

TEMPORARY ALIMONY ALLOWED THE WOMAN BY THE CHICAGO COURT.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean, Oct. 24.

The dramatic divorce case, entitled Nettie O'Neill against James O'Neill, the actor, came up in the Superior Court, Judge Williams presiding, yesterday, upon an application for alimony preferred by the fair complainant. The application was bolstered up with several depositions from various parties. Among others was one from Alfred H. Seaman, which states that James and Nettie were clandestinely married at Cleveland, the name of Nettie at that time being Walsh. The deposition of Mrs. James E. Eyster stated that during the nine months after the Summer of 1875, and in August last, Nettie had lived with her, and that she had often urged her to demand recognition as the wife of O'Neill and support from him as such. Mr. Hawley, counsel for complainant, stated that the girl was suffering from poverty, while the defendant was in good circumstances, but offered no further arguments.

Mr. Barnum, of counsel for the defense, offered counter-affidavits. James O'Neill deposed in his affidavit that the affidavits of Seaman and the complainant, setting forth a marriage between himself and Nettie Walsh, were utterly false, and that he had never said to any one that such a marriage had taken place, and denied that he had ever been married except to a Miss Quinlan, of New-York. The affidavits of Henry Pratt and John O'Neill supported the affidavit of the defendant. Sarah M. Howard deposed that the complainant had threatened that she would make the defendant marry her or support her in better circumstances. Mrs. Brockman, living at No. 294a Silver-street, testified that the above conversation had taken place in her presence, and that complainant had stated that she was not the wife of O'Neill, but intended to make money out of him.

The court stated that the evidence before him was not enough to prove the fact of the marriage, in the face of the counter-statements on behalf of the defendants in the form of affidavits; under the circumstances he would allow $100 for attorney's fees and $50 a month for her support. Monday, Nov. 26, was set for hearing.

CANDIDATES IN NEW-YORK.

FROM WHOM OUR OFFICIALS ARE TO BE CHOSEN.

NOMINATIONS OF ALL PARTIES FOR THE STATE OFFICES, JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT, AND BOTH BRANCHES OF THE LEGISLATURE.

All parties have now nearly completed their nominations for the chief offices to be filled in this State at the coming election, which occurs on Tuesday, Nov. 6. Below we present the list of the candidates for State officers, Justices of the Supreme Court, Senators, and members of the Assembly, so far as they have yet reached us. For all but members of the Assembly the list is complete, and the roll of Assemblym

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW MAGAZINES.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

—Among the articles in the November *Scribner* which are rendered attractive by illustrations, that of George E. Waring, Jr., on the "Saddle-horse", may deserve a first mention. Fine wood-cuts show the portraits of celebrated thoroughbreds and imported Arabians of note, while a number of reproductions from *Punch* recall the old days of Leech, when horse-jokes of a respectable nature were, even more than at present, the stand-by of the London *Charivari*. Mr. Waring contributed to some magazine, a number of years ago, a paper on "Cavalry Service in Missouri during the Late War," as well as accounts of fox-hunting in England; it may be safely presumed, therefore, that he is an authority on the subject. He is certainly not lacking in enthusiasm, and his advice as to the points of a good horse for the saddle, as well as the niceties of a good seat in the saddle, hints in respect to jumping, and other instructive portions of the article, are given with good will and little of the assumption of the riding-master. The opening paper for the month is again a sportsman's subject. W. McKay Laffan is the writer, as well as the draughtsman of numerous illustrations full of individual character. Shooting canvas-back and fishing for terrapin in the Chesapeake must be good sport. Mr. Frank R. Stockton writes from a much lower latitude. His pleasant talk about Nassau is ornamented by a number of wood-cuts by Thomas Moran, executed with all the finish of that artist, and cut with the precision usual in the engravings of the magazine. Mrs. S. B. Herrick contributes another careful and interesting paper on natural history, and, like Mr. Laffan, furnishes her own drawings on the block. Bees form her subject on this occasion, and her microscopic preparations are both admirably drawn and described. A new serial beginning in this number—"Roxy," by Edward Eggleston—has a wood-cut by Walter Shirlaw, the young artist of the Munich school who had a large oil-painting of Bavarian sheep-shearers in the last exhibition at the Academy of Design. In the line of fiction there is a short story by Henry James, Jr., called "Four Meetings." It is disappointing, although interesting, and a guess at the reason of the disappointment may be hazarded as follows: The air of reality in it is strong. We are brought face to face with Caroline Spencer and pity her, but we also come in contact with the speaker, who is the writer. And him we discover to be a cold-blooded, inquisitive person, whose only object in pursuing the thread of poor Caroline's adventures is heartless curiosity. The result is a feeling of repulsion that no amount of good writing could overcome. John Burroughs has the opposite faculty of giving you confidence and pleasure in himself, even when his conclusions are not accepted. This magazine has one of his open-air papers, called, with the happy tact of Thoreau, "A Bed of Boughs." It describes a tramp across the mountains in the interior of the State. Nor must we forget a most attractive little sketch by C. C. Buel, of the life of a most charming woman—that little Countess Potocka, engravings of whose face so many people cherish without knowing her origin and history. A strange history it was, and not at all what might be expected from the well-known features. The reproduction of her portrait—it is from the original pastel in the Berlin Museum—is one of the triumphs of the engraving department of the magazine. We doubt if it has been surpassed for beauty of expression and finish. It is fit to be cut out of the page and framed. Poetry for the month is by J. V. Cheney—"Peace;" by R. W. Gilder a fine sonnet—"Call me not dead;" and by J. P. Irvine—"Indian Summer." Bret Harte has a set of verses in his old character, as a stolid, slyly-humorous on-looker. It is called, "The Legend of Glen Head, Related by a Cautious Observer," and comes entirely within the limits of what is called American humor. They are solemn nonsense verses which hint at some terrible tragedy much of a kin with that of Leander and Hero. Perhaps a devoted admirer of Dickens would find some of a similar grim and sly humor in characters like Silas Wegg or Captain Cuttle; but the fact is that both England and America furnish the same kind of man of the people, a person whose constant effort to be oracular is blended with a consciousness of the humorous side of most things—even of himself.

THE GALAXY.

—Gideon Welles continues his historical papers on the Administration of President Lincoln in the November number of this magazine. His immediate subject is in regard to plots within the Republican Party against Lincoln just previous to his renomination on the part of members whom Mr. Welles calls "Radicals." R. Williams writes on "Army Organization in the United States," and John I. Platt on "Civil Service Reform." His panacea for reforming that branch of Government is to let it alone. R. Cordery has a page or so on "Hidden Influences in Public Assemblies," and there is an article by Thomas M. Anderson, United States Army, on "The War in the East." In the way of fiction we find short stories by Philip Bourke Marston and M. E. W. S. The blind English poet places his scene on the English coast, and the anonymous writer over initials tells a tale of fashionable New-York, with the title: "Fitz James and the Widow." Henry James, Jr., has further character sketches and gossips pleasantly about Warwickshire. Emile Burnouf is one of the most constant and talented writers for the *Revue des deux Mondes*. Mr. J. A. Stevens has condensed some of his capital contributions to that periodical into a paper called "The Age of Bronze." The name of Burnouf is warrant for a treatise of absorbing interest; his Sanskrit studies and researches into the language and religions of the earth have made him an authority. He traces the path of the metals as they spread from Asia over Western Europe. "It is to-day admitted," he says, "that the metallurgic roads of Europe, those of the Danube, of Italy, and the Rhone, leave the European Continent and converge toward an Asiatic centre not yet determined; but it is also admitted that the epoch when bronze was introduced into Europe among the people of the neolithic period still remains a geologic epoch that cannot be described in any known chronology. Can its date ever be established or approximated to? There is no certainty, but there is hope." The leading article is on the Tuscan Maremma, an Italian district that bears as evil a name as our Dismal Swamp. F. B. A. has a compilation entitled "Freaks of Hymnology," and Richard Grant White a paper on linguistics. The title is "The Federal Language—Being a chapter on Americanisms." Mr. White takes up a number of alleged Americanisms and denies their restriction to America. Among the poets, Mr. Sidney Lanier is the most ambitious. He sings the praises of Richard Wagner somewhat incoherently, but from the last stanza, which we here give, the inference may be drawn that Wagner's music represents the clang and bustle of factories. This would make a neat junction with Walt Whitman's muse of the working man.

O Wagner, westward bring thy heavenly art!
No trifler thou: Siegfried and Wotan be
James for big ballads of the modern heart.
Thine ears hear deeper than thine eyes can see.
Voice of the monstrous mill, the shouting mart,
Not less of airy cloud and wave and tree,
Thou, thou, if even to thyself unknown,
Hast power to say the Time in terms of tone!

Real poetry will be found in stanzas by Burton Grey, called "Doubt," and there is much to please in Mrs. M. B. Dodge's "Maturity." A pretty *conceit* is given from the German, under the title "Love."

THE ART JOURNAL.

The two interesting series on the use of animal forms in ornamental art (F. Edward Hulme,) and on ancient Irish art, (Llewellyn Jewitt,) are continued, with the usual number of curious wood-cuts, in the November number of the *Art Journal*. Mr. Jewitt does not enter into the question of how the ornaments were applied to the elaborate mortuary pottery found in Ireland, but as a further installment is promised, perhaps we shall hear. A second paper on the art of dressing and being dressed is furnished by Percy Fitzgerald, and Mr. R. T. Pritchett's serial on Norway has the leading place in the journal. For a frontispiece there is a careful steel engraving of a painting by a very careful English artist of note—Holman Hunt—and the scene is by no means such as might be expected from one who loves the dramatic in subject and violent in color. It is a quiet coast landscape, and upland with sheep browsing, something in the way of Rosa Bonheur. There is a full-page engraving of a picture from this year's *Salon*, Théophile Polipot's "Le Passeur," where, in a pretty landscape of wood and brook, graceful young women, of a somewhat Roman style of dress, are being carried across the water in the arms of a youth who does not enjoy the situation. Another large steel engraving gives Landseer's picture of the dog and the shadow, and a third well-engraved plate from a picture by Meissonier. A man dressed in the style of Louis XV. is absorbed in a book. Home matters are represented by a series of "New-York Interiors," the five illustrations being by G. Gibson, and the text by M. E. W. S. The dwellings of Dr. Hammond, J. W. Ellison, and Oliver Harriman furnish this article. Some new churches of Philadelphia illustrate another, and the naturalized American artist, Kruseman von Elten, receives kindly notice in still another paper, illustrated with wood-cuts from his works. Manufacturing has an inning with one more domestic paper on American art-manufactures. Mrs. Hooper writes, as usual, the gossip of art in Paris, and somebody adds a very acceptable piece of news in regard to the Rubens tercentenary in Antwerp, and the opening to the public in that city of the Plantin Moretus Museum. Antwerp has now to show the actual workshops and presses from which came those Plantinian editions of the classics which rejoice the soul of the bibliophilist.

THE PORTFOLIO.

—One of Sir Joshua Reynold's pictures of children has been etched for the October *Portfolio* by A. Mongin in the series of reproductions of the National Gallery. It is called "The Age of Innocence," and shows a little girl looking off into the distance, her bare feet peeping from under her gown and her hands pressed to her breast. The hands and arms are very heavy. One of Boughton's pictures is given in photogravure. In just such a wood as he loves to paint, a handsome, richly-dressed young woman is walking sedately with an old priest or monk, listening sadly to what he is saying, but thinking of a knight who stands in hunting dress behind them. The text states that Boughton is an Englishman by birth, having been born in Norwich, 1834, but lived from infancy to his nineteenth year in Albany, N. Y. The studies of Prof. Sidney Colvin on Albert Dürer, his teachers, rivals, and followers, continues the *pièce de résistance* of this periodical. Dürer's relation to the "little masters" is investigated, especially that to Hans Sebald and Barthel Beham. A page of heliogravure gives five very interesting engravings, one of a Fortune, another of a nursing mother, and two of soldiers. The fifth is a pile of skulls with an infant flung back on them, as if in sport. Only the top of its head is to be seen and an hour-glass on the right accentuates still more the grisly symbolism.

THE AMERICAN CATHOLIC QUARTERLY.

—In the Autumn publication of this review appear two attacks on the favorite theories among the scientific men of the day. One is "On Positivism and Evolutionism," by X. C. S. P., under which initials, of course, there is a priest, and the other, by Rev. A. M. Kirsch, C. S. C., reviews Prof. Huxley on Evolution. The former begins at the very outset with a sneer that bodes no good to Comte, Spencer, and Darwin. "Greatest of all among the many blessings which are diffused around us," says this sarcastic Father, "is the proud thought that we now have scientific teachers who are infallible, who stand upon planes immeasurably higher than those from which the little minds of past ages propounded their insensate doctrines. True it is, that down through the dark perspective of the past, there may be seen to glimmer one or two lights whose brilliancy might venture to sustain a modest comparison with the many irradiations which, in this glorious nineteenth century, beam from every quarter where the spirit of the age obtains. There is my Lord Bacon." He then proceeds to describe the blossoming of Comte's theories and their eager acceptance by the Evolutionists, whose morbid love of change was gratified by the license allowed by Positivism, and who expected that Positivism would supply a solid basis from which they could look down on less dogmatic people. But Comte, though wild and wicked, insisted on being logical, and would not allow that to be Positivism in real truth which was not solidly founded on acceptable first principles. At this the Evolutionists took alarm. They could not bear that their theories should be considered merely tentative, and Positivism was deserted. "The prospect was not alluring. Wooed and won by their sympathy with the negations assumed by their theories, our English friends had allowed themselves to be seduced into such an indorsement of Positivism as threatened to ring the knell of Evolutionism. The grim irony of their situation was exquisite." The good Father draws a gleeful picture of the poor Evolutionists gazing longingly at Positivism, but unable to follow its logical conclusion, shuffling, sidling, trying to escape. He charges the Evolutionists with forming in England an admirably-organized mutual admiration society, and so dictating the the tone of English philosophic thought. In America he sees with pleasure that the tone of "heterodox" thought bids fair to rise superior to that which prevails in England, thus, as it were, reaching out a hand to the indefatigable Rev. Joseph Cook. In dealing with the philosophy of the day, Rev. A. M. Kirsch has a calmer style. He reviews a certain book—Huxley's *Three Lectures on Evolution, Delivered in New-York*, instead of putting the titles of the chief books of Comte, Spencer, Darwin, and Mill at the head of his paper, as the case is with the preceding reviewer. He denies Mr. Huxley's right to trench on metaphysical subjects, and in various ways bids him stand back on his own ground as a naturalist. He laughs at the idea of pleading the imperfection of the geological record, and accuses him of deficient reasoning powers, notwithstanding his brilliant services in the restricted field of research. Toward the end there is the old statement that the doctrine of evolution is not in any way in opposition to the doctrine of the Catholic Church, whereupon we wonder why he has taken the trouble to denounce it so hotly. The theory favored by the reviewer is that of St. George Mivart—"an orthodox Catholic"—which the latter calls *definitive creation*. This is explained to mean not Evolution, but that doctrine taught by theologians that the different species of animals were not created all at once, but that they were in existence in God's conception of the world, *i. e.*, they were created *in potentia*, to be brought forth when the suitable conditions should present themselves. There is a paper on William Habington, the author of "Castara," who is a now-pretty-much-forgotten Catholic poet of the seventeenth century. S. B. A. Harper writes on the relation of the Church and the Constitution of the United States, and John Charles Earle, B. A., has a historical sketch called "The Nuncio and Two Vicars Apostolic." The only paper not aggressively in the interests of Catholics is Gen. Gibbon's account of the campaign against Sitting Bull, a previous installment of which appeared in the last issue of the *Quarterly*.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD.

—The topics of the *Catholic World* for November are much the same as usual. The Free-Religionists get a rap in the first article, which is divided into paragraphs treating of the New-Englander, the free-religionist movement, the drift of the same, and the tenth meeting of the religious persons of that denomination which took place in Boston during the present year. A scathing summing up leaves these heretics in a most unenviable condition, and establishes the everlasting foundation of the Church. Then there is the Indian question, which justly exercises the Catholic mind. The writer advocates controlling the Indians by a display of overwhelming force, and using him as a stock-raiser, not an agriculturist. Yet the former must be harder to effect than the latter, because in the present condition of things it requires more patience and forethought, more of the qualities which the Indians lack, to raise mules and cattle than corn. Mormonism receives some 20 pages of consideration, and "Advanced Science" is severely dealt with by another anonymous hand. The department of native Catholic history is filled by a paper on the "Romance and Reality of the Death of Father James Marquette, and the Recent Discovery of His Remains." Fiction in prose will be found in the first part of a tale called "A Sweet Revenge," and an installment of "The Little Chapel at Moramullin." There is a short "Legend of Dieppe" and a paper on the Irish novelist Charles Lever. The poetry is above average. "Smoke-Bound" has a good deal that is attractive in it, in spots. It needs condensation. "To the Wood-Thrush" is much the same, and there is further a sonnet called "Order." The *Catholic World* is as Catholic as ever, and holds its own as a lively little magazine in its own chosen field.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Herbert Spencer's essays are about to be translated into French.

—*Pemaquid* is the title of Mrs. Prentiss' new story of early New-England life.

—Mr. Horace White will present an exhaustive review of the present phases of the currency question as bearing on resumption, in the November-December number of the *International Review*.

—Secretary Sherman, ex-Secretary McCulloch, and others will give their views in regard to the resumption of specie payments in the November-December number of the *North American Review*.

—Charles Griffin & Co., London, will publish shortly a *History of Roman Literature from the Earliest Period to the Times of the Antonines*, by Charles Thomas Cruttwell, of Oxford University.

—A *Richard Wagner Lexicon* is being prepared by Herr Kastner, of Vienna. It will give a complete catalogue of Herr Wagner's works and of the various writings and newspaper articles about them.

—The *New-Englander* for October is a remarkable number of this venerable quarterly. It has four articles which are worthy of special notice. The first is entitled "English Mystics of the Puritan Period," and throws fresh light upon a curious chapter in English history. The next is Mr. J. B. Clark's paper on "Unrecognized Forces in Political Economy." The third is Prof. J. S. Sewall's inaugural address before the Bangor Theological Seminary on "The Education for the Pulpit." The fourth is Rev. L. M. Dorman's paper on "Some New-York Custom-house Investigations."

—The greatest living paleontologist in America, Prof. O. C. Marsh, of Yale College, now President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, has just published his address delivered before that body last August on "The Introduction and Succession of Vertebrate Life in America." It bears directly upon the subject of evolution, and contains the popular statement of his personal investigations in the vertebrate remains in this country, which called forth Prof. Huxley's warm admiration during his visit here. It can be obtained through Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor, New-Haven, Conn., and is a document of great importance to scientific students.

—The special feature of the forthcoming *Memoir and Letters* of Charles Sumner is that it covers a period of his life little known to the public, and illustrates his private and literary life and the growth of his character. It begins with his childhood, and goes on to the delivery of his oration on "The True Grandeur of Nations," in 1845, in Fremont Temple, Boston. Its chief interest lies in the period between 1834–1845, inclusive. This embraces his visit to Europe in 1838–1840, during which time he was in familiar intercourse with Hallam, Jeffrey, Mr. and Mrs. Grote, Macaulay, Milman, Senior, Rogers, Murray, Talfourd, the Montagus, Lady Blessington, Mrs. Norton, Mrs. Shelley, Charles Austin, Lord Brougham, Sidney Smith, Savigny, Thibaut, and Mittermaier. The collection of letters is remarkable for its variety. They are addressed to nearly 50 persons, among whom are Judge Story, George S. Hillard, Dr. Lieber, Prof. Greenleaf, Mr. Longfellow, Hon. R. C. Winthrop, Dr. Channing, Thomas Crawford, Horatio Greenough, W. H. Prescott, Lord Morpeth, Macready, and Mittermaier. The volumes are enriched by the reminiscences of college classmates, and of other English and American friends, and will rank next to George Ticknor's and Lord Macaulay's memoirs in interest and value.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*Mr. Gilfil's Love Story.* By George Eliot. Harper's Half-Hour Series.

—*Janet's Repentance.* By George Eliot. Harper's Half-Hour Series.

—*Will Denbigh, Nobleman.* No Name Series. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1877.

—*The A. B. C. of Finance.* By Simon Newcomb, LL. D. Harper's Half-Hour Series.

—*The Sad Fortunes of Rev. Amos Barton.* By George Eliot. Harpers' Half-Hour Series.

—*The Domestic Monthly.* A Journal of Fashion. New-York: Blake & Co. November, 1877.

—*Water Sports.* Edited by J. N. Stearns, New-York: The National Temperance Serial. 1878.

—*Hawthorne, and Other Poems.* By Edmund Clarence Stedman. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1877.

—*Doctor Tom.* By Edward Payson. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Portland, Maine: Dresser, McLellan & Co. 1877.

—*Miss Misanthrope.* A Novel. By Justin McCarthy. New-York: Sheldon & Co. 1877. 8vo, cloth, 238 pages.

—*Nature.* A Weekly Illustrated Journal of Science. No. 414, Vol. 16. London: Macmillan & Co. Oct. 4, 1877.

—*Shakespeare's Songs.* Illustrated by John Gilbert. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1877. "Vest Pocket Series."

—*Favorite Poems.* By Felicia Hemans. Illustrated. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1877. "Vest Pocket Series."

—*The Narrative of a Blockade-Runner.* By J. Wilkinson. New-York: Sheldon & Co. 1877. 12mo, cloth, 252 pages.

—*A Knight of the Nineteenth Century.* By Rev. E. P. Roe. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 1877. 12mo, cloth, 582 pages.

—*The Story of Avis.* By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, author of *The Gates Ajar*. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1877.

—*The Mediterranean Illustrated.* Picturesque Views and Descriptions of its Cities, Shores, and Islands. London, Edinburgh, and New-York: Thomas Nelson & Sons. 1877. 4to, extra cloth, 373 pages.

—*Baby Ballads.* By Uno. Illustrated by Oscar Pletsch. Boston: Lee & Shepard. New-York: C. T. Dillingham. 1877.

—*Mercy Philbrick's Choice.* Collection of Original Novels. No Name Series. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1877. Paper.

—*Evena; or, My Father's Sin.* A Novel. By R. D. Blackmore. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1877. 8vo, paper, 177 pages.

—*Sursum Corda. Hymns for the Sick and Suffering.* Compiled by the Editor of *Quiet Hours*. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1877.

—*Lil, "Fair, Fair, With Golden Hair,"* or, *Kilcorran.* By Hon. Mrs. Fetherstonhaugh. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1878.

—*Adrift in the Ice-Fields.* By Capt. Charles W. Hall. Illustrated. Boston: Lee & Shepard. New-York: Charles T. Dillingham. 1877.

—*Forbidden Fruit.* From the German of F. W. Hackländer. By Rosalie Kaufman. The "Cobweb Series." Boston: Estes & Lauriat. 1877.

—*Californian Pictures, in Prose and Verse.* By Benjamin Parke Avery. New-York: Hurd & Houghton. 1878. Crown 8vo, extra cloth, 342 pages.

—*Pulpit Teachings on Great Subjects. Jesus—His Self-introspection.* By Thomas Armitage. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1877. Pamphlet.

—*Through Rome On. A Memoir of Christian and Extra-Christian Experience.* By Nathaniel Ramsay Waters. New-York: Charles P. Somerby. 1877.

—*Evidences of Religion.* By Louis Jouin, Priest of the Society of Jesus. *Imprimatur*: John Card McCloskey, Archbishop. New-York: P. O'Shea. 1877.

—*Elsie's Children; A Sequel to Elsie's Motherhood.* By Martha Finley (Farquharson.) New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 1876. 12mo, cloth, 340 pages. Illustrated.

—*A Book of French Poetry, from A. D. 1550 to the Present Time.* Selected by James Parton. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1877. 8vo, extra cloth, 515 pages.

—*The Origin of the World According to Revelation and Science.* By J. W. Dawson, LL. D., F. R. S., F. G. S. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1877. Large 12mo, cloth, 438 pages.

—*Great Shipwrecks.* A Record of Perils and Disasters at Sea, 1544 to 1877. London, Edinburgh, and New-York: Thomas Nelson & Sons. 1877. 8vo, cloth, 637 pages.

—*The Young Llanero.* A Story of War and Wild Life in Venezuela. By W. H. G. Kingston. London, Edinburgh, and New-York: Thomas Nelson & Co. 1877. 8vo, cloth, 454 pages.

—*Caricature and Other Comic Art in all Times and Many Lands.* By James Parton. With 203 Illustrations. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1877. Royal 8vo, extra cloth, 340 pages.

—*Annual Report of the State Engineer and Surveyor of the State of New-York for the Year ending Sept.* 30, 1876. Albany: Jerome B. Parmenter, State Printer, 1877. 8vo, cloth, 1,223 pages.

—*Nature and the Supernatural, as Together Constituting the One System of God.* By Horace Bushnell. New Edition. New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. 1877. 8vo, cloth, 528 pages.

—*Twice Lost.* A Story of Shipwreck and of Adventure in the Wilds of Australia. By W. H. G. Kingston. London, Edinburgh, and New-York: Thomas Nelson & Sons. 1877. 8vo, cloth, 473 pages.

—*Cable-Making and Suspension Bridges. With Special Reference to the Cables of the East River Bridge.* By William Hildenbrand, C. E. New-York: D. Van Nostrand. 1877. Science Series No. 32. Boards.

—*The Telephone; an Account of the Phenomena of Electricity, Magnetism, and Sound, as Involved in its Action.* By Prof. A. E. Dolbear. Boston: Lee & Shepard. New-York: C. T. Dillingham. 1877. 16mo, linen.

—*Lectures on the Centennial of American Independence.* Given at Berlin, Dresden, Florence, Paris, and London. By Joseph P. Thompson, D. D. LL. D. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1877. Advance Sheets.

—*The Beginnings of Christianity. With a View of the State of the Roman World at the Birth of Christ.* By George P. Fisher, D. D. New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. 1877. Crown 8vo, cloth, 591 pages.

—*Hunting, Shooting, and Fishing.* A Sporting Miscellany, with Anecdotic Chapters about Horses and Dogs. Numerous illustrations. New-York: Scribner, Welford & Armstrong. 1877. 8vo, cloth, 317 pages.

STORIES FROM DELAWARE.

A QUEER SEEKER AFTER MATRIMONY—HOW THE JUDGE DEFENDED THE ACCUSED NEGRO—PETER'S DOG.

From the Dover (Del.) Sentinel, Oct. 27.

One morning two or three days ago a middle-aged man with a sore thumb and a look of anticipation entered Justice Goodwin's office and softly sat down. He put his hat on the floor, sat up very erect, and for three straight hours hardly moved a finger. At noon, as the Justice was ready to go, he asked the strange man if he wanted anything. "Yaw," he calmly answered. "Well, what is it?" "I vhants to see the Shustice," "I am the man," replied his Honor. "I tinks so all der while," said the man as he sat down again. "Did you want to see me on business?" asked the puzzled official. "Yaw." "What is your business—what do you want to ask me?" "I vhants to get marriet." "Well, where's the bride?" "I doan' know about any prides." "Where is the woman whom you desire to marry?" asked his Honor. "I haf neffer seen her," was the calm reply. "Well, how can I marry you to any body?" "I doan' know." "Where is the woman?" exclaimed the court. The man went away saying: "I schall get marriet no more till next year."

During the trial of Burt. Johnson on Saturday, Alderman Dickson called a witness named Alexander Johnson three times without getting any answer. Then he was told to call "Chalk," which he did, and immediately in walked one of the blackest negro boys we ever saw, whereupon the Judge, in his fatherly way, lectured him for not answering when called, and told him whatever he did to be punctual in his court, as he allowed no technicalities, and especially "Chalk."

The following story was told us a few days ago by a gentleman who witnessed it: A simple negro was arraigned, charged with larceny. Judge Gilpin was on the bench, and he asked him if he had any counsel. The negro replied that he had not. Judge Gilpin told the Attorney-General to proceed, and he would look after the negro's interests. After examining a couple of witnesses, there being no proof to convict the negro, the Attorney-General submitted the case, and Judge Gilpin directed the jury to render a verdict of "not guilty." The negro was not long in finding the door of the Court-house, when he was joined by friends who asked, "Jim, you clare?" "Yes, I am." "How you get clare?" "Why, I just got that little man that sits up there in the pulpit with white whiskers to take my case, and he jared me. If you ever want one you get him, for I tell you he's a good one." This happened at Georgetown a few weeks before the death of Judge Gilpin.

Peter had a dog; that dog worried a neighbor, and that neighbor threatened to shoot the aforesaid Peter. The result was bad for the dog. When questioned, Peter said: "You see, I'se always kep' a dog, not so much for de lub ob de dog, but 'case he oversees de prem'ses. Now, whedder it be better to keep de dog an' be shot, or turn de dog loose an' not be shot, is de painful question for de owner ob dogs to 'scuss. Now, I rudder had de dog race to become heines than to be shot, consequently my dog is dead and there wont be any more foolishness 'bout him, an' dis nigger am saved, to die of a more healthy disease."

THE GEORGIA MARSHALSHIP.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As the appointment of United States Marshal for Georgia is said to have been made, and the party selected a Democrat, Republicans are astonished when it is known that there were Republicans applying for that office who were recognized by the Democrats in council assembled as equal in personal fitness to any of the applicants on the other side.

We regard the office of Marshal as the most important one in Georgia, and are unable to see the difference in principle why it is not as important to us to have a Republican Marshal as a Republican President. In Massachusetts and other strong Republican States, a Democratic Marshal would be harmless, but not so in Georgia. The patronage of the office is great; he virtually selects the jurors for the Federal courts—appoints census-takers, which latter office will have to be attended to under the present Administration.

Northern litigants are frequently before the United States District and Circuit Courts, and I can safely predict that with a Democratic Marshal the jurors selected for these courts will, within one year's time be selected as the jurors now are in our State courts, from white Democrats. All this was well known to the President elected by Republicans, and yet he ignores several Republican applicants, whose personal fitness is unquestioned by any one, and appoints a Democrat. This action is discouraging to Republicans here, and should be to Republicans throughout the Union.

Is it surprising we lost Ohio? And unless Republican journals can check this course will we not lose Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, and see the country turned over to the Democracy in 1880? All things being equal, it does seem that a Republican President should have given, in the selection of a Georgia Marshal, the preference to men of his own party.

J. C. H.

ATLANTA, Ga., Wednesday, Oct. 24, 1877.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 27.

—SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$2,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st	38	200	N. Y. C. & H.	107⅛
2,000	H. & St. J. 6s, conv.	83⅜	100	Erie Rail	13⅞
10,000	do	83⅜	100	Cen. of N. J.	18⅜
100	Del. & Hud.	45⅞	500	North-west.	37¼
100	do	45¾	300	do.	37⅜
300	Quicksilver	16	200	do.	37⅜
200	Quicksilver pf.	39	300	North-west. pf.	65⅞
200	West. Un.	81⅝	200	do.	65½
100	do.	82	100	do.	65⅝
500	do.	82⅞	200	D., L. & W.	51⅜
100	do.	83	1,100	do.	51⅝
100	Pacific Mail	23¾	400	do.	51⅜
200	Ill. Central	75⅜	900	do.	51⅞
5	do.	75⅝	100	Rock Island	102
200	do.	75⅞	50	St. Paul	35⅝
300	do.	75⅝	300	do.	35⅞
300	Lake Shore	69¼	200	do.	35⅝
200	do.	69⅛	100	St. Paul pf.	68⅜
200	do.	69⅛	500	Wab. R. Rec.	10
200	do.	69¼	100	Ohio & M.	9⅝
500	do.	69⅝	50	H. & St. J.	13⅜
100	do.	69¼	100	do.	13⅜
300	do.	69⅝	300	do.	13⅜
500	do.	69⅝	100	do.	13⅜
500	do.	69¾	100	do.	13⅜
800	do.	69⅞	200	N. J. Southern	2⅞
700	do.	69⅝			

MONDAY, Oct. 29—A. M.

The statement of the associated banks, issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last, shows a loss of $714,200 in legal-tenders, which, however, is offset by an increase of $802,500 in the specie average. The other changes are a decrease of $1,896,400 in loans and $1,712,800 in deposits, and a gain of $495,700 in circulation. The movement for the week results in an increase of $516,500 in surplus reserve, and the banks now hold $8,095,325 in excess of legal requirements.

The following shows the condition of the City banks this week, compared with the previous statement, and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	Oct. 20.	Oct. 27.	Oct. 28, 1876.
Loans	$238,183,800	$236,287,400	$259,840,800
Specie	16,519,900	17,322,400	15,947,200
Legal t'rs	39,943,300	39,235,100	48,962,000
Deposits	195,561,500	193,548,700	215,303,000
Circulat'n	16,230,300	16,726,000	15,091,100

And the following the relations between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

Specie	$16,519,900	$17,322,400	Inc. $802,500
Legal ten.	39,949,300	39,235,100	Dec. 714,200
Total res.	$56,469,200	$56,557,500	Inc. $88,300
Resv. required agt. deposits	48,890,375	48,462,175	
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	7,578,825	8,095,315	Inc. 516,500

The Money market worked evenly during the week, and there were no indications of that stringency, so confidently predicted by the bears some time since. The bulk of the business in call loans on pledge of stock collateral was effected at 6@7 ₱ cent., with exceptional transactions as low as 5 ₱ cent. per annum, and as high as 1-64@1-32 ₱ cent. per diem. On Government bonds the prevailing rate was 5@6 ₱ cent. In the discount market prime mercantile paper sold at 7 to 9 ₱ cent.

The foreign advices report the London market firm and higher for Consols and United States bonds. The bank of England lost £89,000 bullion during the week. The discount rate remains unchanged at 5 ₱ cent. The Bank of France lost 1,300,000 francs in specie.

The Sterling Exchange market early in the week was marked by rather a firm tone, and a fair inquiry for bills obtained. Toward the close the rates for actual business were lower, owing principally to the easier condition of the open money market at London, the rates being $4 80@$4 80½ for bankers' long, and $4 84½@$4 85 for demand sterling.

The Gold speculation was exceedingly dull. The price opened at 102⅞@103, and declined on Tuesday to 102⅜, at which all the transactions for the remainder of the week took place, excepting a sale or two in the forenoon of Saturday at 102⅝. Cash Gold was in fair supply, with business chiefly at 1 to 3 ₱ cent. for carrying and flat to 2 ₱ cent. for borrowing.

Government bonds were in good demand, with considerable orders from capitalists and small investors. The market exhibited firmness, and prices generally were well maintained. Railroad mortgages were lower early in the week, but were firm at the close. The trunk line issues were in good request at full prices. The Granger issues closed at an advance of 1₂@1½ ₱ cent. on the lowest figures of the week. Hannibal and St. Joseph convertibles declined from 80 to 78, but in the late dealings sold as high as 83@84, the improvement being due to the removal of the Receiver by the Supreme Court of Missouri. The coal roads bonds were steady, except for Lehigh and Wilkesbarre consolidated, which declined about 1 ₱ cent. In State bonds Louisiana Consols advanced to 88, but closed at a reaction of 1 ₱ cent. Tennessees declined to 42⅜ and at the close advanced 1₂@1⅛ ₱ cent.

The stock speculation early in the week was characterized by great depression, the rumors afloat reflecting on the credit of some prominent financial institutions imparting a feverish and unsettled tone to the market. Subsequently, when it was ascertained that those rumors were groundless, the shorts hastened to cover, and under their purchases prices advanced 1 to 6 ₱ cent. This improvement, however, was not maintained and a reaction of 1₂ to 3 ₱ cent ensued, followed by a slight recovery at the close. Opinions are widely at variance with regard to the future course of prices. The prominent bull speculators have demonstrated their ability to hold the market, but the fact must not be lost sight of that they will sooner or later be forced to unload; and, in this connection, it may be remarked that for the present at all events, the outside public seems inclined to let Wall-street severely alone, and turn a deaf ear to the flattering tales discoursed by the bulls, with the view of inducing purchases of stocks, as to the immense earnings of the railroads, and the brightening prospects of business generally. The market is in truth merely a brokers' one, and the indications are that it is likely to continue so until stocks are more widely distributed, and the danger arising from the accumulation of vast amounts in a few hands shall have disappeared.

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Oct. 28, '76
American Gold	103	102⅝	109⅜
U. S. 5s, 1881, coup.	107⅞	107⅝	114⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, coup.	108¼	108	116
New-York Central	108	104¾	104⅝
Rock Island	103¾	103¼	102
Pacific Mail	24⅜	23¼	24⅜
Milwaukee & St. Paul	37⅛	31¼	25¼
Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	70	66⅜	55⅞
Lake Shore	71¼	64⅝	61¾
Chicago and North-western	39½	33⅜	38¼
Chicago & North-west. pf.	67½	62¾	61
Western Union	83¾	77⅜	73¾
Union Pacific	67⅞	66	62
Del. Lack. & Western	52½	49½	73⅞
New-Jersey Central	17	16½	35¾
Delaware & Hudson Canal	46¾	41⅞	71¾
Morris & Essex	76½	74⅜	94
Panama	130	130	125
Erie	13⅞	13	10⅜
Ohio & Mississippi	10⅜	9⅛	10¾
Harlem	143½	143½	137
Hannibal & St. Joseph	13½	10⅞	15⅜
Hannibal & St. Joseph pf.	28⅜	22¼	29
Michigan Central	67⅝	61⅜	50⅝
Illinois Central	77½	75	83

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS—OCT. 27.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.
New-York Central	107⅜	106¼	107	107¼
Harlem	143½	143½	143	144
Erie	13	12⅝	13	13⅛
Lake Shore	69⅞	68¾	69⅝	69⅞
Wabash	16	15⅜	16	16⅛
North-western	37⅝	38⅜	37⅜	37⅝
North-western pref.	66	64¾	65⅛	65⅜
Rock Island

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 29, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BOHEMIAN GIRL—(English Opera)—Miss Emelie Melville, Miss Louisa Searle, Mr. William Castle.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—MASANIELLO—Signor Bacci, Signor Susini, Signor Bacelli, Signorina Buggetti.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—GRAND CONCERT—Miss Emma C. Thursby, Signor Brignoli, Mr. S. B. Mills.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—RIP VAN WINKLE—Mr. Joseph Jefferson, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Minnie Palmer.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MARRIAGE—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon.

PARK THEATRE—THE CROWDED TRAGEDIAN—Mr. E. A. Sothern.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—PINK DOMINOS.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—THE GREAT LONDON CIRCUS AND SANGER'S MENAGERIE. Matinée.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—BURLESQUE AND NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, AND COMICALITIES.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—BURLESQUE, MINSTRELSY, &c.—Messrs. H. Dougherty, Arthur Bent, Sandford and Wilson.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH, MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and Evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL—FAIR AND EXHIBITION OF PRODUCTS AND MECHANISM.

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The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day; for the Middle and South Atlantic States, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, southerly winds and falling barometer, followed in the First District by rain areas and rising barometer.

Speaker RANDALL'S committees, as they will be announced to-morrow, will be substantially as reported in our Washington dispatches at the opening of the session. Why the announcement should have been so long delayed it is difficult to see. ATKINS, of Tennessee, will be Chairman of the Appropriations Committee; EDEN, of Illinois, will render valuable service to the South on War Claims; Texas, and the ex-Confederacy, will supply the Chairman of the Committee on Commerce; BANNING, of Ohio, will be retained on the Committee on Military Affairs, which he bungled so badly last session; the State of New-York will be conspicuously represented by FERNANDO WOOD, who will be Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and *ex officio* leader of the House—a distinction of which every honest New-York citizen ought, we suppose, to be proud. Finally, Mr. COX will give way on the Banking and Currency Committee to a Missouri statesman by the name of BUCKNER, and he himself will retire to the Library to pursue his researches into the history of American humor.

Mr. SPARKS, of Illinois, proposes to put the members of the House on record to-day regarding the subsidy question. There has been a good deal of platform opposition to subsidies for the past two months, in all parts of the North, and from both parties. It now remains to be seen how sincere it is, and how firmly the Representatives will stand by the apparently clearly declared will of their constituents. It is true that even a plain committal by general resolution will not prevent the House from voting subsidies when the respective measures are fairly before it. But such a committal will tend to make such a measure more doubtful, and we trust that Mr. SPARKS will be able to get a vote on his resolutions. The subsidy lobby is vigorous, persistent, and cunning, and everything in the shape of a spoke in its wheel will be serviceable.

We do not suppose that many people have been childish enough to believe that the Democratic régime in New-Orleans was the pure and spotless thing which the Democratic organs have pretended. We are quite sure that those who have been most persistent in these pretensions have nourished no such illusion. Mr. KELLOGG now proposes, if the Senate is asked to admit Judge SPOFFORD on the ground that his election was the latest expression of the purpose of the State, made by a Legislature with a full quorum in both branches, that an investigation shall be had as to how that quorum was obtained in the lower house, and he is said to charge direct bribery as the means. In the interest of justice and decency, this is a charge which ought to be investigated. But the Senate Committee must remember that if they go into it they will immediately be set upon by the Democratic press as conniving at all the corruption ever laid to the Kellogg party in Louisiana. It is a peculiarity of Southern Democracy especially, that while they indulge in the most impudent license in attacking others, their own virtue is regarded by them as something which must be taken for granted. But Mr. KELLOGG has more than once shown that among the most corrupt and disgraceful acts of Louisiana politics were those from which Democratic leaders made a handsome profit.

Rumors of a compromise between Marshal MACMAHON and the Republicans in the Chamber of Deputies continue to be spread, and there may be some foundation for them. But it is not credible that this policy has the support of DE FOURTOU, unless that reckless Imperialist has made up his mind that the Marshal is not strong enough for a reactionary revolution. In that case, it is possible that DE FOURTOU may think it a good stroke of policy to bide his time, and to try to divide the Republicans. But such a scheme is not likely to succeed. The Republicans have shown a power of consistent moderation and firmness which can hardly be exaggerated, and no line of action which the Marshal could persuade the Left Centre to join in is likely to break the unity of their course. The present hesitation of the Marshal to carry out the spirit of his insolent address to the electors pending the elections is a sign of how surprisingly effective the conservative policy of the Republicans has proved.

The nomination of JAMES F. PEIRCE to the Senate in the Second (Kings County) District is one which required a good deal of hardihood, even for Boss MCLAUGHLIN. PEIRCE was sent to the Senate when the Tweed Ring and the Brooklyn Water Board Ring were in the fullness of their power. His election at the time was believed to be the fruit of the election frauds, the existence of which in Brooklyn was proved, but the extent of which was never known. In the Senate, he was the tool of the Fowler-Kingsley Ring and the active and serviceable friend of the Tweed Ring. No one ever suspected him of being anything else, and though he has maintained a sort of varnish of respectability for his reputation, it is a very thin one as far as concerns politics. He is the last man who could be expected to act as a reformer, or to oppose any measure determined on by his party, however shameless. By profession a lawyer, he is a man of very feeble abilities, and could never have made his mark in Kings County politics but for the patronage of the Ring. Of late years he has kept pretty quiet, evidently feeling that it was not a good time to make himself conspicuous; but now he is brought forward again by men who know what he is good for, and who hope to use him in the future as they have done in the past. Mr. BERRI, his opponent, is a thoroughly upright man, and it will be a misfortune and disgrace if he is not elected. No one, at any rate, would fear to find in him a tool of the Insurance Ring. The friends of Mr. PEIRCE cannot say as much.

It seems to us that the claim of the letter-carriers to better pay is entitled to consideration. They now get from some $625 a year to $831, the latter sum being received by those who have been longest in the service. Their work is severe and trying, and it taxes not only their industry and intelligence, but their honesty and fidelity. It has been so well done, on the whole, that the people are apt to forget how easily a little fault in its performance might bring serious annoyance and loss to the community. The carriers, moreover, have no chance of promotion beyond the grade above indicated, and in view of this fact their pay is low. We have little doubt that if the question of giving them a moderate increase could be voted on by those who are served by them, it would be cheerfully granted.

The resolutions of the Indiana Republican delegation in the House present an interesting statement of political doctrine, and show how wide a latitude is practiced by those calling themselves by the same party name. The repeal of the Bankrupt law is hardly a question of national politics, but it is of national importance, and the Indiana Representatives will be strongly supported from the East in their opposition to the present law. The financial resolutions will not find favor in the East. They indorse all the current heresies of the day—silver remonetization, repeal of the resumption pledge, opposition to contraction. We do not see that these can be claimed as Republican notions, since they have never been adopted by a Republican national convention, and since the Resumption act, the most important matter involved, was the work of the Republican Party. The opposition to subsidies, on the other hand, is sound, and the treatment of Mr. HAYES is in accord with that which the leader of Indiana Republicans, Senator MORTON, foreshadowed some time since. On civil service reform the delegation is naturally a little hazy, though certainly no more so than some of the professed "reformers."

THE SOUTH AND THE ADMINISTRATION.

The Southerners in Congress preserve a discreet silence. They watch and wait. The report which attributes to them an unwillingness to sanction any action in the House that would entail embarrassment upon the Administration has about it an air of probability. A contest that should compel the Administration to define its position, and to state precisely what its Southern policy amounts to, would precipitate complications which the South is too shrewd voluntarily to encounter. If the result were a halt in the proceedings of the President, and a confession that, having gone too fast and too far, he must now adapt his measures to the principles of the Republican Party as Republicans interpret them, the loss to the South would be immediate and tangible. The flow of patronage which is enriching and strengthening it beyond expectations which eight months ago would have been considered sanguine, would suddenly cease, or, rather, would be directed into channels not liked by the Southern Democracy. On the other hand, if the President, still hugging the delusion that parties no longer represent the people and that the South will respond to his efforts, now allow things to run their course, it is evident that he may at any moment experience a rude and decisive check. In that case the South will be constrained either to dispel the delusion which keeps the Executive policy in motion or to prove faithless to the Democratic Party. The South, wise in its generation, prefers a postponement of these considerations. It is, meanwhile, the winning side, and to continue such it is willing to forego discussions and declarations in which, under other circumstances, it would have gladly participated.

The duration of this reserve depends upon the chapter of accidents. It has been supposed that the cordial understanding between Southern leaders and the President would be maintained until the time came for aiding or rejecting the demand for subsidies, loans, and other drafts upon the Treasury. Every one has seen that when that point is reached the President must break with the South or with the Republican Party. The latter cannot consent to buy Southern good will by making wasteful and corrupt expenditures of the public money, while the South as positively protests that these expenditures are part of the price to be paid for fraternity and peace. Here, then, would occur the difficulty that would have to be met, and which the President could meet only in one way without incurring the determined opposition of his own party. But the critical period may be less remote. The Southern Democracy have already reaped a substantial harvest, and the question will arise, Shall they be allowed to keep what the President has given them? The Republicans in the Senate will have to answer this question. If they confirm the appointments that have been made they share the responsibility of the policy which the President has inaugurated. If they repudiate the plan under which a Democrat has been chosen to fill the most important Federal office in Georgia, or if they spurn the bargaining which led to the selection of JOHN E. KING for the Collectorship of New-Orleans, and which reappears in the appointment of NORTHROP to the District Attorneyship of South Carolina, they strike a fatal blow at any conceivable compact which members of the Administration may have entered into with any portion of the Democratic South. Should the blow be struck, the South will not wait long before throwing off the mask which now it wears. The President must then choose between the South and the Republican Party.

It is interesting to glance backward a few short months for the purpose of contrasting the tactics of the South with the position it then held in regard to the acceptance of Federal offices. An enterprising journalist of Georgia propounded the inquiry, Shall Southern men receive official gifts from a Republican President? The published answers showed that the feeling was overwhelmingly in the negative. That was before the Southern policy had been developed. The President's intentions toward the South were in embryo merely, and the Southern leaders scarcely knew how to treat them. A marvelous change has since taken place. The qualms of conscience which were excited by the idea of holding office under a Republican Administration have disappeared. The trouble now is not to find Democrats willing to accept proffered patronage, but to find patronage enough to satisfy the craving of the Democratic maw. We do not attempt to unravel the philosophy of the change: the fact is what we desire to notice. Sometimes it happens that Republican antecedents are stipulated for, but the worthlessness of the stipulation is shown by WADE HAMPTON'S nomination of NORTHROP, and again by the record of KING in Louisiana. With Federal patronage thus employed to supplement the policy indicated by the withdrawal of troops, we can easily understand the boast of the plain-spoken Augusta editor,—that the South has in seven months wrested more from the North than Southern men could have hoped to gain in as many years. Still they are not satisfied. Putting a literal construction upon Mr. SHERMAN'S incautious assertion that the action of the President was inevitable, they contend that no virtue attaches to concessions which could not have been withheld, and that a policy adopted under duress does not impose upon those who profit by it any reciprocal obligation. They declare that if President HAYES wishes to have the South as his friend he must profit by the experience of JOHN TYLER and cast in his fortunes with the Democracy.

The suggestion is as characteristic as it is impudent. Reticent as are the Southern Senators and Representatives at Washington, and desirous, as well they may be, of avoiding difficulties at this stage of the session, the sentiment and purpose which prevail throughout the South are too apparent in its newspapers and in the talk of its ordinary people to be mistaken. We cannot suppose that the President is ignorant of the fact, though we may wonder whether he appreciates its significance and the effect it is producing upon Northern opinion. It helps to explain and to justify the uneasiness occasioned by some features of his policy, and the distrust with which his relations toward influential Southerners are regarded. And it should convince him of the propriety and expediency of going, if necessary, a little out of the beaten path to remove causes of misapprehension and to re-establish a cordial understanding with the great body of his party. Some better method, however, should be sought than that which ended so unprofitably in Mr. SHERMAN'S parlors.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

An English writer, exceptionally familiar with the opinions of eminent financiers, discusses the general causes of fluctuations in the transactions of the Stock Exchange with the view of showing that the changes which periodically recur in trade also succeed each other with tolerable regularity in the prices of securities of the highest character. That the alternating periods of prosperity and depression in commercial affairs are accompanied with a tendency to speculation and inflation, or an equally apparent tendency to distrust and panic, is a fact that lies upon the surface. At one time inferior securities are readily floated; at the other, they suddenly disappear. Though the moral of so much of Mr. GIFFEN'S essay as relates to this branch of the subject is as old as finance, its repetition is never out of date. "The impossibility of stepping beyond the beaten paths of prudence while expecting to remain in safety," is recognized by Englishmen and Americans alike, whenever hard times bring them face to face with the results of that greed for interest which endangers the safety of the principal. The wisdom suggested by the experience is forgotten, however, as soon as prosperous activity reappears. The victims are not the same, of course. But the classes that supply them are ceaselessly reproduced; and many even of those who have suffered in one direction retain folly and faith enough to risk more money in another.

Apart from generalities, Mr. GIFFEN'S facts have a specific value in the evidence they afford as to the tendency of capital to increase in a ratio greater than the multiplication of securities possessing what, for investment purposes, may be considered almost absolute value. The statement of this fact implies another, which is susceptible of more literal exemplification. We refer to the slow but gradual rise in the prices of the highest order of securities, and the consequent diminution of the average rate of interest. Excepting only landed property, Consols are to the British investor the highest type of security, while among his country's railways the London and North-western ranks first. Taking, for the purposes of the argument, a succession of periods extending over the last thirty years, it is found that the average returns from both Consols and the common stock of the London and North-western was less in 1876 than in 1846. As regards Consols, the average yield has been unvaryingly on the decline, which is but another form of expressing the gradual appreciation in the value of British Government securities. The movement in the railroad shares has been less constant, the average yield of interest having been slightly more, from 1861 to 1870 than from 1846 to 1850. The final result is the same. The price is now higher, and the return therefore less, than any former average. It must be admitted, however, that the illustration as applied to the railway involves the question of dividend, and for this reason proves approximately only that which in the case of Consols is not open to qualification or doubt.

The circumstances of this country differ so widely from those of England that it is not possible to apply here the full force of an argument which there seems to amount to a demonstration. England has more money than her people can profitably employ in home enterprises. The United States, on the contrary, in periods of ordinary activity and confidence, not only furnish outlets for all available home capital but can advantageously use all they are able to obtain on the other side of the Atlantic. The difference is between a development which has attained something like completeness and a development which, so far as present investors are concerned, leaves enormous resources untouched. In a normal condition of things, it could not be truthfully said, here, that the growth of capital exceeds the country's capacity for absorption and reproduction. The opposite fact is visible now simply because business prostration and financial distrust divert into investment channels money which in brighter times would flow freely into enterprises and speculations. Hence, undoubtedly, the prices now maintained for stocks whose probable returns inadequately compensate the investor for the risk he runs. If it be true that prudence requires the holder of any securities, however excellent, to provide out of their returns a reserve sufficient to cover possible loss in the event of sale, it is evident that he must content himself with a low rate of interest on the few good corporate securities dealt in on our Stock Exchange.

While the individual capitalists among us may receive only in a limited sense the general fact derived from English experience, there are two or three classes of investors to whom it possesses great significance. Life insurance institutions, savings banks, and trustees of private estates begin to realize, even in this country, the difficulty of combining the security which to them should be the first consideration with the rates of interest which they have been accustomed to seek. The accumulation of trust funds, especially of a corporate character, proceeds at a rate in excess of the creation of securities of the highest class; and as one of the conditions of public confidence hereafter will be the substitution of such securities for the great mass of inferior securities which the majority of managers have for obvious reasons selected, we may anticipate a reduced yield of interest from trust and corporate funds.

TILDEN BEWILDERED.

Mr. TILDEN on Saturday night illustrated the difficulty with which some men can be kept discreet. He has come at last to that state in which he "cannot open his mouth without putting his foot in it." Ever since the election of 1876 TILDEN has been kept still. His advisers have been influential enough with him to persuade him to preserve a silence which seemed dignified. During the Summer—which followed the inauguration of a new National Administration he was in foreign parts. As a defeated candidate for the Presidency has no special claim upon the courtesy of other Governments, and the crowned heads of Europe are not consumed with eagerness to learn all about "the great outrage," Mr. TILDEN had no opportunity to afflict the air with his personal griefs. There is every reason to make us believe that the illustrious sufferer had promised that he would not "talk politics" last Saturday night when the Democratic club serenaded him in Gramercy Park. His speech shows that. It was a carefully-prepared production, as it was originally planned. Following in the footsteps of Senator CONKLING, who wasted his ornamental eloquence on rapid transit in London and the condition of the poor in France, Mr. TILDEN laid himself out elaborately on equally practical and safe topics. He must have written six or eight pages of foolscap to show that we do not ship enough corn to Europe. Think of that! A Young Men's Democratic Club demand a speech from the great Reformer, and he gives them corn—corn "in the ear," as *Dundreary* would put it. Not corn in the fluid state, so dear to Democratic palates, but corn by the bushel, corn by the 1,500,000 bushels; and, as if to exasperate still further his listeners, he insists that corn "can be cooked, by those who consent to learn how, into many delicious forms of human food." This sort of oratory could not be more out of place in a Southern district, where the people affect no other diet than the hog and hominy of their ancestors. Still, this was safe ground, and if the crowd had gone away fed with corn and European politics all would have been well, though the Young Men's Democratic Club might have been dissatisfied.

But the Great Defeated seems to have been loaded in such a way that a single spark would fire him off. The beginning and the ending of the speech were each as cold as the orator is reputed to be. In the middle was interjected a howl. The neat exordium about corn-cookery, transportation rates, and the wants of humanity flowed on to an exceedingly able peroration, in which the late French Empire and NAPOLEON III. figured largely, and the blessings of our free and happy land were to round off the closing periods. But a chance word from the crowd below threw all this nicely-arranged programme into confusion. As some of the following said, "The old man got mad." He suddenly dropped JEFFERSON, MADISON, and the *Federalist*, and, throwing dignity to the winds, jumped into the ring with a wild hurrah. There was no reason to complain of the old man's coldness then. He jumped up and down like a manikin on wires, and his celebrated pump-handle gesture was repeated so rapidly as to excite burst after burst of uncontrollable laughter. As if intoxicated with the distinction of having been a candidate, he talked precisely as if he were a very powerful person, making and executing laws, and guarding the interests of the country as a regular business. He shrieked at the top of his voice, "I am unalterably opposed to any increase of the Army. I will never consent to it—never—no, never! never!" Precisely what the consent of SAMUEL J. TILDEN, Esq., a defeated candidate and a discarded leader of his own party, has to do with any proposed increase of the Army, is not at all clear. TILDEN is not a Congressman with a vote on this important subject; and it is by no means clear that he could control even HEWITT'S vote, if the question should come up in Congress. We take it that the increase of the Army is not a party measure, since Gen. MCCLELLAN, Democratic candidate for Governor of New-Jersey, favors an increase, while TILDEN, who has only a private citizen's influence in the matter, says he is "unalterably opposed" to enlarging the force. No wonder the crowd, always appreciating a good joke, greeted this egotistical sally with great laughter. There was another outburst when, after some intricate platitudes, the orator screamed "Fraud! fraud!" and demanded "You won't condone it! You won't condone it!" And when a shrill female voice replied in the negative, the effect was what is sometimes called electrical. TILDEN, crying out for revenge upon his adversaries, received only this response. And he swore that whatever happened he would maintain the free institutions of this country as they have been handed down from our fathers. "I swear! I swear I will!" he cried in frenzied accents. "Say that you will!" he shrieked to the audience in the manner of the Bowery theatrical person. There was much laughter, and a solitary voice replied "You bet!"

This was broad farce. The man has worked himself into the belief that he was not only elected President of the United States, but that he is actually at the head of the nation. DANIEL WEBSTER once, when he had been "dining," hearing some one deplore the size of the national debt, drew out his usually empty wallet and said, "The national debt! it must be paid! I'll pay it myself. How much is it?" TILDEN, with equal confidence, declares that he will forever oppose an increase of the Army, maintain the Republic, and never condone the aforesaid "outrage," by which he was kept out of place and power. These are mighty fine words from a man who cannot carry a convention of his own party against JOHN KELLY, and who has been quietly shelved by the Democratic politicians in and out of the State as a tiresome nuisance. These are big words from a shuffling politician who evaded his obligations to support the Republic by taxation; and they are fine words for one whose own house was the head-quarters of a conspiracy to force fraudulent votes by corrupt means into the Electoral College. But this weak and vain old man howls about the Electoral Commission as though it were not as much a Democratic measure as a Republican. And he throws mud at the members of the commission which Democratic Congressmen helped to make, just as though he wanted to prove to the country that it had a lucky escape when he failed to reach the Presidency.

THE NEW-YORK CHURCH CONGRESS.

One difficulty with much which goes under the name of American Christianity is that it is too narrow and clannish. It cares more to bring the individual to accept certain theories than to infuse spiritual forces into the life of the community as a whole. It is only another form of carrying out the "club principle" in religion. We need, and we never more needed than to-day, the enforcement of the higher morality, not only as a protection from the murderous instincts of society, but as a motive power for those who think rightly and purpose to do well. That broad view of religion which takes in its relations to the whole of our common life, and forgets the special interest of sect in the larger interests of humanity, is greatly needed to lift men above the narrow lines upon which each one is inclined to move. The social side of Christianity is no less important than its personal bearings. The one is even more necessary than the other, because it prepares the way for making the most of the individual. It is in this view that we look with much favor upon the Church Congress, which is soon to hold its fourth annual session in this City. It appears to be wholly an affair of the Episcopal Church, and no one outside its pale is invited to speak upon its platform, but the point of view which it takes in the discussion of current or general topics is neither partisan nor sectarian. It goes for the large interests of humanity, for the renewal of society, for the discussion of questions in which the honesty and truthfulness of the speaker give value to what he says. The press, and occasionally the pulpit, have been heretofore the chief arena for non-partisan discussion, but this Congress presents a platform which is better than either, because each person is compelled to say what he thinks, and has no prospective legislation to warp his thought. Such a platform is of the first importance in a nation which an Englishman has aptly called "a commonwealth of sects." It lifts men up to a point where they can look upon the interests of society as a whole, and it is the hope that what this congress has already shown itself capable of doing may be illustrated still better by its proceedings in this City which leads us to call attention to its practical importance. Yet its managers need to take some lessons from the Social Science Association. At the Boston congress a year ago, the papers in which the public had a deep interest, and which men were anxious to read at once, were absurdly withheld from the press on the plea that they would be eagerly sought for in a book published three months after the event. The congress managers limited their influence, and did not help the sale of their book, and in the New-York session what men like Bishops WHIPPLE, HARE, CLARKSON, and TUTTLE, men who have the widest acquaintance with the subject, have to say upon "The True Policy Toward the Indian Tribes," or what JOHN JAY, MONTGOMERY BLAIR, and ERASTUS BROOKS think about "The Relation of the Popular Press to Christianity in America," is of interest to millions of readers. If these gentlemen compel the press to catch at the moment the important utterances upon their platform, they confine to a few hundred people what is intended to benefit humanity at large, and what we gladly recognize as one of the highest renewing agencies yet introduced into our thoroughly democratic life. We trust that the congress may not be blind to its mission, and that the public may at once have the benefit of its best things in the session near at hand.

The subjects chosen are popular and interesting, and the speakers and writers are men, for the most part, with whose performances the public is well acquainted. RICHARD M. HUNT and EMLYN LITTELL are to discuss "The Church Architecture that we Need," Bishop LITTLEJOHN and Dr. HUGH MILLER THOMPSON are to present "The Relation of the Christian Church to Social and National Life in America," while the discussion is to be carried on by Dr. JOHN FULTON, of Wisconsin, Dr. HANCKEL, of Virginia; Rev. W. W. BATTERSHALL, of Albany; Dr. MCKIM, of this City, and possibly by a number of Southern Bishops and laymen with special reference to the new social aspects of the South. "The Spiritual Forces in Civilization" are to be considered by Dr. F. C. EWER, the well-known Ritualist, and by Rev. FRANCIS A. HENRY, a young man whose writings on this subject have already indicated great promise. Bishop LAY, of Easton, and Bishop CLARK, of Rhode Island, are to discuss "The Influence of the Pulpit upon Modern Thought and Life." Rev. W. W. NEWTON, of Boston, and Dr. J. V. LEWIS, of Washington, are to present the relations of "Christianity and Popular Amusements," and Dr. HENRY C. POTTER and Hon. JOHN WELSH, of Philadelphia, are appointed to read essays upon "The Organization and Administration of Charity." There are many other names of speakers and writers whom we pass by, but enough has been given to indicate the value of this congress, and to show that it is no merely theological banquet to which the public is invited, but an honest and serious inquiry into subjects which lie upon the border-line between Christianity and society and enter into the closest relations with both. Many of the religious possibilities of the future are bound up in the wise and honest discussion of these subjects, and we are glad that the members of a religious body, which has at times seemed to be considerably wrapped up in its ecclesiasticism propose to bring their culture and experience into the closest possible relations with our complex national life.

CADS.

The word cad, so much used in England, meaning a sham gentleman, a pretender, a counterfeit of any kind, is very little employed in this country, because, perhaps, we have such great need of it. We have so many persons of the peculiar class that we hesitate to apply the term which aptly describes them. Cads are naturally plenty in a democracy where there are no fixed social grades, where enterprise is far more common than equipment, and where opportunity for, and temptation to, make-believe are abundant. They are very likely to escape detection, also, for a certain time at least, in a land whose inhabitants are too busy to peer behind our faces or investigate assumption. There are not here as in all aristocracies, special shibboleths by which the socially and professionally false may be quickly determined from the genuine. We are inclined as a people to accept men by their appearance; to judge them by their giving-out, for we are so far from suspicious as not to be sufficiently so for our own protection.

Unquestionably, the Republic is a fine field for cads; they take root and flourish on this soil, and are seldom cut down, like the noxious weeds that they symbolize, by the scythe of the penetrating husbandman. Spurious gentlemen are innumerable in our cities; they infest all circles of society; they are intrusive, brazen, blatant, so ignorant of the qualities of the character they misrepresent that they are vulgar satires upon it. Of course, they deceive nobody capable of judging; but judges of anything are very few, compared with the many that are taken by assumption, airiness, and conceit. Almost every American wearing a clean shirt claims to be a gentleman, whether by right of nativity or the shirt, it is impossible to say. If outward indications disfavor his claim, he is apt to enforce it with energetic oaths and an amount of bluster which seems, in his mind, to settle the question. He has assurance and petty egotism to spare, and if these could make him what he pretends to be, his position would be established.

The looseness with which the word gentleman is uttered here by cads of the most transparent order is well-nigh comical, although the utterance is extremely serious. It would be very confusing to any person who had no definite notion of the term; he would be at a loss to comprehend its extraordinary elasticity, and might be excused for coming to the conclusion that a gentleman is a very undesirable acquaintance. In older civilizations than ours, to be a gentleman has some sort of significance; it usually has certain limitations. Although the name is frequently misapplied, there is apt to be some kind of fitness in it. A gentleman may be dishonest, corrupt, vicious at heart; but he is apt to be plausible, to have good manners, to be, at worst, a tolerable counterfeit. Birth, education, breeding, some sort of distinction, generally belongs to him, so that his associates may be deluded by externals.

Not so here. The commonest kind of fellow is as prone to set up for a gentleman as a man of ability, integrity, culture, and honor; indeed, he is much more prone, since a real gentleman is always willing to trust to his intrinsic worth, and is noted for his simplicity. The American cad is an obstetric animal, but his insistence on being a gentleman under all conditions can be counted on. This insistence on the character is, in fact, all there is of it. He may be ignorant, vulgar, coarse, offensive in every way, a low scoundrel by constitution, training, and habit, and yet he proclaims everywhere that he is a gentleman. He is very fond of speaking of all his companions, however soiled they may be, as perfect gentlemen, of his unwillingness to associate with men who are not such, of the fastidious and exclusive quality of his mind and taste. The audacity of the fellow is surprising. He may be a ballot-box stuffer, a "capper" for a faro bank, a professional ruffian, a hanger-on of prize-fighters; but still he declares himself a gentleman, and invokes the name of Deity to strengthen his declaration. He is the lowest and vilest of cads, and would be reckoned as one in any other country; for in no other would he have the hardihood to call himself a gentleman.

From such a creature upward there are various grades of caddom, and some of the members of the higher grades are capable of imposing on the undiscriminating public. They are not violators of law, nor are they externally indecent. They are often educated, and possess a degree of polish; they pretend to morality and prate glibly of honor, though they are internally the reverse of gentlemen. On the assumption of being such, they attain most of their selfish and unworthy objects. Although constantly discovered to be shams, they carry their pretense to new people, and deceive them thereby. Exposed repeatedly, palpable and proved tricksters to many, they continue to find dupes by their mingled impudence and arrogance. They discharge the word gentleman at everybody who approaches them; they steep themselves in it; they never allow it any rest. To credit them, they are first, last, and all the time, gentlemen. They would forego anything rather than their claim to this proud title. They will do aught to be thought gentlemen except behave in all circumstances like gentlemen. Conduct they neglect, and seek indemnity for it in swagger and usurpation, which is the unmistakable mark of a cad the world over.

The country swarms with cads; the large cities particularly. They do not hinder the growth of gentlemen; but they discredit and wrong them by the perpetual parody of the name. They render it so cheap and unpleasant by iteration as to make the true gentleman wish sometimes that he might be called something else. The term is so fine and so fit that he hates to see it stained by the incessant mouthing of cads of a dozen different varieties. He has been so disgusted by hearing it misused and misapplied that he hesitates to couple himself with it. He is glad to leave his recognition to time and understanding, in place of advertising his character after the fashion of a mountebank. It is well to distrust the man who too often alludes to himself as a gentleman, and is voluble about what a gentleman would do, should do, and must do. If he were actually what he claims to be, he would wait for others to discover him. The man who steadily maintains by force of tongue that he is a gentleman, is very likely to prove an unadulterated cad.

GENERAL NOTES.

The November dividends payable in Boston aggregate $2,708,640.

A grandson of Patrick Henry is a candidate for the Virginia Legislature.

A Southern paper says that frost "fell" at Baton Rouge, La., on the 11th inst.

There are 38 murder cases on the criminal docket of the Sixth Judicial District of Kentucky.

A young Providence lawyer solemnly asked a witness: "What has been the reputation of your son since his birth?"

Minister Comly was presented to King Kalakaua, at Iolani Palace, on the 26th of September, and the usual pleasing things were said.

Ex-Congressman Sobieski Ross, of Pennsylvania, shot himself through the heart. He had been in ill-health and very despondent for some months.

Senator Kernan wrote to a friend in this State on the 20th inst.: "I hope we can make this extra session short, and get home early in November."

Tennessee papers are not inclined to put much faith in the Atlanta *Constitution's* story about Jeff Davis saving the life of Andrew Johnson upon his return to that State in 1861.

A Dutchess County man recently married a woman at whose first wedding he was a groomsman 50 years ago. This is his third venture, and her second. He is 82 years old, and she 68.

The Tennessee Historical Society has lately come into possession of one of six wooden chairs which composed part of the furniture with which Millard Fillmore set up housekeeping after his marriage.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* thus tells a Kentucky story: "Mr. Corwin, of Boyd Station, disinherited two children for marrying against his wishes. They drove through the will with a coach and four at Falmouth last week."

Lieut. H. O. Flipper was entertained by the colored residents of Charleston, S. C., on Wednesday, and left the next day to join his regiment, the Tenth Cavalry, in Texas. The *News* says that while in Charleston he made friends with whites and blacks by the sensible course he pursued.

The State of Texas has just purchased 1,400 acres of land, with valuable buildings and improvements, near Hempstead, for the State University for Colored Youths. The price paid was $12,000. The intention is to combine the State University with the Agricultural and Mechanical College, the same in effect to be a branch of the college at Bryan.

The Washington correspondent of the Galveston *News* says that the Texas Congressional delegation has held a conference and determined that hereafter no recommendation shall be indorsed by them for appointments under the present Administration. This decision, he says, was brought about in consequence of the evident disposition of the Administration to bestow its official favors exclusively upon pronounced Republicans or "erring brethren" of the Key stripe.

Judge Wheeler, of San Francisco, has rendered a decision, in the case of the demurrer filed by the Academy of Sciences of that city, sustaining the Trustees of the Lick estate, and virtually upholding the proposed compromise of the other legatees with the son of Mr. Lick. The estate is valued at $3,300,000, and Judge Wheeler says that upon a final hearing the court will consider with due care the grounds of the compromise, and will also protect by its decree the respective beneficiaries, as well as determine from what fund or funds the amount necessary to effectuate the compromise shall be drawn.

INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS.

AMENIA, N. Y., Oct. 28.—The Fall meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, which commenced here Oct. 23, closed on Saturday afternoon. The meeting, with its many very instructive papers and excursions among the hematite ore mines and charcoal furnaces of Dutchess and Columbia Counties, N. Y.; Litchfield County, Conn.; and Berkshire County, Mass., has proved to be one of the most interesting ever held by the Institute. Among the large number of members present were Drs. T. Sterry Hunt, R. W. Raymond, Profs. W. P. Blake, Thomas Egleston, T. M. Downe, James Hall, R. H. Richards, C. O. Thompson, and R. H. Thurston.

EXPENSIVE DEMOCRACY.

RING RULE IN FRUGAL NEW-JERSEY.

THE FIGHT AGAINST M'CLELLAN A PROTEST AGAINST OFFICIAL EXTRAVAGANCE—HOW THE STATE-HOUSE RING HAS BLED THE TREASURY—THE MORRISTOWN INSANE ASYLUM—THREE MILLIONS SPENT ON IT AND MORE ASKED FOR—A FEW SAMPLE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 27, 1877.

The sensible voters of New-Jersey are not entering very enthusiastically into the show business that Mr. Leon Abbett and a few other Democratic lights have arranged for the bewilderment of the people of this State, and the march of the "Great Unready" through the cities has scarcely created more than a shallow ripple of excitement among the tag-rag and bobtail of the party which nominated him. The General goes about with his speech in his coat pocket, and makes it over and over again in his own dreadfully ineffective way, and everybody who has heard him has had an opportunity of learning that he certainly will have to acquire more familiarity with the affairs of the State before he can expect to interest taxpayers, or before he can cope in argument with such a candidate as ex-Gov. Newell. The Republican candidate is losing not an hour in endeavoring to convince the voters of the State that their interests will not be advanced but will rather be compromised by the election of McClellan, and he is convincing them mainly by the simple means of presenting for consideration a record of the administration of several Democratic Governors. This ought to be sufficient reason and argument for any sane man in the State, and it is a powerful one in the minds of all who have taken the trouble to examine it. The records are easily obtained, and what is their showing? Before the year 1870 the ordinary revenue derived from the taxation of corporations and the taxation of private acts had been more than sufficient to pay the running expenses of the State Government. With the coming in of Gov. Theodore F. Randolph, who was supported by Amos Robbins as President of the Senate and Leon Abbett as Speaker of the House, Democratic extravagance blossomed out, and has kept in full bloom ever since. Before 1870 the income and expenses for 12 years were about as follows: Under Gov. Haines, in 1848, 1849, 1850, average receipts per year $128,500; expenses, $105,400. Gov. Fort, in 1851, 1852, and 1853, collected an average of $152,500, and the average expenses were $150,200. Gov. Price, during 1854, 1855, and 1856, received an average of $160,000, and the average expenses were $154,000 yearly. In 1857, 1858, and 1859, while Gov. Newell was in office, the average receipts were $215,000; average expenses, $202,000. Gov. Olden, in 1860, 1861, and 1862, spent an average of $201,000 out of an average income of $210,200. There was during these years a steady but slight increase in the yearly expenses, natural to the growth of the State, but both Gov. Olden and Gov. Newell, in their Messages, recommended reductions of from $25,500 to $30,000. Gov. Parker followed Gov. Olden and his average receipts were $456,000, while under Gov. Ward they increased to $512,000. Neither of them exceeded the income of the State. In 1869 came Gov. Randolph, and in the first year of his administration, with an income of $678,908, the State spent $582,877, leaving an excess of receipts of $96,031. In 1870, with $628,543 of receipts, the Democrats spent $46,420 less than the income. There did not appear to be any reason why more money should be raised, but it is plain the Democrats wanted to spend it. So they taxed the people 1 mill for no avowed purpose, and in 1873 they increased this tax to 1½ mills. Well, in 1871 the total receipts were $868,832, and the expenses $801,618, the Democrats, with all their extravagance, failing to get rid of $67,214 of receipts which remained. They did indulge in several unnecessary enterprises. Additions to the State Prison and the State-house consumed $198,000.

In 1871 the Democrats became convinced that an excess of receipts was a blot upon the yearly accounts of the State, and through the then rising State-house ring they inaugurated the Morristown insane asylum scheme. There was at that time an Insane Asylum in Trenton, which could have been enlarged at moderate expense, but then it could not be enlarged sufficiently to swallow up a great amount of money. When the new asylum was planned it was expected to cost less than $1,000,000. Appropriations have been made for the work yearly, since then, and altogether the tax-payers of New-Jersey have now spent $2,550,000 upon it, and it is far from being completed. This asylum is the wonder of the country. It is in a part of the State by no means as easy of access as Trenton. The grounds include 450 acres. On this tract a building of immense proportions has been erected in the most extravagant fashion. It is 1,250 feet front, with a magnificent central tower and majestic retreating wings, in which are rooms upon rooms, in almost countless numbers. Its capacity of the asylum is about 800 patients. There have been as yet not more than 350 in the asylum at one time, and yet, with a yearly expense to the State of about $100,000, with room in this immense building to spare, the feeble-minded, the deaf and dumb, and the blind people of New-Jersey are boarded in asylums in New-York and Pennsylvania at the expense of the State of New-Jersey. The exterior and interior work on the building is of stone and brick of the heaviest style of construction. An immense theatre has been provided, in addition to a chapel, which would have answered the same purpose; there are kitchens and auxiliary kitchens, with ceilings 22 feet high, and the most elaborate and expensive interior arrangements; kitchens for "the sick" and for "the well," and in order that so absurd a number of kitchens may not seem unreasonable, there are 36 dining-rooms—"18 for each sex." To attempt an adequate description of this enormous folly would require a large volume, but it has been truly said of it by a prominent legislator of the State that if the most extravagant lunatic in the asylum had been asked to design a building without regard to its cost, his erratic fancy could not have suggested anything approaching the Morristown Asylum in absurdity. I have written you before that the Ring at the State-house has taken good care of its own. It will be remembered that Francis S. Lathrop, Anthony Reckless, and Fitz John Porter were spoken of as having reached their comfortable places in the Central Railway office through the powers at the capital. The same men controlled the construction of the asylum at Morristown. Lathrop and Reckless are Managers, and Fitz John Porter has engineered the construction. It would be an endless job to go through the yearly accounts of expenditures for this asylum, but there are a few items that will be interesting to tax-payers. Meeker & Hedden, carpenters and builders, at Newark, are employed as bridge and station builders on the Central Railroad; they have had their full share of the Asylum fund, for between October, 1875, and October, 1876, they received "on account, material, carpenter work, &c.," $105,299. Besides this amount there was paid for "labor and salaries" $49,413, although this did not include all the salaries paid. Two interesting items are the charges of F. S. Lathrop, for $494, and Anthony Reckless, for $206, "expenses incurred in discharge of duty as Commissioners," although the other Commissioners are not entered as having found it necessary to spend so much money. There are heavy charges for "slate stairs," steam engines, horses, wagonettes, and depot wagons. The horses seem to have been used solely for pleasure, for there are frequent charges in the accounts of last year for "teaming" and "hauling." As if there were not ways enough of spending the money which the tax-payers had grudgingly allowed to be appropriated for building the asylum, in January, 1876, they spent $1,160 in entertaining the Legislature. The railroads very kindly carried the legislators and the Governor to the asylum free of charge on the occasion of this feast, and in July following the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad received $10,000 from the fund "for freight and coal," which probably made the "act of courtesy" profitable.

This is, perhaps, enough about the huge folly at Morristown, for which $584,858 was spent in 1876, and the only return was the care of 342 insane persons. With several appropriations out of the State funds for the enlargement of the State-house and State Prison, the total expense out of the State funds for extraordinary expenses in six years, under three Democratic Governors, was $2,929,000. The expense of the State Government under Govs. Haines, Fort, Price, Newell, Olden, Parker, and Ward, from 1846 to 1870—24 years—was $5,244,000. During the last six years, under Govs. Parker and Bedle, the expense of the State Government was $7,590,142. There is little doubt that this enormous difference is in great measure attributable to the greediness of Democrats in office. It was not a war expense. It was not necessary or expedient, and the party that has permitted it will merit a defeat on Tuesday next as truly as New-York's "Boss Tweed" merits the punishment which he is receiving. The danger in continuing the State Government in the hands of the Democratic Party is clearly apparent to anybody who has watched the course of the Ring, and comprehended the mischief of which it is capable if its career is not summarily shortened. Gen. McClellan will be but a man of dough, to be molded by the men who surround him, who know the stops of the pipe upon which they have played so long and profitably, and who will not unresistingly allow him to set them aside. The shrewdness of the Ring was shown in the Winter of 1876. A bill was passed to establish buildings at Bordentown and New-Brunswick for the care of the feeble-minded, deaf and dumb, and blind. The gentlemen who were needing so much money to complete the Morristown Asylum stopped this new draft. Lathrop and Fitz John Porter couldn't hear of such "extravagance," and so Gov. Bedle, in the interests of economy, vetoed the bill, and the State goes on paying New-York and Pennsylvania $25,370 a year for the care of its deaf and dumb; $13,723 for its blind, and $8,044 for its feeble-minded—who cannot be accommodated in the Insane Asylum.

The desperation of the Democrats of this State, and their indifference to the character of their candidates, may be judged from the list of a few nominees. In Bergen County John Van Bussum is running for the Assembly. He has been two or three times indicted for barn-burning, the neighborhood in which he lived having complained against him, through an ex-Sheriff of his own party, in which he is generally regarded with aversion. In the Eighth District of Hudson County, Charles F. Ruh, Assembly candidate, was indicted, tried, and convicted, and served a term in the penitentiary, for the crime of offering money to a member of the Legislature for his vote. He was then a member from the district in which he is now running, and it is said that his nomination was obtained for $200. "Major" Alexander W. Harris, now representing the Fourth Assembly District of Hudson, earned his title in the Confederate service, and would be a proper legislator enough under McClellan. Terrence J. McDonald, candidate for the Assembly in the Second Hudson District, was accused of malfeasance in office while a member of the Board of Education, and an effort was made to have him indicted. James Curran, jr., candidate for Assemblyman in the Seventh (Hoboken) District, was accused of malfeasance in office in the Board of Freeholders, and is so unsavory a candidate in Hoboken that a large part of the Democrats have "bolted" his nomination, and put up John A. O'Neill. Ed McDonald is running for Director at Large in Hudson County, but is repudiated by many Democrats as a man who has no interests in the county at stake besides his election, and it is considered hazardous to elect so irresponsible a man to preside over the deliberations and control the expenditures of the Board of Freeholders. He is so unpopular that he was beaten by 800 in a Democratic district, his opponent being Jacobus, a Republican.

The prospect here is to-day that the Republicans will certainly have a majority in both the Senate and Assembly, while the friends of Gov. Newell are so strong in South Jersey that they send word to their fellow Republicans in the northern part of the State, "Work, work; a little effort, a full vote, and William A. Newell will be our next Governor, and Gen. McClellan can add one more inscription to a banner already crowded with a record of failures!"

THE LONG ISLAND SAVINGS BANK.

END OF THE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS — THE PROPOSITIONS OF THE TRUSTEES TO BE ACCEPTED—AN IMMEDIATE SETTLEMENT OF ITS AFFAIRS PROBABLE.

The legal proceedings in the case of the Long Island Savings Bank, the points of which have been fully published in THE TIMES, were brought to a close on Saturday, in the Supreme Court of the Fourth Judicial District, before Judge Landon, at Schenectady, and the result is the nullification of the order of Judge Pratt, of Brooklyn, appointing Mr. Mortimer Ogden as Receiver, and the substitution of an order allowing the Trustees to wind up the affairs of the bank in accordance with the propositions offered by them, provided the order appointing a Receiver was accepted. The propositions of the Trustees were to pay all depositors 80 per cent. of the amounts due them—half in 30, and half in 60 days—or to pay the full amount in installments of 25 per cent., in 12, 18, and 24 months, the depositors to elect individually, which proposition they would accept. In the proceedings before Judge Landon, on Saturday, Hon. John C. Perry appeared for the bank, F. H. Dana for the depositors, and Wm. B. F. Trag for the depositors who procured the appointment of the Receiver by Judge Pratt. Deputy Attorney-General Fairchild, that official having obtained an order restraining the Receiver from entering upon the discharge of his duties, and also an order to show cause why the order of Judge Pratt should not be set aside on the ground of collusion and fraud, the Attorney-General claiming that he alone had the power to move for the appointment of a Receiver. The argument was held in the Judge's chamber. Ex-Senator Ferry briefly rehearsed the proceedings which have already been had in the case, and stated the result of the efforts which have been made to secure the assent of the depositors to the propositions of the Trustees, as follows: The total amount due depositors is $856,839 63. The total amount represented by those who had accepted both propositions is $778,591 32, of which those accepting the 100 per cent. clause represent $378,158 33, and those accepting the 80 per cent. clause, $400,432 99. While Mr. Ferry was making his argument he received two telegrams from the Secretary of the bank, announcing that an additional amount had been added to those who had accepted, representing $17,075, which increased the total to $795,666 32, leaving a balance of only $61,143 34 represented by those not accepting. Mr. Ferry said that there were over 300 depositors whose accounts ran from 10 cents to $1 50; that there were a number who could not be reached, and others who would not sign in any event; hence it would be necessary for the court to make some order which would protect the Trustees, and restrain those who would not sign from making trouble. Mr. Paige denied the right of the court to make such an order. The result was that the court decided to make the order, and suggested the following as the basis upon which the desired settlement should be effected: First, the Trustees to give their joint and general bond to pay the depositors according to the proposition; second, those who had not signed to elect which proposition they would take when they wanted their money; fourth, the Attorney-General's application for a Receiver to stand adjourned to some future date, and the injunction now standing to be so modified as to allow the Trustees to take the assets and pay the depositors, and to allow them to collect and convert the assets into cash for the purposes of payment. It was also arranged that Mr. Ferry and Mr. Paige should each draw up the form of an order to be promulgated by the court, and to meet at Schenectady one week from to-day to settle the details and enter the order, and also to fix the amount of the bond to be given.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29—1 A. M.—The pressure is highest in the Atlantic coast States. A storm of considerable energy has developed since yesterday and is central near Lake Michigan. The barometer is rapidly rising in the extreme North-west and lake region, with northerly winds; elsewhere the winds are southerly, with rising temperature. A rise of one foot is reported in the Red River at Shreveport; elsewhere the rivers have remained nearly stationary.

INDICATIONS.

For the Middle and South Atlantic States, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, southerly winds, and falling barometer, followed in the first district by rain areas, and rising barometer.

For the East Gulf States, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, southerly winds, and stationary pressure.

For the West Gulf States, partly cloudy weather, rain areas, warm southerly winds, and stationary pressure, followed in Texas by rising barometer and colder northerly winds.

For the lower lake region increasing cloudiness and rain areas, southerly winds, and falling barometer, followed by rising barometer, and colder westerly winds.

For the upper lake region and Upper Mississippi Valley, rain areas followed by clearing weather, colder north-west winds, and rising barometer.

For New-England, increasing cloudiness and rain areas, increasing southerly winds, and falling barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, clear or partly cloudy weather, warm southerly winds, followed by increasing cloudiness, rain areas, colder north-westerly winds, and rising barometer.

For the Lower Missouri Valley, partly cloudy weather, rain or snow areas, colder north-westerly winds, and rising barometer.

The rivers will remain nearly stationary.

Cautionary signals continue at Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Port Huron, Alpena, Grand Haven, Chicago, Escanaba, Marquette, Milwaukee, and Section No. 1, and are ordered for Rochester and Oswego.

ITALIAN CUT-THROATS UNDER ARREST.

Lethaha Caresca and Franchi Palamaso, the two Italians concerned in the quarrel last night, in which Yuno Dettses was badly cut with a razor, as mentioned elsewhere, were arrested and locked up in the Twelfth Precinct Station-house, along with Garitone Russ an accomplice, at 1 o'clock this morning.

THE WRONGS OF WITNESSES

HOUSE OF DETENTION ABUSES.

HISTORY OF THE INSTITUTION—ITS USES FOR SEVENTEEN YEARS—THE PLACE CONSIDERED AS A BARRIER TO PROPER CRIMINAL PROSECUTION.

Seventeen years ago the House of Detention, for the retaining of witnesses, was built. It was an institution much needed then, and could not now be very well dispensed with, even if the law was changed to take the testimony of witnesses *de bene esse*, to be read at the trial. When the law was passed authorizing the detention of witnesses who could not furnish bail for their appearance the City was overrun with swindlers of every character and description, whose victims were visitors to the City, or strangers passing through it, who could not stay to prosecute. This law of imprisonment, if they made complaint, compelled them to remain in the City and prosecute, while, in the meantime, the accused had obtained bail and fled from the City. Looking back at the first report made by the Sergeant in command of the House of Detention, it is found that the place was used as much by the United States as by the City and County of New-York. In 1860 and 1861 there were 387 persons in this house, of whom there were confined five days and less, 136. Two were confined more than a year. Of the 387 confined, 84 were witnesses for the United States. For being engaged in the slave trade there were 58, and on unknown charges 13. The report of witnesses detained in 1861 and 1862 is 392; 279 for running the blockade, 32 prisoners of war, and 14 for being engaged in the slave trade. This was a total of 325 United States witnesses, leaving only 67 detained to testify in the social crimes of the City. In 1862 and 1863 there were 732 persons held as witnesses, but of these 439 were for running the blockade, and 10 were held as rebels. Six in that year were detained more than 10 months. The report of 1863 and 1864 shows that there were held in the House of Detention 229, of whom 64 belonged to the United States. In 1864 and 1865 there were 324 witnesses confined, of whom there were 178 belonging to the United States, but to what offenses they were witness is not specified. This left 145 witnesses imprisoned to testify to crimes committed in the City. This was 12 years ago.

This year there have been confined in the House of Detention 651, or 506 more confined at the present time than there were 12 years ago. During the last three months 182 have been committed to the House of Detention, which, at the same average throughout the year, would swell the numbers up to 728, a very large number to be locked up more securely than criminals because they unfortunately witnessed the commission of an offense, or were themselves the party robbed or assaulted. A greater surveillance is exercised over the witness than the criminal. He can see no one without the permission of the District Attorney, and can send out no sealed letters, and receive none that are sealed. He is subject to the same inspection as a convict is in a State Prison. Without permission a husband cannot see his wife, or a wife her husband, or a mother her son. This strict discipline is exercised on the ground that the party being too poor or friendless to give bail is liable to be bribed, but one who can furnish it is above being reached. In this light the detained witness is considered, and so treated. The great difficulty in dealing with this subject is how to do justice to the poor spectator of a crime and at the same time not to frustrate justice. The way in which justice is defeated is well known to all frequenters of our Police courts. The accuser is sent to the House of Detention and the prisoner demands an examination, and if held, elects to be tried at the General Sessions. If bail is denied, then a certiorari and habeas corpus is taken out, and bail has to be accepted, if it is not a murder case. When bail is secured the case almost invariably hangs off for a long while, and when conviction is certain to ensue bail is forfeited and the witness is released and is lost sight of. No man able to furnish bail and employ counsel ever elects to be tried at the Special Sessions, if the witness is to be sent to the House of Detention. Then there are trivial as well as serious cases in which the witness is locked up. Thus, last week a case of that character came up in the Special Sessions. Two women visited Catharine McCarrick, and while the hostess went out for a kettle of beer one of them took a sheet off the bed and walked out of the house. On the strength of this information Mrs. McCarrick had one of the women arrested, and Mrs. Margaret Williams, the other woman was sent to the House of Detention, as a witness. There Margaret stayed for a week. When the case was tried, the court could not determine whether the witness or the prisoner stole the sheet, and the accused was discharged. Horace Brown, a witness in a homicide case against Clement Brown, was committed April 24, 1877, and is still in the House of Detention. Edward Walker and Giovani Perano have been held as witnesses since May 18. Maggie Mitchell was committed as witness to a homicide on June 18, and is still detained. John J. Jarvis, committed June 20. Julia Ann Williams, committed June 26; Messmer, Messmer, Paul Messner, and Owen T. Carr, committed Aug. 30, are all still detained, as well as Patrick McGrath and Thomas Reilly, committed Sept. 19; Maggie Collum, committed Sept. 26; Sarah Wilson, committed Sept. 21; John Robertson, Sept. 13; Lizzie Sope, Sept. 29; Ludwig Reiner, Oct. 1; Colonel Mitchell, Aug. 6; Frank Brown, Oct. 8, and William Crook, Oct. 8.

The imprisonment of witnesses in the House of Detention has a tendency in two ways to facilitate the escape of criminals. Witnesses to the perpetration of a crime close their eyes to it, flee from the scene, or, if compelled to give their testimony, they try to know as little as they can. This is seen every day at the inquests held by Coroners. The dread of being locked up seals men's lips. A way to overcome this wrong would be to give statutory powers to the committing magistrate to take the testimony *de bene esse* in certain cases, in the presence of the prisoner and his counsel, and have the same read at the trial and accepted as if given orally.

STRANGE FAMILY RECORD.

THE PENGE MURDER CASE—WHAT AN INHERITANCE OF ILL-GOTTEN GAINS HAD TO DO WITH A STORY OF ENGLISH LIFE.

The Penge murder case in England has attracted more than ordinary attention. The main points of the affair have already been given at length by our London correspondent, but it is necessary, in order to introduce what follows, to briefly recapitulate the facts. A woman named Harriet Staunton was condemned by four persons—one of them her husband—to solitary confinement. Her relatives desired to see her, but were forcibly prevented. She died, and her emaciated body, the condition of which attested its neglect by those about her, was found, in process of autopsy, to bear the unmistakable marks of starvation. The trial which followed lasted a long time, and the jury decided that starvation and neglect were the causes of death. Capital punishment was passed by the Judge upon Patrick Staunton and wife, Louis Staunton, and Alice Rhodes, whom the jury had declared to be the instruments of the crime. The woman Rhodes was the mistress of Louis Staunton, and it was to get rid of an obnoxious wife that the murder was committed. The prisoners stoutly asserted their innocence, and all at once an effort was begun throughout the kingdom to have the Secretary of State for the Home Department exercise his prerogative of mercy and commute the capital punishment the sentence of capital punishment was remitted, and the prisoners are now in jail "awaiting the Queen's pleasure."

Some time ago a person of humble station at Brighton, in England, had three daughters. One became a famous huntress, and resided near Windsor. She eventually married Horace Pitt, who subsequently became Lord Rivers. Another married an obscure person of the name of Ellis, and seems never to have emerged from her normal social condition. The third married a gentleman's associate named Richardson, by whom she had several sons and daughters, and on his death she married a Rev. Mr. Butterfield. One of the daughters by the first marriage became connected with a notorious scoundrel, who called himself "Count" Bodenhave, and the two laid their heads together to pick up a weak-minded, drunken sot, named "Billy Howard," next in succession to the earldom of Wicklow, and marry him to this daughter. In this they succeeded; but Mr. and Mrs. Howard lived together as man and wife a very short time. "Billy" separated, shortly after his marriage, from his wife, and finally died in abject poverty in some low street in Dublin. His death was followed by that of the Earl of Wicklow, when one of the most impudent impositions of the present century was attempted by Bodenhave, Mrs. Howard, and others. They produced a male child, and asserted that he was the Earl of Wicklow. Ellen Best deposed that she had parted with a child to an unknown lady, whom she swore to be Mrs. Howard. In opposition to this evidence, Mrs. Butterfield swore that at the time when her daughter was represented by Best to have called upon her in a Liverpool work-house, in order to purchase this child, Mrs. Howard was residing with Rev. Mr. Butterfield. The House of Lords scouted the idea that the child was the son of "Billy" Howard. Mrs. Howard was the woman who set in motion the Penge inquiry. Another daughter used to live with Lady Rivers, and was called, on the Continent and in other places to which she accompanied her aunt, Miss Noel. She was subsequently called Mrs. Malcolm, and did the honors in a house opposite to that of Lady Rivers, in Mayfair, London. A third daughter was the Harriet, of the Penge case. Harriet lived much with her aunt, Lady Rivers, and at other times with Mrs. Ellis. She was an exceedingly silly girl—so much so, indeed, that most of those who met her at her aunt's house thought that she was half-witted. She was always very dirty in her habits and in her appearance, and when spoken to she generally prefaced her reply with a peculiar grin. Lady Rivers had amassed a considerable fortune, which was divided by the Executor between the legatees, of whom Harriet was one. Her brothers, who were also legatees, soon dissipated their legacies, and one of them endeavored to induce Harriet to make over to him a reversionary interest in some property, which, by Lady Rivers' will, would have accrued to her upon the death of her mother and of her aunt, Mrs. Ellis. Mrs. Butterfield, on the other hand, in whose home Harriet lived after the death of Lady Rivers, also sought to divest her of the control of her property by having her declared a lunatic. In this, however, she was frustrated, and Harriet married Mr. Louis Staunton. The proverb that ill-gotten gains never prosper is curiously exemplified in this case. Had Harriet not inherited a portion of the "savings" of Lady Rivers there would have been no Penge case.

DEATH OF MR. EDWIN ADAMS.

SKETCH OF THE ACTOR'S LIFE ON THE STAGE —HIS SICKNESS AND THE LAST HOURS OF THE SICK-BED.

Edwin Adams was born in the town of Medford, Mass., on the 3d of February, 1834. His parents were not theatrical people, but Edwin's inclinations led him to adopt the dramatic profession at an early age, and his first appearance as an actor was made, when he had not yet finished his twentieth year, at the old National Theatre, in Boston, in the brief but somewhat tiresome character of *Stephen*, the sympathetic lackey of *Sir Thomas* in "The Hunchback." During the same year, 1853, he played the small part of *Bernardo* in "Hamlet" at the Howard Athenæum in the same city, and afterward he went to Philadelphia, under engagement at the Chestnut-Street Theatre, where he made his first appearance on the 20th of September, 1854, as *Charles Woodley* in "The Soldier's Daughter." Thereafter he achieved triumph in characters of a higher order at the St. Charles Theatre, in Baltimore, and in 1858 he was the leading man, in more senses than one, at the old Richmond Theatre, where he was a great favorite with the playgoers of the Virginia capital. Here Mr. Adams played nearly all of the heroes of the standard drama, and his career as a Shakespearean actor may be said to date from this engagement. At this time Mr. Adams was married to Miss Mary Whitworth, who was a member of the Richmond Theatre company, and a niece of the well-known comedian, Daniel Gardner, at whose home, in Philadelphia, Mr. Adams has just died. For a year or so after the Richmond engagement Mr. Adams played the principal juvenile parts in the Boston Theatre, where he pleased the public fancy by a spirited impersonation of the scarcely probable hero in "The Cataract of the Ganges," and on the 19th of January, 1863, he achieved his first success in the Metropolis. The theatre was Niblo's Garden, of which William Wheatley was the manager, and the play was Augustin Daly's "Leah," which was then produced for the first time, with Kate Bateman as the *Jewess*, the late J. W. Wallack, Jr., as *Nathan*, *the Apostate*, and Mr. Adams as *Rudolf*. He gained great favor in this City, and during the following year he was engaged as a star at the old Winter Garden Theatre, then managed by Edwin Booth, and there he performed a series of picturesque characters for a number of weeks, drawing full houses and holding the attention of the play-goers, although Edwin Forrest was acting in Niblo's at the same time. During the next four years Mr. Adams played in various neighborhoods, winning success everywhere, and he came to be looked upon as one of the foremost tragedians in America. When Edwin Booth opened the noble play-house on Twenty-third-street which still bears his name, he engaged Mr. Adams as a "stock star," as the theatrical people call it, and in the first performance there, of "Romeo and Juliet," early in the Autumn of 1868, when Mr. Booth and Miss McVicker sustained the title characters, Adams was *Mercutio*. In "Othello," which was the second production at Booth's Theatre, the *Moor* and his *Ancient* were alternately played by Mr. Adams and Mr. Booth, and on Saturday evenings during that season Mr. Adams performed *Rover*, in "Wild Oats;" *Narcisse*, in the drama which Daniel Bandmann had introduced to New-York playgoers at the Winter Garden six years previously; *Robert Landry*, in "The Dead Heart," and *Raphael*, in "The Marble Heart." At the same theatre, some time afterward, Mr. Adams produced Mme. Marguerite's drama on the basis of Tennyson's "Enoch Arden," a play with which his name was closely identified during the later years of his dramatic career. He was *Charles Surface* in the famous production of "The School for Scandal," at Niblo's, in 1869, as a farewell benefit to John Brougham. During 1872 and 1873 Mr. Adams traveled through the American cities, under the management of Mr. Henry E. Abbey, performing only in "Enoch Arden." His last appearance in New-York was made on the 4th of March, 1875, when he played *Claude Melnotte* to the *Pauline* of Rose Eytinge, at Booth's Theatre, for the benefit of Mr. Jacob Zimmerman, and in July, 1876, he started from this City with his wife for a professional visit to Australia. He gave a few performances in Melbourne, but his health, which had been precarious for some time, soon failed him altogether, and he sailed for San Francisco, reports of his death in the South Pacific preceding him on his voyage eastward. He remained in San Francisco for some time, and was then brought by easy stages to Philadelphia. His malady was consumption. The career of Edwin Adams has been but briefly treated here. He was known to the people as a picturesque and scholarly player. He ranked in a high place among interpreters of Shakespeare, and his *Mercutio*, to take an example from among his many noble achievements, lacked neither the bluster and vim of the soldier nor the tenderness and courtly bearing of the gentleman. His *Othello* was remarkable for its simple dignity; he discarded many of the familiar expedients of other actors in this character, but his performance was not the less powerful or memorable. In dramatic parts of a less exalted sort, such as *Narcisse* and *Robert Landry*, he gained wide popularity; and his *Enoch Arden* was poetically conceived, although the drama, in spite of the actor's fondness for it, lacked the qualities of a lasting success. His impersonations in high comedy, such as *Rover* and *Charles Surface*, were full of rollicking humor and manliness, and they were by no means wanting in the gracefulness of last-century manners. Personally, Mr. Adams was a man of fine presence. He had a host of friends, as the events of the last few weeks have proved.

After a lingering illness, Mr. Adams died in Philadelphia yesterday at about 11:15 A. M., being conscious of his approaching death almost to the last moment. He died calmly, and at the end suddenly. Dr. Barton called about 1:30 o'clock in the morning, but did not reach his patient again until after death. Mr. Adams died at the residence of Mr. Daniel Gardner, uncle of Mrs. Adams, No. 114 South Twelfth-street, where he has resided since he first went to Philadelphia on the 4th of October. He has been gradually sinking since that time. Saturday night he became worse, and his breathing was very hard, accompanied by vomiting and nausea. Every attention was given him by his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Gardner, and Miss Jarvis, a cousin from Boston. They remained with him up to the time of his death. Early in the morning his mind seemed to wander, and he became restless. At one time he made a seeming effort to raise himself, and, imagining himself on the mimic stage, feebly called out, "The curtain is rung up." About 9 o'clock yesterday morning he called his wife to him, put out his hand, clasped hers, and in a feeble voice whispered, "Mary, good-bye; good-bye forever." His eyes, which had been fixed with a death-like gaze, then nearly closed. His breathing seemed easier after this, and the calm preceding death was visible Shortly before his departure he was resting rather high upon the pillow, and Mr. Gardner removed one of the pillows. This disturbed him somewhat, but he opened his eyes, and, in an almost inaudible tone, said: "Never mind, Uncle Dan, it'll soon be over." His eyes then closed forever, and by 11:15 the breathing ceased. Mrs. Adams is greatly prostrated by her long and anxious watching, and was confined to her bed all day. The deceased is greatly emaciated, but his face retains a wonderfully life-like appearance.

The funeral has been arranged for Thursday at noon. The services will be held at the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. James, corner of Twenty-second and Walnut streets, Philadelphia, and the interment at Mount Moriah Cemetery, in the lot owned by the Actors' Order of Friendship. It was Mr. Adams' oft-expressed wish that his remains be interred there. Annie Kemp Bowler, Mr. Fitzgerald, and four others now lie there. Among other things, Mr. Adams on Saturday urged his wife not to forget to give Mr. E. A. Sothern an onyx pin which he wore.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Oct. 28.—The Italian bark Petronella, from Philadelphia, for England, which is ashore near Gabrons, Cape Breton, has been condemned to be sold for the benefit of the underwriters.

LOCAL POLITICAL MATTERS.

AN ALDERMANIC SNARL.

THE MUDDLE IN THE EIGHTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT — AN ALDERMANIC TICKET WHICH SATISFIES NOBODY—MR. SIMONSON EXPLAINS HIS POSITION—THE SEVENTH DISTRICT ALDERMEN.

The muddle in the Eighth Senatorial District over the nomination of Aldermanic candidates is one that must be promptly settled, or it will seriously interfere with the success which all the parties earnestly opposing Tammany Hall desire to give to the combination ticket. The snarl is now complete, and while all of the conflicting candidates are full of "cheerfulness" at the prospect of withdrawing to make the way clear to victory on a basis satisfactory to all parties, whenever one man is selected to retire he immediately manifests a disposition to rebel and bring confusion and defeat upon his former friends. On Saturday afternoon, after the meeting of the conference committees in Park-row, Stephen N. Simonson, Henry C. Perley, and Louis J. Phillips, the three Republicans who were nominated for Aldermen, met in the Astor House, and the dissatisfaction which was expressed in the conference was made known to them. All were inclined at first to stand as long as the Republicans of the district could keep them on the ticket. It was seen that there would be difficulty in calling the convention again, as it had been adjourned sine die, as if its work was unchangeable. A plan was suggested that the three should sign an agreement to permit the Joint Conference to say which candidates should be withdrawn. This agreement was put in writing, and it was signed by Henry C. Perley and Louis J. Phillips, Mr. Simonson leaving before it was completed, but giving his verbal assent to the proposition. This consent to submit to a withdrawal swiftly went abroad. The members of the different organizations soon heard of it, and on Saturday night acted upon their respective interpretations of it. The Anti-Tammany convention met and nominated Terence Kiernan, in place of Stephen N. Simonson, defeating the nomination of Matthew J. Coggey. Mr. Coggey's friends were for a time disposed to resent the defeat of their candidate, but the feeling of anger that at first animated them has somewhat cooled, and they last night expressed their willingness to work for the candidate chosen, if he shall be taken by the joint conference. The German and Independent Democrats put a different interpretation upon the agreement. They met at Fifty-eighth-street and Eighth-avenue, and dropped Mr. Perley's name and selected Mr. David Yeungling as their nominee. These two changes were yesterday the talk of all the politicians in the Eighth District, and the conviction of many of the disgusted men was not as moderate or as pious as the sacred character of the day ought to have led one to expect it to be. One of the disappointed candidates made a ridiculous spectacle of himself by thrashing about in a saloon on Third-avenue in a fashion that led some of the bystanders to fear that he had lost his head. He even went so far as to threaten to "smash the combination" and defeat the County ticket. With the names of Kiernan, Perley, and Phillips on the ticket, it was complained that the Twentieth Assembly District would have two candidates, and the Seventeenth District would be left out in the cold altogether. With the names of Simpson Phillips; and Yeungling the Anti-Tammany people were not willing to be satisfied, because they had no voice in making the Democratic nominations. The suspense over the matter can only be appreciated by those who can put themselves in the places of the rejected candidates. The pother gives great concern to the sensible men of all parties, as the desire is not now to gratify anybody's wish to be a candidate, but to select candidates upon whom all can unite and set at work to elect. Upon what must be said and clearly understood. A settlement of the differences between the men named must be reached to-day, and a complete ticket announced to-morrow morning, or else all nominations must to-morrow be declared void by the several organizations, and a new and equitable ticket determined upon, under the agreement reached by the joint conference held a week or more ago.

The following letter was last night written by Mr. Stephen N. Simonson in regard to the nominations:

No. 307 WEST FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET, Sunday, Oct. 28, 1877.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: On the afternoon of the 27th inst. the three Republican candidates for Aldermen in the Eighth Senate District met at the Astor House to see what plan could be adopted to carry out the recommendations of the County Convention to form a combination of all parties opposed to Tammany Hall. Two plans were discussed and suggested, viz.: That one of the candidates should withdraw for the purpose of permitting an Anti-Tammany Democrat to take his place. And it was also suggested that the terms should be agreed upon and put in writing and signed by the three candidates, and then the matter submitted to the Anti-Tammany Conference Committee to decide which one of the three should withdraw. But before the consummation of the suggestion, or the terms having been agreed upon, and in my absence, and without my knowledge or consent, I am informed that the Anti-Tammany Conference Committee met and decided that my name should be withdrawn. Now, as the terms of the arrangement were not agreed to by me, nor have I been consulted in regard to them, or whatever may have been submitted to the conference committee, to protest against its action, and claim that I am still the Republican nominee. But if the Republican Party in the district desire my withdrawal, I will gladly do so in the best interest of all concerned. I will cheerfully comply. Respectfully, STEPHEN N. SIMONSON.

Should the ticket stand with the names of Kiernan, Phillips, and Yeungling, the Republicans will probably nominate the Assemblyman in the Twenty-first District. The name of William J. Mollan has been spoken of with favor, but it is probable that the complete history of the rise of opera from Glück to Wagner. The series will begin with the "Iphigenia in Tauris" of Glück, and will be continued by the "Doctor and Apothecary" of Dittersdorf, the "Magic Flute" of Mozart, the "Broken Sacrifice" of Winter, the "Swiss Family" of Weigl, the "Fidelio" of Beethoven, &c.

"The House of Darnley," Lord Lytton's unfinished play, finished, after his death, by Mr. Charles Coghlan, has been brought out at the Court Theatre in London. The critic of the *Figaro* says of it: "It is a pleasant, if somewhat crude, comedy of the old-fashioned type, not so preachy as 'Money,' but very much below that standard comedy in finish and dramatic spirit. We do not believe the author ever intended any but the first act of 'The House of Darnley' to be accepted as complete; and we regret Mr. Coghlan's fostering care was not extended to the three middle acts. Much of the dialogue is good rythmical prose, while the general tone of the piece presents, by its moral healthiness, an agreeable contrast to some recent works of our reigning dramatists; but it must be admitted that, as a whole, 'The House of Darnley' is a feeble play."

POST OFFICE CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Following were the postal changes for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 27, 1877:

New-England.—Office Established—Mapleton, Aroostook County, Me., Albert Ball, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—James Kidder, Bridgewater, Aroostook County, Me

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 27, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkts.	31	Lead, pigs	6,333
Beans, bbls.	240	Lead, bbls.	7,864
B. W. Flour, bushels.	400	Pitch, bbls.	10
Cotton, bales	2,696	Oil, bbls.	259
Cotton-seed oil, bbls	3	Oil-cake, pkts.	1,113
Copper, bbls.	67	Oil, lard, bbls.	50
Eggs, pkts.	1,341	Pork, pkts.	127
Flour, bbls.	14,163	Beef, pkts.	454
Corn-meal, bbls.	1,200	Cut-meats, pkts.	3,191
Wheat, bushels.	321,843	Lard, tcs.	1,416
Corn, bushels.	68,850	Butter, pkts.	3,377
Oats, bushels.	78,061	Cheese, pkts.	2,084
Rye, bushels.	33,300	Dressed Hogs, No.	115
Malt, bushels.	18,514	Starch, pkts.	1,810
Barley, bushels.	27,589	Stearine, pkts.	137
Peas, bushels.	10,409	Tallow, pkts.	122
Oat-meal, bbls.	200	Tow, bales.	48
Flax-seed, bags.	170	Tobacco, hhds.	39
Grass-seed, bags.	100	Tobacco, pkts.	159
Hemp, bales.	7	Whisky, bbls.	307
Hides, bales.	181	Wool, bales.	30
Hops, bales.	1,304		

COFFEE—Rio in fair request at steady rates: invoices quoted at 15¾c. @19¾c., gold. Sales include 1,010 bags Rio per Emelie Marie, and 250 bags do. by the Pekin on private terms: other kinds quiet at former figures; 3,000 mats Padang, by the Chateaugay, resold at 22¾c., gold.

COTTON—Has been offered rather more freely for early delivery, and quoted weak, though not lower, on a moderate movement.....Sales were reported for prompt delivery of 1,118 bales, 100 which 52 bales were on last evening,) all to spinners.....And for forward delivery business has been moderately active at easier rates..... Sales have been reported since our last of 34,700 bales, of which 7,700 bales were on last evening and 27,000 bales to-day,) with 5,800 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, October closing at 11.18c.: November, 11.04c.; December, 11c.@11.01c.; January, 11.06c.@11.07c.; February, 11.13c.@11.14c.; March, 11.25c.@11.26c.; April, 11.45c.@11.46c.; May, 11.57c.@11.58c.; June, 11.71c.@11.72c., showing a decline of 9@12 points, closing steady.....The receipts at this port to-day were 2,696 bales, and at the shipping ports 27,118 bales, against 21,673 bales same day last week.....The week's exports hence have been reported as 7,893 bales to Liverpool and 123 bales to Havre, (of which latter 31 bales Sea Island,) from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1877, have been 154,439 bales, including 122,117 bales to Great Britain, and 32,322 bales to the Continent.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

New Cotton.	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9⅞	9⅞	10	10
Strict Ordinary	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
Good Ordinary	10½	10½	10½	10½
Strict Good Ord.	10 11-16	10 11-16	10 13-16	10 13-16
Low Middling	10 15-16	10 15-16	11 1-16	11 1-16
Strict Low Mid.	11 1-16	11 1-16	11 3-16	11 3-16
Middling	11¼	11¼	11⅜	11⅜
Good Middling	11 7-16	11 7-16	11 9-16	11 9-16
Strict Good Mid.	11⅝	11⅝	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair	12 1-16	12 1-16	12 3-16	12 3-16
Fair	12 11-16	12 11-16	12 13-16	12 13-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9⅝	Low Middling	10⅛
Strict Good Ord.	10¼	Middling	10⅞

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been moderately active, but at generally rather easier rates. The main demand has been from the trade, though a fair inquiry has been noted for shipment to the West Indies and the English markets. Desirable Minnesota Extras, straight and Patent, were in very good request for home use and quite firm in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 18 250 bbls. of all grades, including unsound Flour of all classes, very poor to choice, at $2 50@$6 25, mostly unsound Extras at $5 25@$6 25; Sour Flour at $3 60@$6 50, chiefly Sour Extras at $5 75@$6 50; very poor to strictly choice No. 2 at $3@$4 35, mainly at $3 60@$4 15 for ordinary to choice Winter, (fancy lots held at extreme quotations;) and $3 35@$4 for Spring; very poor to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 65@$5 35, mostly at $4 85@$5 25; inferior to good Extra State, $5 40@$5 65; good to very choice do. at $5 65@$6; City Mills Extra, shipping grades, for West Indies, $6 90@$6 35 for fair to very choice, and up to $6 40@$6 50 for strictly fancy, (the latter in new pks.;) mostly at $6 20@$6 25; do., for South America, $6 50@$7 25 for fair to choice; do., for English markets, $5 50@$6 (500 bbls. sold at $5 50;) do., Family Extras, $6 75@$7 75, the latter for strictly choice; very inferior to good shipping Extra Western, $5 40@$5 65, chiefly at $5 50@$5 65;) very good choice do. at $5 75@$6, and other grades generally at about previous quotations for favorite brands..... Included in the reported sales were 5,100 bbls. shipping Extras, for prompt delivery, (of which 3,200 bbls. City Mills Extra;) 1,000 bbls. Minnesota clear, 2,800 bbls. do. straight Extras; 1,700 bbls. do. Patent do.; 3,100 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras; 475 bbls. do., Patent Extras; 1,100 bbls. Wisconsin and Iowa Spring Wheat Patent Extras; these sorts closing at $5 25@$5 75;) 725 bbls. Superfine, 875 bbls. No. 2; 350 bbls. Sour, and 490 bbls. unsound Flour at quoted rates.....Southern Flour weak in price on a moderate movement.....Sales reported of 1,550 bbls., in lots, at $6 25@$7 75 for poor to very choice shipping Extras, $7 75@$8 75@$7 50, and $7 50@$8 25 for very good to strictly choice Trade and Family Extras, with fancy brands, including Extra Baltimore, up to $8 75 @$9,) and $5 20@$5 35 for Superfine.....Rye Flour has been in moderate demand, within the range of from $4 20@$4 50 for ordinary to very choice, $5 75@$4 25 for Superfine Pennsylvania and Western, and $2 50@$3 for poor to choice Fine.....Sales have been reported of 380 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $4 50@$4 75 for fair to choice State. .....Corn-meal has been in active request, within the range of from $2 60@$3 for common to very choice Yellow Western, $2 75@$3 for Yellow Jersey, and $3 45@$3 50 for Brandywine..... Sales have been reported of 2,700 bbls., including 650 bbls. Yellow Western, at $1 65@$2 90, and 2,000 bbls. Brandywine within the quoted range; Brandywine, in bulk, sold at $2 80@$3 10, chiefly at $3 .....Corn-meal is quiet and steady, with a fair jobbing demand, within the range of $1 08@$1 50 for coarse to fancy ₱ 100 ℔ B.....Most of the business was in coarse lots, on the basis of $1 17 for City Mills, and $1 10@$1 15 for Southern.....Oat-meal quiet, within the range of about $5@$6 75 for about fair to very choice ₱ 100 ℔.; some very fancy held at higher figures.....Buckwheat Flour has been in fair demand, with new crop State quoted at $2 30@$2 75 for poor to choice, mostly on the basis of $2 40@$2 75 for State ₱ 100 ℔.; and $11 50 for Bethlehem, (a fancy brand,) ₱ bbl.....Buckwheat stronger; two car-loads reported sold at 72c., delivered.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat was quoted generally lower, in most instances about 1c. ₱ bushel, on freer offerings and a moderately active inquiry, in good part for No. 2 for contract purposes, (with extensive contract deliveries and settlements reported to-day,) closing about steady at the decline. Winter Wheat has been in comparatively slack demand, and as a rule also weak in price, though without much urgency on the part of holders to place supplies..... Sales have been reported to-day of 333,000 bushels, (of which about 175,000 bushels for early delivery,) including 3,200 bushels White State at $1 53, 1,200 bushels No. 1 Long Amber at $1 44¾, 12,000 bushels New-York No. 2 Red at $1 41, 42, 8,000 bushels do., October option, at $1 42¾; 8,000 bushels do. November, at $1 42; 400 bushels New-York No. 2 Red, steamer grade, $1 38½, 24,000 bushels No. 1 Minnesota Spring, hard, $1 34; 24,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, to arrive soon, at $1 33½; 16,000 bushels New-York No. 1 Spring at $1 33¾@$1 34, 40,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring at $1 30@$1 31, chiefly at $1 30@$1 30½, closing as $1 30 bid, and $1 31 asked; 16,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, October delivery, at $1 31; 16,000 bushels do., November, at $1 30; 40,000 bushels do., for delivery on Chicago Springer at $1 31, (for delivery on contract calling for No. 2 Chicago;) 10,000 bushels New-York No. 2 Spring at $1 30, (part called No. 2 Chicago;) 8,000 bushels New-York No. 2 Spring, November option, at $1 29¾; 74,000 bushels do., last half 74,000 bushels at $1 30; 72,000 bushels do., December, at $1 30¾@$1 30¼; 8,000 bushels No. 2 North-west Spring, November, at $1 29¾; and 2,800 bushels No. 3 Spring at $1 23 ₱ bushel.....Corn has been in good demand, partly for shipment, and, though opening rather weaker, closed in the instance of New-York No. 2 for prompt delivery, a fraction dearer, this grade forming the basis of the trade for the day..... Sales have been reported to-day of 179,000 bushels for all deliveries, (of which 147,000 bushels for early delivery,) including New-York No. 2 for early delivery, at 61½c.@62c., near-by all stout at 62c., closing firmly at 62c. do., in store, at 61½c.; do., October, 32,000 bushels, at 61¾c.@62c.; Mixed Western, ungraded, at 61c.@62c.; Yellow Western at 62½c.@64c. Of Rye, about 8,000 bushels No. 2 Western were sold at 76c.@77c., chiefly at 77c.; market quoted steady.....Of Barley, about 7,000 bushels four-rowed State sold at 71c.; 16,500 bushels No. 2 Canada at 87½c.@88c., and a boat-load No. 1 Canada at 95c.; white price at which the load mentioned in our last was placed;) market firm. A small lot of damaged Barley sold at 55c.....Barley-malt in light request; strictly prime Canada, last reported, sold at $1 17, cash; six-rowed State at 88c.@$1, cash, and two-rowed State 75c.....Canada Peas in moderate demand for export; quoted at 82c. @83c., in bond; 10,000 bushels reported sold at 83c. for prompt shipment; and 5,000 bushels, to arrive, at 82c. .....Oats have been in better request, chiefly for home purposes, at a shade firmer prices. Some export demand noted for No. 2 Chicago.....Sales have been made of 83,000 bushels, including New-York No. 1 White, 700 bushels, at 41c., (towing lots held higher;) New-York No. 2 White, 19,000 bushels, at 37c.@37½c., chiefly at 37c.; New-York No. 3 White, 11,200 bushels, mostly at 34½c. @35c., and Western in car-loads reported at 36c. at the Erie Depot; New-York Extra, 4,100 bushels, at 37¼c.; New-York No. 1,700 bushels, 37c.; New-York No. 2, in lots, 16,000 bushels, at 36½c.; New-York No. 3, 8,000 bushels, at 35c.; Mixed Western, 2,800 bushels, at 34c.@35½c.; White Western, 18,000 bushels, at 36c.@41½c., chiefly low grades at 36½c. @37½c.; White State, 1,400 bushels, poor, at 37½c.; No. 2 Chicago noted at 37c. bid.....Feed has been quiet but steady; 2,100 bags, 40-lb., sold at $18@$18 25; small lots of 60-lb. at $18, and Rye Feed, $19@$20.....Grass-seeds firm and in request..... Prime Clover quoted at 8¾c.; 275 bags sold at this rate, including 200 bags to arrive.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in active request, especially Strained and good Strained, mostly for shipment, though partly on speculation, account, with common to good Strained quoted at $1 70@$1 80; sales, 800 bbls. Strained at $1 75, 200 bbls. medium and fine at $2 20@$3; and, recently, 1,000 bbls. good Strained, partly on speculation, and partly for shipment, at $1 75@$180..... Of Spirits Turpentine, 150 bbls. merchantable sold at 34c., and 100 bbls. New-York packages, at 34½c.....Tar and Pitch unaltered.

PETROLEUM—Refined has been in moderate demand, but lower here, with early November deliveries quoted at the close at 14c.@14⅛c. Sales reported of 1,000 bbls. at 14c.....Refined, in cases, quoted at 17¾c. @18c. for standard white, November delivery.....Crude more active; quoted at 8¾c., in bulk, and 11¼c. in shipping order. Sales, 3,000 bbls. on private terms.....Naphtha quoted at 7¾c. Sales of 1,000 bbls. at 7¾c.....Petroleum, for November delivery, quoted at 14c.....At Baltimore, Refined, for November, quoted at 14c. asked, (though 5,000 bbls. sold at 13¾c.).....At the Petroleum Exchange, sales 40,000 bbls. United at $2 06¼@$2 10, regular.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been fairly active for early delivery, chiefly for shipment, and has been quoted stronger in price; with sales reported of 650 bbls. at $14 35@$14 50, closing at $14 50 asked.....Other kinds dull. Extra Prime, uninspected, last sold at $10; and Western Prime Mess, choice, at $13.....And for forward delivery here, Western Mess quiet, with October options quoted at the close at $14 35; November, $14@ $14 10; December, $14@$14 15; seller the remainder of the year at $13 95@$14 10; January, $13 90@$14, with sales reported of 250 bbls., October option, at $14 35.....Dressed Hogs in moderate request, with City quoted at 6¾c.@7c., and fancy Pigs at 7c.@7¼c.....Cut-meats inactive at former figures.....Sales include small lots of Pickled Bellies at 8¾c., and sundry odd lots of other City bulk stock within our previous range. Also 20 tcs. Pork Scraps at 8¾c.....Of Bacon, 500 bxs. Western Long Clear sold for delivery within two weeks, at 9¼c. Western Steam Lard has been in good and quiet for early delivery, and at the close quoted rather weaker.....Of Western Steam, for early delivery, no sales have been reported, prime closing at $8 87½@$8 90.....And for forward delivery here Western Steam Lard has been less active, with Western Steam, October option, quoted at the close at $8 87½@$8 90; November, $8 80@$8 85; December, $8 72½@$8 75; seller the remainder of the year at $8 72½@$8 75; January, $8 75@$8 80, and February, $8 85@$8 87½.....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the extent of 1,000 tcs., December, at $8 72½; 500 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at $8 72½, and 500 tcs., February, at $8 85.....City Steam and Kettle in fair request; quoted at the close at $8 75; sales, 120 tcs., at $8 75. And No. 1 quoted at $8 37½. .....Refined Lard quiet; quoted for the Continent, for early delivery, at the close, at $9 25, with sales reported of 130 tcs. at $9 25; and 200 tcs. choice, for the West Indies, at $9 12½. Beef nearly nominal, with sales reported of 150 bbls.....Beef Hams, Butter, Cheese, and Eggs without material change.....Tallow more active; quoted at $7 75 for prime City, with sales reported of 105,000 ℔., chiefly at $7 75 for prime. Also 200 bbls. on private terms.....Rosin in fair demand, with sales to choice Western, in bxs., quoted at $1 07½@$1 12½ for No. 2 at $3@$4 35 for Strained, and $5@$6 for Pale; 900 bbl. on private terms.

SKINS—Dear have been in more request and quoted steady.....Receipts, 379 bales; sales, 25,000 E. Angostura, 3,000 B. Laguayra, and 2,000 B. Central American on private terms.....Goat have been in slack demand and quoted weak.....Receipts, 303 bales; sales, 75 bales Payta, 100 bales Mexican, and 40 bales Maracaibo on private terms.....We quote Deer thus: Vera Cruz, 39½c.; Guatemala, 36c.; Minal, 30c.@31c.; Puerto Cabello, 35c.; Honduras, 35c.; Central American, 30c.@33c.; Augostura, 27½c.....And Goat thus: Tampico, 47½c.; Matamoros, 47½c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.; Payta, 45c.@47c.; Carocol, selected, 55c.; Cape, 30c.; Madras, ₱ akth, 35c.; Patna, 27½c.

SUGARS—Raw rather quiet, but quoted about steady, on the basis of 8¾@9c. for fair to good Refining Cuba..... Sales reported of 300 hhds. Porto Rico at 8¾c.; 40 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 8¼c.@9c., and 4,000 bxs. Cuba at 7½c.....Refined inactive, and quoted down to 10c. @10½c. for Granulated. Other kinds as before.

WHISKY—Very quiet; quoted at $1 11.

FREIGHTS—A moderate business has been reported at essentially unaltered rates, in the leading export interests.....For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by sail, 600 bbls. Flour at 3s. ₱ bbl.; 5,000 bushels of Wheat (last evening) at 6d. ₱ bushel; and, by steam, small lots of Cotton, on through freight account, at 7-32d. ₱ ℔.; 8,000 bushels Grain at 10½d. ₱ bushel; small lots of Leather at 65s. ₱ ton; 600 bbls. Apples at 4s. ₱ bbl.; and, recently, 1,000 pkgs. Oat-meal on private terms. Also, a British ship, 1,230 tons, hence, with about 8,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s., (option of London or Bristol at the same rate, or Bremen or Antwerp at 4s. 3d., Hamburg at 4s. 4½d.) ₱ bbl.....For London, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; and, by steam, 32,000 bushels Grain, of which 8,000 bushels Peas at 9d., and recently, 24,000 bushels Grain on private terms; 375 pkgs. Provisions

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
SCYTHIA...WED., Oct. 31 | ALGERIA...WED., Nov. 14
*RUSSIA.....WED., Nov. 7 | BOTHNIA...WED., Nov. 21

*Steamers marked thus do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Excursion tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 3, 3 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 10, 9 A. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 17, 2 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon: $80, $90 and $100, gold: return tickets on favorable terms: steerage, $28.

For insurance of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Nov. 1
STATE OF LOUISIANA.....Thursday, Nov. 8
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Nov. 15
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Nov. 22

First cabin, $70 and $75, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $40; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,

No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

AMERICA.....Sat., Nov. 3 | MOSEL.....Sat., Nov. 17
WESER.....Sat., Nov. 10 | GEN. WERDER, Sat. Nov. 24

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Bolivia.....Nov. 3, 2 P. M. | Ethiopia.....Nov. 17, 2 P. M.
California.....Nov. 10, 9 A. M. | Victoria.....Nov. 24, 8 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, VIA LONDONDERRY.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

Utopia.....Oct. 31, noon. | Alsatia.....Nov. 10, 9 A. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70, according to accommodation.

Second Cabin, $40; Steerage, $28.

Cabin return tickets at reduced rates.

Drafts issued for any amount at current rates.

Steamers due Nov. 20 and 21 North River, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL.....Nov. 3, 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Nov. 10, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Nov. 17, 2 P. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,

Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE—PIERS 44 AND 51 N. R.

FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks)

Italy, Thurs., 9 A. M. | Holland, Sat., Nov. 17, 2 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Erin, Sat., Nov. 3, 2½ P. M. | Egypt, Sat., Nov. 10, 8 A. M.

Cabin, $55 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

SUEVIA.....Nov. 1 | FRISIA.....Nov. 15
LESSING.....Nov. 8 | HERDER.....Nov. 22

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold: Second Cabin, $60, gold: Steerage, $30, currency.

KUHNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Agents. General Passenger Agents.

61 Broad-st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:

NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Oct. 30, noon.
IDAHO.....TUESDAY, Nov. 6, 6 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Nov. 13, 11:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $55, 65, or $75, according to stateroom: steerage, $26: intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.

Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

FRANCE, Tauzelin.....Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1 P. M.
CANADA, Frangeul.....Wednesday, Nov. 7, 7 A. M.
AMERIQUE, Focholz.....Wednesday, Nov. 14, noon.

For freight and passage apply to

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. Cheesman, TUESDAY, Oct. 30, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. Hazard, THURSDAY, Nov. 1, from Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

CITY OF MACON, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, Nov. 3, from Pier 53 North River, at 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

C. D. OWENS, Agent G. R. R. of Ga. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. | No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 31
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 3

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES WORD, CLINTARD & CO., Agents, Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.

Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent.

Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Steam-ship COLON.....Wednesday, Oct. 31

connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.

Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Saturday, Nov. 3

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Wednesday, Nov. 7

For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows

CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 3
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO. No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA, Reynolds.....Saturday, Oct. 27
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Dearr.....Wednesday, Oct. 31
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (new,) Threkeard.....Nov. 7

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

Via Havana. Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico,

CITY OF MERIDA, Reynolds.....Saturday, Oct. 27
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers. Sailing THURSDAYS as follows, from Pier 17 E. R., at 3 P. M.:

NIAGARA, (new,) 2,265 tons, Curtis.....Nov. 1
SARATOGA, (new,) 2,225 tons, Sundberg.....Nov. 8

JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3 P. M. For Springfield, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 A. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Sharon Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping-coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping-coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Rochester, Canandaigua, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive from Pittsburg, 3:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 12:20 P. M. daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 2:05, 6:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 6:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken: Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

J. P. FARMER, Superintendent.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA via PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia, 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sundays, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. J. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Sept. 17, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M.: Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester. also to St. Albans.

10:30 A. M.: Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

11:00 A. M.: Northern and Western Express to Utica, Whitehall, and Rutland.

3:30 P. M., Saturdays only, Troy Special. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.

6:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, Garrison's, and principal stations north.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westchester Railroad Company's offices, Nos. 7 Parkplace, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 5:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping-coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church add Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

STEAM-BOATS.

SEA BIRD—CAPT. H. B. PARKER.

FOR RED BANK, FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Saturday, 20th..	3:00 P. M.	Monday, 22d....	7:00 A. M.
Monday, 22d....	3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 23d....	7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 23d...	3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 24th	8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 25th.	9:30 A. M.	Friday, 26th....	8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 27th.	1:30 P. M.	Monday, 29th..	10:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 30th..	10:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 30th..	2:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 31st.	11:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 31st.	3:00 P. M.

THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.

Not a trip missed in seven consecutive years.

Elegant steamers leave Pier 35 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4:30 P. M., daily (except Sundays.) Tickets at principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott's Express and at No. 363 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE—Freight only.

Steamers leave Pier 29, foot of Warren-st, at 4 P. M. Freight via either line at lowest rates.

ALBANY EVENING BOATS—PEOPLE'S LINE, Drew and St. John, leave Pier 41 N. R. every week day, 6 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sunday morning excepted) with trains north and west. State-rooms comfortably warmed. Free transfer by boats of the "Brooklyn Annex."

S. E. MAYO, Gen. Pass. Agt.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.

CHANGE OF TIME.—Steamer AMERICUS leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:15 P. M.; Pier No. 37, East River, 2:30 P. M., and 33d-st., 2:45 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Reduced fare, 35 cents. Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY, SARATOGA, and all points North and West. New palace steamers leave daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st. Low fare.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad, Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, &c.—Steamer ESCORT from Franklin-st., North River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 P. M. For freight and passengers. Fare, $1. Berths free.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1; steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

MUSICAL.

DURING THESE HARD TIMES WE WILL sell 7 octave Pianos, $150; 7 1-3 octave, $140; rosewood, 3 stop Organs, $50; 4 stops, $58; 7 stops, $68; 8 stops, $75; 10 stops, $85; 12 stops, $100, cash: not used a year; in perfect order. Monthly installments received for new Pianos and Organs. Money to let until paid for. HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 40 East 14th-st., bet. B'way and University-place, N.Y.

CALVARY CHURCH CHOIR.—ANY GENTLEmen having tenor or bass voices, who may desire to join the volunteer choir of Calvary Church, will please apply to the organist, Mr. JOSEPH MORENTAL, at his residence, No. 334 West 51st-st., or at the Church, corner 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Sundays, before 10:30 o'clock A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS,

Nos. 145 and 147 5th-av., corner of 21st-st.

NEW PIANOS TO RENT AND FOR SALE

On the most reasonable terms, very low, for cash.

KRANICH & BACH, NO. 243 EAST 23D-ST., near 2d-av., have a beautiful assortment of fine Pianofortes, both new and second-hand, which they are offering very low. Pianos let and sold on installments.

LEGAL NOTICES.

CHANCERY SALE.—JOHN W. LAPSLEY, Trustee, vs. JOHN C. GRAY, Jr., The Selma and Gulf Railroad Company and others.—In the Chancery Court for Dallas, Alabama.—Under and by virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court for said county and State, rendered in the above entitled cause, on the 9th day of February, 1877, I will sell to the highest bidder, at public outcry, before the Court-house door of said county, on the 19th day of November, 1877, within the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to wit:

The Selma and Gulf Railroad, commencing on or near the south-eastern margin of the Alabama River and opposite the City of Selma, in said State, and continuing, and to continue, in the general direction of the City or Bay of Pensacola to the southern boundary of the State of Alabama, together with all and singular, alienable franchises, emoluments, incomes, and advantages, easements, hereditaments, and appurtenances belonging or in any wise appertaining to said railroad, including all the property of every kind and nature now in the possession of the Receiver in said cause.

The terms of sale are as follows, to-wit: All of said property will be sold together, at a sum not less than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The purchaser will be required to pay on the day of sale to the Register, in cash, or in a certified check on some bank in good standing, or in certificates of the Receiver heretofore authorized to be issued and duly audited, allowed, and indorsed by the Register, the sum of fifty thousand dollars, and the balance of the purchase money at such time or times as the court may hereafter order, in cash, or in such of the first mortgage bonds of the said Selma and Gulf Railroad Company as shall have been proven before and allowed by the Register as bona fide claims against said property, at their proportionate value, to be by him ascertained and declared.

B. H. CRAIG, Register.

N. Y. SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Trustees of the Montefiore Benevolent Society, of the City of New-York, for a voluntary dissolution. In pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, and of an order of this Court made and entered herein, dated October 12th, 1877, the undersigned, the Receiver of said Corporation, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales-room, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 15th day of November, 1877, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, Auctioneers, the following described premises, to wit: Lots Numbers 294, 295, 296, 299, 300, 301, 304, 305, 306, 309, 310, 311, and 314, in range No. (9) Nine, of Washington Cemetery, situate in the County of Kings, and State of New-York.—Dated, New-York, October 26th, 1877. DAVID QUITMAN, Receiver of the Montefiore Benevolent Society.

ANDERSON & MAY, Attorneys for Receiver, 54 Wall-st., N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. LYON'S Collegiate Institute,

NO. 5 EAST 22D-ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.

Steadfast patrons are a fair test of a school.
Well-known names of last year patrons follow.
Prefixed numbers show the years of patronage.

13. HENRY DAY. 8. ADAM T. BRUCE.
10. JOSIAH H. BUSTON. 8. JAMES H. GOADBY.
10. BENJAMIN CURTIS. 8. ORSON D. MUNN.
10. CALVIN E. KNOX. 8. THOS. LEBOUTILLIER.

Almost all have had sons fitted for college.

Circulars contain annual letter to patrons, unsolicited testimonials, honor roll, and what old pupils have done.

MISS HAINES AND MLLE. DE JANON'S

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 10 Gramercy Park, New-York. Boys' Class and Kindergarten, Oct. 1.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.

Nos. 21 and 23 West 32d-st.

Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., Rector.

SEPARATE DEPARTMENT FOR YOUNG BOYS.

Autumn Term opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

The fifth year of St. John's opens with increased accommodations and greater facilities in every department of work. A Kindergarten in a large sunny room.

A post graduate course in Universal Literature, English Literature, History, Fine Arts, and other higher branches of learning.

Collegiate Institute.

No. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE, NEW-YORK CITY,

GEORGE W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ME. DA SILVA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with Calisthenics, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above. A separate class for boys under thoroughly competent teachers. Lectures by Prof. B. Waterhouse Hawkins and Dr. Labberton.

JOHN BACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 BROADWAY.—Three boarders taken: Greek and Latin conversationally taught; afternoon and evening classes; out-door classes, with English, French, or German teachers for afternoons and Saturdays; botanical and geological excursions; practical chemistry taught without books, use of tools taught on afternoons and Saturdays.

D. S. EVERSON'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av., opposite Reservoir Park, reopens Sept. 19. "Short lessons thoroughly mastered."

Refers to the following patrons: Rev. Howard Crosby, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, Rev. Charles F. Bush, Rev. Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, Rev. E. N. White, Rev. Prof. Geo. L. Prentiss, Rev. T. Ralston Smith.

CLASSICAL & MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, with Commercial and Primary Departments, 39th-st., corner 6th-av.

F. F. WILSON, A. M., and J. M. KELLOGG, A. M., head masters during the last 12 years of the ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

School hours, 8:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. Optional study hours, 8:30 to 9:30 A. M., and 2:30 to 3:30 P. M.

CLASSES IN GERMAN.

NO. 6 EAST 20TH-ST.

PROF. OTTO KUPHAL, OF THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE AT BERLIN, DIR.

CLASSES OF THREE, $10. CLASSES OF TWO, $15.

MISS COMSTOCK,

Nos. 32 and 34 West 40th-st., opposite Reservoir Park, Murray Hill.—English, French, and German Boarding and Day School. Kindergarten, Miss LEONOWENS, assisted by German graduate of Froebel; private class for boys; lecture classes.

MISS JADDON'S YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, No. 2 East 31st-st.,

Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Young ladies prepared for the Harvard examinations.

KIND CARE—THOROUGH TEACHING; TWENty-sixth year: charge moderate. BENJAMIN MASON'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Fits for College or Business.

Send for circular. Yonkers, N. Y.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, Downington, Penn.—Healthy location, careful instruction, home comforts, and charges very low; backward boys have special care. Address P. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.

(Founded 1857.) No. 316 West 58th-st. Family and day school for young ladies. College course. Primary Department for little boys and girls. Reopening Sept. 27, 1877. Dr. and Madame VAN NORMAN, principals.

MISS SPRING'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 121 East 38th-st., near Park-av., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Lectures during the Winter for the older scholars on Physiology, Natural History, and Physical Geography.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL has removed to No. 1,431 Broadway, near 42d-st. The forty-first year begins Sept. 17. Primary, commercial, classical departments. M. M. HOBBY, W. L. AKIN, A. M., Principals.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 MADISON-AV.

Pupils prepared for the counting-house, the leading American colleges, the School of Mines, &c.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 4 West 47th-st.; 20th year opens Sept. 27, 1877.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS TO the Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies and children, at No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, on Wednesday, the 26th September.

NO. 110 EAST 35TH-ST.—MISS M. A. Clark's English and French School for young ladies and little girls reopens Sept. 27. For circulars and references apply as above.

THE ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART, FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 49 West 17th-st., New-York,

Will open on the first Monday of September.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER'S English and French Day School for Young Ladies, No. 148 Madison-av. reopens Sept. 24. Post-graduate class. Nov. 1.

MRS. KITTIE BRODHEAD ROEBBELEN'S Home and School for young ladies and children, No. 69 East 61st-st., primary class for boys; English, French, and German. Reopens Sept. 24.

BINGHAMTON COLLEGE AND CONSERVAtory of Music for Young Ladies doubled its number last year; $300; no extras: Bible College free. Rev. R. A. PATERSON, A. M., President, Binghamton, N. Y.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE. FOR 25 BOYS.

O. W. STARR, A. M., Port Chester, N. Y.

MISS HASTINGS, PRIVATE LESSONS. Also, classes in Literature, History and Art. Address Sturtevant House.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Lyric Hall, 6th-av., opposite Reservoir Park. SPECIALTY. THOROUGHNESS.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 79 WEST 45th-st., corner 6th-av. Dr. B. B. CHAPIN, Principal. Classical, commercial, and primary departments.

MRS. M. F. WALTON, A GRADUATE OF MRS. Kraus-Boelte, will open a Kindergarten and Primary School at No. 63 East 52d-st., Oct. 1.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st-st.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. THOMAS R. ASH, No. 103 West 40th-st.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st.; school year begins Sept. 17. residence No. 54 East 81st-st.

PHONIC SHORT-HAND.—THOROUGH INstruction by Mrs. E. R. BURNS, at Dolbear's College, No. 1,193 Broadway, 28th-st.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.—A. COLIN, 1,267 Broadway. Special advantages for candidates for scientific schools or technical professions.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th-st., re-opens Sept. 19.

RYE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Address Mrs. S. J. LIFE, Rye, N. Y.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' SCHOOLS, No. 12 East 47th-st. and No. 39 West 16th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Kindergarten, Oct. 2.

DREW SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLlege, Carmel, N. Y., for both sexes; superior advantages; low rates. GEORGE C. SMITH, A. M.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, RUTHERFORD-PLACE and East 16th-st. BENJAMIN SMITH, A. M., Prin.

PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY. Opens Sept. 12 Send for Circular.

DR. A. CALLISEN'S DAY SCHOOL for boys, 131 West 43d-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 East 19th-st., will re-open MONDAY, Sept. 24.

PREPARATORY CLASS FOR HARVARD AND other universities. Mr. NEWELL, 115 East 26th-st.

MISS S. SEDGWICK, PRIVATE LESSONS. Address No. 12 West 10th-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between ELSE LUDVIGH and MORRIS DUSSELDORF, under the firm name of E. LUDVIGH & CO., Importers of Lingerie, &c., has on the 13th day of October, 1877, been dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. and Mrs. LUDVIGH will henceforward conduct the said business under the old firm name and style, and invite their patrons to examine their newly-imported PARIS GOODS. E. LUDVIGH & CO.,

No. 44 East 10th-st., New-York.

New-York, Oct. 1, 1877.

THE FIRM OF WILLIAMS, RICHARDSON & CO., commission merchants, 242d-st. and 11th-av., was this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. ALSDORF will continue the same on his own account.

CHARLES L. RICHARDSON.
J. ALSDORF.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTLES; also, mantelettes, fenderettes, hair stand, guarders and furniture slabs, at greatly reduced prices; tarring for the trade. A. TUCKER. Nos. 134 and 136 East 15th-st., near 3d-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN THEIR own house, near Buckingham Hotel, offer two or three elegant rooms to adult parties. All appointments of the house and table first class. Finest references given and required. A rare opportunity for enjoying all the luxuries of a private home. Address OWNER, Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 B'WAY.

NOS. 51 AND 53 WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-SQUARE.—Elegantly-furnished suites of apartments; parlor and second floor; private table if desired; pleasant rooms for gentlemen; house and table strictly first-class.

NO. 434 5TH-AV.

A superb suite of apartments, five rooms, with private table; also one smaller suite, second story; appointments thoroughly first class.

FIFT

KINGS COUNTY POLITICS.

A REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

THE CITY AND COUNTY TICKETS PRESENTED BY BOTH POLITICAL PARTIES—FACTS ABOUT BOSS M'LAUGHLIN'S NOMINEES FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY AND CHARITY COMMISSIONER IN THE FIFTH DISTRICT—A FAIR CHANCE TO ELECT JOHN F. HENRY.

During the past week both political parties made their nominations, the Republicans, after several adjournments and much consultation between the delegates to the different conventions, the Democrats with the promptness that has always characterized Boss McLaughlin's machine. The Boss' ticket is this year below even the bad average of that "statesman's" nominations; the Republican ticket will bear the strictest scrutiny. A better arrangement might, in the opinion of many of the Republican leaders, have been made in the disposition of the names on the county ticket, but the delegates to the convention thought otherwise, and it is in their favor that a conclusion was not reached until after careful deliberation. The danger that chiefly threatens Republican success is Republican apathy; that can be averted by vigorous work from now until election day. It is true the registration in the Republican wards has fallen off about 3,000, but proportionate decrease is observable in the Democratic wards. There is reason to believe that in local matters many Democrats, aside from what strength may come from the Democratic organizations opposed to the Ring, will vote the Republican ticket. Many of the shrewder Ring men advised the nomination for Mayor of a man of some social standing, but "Jim" Howell, as he is familiarly known among his fellows, had early secured the good-will of McLaughlin by representing that he was strong with the "boys," that is, with the working Democrats who run the primaries and live at the public expense. When Howell's nomination was made McLaughlin believed that any man receiving his indorsement or the indorsement of his convention could be elected. A few days have brought about a remarkable change, and now Howell is regarded by many who held McLaughlin's views as a weak candidate. To win he must receive support from all classes of the Democratic Party, because it is conceded that Mr. Henry, by reason of his personal popularity, will receive a large Democratic support in South Brooklyn. The respectable element in the Democratic Party have always demanded the nomination of a man for Mayor who had some social standing, and heretofore McLaughlin has managed to satisfy them. Howell's nomination, however, is rerented by this class, and there is, therefore, hope of reducing the Democratic majority sufficiently to defeat him. It is at least quite safe to say that Howell will run from 5,000 to 6,000 behind the State ticket.

Mr. Henry's nomination has been growing in favor every day since it was made. It is true that many Republicans thought that a stronger nomination might have been made; that a man might have been put in the field who would draw more votes from the Democrats, but men of all shades in the party are coming to believe now that Mr. Henry, if he makes such a canvass as there is reason to believe he will make, has as good a chance of election as any Republican who could have been named. As against Howell, Mr. Henry ought to win by a good majority. The former has always been identified with Ring interests. He is very near to McLaughlin, indeed, and no reason of that fact has managed to make an enormous fortune out of fat city contracts. Brooklyn is at present perhaps the most heavily taxed city in the Union, but if James Howell were to be elected Mayor a present of a house and lot after the 1st of January would be very much like a present of a white elephant. If Boss McLaughlin were to run for Mayor he would be beaten by an immense majority, to which tax-paying Democrats would contribute many thousands, yet it would not endanger the City Treasury or the City's credit one whit more to vote for Boss McLaughlin than it would to vote for James Howell. It has been the study of both their lives to obtain power and preferment, no matter what the cost to the city. Should Howell by any chance be elected Mayor, high carnival will be held that day in the gin-mills of Brooklyn. In view of the many weak points in the Democratic nominee, and the pronounced hostility which he has provoked in certain sections of his own party, there is an ominous significance in the boasts made by the rougher element of his certain success. The election machinery is in the hands of McLaughlin, the two men who form the majority in the Board of Elections being elected by him. The gigantic election frauds of 1871 may be repeated with a certainty of safety to the ballot-box stuffers in case Britton is elected to the office of District Attorney.

The Democratic county ticket is a direct insult to every decent man in Brooklyn who does his own thinking. Winding up with Britton, who was removed from the office before by Gov. Dix for corrupt practices. He is a dangerous man, utterly unscrupulous, and one of the last persons in the world who should occupy the position of a prosecuting attorney for the people. It is said, and it is generally believed, that he was in a position to force his nomination. No decent Democrat defends Britton's nomination, while even now many urge his withdrawal on the ground that he will not only sustain defeat himself, but endanger the remainder of the ticket. Indeed, it was rumored yesterday that Britton, Storms, and Keasel had concluded to withdraw from the race. The *Eagle*, which is the chief Democratic organ, urged the withdrawal of Charity Commissioner Storms in an editorial on Friday evening. The Charity Commission places enormous patronage in the hands of McLaughlin, and he has always made his selections for the office of Charity Commissioner from among the most unscrupulous of his followers. Storms, only a year renominated the other day by the Boss, is a thoroughly corrupt man. On Thursday, State Commissioner of Charities Ripley Ropes stated before the Supervisors' Committee on Supplies that in Storms' district, "*of every dollar paid by the Board of Supervisors for out-door relief in 1876, 87.38 cents were spent for distribution, leaving less than 13 cents of each dollar of the appropriation for the poor.*" While the above statement is absolutely true, it is nevertheless a fact that Storms is not a worse man than Britton, and not nearly so dangerous. While District Attorney of Kings County Britton presented to a Scotch Brooklyn company of which Mr. John F. Henry was one of the Directors a black-mailing bill, in which the company was charged by the Democratic General Committee 60 cents a lamp for every lamp lighted by them. There was no pretense that the Democratic General Committee had any right to the money, but if it were not paid the company would experience trouble in getting the City to pay their bills. During his last term of office Britton has tried but three cases. He offered his services as legal counsel to the Board of Supervisors, and secured the appointment of an additional Assistant District Attorney at a salary of $3,500. Subsequently Britton presented the Supervisors with a bill of $800 for legal services. It would seem, therefore, that there is very good reason why Britton and Storms should withdraw, but then they may remain in view of the fact that the portion of the Democratic Party which they represent will have much to do with counting the votes. The rumor that Mr. Moses Kessel may withdraw is owing probably to the fact that he is not popular in the Eastern District, and may desire to save himself the expenses of a sharp campaign. The Boss' nomination for Supervisor at Large is a concession to the decent element in the party. Mr. Guthrie is a respectable man, but would, if elected, prove powerless for good amid his surroundings. The Republican nominee for the same office, Mr. George A. Kingsland, is also a Democrat, but hostile to McLaughlin. The race between these gentlemen will probably be close. Mr. Samuel S. Powell, the Democratic nominee for County Treasurer, has served the Boss long and faithfully. He is one of the respectable figureheads with whom McLaughlin has been wont to lure respectable votes in the past. His opponent on the Republican ticket, Mr. Mortimer C. Ogden, has never been in politics before. He is, although a comparatively young man, a retired merchant. As a business man he is well known, and has the confidence of the entire business community.

There is something amusing about the persistency with which McLaughlin forces his brother-in-law, old Maurice Fitzgerald, on the people, term after term, as County Auditor. The office has been occupied by Fitzgerald since it was created; in fact it was created specially for him. Maurice is close-fisted, unpopular, and a note-shaver, but he is one of those barnacles who will remain fastened to the Democratic hulk as long as Boss McLaughlin remains in command of the ship. His opponent on the Republican ticket is Mr. Chauncey M. Felt, a life-long Republican, who is popular with both parties. If the people only wake up to the fact that the McLaughlin family is a very expensive one to feed at the public crib, Mr. Felt would be elected by a good majority. Against Kessel and Harmon the Republicans have nominated Mr. Andrew Zeeser, one of the old German citizens of Williamsburg, a most respectable business man, against whom no word of reproach can be said, and Col. William J. Cropsey, of New-Utrecht, who needs no word of praise to commend him to the people. He is a farmer, and has represented his town for several years in the Board of Supervisors. His public life has brought him the respect of both parties, and whenever he runs for an office all his neighbors vote for him, whether they are Democrats or Republicans. Against Messrs. Simms and Nolan, the present Coroners, renominated by the Democratic Party, the Republicans have placed in the field Capt. John F. Cavanagh and Dr. Thomas S. Henderson, the former a Republican and the latter a Democrat. Capt. Cavanagh is a popular man, and will gain a great many Democratic votes. Dr. Henderson was urged on the Republicans by the Independent Democracy, and will receive the support of all the organizations opposed to the Ring.

With John F. Henry, the business man of integrity and social standing, respected by all respectable men in the community, opposed to James Howell, the Ring contractor and representative of gutter-snipe politics, the issue, when both are candidates for the chief magistracy of Brooklyn, should not be doubtful in the third city of the Union. To mention the name of Gen. Isaac S. Catlin, the gallant soldier, pure-minded gentleman, and accomplished lawyer, in the same paragraph with Winchester Britton is hardly fair to the nominee of the Republican Party in Brooklyn for the office of District Attorney. With an honest vote and a fair count Mr. Catlin cannot fail to be elected by a large majority. An examination of the tickets presented for the suffrages of the people by both parties will show that the Republicans have placed in the field a ticket which deserves to win.

THE FIRST COOL SUNDAY.

A REPORTER'S SACRED PICNIC IN THE PARKS—HOW THE FROSTS AFFECT THE SWARD AND BENCHES.

The chilly breeze and raw atmosphere yesterday made a great change in the appearance of the parks, not only in the colors and density of the foliage, but in the character and numbers of the visitors. In Central Park there were almost as many visitors as on the warm Summer Sundays, but they were in great measure a different class, and enjoyed the day in very different ways. The benches were almost deserted; save here and there, where some tired visitor sought a few minutes' rest after a long and tiresome ramble, hardly a bench was occupied. There were few, very few, of the gentlemen who took up their residence in the Park early in the Summer, and made their toilets, it is to be hoped, with the lake for a looking-glass, after a night's dreaming of diamonds and barouches and whisky-punches on the Park benches. These gentlemen of refined tastes and rural simplicity have given up their Summer quarters and moved into the City proper, where each has long ago secured his favorite barn or comfortable area, in unhappy expectation of coming snows. Of school-girls and other rosy-cheeked misses there were many in the Park yesterday, and almost to a unit they were gathering Autumn leaves. Pretty young girls were to be seen in every leafy by-path, carrying huge bouquets of daintily-colored leaves, adding to their stores at almost every step, selecting and rejecting, and prettily arranging the Autumn paintings that are to ornament the parlor through the Winter. The picnicking parties were not altogether frightened off by the little touch of Winter. There were still many of them, and they were to be found for the most part snugly ensconced in the sheltered summer-houses, with napkins spread and dainty viands waiting for the sacrifice. The lovers were there, too. They, of course, are always there. No October breezes can cool the ardor of their affections. They are the same affectionate couples, for the most part, that have been seen in New-York, at intervals all Summer long, and who are only waiting, it may be surmised, for the merry chimes of Christmas to end their happy courtship days, and begin the struggle with French flats and grocers. The boys in the Park were in a very large majority. Their moral natures (in gray suits, with brass buttons) of course kept them away from the ball ground and many of the other spots that afford them pleasure on secular days, but they found no less amusement, especially the smaller ones, in tumbling and burrowing among the shining leaves which have almost hidden the wilted grass-plots, covering them with a robe far richer and brighter than the best Axminster to be bought in the Bowery on weekly or monthly payments. It was a noticeable and unusually happy feature of the day that the crop of babies was unusually small. The dear little creatures could not be trusted out in the chilly air; and even the omnipresent baby-carriage was not there to run over your toes or brush its muddy wheels against your shining black pantaloons. There must be some loss, of course, to offset so great a gain, and this was found in the absence of the rosy-cheeked and white-capped *bonnes*, who usually carry on immense flirtations with the policemen under cover of rearranging the baby's afghan.

Of handsome carriages and stylish horses there was no end. There were also plenty of less aristocratic turnouts drawn by fiery steeds that seemed to have been for some time on the workers' list, they were entirely finished, judging from their angular and pointed appearance. But, however much the turnouts differed, a single touch of nature made the riders all akin, for the cold wind gave them jolly red noses, each and every one. The scenery in Central Park is generally magnificent, but this season with such exceptional richness. The trees seem covered with foliage of a thousand hues, and every separate branch has its own shades and shadows. As has been hinted before somewhere, no painter's brush could reproduce the glorious scene. Standing on one of the sloping hills and looking down into any of the lovely valleys, is to look down into a sea of such shades and colors as would laugh to shame the walls of the Pope's gallery, and could smile undismayed at the brightest hues that Raphael or Murillo ever touched to canvas. No brush—but it is from such high descriptive flights as this that writers sometimes fall and break their necks.

In Madison and Union squares there were almost as many idlers as usual, but they kept constantly changing. On a bright Summer's day the 9 o'clock faces on the benches are the 12 o'clock faces, and the 12 o'clock ones are still there when the boarding-house dinner bells begin to ring. On yesterday it was not so. The ablest sitters could not brave the wind and the raw air for more than an hour at a time, and many of the best seats, some even in the parquet and orchestra circle, were unoccupied. The walks were well filled, and no better-selected stock of rolling-hoops and velocipedes could have been found throughout the length and breadth of the City. In Tompkins-square a number of boys who doubtless have never read in Sunday-school books of the great physical danger of breaking the Sabbath, enjoyed themselves as their young natures dictated. According to all accepted ideas of right and wrong there must, of course, have been many bones broken, and even some lives lost, in the midst of all this Sabbath-breaking; but no casualties have yet been reported by the Police.

In the City Hall Park the newsboys and bootblacks had full sway. The gentlemen who have not yet discarded their Summer clothing—gentlemen who, in fact, very seldom discard any clothing as long as it will hang on—occupied the benches to some extent, but their number is growing less. Their wigwams are deserted; their council fires have gone out; they are gathering with their fathers, the Commissioners.

THE STRIKING CIGAR-MAKERS.

PREPARATIONS FOR TUESDAY NIGHT'S MASS-MEETING—TAMMANY WORKING FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE STRIKERS.

The mass-meeting of striking cigar-makers announced to be held at Cooper Institute on Tuesday evening will, judging from the preparations now being made, be a formidable gathering of the craft. The strikers will form in marching order in the vicinity of Concordia Hall and proceed in a body to the great hall of the institute. A committee of cigar-makers of Richmond, Va., have transmitted a communication to the Central Organization here, announcing their intention to attend the meeting. Among the speakers will be Messrs. Gompers, Polda, Eminger, and Winter. The last named person is George Winter, a leader of the Communistic organization, who, it is feared, will endeavor to create mischief, with the assistance of other demagogues of the same stripe. Notwithstanding the statement made by the Chairman of the Central Organization on Saturday to the effect that the union had no connection with any political organization, it is hinted that a determined effort will be made to influence the body of strikers to indorse the Tammany Hall candidates for the various offices.

The Relief Committee held its usual meeting at Concordia Hall, yesterday, and announced that $600 had been received since Saturday. The present plan of distributing relief to the families of strikers will be continued.

The association of small manufacturers and storekeepers met at Germania Assembly Rooms. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, permanent officers were chosen, and the resolution to support the strikers was reiterated. The Packers' Union also met at its head-quarters, at the corner of Broome and Eldridge streets. Five packers employed by Korbs & Spies, and six belonging to the shop of Stratton & Storms were fined $25 for not stopping work when ordered by the union. The President of the organization, who is employed in the latter shop, was fined $50 for a violation of the same order. A letter was read from a firm in Cincinnati offering employment to a force of packers, and intimating that unemployed members of the trade could find plenty of employment in that city. Several members denounced the communication as an attempt to flood the Cincinnati labor market, in order that the present rates might be reduced. The Secretary was directed to investigate the matter by communicating with the packers and the Cigar-makers' Union.

EXTRA DAY AT JEROME PARK.

The arrangements for the extra day at Jerome Park on Saturday next are nearly completed. There are to be four events decided, the most interesting being a race between Parole and Ten Broeck. The contest will be for a purse and stake of $100 each, with an additional $1,000, and will be two miles and a half, Parole carrying 104 pounds, and Ten Broeck 114 pounds. The other events will be a mile and a quarter race, for all ages, for a purse of $500, Jockey Club weights, one of a mile and a half, for a purse of $600, same conditions, and a steeplechase handicap over the regular course, open to all ages, for a purse of $600, $450 to the first, $100 to the second, and $50 to the third. It is expected that King Faro will start in the mile and a quarter race, and Vera Cruz, Tom Ochiltree, Viceroy, St. James, and others in the mile and a half race. Special trains will be run to the grounds.

A FRACAS OVER POLITICS.

John Shroeder and Patrick Maloney sat down on Saturday night in an east side saloon to discuss the prospects of their favorite political candidates. They reviewed the political field with unanimity, until they came to the question of the relative merits of John Kelly and his vigorous opponent, John Morrissey, when their previous unanimity changed into a bitter disagreement, and ended in a tussle, during which each received a pretty liberal apportionment of blackened eyes and bruised shins, and eventually fell into the clutches of a passing policeman, Maloney having at length got the worst of it. At the Essex Market Police Court yesterday Maloney refused to enter a complaint, and his assailant departed with a beaming smile, feeling that his arguments and fists, both of which had been put forth in support of Morrissey, had but anticipated the result of the contest between Kelly and Morrissey, by winning the day.

PULPIT AND COUNCIL ROOM.

THE JOHN-STREET METHODISTS.

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THEIR CHURCH YESTERDAY—SERMON BY REV. DR. FOWLER—AN OLD-FASHIONED "METHODIST BEG."

The one hundred and eleventh anniversary of the old John-Street Methodist Episcopal Church was celebrated yesterday with a profusion of services—a union love feast at 9 o'clock in the morning, and a sermon at 10:30; an informal meeting at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a young people's prayer-meeting at 6:30, and another sermon at 7:30. The singing throughout the day was conducted by Mr. John C. Middleton. Rev. Dr. C. H. Fowler, editor of the *Christian Advocate*, preached at 10:30 in the morning, when the services were opened by Rev. B. F. Abbott, Pastor of the church, and a prayer was delivered by Rev. J. L. Peck. Dr. Fowler took his text from Romans viii., 14: "For as many as are led by the Spirit of God, they are the sons of God." It was not the proper spirit, he said, that some church-members had, who said to themselves: "Well, now, I have got into this church, I suppose I must do my duty." A man need not be ashamed of being influenced by the Spirit of God. Men were constantly influenced by trivial things in every-day life. By reading the newspapers one could learn the quarter of the wind by the number of suicides. Not a man in the house yesterday was not affected by the unpleasant weather. Sometimes, said Dr. Fowler, you awake in the middle of the night and meditate on the financial depression, and make up your mind that everything is going wrong; but when you awake again in the morning, and the bright sunshine is streaming in upon you, you are cheerful enough. Influenced readily by such little things, why should not a man be led by the spirit of God? Jesus Christ said to his followers: "It is expedient that I go away, for if I go not away the comforter, which is the Holy Ghost, cometh not." Dr. Fowler appropriately alluded to the history of Methodism during his sermon. Methodism had done much to make Christianity liberal. Fifty years ago a father would say: "I'd rather have my sons and daughters go to the circus than to a Methodist church." Now, the shepherds had to go at double-quick to keep the fences up between the flocks. Heresy, the speaker thought, was a cheap way to notoriety; the man who could invent a new religion every week was notorious. Dr. Fowler, likened a skeptic to a little mole: "There he goes, creeping in the chip-yard; you can trace his little track." He says: "I've smelled a thousand odors, I've traversed all over creation, and I don't believe anything I can't smell." At one time, during the sermon, Dr. Fowler stopped suddenly, and remarked, "That miserable fascist bee, Block Island, I saw." He spoke for about an hour, after which he announced that a collection would be taken up. Fifteen hundred dollars were wanted, and a Secretary and four collectors were appointed. "If you can't give anything," said Dr. Fowler, "pray for us; but if you can give, and won't, don't pray. You may say this is an old-fashioned Methodist beg. That's just what it is." After the collection was finished there was singing. Rev. Dr. Dashiel preached in the evening.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH CONGRESS.

ITS FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING TO BE HELD AT CHICKERING HALL—HISTORY OF THE CONGRESS AND OF THE DISPUTES OVER ITS EXISTENCE.

The fourth annual meeting of the Church Congress of the Episcopal Church of the United States will begin to-morrow morning in Chickering Hall, and will continue until Friday night. Two sessions will be held on each day, the first beginning at 10 A. M., and the second at 7:30 P. M. The congress comprises in its membership laymen as well as ecclesiastics. In it the individuals of both classes have equal standing, and express their opinions without constraint. As the congress is not regularly recognized as an appurtenance of the Protestant Episcopal Church organization, none of the opinions expressed in its meetings can prejudice or commit the latter body. Yet, on this account, the congress has met with opposition ever since its inception. Some ecclesiastical gentlemen still continue to speak of it as merely a debating club, and to sneer at it for its irresponsibility and its total lack of ability to effect anything within the Church organization. It is the opinion of these gentlemen that the Church Congress serves no other purpose in this country than to give certain priests and laymen opportunities, as one of them said to a TIMES reporter, to "blow off superabundant steam." In the General Conventions the canons of the Church are prescribed, in the Diocesan Conventions the affairs of the various dioceses are regulated, and in the Board of Missions the practical work of the Church is considered and determined upon. The Church Congress cannot take up the work of any of the bodies mentioned; hence, its opponents say, the delegates to it can only talk at a time when there is too much talk and too little work. These opponents admit, however, than an institution of the character of the Church Congress is a valuable agent of progress in England. In that country the Church is yet bound hand and foot by the State, as it has been for centuries. Up to the latter period of the reign of Henry VIII. the laws affecting the Church, having been passed by Parliament, were referred to a General Convocation for approval. In that period, however, Parliament procured supreme control, and has since often disregarded the representations of ecclesiastical bodies with reference to Church legislation. A notable proof of this is given by the manner in which the Public Worship bill was made a law several years ago. In view of these facts agitatory bodies recognized by the Church are useful as aids in extending her influence. There is need in England for a body having constitutional power to affect the polity of the Church, and the formation of Church Congresses was the first step taken there in the direction of such an institution. Through their means the Convocations of the Provinces of York and Canterbury have been revived, and are now performing useful service for the Established Church. Believing in the truth of all the above reasons for the existence of Church Congresses in England, a number of ecclesiastics still refuse to believe that there is need for one in the United States.

The supporters of the congress here meet the objections referred to by saying that although it can pass no canons, nor do anything else binding upon the Protestant Episcopal Church, and while it also refrains from passing resolutions, it can still be, and is, beneficial to the Church. As one one of them said to a reporter of THE TIMES: "It enables men to meet in discussion who have believed they had nothing in opposition to one another, and they often discover after free interchange of opinions, that their differences are so slight as to be inappreciable. In this way it serves to rub off the angles of churchmen, and harmonizes their previous conflicting utterances. To accomplish this was the desire of the projectors of the congress. The plan and purpose of the congress are the conceptions of some New-York clergymen, who by persevering labor interested their brethren of other cities in the project. Among the earliest promoters of the congress were Rev. George D. Wilder, D. D.; Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D. LL. D.; Rev. E. E. Washburn, D. D.; Rev. Phillips Brooks, D. D.; Rev. J. H. Eylance, D. D.; Rev. John W. Kramer, D. D., and Rev. Thomas Gallaudet D. D. These gentlemen, with several others, continue to act as the Executive Committee of the congress, and to direct its course. They select the topics to be discussed, and appoint the essayists and principal speakers. The first meeting of the congress was held in this City in 1874. As Bishop Potter discountenanced it, its proceedings created but little interest. The second meeting took place in Philadelphia in 1875, and was well attended. The third was held in Boston last year. This meeting was particularly interesting, and the attendance was so large that on the final night the Music Hall was hired, and was completely filled with people. It is not expected that the meeting at Chickering Hall will produce results as gratifying as were wrought in Boston and Philadelphia. One of the clergymen interested in the congress gave as reasons for this lack of expectation which very accurately portray the differences between the metropolis, and Boston and Philadelphia. "The latter cities," he said, "are units. When they are touched in any part every other part of their systems is affected. With New-York it is different. This is a City of segregated elements, each of which is affected differently. There are a variety of motives at work here at all times, and no one motive can be made to act upon all the constituents of our society. For these reasons it is unlikely that the Church Congress will attract general attention here, although it will certainly be attended by large numbers of people interested in Church matters, and through them will have an effect upon our society as well as that of other cities."

The meeting of the Congress will be preceded tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock by a communion service in Trinity Chapel, Twenty-fifth-street, near Broadway. An address will then be delivered by Right Rev. G. F. Bedell, D. D., Bishop of Ohio. The delegates to the congress will go from the chapel to Chickering Hall, where they will be called to order at 10:30 A. M., by Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., LL. D., D. C. L., Bishop of the Diocese of New-York, who has consented to occupy the chair during the meeting. One or more of four collects, especially prepared for use at the sessions, will be read, and then a hymn will be sung. The three essays prepared upon one of the topics selected for discussion will then be read, after which another hymn will be sung. Discussion of the papers will follow, and the session will conclude with a hymn and benediction. The essayists are limited to 25 minutes, the appointed speakers to 20 minutes, and the volunteer speakers to 10 minutes each. The Vice-Presidents of the congress include among the clergy all the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, and among laymen Chief-Justice Morrison R. Waite, LL. D., Hon. John W. Stevenson, LL. D., Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, LL. D., Hon. A. S. Hewitt, Hon. A. A. Lawrence, Hon. Alexander H. Rice, LL. D., Hon. James Emott, Stephen P. Nash, Samuel B. Babcock, Jonathan Edgar, Hon. B. Starke, William E. Vermilyea, M. D., Gen. G. W. C. Lee, Gen. C. C. Augur, United States Army; Gen. Joseph E. Johnston.

Following are the topics to be discussed by the congress: "The Church Architecture that We Need." "The Relation of the Christian Church to Social and National Life in America." "The Spiritual Forces in Civilization." "The Relation of the Popular Press to Christianity in America." "The Influence of the Pulpit upon Modern Thought and Life." "Christianity and Popular Amusements." "Organization and Administration of Charity." "The True Policy Toward the Indian Tribes." The most prominent among the gentlemen who are to read essays or are appointed as speakers upon the topics are Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., Bishop of Long Island; Right Rev. J. P. B. Wilmer, D. D., of Louisiana; Right Rev. R. H. Clarkson, D.D., LL. D., Bishop of Nebraska; Right Rev. Henry B. Whipple, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Minnesota; Right Rev. W. H. Hare, D. D., Bishop of Niobrara; Right Rev. D. S. Tuttle, Bishop of Montana; ex-Indian Commissioners Felix R. Brunot and John Welch, Rev. Hugh Miles Thompson, D. D., of New-Orleans; William Preston Johnston, of Washington and Lee College, Mr. Lewis W. Delafield, of this City; Mr. John Jay, Rev. D. O. Ewer, D. D., Hon. Erastus Brooks, Rev. Noah Hunt Schenck, Hon. Montgomery Blair, and Right Rev. Thomas M. Clark, D. D. LL. D., Bishop of Rhode Island.

The final session of the congress on Friday night will conclude with the singing of the "Gloria in Excelsis" and a benediction. All male members of the Protestant Episcopal Church will be accepted as members of the Church Congress. No others will be allowed to speak in the sessions, but all persons, it matters not what their religious associations may be, are invited to attend the sessions.

THE DIVINITY OF CHRIST.

SERMON BY BISHOP FOSTER AT THE REOPENING OF THE THIRTIETH-STREET M. E. CHURCH.

The Thirtieth-Street M. E. Church, which has been lately extensively repaired and improved, was reopened for divine service yesterday. At the morning service Bishop Foster preached an impressive sermon, and a collection was made to defray the recent expenditures. A reunion of former Pastors and members took place in the afternoon, and there were exercises again in the evening, when the sermon was preached by Rev. John F. Hurst, D. D., President of the Drew Theological Seminary. The morning service opened with the singing of the voluntary, after which an anthem was sung by the choir. The congregation then joined in the singing of hymn 970, "The perfect world by Adam trod." After prayer and the reading of the Scriptures, the congregation again joined in the hymn, "Daughter of Zion, from the dust."

Bishop Foster then preached the sermon. He would, he said, invite the attention of his hearers to some thoughts suggested by the fifteenth verse, first chapter, of the First Epistle of Paul to Timothy: "This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptation, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners." It was a faithful saying and a true saying, said the preacher. Nothing that was either written or spoken could be of any value to any man if it were not true, and, in the same way, there was no error that could be of benefit. No doctrine, no matter how fair its promise, or how abundant the hope which it held forth, could be of any value unless it were fortified by truth. On the other hand, there were some things that were true, and because true were useful and good, but which had no vital and radical connection with the interests of mankind. But truth in itself was vitally related to the interests of all beings. Now, the declaration contained in the text that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners was essentially true, and was fraught with the highest importance for time and eternity. Indeed, if it were false, so calamitous would be the effect that it would not matter what else might be true. Men lived, said Bishop Foster, in a time when the human intellect was quickened to an extraordinary degree. Perhaps never since the beginning of the race had there been so much such activity in the world as there is now. There was a questioning spirit, a doubting spirit, a challenging spirit. Things that had been accepted as true for ages by the best intelligences were subjected to the torture of doubt. There was nothing so sacred or so venerable that it was not required to give an account of itself, to look down into the age in which we live. But there was no danger, nevertheless, that the world would be left in a seething sea of doubt and infidelity. Truth had eternity in it, and it would triumph against all opposition and doubt. Out of this questioning would come a more beautiful product—an unshakable future of faith and love. Therefore they hailed those challenges and rejoiced at them, fully satisfied that although the motives might be evil the result would be glorious. But it was obvious that in the discussions of the age there was a want of apprehension on the part of the assailants, and even of the defenders, of the truth concerning the greatness of the question at stake. They seemed to think that it did not matter how it was decided; that if the Christian religion were swept from the earth some other form of truth would take its place. But if that were true, calamity could only attend its overthrow. Suppose it should be accepted as a fact that the doctrine that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners was without truth, what then would be the results. First, it would follow, and he asserted it without apprehension of contradiction, that since the world began up to this present time God had never spoken a word to His human children. If this were not a revelation from Him, if it was not a message sent by God into the world, then surely since the world began the great God had never spoken one word to His human children upon the earth. Now, he did not say that such a calamitous supposition would carry with it an implication of the falsity of the divine existence, but existence could not depend for proof on the Bible; the doctrine of the eternal existence of God was proclaimed by every object in nature. It was revealed in the system of eternal creation, and stood independent of the Christian religion. It was only a fool, and that in his base passions, and not in his intellect, that would say that there was no God. No man that understood the first principles of the laws of thought could fail to believe it. What he asserted was that if the Bible, or Jesus Christ, for He was the Bible, it being the manifestation of Him not merely in the New, but also in the Old Testament—if the Bible were left out of the question, and if this declaration of the text were not true, that God had never spoken a word, had never held out a signal to His children on earth, had never made a declaration of His plans, and they were in utter darkness and without a thought concerning Him. Was it not appalling when one thought of the character of God and of the woes of humanity, and of its agonizing struggles, to reflect that such a God was not true? Suppose that in the presence of such distress. In the second place, assuming the correctness of the supposition that Christ was not a messenger from God, then the result would follow that the world would know nothing about its own destiny. It was sealed, impenetrable, inscrutably and in mystery. Under such circumstances, whether human consciousness, beginning with the cradle, was to end with the grave, was a question that no man could possibly answer. He did not say that the doctrine of immortality depended upon the Bible, but if Christ were not a messenger from God no man could frame an answer to that question. There was only one question, said the preacher, of comparable moment to that of future existence, and that was, how to make it blessed. But the thought, great as it was, could not be answered except the answer came from God in some extraordinary way. The argument deduced from nature had no power to lift it above conjecture. The elements of the mind were found to be different from those of the body, the spirit was not material like the body, and, therefore, the evidence was in favor of the supposition that when the body died the soul did not die also, but was transformed into some more delectable state of being. Such, no doubt, was a good argument, but it was not a demonstration. The third argument was that man found springing within his breast the hope, that he, too, would live forever. But this was not a proof of man's immortality. It was, he believed, suggestive of the truth, but who could deduce from it the certainty that he would live hereafter. How would it surround his brow with the halo and assured hope? No, these things were but suggestions; the certainty lay in the truth that Christ Jesus was a messenger from God to man, and that he came into the world to save sinners.

A WIDOW AND HER HOMELESS CHILDREN.

A respectably dressed woman, whose head was covered with the crape drapery of widowhood, and who bore in her arms a pleasant-featured child scarcely a year old, appeared before Justice Kilbreth at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday morning, to make an application for the admission of her three other little ones to a charitable institution. Her name she said was Nellie Hyland, and her husband dying some time ago, she was left dependent on her labor for the support of herself and her children. On Saturday, not being able to pay the rent, she was turned from her home by a dispossessing warrant, and, being no longer able to support more than the little one that she carried in her arms, the other children would have to be thrown into the immoral associations of the streets unless they were taken care of. Justice Kilbreth committed the children to an officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children with instructions to investigate the case, and have them properly cared for if the mother was really unable to support them. The widow murmured her thanks, and bidding the children good by, left the court with her baby in her arms.

FRUITS OF AN IMPROMPTU SPELLING BEE.

Nellie Wilson and Rosie McGrath, who, while the hum of the "spelling bee" was distracting the land, were not afforded an opportunity of testing their relative orthographical proficiency, met on Saturday night last, and, by mutual agreement, organized an impromptu spelling match upon the spot. All went well until Rosie, having given her friend a particularly difficult word which she could not master, hailed her attention with a peculiarly aggravating taunt of "I told you so." The expression aroused Nellie's wrath, and the match, which had been solely designed to settle the question of orthographical prowess, became a wrestling match, which ended by both contestants being taken to the station-house after a desperate onslaught on each other's fair tresses. The story of the match was told to Justice Kilbreth yesterday at the Essex Market Police Court, and he sent Nellie to prison for five days, although she pleaded that the occurrence was merely a little difficulty between friends. She shook hands with Rosie and departed for a resort where she will have ample leisure to refresh her memory and prepare herself for another spelling bee.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The industrial exhibition at the American Institute continues to attract large crowds daily, and the "speaking telephone" affords much amusement to curious visitors.

Hon. Daniel Dougherty lectured at Cooper Institute last night on "The Stage as It Should Be." The proceeds were contributed to St. Francis' Hospital, in Fifth-street.

Mr. Frederick Vors, the manager of Tiffany's bronze department, will lecture on "Bric-a-Brac," at Chickering Hall this evening, for the benefit of the Metropolitan Throat Hospital.

Several pieces of charred human flesh and some human bones were found yesterday among the ruins of the recent fire at Hale's piano factory, on West Thirty-fifth-street, and sent to the Morgue.

Rev. George H. Hepworth will this evening deliver the first of a series of lectures on his recent travels in Europe, at the Church of the Disciples, in Madison-avenue. The lecture will be illustrated by stereoptican views.

Meade's family of wonderful dwarfs, consisting of General Mite, Lucia Zarate, and Minnie Oborn, the Swedish curiosity, never before exhibited, will begin their public receptions to-day at Meade's Midget Hall, Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street.

The Republicans of the Ninth Assembly District will hold a grand ratification meeting this evening at Bleecker Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton streets. Addresses will be delivered by Hon. Robert H. Strahan, F. X. Schoonmaker, S. T. Streeter, and others.

Joseph Williams, fireman of Engine No. 9, living at No. 193 Fulton-street, and James Donovan, a member of the same company, had a quarrel yesterday afternoon during which Donovan drew a knife and stabbed Williams twice in the left arm, inflicting dangerous wounds. Williams was sent to the Chambers-Street Hospital.

The personal friends and admirers of Mr. Richard Pennell, the champion dumb-bell lifter, have tendered him a benefit, to take place on Friday evening next, at the Théâtre Français, in Twenty-third-street. An interesting programme is to be offered, and a gold medal is to be presented to the best amateur middle-weight sparrer.

The dead body of John Savage, aged 50, late Captain of the sloop Jane Netta, lying at the foot of West Eleventh-street, was found in the river yesterday morning by John Donohue and Henry Dixon. Savage had been missing since last Tuesday, when he was seen intoxicated, and it is supposed that while in that condition he fell overboard.

A bruised resident of No. 135 Cherry-street, who gave his name as "John A. Davenport, not the Commissioner," was arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, on a charge of stabbing Patrick Donohue, of No. 473 Water-street, in the arm with a large pocket-knife. Donohue was returning from work on Saturday, when he was set upon by a party of men, of whom Davenport was one, and stabbed without the least provocation. The prisoner who said he "wasn't guilty he thought," was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

John H. Collins, of No. 49 Willett-street, and James Smith of No. 122 Broome-street, became involved in a drunken dispute at an early hour yesterday morning, and after abusing each other roundly came to blows. During the fight Collins drew a knife suddenly and stabbed his adversary under the ear, inflicting an ugly wound. The wounded man's cries brought an officer to the spot, and both men were taken to the station-house. At the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, Collins, who had a heritage of blood to say for his fellow-assault, was committed to answer in default of $1,000 bail.

Alexander Miller, a stanch supporter of the "reform" tenets of Tammany Hall, who has for several weeks been applying his talents to the preparation of food for the inmates of Believue Hospital, appeared before the Essex Market Court yesterday much the worse for liquor. "Alexander, you were drunk," said Justice Kilbreth to the literally "unwashed" one. "Well, yer see," replied the prisoner, "I went out on Saturday to register, as there are important issues at stake, and—" "You will now be registered for ten days," interrupted Justice Kilbreth, "at the conclusion of which time, after reflecting upon the 'important issues at stake,' you may return to cookery and to voting."

About 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, while officer McGrann, of the Eighteenth Precinct, was patrolling his post in Third-avenue, he observed a young man with a bundle trying to squeeze

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8153. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

THE COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE.

SOME OF THE PROMINENT FEATURES OF THE NEW LIST—THE SOUTH SECURES THE LION'S SHARE—THE WEST NEXT IN IMPORTANCE—THE EAST UNREPRESENTED IN THE CHAIRMANSHIPS—MR. COX CRUELLY NEGLECTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The announcement of the committees came so late this afternoon that the list was not printed in the evening papers, and so late as to afford little time for examination and analysis. Some important facts, however, attract attention at the first glance. The distribution of Chairmanships of committees is very remarkable. To begin with, New-England has no chairmanships, and, indeed, she has scarcely sent Democrats enough to the House to deserve any. The Eastern States, altogether, have eight chairmanships, of which the Ways and Means and the Committee on Agriculture are the most important. The other chairmanships given to the East are those of the Committees on Manufactures, the Militia, Revolutionary Pensions, Mines and Mining, Expenditures in the Navy Department, and the Library. This latter committee falls into the hands of Mr. Cox, who is reduced from his position on the Committee on Rules, which he has occupied for several years, as well as from his Chairmanship on the Committee on Banking and Currency. To-night he is very angry. To the West are given 17 committees, of which seven may be regarded as important. These seven are the Committees on Banking and Currency, Public Lands, District of Columbia, Military Affairs, the Method of Electing President and Vice-President, and the Committee on Civil Service Reform. This latter committee is treated in a jocular way, and is given to Carter Harrison, famous for his speech on the Marine Band. The South gets 21 committees, of which 12 are among the most important in the House. These are the Committees on Elections, Appropriations, Claims, Commerce, Post Offices and Post Roads, the Judiciary, Indian Affairs, Foreign Affairs, Patents, and Public Buildings and Grounds. There are nine less important committees given to the South, while 10 unimportant committees assigned to the West are those of least consequence of any committees of the House. The Ways and Means Committee is so made up that the members of it do not know its position on the subject of tariff, but it will undoubtedly be found to adhere to the present law. The Committee on Pacific Railroads is entirely different from what the newspaper correspondents generally supposed last night. Alexander Stephens, as was stated in THE TIMES' dispatch, is not the Chairman, and Mr. Potter, who was placed at the head, is understood to be opposed to railroad subsidies. Mr. Throckmorton, who is second on the committee, is a warm friend of the Texas Pacific. The committee will undoubtedly stand either seven to six or eight to five, in favor of the Tom Scott bill. This is in accordance with the statement that has been in circulation for some weeks that Mr. Randall had promised to construct the committee so as to have a bill reported to the House. It will be observed from the list that the members have been very much changed from the positions they occupied in the last Congress, and it will require some days to discover whether they are organized for active, efficient business, or whether they are likely to accomplish nothing.

A FLOOD OF BILLS IN THE HOUSE.

ABOUT 900 BILLS INTRODUCED YESTERDAY ON EVERY CONCEIVABLE SUBJECT—THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE COMMITTEES—UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO RUSH A SILVER BILL THROUGH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Nothing was done in the House to-day except to call the States for the introduction of bills for reference. It was intended to announce the standing committees immediately after the reading of the Journal, and then move to adjourn. This order was changed, however, and an agreement was made by which the morning hour was extended until the call of States could be completed. This arrangement suited those who desired to cut off the introduction of resolutions for consideration and passage under the two-thirds rule, as it was known that the large number of bills in the hands of members would consume the entire afternoon and leave no time, after the announcement of the committees, for the introduction of financial and other schemes upon which it was proposed to test the feeling of the House. The call of States occupied the time until after 5 o'clock, nearly 900 bills being introduced, the largest number, perhaps, ever introduced in one day. These bills are upon every possible subject that can occupy the attention of Congress. A large number provide for the repeal of the Resumption act and the remonetization of silver. Mr. Willis, of New-York, alone introduced 31 bills. Mr. Hewitt, who appeared in his seat for the first time this session, introduced a bill providing for the representation of the United States at the Paris Exposition, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and which will receive early attention. Immediately following the call of States the Speaker announced the committees, after which Mr. Bland, of Missouri, the author of the Bland Silver bill of last session, obtained the floor and offered a bill to remonetize silver, and moved to suspend the rules and put it on its passage. A motion was made to adjourn, which the silver men unsuccessfully fought, insisting upon tellers and the yaes and nays, both of which were refused, and the House adjourned until Wednesday.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIP.

CONSULTATION OF REPUBLICAN MEMBERS OF THE ELECTION COMMITTEE—RANGE OF THE PROPOSED INVESTIGATION—PROBABLE RESULT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The Republican members of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections held a consultation to-day, to determine the limits and boundaries of the investigation of Louisiana affairs in connection with the case of Kellogg and Spofford. The details of the proposition decided upon are not disclosed, but Senator Wadleigh was requested to draw up a schedule or statement to be presented to the committee to-morrow. The Republican members are averse to going into the investigation any step further than is necessary to decide the legality of the election of Kellogg or Spofford. In respect to the charges of corruption in organizing the Nicholls Legislature, they feel that while it ought to be investigated the allegations, if true, would not affect the question of the legality of the Legislature which elected Kellogg. It is desired to limit the investigation sufficiently to bring it to a speedy close, so that the Senate may be able to act upon the question in dispute. An investigation of the points presented by Spofford and Kellogg would require so much time that the case would hardly be reported to the Senate before next March or April; besides, it is known that the committee's report would have comparatively little weight in determining the action of the Senate, since the entire affair has the notoriety of history to that extent that Senators have already made up their minds how they ought to vote. There seems to be entire confidence among Republicans that Gov. Kellogg will be admitted to his seat. Afterward the case of Eustis will be taken up, and he is likely to be admitted for the remainder of the term for which he claims to have been elected.

PAYING POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

ARREARS OF CLERKS FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS TO LAST YEAR'S CAMPAIGN FUND—CIRCULAR OF THE TREASURER OF THE COMMITTEE TO THE DELINQUENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The following is a copy of a letter just distributed through the Treasury Department. It refers to the subscriptions made by clerks for the Presidential campaign fund of last year, and it is said that $7,000 to $8,000 of these subscriptions remain unpaid in the Treasury Department alone. These subscriptions were in the nature of assessments, and were made on the basis of 2 per cent. of the salaries received. The subscription is a very large one, amounting to $24 on a $1,200 salary. Many of the clerks subscribed because they believed they would be dismissed if they did not respond to the invitations of the committee. The question that arises now is whether they shall keep the faith of their subscription. In point of fact the amount of money that was subscribed has been advanced for campaign purposes by persons who ought to be relieved from the burden of carrying the amount that is due. How far the circular has the approval of officers possessed of power to make dismissals in case payment is refused is not yet disclosed. The whole difficulty would be easily obviated if some of the rich Republicans who have a horror of calling upon office-holders to contribute to a political campaign should put their hands in their own pockets and raise the amount of money which was advanced on the expectation of its being refunded from the receipts of these subscriptions. Of course, it may be insisted that these so-called subscriptions were in fact assessments, which ought never to have been made, and which should be considered void and uncollectable. The Administration can hardly fail to take some notice of this circular. It is in the following language:

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNION } REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK, WASHINGTON, Oct. 28, 1877.

Mr. ——, Controller of the Currency's Office:

DEAR SIR: Your subscription of —— dollars to the campaign fund of 1876 is still unpaid, and as our expenses have been greater than our collections we are in debt, and to be able to pay the amount we must request that you call at the Citizens' National Bank any day between 8 and 9 o'clock and pay the same. In case you do not call before the 31st of the month we will send a collector to your office to get the amount subscribed by you. This money has been expended upon the faith of your subscription and for your benefit as an office-holder, and no benefit to us; therefore, we think it a just debt, and should be paid.

A. R. APPLEMAN, Acting Treasurer.

THE DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS.

THE NOMINATION OF MR. STOUGHTON TO THE RUSSIAN MISSION SPOKEN OF WITH APPROVAL—THE BRITISH MISSION STILL UNDECIDED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The nomination of Mr. E. W. Stoughton as Minister to Russia, which was made to-day, was unexpected, in so much as attention has not been directed to that appointment since the beginning of the session. It was not a surprise, however, as it has been for some time the universal belief that he would be chosen to that position. All expressions of opinion heard before or since the nomination have been warm in approval. Mr. Stoughton gained many friends and admirers while he was in Washington as one of the counsel before the Electoral Commission, and largely increased the very considerable reputation which he bore here previous to that time. Just now some congratulations are expressed that he will not go before the Senate as a dependent upon the Chairman of the National Republican Committee for the payment of his carriage hire and wine bills while in Washington last Spring.

The story is revived that the British mission will be given to some gentleman from Pennsylvania, or at least that the Administration is desirous of making the appointment from that State. The last name mentioned is that of Mr. John Welch, who is best known as the manager of the finances of the Centennial Exhibition. He is a merchant of Philadelphia, of high character, and a man of ability and culture. His name seems to be very favorably considered, though it is understood nothing has been fully determined. It is stated that Morton McMichael was ruled out on account of his age, and if that is so Mr. Welch would fail of appointment for the same reason, since he is said to be two or three years Mr. McMichael's senior.

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICIALS SENT TO THE SENATE—MR. STOUGHTON FOR MINISTER TO RUSSIA—CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE—POSTMASTERS NOMINATED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate: Theodore Roosevelt, Collector of Customs; Edwin A. Merritt, Surveyor, and L. Bradford Prince, Naval Officer, for the Port of New-York; William Henry Smith, Collector of Customs at Chicago; Robert T. Smith, Collector of Customs at Mobile; Jewett Palmer, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifteenth District of Ohio; James D. Brady, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Virginia; Francis Dodge, Collector of Customs for Georgetown, D. C.; E. Platt Stratton, of New-York, Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels for the Second District; John Fehrenbatch, of Ohio, Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels for the Seventh District; Lewis Heyl, of Pennsylvania, to be Appraiser of Merchandise under the provisions of section 2,608 of the Revised Statutes; Edwin W. Stoughton, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States in Russia; John Baxter, of Tennessee, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Sixth Circuit; Romanzo Bunn to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Wisconsin; William Hayden Edwards, of the District of Columbia, to be Secretary of Legation in Brazil; John Oglesby, of Louisiana, to be Assistant Appraiser of Merchandise, and James Lewis to be Naval Officer, at New-Orleans; J. T. Collins to be Collector of Customs at Brunswick, Ga.; Gabriel C. Wharton to be United States Attorney for the District of Kentucky; Lewis E. Parsons to be United States Attorney for the Northern and Middle Districts of Alabama; Edgar M. Marble, of Michigan, to be Assistant Attorney-General; Guilford Wiley Wells, of Mississippi, to be United States Consul-General at Shanghai; Ehrman S. Nadal to be Second Secretary of Legation in London; Romeo H. Freer to be Register of Land Office, Santa Fé, New-Mexico; Daniel Chaplin, Receiver of Public Moneys at La Grande, Oregon.

To be United States Consuls—Charles Bartlett, of Maine, at Turk's Island; Walter H. Garfield, of Massachusetts, at Martinique; J. T. McLain, Jr., of Ohio, at Nassau; Julius Stahl, of New-York, at Osaka and Hiogo; John A. Campbell, of Wyoming, at Basle.

To be United States Marshals—Owen P. Fitzsimmons, for Georgia; W. J. Waldron, for the Western District of Tennessee; Charles C. Allen, for the Western District of Missouri; John M. Dunn, for Delaware.

To be United States Attorney—Hugh J. Campbell, for Dakota.

Indian Agents—James B. Abbott, of Los Pinos Agency, in Colorado; E. H. C. Hooper, of Sisseton Agency, in Dakota; Peter Ronan, Flathead Agency, in Montana; George W. Frost, Crow Agency, in Montana; Wellington Bird, Milk River Agency, in Montana; J. C. Mallory, Jr., Colorado River Agency, in Arizona.

To be Surveyor-General of Montana—R. H. Mason.

To be Postmasters—Henry M. Bearce, Norway, Me.; A. C. Spaulding, Richmond, Me.; J. R. Miller, Peterborough, N. H.; Walker Burleigh, Franklin Falls, N. H.; A. C. Newell, Farmington, N. H.; R. L. Ball, Walpole, N. H.; Albert G. Hatch, Windsor, Vt.; H. C. Johnson, Vergennes, Vt.; H. T. Hull, Poultney, Vt.; J. W. Edwards, Winooski Falls, Vt.; R. V. Martin, Marblehead, Mass.; F. W. Bullard, Westboro, Mass.; P. C. Young, Provincetown, Mass.; John E. Mole, Adams, Mass.; George H. Pierson, Salem, Mass.; George G. Pond, Milford, Mass.; W. M. Ward, Peabody, Mass.; J. T. Clarkson, Amesbury, Mass.; S. O. Upham, Waltham, Mass.; J. G. Adams, Lynn, Mass.; J. P. Noyes, Newburyport, Mass.; Albert Davis, South Abington, Mass.; Mrs. S. E. Eastman, Melrose, Mass.; William H. Flagg, Wellesley, Mass.; J. D. Smith, Rockland, Mass.; J. B. Lovett, Newtonville, Mass.; S. F. Manson, Hudson, Mass.; George P. Brown, Winchester, Mass.; Perry P. Wilson, Putnam, Conn.; John A. Rathbun, Mystic Bridge, Conn.; E. D. Hall, West Meriden, Conn.; J. E. Brush, Greenwich, Conn.; James D. Cooke, Unionville, Conn.; B. T. Simmons, Johnstown, N. Y.; H. Boyd, White Plains, N. Y.; J. B. Brown, Tarrytown, N. Y.; Mrs. M. E. Baker, Brockport, N. Y.; William P. Kerns, Baldwinsville, N. Y.; Benjamin F. Libbey, Clinton, N. Y.; A. P. Christie, Nyack, N. Y.; Daniel Bradbury, Kingston, N. Y.; E. B. Newman, Katonah, N. Y.; A. J. Waterhouse, City Island, N. Y.; William Felton, Warwick, N. Y.; W. B. Grey, Millerton, N. Y.; Mrs. M. Smith, New-Brighton, N. Y.; William A. Boyd, Marmaroneck, N. Y.; A. G. Gale, Port Richmond, N. Y.; Hathorn Burt, Mount Morris, N. Y.; J. K. Spaulding, Norwich, N. Y.; Noah P. Clark, Auburn, N. Y.; Abram Vantine, Matteawan, N. Y.; Mrs. P. J. Popple, Dunkirk, N. Y.; Mrs. M. L. Bennet, Fulton, N. Y.; John C. Davis, Riverhead, N. Y.; C. N. Barnes, Rondout, N. Y. In New-Jersey—Jacob R. Lovell, Phillipsburg; William B. Matteson, Newton; J. F. Fisher, New-Brunswick; Wallace Vail, Plainfield; Mrs. C. Schreiner, Merchantville; Stephen M. Long, East Orange; Decker Deckert, Belleville; James R. Collered, Rutherford; William M. Risdon, Mount Holly; William Hill, Flemington; Henry Wetteroth Bordentown; Clark Pierson, Lambertville. In Pennsylvania—P. S. Joslin, Carbondale; William H. Martin, Chester; Charles W. Eckman, Danville; S. S. Turney, Greenburg; William H. Dickey, Kittanning; Harris, Lodi, Byers; G. L. J. Painter, Muncy; Robert Iredell, Norristown; John R. Dobson, Phœnixville; J. H. Cogswell, Titusville; Stephen W. Alvord, Towanda; J. C. Long, Tidioute; John Lerch, Bethlehem; Daniel O. Geho, Chambersburg; M. H. Naill, Hanover; Mrs. M. Williamson, Media; F. Bishop, Oil City; Mrs. N. D. Harper, Shippensburg; R. M. Bell, Tyrone; Alexander Malsberger, Pottstown; Douglass Smith, Wilkesbarre, J. B. Shiffer, Pittston; Miss M. R. Thompson, Oxford; E. R. Cook, East Mauch Chunk; A. P. Stephens, Great Bend; E. S. Harvey, Karns City; William A. Zinn, Newport; Mrs. M. R. Nevin, Waynesborough; Joseph Fyle, West Grove; Theodore Schoch, Strondsburg. In Virginia—Henry B. Nicholls, Norfolk; John F. Wilson, Lynchburg; Mrs. Jane F. James, Ashland; Benjamin B. Dumville, Suffolk; William W. Forbes, Richmond; David G. Potts, Petersburg. In Texas—Joseph A. Feddeman, Belton; Alexander D. McConnico, Bryan; S. N. Clark, Cleburne; John M. Dixon, Ennis; William D. Carey, Gonzales; Robert P. Faddis, Hempstead; Julius Wagner, Indianola; Loring P. Harris, Longview; William Killebrew, Marlin; Pinkney T. Shuford, Mineola; Rigdon Quinney, Navasota; Alphonso E. L. Darnell, Sherman; Moses A. Bryan, Brenham. In California—Amasa Morse, Petaluma; S. B. Anderson, San Jose; Frederick H. Pratt, San Rafael; William H. Bailney, Red Bluff; P. Axe, Eureka; Henry Y. Baker, West Oakland; James F. Swain, Modesto; H. A. Wickware, Bakersfield; H. Stoddard, Santa Barbara; William H. Higgins, Anaheim; J. J. Simmler, San Luis Obispo. In Oregon—William Chance, Astoria. In Nevada—F. C. Robins, Winnemucca. In Utah—L. B. Stephens, Ogden City. In Washington Territory—William Narater, Walla Walla. In Maryland—E. B. Tyler, Baltimore; P. C. Strickland, Elkton; W. H. Cathell, Salisbury; W. D. Bagelow, Annapolis; H. H. Connnell, Easton; William Logan, Leonardtown. In Ohio—Joseph F. Curren, Delaware; H. Sagebiel, Kenton; S. T. Beerbouer, Marion; W. S. Krate, Ravenna; H. H. Uppergrove, Van Nest; S. E. Allmon, Bellefontaine; Augustus Vignos, Canton; A. D. Rodgers, Columbus; F. E. Bishop, Elyria; George J. Krebs, Fremont; George Wenendorf, Middleport; George P. Waldorf, Lima; William C. Lyon, Newark.

The President also transmitted to the Senate to-day for confirmation a large number of military and naval promotions, made and published during the recess of the Senate.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations: William W. Upton, to be Second Controller of the Treasury, vice Carpenter, resigned; James Gilfillan, to be Treasurer of the United States; Albert U. Wyman, to be Assistant Treasurer of the United States; Frank Gilbert, to be United States Assistant Treasurer at Chicago; John P. Hoyt, of Michigan, to be Governor of Arizona vice Safford resigned; John Gasper, of Nebraska, to be Secretary of Arizona; Marsden C. Burch to be United States Attorney for the Western District of Michigan; S. S. Mathews to be United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Michigan; Henry H. Bates, of New-York, to be Examiner-in-Chief of the Patent Office.

To be Postmasters—Benjamin F. Judson, at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; Homer A. Kenyon, at Dwight, Ill.; Rufus H. Mellen, at Amboy, Ill.; W. W. Loudermilk, at Auburn, Ill.; Gustavus A. Prangle, at Aurora, Ill.; Henry A. Mellitzer, at St. Clair, Ill.; Edward S. Smith, at Batavia, Ill.; Eldridge D. Richardson, at Cambridge, Ill.; Jefferson L. Wofford, at Corinth, Miss.; W. H. Green, at Jackson, Miss.; William E. Weddell, at Okolona, Miss.; Henry F. Best, at Texakana, Ark.

THE ILLINOIS DELEGATION.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY OF UNITED ACTION ON THE PUBLIC QUESTIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The Illinois delegation have had several meetings to attempt to harmonize their views and agree upon some policy which they can support together. It is found that the only members that heartily support the President are Aldrich, Burchard, and Lathrop. The members of the delegation have various views concerning the President's treatment of Southern affairs and the civil service, and they cannot yet find terms for a resolution for which they can unitedly vote.

MR. MORTON IN A DYING CONDITION.

DECIDEDLY WORSE SYMPTOMS MANIFESTED—ALL REASONABLE HOPE GIVEN UP—LOVING FRIENDS AROUND HIM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 29.—At 9 o'clock to-night Senator Morton had grown decidedly worse, and his condition has become almost hopeless. Within the last 48 hours it appears impossible to secure a reaction in his system, and he is unable to retain food of any character. It may be accepted as true that his death is an event to be looked for at any time, although the probabilities are that it will not occur for several days. A rumor prevailed to-night that he was dead, but there was no truth whatever in it, and although weaker than last night, his condition remains essentially the same. He has not yet been told formally by his physicians or attendants that he must die, but his family and Dr. Thompson have about given up all reasonable hope, although clinging to a remote possibility of a change in which the stomach will retain food. This afternoon the Senator asked his brother-in-law if he had been given up, and the reply was no, that so long as there was life there was hope, but unless his stomach should hold nutriment he could not live. The Senator appreciates his critical condition, and says he would prefer to die than to live a helpless invalid. Since the commencement of this last sickness, in August last, his immense will power, upon which so much reliance has always been placed, appears to have been broken, and he has not been able to summon it to his aid. Drs. Thompson and Woodman are with him every moment, as are also the devoted members of his family, led by his faithful wife. He has every attention, and the entire city is anxious and solicitous as to his condition.

Midnight.—The family of Senator Morton has settled down into the belief that his death is a mere matter of a few days. His son Ollie, now at Yale, has been summoned home, and other relatives are arriving. The Senator is aware of his condition. His house is besieged with callers and the mail is burdened with letters from all parts of the country asking about him. The extremest solicitude is manifested by all, and at the Presbyterian Ministers' meeting to-day his case was made the subject of special prayer.

Oct. 30, 2 o'clock A. M.—After midnight, wine of milk with brandy was administered to Senator Morton, and he retained it on his stomach. Afterward he slept easily, and the hope of his physician was strengthened.

THE INDIANA SENATORIAL SUCCESSION—A CANDIDATE READY TO FILL THE PLACE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The private accounts of Senator Morton's condition that have been received here within the last day or two have been so unfavorable as to cause much anxiety among his friends, and it is now feared that he will not only not return to Washington, but that his death may occur in a very short time. There has been until within a few days much hope manifested that he would recover and resume his duties in December, but that hope is almost abandoned. The Democracy already look upon his seat as vacant, and "Blue Jeans" Williams is said to have definitely determined to appoint "Dan" Voorhees as Mr. Morton's successor. Gov. Williams is in the city, and this report is traced very directly to his lips. This is the unkindest cut of all. There is scarcely a Democrat in Congress whose hatred of Senator Morton is so intense that he would not wish him to live 1,000 years rather than see Voorhees in the Senate. As for the Republicans, their sentiments on that subject are entirely beyond the power of expression. It is regarded, however, on all sides as a fixed fact that if anybody succeeds Senator Morton it will be the statesman from the banks of the Wabash. Senator Morton's son, who has been sick in Alaska, and near to the point of death, has somewhat recovered, as is learned by correspondence received by the last steamer. It was expected that the steamer would bring him home, but he was not well enough to endure the voyage, and will have to remain through the Winter. It seems that he is in a fair way to recover completely, but will need careful attention. It is not supposed that he has yet heard of his father's illness and critical condition.

THE NATIONAL THANKSGIVING DAY.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES FIXING THURSDAY, NOV. 29.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The following was issued this afternoon:

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

The completed circle of Summer and Winter, seed-time and harvest, has brought us to the accustomed season at which a religious people celebrates with praise and thanksgiving the enduring mercy of Almighty God. This devout and public confession of the constant dependence of man upon the Divine Father for all good gifts of life and health and peace and happiness, so early in our history made the habit of our people, finds in the survey of the past year new grounds for its joyful and grateful manifestation. In all blessings which depend upon benignant seasons this has indeed been a memorable year. Over the wide territory of our country, with all its diversity of soil and climate and products, the earth has yielded a bountiful return to the labor of the husbandman. The health of the people has been blighted by no prevalent or wide-spread diseases. No great disasters of shipwreck upon our coasts, or to our commerce on the seas have brought loss and hardship to merchants or mariners, and clouded the happiness of the community with sympathetic sorrow. In all that concerns our strength and peace and greatness as a nation; in all that touches the permanence and security of our Government and the beneficent institutions on which it rests; in all that affects the character and dispositions of our people, and tests our capacity to enjoy and uphold the equal and free condition of society, now permanent and universal throughout the land, the experience of the last year is conspicuously marked by the protecting providence of God, and is full of promise and hope for the coming generations. Under a sense of these infinite obligations to the Great Ruler of times and seasons and events; let us humbly ascribe it to our own faults and frailties, if, in any degree, that perfect concord and happiness, peace and justice, which such great mercies should diffuse through the hearts and lives of our people do not altogether and always and everywhere prevail. Let us, with one spirit and with one voice, lift up praise and thanksgiving to God for his manifold goodness to our land and his manifest care for our nation.

Now, therefore, I, Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States, do appoint Thursday, the 29th day of November next, as a day of national thanksgiving and prayer, and I earnestly recommend that, withdrawing themselves from secular cares and labors, the people of the United States do meet together on that day in their respective places of worship, there to give thanks and praise to Almighty God for His mercies, and to devoutly beseech their continuance.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and [L. S.] seventy-seven, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and second.

R. B. HAYES.

By the President:
WILLIAM M. EVARTS, Secretary of State.

THE WEST INDIAN HURRICANE.

TERRIBLE EFFECTS IN THE DUTCH WEST INDIES—$2,000,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY DESTROYED—RICH MEN MADE PAUPERS IN AN HOUR.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The Department of State has received from the United States Consul at Curaçoa, Dutch West Indies, an account of the terrible hurricane which swept over that island on the 23d of last month, (September.) The loss of property is estimated at $2,000,000. The loss of life could not be estimated at the date of the Consul's writing, but was undoubtedly large. In the City of Curaçoa many of the most solid structures were crushed as if they had been things of paper, by the waves which rolled upon them mountains high, and many persons were buried in the ruins. People who were rich were made paupers in an hour. The planters suffered largely also, most of the plantations being strewn with uprooted trees and wrecks of all sorts. The American schooner Roswell, of Eastport, Me., J. D. Catharin, master, was driven ashore and wrecked at Little Curaçoa. The master and crew escaped and reached the United States Consulate, where they were received and taken care of. The American brig Thetis arrived in Curaçoa on the 25th, three days after the hurricane, in a damaged condition and was undergoing repairs at the date of the Consul's writing. The English brig Curaçoa, of Windsor, Nova Scotia, was driven to Aruba, where she now lies dismantled. The Dutch man-of-war Cornelius Dirk was caught in the hurricane and severely handled, losing a top-mast, boats, &c. She had to throw several of her guns overboard.

GENERAL NEWS BY CABLE.

THE CONFLICT IN EASTERN EUROPE

CAPTURE OF ANOTHER POSITION WEST OF PLEVNA BY THE RUSSIANS—MOVING SOUTH OF THE BALKANS AGAIN—TURKISH OFFICERS—AFFAIRS ABOUT KARS.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—A Reuter telegram from Bucharest, dated to-day, says: "Yesterday a body of Russians carried the Turkish positions at Telische, west of Plevna. One Pasha, several officers, and seven companies of Turkish troops were taken prisoners. Three cannons were captured."

Reuter's Constantinople dispatch says a detachment of Russians are at Slatitza, south of the Balkans, in the rear of Orchanieh.

Bielowski, a Pole, known in the Turkish Army as Gen. Nihad, is appointed Suleiman Pasha's Chief of Staff, and Gen. Mina, a Belgian, to command the cavalry division at Rasgrad.

Mukhtar Pasha, telegraphing Saturday, announced that the Russians were encamped within three hours' march of his head-quarters.

A special dispatch from Alexandropol to the St. Petersburg *Golos*, dated Oct. 27, gives no later information about Kars than that the place is completely invested. The dispatch says Gen. Tergukasoff has occupied Bayazid.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The *Daily Telegraph* has a special from Silistria, stating that the Russians are constructing a battery on an island two miles east of that place.

The *Times'* correspondent at Belgrade telegraps that the Governor of Bosnia has informed the Porte that most of the members of the Bosnian provisional Government are now on Austrian soil, and requests that the Porte apply for their internment. Russian emissaries are active in Bosnia and have succeeded in exciting a fresh insurrection on the Austro-Bosnian frontier.

The *Times'* Vienna dispatch says that rails supplied by a Vienna merchant to the Roumanian Government for a railway in Wallachia having been seized in transit through Hungary, the Vienna Cabinet asked for their immediate release. The Hungarian Cabinet refused, alleging that the rails were contraband of war.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

RESULTS OF THE SECOND BALLOTS IN THE UNDECIDED DISTRICTS—THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY AT LEAST 110—PRESS OPINIONS AS TO MINISTERIAL PLANS.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—The results of the second ballots, yesterday, for members of the Chamber of Deputies in arrondissements where no choice occurred in the general election of the 14th inst., so far as known, show that nine Government candidates and two Republicans were elected. In three arrondissements the Republican candidates, claiming that they were elected on the 14th inst., did not stand yesterday, intending to submit their claim to the Chamber of Deputies. The Republicans however, did not attach much importance to these supplemental elections because, excluding the three contested arrondissements above mentioned, 10 second ballots were rendered necessary simply by a division of the Conservative vote between opposing Royalist and Bonapartist candidates, one of whom has now withdrawn, rendering the result certain. Compte d'Espenilles, Bonapartist, has defeated M. Gudin, Moderate Republican, member of the last Chamber for Château Chinon, Department of Nièvre, whose candidature M. Gambetta went to Château Chinon to support. A careful calculation shows that the Conservative minority in the new Chamber of Deputies is composed of 112 Bonapartists and 96 Royalists.

The *Soliel* again to-day insists that either President MacMahon or the Ministry must resign. There is no other way out of the crisis, the *Soliel* says, and it naturally prefers that the Ministry should resign. The Conservative paper, *L'Assemblé Nationale*, declares it can confirm the statement of the *Pays* that the resignation of the Ministers has already been determined upon in principle.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Later intelligence from Paris shows that 15 second ballots were held yesterday, resulting in the election of 11 Conservatives and four Republicans. By this result the Chamber will stand 320 Republicans and 210 Conservatives. [The result of yesterday's ballotings, reported in this dispatch, do not admit the claim of three Republicans that they were elected on the 14th inst., as mentioned in a previous dispatch.]

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The *Times'* Paris correspondent telegraphs the following: "It seems now settled that the Cabinet, abandoning the idea of resistance, will retire before the 7th of November, or will merely hold office long enough to offer a justification of its policy in the Senate. Whether it retires a little earlier or later is quite immaterial; the essential and now apparently settled thing is that it will retire."

EX-PRESIDENT GRANT IN EUROPE.

THE DINNER AT MINISTER NOYES' LAST NIGHT—A BRILLIANT RECEPTION AFTER THE BANQUET.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—The banquet given by the American Minister in honor of Gen. Grant this evening was a very brilliant affair. Among the distinguished guests present were the Duke and Duchess Decazes, the Duke de Broglie, M. de Fourtou, Gen. and Mme. Berthaut, M. Caillaux, the Viscount de Meaux, M. Brunet, the Marquis d'Abzac, M. Mollard, and the Prefects of Police and of the Seine. Among the ladies present were also Mme. Voisin, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Noyes, and the Misses Lincoln and Stevens. The reception which followed the banquet was attended by President MacMahon, who wore the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honor. The Marshal remained an hour. A large number of Americans, the entire diplomatic corps, and the élite of French society were present at the reception. The rooms were beautifully decorated and the building was illuminated. Gen. Grant will attend the opera on Wednesday night. During the day he will visit the works where the statue of Liberty for New-York Harbor is in process of construction, and will be received there by the Marquis de Rochambeau, the Marquis de Lafayette, M. Laboulaye, and other friends of America.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

THE SALVAGE ON THE OBELISK CAISSON IN DISPUTE—KING ALFONSO'S COMING MARRIAGE.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—It is said that the obelisk ship Cleopatra (the caisson containing the Egyptian obelisk,) will remain at Ferrol all the Winter, pending the determination of the question of salvage in the Admiralty Court the, owners of the steamer Fitzmaurice, which recovered the caisson after it was abandoned in a gale by the steamer Olga, and towed it into Ferrol, having refused the contractor's offer for that service.

It is reported that the marriage of King Alfonso, of Spain, to Princess Mercedes, daughter of the Duke de Montpensier, has been fixed for the 23d of January next.

MARINE DISASTERS.

PORT DOVER, Ontario, Oct. 29.—The schooner Rising Star, from Chicago, for Buffalo, with a cargo of wheat, is ashore at Long Point. The crew are safe.

BURLINGTON, Ontario, Oct. 29.—A strong southwest wind prevails here. The schooner Sassy Jess, laden with timber and lumber, is ashore in Burlington Bay. The Flying Dutchman is dragging her anchors and in dangerous proximity to the shore.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 29.—The bark George A. Wright, of Portland, Capt. Joseph Brooks, from Boston Oct. 12, for Liverpool, has foundered at sea. All hands, 17 in number, were saved and landed at Shelburne, Nova Scotia, to-day, by the schooner Joshua S. Sanborn, of Gloucester. The lost bark was a fine new vessel of 923 tons, built at Yarmouth, Me., last Summer, and was on her first voyage. She was owned by Benjamin Webster and George A. Wright, of Portland; H. J. Libby, of New-York, and others, and was valued at $40,000. She is probably insured in Portland. Her cargo, consisting of 53,841 bushels of corn, was shipped by Bartlett Brothers & Co., of Boston, and was insured for $36,000, equally divided between the Phœnix and Pacific Companies of New-York.

COLLECTOR SIMMONS ON THE STUMP.

LETTER TO THE MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE DEFINING HIS VIEWS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE ORDER—A VIGOROUS WORKER IN THE CAMPAIGN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 29.—Collector Simmons takes the stump in a quiet way to-morrow night in behalf of the Republican State ticket, and in a letter to the State Committee defines his position and expresses his interpretation of the President's order to office-holders. The letter is as follows:

BOSTON, Oct. 29, 1877.

DEAR SIR: On the 25th inst., in response to your letter of the 24th requesting me to speak in Gloucester on the night before election, I stated that the limited time between then and the election was not sufficient to enable me to prepare a speech for the occasion. Since that time an impression seems to have gone abroad that, like Achilles, I was slinking in my tent. This is entirely unjust and untrue, for no man in Massachusetts desires the re-election of Gov. Rice more than myself. My only objection to speaking was one of personal pride in appearing before an audience without proper preparation. If any extemporary remarks of mine will be of service to the committee and the Republican cause in the State, I am exceedingly glad to proffer them, and will speak anywhere within the limits of the Commonwealth that the committee may deem essential to the success of the ticket. I have never had the remotest idea that the Presidential order prevented an office-holder from expressing his views. Such a construction seems to be very absurd. I know from the lips of the President himself that no such construction was ever intended, and for that reason I am doing everything which lies in my power, short of public speaking, to aid the re-election of Gov. Rice. I have agreed to speak to my neighbors and friends at the Highlands to-morrow evening, and if it is desired that I should speak a half-hour every other evening during the week, my services are at your disposal, except for the night before the election, when I have a personal engagement of long standing to fulfill. I write you at length upon the matter in order to correct any erroneous impressions which may prevail, and to have the State Committee fully understand my views in the premises, and these I believe to be the views of the Federal officers under my supervision. Very truly yours, W. A. SIMMONS.

GEORGE G. CROCKER, Secretary Committee.

TOLLS ON THE CANALS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 29.—The tolls on the canals for the three weeks of October just ended are as follows, as compared with the same weeks of last year:

October, 1876—First week, $55,721 26; second week, $57,073 36; third week, $48

SENATOR HARRIS' ACCUSER.

THE STATE CAPITOL CONTRACTS.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN BRIDGEFORD, OF ALBANY, BEFORE THE ALDERMANIC COMMITTEE—HE CHARGES SENATOR HARRIS WITH HAVING RECEIVED COMMISSIONS FROM CONTRACTORS — AN EMPHATIC DENIAL BY THE SENATOR—HE REFUTES THE ALLEGATIONS MADE AGAINST HIM—THE CONDUCT OF ATTORNEY COLE.

The adjourned meeting of the Aldermanic Committee, appointed to investigate the frauds of the Tweed Ring, was held yesterday. Mr. Hamilton Harris, of Albany, was present as heretofore, for the purpose of contradicting the statements made against him at a previous session, in connection with the work on the State Capitol, and Mr. John Bridgeford, who was recently subpœnaed, was also in attendance. The latter was examined at great length, after which Mr. Harris declared that Bridgeford's evidence, so far as it related to him, was absolutely false. The testimony in detail will be found below.

John Bridgeford sworn, and examined by Assistant Corporation Attorney Cole, testified: I reside at No. 286 State-street, Albany, and am by occupation a builder; I was Superintendent of the construction of the new Capitol at Albany.

Q.—Were you ever present at an interview between William M. Tweed and Hamilton Harris, of Albany, at which was discussed any scheme for legislating the then existing Commissioners out of office and the appointment of a new commission for the construction of the Capitol building? A.—Yes, sir; I cannot tell the date, but it was about the time this new commission was appointed; that interview was held at the room of Mr. Tweed in the Delavan House, Albany, and there were present Hamilton Harris, William M. Tweed, and myself; I think we met by appointment.

Q.—Will you please state to the committee, as nearly as you can recollect, the words of the conversation that passed between you three at that interview, or, if you cannot recollect the precise words, as nearly as you can give the substance of it. A.—The substance of it was that Mr. Harris wanted the commission changed; the then existing commission of eight he wanted changed to six; there was one troublesome man in the commission whom they desired to be rid of, and they wanted Mr. Harris to control, and they wanted Tweed to have the commission changed by act of the Legislature.

Q.—The necessary legislation for the appointment of a new commission was to be gotten through the Legislature by Tweed? A.—Yes, Sir; the understanding was that Mr. Harris was to manage the matter and they were to divide the profits of the quarry and the building—whatever profits were made in the way of commissions, I suppose—that is what was stated.

Q.—Was it specified at that meeting who should compose this new commission? A.—I think it was talked over, but I don't remember the names of the commission.

Q.—And you say it was agreed between Hamilton Harris and William M. Tweed that Tweed should get the necessary legislation through, and that Harris should manage the new commission appointed under it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did they specify what profits they expected to make? A.—No, Sir; as near as I can remember that was the whole of the conversation; Tweed at that time was Senator, and was very influential in his party; Mr. Harris was Commissioner for the Construction of the Capitol in all the commissions.

Q.—Was the bill which Tweed undertook to have passed actually passed? A.—Yes, Sir; the new commission consisted of William C. Kingsley, Chauncey M. Depew, William A. Rice, Edwin A. Merritt, Dr. Wolf, and Hamilton Harris; Harris was Chairman of the commission; Harris and Rice were the prominent members of that commission, and the others only appeared there occasionally; I was Superintendent of the building from its commencement, I think, until 1872.

Q.—From your knowledge of the duties of the Commissioners of the Building of the Capitol, do you know of any legitimate profits which could possibly arise out of that position, further than the salaries which were paid to the commission? A.—No, no legitimate profits.

Q.—Were there any illegitimate profits which, to your knowledge, were derived by any member of the commission? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was the nature of these illegitimate profits? A.—In the way of commissions from contractors.

Q.—Paid to whom? A.—Paid to me, and I paid them to Mr. Harris; the Commissioners gave out the contracts.

Q.—Do you mean to say that persons to whom contracts were awarded by the Commissioners paid percentages or commissions to you, and that you paid these commissions over to Hamilton Harris? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did these commissions amount in the aggregate to a considerable amount of money? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you collected from contractors moneys you call commissions or percentages upon their contracts and paid them over to Mr. Harris more than once? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Are you aware of any Commissioners being interested in any stone quarries which furnished stone for the building of the new Capitol? A.—Yes, Sir; Mr. Harris; he was connected with the New-York Granite Company, as part owner.

Q.—Did that quarry furnish stone to the Capitol? A.—Yes; no other Commissioner was interested in these quarries; I refer to Commissioners after I was discharged from the office of Superintendent of the building, but I received a letter from Mr. McAlpine informing me that my services were no longer required; I can't give you the date, but it was after the appointment of the Commission of Six; after my discharge I received a letter of recommendation from Commissioners Hamilton Harris.

The following letter was then read:

To whom it may concern:

Whereas an investigation is now going on by the Legislature of the State in relation to the manner in which the work on the new Capitol has heretofore been conducted, and whereas that John Bridgeford, late Superintendent, was removed by the Commissioners on said building for incompetency, we avail ourselves of the opportunity to say that there is not the slightest foundation for such a statement. Mr. Bridgeford has been connected with the said structure from its commencement, and having been closely and intimately associated with him, we would say that he has always and invariably shown himself fully and perfectly competent to take and manage the entire work in a business like and masterly manner. Therefore we would also further say that as long as he was connected with the said work he always did his whole duty, honestly, promptly, faithfully, and economically, and we don't know of a single mistake or fault in any part of the said structure that can justly be attributed to him or to his judgment.

HAMILTON HARRIS,
WILLIAM A. RICE.

Q.—Was that letter given to you subsequent to your dismissal from your position or before? A.—After my dismissal.

Q.—Did Mr. Harris understand when you paid him that money where it came from and what it was? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he ever direct you to demand percentages or commissions from contractors? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And was it in accordance with the directions you received from him that you so demanded and received money and paid it over to him? A.—Yes, Sir.

By Mr. Cowing—These commissions that you spoke of, and which you said you received, you knew were illegitimate and dishonest? A.—I did.

Q.—And you assumed that position to act for an illegitimate and dishonest purpose, did you not? A.—It was dishonest.

Q.—And you knew at the time you were so acting that you were doing a dishonest thing? A.—Yes, Sir; I did it with full knowledge of what I was doing.

Senator Harris—Ask him who he got it from.

Q.—Who did you get these commissions from? A.—I don't feel it is my duty to give the names of these parties; if you wish it I will give their names privately, but if it is published they might get away, and full justice will not be done in the matter.

Mr. Cowing insisted that he should tell from whom he received these commissions.

Mr. Townsend, who claimed to be the legal representative of the witness, objected to his answering.

Mr. Cowing—I object to Mr. Townsend's appearance. He is here only by courtesy of the committee, and has no right to interfere with a legitimate cross-examination of a witness. This man in his direct testimony has given evidence maligning and blackening the character of a prominent public gentleman, and when it is attempted to cross-examine him and test his recollection, counsel undertakes to prevent. That is not in accordance with the law as I and Mr. Townsend understand it. This witness is brought here evidently for a purpose. Up to the present he has subserved that purpose, and the counsel cannot shield him in this manner when he has struck at the character of Senator Harris.

Mr. Townsend observed that his objection to the question was based on his desire for the public good. He claimed that he had a perfect right to represent the witness before the committee.

Mr. Cowing—I insist upon the question being answered from whom he received the commissions to pay Mr. Harris, for it is proper subject of cross-examination.

The witness—(excitedly)—It don't look to me to be exactly the thing.

Mr. Cowing reminded the witness that his business was to answer questions put to him, and not to make a speech.

The witness and Mr. Townsend here held a whispered conversation to which Mr. Cowing strenuously objected.

Mr. Townsend—That is a portion of my duty which I shall continue to do.

Mr. Cowing—Are you willing to answer that question?

Witness—Not in that way.

Mr. Cowing here suggested to the Corporation Attorney's representative that he should institute immediate proceedings for the arrest of the witness for contempt of court.

The witness here jumped up excitedly, saying he wanted to get the witnesses here, and the committee should assume the responsibility of the answer.

Mr. Townsend again whispered to Bridgeford, and Mr. Cowing again objected, stating it was not fair. On the question being repeated, the following names were mentioned as being persons from whom he received percentages: Edward Learned, Mr. Bangs, of the firm of Bangs & Gaynor; E. R. Seward, Jacob Holler; there were others also whose names he could not then recollect.

Q.—Give the amounts which you received from these persons respectively? A.—I can't give either the amounts or the dates of the payments; I can't tell either the month or the year that this conversation with Mr. Harris took place. [Excitedly.] Now, hold on; don't get over yourself; I want to do the fair thing and tell the whole story; I want it distinctly understood that I do not want to screen myself. The witness then proceeded to say that he was unprepared to go into details, on account of want of time, although he was obliged to confess that he had been summoned last week to testify, and went to Albany to examine all the papers in his possession relating to the matter. When pressed by Mr. Cowing as to the details of the conversation between Harris, Tweed and himself, with the object of testing the truth of his testimony, he exhibited a singular want of memory, strikingly at variance with the exactness which characterized his direct evidence. He said he could not tell the day, the month, or the year the conversation took place, nor whether it was in the morning or in the evening, what was said or who spoke, and the only point on which he was confident was the result of the conference. He said Mr. Seward and Mr. Holler lived in Albany, Mr. Bangs lived in Syracuse, but he could not tell the residence or whereabouts of Mr. Learned.

SENATOR HARRIS REFUTES THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM.

Hamilton Harris was then examined by Mr. Cowing, and gave his evidence with much impressiveness, and an apparent confidence in his ability to prove his innocence.

Q.—What is your full name? A.—Hamilton Harris.

Q.—Are you a State Senator in this State? A.—I am.

Q.—Representing what district? A.—The Thirteenth.

Q.—How long did you represent that district? A.—My time will expire with this year.

Q.—How long have you acted as State Senator? A.—For two sessions.

Q.—You are a resident of Albany? A.—I am.

Q.—You have heard the testimony of the witness who has just left the stand? A.—I have.

Alderman Cowing—Will you please state generally whether any portion of his testimony which charges illegitimate or dishonest conduct on your part with reference to the construction of the new Capitol at Albany is true or false?

Senator Harris rose and said: It is absolutely and entirely false. There is not one word of truth in it, and if the committee will allow me to go a little fuller into my connection with this matter I will be obliged.

Mr. Cowing—Please do so.

Senator Harris—In the first place, the commission never was made by Mr. Tweed and myself. Mr. Tweed and myself talked about changing the commission and changing the Commissioners, but this commission was agreed upon by a party of gentlemen in the Executive Chamber one night, as Mr. Tweed will remember if he calls it to mind, and it was long before that I had a talk with Mr. Tweed about the contracts; but there never was any agreement between Mr. Tweed and myself, or any talk between Mr. Tweed, Mr. Bridgeford, and myself, in regard to commissions and in regard to profits. It is absolutely false, and I desire to emphasize it. Neither is it true that I ever received one dollar of commissions or percentages, directly or indirectly. It is false; it is entirely false. I never did so. Neither is it true that I ever heard that any contractor, or any supplier of materials, for the Capitol ever paid a dollar for commissions or percentages. I know of no one receiving percentages or commissions upon that work whatever from the beginning to the present time. There has no such thing taken place to my knowledge. The subject of the work upon the new Capitol has been under investigation each Winter from the Winter of 1872. The work has been under investigation from the Winter of 1872 up to the present time. As Mr. Bridgeford has stated here, he was discharged; he was Acting Superintendent, but he was discharged, in the Winter of 1873 he preferred certain charges, which were investigated by a committee of the Legislature. In the statement that he made before that committee he brought up a great many grievances, charging the Commissioners with doing this and with doing that thing, which was entirely wrong, as he thought, but the committee finally made a report in favor of the details of the work. Mr. Bridgeford's place as Superintendent in the Winter of 1874, and I went before the Committee of Ways and Means of the Assembly, and I there explained and swore to all my connection with the Capitol in regard to money matters; and I desire, if this committee is willing, to reiterate and to testify to the same thing here that I there swore to; that was four years ago. This is the extract from the testimony I gave before the Committee of Ways and Means on the 20th day of January, 1874:

He then read the following:

I have been informed that Mr. Bridgeford has stated that I was making money out of the Capitol; about the time last year that his appointment on the work was annulled he told me in substance that I was responsible for it, and that unless he was reinstated he should expose all he knew about my use of money, and made other threats. I told him I was not conscious of having done anything or sanctioning anything that I was not willing to have the public know; I have never directly or indirectly received or used a dollar of the Capitol funds or public moneys; I have never directly or indirectly received a dollar from any contractor or person furnishing or interested in furnishing material or performing labor for the new Capitol, and have not, in any way whatever been pecuniarily benefited by reason of my connection therewith, and no one has, to my knowledge and belief, been paid a dollar more than he was fairly entitled to for materials actually delivered, or service actually performed; every dollar paid from the commencement of the work, and what it was paid for, has been reported to the Legislature, and a voucher therefor, verified and certified, is on file in the Controller's office; at various times since the beginning of the agitation concerning the new Capitol, now some 10 years, it has been thought by citizens and friends necessary, in addition to giving Congress Hall Block to the State, to make private exertions, wholly disconnected with the Legislature or any official, in favor of the project, and to progress the work, which I evolved expenditures of money raised from private sources, and in no way from the Capitol fund or public treasury; and as I have thus expended in all during the time stated about the sum of $15,000 in which the State had no interest whatever, but which has been contributed by citizens, and expended after consultation and advice with them, I procured about one-half of this sum myself, and about one-half has been furnished by Mr. Bridgeford, and handed to me in various sums from time to time; if he got any from contractors, the subscriptions must have been voluntary on their part, as every contract was let to the lowest bidder after advertisement for proposals; he knew that I had expended some money, and offered of his own accord to refund me a portion of it; I have not received a dollar more than I paid out, of which Mr. Bridgeford was informed; in the charges which he preferred against the Superintendent before the last Legislature he made no such insinuation as that now made; on the contrary, he stated to several persons that he had and knew nothing against me or my conduct as Commissioner, except my interference with his plans; I never spoke to any member of a Legislature or had one speak to me about giving or receiving money, and never gave a dollar to or, knowingly, for one.

The foregoing extract from Mr. Harris' evidence before the Ways and Means Committee, Jan. 20, 1874, is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. I kept the minutes at said meeting.

A. J. McNAUGHT,
Clerk of Ways and Means.

Continuing, Mr. Harris said: Mr. Bridgeford was not discharged for incompetency upon the work, not because he was negligent, but because he differed with the commission, and did not follow the instructions of the commission; but he claimed the commission interferred with him and did not go with him. That was the reason of his discharge. Four days after I gave that testimony before the Committee of Ways and Means Mr. Bridgeford called at my office, and left the following conversation, which I noted down at the time, took place:

JANUARY 24, 1874.

Mr. Bridgeford called at my office and asked me if I would let him speak to me. I told him yes, walk in and sit down. He did so, and then said: "I want to bury the hatchet; I am tired of fighting; I want peace; I don't want you to do anything for me; I don't ask you to change your opinion of the Capitol matters; all I want is peace, and let things take their natural course." I told him the difficulty about it was the stories he had told about me; that I had made money out of the Capitol, when he knew better. He said he knew that; that no one had made anything; that he himself was out of pocket; that he had said a great many things that he was sorry for, and wished now to take back; that he had nominated me when he was in power, and felt that I was stashing him and chopping him up; that he was very repulsive. "But now I want to stop the fight, no matter what occurs in the future; even if I never go back on the Capitol, I am through. Are you willing to stop? If you are, there shall be no more between us." I told him I didn't care to fight, and had not, except to defend myself; that I should do always and upon all occasions when attacked; that if he was desirous of stopping his attacks upon me there would be no occasion for fighting; that there could be no compromise or settlement or promise between us of any kind—that there should be peace. He said that was all he asked. He said his wife told him last night that it would be better for him to stop fighting, and not to have anything more to do with the Capitol; that he would make more money and be altogether happier. He said she was sound, and he was going to follow her advice.

HAMILTON HARRIS.

That was, continued Mr. Harris, on the 24th, and apparently he has been friendly with me from that time to this; up to my face he certainly has until within a month or six weeks; soon after that he called upon me after some testimony had been brought before the Investigating Committee severely criticising some portions of the work upon the Capitol; he said he was not responsible for that part of the work—as he was not, and he wanted a letter showing that he was not removed for incompetency; thereupon we gave him the letter which has been read here to-day; he supported me in my canvass two years ago; he voluntarily offered his services and he did so last Fall offer his services and I believe warmly supported me; for a great number of years I have accommodated him with indorsements and was, about the time he left the Capitol, on paper at his request to the extent of $5,500, which paper was at times taken up and at times renewed, until a piece of paper I was on for him came due when I was out of the country two years ago; that paper was protested; it was owned by the bank which held it, and after my return home I had to take it up and take an assignment of the judgment, and I hold it now against him for between $4,000 and $5,000; during this year he has made various propositions to me to take his house, the judgment being a lien upon that house, and thus dispose of the matter; after various negotiations six or eight weeks ago I declined, on the ground that the prior liens on the house were so great I could not manage them; after I told him the conclusion I arrived at he asked me how he could get that judgment discharged, and I told him only to pay it; from that time he has been plotting to injure me, and this is a part of the plot—that you have seen here this afternoon. I ought to say that one of the parties whose names are mentioned by Mr. Bridgeford as being those he received percentages from—I heard from him at the time Mr. Bridgeford was discharged from the Capitol; at that time some one said—I don't say it is Mr. Bridgeford—that Bangs and Gaynor had been paying percentages; I wrote to them; and received an answer, which I have here; I never heard of the name of Mr. Learned in connection with these matters until to-day.

Senator Harris here read a communication from Mr. Bangs, dated August, 1873, denying in the most positive terms that he paid a dollar directly or indirectly to anybody or for anybody in relation to his contract for furnishing the new Capitol with cement.

Continuing, Mr. Harris said: I don't believe a word in the story about Mr. Seward; he is here near us, and can be easily procured; he is one of the partners in the contract to remove the stone placed in Hell Gate a year ago by the explosion, and no doubt he is now in the city.

MR. HARRIS' CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cole—Do I understand you to say that so far as you know all the contracts by which material and labor were furnished to the new Capitol were honest and honestly carried out? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And there was no swindling? A.—Yes, Sir; and I am confirmed in it of my own knowledge after five years' investigation; every contract has been gone through by a committee of the Legislature, and it is the invariable rule that every contract should be given to the lowest bidder, after advertisement; I never had the slightest interest in the New-York Granite Company, and it is one of the falsest of falsehoods ever told by mortal man when Mr. Bridgeford swears that I had an interest in that quarry; there is not a word of excuse for him.

Q.—What was done with the $15,000, half of which was raised by you and half by Mr. Bridgeford? A.—A portion of it was expended on Congress Hall, a portion was expended on newspaper correspondents to secure their advocacy of Capitol measures and appropriations, and another portion was expended in entertaining the members of the Legislature.

Q.—For what purpose? A.—In order to make them good-natured, and if possible to bring them to make appropriations for the Capitol and to make Albany as agreeable to them as possible; I don't know that any portion of that money was raised by the contractors, and I certainly never raised any of it from them for that or any other purpose; Mr. Bridgeford raised about $5,000 and I may was $5,000 a year, and his term of office 10 years.

Q.—So I understand you to say that from first to last of your connection with the Capitol, you know of nothing improper connected with it, either in raising money from contractors or otherwise? A.—Yes, Sir; the Capitol cost about $8,000,000.

Q.—Is it your opinion, as one who served for a long time in the commission, that $8,000,000 has been honestly expended upon the building? A.—As honestly as any money ever expended in the world; I take it for granted that there will be some little dishonesty in every public building of that kind, but on the whole it was honestly conducted as any building ever constructed in this country.

Senator Harris here explained that the reason of the fight between himself and Mr. Bridgeford grew out of the latter's discharge from his position of Superintendent of the new Capitol, and the facts developed by the committee appointed by the Legislature to investigate the matter. He never was accused Mr. Bridgeford of any fraud or dishonesty in connection with the Capitol, but he invariably ran it, against the wishes of the Commissioners, in his own way, and without consulting them. As far as he was concerned, he had no fight against Mr. Bridgeford, and his only desire was to vindicate himself of all charges made against him. When he gave him that letter of recommendation, he had previously received an apology from Bridgeford, and he believed he was penitent.

Bridgeford here jumped up and interrupted the proceedings, exclaiming in a loud voice: I would like to ask Harris a question. This is this man's notion of doing things. He comes here with a hurrah, but I will show you positive proof that he is lying; every word is a lie. I have the evidence here."

Bridgeford became so very much excited that it required the united efforts of his friends to induce him to take a seat, and the witness and counsel then resumed, when Mr. Cole—

Bridgeford—I am a gentleman and a member of the Bar. I will not be stamped upon by any member of this committee, or I will make it a personal matter with him. [The rest of the sentence was not understood at the reporters' table, but the word "boy" was distinctly audible.]

Mr. Cowing—When you speak of me as a boy, it shows what sort of a gentleman you are.

By this time both gentlemen were waxing exceedingly warm, and the spectators were correspondingly interested. Judge Donohue, perceiving how attentively the reporters watched the proceedings, they discontinued for the moment, but during the remainder of the session looked daggers at each other. A little later the controversy was renewed, each gentleman stooping and bending toward his opponent. What was said could not be heard, but the flushed face of each sufficiently indicated the character of the controversy. Alderman Lewis, who sat between them, instinctively drew back and gazed admiringly on the scene. The conversation continued, and at length Alderman Cowing was heard to ask if he [Cole] intended to use brute force. The Tammany gamecock said he would resort to such force if necessary, and so the quarrel continued. When the proceedings ended and no knock-down took place, the disgust and disappointment of many were plainly visible.

TESTIMONY OF GARRETT HOOGHKERK.

Garrett Hooghkerk was examined by Mr. Cole, and testified that he resided in Albany, was at present an Inspector of Street-paving, and was formerly foreman in the new Capitol building. He was acquainted, he said, with Mr. Harris and with Mr. Bridgeford.

Q.—Do you know anything that connects Mr. Hamilton Harris with receiving any money as percentage on the Capitol? A.—I do, Sir.

Q.—State what you know concerning that. A.—Mr. Bangs happened to come down to the building one day, and I asked him how he got along with the cement; he said it cost him all it was worth, and that Mr. Harris was not doing the square thing with him.

Q.—Tell all you know that connects Mr. Harris with receiving money for building the Capitol, and tell it in your own words. A.—I walked with Mr. Bangs to the Capitol and into the boss stone-cutter's office, and I saw him take a large roll of bills out of his pocket and put them into the safe. I saw Mr. Bridgeford take the money out, and I said "What does it mean?" he said "That is Hamilton Harris' share for the cement;" we then walked round to Mr. Harris' office, and he handed him the roll of bills; at that time I said to Bridgeford, "I would quit that job before I would do that for Harris or any other man;" that is all I know about money matters.

In reply to Alderman Cowing the witness said that he was a nephew of Bridgeford, and had been interested with him in business; when he saw the money deposited in the desk by Bangs, he had the curiosity to know whether it was intended for Bridgeford or for Harris, and he watched to find out; he was near Bridgeford when he handed the money to Harris, and when he was satisfied he walked away about his business. He further stated that he attended the session of the committee at the suggestion of Bridgeford, and without a subpœna; he did not yet know who would pay his expenses.

The committee adjourned to Thursday next at 10 o'clock.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

SPECIAL SESSION—OCT. 29.

SUMMARY.

The main business in the Senate to-day was the introduction of petitions and bills. Among the latter were bills to give Nebraska another representative in Congress; to amend the Bankruptcy law; to establish the Territory of Lincoln; change the day for the first regular meeting of the Forty-fifth Congress, and providing for the coinage of silver dollars.

In the House, Mr. Hewitt appeared and was sworn. Bills were introduced on the call of States, among other things, to revive the Alabama Claims Court; to repeal the Tenure of Office act; relieving certain vessels from compulsory pilotage; to reduce the postage on letters; to provide for representation at the Paris Exhibition; to remove all political disabilities; to amend the laws prohibiting payment of claims of disloyal persons. In all about 850 bills were introduced. After the call the committees were announced. A motion to suspend the rules and pass Mr. Atkins' bill to coin silver dollars was made, but without action the House adjourned till Wednesday.

SENATE.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. GARLAND, of Arkansas, to amend so much of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill for the present fiscal year as provides for paying mail contractors in Southern States before the rebellion. It repeals the clause of that bill limiting the amount to be paid for such service to $375,000, and appropriates an amount sufficient to pay for the service, but provides that no accounts for such service after the 31st day of May, 1861, the date of the order of the Post Office Department suspending all mail service in such States, shall be allowed.

By Mr. PADDOCK, of Nebraska, a bill supplemental to an act entitled "an act for the apportionment of representatives to Congress among the several States, according to the ninth census." It gives to Nebraska an additional representative in Congress from and after the 4th of March last. He also introduced a bill to punish parties for stealing property belonging to Indians who are in charge of an Indian agent.

By Mr. MATTHEWS, of Ohio, to amend the act of June 22, 1874, supplemental to the act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States. It amends the ninth section of the Bankruptcy law so as to provide that in all cases of bankruptcy no discharge shall be granted to a debtor whose estate shall not pay a dividend of at least 25 per cent. on the claims proved and allowed against his estate, without the consent in writing of at least one-third of such creditors in number, and representing one-third of the value of such indebtedness. It further amends the 10th section of the act so as to revive the act of March 3, 1867, so as to allow six months to file a petition for an adjudication of bankruptcy.

By Mr. BOOTH, of California, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to declare forfeitures of railroad grants in certain cases. It provides that in all cases where railroad grants have expired by limitation of law, it shall immediately be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to declare all the lands included in such grants—which have not been patented by the United States to the grantee where the grant has been made to a corporation, or which have not been lawfully sold by the grantee where the grant has been made to a State—forfeited to the United States, and after such declaration the lands thus declared forfeited shall be disposed of the same as other public lands of the United States.

By Mr. SAUNDERS, of Nebraska, to establish the Territory of Lincoln, and to provide a temporary Government therefor.

By Mr. DORSEY, of Arkansas, to amend section 5,391 of the Revised Statutes in regard to the punishment of offenses committed in any places ceded to the United States. It provides that if any offense be committed in any place under the jurisdiction of the United States, other than the District of Columbia, which offense is not prohibited, or the punishment thereof is not specially provided for by any law of the United States, such offense shall be liable to and receive the same punishment as the laws of the State or Territory in which it may be committed prescribe.

By Mr. INGALLS, of Kansas, that the first annual meeting of the first regular session of the Forty-fifth Congress. It provides that the first annual meeting of the Forty-fifth Congress shall be on the first Monday of November, 1877, instead of the first Monday of December, as provided by section 4, article 1 of the Constitution.

By Mr. KERNAN, of West Virginia, providing for the coinage of silver dollars, and for making the same a legal tender. It provides that there shall be from time to time coined at the mints of the United States silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains standard silver to the dollar, as provided for in the act of Jan. 18, 1837; and such dollar shall be a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except where payment of gold coin is expressly required by law.

The Senate then, at 12:30, went into executive session, and at 1:10 P. M. adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the reading of the journal, Mr. HEWITT, of New-York, was sworn in as a member of the House.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The SPEAKER then called the States for bills for reference, when the following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. FRYE, of Maine, to revive and continue the Court of Alabama Claims, and for the distribution of the unappropriated moneys of the Geneva Award. Also, prescribing an oath of office.

By Mr. HENDEE, of Vermont, providing a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia.

By Mr. JOYCE, of Vermont, repealing the act establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy. Also, providing for the appointment of a commission on the subject of alcoholic traffic.

By Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, repealing the sections of the Revised Statutes embodying the Tenure of Civil Office act. Also, for a distribution of the unappropriated moneys of the Geneva Award.

By Mr. HARRIS, of Massachusetts, relieving certain ships from compulsory pilotage.

By Mr. LORING, of Massachusetts, providing for uniform certificates of election of Members of Congress. Also, to apply the proceeds of the sale of public lands to the education of the people.

By Mr. EAMES, of Rhode Island, reducing the postage on letters.

By Mr. PHELPS, of Connecticut, to repeal the tax on deposits in savings institutions.

By Mr. WILLIS, of New-York, to simplify existing laws imposing and collecting duties on imports, and to remove all ambiguities therefrom. Also, a bill to restore the national credit by funding the non-interest-bearing debt into bonds bearing 4 per cent. interest, payable at the expiration of 40 years. Also, to provide for the construction of an act entitled "An act to amend the Customs revenue laws, and to repeal moieties." Also, to repeal duties on packages and coverings of goods. Also, providing for the repeal of all taxes on capital and deposits of State and national banking institutions. Also, to abolish the tax on bank checks. Also, to provide for the abolition of all bonds for duties on imported merchandise while the latter remains in the custody of the Government. Also, to provide for the prompt payment of all judgments obtained against the Government for refunding or overpayment of duties. Also, providing for the reduction of the duty on all laces manufactured by hand. Also, to provide for the responsibility of the Government for all merchandise while in its custody. Also, providing for the refunding of redemption agency expenses. Also, to reduce the rates on imported merchandise, to restore the duties on tea and coffee, and enlarge the free list. Also, to provide for the abolition of all Naval Officers at ports where United States Appraisers' departments are established.

By Mr. HEWITT, of New-York in relation to the Paris Exhibition of 1878. It provides for the acceptance of the invitation, for the appointment of a General Commissioner, whose salary shall not exceed $3,000, and of 15 Commissioners, eight of whom are to be skilled artisans and seven scientific experts, whose pay and expenses are not to exceed $1,000 each, and authorizes the assignment of one or more public vessels to transport to and from France, free of cost, the articles for exhibition, and it appropriates $150,000 to cover all expenses.

By Mr. COX, of New-York, for the removal of all political disabilities. Also, for the issue of silver coin (not to exceed $25,000,000) on the deposit of bullion. Also, to repeal the act authorizing the coinage of 20-cent silver pieces.

By Mr. MAISE, of Pennsylvania, proposing amendments to the Constitution in regard to the election of President.

By Mr. DAVIS, of North Carolina, to refund money to the State of North Carolina. Also, to repeal the laws forbidding the payment of claims to persons who were not loyal.

By Mr. SCALES, of North Carolina, to refund direct taxes collected in the insurrectionary States. Also, granting pensions to soldiers in the Mexican war.

By Mr. ROBBINS, of North Carolina, to prevent interference with the administration of justice in criminal cases. Also, to reduce the tax on distilled spirits to 45 cents per gallon, on tobacco to 12 cents per pound, and on cigars to $3 per 1,000. Also, relating to involuntary bankruptcy. Also, allowing producers of leaf tobacco to sell $100 worth to consumers without tax.

By Mr. LEONARD, of Louisiana, prescribing forms of credentials for members of Congress, and directing the manner in which rolls of members shall be prepared.

By Mr. BANNING, of Ohio, repealing the law forbidding appointments in the Army or Navy of persons who have served in the Army or Navy of the Confederate States. Also, to transfer the conduct of Indian affairs to the War Department.

By Mr. COBB, of Indiana, for the withdrawal of the national bank currency and the issuing of $500,000,000 of non-interest-bearing Treasury notes, and making them a legal tender.

By Mr. HARRISON, of Illinois, to provide for counting the Presidential vote.

By Mr. SPRINGER, of Illinois, in relation to the votes for President and members of Congress.

By Mr. TIPTON, of Illinois, for a national savings depository as a branch of the Post Office Department.

By Mr. CONGER, of Michigan, to promote immigration to the United States. Also, to revise, amend, and consolidate the laws relating to the protection of life on steam vessels.

By Mr. ELLSWORTH, of Michigan, to provide for the payment of mileage to Senators and members of Congress for attending the extra session.

By Mr. CANNON, of Utah, for the admission of Utah as a State.

By Mr. CROSS, of Washington Territory, to transfer to the Seattle and Walla Walla Railroad Company lands granted for a branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

By Mr. KIDDER, of Dakota, for the admission of Dakota as a State.

The total number of bills introduced to-day was about 850.

THE COMMITTEES.

The call was closed at 5 o'clock, whereupon the Speaker announced the committees as follows:

On Elections—Messrs. Harris of Virginia, Chairman; Springer of Illinois, Candler of Georgia, Turney of Pennsylvania, Cobb of Indiana, Williams of Alabama, Ellis of Louisiana, Wait of Connecticut, Thornburgh of Tennessee, Cox of Ohio, Hiscock of New-York.

On Ways and Means—Messrs. Wood of New-York, Chairman; Tucker of Virginia, Sayler of Ohio, Robbins of North Carolina, Harris of Georgia, Gibson of Louisiana, Phelps of Connecticut, Kelley of Pennsylvania, Garfield of Ohio, Burchard of Illinois, Bates of Massachusetts.

On Appropriations—Messrs. Atkins of Tennessee, Chairman; Blount of Georgia, Singleton of Mississippi, Clymer of Pennsylvania, Hewitt of New-York, Sparks of Illinois, Durham of Kentucky, Hale of Maine, Foster of Ohio, Smith of Pennsylvania, Baker of Indiana.

On Banking and Currency—Messrs. Buckner of Missouri, Chairman, Ewing of Ohio, Hardenbergh of New-Jersey, Yeates of North Carolina, Hartzell of Illinois, Bill of Georgia, Hart of New-York, Eames of Rhode Island, Chittenden of New-York, Fort of Illinois, Phillips of Kansas.

On Pacific Railroads—Messrs. Potter of New-York, Chairman; Throckmorton of Texas, Morrison of Illinois, House of Tennessee, Luttrell of California, Landers of Connecticut, Chalmers of Mississippi, Elam of Louisiana, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Blair of New-Hampshire, Caswell of Wisconsin, Cole of Missouri, Rice of Massachusetts.

On Claims—Messrs. Bright of Tennessee, Chairman; Warner of Connecticut, Davis of North Carolina, Reilly of Pennsylvania, Dickey of Ohio, Henry of Maryland, Lockwood of New-York, Henderson of Illinois, Ellsworth of Michigan, Lindsey of Maine, Cummings, of Iowa.

On Commerce—Messrs. Reagan of Texas, Chairman; Felton of Georgia, Rea of Missouri, Bliss of New-York, Roberts of Maryland, Ross of New-Jersey, Kenna of West Virginia, Hunter of Indiana, Dunnell of Minnesota, Hubbell of Michigan, Overton of Pennsylvania.

On Public Lands—Messrs. Morrison of Illinois, Chairman; Fuller of Indiana, Gause of Arkansas, Clark of Missouri, Wright of Pennsylvania, Hewitt of Alabama, Smith of Georgia, Ketcham of New-York, Pacheco of California, Sapp of Iowa, Welsh of Nebraska, Kidder of Dakota.

On Post Offices and Post Roads—Messrs. Waddell of North Carolina, Chairman; Simons of Arkansas, Bright of Tennessee, Geddings of Texas, Garth of Alabama, Quinton of New-York, Money of Mississippi, Cannon of Illinois, Freeman of Pennsylvania, Williams of New-York, Townsend, of Ohio.

On the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Williams, of Michigan, Chairman; Blackburn of Kentucky, Hunter of Virginia, Henkle of Maryland, Clymer of Pennsylvania, Manam of New-York, Bonck, of Wisconsin, Randee of Vermont, Claflin of Massachusetts, Brentano of Illinois, and Davis of California.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Knott, of Kentucky, Chairman, Syndc of Wisconsin, Harris of Virginia, Hartridge of Georgia, Stenger of Pennsylvania, McMahon, of Ohio, Cubbins of Texas, Frye of Maine, Butler of Massachusetts, Congor of Michigan, Lapham, of New-York.

On War Claims.—Messrs. Eden, of Illinois, Chairman, Cabell of Virginia, Luttrell of California, Shelley of Alabama, Caldwell of Kentucky, Covert of New-York, Reilly of Pennsylvania, Oliver of Iowa, Thompson of Pennsylvania, Keifer of Ohio, Robinson of Indiana.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Scales of North Carolina, Chairman; Boone of Kentucky, Hooker of Mississippi, Morgan of Missouri, Throckmorton of Texas, Gunter of Arkansas, Beebe of New-York, Page of California, Van Vorhes of New-York, Townsend of New-York, Stewart of Minnesota, Fenn of Idaho.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Banning of Ohio, Chairman; Maish of Pennsylvania, Williams of Delaware, Dibrell of Tennessee, Clark of New-Jersey, Ewins of South Carolina, Bragg of Wisconsin, Strait of Minnesota, White of Pennsylvania, McCook of New-York, Marsh of Illinois.

On Militia—Messrs. Miles Ross of New-Jersey, Chairman; Douglas of Virginia, Scales of North Carolina, Henkle of Maryland, Jones of New-Hampshire, Culberson of Texas, Turner of Kentucky, Calkins of Indiana, Bundy of New-York, Evans of Pennsylvania, Smalls of South Carolina.

On Naval Affairs—Messrs. Whitthorne of Tennessee, Chairman; Miles of Texas, Goode of Virginia, Willis of New-York, Jones of New-Hampshire, Morse of Massachusetts, Kimmell of Maryland, Harris of Massachusetts, Danford of Ohio, Harmer of Pennsylvania, Hanna of Indiana.

On Foreign Affairs—Messrs. Swann of Maryland, Chairman; Willis of New-York, Hamilton of Texas, Forney of Alabama, Schleicher of Texas, Bridges of Pennsylvania, Wilson of West Virginia, Monroe of Ohio, Williams of Wisconsin, Crapo of

money only." He also contends that the plaintiffs' claim should be presented to the United States Circuit Court in South Carolina, which has ordered the foreclosure of the $2,000,000 mortgage which was given to secure the bonds to which the coupons sued on belong. John W. Weed, who appeared for the plaintiffs, opposed the motion, and Judge Donohue took the papers, reserving his decision.

COURT NOTES.

The bark Hattie G. Hall, seized recently by United States Marshal Payn, under a libel for her confiscation for an alleged engagement in the coolie trade, was released yesterday on a bond for $15,000.

On the petition of Charles W. Martin, a judgment creditor, Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday appointed John H. Stout as Receiver of the Sea Cliff Grove and Metropolitan Camp Ground Association. The Receiver was directed to give a bond in the sum of $10,000.

The motion made by ex-Judge Dittenhoefer on Friday, in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court, to quash the indictment found against Alvin Graff and others for conspiring to smuggle silk into this port on National Line steamers, was denied yesterday by Judge Benedict, who held that the indictment was correct in form.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, appointed Samuel D. Babcock and William Orton as elisors to select the panel of special jurors in the suit of the People against Connolly. The elisors are directed to appoint a time when they can meet in the office of the Commissioner of Jurors to act in the matter. The suit will be brought to trial on Nov. 19, before Judge Barrett, in Part II. of the Supreme Court.

Judgment for $7,785 46 was entered in the County Clerk's office, yesterday, against the defendants in the suit of Peter M. Broderick against Richard B. Connolly and J. Townsend Connolly. It seems that Broderick had a claim against the City for $30,222 74. Connolly, when Controller, drew his warrant for the amount, but after Broderick had indorsed it, Connolly retained $25,000 and handed him only the remainder. The suit was brought for the $5,000 and interest.

On Friday, 19th inst., Frederick Clark, a student in the New-York University, was arrested and arraigned before Justice Wandell, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, in a case of bastardy. The prisoner's mother gave bail for his appearance, and examination in the case was adjourned till yesterday. The young lady, whose name for obvious reasons is not published, resides in a fashionable avenue, between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth streets. As the complainant and defendant both moved in respectable circles, Justice Wandell decided to have the examination private.

Peter Millours, a French interpreter, and George Williams, an Italian, who cannot speak English, were arrested on Sunday night by Officer Cahill, of the Sixteenth Precinct, in front of the furniture store of Frederick J. Meagher, No. 302 Eighth-avenue, from which they had just emerged. They had burglars' tools in their possession, and it was found that they had taken from a safe a small box containing a gold watch and chain worth $150, and some valuable papers. Justice Morgan, sitting in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday committed both for trial in default of $1,000 bail each.

Henry Schroeder, Bernard McDonald, and Partrick Reilly, who were sentenced to one year's imprisonment, in the latter part of December last, under conviction in the United States Circuit Court for illegal registration, applied to Judge Benedict for their discharge, claiming the two months' commutation per year granted by the State laws for good behavior. Judge Benedict held that their cases did not come under the operation of the State law, they having been imprisoned in the Lodi-street Jail, a purely local place of confinement, but were governed by United States statute entitling them to only one month's commutation, which he granted them.

THE CLAIRMONT BANK'S AFFAIRS.

John H. Young and Dominico Wegman petitioned Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, asking that Henry A. Smalley, the Receiver of the Clairmont Savings Bank, be directed to return to them $359 19 deposited in the bank after it had been declared insolvent, and $82 90, the proceeds of a draft which the plaintiffs say the bank collected also after it had become insolvent. No opposition was made to the repayment of the $359 19, but the bank claims to have collected the draft before insolvency. The petitioners also stated that they had $3,152 in deposits at the time of the bank's failure. The bank held three notes of $1,000 each, which it had discounted for the petitioners. Some time before this Young, on behalf of himself and the other petitioner, had deposited $5,000 in Government bonds and $1,500 in Ulster County bonds as security for money borrowed. These bonds have been pledged over to other parties, and the petitioners therefore asked that the Receiver recover and deliver to them the $6,500 of bonds. In opposition to this the Receiver avers that Sherman Broadwell took the Government bonds with other securities and pledged them in the name of Winslow, Lanier & Co. for a loan of $11,000. The bonds and the loan were subsequently transferred to the Union Trust Company in the name of William Cooper, Broadwell's son-in-law. As to the Ulster County bonds, the former Secretary of the bank says he took them with other bonds to the National Exchange Bank, and made $4,000 for the benefit of the Clairmont Bank. The National Exchange Bank has since sold the bonds. The Receiver says he does not expect to be able to pay over 40 per cent. in dividends to the depositors of the Clairmont Bank, and he asked the Court whether he should be compelled to prefer the petitioners to the other creditors. Judge Donohue said he could not see how the bank or the Receiver was a Trustee for the petitioners. The bank had no right to make discounts, and the petitioners were aware of the fact. He took the papers, however, reserving his decision. James K. Hill appeared for the petitioners, and F. F. Vanderveer for the Receiver.

INTERPRETING THE NEW CODE.

Section 1,244 of the new Code of Civil Procedure has been giving much trouble to lawyers, Referees, and Judges, and was presented for adjudication, or rather interpretation, to Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, by John J. Thompson, a Referee in a foreclosure suit. The section in question reads as follows:

"A conveyance of property sold by virtue of an execution, or sold pursuant to a judgment, must distinctly state, in the granting clause thereof, whose right, title, or interest was sold and is conveyed, without naming, in that clause, any of the other parties to the action; otherwise the conveyance is not bound to record the conveyance, and the officer executing it is liable for the damages which the purchaser sustains by the omission, whether he accepts or refuses to accept it."

The intent of the section is, doubtless, that only the owner of the equity of redemption of the property should be named in the granting clause of the Referee's deed, though the other persons having liens on or interests in the property may be mentioned in the premises of the deed. Mr. Thompson, the Referee, stated that he had consulted Mr. Throop, who informed him that it was not intended that persons having mere liens should be mentioned. Judge Donohue reserved his decision, saying that the question had already been the subject of discussion among the Judges.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Granted.—Koenig vs. Koenig; Stone vs. Stone; in the matter of the American Popular Life Insurance Company; Witty vs. Witty; Ager vs. Ager; in the matter of Martin; in the matter of the application of the First Reformed Episcopal Church; Dunham vs. Weston.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Taft vs. Hartman.—Findings signed.
Decrees Signed.—Armstrong vs. Vanderbilt; Vanderbilt vs. Vanderbilt.
Malloy vs. Vanderbilt.—Findings settled.
Barnett, &c., vs. Mount Sinai Hospital.—Findings settled and signed.
Catherwood vs. McMillan et al.—Decree settled and signed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Peters et al. vs. Harrison.—Order sustaining demurrer.
Monge, &c., vs. Fowert et al.—Order appointing Theodore M. Corthbost, Esq., guardian ad litem of infant defendant Dunning.
Millen, &c., vs. Levy et al.—Order denying motion, with $10 costs.
New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Eley et al.—Receiver's bond approved.
Orders Granted.—Slade et al. vs. Diggits et al.; Burtis vs. Boorsam; Johnson vs. Gunnihorr; McDonald vs. The Hudson River Railroad Company.

By Chief-Justice Curtis.

Anderson vs. Metsler.—Order settled and signed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Approved.—White vs. Sayers; Donohue vs. Snyder.
In the matter of Bowling.—Order to advertise granted.
In the matter of Gales.—Notice should be given of the application, and that order to show cause will be granted.
Connell vs. Smith.—Certificate of the Clerk wanted as to what part the cause was in.
Roster vs. Noonan.—Order to place cause on special calendar granted.
Washington Life Insurance Company vs. Worthman.—Judgment of foreclosure granted.
Flanders vs. Donohue.—Application granted.
In the matter of Ernach et al.—Bond ordered in penalty of $30,000.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Chambers vs. Hamblen.—Opinion filed.
Judgments.—Burcke vs. Janes; Devine vs. Gaynor; Smith vs. Connell.
Motions Granted.—Reed vs. Jackson; Ackerman vs. Brehu; Braun vs. Goodwin; Rabsck vs. Bayles; Schroeder vs. Bufendorf; Neyman vs. Stroebel; Rosenstein vs. Brugge; Brewster vs. Wilson; Baldwin vs. Waddell; Abrahms vs. Chamberlin; Harlem Bank vs. Poyntz; Maltby vs. Hayes; Elsner vs. Kohlen.
Ester vs. Goldstein.—Judgment vacated.
Oppenheim vs. Van Horn.—Motion denied.
Motions Granted for Nov. 16, 1877.—Herzog vs. Schlamoritz; New-York Roofing Compa ny vs. Koehler.
Jenks vs. Hiles.—Defendant to be discharged on payment of $250.
Order Enforcement on Papers.—Marwog vs. Parr; Hunt vs. McQuade; Rutherford vs. Otterson.
Defaults Noted.—Ballantine vs. Hutton; Goldberg vs. Keller.
Connaughton vs. Singer Manufacturing Company.—Referred to Samuel Brown, Esq.

By Judge Sheridan.

Sproul vs. Conner.—Default opened upon payment of $10 costs to defendant's attorneys. Leave granted plaintiff to file and serve amended complaint.
Spitzfield vs. Schenker.—Motion granted. See order.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 29.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$1,000 H. & St. J. 8s, '81,			100	North-western	37½
	conv	84	100	do	37⅝
1,000	do	84½	300	do	37¾
5,000	do	85	200	do	37⅞
10,000	N. Y. C. C. & I. 6s	83¼	500	North-w. pf	68⅝
200	Quicksilver pf	29	100	do	68
500	West. Union	81⅞	40	Pittsburg	79¾
200	do	81⅝	600	Wab. R. Rec	15½
300	do	81⅝	20	Pitts. & Ft. W	91½
200	do	81⅝	400	D., L. & W	51½
200	do	81¾	300	do	51¼
100	do	81⅞	200	do	51¼
100	N. Y. C. & H	107	200	do	51¼
100	do	106¾	200	do	51⅜
200	Lake Shore	69¾	700	do	51⅜
600	do	69½	400	do	51½
500	do	69¾	104	do	51½
100	do	69¾	1220	do	51½
800	do	69¼	600	do	50⅞
200	do	69¼	600	do	50⅝
100	do	69½	500	do	50½
700	do	69½	600	do	50⅜
400	do	69¾	600	do	50⅜
1200	do	69¾	800	do	50¼
1100	Erie Railway	13¾	300	do	50¼
100	do	13⅞	1000	do	50¼
100	Mich. Central	88	500	do	50¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$1,500 U. S. 6s, '81,		$10,000 U.S.5s,10-40	
R	b.c.110	R	12.107⅝
10,000 do	s3.109⅞	5,000 U. S. 5s, '81	
20,000 do	b.c.110	C	b.c.107⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R		4,200 U. S. 4s, 1907,	
'65 N	b.c.105⅜	R	b.c.102⅜
11,000 U. S. 5-20 C		500 do	12.102⅛
'65 N	b.c.105⅛	10,000 U. S. 4½s, '91	
2,000 U. S. 5-20 R		R	104⅞
		1,000 do	105
3,500 U. S. 5-20 C		4,500 do	12.105
'68	109⅝	15,000 U. S. 4½s, '91	
27,000 U. S. 5s 10-40		C	b3.104⅞
C	108⅛	110,000 do	s3.104⅝

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 N. J. Cen. 1s,			100	Un. Pac	b.c.b.68
new		109⅜	5	do	68¼
11,000 N. J. C. conv		64	200	C. C. & I. C.	42½
13,900 L. & W. B. con		33	100	Ill. Cen	b.c. 75½
2,000 C. & N. W. con.		93½	300	do	75⅝
3,000 N. W. C. C. G.		93	300	do	75¾
2,000 M. & E. 7s, '71		96½	100	do	74½
2,000 Erie 1st		112½	200	do	74¼
5,000 Erie 4th		101¼	500	do	74
2,000 H. & St. J. 8s,			100	do	73⅞
conv		85	100	do	s3. 73⅞
5,000 Ohio & M. 2d		55	300	do	73⅝
1,000 Ohio & M. con.		93	200	do	73⅝
2,000 West. Pac		100½	100	do	73½
1,000 Un. P. 1st		105¾	400	do	73¼
1,000	do	105⅞	100	do	73⅛
1,000	do	b.c.105⅞	100	do	73⅛
4,000 Un. P. s. f		90¾	500	do	73⅛
1,000 S. L. & I. M. 1s		99	200	do	73⅛
2,000 Tol. & W. 2d		78½	30	Cen. of N. J	b.c. 15½
4,000 Ill. Cen. '53,			200	C. & R. 1	b.c. 101½
x coup		91	10	do	101½
1,000 Har. 1st, 7s, C.		119	100	C. & N. W	b.c. 37¾
10,000 P. of M. 1st		97½	200	do	37⅞
7,000 C., B. & Q. 8s,		115	200	do	37⅞
40 Bank of Com		126½	100	do	37⅞
30 Hanover Bank		93	800	do	37¼
10 Met. Bank		131	100	C. & N. W. pf.	b.c. 66
5 Pacific Mail		45½	100	do	66
25 Wells Fargo		85½	100	do	65⅞
25 U. S. Express		45	100	do	65⅝
10 Amer. Ex		b.c. 53¾	600	do	65½
200 At. & Pac. Tel		19½	400	do	65¼
100 Quicksilver		b.c. 14	100	Wab. Pac. Con. Rec	b.c. 16⅜
100	do	13¾	100	C., M. & St. P. b.c.	33¼
100	do	13⅝	100	do	35¼
100	do	13⅝	100	do	35¼
100	Pacific M	b.c.s3. 23¾	700	do	35¼
100	Mich. Cent	b.c. 89¼	1100	do	35¼
300	do	65¾	200	do	35¼
1000	Erie Rail	b.c. 13	1220	do	35¼
800	do	12⅞	600	do	50⅛
100	do	12⅞	600	do	50⅛
100	do	c. 81⅞	200	do	50⅛
100	N. Y. C. & H	107	300	do	50⅛
800	do	69⅜	300	do	50⅛
500	do	s3. 69¼	800	do	50⅛
1200	do	69¼	200	do	50⅛
300	do	69¼	100	do	s3. 50⅛
1000	do	b3. 107⅛	200	Rock Island	101¾
100	do	107½	100	St. Paul	35¼

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

20	March. Bank	117	200	North-west. pf	65½
100	Del. & Hud	45⅜	200	do	65¾
100	do	45⅜	100	do	65¾
100	do	45⅛	100	Cen. of N. J	15⅛
400	Quicksilver	14¼	100	do	s3. 15⅛
1000	West. Un	81⅜	200	Rock Island	101¾
100	Erie Rail	12¾	100	do	101¾
100	do	12⅞	200	do	101⅝
200	do	b3. 13	100	St. Paul	34⅝
200	Mich. Central	65½	100	do	s. 34¾
200	Lake Shore	s3. 69⅜	100	St. Paul pf	68¾
200	do	69⅛	300	do	68¾
1600	do	69	100	do	68¾
800	do	68¾	400	Ohio & M	9⅜
900	do	69	100	do	9⅜
10	Illinois Central	73	800	do	9⅜
200	do	73⅜	100	D., L. & W	50⅛
800	do	73½	300	do	50
100	do	s30. 73⅝	200	do	s3. 49⅞
500	do	73⅝	200	do	50
200	North-west	37	400	do	50¼
500	do	36⅞	400	N. J. Southern	13
100	C., C. & I. C.	4	200	do	13⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$4,000 U. S. 6s, '81,		$5,000 U. S. 5s, '81,	
R	110	C	106⅝
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81,		10,000 U. S. 5s, Cur	120¾
C	110½	7,000 U. S. 4s, 1907,	
11,200 U. S. 5-20 R,		R	b.c.102⅝
'67	108		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 N. J. C. 1st con		64¼	100	Mich. Cent	b.c. 66
2,000 L. S. & M. S. 7s,		107½	100	Ill. Cen	b.c. 74
1,000 L. & W. B. con		33¼	100	do	74
5,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st			100	do	b3. 74
L. C. Div. b3.		103½	400	do	74¼
1,000 D. & R. G. 1st,			800	do	74⅜
& M. D		94½	300	do	74⅞
10,000 M. & St. Paul,			100	C. & N. W	b.c. 37
c. & I		91½	400	do	37⅛
2,000 C. & N. W. 1st.		107½	100	do	37⅛
20,000 N. W. C. C. G		93	400	do	37⅜
1,000 D. & H. R. '91		101	200	Chi. & N. West.	
1,000 Erie 4th		101¾	pf		b.c. 65⅝
6,000 C. & R. 7s,		100	do		s3. 65⅞
2,000 C. & M. con		94	1000	do	66
1,000 W. U. C. 1900		107½	200	C. of N. J	b.c. 15
7,000 L. S. c. reg. 1st		107¼	100	C. & R.	b.c. 101¾
200 Del. & Hud		b.c. 48⅜	100	C., M. & St. P	b.c. 33
100	do		100	do	35¼
100	do	c. 46	200	do	35¼
100	do		100	do	35¼
100	do	c. 46¾	100	do	35¼
100	Ontario Silver	b.c. 23⅝	100	C., M. & St. Paul	
100	At. & P. T	b.c. 19¼	pf		b.c. 69
68	do	19	100	Chi. & Alton	b3. 81
1300	West. Un	b.c. 81⅜	200	Han. & St. Jo	b.c. 13¾
50	Wells-Fargo	88	200	H. & St. J. pf	b.c. 85½
24	do	b.c. 86½	100	Mor. & Es	75
100	do	b3. 86	500	D., L. & W	b.c. 50⅛
6	Amer. Ex	b.c. 53¾	400	do	50⅛
100	Erie Rail	b.c. 13	700	do	50
100	do	b3. 13	200	do	50⅛
100	Erie pf	b.c.b3. 25¾	200	do	50⅜
100	N. Y. C. & H	b.c. 107	1000	do	50⅜
100	L. S. & M. S	b.c. 68⅞	700	do	50⅜
100	do	b3. 68⅞	300	do	50⅜
100	do	69	100	do	50⅜
100	do	69⅛	400	do	50⅜
100	do	69⅛	100	do	50⅜
100	do	69⅛	100	do	50⅜
100	do	69⅛	100

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 30, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.—(English Opera).—Miss Emelie Melville, Miss Louisa Searle, Mr. William Castle.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—MARIONETTES.—Signor Bacci, Signor Sastri, Signor Bacelli, Signorina Buggetti.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—RIP VAN WINKLE.—Mr. Joseph Jefferson, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Minnie Palmer.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MARRIAGE.—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon.

PARK THEATRE.—THE CRUSHED TRAGEDIAN.—Mr. E. A. Sothern.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—PINK DOMINOS.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—THE GREAT LONDON CIRCUS AND SANGER'S MENAGERIE. Matinée.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—BURLESQUE AND NEGRO COMICALITIES.—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

EAGLE THEATRE.—METAMORA.—Mr. D. H. Harkins.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—NOS ALLIÉES.—(French Comedy.)

STEINWAY HALL.—GRAND CONCERT.—Miss Anna Rossetti, Mr. A. Bischoff, Mr. F. Remmerts.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, AND COMICALITIES.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—BURLESQUE, MINSTRELSY, &c.—Messrs. H. Dougherty, Arthur Bent, Sandford and Wilson.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH, MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and Evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—FAIR AND EXHIBITION OF PRODUCTS AND MECHANISM.

☞ Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, for the Middle Atlantic States, colder, clear, or partly cloudy weather, northwesterly winds, and rising barometer.

There must be an end to the wrangling over Aldermanic nominations among the opponents of Tammany Hall unless they are prepared to allow KELLY and his gang to retain the control of the board. As between Republicans and the Anti-Tammany organizations, a just apportionment of candidates would give the following result: two Aldermen at Large for each, one for each in the Fourth Senate District; two Republicans in the Fifth, one for each in the Sixth and Seventh, and two Republicans to one Anti-Tammany candidate in the Eighth District. That would make the complexion of the board, 9 Republicans, 6 Anti-Tammany Democrats, and 7 Kelly nominees. There can be no question about the possibility of achieving such result, and it only needs a moderate amount of forbearance and common sense to arrange the preliminaries necessary to secure it. So far only the Aldermen at Large and the candidates in the Fifth District have been nominated in accordance with the plan we have outlined. In the Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Districts needless difficulty has been experienced in inducing the one side to accommodate itself to the demands of the other. In some cases Republicans are to blame, in others Anti-Tammany Democrats. If these disputes cannot be amicably settled by the District Committees, they ought to be referred to the arbitration of a General Committee composed of fair-minded men of both parties, whose verdict should be final. The end in view is too important to be sacrificed to petty personal jealousies, or to the exaggerated demands of men whose fancied "claims" stand in the way of harmonious and united action.

The Tammany hacks had their innings last night, and improved the occasion after their usual fashion. The stock subjects of denunciation were the "fraud" by which Mr. TILDEN was kept out of the Presidency, the "fraud" by which New-York has been deprived of her due proportion of representatives in the Legislature, and the "fraud" by which it is proposed to allow the people who pay rent and taxes to choose the men who are to control the spending of their money. Mr. KELLY did not predict success so confidently as he did two years ago, and Mr. THAYER refrained from manifesting his ignorance by estimating the Anti-Tammany strength at 10,000 votes. There was a good deal of talk about the "economical" administration of City affairs, at which "TOM" DUNLAP, "ED." GALE, "DICK" CROKER, and other favorite sons of Tammany Hall who receive very fat salaries for doing next to nothing must have felt disposed to smile. The name of JOHN MORRISSEY was received with a unanimous howl of derision, testifying to the apprehension which "that man," as KELLY calls him, has excited in the breasts of the faithful. The next political assemblage in Tammany Hall, will be on the night of the 6th of November, and will, no doubt, be a sadder and a wiser gathering.

It appears that the sea-going obelisk, abandoned off Cape Finistere, was not towed into an English harbor, as was once presumed. It has found anchorage in the port of Ferrol, and a Spanish court of maritime law must now determine the amount of salvage due thereon. As was predicted by THE TIMES would be the case, this question of salvage is a serious one for the contractors. They have offered to settle with the crew of the saving craft, but their offer is rejected with scorn. The amount of salvage is largely determined by the value of the rescued property. We must first decide what CLEOPATRA'S Needle is worth. The adjudication of all other questions is easy enough. As obelisks have no market value, or are quoted at fancy prices, the settlement is surrounded with numerous embarrassments. Consequently, the obelisk of THOTHMES III. will pass the Winter in an Admiralty court at Ferrol.

Before preaching a sermon it is well to be sure of your text. The neglect of this simple rule led the *World* of yesterday to devote some of its valuable space to reading a lesson on civil service reform based on a statement which was both false and absurd. Collector ARTHUR did not tell the President or any one else that "Mr. CONKLING secured him the position, and he proposed to go with and stand by the Senator," because, unlike the *World*, Gen. ARTHUR is accustomed to speak the truth. But he did reply to Secretary SHERMAN'S suggestion that he might resign his office to avoid the formal intimation of his removal, that the action of the Cabinet had deprived him of the power to take any such course. The fact of his contemplated removal had been for the first time communicated to him through authorized announcements in the newspapers of the result of the Cabinet meeting held early in September, and previous to that time he had been led to believe that he would be allowed to retain his position. Had the resignation of Collector ARTHUR been requested before the public declaration of an intention to make new appointments for the chief offices in the Custom-house, it would, doubtless, have been forthcoming. To ask it after that intention had been announced was to assume that Collector ARTHUR had as muddled a perception of what was due to his position and to himself, as the Administration appears to have of the requirements of dignity and consistency.

The *Sun* concludes from the diminished registration of the year that the population of the City is decreasing, and it makes the following very appropriate comment on such a discovery: "No keener reproach could be made against our politicians than that while they were wrangling over the spoils of office, their constituents should be dying out for want of opportunity to earn bread for themselves and their children." The *Sun*, doubtless, knows who are the politicians that are chiefly responsible for this state of things. If not, let it inquire who are responsible for keeping the salary of the Commissioner of Jurors at $15,000 a year—a sum which would maintain 25 laborers at work for 300 days at $2 a day. Let it further seek to find out why it is that to pay the salaries of City officials, without including the salaries of school teachers, requires a contribution of $7 from every man, woman, and child in the City, and why the annual taxation of the City is equivalent to a burden of $28 a year on every individual in New-York, or of $140 on every family of five persons. When the *Sun* has demonstrated to its own satisfaction that it takes the earnings of eleven thousand six hundred and sixty laborers at $2 a day for 300 days, to pay the salaries of our City officials, it will probably find an explanation why trade and population are leaving New-York, and it may be able to suggest a remedy for so monstrous an outrage on a free people.

THE REPUBLICAN FUTURE.

One after another, the veteran apostles of the anti-slavery movement express their dissent from the President's Southern policy and the fears with which they regard its probable results. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON is the latest of these witnesses, and none is more entitled to thoughtful attention. More than most of his fellows, he has combined strength and courage of conviction with practical sagacity in his choice of methods. Even now his words derive an increase of weight from the evident unwillingness to judge the action of the President precipitately, and from the frankness with which he concedes the integrity of the President's motives. It is singular, indeed, that of the vast multitude who protest against the "policy," none impugn the purity of the intentions in which it originated. Uprightness of purpose, however, cannot be accepted as an apology for the blunders and dangers of the measures adopted; and Mr. GARRISON, while abstaining from ungenerous reflections upon the conduct of the President toward the South, is unsparing in the condemnation of the course pursued and of the abandonment of right and duty which it involved. In the letter we print this morning, Mr. GARRISON so states the case as, in effect, to make it an arraignment of the President for a betrayal of the trust reposed in him. It may not be easy to reconcile an implied imputation of this nature with the credit accorded for good intentions, but the anomaly is more apparent than real. A failure to appreciate the obligations of his situation—a defectiveness of the mental vision, rendering him unable to judge correctly of the duties devolving upon him and of the consequences of his policy to the Southern Republicans and the future of the Union: this is the logical substance of the charge preferred by Mr. GARRISON against the President, and it is rendered more damaging by the undertone of kindly regret which is apparent in almost every paragraph. It is not an enemy who rises to assail the policy. It is a tried, unselfish friend, who mourns the mistake on which the policy is based and deplores the calamities and conflicts to which in his opinion it leads.

Two of the results foreshadowed by Mr. GARRISON are, to say the least, much more probable than the promised pacification. "The virtual disfranchisement of the colored population" in the Southern States may be brought about without any literal violation of the Federal law, or of the pretended respect for an equality of rights which for manifest reasons the Southern Democracy parade in their platforms. We know already that the Republican Party is practically disbanded in the South. Men who were wont to be its leaders and organizers lost heart when they found themselves deserted by the power they had relied upon for protection, and without their aid the colored people are helpless. The President's suggestion at Atlanta that they shall henceforth rely upon the Southern whites will in all likelihood be acted upon. Either the blacks will think only of their bread and bacon, and will trouble themselves no more about elections, or they will quietly march to the polls and drop the ballots which their masters provide for them. Thus will be produced the absolute domination of the Democracy in the South, which for party purposes will be consolidated in a sense not known even in the days of slavery. Nothing can be gained by closing our eyes to this fact, which may not, as Mr. GARRISON apprehends, insure success to the Democracy in the next Presidential election, but which seems to indicate the development of a strong sectional tendency in connection with that event. Happily it is too remote to form an element in the practical politics of to-day. The Southern Democracy, however, have learned "to labor and to wait." They do not conceal the extent to which the President's policy helps them or the purpose for which they intend to use, in 1880, the advantages now acquired. To this aspect of the subject earnest Republicans cannot be indifferent. The warning is not so early that it should be unheeded.

The prospect would be more gloomy than it is if "the disintegration and demoralization of the Republican Party"—to borrow Mr. GARRISON'S phrase—had reached a more pronounced stage. How far and in what manner these forces will operate depends somewhat upon the conduct and fortunes of the Administration and upon the sagacity and principle with which the affairs of the party are managed. At present, the reasons for hopefulness outweigh those for despondency. The motives of the Massachusetts Republicans are probably as pure as those of the President, but it must be admitted that they cannot, like him, plead the inevitable as an excuse for a policy not otherwise defensible. We may not suppose that the lapse had any worse origin than a general desire to sustain an Administration which has not distinctly indicated any disposition to sever relations with the party. And what Mr. GARRISON'S own State has done, Republicans in other States may be individually inclined to do. They look at the policy as on its trial, and while awaiting results are willing to strengthen the hands of the President,—not as against the party, but in order that the Administration may not be embarrassed pending the determination of the questions raised by its Southern action. To this extent there is disintegration. There is, too, the demoralization which always attends incomplete harmony between an Administration and the party that created it. Should the coolness grow into divergence and the divergence into antagonism, the disintegrating tendency will of course be immensely increased. Meanwhile, we are not disposed to reckon these among the probabilities.

What appears to be reasonably certain is, the retention of sufficient party unity to preclude fear as to its future. Occurrences at Washington serve a double purpose. They remind the Administration that if it would have the support of Republicans it must defer to their convictions and conform to their standard of duty. Equally positive is the tendency of events to remove causes of alienation within the party and to restore lost vigor by bringing before it tasks that remain to be performed. The GARRISONS of the party, surely, are not to be disheartened by unexpected difficulties. These now in sight are trifles compared with those which they have surmounted. As for less heroic Republicans, we see among them abundant evidence of the spirit with which they watch the progress of affairs in the South, and prepare for fresh efforts and fresh trials at the North. The mortification and embarrassment we are experiencing will not be unmixed evils if they impart to the Republican organization its old liking for lofty ideals, and its old readiness to submit to sacrifices in the pursuit of them.

OUR RULERS IN THE HOUSE.

It is a generally accepted fact that the business of the House of Representatives is done almost entirely in committee, and that the course of each committee is largely controlled by its Chairman. It is true that the House sometimes takes a matter out of a committee's hands and forces it to a settlement, and that a committee sometimes compels its Chairman to do, as its representative, what he does not personally favor. But these are exceptional cases. The rule is that nothing can be done without the support of the committee, and that the committee generally does what its Chairman wishes. There are 47 standing committees of the House, of which some half score manage by far the larger part of the work of the session. When it is remembered that the appointing power of the Speaker is practically discretionary, it will be readily understood how great is the power centred in a very few hands in our nominally representative Government. In the case of the Speaker, the power is qualified by the relations which he sustains to his party and by the necessity he is under, as a candidate, before election, to come to some understanding with the leading men among his party associates. But the discretionary power is still very great, and carries with it a corresponding responsibility.

In the selection of the committees announced by Mr. RANDALL, yesterday, it is not easy to see what principle of responsibility he recognized, or what one, indeed, he has not deliberately and flagrantly violated. Neither ability, nor character, nor political prominence seems to have been necessary to obtain important position. Two considerations appear to have been most weighty in his mind, the desire to give the late slave States practical control of the House, and the wish to secure for Mr. TOM SCOTT'S lobby as much power as could conveniently be transferred to it. The South has the following Chairmanships, twenty-five in number, and including some of the most important: Elections, HARRIS, Virginia; Appropriations, ATKINS, Tennessee; Banking and Currency, BUCKNER, Missouri; Commerce, REAGAN, Texas; Post Offices and Post-Roads, WADDELL, North Carolina; Judiciary, KNOTT, Kentucky; Claims, BRIGHT, Tennessee; Public Expenditures, THATCHER, Missouri; Private Land Claims, GUNTER, Arkansas; Indian Affairs, SCALES, Georgia; Naval Affairs, WHITTHORNE, Tennessee; Foreign Affairs, SWANN, Maryland; Territories, FRANKLIN, Missouri; Railroads and Canals, SCHLEICHER, Texas; Education and Labor, GOODE, Virginia; Revision of the Laws, WALSH, Maryland; Coinage, Weights, and Measures, STEPHENS, Georgia; Patents, VANCE, North Carolina; Public Buildings and Grounds, COOK, Georgia; Accounts, ROBERTS, Maryland; Expenditures of the Treasury Department, GLOVER, Missouri; Expenditures of the War Department, BLACKBURN, Kentucky; Expenditures of the Post Office Department, WILLIAMS, Alabama; Mississippi Levees, ROBERTSON, Louisiana; Printing, SINGLETON, Mississippi. Of these twenty-five committees, at least seven are among the ten or twelve which do the greater part of the business of the House. Their Chairmen are certainly not distinguished men. Most of them are obscure and feeble men, singularly ignorant of the subjects which must fall under their care, and coming from States very remotely interested in those subjects. The selection of Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, for instance, to take charge of the affairs of commerce, and of BUCKNER, of Missouri, for the Committee on Banking and Currency, is simply an impudent insult to the commercial and financial interests of the country. With the exception of Messrs. SWANN and WALSH, of Maryland, who are respectable appointments, nearly all the Chairmen of important committees from the South are conspicuously unfit.

It is only possible to account for their promotion by the supposition that Mr. RANDALL had to satisfy the demands of the South, and that those demands were largely influenced by the subsidy lobby, which sought to have the committees so made up that not only its direct interests would be safe, but that log-rolling would be comparatively easy. Its immediate concern is, of course, with the Committee on Pacific Railroads. Of that Mr. CLARKSON N. POTTER, of this State, is made Chairman, though the State had already been given the leadership of the House through the appointment of FERNANDO WOOD to the Ways and Means Committee. We do not know that Mr. POTTER is committed on the specific questions likely to come before his committee. It is probable that he is not, for he has great respect for the conventional dignity of his position. But he is not the kind of man to stand in the way of party demands, and if his practical assent can be obtained for the schemes of the lobby, his value as a figure-head will be considerable. Classifying the committee according to such indications as are most significant, we should say that it stood seven for the Scott and kindred subsidies, three opposed, and three doubtful or non-committal. This certainly is not a bad outlook for the Subsidy Ring, and it is not a good one for the Treasury and the country. With ATKINS, of Tennessee, on Appropriations; REAGAN, of Texas, on Commerce; SCHLEICHER, of Texas, on Railroads and Canals, and ROBERTSON, of Louisiana, on the Mississippi Levees, it will be seen that the Ring will have a very powerful grip on the business of the House. Very few measures of public interest can be moved a step without the consent of its devoted servants. On the other hand, WADDELL, of North Carolina, on Post Offices and Post Roads; BRIGHT, of Tennessee, on Claims; GUNTER, of Arkansas, on Private Land Claims, and VANCE, of North Carolina, on Patents, can bring a strong pressure to bear through their influence over private interests of various kinds.

Of a House with its business thus farmed out, it was extremely, and even ridiculously, appropriate that FERNANDO WOOD should be made the leader. A man whose notoriety is established as a desperate political schemer, graduated from the worst school of New-York Municipal corruptionists, neither enjoying nor deserving the respect of the decent portion of the community in which he has passed his life, destitute of any ability above a certain low and shallow cunning, whose only distinction comes from the lavish expenditure of ill-gotten wealth, he is certainly a fair representative of his party. That his prominence in Congress is a disgrace to the country few men who know him will deny. But that is something which the country ought to have considered when it turned over the popular branch of the National Legislature to the Democrats.

There is little to be said of the composition of what ought to be the important Committee on Banking and Currency. Its majority is hopelessly given over to inflation, repudiation, and the debasement of the coinage, but as these are the prime financial objects which the Democracy has set for itself, the committee is at least fitted for its work.

A SET-BACK TO "CIVILIZATION."

It is absolutely refreshing, in this age of novelties, to see a people deliberately refusing to admit what we call "the modern improvements." This is being done in China, and the entering wedge of high civilization has been knocked out without the least ado. The Chinese have resolved not to have any railways. Having consented to the building of one, they have watched its operations for a year, and have decided that they did not want it. So, regardless of cost, they have dismantled the establishment, and have made an end of the whole concern, very much as the Government of this Republic once swept a pieman's booth out of the lobbies of the New-York Post Office. It must be admitted that this is heroic treatment of the railway problem. While other nations are going to law to secure their rights in subsidized railway lines, the Chinese simply say that they don't want any railroads. With railroads must come fast travel, hurry, feverish desire to get somewhere, and a general advance into what we consider a high degree of material prosperity. The Chinese Government has looked at all this, and has decided that the Empire is better off without that sort of civilization.

The railroad from Shanghai to Woosung was built by a company of English capitalists with a view to its sale to the Chinese Government. Why the Governments should have ever conceded the right to construct the road is a puzzle. It is notorious that the common people of the country are prejudiced against all such public improvements. They believe that the railroad is a mischievous innovation. It is an invention of the enemy of mankind. From the smoke of the "Fire Dragon" come all manner of baleful influences. In the region through which the line passes, the pigs refuse to bear young, the crops dwindle in the stalk, the dead are disturbed in their graves, devils of many patterns walk abroad, the wells dry up, the soil becomes unproductive, and the women die in the pains of maternity. Moreover, since the inhabitants of the interior provinces are largely dependent on commerce by land and water for their livelihood, a railway would take the bread out of their mouths. Hundreds of thousands of men and women earn their living by boating on the watercourses of the Empire, by carrying messages from city to city, and by trotting about with the palanquins, which are now, as they were in the days of KUBLAI KHAN, the commonest passenger vehicles in the Empire. What would become of the bearers, boatmen, and messengers, if the railroad should do for commerce in China what it has in England? They would starve, and the demon of destruction would shriek exultingly through their deserted fields and villages. But permission had been given to build and work the Woosung Railway. If the Chinese Government had not been a semi-barbarous one, it would have recalled its consent and canceled its contract. But, being a half-civilized power, and ignorant of the diplomacy of Christendom, the Imperial Government kept its faith with the foreigners, in spite of domestic clamor, and with a pusillanimity which excited the mirth and contempt of the foreign residents in China. The road went on to completion, though various princes and potentates addressed the throne on the subject. The simple-minded peasants saw the fiery dragon of the railway darting through the night, spitting flames and rending the air with wrathful yells. They fled howling to their cabins, and implored the protection of their joss. A paternal Government could not see all this distress unmoved. It was agreed that the contractors should turn over the whole concern to the Government at a stipulated price. The Viceroy was ordered by the Imperial Government to buy the road. The contract price was to be paid in installments; and, as the last payment became due, great anxiety was felt as to the intention of the future owners of the road. A local official sounded the Viceroy on the subject. That functionary imperiously said: "You will pay the final installment of the purchase money of the railway and take over the property. I have long since made up my mind what I am going to do with it." We have found out what he was going to do with it. The money has been paid and the line has been abandoned. The engines will be left to rust in their sheds. The rails will be taken up and converted into old iron. The country people will carry off the switches, ties, turntables, and other convertible property, and a line constructed at a cost of several millions of pounds sterling will be wiped out of existence.

This, for one generation at least, will be the end of railroad building in China. Yet it must be acknowledged that it is not a great blow to Chinese welfare. It is probably a back-set to Chinese progress. But why should China have railroads? The country does not want progress; certainly not that sort which railroads bring. And we must admire the vigorous way in which the question has been met by these heathen statesmen. In a highly-civilized country like ours, the Government is obliged to build railroads for private corporations and to submit to the imposition of paying freights and charges after the public money has been spent in the construction of the line. The Government "lends" the money needed, and is forced to go to law to collect the pitiful little interest due on the loan. If the Woosung and Shanghai Railroad had been laid in Missouri instead of the Province of Kiangsi, some Judge BROADDUS would have appointed his brother-in-law Receiver of the road, with a salary of ten thousand dollars a year. And if the semi-barbarous Government of the Celestial Empire were conducted on highly-civilized and enlightened principles, that railway would at this moment be in the hands of some Chinese S. J. TILDEN, who would be piling up costs, charges, damages, fees, &c., until every individual stockholder had been "frozen out," and the king of the wreckers had been left in sole possession. They manage these things better in China. No injunctions, no cross-suits, and no foreclosures of mortgages and defaults of bonds there embarrass a paternal Government. The meddlesome foreigners insist on building the road—their entering wedge, as they call it. The Government looks on with disdainful indifference, and, when the whizzing, buzzing contrivance is done, calmly wipes it out as a careful housewife might mop up the watery map of the United States which her child has drabbled on the floor. China returns contentedly to her ancient ways, and defies all the modern improvements. Should we not be thankful that there is one spot on the globe where there is quiet?

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

Mr. TILDEN, now that he has returned from Europe, asserts with much emphasis that he was never better in his life. What he now wants, so it is said, is not the Presidency, but some active out-of-door occupation, in which he can work off his superfluous muscular energy. He proposes to join the Athletic Club, and to compete during the Winter with other athletes in running, jumping, and throwing the hammer. In the Spring he will devote his attention to boating, and will challenge any oarsman in the country to row a straight-away three mile single-scull race. Of course, a man in so perfect a condition of health ought to be in excellent spirits, but a strict regard for truth compels the admission that Mr. TILDEN is profoundly gloomy. The cause may be found in the shock which he recently sustained on learning the deplorable state of health into which several prominent Democrats have fallen. "Mr. HENDRICKS," remarks Mr. TILDEN with much feeling, "is failing fast. The inexorable hand of time is crushing him. He was an old and feeble man last Summer, but he now looks at least 750 years older than he did then, and he cannot, in the nature of things, last many months longer." Of Gen. MCCLELLAN, Mr. TILDEN says, "He wore himself out by his tremendous energy and activity during the war, and at the same time become inoculated with the germs of the terrible fever that is wasting him away. Poor GEORGE is not long for this world." The New-Jersey people ought to be careful whom they choose as Lieutenant-Governor, for if Gen. MCCLELLAN is elected Governor, he will fade away before his term has half expired." As to Senator BAYARD, Mr. TILDEN can hardly speak of him without tears. "He looks well," remarks the Great Reformer, "but he is a doomed man. I love BAYARD as if he were my own brother, and yet I haven't the courage to tell him that he is in the last stages of consumption. Somebody, however, ought to warn him to set his affairs in order, for, mark my words! he hasn't six more months to live." It can be easily perceived that an affectionate and emotional nature like that of Mr. TILDEN must suffer deeply at seeing so many prominent statesmen thus hovering on the verge of the grave. In regard to the Presidency, Mr. TILDEN has been silent since last Saturday night. As he piously remarks, a Democratic leader who would think of worldly affairs at a time when HENDRICKS, MCCLELLAN, and BAYARD are dying all around us would be, indeed, a cold and heartless man.

But, although Mr. TILDEN has, in his grief, forgotten all about the Presidency, the public is reminded by his return from Europe that he was lately a candidate for that office, and but for certain little deficiencies in the matter of votes might now be the occupant of the White House. Now that the excitement of the political campaign is over, men can review the struggle calmly. As the result of such a review, several of Mr. TILDEN'S warmest supporters have finally decided that it was, perhaps, a fortunate matter that he failed to become President.

As is well known, Mr. TILDEN was the candidate of a party which had a definite policy, which, in case of his election, he would have been expected to carry out. It was universally understood that one of the chief ends sought in the effort to secure his election was the removal of the Federal troops from the South. This, of course, would have been followed by the recognition of the Democratic State Governments in Louisiana and South Carolina, and the utter crushing out of the Republican Party in every Southern State. But was Mr. TILDEN worthy of the confidence which the Democratic Party placed in him? Would he have remained true to its principles, and would he have carried out its policy had he been elected? There are those who believe that, although he may be a well-meaning man, who would make a fair country Justice of the Peace, he is mentally unfitted for a position of high responsibility, and that as President he would have tried to gain an undeserved reputation for independence of character by breaking with his political party; and to play the part of a great pacificator by courting the support of his opponents. Such a man would have signaled his accession to the Presidency by an effort to conciliate the Republican Party at the expense of the party which placed him in the Presidency. He would have increased the troops in New-Orleans and Columbia, and after inaugurating Govs. PACKARD and CHAMBERLAIN by force, would have taken pains to protect the black and white Republicans in the exercise of their political rights. Of course, this abandonment of the policy which he was elected to enforce would have cost a Democratic President the approval of his own party, and it is safe to say that it would not have won for him the respect of the Republicans. They would have doubtless accepted as so much clear gain his unexpected repudiation of the Democratic policy; they would have been pleased had he ignored the Democratic leaders who secured his election; and would have made no objection had he prevailed upon one or two Republicans to accept seats in his Cabinet. They would not, however, have been conciliated to such an extent as to feel an enthusiastic admiration for his so-called independence, or to imagine that an era of universal peace and good could be brought about by his adoption of the political policy of his opponents.

Such is the line of argument pursued by those few Democrats who have ceased to regret that Mr. TILDEN is not President. In all probability they do him a great though unintentional injustice. Whatever Mr. TILDEN may lack, he certainly does not lack acuteness and political cunning. Had he been placed in the White House, he would have been far too astute to throw overboard his own friends in order to conciliate his enemies. He would have promptly withdrawn the troops; recognized NICHOLLS and HAMPTON, and by thus placing the ex-Confederates in power, would have rendered it certain that no Southern State would henceforth be permitted to vote for a Republican President. Thus he would have organized a solid South, holding the balance of political power, and thereby virtually ruling the country. This is what would have resulted from a Democratic triumph last year, and we can hardly be too thankful that we have escaped the danger by the election of a Republican President.

THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION.

THE YOUNGER ARTISTS COMBINE AND WILL OPEN AN EXHIBITION OF THEIR OWN.

The movement among the younger and more progressive American artists here and abroad, of which mention was made last week, has come to maturity by the incorporation of an association with the above name. The most salient feature in the new scheme is the control over admissions of their own pictures to the exhibitions which is accorded to artists abroad. The American Art Association proposes to open an exhibition which in nowise shall be in opposition or rivalry with the annual exhibition of the Academy of Design. Academicians and associate academicians are among the founders of the new art show. The liberalism of the American Art Association is attested at the start by the fact that it opens its doors to members of the very Academy against which the movement itself was a dignified protest. But it goes further. The distance between Paris and New-York is too great, and Americans abroad have had too disagreeable an experience in sending pictures across the Atlantic only to be refused admission to exhibitions. Artists abroad have therefore lost confidence in home justice. To remedy this, the American Art Association has resolved to accept all pictures which have been passed by a committee of five in Paris, three of whom are to be elected by those who send in contributions and two appointed by the association. The officers for this year are Walter Shirlaw, President; Augustus St. Gaudens, Vice-President; Wyatt Eaton, Secretary, and Louis C. Tiffany, Treasurer. Everything is still in embryo; the gallery to be used has not yet been decided upon, but from the spirit shown in New-York, and advices received from Paris, there can be no question of success if the exhibition be managed with ordinary energy. It is a question, however, whether the arrangements can be perfected before the regular Academy Exhibition opens; if they could not the association would be very loath to put itself in direct business rivalry with the older organization. The object of the association is to encourage art in general, not hurt the Academy—to lend a helping hand to the younger men, not offend the veterans of the guild. In assuming this position they show much good sense and moderation. In fact, it is difficult to see why they should desire to harm the Academy, especially after the concessions made by the hanging Committee last year. As far as appears at present the association is rather a working committee than a body like the Academy. As no especial honor attaches to a membership, they have nothing to offer in return for joining; hence the association is likely to remain restricted in numbers, and for that reason all the more easy to manage. For funds to carry out their programme, the cost of a hall, insurance, attendance, &c., the committee will be forced to call upon patrons of art. Fortunately, assistance has already been promised by one or two gentlemen possessed by this world's goods, and others will doubtless come forward to supply the moderate needs of the young art liberals. When the exhibition does open we predict a very flattering reception by the public.

STATE POLITICAL NOTES.

The Republicans of the First District of Monroe County have nominated Albert C. Hobbie for member of Assembly. The Democrats have nominated Ira Todd. In the Third District of the same county the Democrats have renominated Washington L. Rockwell for re-election.

The Auburn *Advertiser* prints papers showing that in January, 1872, State Treasurer Reno, who is now running for Senator on the Democratic ticket, paid $16,000 for a farm in Fleming, Cayuga County, and that he made a demand upon the Canal Commissioners for $16,500 for damages to this very farm in April of the same year by the raising of a dam on the Owasco River. The *Advertiser* says: "We assure our readers that this claim, ridiculous as it may appear to them, has been seriously made and is seriously pressed by the Treasurer, and its payment hitherto has probably been prevented only by the refusal of a Republican Senate to confirm nominations dictated by the Treasurer to put it through."

PRESIDENT HAYES' POLICY.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON'S VIEWS.

THE SOUTHERN POLICY TOTALLY AT VARIANCE WITH HIS PLEDGES—A DEPLORABLE BETRAYAL OF A MOST SACRED TRUST—THE COLORED RACE GIVEN OVER TO A STATE OF VASSALAGE—THE SOUTH SURE OF THE NEXT PRESIDENT—THE REPUBLICAN PARTY DISINTEGRATED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

During my recent visit to Great Britain, I was frequently asked in different parts of the kingdom what was my opinion—first, of the character of President Hayes, and, secondly, of his Southern policy. To these inquiries my answers were uniformly:

1. That I had never met Mr. Hayes, and, consequently, had no personal acquaintance with him; but, in regard to the purity and uprightness of his character, I entertained not a doubt. Indeed, no attempt to stain it was made even by his fiercest opponents during the Presidential campaign—an exemption from partisan calumny rarely vouchsafed to any candidate for a high official station, however incorruptible. This was better testimony than the laudations of his warm personal friends and admirers. All who knew him concurred in representing him as a most amiable, modest, and exemplary man in his daily life, of absolute integrity and high patriotic aims.

2. That I was led to regard his elevation to the Presidency, as against his Democratic competitor, as an event of transcendent importance, assured no less by the popular vote, legitimately cast, than by the Electoral Commission. For, in accepting his nomination by the National Republican Convention at Cincinnati, in his inaugural address at Washington, and when privately "interviewed" by colored deputations and others, after his election, he emphatically recognized the duty of the Government to guard the rights and interests of both races carefully and equally, while aiming to restore tranquillity and order where disaffection still raised its snaky crest, thus making the loyal men of the country hopeful and jubilant, especially the whole body of Southern freedmen, but for whose suffrages Mr. Hayes could not have reached the Presidential station. But, though crediting him with good intentions,

3. That, as to his Southern policy, I was constrained to regard it as totally at variance with all his fair-spoken words and pledges, a deplorable betrayal of a most sacred trust, a discount upon inflexible loyalty, and a bounty upon rebellious usurpation, giving the sheep into the custody of the wolves, on the insane assumption that the latter would lose all their taste for blood, provided all shepherdly watchfulness was withdrawn, making a "consolidated South," wherein the virtual disfranchisement of every colored citizen would be ruthlessly enforced, and every white Republican be driven to the wall, and at the next Presidential election surrendering the National Government into the hands of those who still ostentatiously glory in their rebellious uprising to destroy it. I further added that I considered President Hayes to have "lost his head," being the victim of an amiable credulity, and a hallucination whereby all power of moral vision and patriotic discrimination appeared to have been lost, and, though by no means intending it, that he was sowing dragon's teeth in the supposed interest of peace and good will, to spring up in due time in armed resistance unto blood. Nevertheless, I did not despair of the Republic, for this sudden and unlooked-for revulsion could be only for a time, when "the sober second thought" of the people would come to the rescue, and make a final end of all such attempts to placate that which must be crushed out of existence to the permanent triumph of the cause of liberty and equal rights throughout all the land.

Since my return home I have been vigilantly watching all the signs of the times, to see where in my discernment may have failed me, and whether my grave apprehensions as to impending evil may not be dismissed as wholly imaginary. So far from seeing any cause to alter my judgment as to what has been, or is likely to be, done under this Administration, as pertaining to the South, I am more deeply convinced than ever, if possible, that we are betrayed into the hands of the Philistines; that the President, however "amiable" and "well-intentioned," has not those qualities essential to meeting a crisis like the present; and that when he talks of his "policy," it means this, and only this—absolute surrender to the unrepentant, merciless, and haughtily-defiant spirit of rebeldom—to the exclusion of the General Government from any chance of constitutional interference in any part of the South for the protection of those whose rights of citizenship are cloven down by a bloody process, and who may venture to approach the polls only at the peril of their lives. See how he stands condemned out of his own mouth! This is what he declared, before the country and the world, in his inaugural address:

"That a moral obligation rests upon the National Government to employ its constitutional power and influence *to establish the rights of the people it has emancipated, and to protect them in the enjoyment of those rights when they are infringed or assailed*, is also generally admitted."

How did President Hayes proceed to carry out the solemn "moral obligation" thus publicly and officially recognized by him? In what way did he seek to protect the freedmen of the South in the enjoyment of their rights against their murderous assailants? The case was made up in South Carolina and Louisiana. President Grant met it by sending an insignificant but sufficient number of troops to each of those States, to prevent the wanton massacre of colored citizens, and to enable them to participate in the pending election without danger of being shot down or driven from the polls at sight. These merely symbolized the presence of the Federal authority, without any parade, and in the discreetest manner possible. Politically, they were non-partisan and non-committal. They interfered with no man's exercise of all his rights, and were there strictly in the interests of all classes and under instructions simply to keep the peace. This they maintained without any exercise of force, for though nearly the whole white population were armed with shot-guns and revolvers in malignant array against all who were truly loyal at heart, whether white or black, they were kept in check by their cowardice and wholesome fear of consequences, in case they again attempted to measure weapons with the irresistible power of the nation. Of course, the rebel yell was heard about "bayonet rule" and Grant's "Cæsarism," and this was vigorously responded to by the entire Northern Democracy. It came from the throats of those who at that very moment were in armed league to put down State Governments legally elected by a decided majority, and to put in authority the vilest of conspirators and the most desperate of usurpers. They had no objection to "bayonet rule," provided all the bayonets were in their hands, and their hated victims were rendered defenseless; that was and is the only rule to their taste.

It was a grave mistake on the part of President Grant—for even he showed, in the sequel, a weakening of the backbone, and an unwillingness to meet the emergency uncompromisingly, in consequence of the rebel outcries aforesaid, accompanied by a spreading intimidation in the Republican ranks—it was a deplorable avoidance of his constitutional duty that he allowed the "shot-gun policy" to succeed in Mississippi by failing to support the lawful administration of Gov. Ames; and not less so in declining to decide whether Packard or Nicholls in Louisiana, or Chamberlain or Wade Hampton in South Carolina, were entitled to fill the Gubernatorial

office. The language of the United States Constitution is equally explicit and mandatory: "The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, * * * and, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive, (when the Legislature cannot be convened,) *against domestic violence.*" Of the rightful claims of Packard and Chamberlain he had no doubt, and, as it was in consequence of their official appeal to him for aid in suppressing a formidably factious minority that he sent troops down into those States, he should have asserted the legitimacy of their official position, and signified his determination to see it enforced until the return of another election, or the cessation of a State of anarchy. To say that if he had taken this course there would have been no submission on the part of the malcontents is, first, to beg the question, and, second, to say that lawlessness and usurpation must in these cases, as a stroke of "political" and a method of reconciling our Southern brethren," be allowed to take the reins of Government and trample law and order in the dust. What is the Union but a rope of sand in a conclusion like this?

To assert that a State Government is not to be "propped up by bayonet rule" on the part of the General Government, if necessary, is to give unlimited scope to local rebellion, and to nullify that section of the Constitution which expressly provides for such interposition. But let President Grant have credit for going as far as he did, though coming short of his whole duty.

President Hayes neither doubted nor had any cause for doubting that Chamberlain, and not Wade Hampton, was the rightful Governor of South Carolina; that Packard, and not Nicholls, was the rightful Governer of Louisiana. In withdrawing the troops as he did, he knew with absolute certainty that both Nicholls and Hampton would instantly, by the assistance of a murderous minority armed to the teeth, leap into the high places of trust, and dominate the State. He knew, or was inexcusable for not knowing, that his act would be followed by frantic yells of rebel jubilation on the one hand, and on the other by groanings unutterable of 300 defenseless colored and white loyalists abandoned to their miserable fate. He knew, or ought to have foreseen, that he was closing and bolting the door of admission to the troops thus withdrawn, in any emergency, seeing that he had rendered it impossible for loyalty again to come to the front, whether in an executive or a legislative form. Nevertheless, when soon after his inauguration leading colored Republicans of South Carolina called upon him to have a frank interchange of views, he assured them that he did not propose to abandon the Southern Republicans, for he "recognized *the necessity of protection* at present, until a feeling of respect for the rights of political opponents should be entertained by the Democrats of the South." Suddenly he discovered a patent method to insure this protection. It was to withdraw from the loyal population all moral and physical support, and to give absolute supremacy to their implacable enemies, who, in view of such extraordinary magnanimity, would certainly behave themselves, be governed by the principles of justice and equity toward those whom they had hitherto brutally proscribed, cease all intimidation at the polls, and inaugurate a political millennium!

In this connection it is pertinent to recall the language of Mr. Evarts (now Secretary of State) before the Electoral Commission:

"Now for these poor people of Louisiana, if the Federal power now undertakes to thwart, to uproot his scheme of energetic law to preserve society from destruction, and gives these unbefriended, uneducated, simple black people to the fate from which the State strove hard to save them, I say that you will have made them by that action the victims of your Constitution; for your Constitution gave them the suffrage, and *they are to be slaughtered for having the gift found in their hands.* I say that you made them the sacrifices to the triumph of the Government over the rebellion. I say that such self-abasement of the powers of the Government is beyond a cure. It teaches the sad lesson that the American people in the attempt to make good the largeness of its promise, and work out the glory of its proud manifesto of the freedom and equality before the law, finds itself thwarted by the exhibition of violence in the turbulent population, and forced with its own hands to crush the methods of law by which the State has sought, alas! how vainly, to curb and redress this menace and this mischief to its honor and its peace."

No statement of the case could be more truthful or more impressive than this. Yet Mr. Evarts, as a member of the Cabinet, has given his emphatic approval to the "let-alone" policy of the President, "which leaves these unbefriended, uneducated, simple black people to the fate from which the [Republican] State strove hard to save them"! Is there not pitiable official subserviency in such conduct?

The climax of President Hayes' inconsistency and moral obliquity was reached in his almost incredible speech at Atlanta, Ga., which elicited the wildest outbursts of applause by a large concourse of the "unreconstructed and unterrified." Here is what he said respecting the treasonable efforts of the South to destroy the Union, and establish a Southern Confederacy for the extension and perpetuation of negro slavery:

"I am quite sure that there are before me very many of the brave men who fought in the Confederate Army. [Applause.] * * * And here we are—Republicans, Democrats, colored people, white people. Confederate soldiers, and Union soldiers, *all of one mind and one heart to-day (!)* * * * You here mainly joined the Confederate side and fought bravely, risked your lives heroically, in behalf of your convictions. And can any true man anywhere fail to respect the man who risks his life for his convictions? [Prolonged applause.] And I accord that respect to you, and believe you to be *equally liberal and generous and just.* I feel that as I stand before you as one who fought in the Union Army for his convictions I am entitled to your respect." [Cheers.]

To attempt to palliate or excuse such talk would be like arguing the perfect agreement between oil and water. The mental obfuscation of the President is hard to parallel; but his moral standard, in this instance, is as flexible as "a reed shaken by the wind." Such a confounding of loyalty and treason, right and wrong, liberty and slavery, and treating them all with respect," and in the same complimentary manner, is enough "to stir a fever in the blood of age." Hail, Judas Iscariot! Hail, Benedict Arnold! Your reproach shall now be taken away! You nobly acted up to your "convictions," and are as much entitled to commendation as the Apostle John or the patriot George Washington! We humbly beseech you to be "equally liberal and generous and just" to the Apostle and patriot aforesaid, who were not less heroic and true to their convictions. Neither party has anything to be ashamed of; but both may glory in their achievements.

To compliment those whose rebellion was for the wickedest ends, whose conduct was marked by the blackest perfidy, whose oppression of the millions of victims within their grasp was horribly inhuman, and whose treasonable uprising cost the land hundreds of thousands of lives and thousands of millions of dollars, as having signalized themselves for their courage and devotion, is next to standing on the same plane with them. It is a glaring misapplication and perversion of honest speech as associated with noble deeds.

In the same speech President Hayes said:

"What troubles our people at the North, what has troubled them, was they feared that these colored people, who had been made freemen by the war, would not be safe in their rights and interests in the South unless it was by the interference of the General Government. Many good people had that idea. I have given that matter some consideration, and now, my colored friends, who have thought or who have been told that I was turning my back upon these men whom I fought for, now listen. After thinking it over, I believed that your rights and interests *would be safer if this great mass of intelligent white men were let alone by the General Government.* [Immense enthusiasm and cheering for several minutes.] And now let me say another thing. We have been trying it for these six months, and, in my opinion, for no six months since the war have there been so few outrages and invasions of your rights, or your so secure in your rights, persons, and homes, as in the last six months."

The President here deals in paradoxes. He is not disposed to turn his back upon his "colored friends." Oh, no! he is pledged to see their rights as citizens respected. And the best way of doing this, "after thinking it over," is to leave them without any protection whatever! No wonder that "immense enthusiasm and cheering for several minutes" greeted this avowal, but it can be safely affirmed that only the rebel whites present participated in it.

Laboring under the same delusion, the President tells his "colored friends" that for the last six months they have been signally exempted from outrages and invasions of their rights, as a consequence of leaving them at the mercy of their old oppressors! But this is only congratulating those who have been slaughtered that their sufferings are much less than when they were living. See what will happen when the time for bringing out the shot-guns comes around—*i. e.*, election time!

Briefly, here are some of the results of this boasted Southern policy:

1. The virtual disfranchisement of the colored population in all that section, thus reducing them to a state of vassalage.

2. The consequent domination of their enemies, whose triumph makes a "consolidated South" and insures them the next Presidential election.

3. The disintegration and demoralization of the Republican Party—whether beyond recovery remains to be seen.

It is time for the loyal spirit of the country to be aroused—for the tried friends of freedom everywhere to rally to the rescue, startled but not disheartened by the impending danger, and remembering that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL.

OPERA AT NIBLO'S.

A series of representations of Italian opera was commenced at Niblo's Garden, yesterday evening, and "Masaniello" was sung to the satisfaction of a large and enthusiastic audience. Mr. Fleming, who has guided the destinies of this theatre for some months, and has won, in so doing, a somewhat unexpected measure of success, is entitled to credit, at least, for the attempt to make one great lyric work, if not several, known to the frequenters of his house. In his endeavor to do so, he has neglected nothing that could conduce to the impressiveness of the new style of performances. He has engaged several artists of merit, and a large choral and orchestral force, and the scenery and dresses with which "Masaniello" is presented are fresh, appropriate and brilliant. A record of these facts will imply at once that the effect of the rendering of Auber's opera was, as a whole, decidedly pleasant. In some respects the choice of "La Muette de Portici"—to call it by its original French title—was judicious. It is so long since it has been heard in this City that it can be considered, almost, as a novelty. And, what is more to the point, it is brimful of melody. The admirers of the Glück and Wagnerian schools may indeed frown down the expression of grief by means of a florid cavatina, and the illustration of anger by a precipitate stretta, but there are still many worthy people who are touched by tune and remain unresponsive to "significant" music. To these, "Masaniello" will appeal for a good many years to come. They will listen with delight to the overture, bright with the Italian sunlight, and warm with the tremulous atmosphere of the South, and will be carried away by the fluency and the "catching" refrain of the barcarole; the rich harmonies of the prayer in the second act will move them as profoundly as more polyphonous combinations, and the vivacious tarantella, the lovely "slumber song," and the bravura airs with which *Elvira* enlivens every "situation" will have immediate influence and recognition. Last night's representation was commendable enough, as mentioned already, to throw light upon most of the effective numbers of the score, and the scenic demands of "La Muette" were complied with in a manner leaving nothing to be wished for. It would be useless, this admission once made, to enter into details. But one part of the performance calls for adverse criticism, and the reader who proposes enjoying "Masaniello" need not be deterred from adhering to his intention, when it is remembered that Signor Baccei, who sang the titular rôle yesterday, and sang it as badly as it could well be sung, is to be replaced on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings by Mr. Bischoff. The other characters had efficient representatives. Signor Susini, who personated *Pietro*, is still the possessor of a fine bass voice, and his broad declamation and imposing stage-presence reveal an artist who has both gifts and experience. Signorita Buzzetti, who was *Elvira*, executes the difficult and elaborate music falling to her share with facility, correctness of intonation, and considerable elegance of style. Mlle. Remmelsberg, who portrayed *Fenella*, brings to the mute eloquence of that singular personage—whose duties remind one of the *Lord Chancellor's*, in "The Critic," of whom *Puff* observes that he says all that is to be said "by a shake of his head, if he shakes it as taught"—an expressive face, and quickness and grace of motion. The small parts in the opera were all in competent hands, yesterday, and the work of the chorus and orchestra, under the bâton of Mr. Carlberg, was excellent throughout. Five sets of scenery, painted expressly for the revival of "Masaniello," gladden the eye. They are from the brush of Mr. Heister, and reproduce with suitable warmth of tone and solidity of outline Naples and its suburbs, including the terrace of the Castle of St. Elmo, the Bay of Portici, the market place, and Mount Vesuvius. The last tableau, showing the distant mountain in eruption, is to be cited as a very striking stage-picture and as a worthy climax to an operatic mise en scène which more pretentious managers than Mr. Fleming have seldom rivaled. "Masaniello" will be given nightly until further notice.

MISS THURSBY'S CONCERT.

Miss Emma C. Thursby gave a concert at the Academy of Music yesterday evening. She had the co-operation of Mr. Thomas' orchestra, and that of Signor Brignoli. Though Miss Thursby's performances do not at this late day call for extended criticism, they may be referred to briefly. This artist is exceedingly "popular," and there are good grounds for the favor with which she appears to be regarded. In the first place, she is the fortunate possessor of a soprano sfogato—a very rare voice in the United States, and, indeed, the world over. In the second place, she has a sympathetic presence and a manner marked by much simple elegance, and there can be no doubt that the influence of face and bearing is of no mean potency. And, finally, the lady sings unaffectedly, and, as a rule, with facility and truthfulness of intonation. When it is borne in mind—humiliating though the admission may seem—that there is not a single first-rate soprano, except Miss Kellogg, now before the American public, it will be readily understood that the gifts and acquirements of Miss Thursby, as set forth above, ought to have quite as general recognition as they are securing. On the other hand, while it is perfectly proper to assign to Miss Thursby a high rank among American songstresses, it is just as well not to overestimate her value. Her voice is of excellent quality, but its value is limited. Its brilliancy, shown especially in passabile staccatos, pales beside Mme. di Murska's or Carlotta Patti's, or Mlle. Marimon's. Her execution is not invariably faultless—her trilling, in particular, being sometimes—as occasionally in the air from "The Star of the North," last night—nothing more than a vibrato, while her ascending scales, in the same aria, were far from perfection. The chief defect in Miss Thursby's work, however, is its total lack of expressiveness. If we did not take into account the sweetness inherent to the tone of the voice, we should say that the lady piped rather than sang her numbers, for there is just as much feeling in one of the organs with which the birds in the Black Forest are taught their tunes as in her frigid delivery of words and notes. The grand air from "Der Zauberflocte" and the "Invitation to the Waltz," the air from "The Star of the North" and the ballads which followed were, yesterday, all on a plane in this respect. Mozart's aria was, however, rendered with more than usual effect, while the performer's lack of the *maestria* which comes of sentiment and the unconsciousness of effort begotten of genius and vast experience, was unpleasantly perceptible in the "Invitation to the Waltz." Miss Thursby, in brief, is not yet a great songstress—and it is just as well to place an opinion on the subject on record at once. The applause last night was hearty and frequent, but the approval of skill in pleasing might, with little benefit to art, be easily mistaken for a more dangerous admission, and silence under these circumstances would scarcely be justifiable. In the concert to which we refer, Mr. Thomas' orchestra contributed largely to the gratification of the spectators, and Signor Brignoli charmed the senses of a fourth or fifth generation of dilettanti with his old-time serenade from "Don Pasquale" and "Colli Nativi" from "La Spia."

THE ENGLISH OPERA.

"The Bohemian Girl" was sung at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre yesterday evening, and will be repeated there to-night. It should be remembered that with this week the sojourn of Miss Melville and of Mr. Hess' company at this house terminates.

MLLE. ROSETTI'S CONCERT.

Mlle. Rosetti will give her long-announced concert at Steinway Hall, this evening. She is to have the artistic aid of Messrs. Bischoff, Remmertz, Von Gelder, Verner, and Weickert.

DRAMATIC.

MR. JEFFERSON AT BOOTH'S.

It is some three years ago since Mr. Jefferson appeared in America, when he played also in Booth's Theatre, and in the celebrated part with which his name has been indissolubly identified. These passing years have been kind to Mr. Jefferson, and have but drawn more closely around his celebrated performance all the guarantees of popularity and permanence. There have been some triumphs in Booth's since he last appeared there, and audiences have not been unaccustomed to the process of welcoming the coming guest, but there has been no welcome more thoroughly gracious and sincere than that which greeted him last evening. The splendid theatre was filled in every part, and the applause with which the distinguished actor was received was of no uncertain temper. It had the ring of old times, and it was as enduring and appreciative as heretofore. It was spontaneous and enthusiastic when Mr. Jefferson first came upon the stage; it rang cheerily and heartily between the acts; it made itself felt at all the well-known passages, and, of course, it came in with crowning effect when the play was over. But what shall be said of the performance? Well, criticism appears to have ceased to meddle with it. It can pick no holes in it nor suggest any improvements, and so it runs in the old groove, so rounded and complete that analysis becomes unnecessary and is not deemed expedient. *Rip Van Winkle* is the same *Rip* as of yore, and as welcome as when Mr. Jefferson first breathed the Promethean fire into the entertaining personage which the dexterous Boucicault had fashioned out of Irving's celebrated legend of the Catskills. A quaint, delightful thing is the old story, with its weird aspects and its homely phases, its prosaic reality and its mysterious wonderland, its freshness and its age, its old-fashioned humor and its delicate pathos. It came at all events of illustrious parentage, nor was it any common skill that took the old tale out of the dim, hazy realms of the marvelous and legendary, and gave it a personal color and a tangible interest. Last of all came Mr. Jefferson's perfecting co-operation, which has made *Rip* immortal and given the legend of the Catskills to enduring fame. Every one knows Irving's story now. The old village is a real one by the Hudson, *Rip* is no mythical personage, but an actual being of flesh and blood who slept a sleep of 20 years and was marvelously preserved through that long period of somnolence. *Gretchen* and *Meenie* and the rest are real people, and even the very demons of the haunted mountains, in spite of that fraternal resemblance which provokes *Rip's* perplexed comment, have almost a personal identity. A strange, uncanny scene is that on the highest peak of the Catskills, suffusing the rest of the play with its weird legendary horrors. But everything is just the same as formerly, so long as there is no change in the central figure. All other changes are accidental. *Gretchen* may be more or less a termagant than heretofore, *Derrick Von Beekman* may or may not have gained some additional traits of rascality, *Meenie* may wax or wane in her charms, but *Rip* himself is unaltered and unalterable. There is the same quaint and subtle humor, the same undercurrent of delightful pathos, and audiences are held by the spell of the performance in the same old thraldom. The support which Mr. Jefferson had last evening was derived mostly from Mr. Daly's old "Fifth-Avenue Company." Mr. Hardenberg, Mr. Davidge, Mr. Maurice Barrymore and others were in the cast, and Mr. Jefferson introduced to the public of New-York Miss Constance Ramblin in the rôle of *Gretchen*. The lady is a good actress, with a clear and decisive apprehension of what the part requires, and skill to carry out her conception. The setting of the piece was not amiss in any particular. Mr. Jefferson will play every evening during the week except Saturday, when the theatre will be given over to Mr. Daly's drama "Under the Gas-Light."

FROM DELAWARE TO GEORGIA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 29.—This city remains in a state of excitement over the arrest of Job H. Jackson, of the firm of Jackson & Sharp, car builders. When Mr. Jackson arrived at Atlanta, Ga., hand-cuffed, friends were in waiting prepared to give bail for any amount. Bail was accepted and Mr. Jackson left immediately for his home in this city, where he arrived at 3 o'clock this morning. At the depot a band was playing "Home, Sweet Home," and as Mr. Jackson stepped from the cars he was met with a perfect ovation in the way of cheers and handshaking. Mr. Jackson turned to the large crowd which escorted him and said that he thanked them for the demonstration; that they would hear from him in due time. He could assure them that he should stand before the community without spot or blemish. A large number of the principal manufacturers of the city then held an interview with him, giving their expressions of confidence in his business integrity in the matter for which he stands accused. As near as can be learned, the true facts about the note transaction are as follows: When Mr. Jackson was before the Legislative committee of Georgia to make his claims for amounts due the Jackson & Sharp Company, he gave a statement of that State's indebtedness to his firm, which consisted of other transactions besides the construction of one passenger car. He then received $7,000 on a note due. Mr. Jackson is an earnest Republican, and one of the leading ones in Wilmington. His arrest may not have been made through any political prejudice, but some of his friends are of a contrary opinion.

COST OF THE STATE PRISONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Superintendent Pilsbury has served only nine months as Superintendent of the State Prisons, yet he has been enabled to render to the Controller the following table of expenditures and income:

FULL STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1877.

	Expenditures.	Deposits.	Deficiency.
Sing Sing.	$282,476 39	$156,597 55	$125,879 00
Auburn...	179,865 13	83,978 25	95,886 00
Clinton...	163,391 72	67,746 58	95,645 00
Total...	$625,033 44	$308,322 38	$317,410 00

FIRST FIVE MONTHS OF THE YEAR UNDER INSPECTORS.

	Expenditures.	Deposits.	Deficiencies.
Sing Sing.	$139,674 92	$49,944 23	$89,730 69
Auburn...	80,710 19	24,579 76	56,000 00
Clinton...	85,849 70	15,652 30	70,197 40
Total.	$306,234 81	$90,176 29	$215,928 09

LAST SEVEN MONTHS UNDER SUPERINTENDENT.

	Expenditures.	Deposits.	Deficiencies.
Sing Sing.	$142,801 67	$106,653 32	$36,148 35
Auburn...	99,134 94	59,398 49	39,756 45
Clinton...	77,542 02	52,094 28	25,447 74
Total.	$319,498 63	$218,146 09	$101,352 54

The lesson of this statement is plain. The expenditures by the Inspectors under the old régime for five months is less by only about $10,000 than the expenditures under Superintendent Pilsbury for seven months, while the receipts for his seven months over those of the Inspectors' five months is increased by $128,000, and the deficiency for his seven months will be actually $104,705 98 less than their deficiencies for five months.

ASSESSED VALUES IN 1876.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N.Y., Oct. 29.—As considerable abuse has been heaped upon the Controller for his action in the State Board of Equalization, it is due to him to state the following facts: The assessed value in 1876 by the State Assessors of Real Estate was $2,376,252,178 in the State, and in 1875, $2,108,325,572, an increase of $267,926,206. The State Assessors, in the equalization tables, proposed to add $200,000,000 of this increase to New-York, or nearly 75 per cent. The table adopted increased the assessments of the country by $146,000,000; $23,000,000 of which was added to New-York, and $23,000,000 to Kings, a percentage greater than the assessed valuation of New-York and Kings real estate bears to the assessed valuation of the whole real estate of the State. Owing to the large debt and necessarily large expenses of New-York and Kings Counties, it requires no argument to prove that valuations are higher there and nearer the true value than in any other counties.

THE FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Mr. Robert H. Strahan, the Republican nominee for Senator in the Fifth District, should be elected by a handsome majority, and will be, if an active and energetic canvass of his district can accomplish that desirable result. He has done much for his locality as an Assemblyman. No constituents could have a representative more faithful to their interests than he has been, and it has more than once happened that, in discharging his duty, he has had to encounter a storm of obloquy and opposition which it required no little courage to face. He is now appealing for the suffrages of a larger constituency than an Assembly district, and it is the duty of every good Republican to act loyally and energetically for their nominee. The Republicans in the Seventh Assembly District seem disposed to be slack in their efforts, because their chosen candidate, Mr. Lawson, did not get the nomination. Only one man could get it, and Mr. Strahan got it fairly. If Mr. Lawson had been the choice of the convention, his friends would consider they had a just cause of complaint if the Republicans of Mr. Strahan's Assembly district had gone off sulky and given no help in the canvass.

DEATH OF GEN. FORREST.

THE GREAT GUERRILLA'S HISTORY.

OUTLINES OF A STORMY CAREER—EARLY LIFE—THE FORT PILLOW MASSACRE—FORREST'S RANK AS A CAVALRY OFFICER.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 29.—Gen. Bedford Forrest, the great Confederate cavalry officer, died at 7:30 o'clock this evening at the residence of his brother, Col. Jesse Forrest.

FORREST'S CAREER.

In an article published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES immediately before the close of the war, the characteristic types of the soldiers of the South were sketched. It was pointed out that while Virginia, and what might be called the "old South," produced gallant soldiers and dignified gentlemen, the Southwest, the rude border country, gave birth to men of reckless ruffianism and cut-throat daring. The type of the first was Gen. Robert E. Lee; that of the latter, Gen. Bedford Forrest. At the date this article was written, (March, 1865,) Forrest seems to have been considered by many as the most formidable cavalry commander then in the Armies of the South; but he was so essentially guerrilla-like in his methods of warfare, and withal was so notoriously bloodthirsty and revengeful, that it was thought he would, when the other Southern commanders surrendered, an event then seen to be inevitable, collect around him all the desperate and discontanted elements of the Southern Armies and maintain a guerrilla warfare on the South-western borders. This expectation was not realized, for when the crash came, everything went down in the grand ruin, and Forrest had had more than enough fighting to satisfy him. He was not a trained soldier, and he made his way up to the rank he held by sheer force of energy and fight from the rank of a private. For some years before the rebellion, (to quote from the article referred to,) Forrest was well known as a Memphis speculator and Mississippi gambler. He was for some time Captain of a boat which ran between Memphis and Vicksburg. As his fortune increased he engaged in plantation speculation, and became the nominal owner of two plantations not far from Goodrich's Landing, above Vicksburg, where he worked some hundred or more slaves. This was his status when the war broke out. He was known to his acquaintances as a man of obscure origin and low associations, a shrewd speculator, negro trader, and duelist, but a man of great energy and of brute courage.

To the first call to arms in the South Forrest promptly responded, enlisting as a private in the first infantry regiment recruited at Memphis; but his qualities as horseman and fighter soon attracted the notice of his superior officers, and he was made Captain of a cavalry company. He took his first lesson in cavalry skirmishing on the line of Green River, when Bual advanced on Bowling Green in the Winter of 1862. From a Captaincy he rose to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy, and when Fort Donelson fell before Grant, Forrest was a senior Colonel commanding a brigade. On this occasion he performed his first notable exploit, for, refusing to surrender with the other forces in the fort, he headed his brigade in a charge through the Union lines, cut his way out, and safely withdrew his command to the mountains of East Tennessee. Soon after he made a swift and stealthy march on Murfreesboro, and took the place by surprise. From that time until the close of the war he was essentially a ranger, and covered in his raids nearly the whole territory from the Ohio River on the north to the Tombigbee on the south; from the mountains of North Carolina to the Valley of the Mississippi. He proved himself the most regularly successful of all the Southern cavalry leaders. This was due as much to good fortune as his own talents. He never had a good officer sent against him, and he always attacked except where he greatly outnumbered his enemy. As a scientific commander, he was much the inferior of Wheeler or Stuart; but he had all the qualities of a guerrilla chieftain, and the history of his exploits abundantly proves that he displayed them. He was swift and daring in his advance, stubborn and defiant in retreat, cool and ready in the face of temporary disaster, and skilful in wielding the large force he commanded. When in the height of his celebrity as a commander he was thus described: "In person, Forrest is a little over six feet in height, and strongly built; apparently about 38 years of age, in the perfection of vigorous manhood, insensible to fatigue, incapable alike of sympathy or fear. The outlines of his face are handsome, and the expression is generally pleasant; but now and then, when roused a little, his eye lights with a gleam and his brow darkens with a frown which stamp him with the brand of Cain. He is a consummate horseman and a dead shot with the pistol; a spare eater and abstemious in his habits. His control over his men is absolute. He mingles familiarly with them, and is ready to talk with any of them on easy terms, but with his officers he is often exacting and savage. A story is related of his reprimanding a young Lieutenant with such severity that the latter, stung beyond endurance, drew his pistol. Forrest deliberately walked up to him, and using his great physical superiority to the uttermost, literally cut the young man to the ground with his bowie-knife, and then coolly wiped the blood from the knife, mounted, and rode off as if nothing had happened.

It is in connection with one of the most atrocious and cold-blooded massacres that ever disgraced civilized warfare that his name will for ever be inseparably associated. "Fort Pillow Forrest" was the title which the dead conferred upon him, and by this he will be remembered by the present generation, and by it he will pass into history. The massacre occurred on the 12th of April, 1864. Fort Pillow is 65 miles above Memphis, and its capture was effected during Forrest's celebrated raid through Tennessee, a State which was at the time practically in possession of the Union forces. Gen. Sherman had started on an expedition from Vicksburg, in February, through Mississippi; he was to be supported by Gen. Smith with a cavalry column, which, marching from Memphis, was to join him at Meridian. Sherman's march from west to east across the State was so rapidly and skillfully done that it was a mere promenade. The Confederate commander, Gen. Polk, could make no effective resistance to him, but he bent all his energies to preventing the junction of Smith's cavalry column with Sherman. For this purpose he ordered all his cavalry to join Forrest, and intrusted that commander with the task of heading off Smith. This was done most effectually, for the conduct of Gen. William Sooy Smith seems to have been marked from the start with utter inefficiency. His start from Memphis was made late enough to give Forrest time to collect all his forces for resistance; the master of the Union cavalry was an utterly disorganized one, so that when, on the 22d of February, it reached Okalona, 100 miles north of Meridian, discipline seems to have been utterly relaxed. Here Forrest's cavalry met them, and at the first charge the Union forces were practically routed. Everything fled into utter confusion, and Smith had to retreat, pursued by the enemy for 10 days over the wasted country through which he had just advanced. Forrest now saw his opportunity for a raid into the heart of Tennessee. The garrisons there had been weakened by the concentration of forces for the Spring campaign, and he had nothing to fear in the way of a superior force. Late in March he passed into that State, and the route of his advance was marked by outrages and brutalities of the most cold-blooded character. He captured most of the small garrisons on his line of march, in each case summoning the defenders to surrender under a threat that if he had to storm the works he would give no quarter. On the 12th of April he appeared before Fort Pillow. This fort was garrisoned by 500 troops, about half of them colored. Forrest's force numbered about 5,000 or 6,000. His first attack was a complete surprise, and the commanding officer was killed early in the engagement. Still the defenders fought so gallantly that at 2 o'clock the enemy had gained no material advantage. Forrest then sent in a flag of truce, demanding unconditional surrender. While the flag was flying, Forrest's men treacherously crept into positions which they had been unable to take by fight, (a trick they had played at other places,) and thus were in a situation to make the assault which soon followed under every advantage. After a short consultation, Major Bradford, on whom the command had devolved, sent word refusing to surrender. Instantly the bugles sounded the assault. The enemy were now within 100 yards of the fort, and at the sound they rushed on the works, shouting "No quarter! No quarter!" The garrison was seized with a panic; the men threw down their arms and sought safety in flight toward the river, in the neighboring ravine, behind logs, bushes, trees, and in fact everywhere where there was a chance for concealment. It was in vain. The captured fort and its vicinity became a human shambles. Without discrimination of age or sex, men, women, and children, the sick and wounded in the hospitals, were butchered without mercy. The bloody work went on until night put a temporary stop to it; but it was renewed at early dawn, when the inhuman captors searched the vicinity of the fort, dragging out wounded fugitives and killing them where they lay. The whole history of the affair was brought out by a Congressional inquiry, and the testimony presents a long series of sickening, cold-blooded atrocities. Forrest reported his own loss at 20 killed and 60 wounded; and states that he buried 228 Federals on the evening of the assault. Yet in the face of this he claimed that the Fort Pillow capture was "a bloody victory, only made a massacre by dastardly Yankee reporters." The news of the massacre aroused the whole country to a paroxysm of horror and fury. A force of 12,000 men was sent against Forrest, under Gen. Sturgis, who so wretchedly mismanaged the affair that he was utterly routed by him. Another column was sent against him in July, under A. J. Smith, which met with scarcely better success, and the next thing heard of Forrest was when, on the morning of Aug. 18, he made a sudden and daring raid through Memphis, escaping with small loss.

Since the war, Forrest has lived at Memphis, and his principal occupation seems to have been to try and explain away the Fort Pillow affair. He wrote several letters about it, which were published, and always had something to say about it in any public speech he delivered. He seemed as if he were trying always to rub away the blood-stains which marked him. He spoke at the Union ratification meeting at Memphis in August, 1866; wrote a letter approving President Johnson's reconstruction policy in October of the same year; was at the Democratic National convention in June, 1868; spoke several times during the political campaign that year, counseling friendly feeling between the North and South; made several written and spoken defenses of his war record at that time, and distinguished himself again by challenging Gen. Kilpatrick to a duel. The latter, who was also on the stump, had attacked Forrest with great severity, denouncing him as a butcher and a murderer. Forrest felt these reproaches keenly that he sent a challenge. Kilpatrick replied that he would not fight a duel, but if he ever met Forrest, and the latter deemed to do anything, he [Kilpatrick] would be ready. The outcome of this was that Forrest and Kilpatrick did meet somewhere in North Carolina, the latter going into the bar-room of the hotel where he was told Forrest was. Forrest was leaning against the bar. Kilpatrick brushed against him. Forrest looked up, recognized his enemy, turned and left the room, and that was the end of the matter. In December, 1873, Forrest had a short correspondence with Gen. Sherman on the prospects of a Cuban war.

Of late years, his views had undergone a considerable change. The guerrilla chieftain had softened down into the retired veteran, anxious, apparently, only for peace with everybody. He was in favor of promoting good feeling between the two sections, and by the terms of his address to his old comrades in arms, asking them to join in decorating the graves of the dead Union soldiers. His last notable public appearance was on the Fourth of July in Memphis, when he appeared before the colored people at their celebration, was publicly presented with a bouquet by them as a mark of peace and reconciliation, and made a friendly speech in reply. In this he once more took occasion to defend himself and his war record, and to declare that he was a friend of the colored race. Gen. Forrest would be remembered only as a daring and successful guerrilla cavalry leader, were it not for the one great and indelible stain upon his name. It was evident that he felt this, as his constantly-repeated defenses of himself show. His daring and recklessness gave him more éclat at one period than his military services were really entitled to. Gen. Wheeler's raid around the rear of Sherman's army was the work of the daring man and the scientific soldier; Gen. Forrest's sudden dash through Memphis, with no more result than the killing of a few men on either side, was the recklessness of the mere guerrilla chief—which Forrest essentially was.

AUTOGRAPHS BY AUCTION.

SELLING THE SIGNATURES OF KINGS AND QUEENS, PRESIDENTS, STATESMEN, AND MEN OF LETTERS—PROF. ANTHON'S COLLECTION.

The sale of Prof. Charles E. Anthon's large and remarkably fine collection of autographs was begun in Bangs' auction-room, at No. 656 Broadway, yesterday. The attendance was not as large as might have been expected, comprising principally dealers and speculators, with a fair sprinkling of collectors, and a good quota of young ladies and boys. The sale was rapid, and the bidding lively, in some instances very fair prices being realized. The sale began with theatrical performers, an autograph note of Edwin Booth selling for $2 50. An autograph letter of Agnes Ethel went for 10 cents, followed by one of John Brougham for 50 cents. George H. Barrett went for 10 cents, William E. Burton for 80, and Fanny Janauschek for $1 15. Musical composers followed, starting with Auber at 20 cents and Boieldieu, 10, and going on to Rossini, $1 40; Spohr, 10 cents, and Meyerbeer, 80. From composers the catalogue stepped to sovereigns and their families. A document signed by Charles II. of England, dated Dec. 7, 1682, being a warrant to the keeper of Woodstock Park for the production of "one fat doe," sold for $7 50. One of William III., with portrait, went for $3 25. A document signed by Queen Anne, and countersigned by the Earl of Oxford, brought $5. George II., countersigned by Sir Robert Walpole, $2 50. A document signed by George II., at Kensington, June 12, 1749, being a warrant to pay Sir Peter Warren and Mr. Bollan $183,649 2s 7½d. for the Province of Massachusetts Bay, in reimbursement of its expenses in the capture of Louisburg and Cape Breton in 1745, countersigned by Prime Minister Pelham, sold for $11 50. An autograph of George III., dated Windsor, Aug. 15, 1787, sold for $5. Another of George III., signed when he was blind, $2 50. One of George IV., as Prince Regent, with two portraits, $2. Catherine de Medici, of France, with portrait, $4 50. Charles IX. of France, with portrait, $4 50. Henry IV. of France, a document signed only about 20 days before he was assassinated, sold for $3 25. A public paper signed by Louis XIII., Jan. 20, 1625, brought $2 25. Louis XV.'s autograph, on a letter bearing two elegant silk seals, went at $4. Maximilian II. went off at $1 75. Maria Theresa's name, appended to a letter written in 1767, sold for $3 50. Frederick the Great's sign manual, with the monogram F. R., on a letter, written in 1759, sold for $4 25. Another signature of Frederick the Great, attached to a State document, written in France, sold for $4. Philip II. of Spain brought $5; Philip IV., $2; and Christina of Sweden, $2 75. A signature of Lamartine went for $2 25, and one of D'Aubigné for 60 cents. Among the American historians, Bancroft went for 25 cents; Lossing, 30 cents; David Ramsay $3, and Jared Sparks, 30 cents. Jacob Abbott brought 40 cents, and John Q. Adams, a son of Charles Francis Adams, $1 10. Hannah Adams, $2 50, and Louise de Stolberg, Countess of Albany, $5 50; Anderson, the hero of Fort Sumter, 95 cents, and John Jacob Astor, the elder, 60 cents.

A fine specimen of Benedict Arnold's signature, attached to an autograph letter, and written at "Headquarters, Robinson's House," Sept. 8, 1780, only 15 days before Andre was captured, was sold for $22. Sir Isaac Brock, the ornithologist, sold for $3 50, and Gen. N. P. Banks 60 cents; President Barnard, of Columbia College, went for 30 cents, and Rev. Albert Barnes, the commentator, for 10 cents; August Belmont, coupled with Abraham Beach, brought 5 cents; Jeremy Bentham's autograph, attached to a letter, sold for $1 50; and an autograph letter by Thomas H. Benton for 10 cents. Bismarck's name, at the end of a long and interesting public document, dated April 28, 1868, sold for $4 50; among the Bonapartes, Charles, Prince of Canino, went for $1 25, and Jerome, King of Westphalia, $6. Joseph, King of Spain, at one time a resident of this country, went for $2 25. The Empress Josephine's dainty signature, dated Sept. 20, 1806, was sold for $10, and another, dated Paris, Feb. 16, 1808, to the same gentleman, for the same price. Five lines of manuscript written by Napoleon, at Helena, sold for $3. Two notes dictated by him, for 30 cents. A letter indorsed by the little General, $2. A document indorsed by him as First Consul, $2 75; a document signed by Napoleon as Emperor, being a petition accorded in behalf of a Captain of Grenadiers, wounded at Talavera, presented by Berthier, whose name is upon it, sold for $5 25; Pauline Bonaparte's signature went for $5 50. John C. Breckinridge sold for $3 20, and Erastus Brooks with three others for 30 cents. William C. Bryant brought 50 cents; Aaron Burr, $2; John C. Calhoun, 60 cents, and Dr. Chapin, 10 cents; Salmon P. Chase sold for 30 cents, Chateaubriand for $1 50, Rufus Choate for $1, Cassius M.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Monday, Oct. 29, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Moses Ely, Esq., Referee, A. J. Bleecker & Son, sold the five-story brick store and tenement-house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 311 East 46th-st, north side, 175 feet east of 2d-av., for $10,000, to Anne A. Morss, plaintiff in the legal action. Under a similar court order as above, George W. Parsons, Esq., Referee, disposed of the three-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 18.6 by 100, No. 164 East 66th-st., south side, 839 feet west of 3d-av., for $7,000, to Robert J. Livingston, plaintiff; leased April 1, 1868; term, 21 years; ground rent, $180 per annum. Bernard Smyth, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, John E. Ward, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story frame house, with lot 25 by 102.2, No. 172 East 73d-st., south side, 175 feet west of 3d-av., for $8,000, to Edward M. Gedney, plaintiff in the legal action.

Richard V. Harnett, at an Assignee's sale, G. H. Tyler, Esq., Assignee, disposed of the following unimproved property at Secaucus City, Hudson County, N. J.: Four lots, each 25 by 100, on Charles-st., south-east corner of Moller-st., sold for $130, to Surdenbender & Moller; two lots, each 25 by 200, on Charles-st., south side, running through to Louis-st., 225 feet west of Moller-st., sold for $40, to same buyer; eight lots, each 25 by 100, on Charles-st., north-east corner of Moller, and two lots, each 25 by 101, on Secaucus-av., south side, 100 feet east of Moller-st., sold for $205, to D. Knabe.

The remaining legal auctions were adjourned as follows: Sale by Bernard Smyth of the houses, with lots, Nos. 147 and 149 East 22d-st., west of 3d-av., to Nov. 5, and sale by Louis Mesier, of the house, with lot, No. 14 East 32d-st., west of Madison-av., to Nov. 7.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows: By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of the three three-story brick dwelling-houses, with plot of land 67.1 by 98.10 by 25.2 by 100.1, Nos. 74, 76, and 78 Crosby-st., west side, 72.3 feet north of Spring-st. Also, the three-story brick store and dwelling-house, with lot 25.5 by 73.5 by 25.5 by 117.1, No. 81 Spring-st., north side, 24.7 feet west of Crosby-st.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Ray Hamilton, Esq., Referee, of the two-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100, No. 66 Amity-st., south side, 25 feet west of South 5th-av.

By Richard Walters' Sons, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. Grant Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the four-story and three-story brick buildings, with lot 25 by 100, No. 129 Mott-st., west side, 125 feet north of Hester-st.

By James M. Oakley & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brick dwelling-house, with lot 16.8 by 93.9, No. 113 West 22d-st., north side, 158.4 feet north of 6th-av.

By C. J. Lyon, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Theodore F. Miller, Esq., Referee, of the two-story frame house, with lot 25 by 100.10, No. 28 West 99th-st., south side, 350 feet east of 9th-av.

By Louis Mesier, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, John E. Ward, Esq., Referee, of two lots, 25 by 199.10 each, on West 129th-st., north side, running through to 130th-st., 225 feet west of Boulevard or Public Drive.

By Bernard Smyth, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, John E. Ward, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100, on Avenue St. Nicholas, west side, 24.11 feet south of 148th-st.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Silas D. Gifford, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100, on Fordham-av., west side, 74 feet north of 4th-st., Morrisania, 23d Ward.

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John J. Thomasson, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 100, on Prospect-av., north-west corner of Ludlow-st., Fordham, 24th Ward. Also, similar sale, William A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, of a three-story brick dwelling-house and outbuildings, with plot of land 164.10 by 754.1 by 175.3 by 679.1, on road leading to Fort Washington Depot, running through to Fort Washington Bridge-road, and adjoining lands of the late A. F. Smith, at Fort Washington Heights.

EXCHANGE SALES—MONDAY, OCT. 29.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son.

A five-story brick store and tenement-house, with lot, No. 311 East 46th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 2d-av., lot 25x100.....$10,000

By A. H. Muller & Son.

A three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lease of lot, No. 164 East 66th-st., s. s., 839 ft. w. of 3d-av., lot 18.6x100. Leased April 1, 1868; term, 21 years; ground rent, $180 per annum.....$7,000

By Bernard Smyth.

A three-story frame house, with lot, No. 172 East 73d-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 3d-av., lot 25x 102.2.....$8,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Oct. 27.

Delancey-st., n. e. corner of Goerck-st., 124.3x 100x irregular; S. Bellmann and wife to Lewis Rhrs.....$190,500

80th-st., n. s., 166.8 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16.8x100; Sarah J. Doying and husband to L. Haberman. 12,000

80th-st., n. s., 166.8 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16.8x100; L. Haberman to Sarah McGee.....1,000

6th-st., No. 747; F. Kemmel and husband to Fanny Leopold.....7,000

51st-st., East, No. 159; also 39th-st., East, No. 107; also 58th-st., East, No. 416; John Mahon to Edward Van Ness.....nom.

54th-st., s. s., 135 e. of 6th-av., 25x100.5; Herman J. Muller to Eliza Muller.....2,000

29th-st., n. s., 208.4 ft. w. of 6th-av., 85.7x irregular; A. G. Newman to Mary Brown.....9,000

11th-av., s. s., 80.2 ft. n. of 84th-st., 22x100. Edward Sesserson and wife to William A. Hannesson.....3,000

15th-st., n. s., 70 ft. e. of 6th-av., 24x103.5; Maria del C. Tuscano and wife to L. del Monte. 10,000

46th-st., n. s., 479.2 ft. w. of 9th-av., 24.2x100.5; J. Luvson and wife to D. Horgan.....18,900

11th-av., n. w. corner of 76th-st., 47.4x204.2, F. Wood and wife to J. L. R. Wood.....nom.

44th-st., n. s., 217.6 ft. e. of 6th-av. 27.6x100.5; John Lindley, Referee, to John Carey.....19,400

5th-av., s. e. corner of 67th-st., 100x100.5; R. W. Ruggles, Referee, to S. V. Hoffman.....65,000

Boulevard, s. w. corner 101st-st., 100x100, J. G. Sinclair, Referee, to H. P. Freeman.....19,700

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP, 20 by 45 by 100 feet, near Broadway and Central Park, in complete order, nice rent, with gardens, $13,000; easy terms; can be seen at any time; house, 50th-st., third door west of Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON EAST 47TH-ST., NORTH SIDE, close to 5th-av., an elegant 25-foot house, in perfect order; house was built by Matthew Byrnes; price low. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WATER FRONT FOR REFINERIES, chemical works, factories, &c., large blocks with bulkhead and water-front; dwelling-houses for sale; very low. Apply to W. L. BROWER, No. 170 William-st.

FIFTH-AV., 62D-ST., FACING CENTRAL PARK—Superbly built and furnished large house; low price. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 661 5th-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST HOUSES ON 57th-st., close to 5th-av. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

JROMAINE BROWN WILL TAKE CHARGE of estates, collecting rents, paying taxes, insurance, &c., for owners. Office 1,260 Broadway, corner 33d-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ENGLAND, SUSSEX, (LESS THAN TWO hours from London, one hour from Brighton, and 40 minutes from Portsmouth.) TO BE SOLD, a property of 114 acres, within three miles of Goodwood and its race-course. The picturesque residence comprises Entrance-hall, Drawing-room, 23 feet by 17 feet, with Bay; Library, 24 feet by 20 feet; Dining-room, 23 feet by 17 feet, leading to Conservatory; Breakfast-room, 24 feet by 15 feet, with ante-rooms attached; Smoking-room, spacious kitchen, scullery, store, lamp, and boot rooms; butler's pantry and bedroom, larder, servant's hall, housekeeper's room, coal house, bake house, lumber and box rooms, and dry cellarage; and on the upper floor are five best bedrooms, a dressing-room, and 10 other bedrooms. Excellent supply of water, and gas laid on and supplied by a private gas-metre. The stabling is modern and complete, and comprises six stalls, four loose boxes, coach house for eight carriages, saddle-room, harness and mash room, loft, and living-rooms over; stable-yard, with brick-built range of stabling of three boxes and cart-horse stable, and a small yard and fowl house, together with a large and a small fernery, greenhouse, orchard-house, two vineries, orchid-house, peach and nectarine houses, mushroom-house, pine pit, succession pine pit, cucumber house, cuttings pit, melon, and cucumber house, ice house, and the gas works. The home farm contains good homestead and capital farm buildings, and partly walled and warm yard; 10-stall cow house, cart and implement shed and implement shed, boiling house, poultry house, and other outbuildings, with a model dairy. Close to the homestead is a residence with dining and drawing rooms, six bed rooms, kitchen, offices, garden, &c., with a small garden, the rest let off, together with about 45 acres of land, to a good tenant, up to December, 1878, at a rental of £135 per annum. The land tax amounts to £3 5s. per annum, and the rent-charges and tithes to £10 4s. per annum. Also, about a mile from the above, a valuable freehold property of a little over 200 acres, nearly all arable. The homestead comprises a brick-built and tiled house, with three sitting-rooms, five bedrooms, kitchen, dairy, &c., and garden, with thatched farm buildings, brick barn, cart-horse stable, sheds for cows and nag, piggeries, and inclosed yard, let to old yearly tenants at the low annual rent of £240. For further particulars, apply to MAPLES, TEESDALE & CO., Solicitors, No. 6 Fredericks Place, Old Jewry, London, E. C., England.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE IN PLAINFIELD, N. J.

A. J. BLEECKER & SON will sell at the salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, (Trinity Building), on THURSDAY, Nov. 8, at 12 o'clock, the elegant residence and grounds of C. W. Opdyke, Esq., (who is removing West.) The property is situated on the corner of Broadway and Hillside-av. in the delightful City of Plainfield, and is one of the most complete in all its requirements as a splendid residence for a gentleman's family. The house is admirably constructed in the Italian style, and contains all the modern conveniences, hard-wood floors and walls. The outbuildings are fine and amply accommodating as barn and stables. Magnificent trees, both evergreen and shade trees, 20, 30, 40 feet high, line the avenues and surround the buildings. The grounds (four acres) are smooth slopes of lawn and garden, abounding with choice fruit and shrubbery, hedges, and flagged walks. It is a rare and beautiful seat, one hour from New-York, over the best railroad in the United States. Further particulars can be obtained from handbills at the office of the auctioneers, No. 189 Broadway.

Photographic views of the mansion and grounds may be seen at the auctioneer's office, No. 189 Broadway.

Also, on FRIDAY, Nov. 9, will be sold at auction on the premises, at Plainfield, the elegant household furniture, horses, carriages, sleighs, harness, cow, garden implements, &c., of this complete establishment. Catalogues one week before the sale.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

FORECLOSURE SALE OF VALUABLE DWELLING-HOUSE AND LANDS AT FORT WASHINGTON.—The place known as the Louis B. Rader Place, being part of the Howland tract, near the Fort Washington Depot, will be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30, 1877, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon, under the direction of WM. A. BOYD, Referee; George Hobert Scott, Auctioneer.

A first-class three-story brick dwelling, 45x50; two-story brick stable, 36x79; large greenhouse and other outbuildings, and about 23⅓ acres of land. Sale absolute.

For further particulars apply to MARTIN & SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 50 Wall-st., or SCOTT & MYERS, Auctioneers, No. 5 Pine-st.

FORECLOSURE SALE.—ON WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31, 1877, 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, under the directions of the undersigned, by T. Robinson Warren & Co., Auctioneers, the valuable three-story brown-stone-front house, situated on the southerly side of 104th-st., 183 feet 4 inches westerly from 3d-av. JOHN ELLIS ROOSEVELT, Referee, No. 76 Chambers-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

CHOICE FLATS TO RENT

On the Eastern Boulevard, (Avenue A,) between 58th and 59th sts. Splendid situation, on high ground, overlooking the East River, Blackwell's Island, and Long Island. Each floor complete with every convenience.

For small respectable families of moderate means these flats are among the most desirable in the City. Rent, $20 to $35 per month.

Apply to PHELPS, DODGE & CO., Nos. 11 and 13 Cliff-st., or to JOHN D. CRIMMINS, No. 1,037 3d-av.

THE ROCKINGHAM,

BROADWAY, CORNER 55TH-ST.

Absolutely fire-proof apartments; eight rooms, heated by steam; cabinet finish; plumbing and ventilation perfect; healthiest location in the City; elevator. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—FIVE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone houses, 15x50 feet; with all modern improvements; situated north-west corner of 83d-st. and Madison-av. Apply to H. C. PEDDER, office of Arnold, Constable & Co., 5th-av. and 19th-st.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., OFFICES 661 5th-av., 4 Pine and 33 East 17th-st., offers for rental a number of choicely located furnished and unfurnished houses. Reduced rents. New lists.

APARTMENTS TO LET.—A FEW DESIRABLE flats at reduced rental, in a first-class apartment building. Inquire of CHARLES G. WAKELEY, No. 104 East 16th-st.

MADISON-AV., NEAR 31ST-ST.—TO RENT, furnished, a desirable four-story, high-stoop brown-stone house, at a reasonable rent to an unexceptionable tenant. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. No. 3 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT BASEMENT HOUSE ON 44th-st., near 6th-av., to rent, fully furnished, for the Winter.

MURRAY HILL.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, No. 121 East 38th-st. Seen from 12 to 5 o'clock.

TO RENT LOW—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, No. 340 West 46th-st., in perfect order. Call at the house.

FLATS TO LET IN THE LINCOLN.—ALL the improvements. No. 944 8th-av., near 56th-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—UNTIL APRIL 1 NEXT, A NEAT COTtage in the country, one hour from the City; completely and handsomely furnished with every convenience of a City house, except gas; five minutes' walk from the depot; rent, $40 per month. Apply at No. 64 Nassau-st., in the store.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A GENTERELLY-FURNISHED, MODERN sized house in a good location by a family of four adults, from about Dec. 1 to April 1. A family intending to pass the Winter abroad will find this a good opportunity to secure a careful and responsible tenant at a fair price. Address Post Office Box No. 2,260, stating rent required.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

ATTENDANT, &c.—BY A KIND, REFINED, MIDdle-aged American woman as attendant to invalid lady; a good reader and seamstress and good housekeeper. Address E. C. Box, No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY.

A NEAT YOUNG MARRIED PERSON, NO incumbrance, to do any kind of work not menial, is anxious to find employment; references. Call on Mrs. S., Room No. 12, No. 134 West 28th-st.

COMPANION.—BY A LADY WHO IS A GOOD reader and rapid writer, as companion or in any respectable capacity. Address C. C., Box No. 316

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, after crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

SCYTHIA.....WED., Oct. 31 | ALGERIA.....WED., Nov. 14
RUSSIA.....WED., Nov. 7 | SCYTHIA.....WED., Nov. 21

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP SCYTHIA will embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 12:30 P. M. on Tuesday, 31st October, 1877.

CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN.
No. 4 Bowling-Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks and clear of the passage to Queenstown, and in 10 days round.

BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 3, 3 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 10, 9 A. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 17, 2 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Nov. 1
STATE OF LOUISIANA.....Thursday, Nov. 8
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Nov. 15
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Nov. 22

First cabin, $70 and $75, according to accommodation; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $40; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL LINE.

The only Transatlantic Line sailing under the American flag. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia and Wednesday from Liverpool.

THE RED STAR LINE.

Carrying the Belgian and United States Mails. Sailing semi-monthly alternately from Philadelphia and New-York. Direct and only

TO ANTWERP.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, and No. 52 Broadway, New-York.

JNO. McDONALD, Agt., No. 8 Battery-place.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

AMERICA.....Sat., Nov. 3 | MOSEL.....Sat., Nov. 17
WESER.....Sat., Nov. 10 | NEW-YORK.....Sat., Nov. 24

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Bolivia.....Nov. 3, 2 P. M. | Ethiopia.....Nov. 17, 2 P. M.
California.....Nov. 10, 9 A. M. | Victoria.....Nov. 24, 8 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDON, AND DERRY.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

Utopia.....Oct. 31, noon. | Alsatia.....Nov. 10, 9 A. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70, according to accommodation.

Second Cabin, $40; Steerage, $28.

Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Drafts issued for any amount at current rates.

Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL.....Nov. 3, 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Nov. 10, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Nov. 17, 2 P. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE—PIERS 44 AND 51 N. R.

FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks)

Italy, Thurs., Nov. 8, 7 A. M. | Holland, Sat., Nov. 17, 2 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL—

Erin, Sat., Nov. 3, 2½ P. M. | Egypt, Sat., Nov. 10, 8 A. M.

Cabin, $55 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

SUEVIA.....Nov. 1 | FRISIA.....Nov. 15
LESSING.....Nov. 8 | HERDER.....Nov. 22

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold. Second Cabin, $60, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

RUHNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, 61 Broad-st., N. Y. General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:

NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Oct. 30, noon.
IDAHO.....TUESDAY, Nov. 6, 6 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Nov. 13, 11:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $55, 65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; intermediate, $40.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.

Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

FRANCE, Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1 P. M.
CANADA, Frangeul.....Wednesday, Nov. 7, 7 A. M.
AMERIQUE, Pouzolz.....Wednesday, Nov. 14, noon.

For freight and passage apply to

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 31
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 3

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHESEMAN, TUESDAY, Oct. 30, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, THURSDAY, Nov. 1, from Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

CITY OF MACON, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Nov. 3, from Pier 43 North River, at 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R. No. 315 Broadway. GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailings from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship COLON.....Wednesday, Oct. 31

connecting for Central American and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Saturday, Nov. 3

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Wednesday, Nov. 7

For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 3
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF VERA CRUZ, DRAKE.....Wednesday, Oct. 31
CITY OF WASHINGTON, THOMASSANT.....Wednesday, Nov. 7
CITY OF MEXICO, McIntosh.....Saturday, Nov. 17

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico,

CITY OF MEXICO, McIntosh.....Saturday, Nov. 17

Steam-ship CITY OF VERA CRUZ will leave New-York Oct. 31 direct for Havana, and leave that port Nov. 7 direct for Vera Cruz. Returning, will leave Vera Cruz Nov. 13, sailing for Campeachy, Progreso, and Havana.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers. Sailing THURSDAYS as follows, from Pier 17 E. R., at 3 P. M.:

NIAGARA, (new,) 2,266 tons, Curtis.....Nov. 1
SARATOGA, (new,) 2,285 tons, Smedberg.....Nov. 8

JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 9:48 and 5 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after June 25, 1877.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 6, 9, 7, and 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 9:30 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive from Baltimore, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M., daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30, 10:40 A. M., 2:10, 5:10, and 10:30 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 2:05, 6:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. I. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

13 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 6, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia, 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sundays, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. I. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Sept. 17, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester; also to St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, to Utica, Whitehall, and Rutland.

2:30 P. M., Saturdays only, Troy Special. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, Garrison's, and principal stations north.

6:30 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

G. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express, Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping-coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping-coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 6, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 5:15, 10 A. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 8:30 P. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping-coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1877.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND One-half per Cent., out of the earnings of the past three months, will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan & Sons, No. 39 William-st., New-York, on the 10th day of November. The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th, both inclusive.

F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1877.

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIdend of THREE PER CENT. has been declared on the capital stock of this company, payable on and after the 1st of November next.

The transfer-books closed until that date.

GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, CORNER BOWERY AND BROOME-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1877.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable on and after the 1st day of November next. The transfer-books will be closed from that date to be reopened on Nov. 2 next.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1877.

THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, due on the 1st day of November next, will be paid by this company, at maturity, at the office of Messrs. Chase and Atkins, No. 18 Broad-st.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1877.

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1, 1877, ON THE third mortgage bonds of this company, and on the real estate bonds of the Pacific Railroad Company, (of Missouri,) will be paid on and after that date, at this office.

C. K. GARRISON, President.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1877.

HANNIBAL AND CENTRAL MISSOURI RAILROAD COUPONS maturing NOV. 1, 1877, will be paid by the TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, "TRUSTEE" of the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railway.

JAMES H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1877.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT., FREE of taxes, has been declared on the capital of this bank, payable on and after Nov. 1. The transfer-books will be closed from this date and reopen on the 2d November.

E. WILLSON, Cashier.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1877.

BOONVILLE BRIDGE COMPANY COUPONS maturing Nov. 1, 1877, will be paid by Union Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, upon bonds which are entitled thereto, under the agreement of March 1, 1876.

JAMES W. OGILVIE, Secretary.

UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1877.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. from the earnings of the last six months, free from all taxation, payable on the 1st day of November next.

JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

MICHIGAN STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, Oct. 26, 1877.

THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1877, ON THE War Bounty Loan Bonds issued by the State of Michigan will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York.

WM. B. McCREERY, State Treasurer.

THE NOVEMBER COUPONS OF THE REAL Estate First Mortgage Bonds guaranteed by the Mercantile Trust Company will be paid at the office of the company, Equitable Building, No. 120 Broadway, on the first day of November next.

E. L. MONTGOMERY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHASE & ATKINS, BANKERS, No. 18 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1877.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE MICHIgan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company First and Second Mortgage Bonds due Nov. 1, will be paid at this office.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST AND SECOND mortgage of the South Georgia and Florida Railroad due Nov. 1, 1877, will be paid at the office of PERKINS, LIVINGSTON, POST & CO., No. 23 Nassau-st., on that date.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1877.

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1, 1877, ON THE bonds of the People's Gas-light and Coke Company of Chicago, will be paid on and after that date by the undersigned.

C. K. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling Green.

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—FOR TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN, sitting-room and bedrooms, without board, between 25th and 47th sts., Madison and 6th ave., in a private family which has never advertised. Address, stating terms and particulars, I. W. S., Post Office Box No. 1,332.

DRY GOODS.

E. RIDLEY & SONS

Grand and Allen Sts., New-York.

DRESS SILKS

LINE OF DESIRABLE COLORS,
OPEN TO-DAY,
At 85 Cents.

BLACKS, 55c., 60c., 65c., 70c., 75c., 85c.
50 pieces TAPISSIERES, CACHEMIRE FINISH, $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75 and $2 per yard.
10 pieces HAMOTS, HANDSPUN, $2 25.
OUR PURCHASES OF STANDARD BRANDS HAVE BEEN VERY LARGE.

WE INVITE AN INSPECTION.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS,
Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand-st.
Nos. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen-st.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,

Grand and Allen Sts., N. Y.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

HATS TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED.
1,500 CASES NEW GOODS.
EVERY SHAPE IN REAL FELTS, at 45c.
FINE FRENCH FELT HATS, 59, 65, 80c.
BRUSH BRIMS, POPULAR SHADES, at $1.
BLACK SILK VELVETS, 75c., $1, $1 25.
$1 50, $1 75, $2 up.
LITTLE OVER HALF LAST YEAR'S PRICES
DESIRABLE SHADES IN COLORS,
$1, $1 20, $1 50 up.

☞ THE ONLY HOUSE WITH A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT IN

PLUSHES.

DESIRABLE SHADES from $1 to $3 50 per yard.
NEW FANCY FEATHERS, 50c., 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 50c., 75c.
BLACK OSTRICH TIPS, 21c., 25c., 50c. up. Bunch of three.
LONG OSTRICH PLUMES, 75c., $1 up. BARGAINS.
SILK AND WORSTED FRINGES, GIMPS, &c.

RIBBONS.

NOS. 16, 22, 30, AND 40—BLACK GROS GRAIN RIBBONS
AT 14 CENTS PER YARD.
NO. 7—GROS GRAIN, ALL COLORS, 6 CENTS.
NO. 9—GROS GRAIN, ALL COLORS, 7 CENTS.
DOUBLE-FACED SATIN RIBBONS (two colors)
DOWN IN PRICE.

THE ESTABLISHMENT FILLED WITH GOODS AT 20 PER CENT. LESS THAN LAST WEEK'S PRICES.

SEVERAL PARISIAN INVOICES OF FINE GOODS READY TO-DAY.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS,
NOS. 309, 311, 311 1-2 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen-st.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,

Grand and Allen sts., N. Y.

INSPECT OUR
BOYS' SUIT DEPARTMENT.
INSPECT OUR
BOYS' HAT DEPARTMENT,
LARGEST COLLECTION OF FINE GOODS IN THE CITY.
INSPECT OUR
LADIES' SUIT DEPARTMENT,
Manufactured and imported by us.
INSPECT OUR
LADIES' CLOAK DEPARTMENT.
INSPECT OUR
MISSES' SUITS AND CLOAKS.
INSPECT OUR
DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

☞ ALL ON SECOND FLOOR.
INSPECT OUR UNDERWEAR
FOR LADIES AND MISSES.
INSPECT OUR
HOSIERY AND MERINO UNDERWEAR.

KID GLOVES

5,000 DOZEN 2-BUTTONS at 50c. pair.
OUR REGULAR BRANDS, 65c., 75c., 95c., up.
NEW SHADES.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS,
NOS. 309, 311, AND 311 1-2 GRAND-ST.
NOS. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 ALLEN-ST.

RICH DRESS GOODS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT for
FALL and WINTER WEAR.
ALL the NEW TEXTURES and SHADES.

Foreign and Domestic Novelties.

SUPERB COMBINATIONS and COLORINGS.
FORTY-EIGHT INCHES WIDE, from $1 to $5 per yard.
CREPE ARMURE, a SOFT, BEAUTIFUL FABRIC,
MERINOS and CASHMERES,
All DESIRABLE SHADES.

Tufted Camel's Hair Cloth,

ALL WOOL, FORTY-EIGHT INCHES WIDE, At $1 per yard.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

Just received, an invoice of extra fine Torchon Laces, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, and Fichus, very desirable Goods, rich novelties in Ladies' Neck-wear, all new designs in Duchess and other popular

LACES.

Large Linen Collars and Cuffs trimmed with Torchon Lace, and a variety of fine Linen Sets with fancy color edges, entirely new ideas, at moderate prices.

E. A. MORRISON,

No. 893 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts.

LEGAL NOTICES.

POWERS, HENRY H., ET AL.—NEW-YORK Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, plaintiff, against Henry H. Powers, George W. McCollom, Hollis L. Powers, H. A. Kilburn, Henry Hirsh, Seligman Oppenheimer, Christian S. Delevan, James F. Thomson, defendants.—Summons for Relief, No. 2.—To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, at number 120 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in the action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 4, 1876. ALEXANDER & GREEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Take notice that the complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 11th day of October, 1876.

ALEXANDER & GREEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
o16-law6wTu

POWERS, HENRY H., ET AL.—NEW-YORK Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, plaintiff, against Henry H. Powers, George W. McCollom, Hollis L. Powers, H. A. Kilburn, Henry Hirsh, Seligman Oppenheimer, Christian S. Delevan, James F. Thomson, defendants.—Summons for Relief, No. 3.—To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, at number 120 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in the action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 4, 1876. ALEXANDER & GREEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Take notice that the complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 11th day of October, 1876.

ALEXANDER & GREEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
o16-law6wTu

ICE CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE-CREAM
IS MADE FROM PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM.
To Churches, festivals, fairs, and large family orders, 25c. PER QUART.

Charlotte Russe and Jelly, fresh, rich, and delicious. Price below all others. Depots, No. 305 4th-av., No. 1,264 Broadway, and No. 75 Chatham-st.

COAL AND WOOD.

EMPIRE KINDLING-WOOD DEPOT, ESTABLISHED 1865; prices reduced; send for a price list. WILLIAM L. WILLIAMS, No. 154 East 25th-st.

DRY GOODS.

HOSIERY

AND

UNDERWEAR

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR

Ladies, Gentlemen and Children,

Together with a well-selected Stock of

Gentlemen's and Youths'

FURNISHING GOODS.

The latest LONDON STYLE SCARFS, CRAVATS, TIES, BRACES, SILK HDKFS., &c., &c.,

At Moderate Prices.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

BROADWAY AND 19TH-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

NEW STOCK. BEST STYLES.
LOWEST PRICES.

BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS, NAVY BLUE SUITS, BLACK DIAGONAL SUITS, BOYS' CHEVIOT SUITS,
BOYS' OVERCOATS, BOYS' ULSTERS, &c.

LORD & TAYLOR,

255 TO 261 GRAND, COR. CHRYSTIE-ST.
83 AND 85 FORSYTH-ST.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

in GRAY HAIR SWITCHES, COIFFURES, INVISIBLE FRONTS, &c., lower than any other house. Also, an elegant assortment of SWITCHES in all colors, at reasonable prices. INVISIBLE NETS for the front hair, 20c. each; $2 per dozen, at

L. SHAW'S HAIR AND BEAUTIFYING BAZAR,
No. 54 WEST 14TH-ST., near 6th-av., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

The Central Trust Company

OF NEW-YORK.

NO. 14 NASSAU-ST., CORNER OF PINE-ST.

Capital, $1,000,000 in U. S. Bonds.

Allows interest on deposits, returnable on demand, or at specified dates.

Is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Receiver, or Trustee. Likewise, is a legal depositary for money paid into court, or by order of any Surrogate.

Also acts as Registrar or Transfer Agent of stocks and bonds, as Trustee for railroad mortgages, and as custodian of bonds of railroads under process of foreclosure or reorganization.

Individuals, firms, corporations, and societies seeking income from money in abeyance, or at rest, will find safety and advantage in this institution.

HENRY F. SPAULDING, President.
BENJ. R. SHERMAN, } Vice-Presidents.
FREDK. H. COSSITT, }
C. H. P. BABCOCK, Secretary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

SAM'L D. BABCOCK,	GEORGE W. LANE,
JONATHAN THORNE,	JACOB D. VERMILYE,
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JOSIAH M. FISKE,	LEE,
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WM. ALLEN BUTLER,	CHAS. ABERNETHY,
JAMES P. WALLACE,	HENRY F. SPAULDING,
BENJ. B. SHERMAN,	DAVID WOLFE BISHOP.

COLLATERAL LOAN AND SAVINGS BANK
OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
AGENCY NO. 1 PINE-ST.

The above bank has established an AGENCY in the City of New-York, to enable residents of the Eastern States who are holders of stock to collect their usual monthly dividend of Two per Cent., the same being now payable either in San Francisco or New-York. The business of the bank, which is thoroughly and permanently established in San Francisco, is to loan money upon first-class *collateral security*, such as stocks, bonds, savings bank books, diamonds, watches, plate, furniture, and warehouse receipts, subject to the legal rate of interest in California—*Four per Cent. per month.*

The bank also receives term deposits of six and twelve months, and allows interest thereon at the rate of one per cent. per month on such deposits, which are loaned out only upon proper and ample security.

Owing to the constantly-increasing demands upon the bank for loans upon collateral securities, it was resolved at a meeting of the Board of Trustees, that the stock held by the bank in reserve, amounting to 5,000 shares, be offered for subscription *at $20 per share, gold coin.*

This bank has already paid fif

THE HOWLING DEMOCRATS.

TAMMANY SHRIEKING "FRAUD."

THE "GREAT FRAUD" AND THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS DENOUNCED—LIEUT.-GOV. DORSHEIMER, AUGUSTUS SCHELL, JAMES S. THAYER, JOHN KELLY, THOMAS ECCLESINE, AND ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN THE SPEAKERS—SCENES OUTSIDE THE HALL.

Tammany Hall held its grand ratification meeting last night at the Wigwam in Fourteenth-street, and the neighborhood was made vocal with the shrieks of "fraud," which one orator after the other gave vent to in regard to the Presidency. This was the chief cry of the evening; and the second was "disfranchisement"—meaning the proposed constitutional amendments. There was a great crowd present; the body of the hall was filled, so were the spacious galleries; so was the platform, with distinguished Democrats of State and City fame; and outside the hall stands had been erected from which such orators as Thomas Grady and Peter Mitchell held forth to a small crowd. Over one of these stands hung a placard bearing the legend, "The Republicans say let the propo·ty, and not the man, vote." Of fire-works, flags and calcium lights there were enough and to spare; and brass bands contributed to swell the chorus of discordant sounds. The published list of speakers for the evening was a rather imposing one, headed by the names of Horatio Seymour and Gov. Robinson, but when the time had arrived this list dwindled to very small proportions. Mr. Seymour sent a letter, excusing his absence on the score of poor health, which would not allow him to attend a large gathering; and Gov. Robinson sent another, excusing his absence because of weak eyes, unable to stand the glare of artificial light. Mr. Springer, of Illinois; Mr. S. S. Cox, Mr. Fernando Wood, Senator Kernan, and others sent telegrams from Washington excusing their absence; all of which were read to the meeting. Among the gentlemen present on the platform were Mayor Ely, John Kelly, Augustus Schell, Thomas S. Brennan, Ex-Commissioner Nicholson, Major William H. Quincey, Richard Schell, Isaac Bell, Justice P. G. Duffy, Sydney P. Nichols, Shepherd F. Knapp, Joel O. Stevens, Samuel S. Lewis, Martin B. Brown, William C. Whitney, Ex-Sheriff M. T. Brennan, Isaiah Rynders, Police President William F. Smith, Gunning S. Bedford, Edward L. Gaul, Menzo Diefendorf, Henry L. Clinton, Jordan L. Mott, Clarkson N. Potter, Peter B. Olney, Townsend Cox, G. W. Wingate, Edwin R. Meade, Lawrence D. Kiernan, Edward Schell, Francis B. Spinola, Eugene J. McEnroe, Leo. C. Dessar, and others, whose faces have been familiar at all Democratic primaries within the past 10 years. Mr. James S. Thayer presided, and occupied a seat at the table, flanked by Augustus Schell and Major William H. Quincy. August Belmont sat close behind the Chairman.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Schell called the meeting to order, and spoke as follows: Fellow-Democrats and fellow-citizens: We have met to-night to ratify the State and County nominations. In presenting the names of the gentlemen who have been put upon the State ticket, and upon the County ticket, I will detain you one moment, in calling your attention to the issues between the Democratic and the Republican Parties. I will premise by saying, that in 1876 we elected a President. We were defrauded of the services of the distinguished gentleman we elected, by the fraud of the Republican Party. But the dishonest acts of that party have not ceased. During last Winter, when the Republican Legislature was called upon to apportion the State, so that the people of this county would be properly and fairly represented in the Senate and the Assembly, they failed to do their duty. But this is not all. They adopted constitutional amendments and sent them down to see whether the people will indorse them. One of these amendments takes away the right of suffrage, which is so dear to us all. I appeal to every Democrat in every citizen, whether he will submit to be robbed of this right. [Cries of "No, no."] I know the labor of the City and of the State will be aroused in the present instance, as in the past. That is not all. There is an occupation in our midst which is greatly affected by the present Excise law. They have made criminal what has heretofore been lawful, the carrying on of a proper occupation. If the people now submit, they will lose rights that they can never regain!" Mr. Schell then introduced Hon. James S. Thayer as Chairman of the meeting. Mr. Thayer told his auditors that they had now arrived at a period in the campaign when nothing but the election was before them. All the primaries had been held, all the nominations made, and they were now in the open field. Referring to the State tickets of both parties, he said that of the candidates nominated at Rochester he knew very little. They were never heard of before they were nominated, and after election they would never be heard of again. [Applause.] One man on that ticket was known, however. They had put up a Mr. Soule, who had been implicated in the worst kind of canal frauds, and he would go down with a worse crash than the others. The Democratic State ticket "shone with Heaven!" Mr. Thayer here proceeded to discuss each of the candidates in turn, beginning with Allen C. Beach, for whom he spoke at some length in a rather apologetic way, and winding up by saying that Mr. Beach stood upon his record, and that there was no flaw in his armor. Then he dismissed Mr. Schoonmaker with a few words about his ability in the Senate and his talents as a lawyer; said that Mr. Mackin had had large experience; that Mr. Olcott was nominated amid a perfect storm of applause in the convention, and that the name of Horatio Seymour, Jr., [applause] was a guarantee of integrity and fidelity to public interests. Turning to the City and County tickets, Mr. Thayer said that the opposition to Tammany was such a hodge-podge combination that it could not stand long enough to vote. It was too weak to stand alone, and had to derive its support from the old Custom-house faction, which was not, however, the power it used to be. On the shoulders of this motley crowd, shambling body was the dead weight Green, who sat there asking for the smallest favors, which would be thankfully received. [Feeble applause.] Mr. Thayer confined himself in his praise of the Tammany County ticket to Judge Brady, which was safe ground, and immediately passed on to deprecate the action of the German organizations in forcing a very distinctive issue, based on nationality. He concluded by saying that Tammany was never so strong, so pure, or so good in its selection of candidates as now; that it was daily improving our City Government, and that those dissatisfied citizens who wanted to raise themselves above the people by a Board of Finance could have the power they wanted by coming *do wn* to the people. [Applause.]

The next thing in order was the reading of the long list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries by Major Quincy. When he reached the name of John Kelly, the whole crowd gave way to great excitement. Yells, cheers, calls for Kelly, shouting, and noises of all kinds were made until that individual, who sat a few feet from the Chairman, had to step forward. This was the signal for another outburst, but with a wave of his hand he stilled the storm, and silence instantly reigned. Words cannot do justice to the expression of hatred and scorn which concentrated in his voice as, in the course of his remarks, he pronounced the words "that man—John Morrissey;" and the obedient auditors took the cue, and hissed and groaned dolefully. Mr. Kelly said:

"At this stage of the meeting I do not desire to say anything. There are several gentlemen upon the platform whom I know you would like to hear. Gov. Dorsheimer is present, and that celebrated Irish orator, Richard O'Gorman. They are here to lend a voice in favor of the nominations of the Democratic Party; to protest against the combination that has been made with the Republican Party, [hisses;] to offer a voice to the American people, whether from Ireland, or Germany, or any other nation. Here they are purely American citizens. The men who call themselves Anti-Tammany Democrats [hisses] have united with the Republicans to deprive the people of the City and State of New-York of the right of suffrage. That man—John Morrissey [hisses] in the Senate of the State has united with the Republican Party to prevent the Apportionment bill from passing the Legislature. I cannot here to listen, but let me implead you, let me implore you, on the day of election you will exercise your right in such a manner as to show these men that they are about to commit a great enormity against the people's rights." [Cheers.]

When Mr. Kelly sat down the reading of the list of officers was resumed; next came the reading of the resolutions by Col. Gaul, which was very well done; then some shouted for O'Gorman, and others for Dorsheimer, and there was much noise and confusion. The Chairman called for order, and getting something like it, the letters and telegrams above referred to were read.

Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer was introduced, was received with great applause, and without delay plunged into a furious denunciation of the constitutional amendments, but especially of the "Great Fraud." He had become cognizant of the full proportions of the system of fraud practiced in the State, and was thankful that few of the malefactors have escaped imprisonment, and that the punishment has fallen with terrible severity. The matter of particular interest at this time, continued the speaker, was the constitutional amendment that one branch of the Legislature should be chosen by citizens who pay taxes on $500 and a local rental of $200. He thought it was not strange that Americans should oppose such a measure. For 10 minutes the Governor fled to foreign countries and discussed the situation there. Upon his return he thought, if the proposed amendment was adopted that one-half of the voters of New-York and Brooklyn would be disfranchised. He pictured the poor law clerks, medical students, and dry goods clerks, who would be deprived of the right of suffrage, and said that Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, and Abraham Lincoln would have been disfranchised had such a law existed in their times. Gov. Dorsheimer continued in denunciation of the proposed amendment, and then feelingly referred to the wise administrations of Govs. Tilden and Robinson. The next 10 minutes were devoted by Mr. Dorsheimer to the wickedness of the inauguration of President Hayes. He grew dramatic and at times seemed to represent Macbeth in his boldest moments. He was satisfied, he said, that the liberation of the South is not the work of Mr. Hayes. It was won by the people at the polls. The civil service policy of the President was next attacked, after which the Governor took his seat.

As Mr. Dorsheimer took his seat the cries for O'Gorman were renewed. He had been referred to be the Chairman as "that real Irish orator," and when he came forward now he was cheered in the most tumultuous style. His speech was a long arraignment of the Republican Party in periods of florid eloquence, dear to the hearts of such a crowd as filled the hall; and the "Great Fraud" and the constitutional amendments had another long going over, in the same view as the previous speaker, but with nothing of the dramatic effect with which Mr. Dorsheimer delivered his denunciations. Mr. O'Gorman's retirement was the signal for another outburst of yells for John Kelly, in response to which Mr. Thomas C. Ecclesine appeared, and was introduced as the candidate for Senator in the Eighth District. Mr. Ecclesine devoted himself to a bitter denunciation of the Anti-Tammany Party, and to praising the Senatorial candidates on the Tammany ticket. He alone of all the speakers relieved his speech with humorous points, and tickled the crowd, which had begun to thin out with much noise and confusion, into waiting a little longer. As he is always an effective stump speaker, knows how to adapt himself to his audience, and has real wit, his speech was quite effective. More and louder cries for Kelly arose when Mr. Ecclesine retired; but that gentleman was not to be brought out. Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan stepped forward, and wound up the evening's entertainment with one more violent tirade against the "Great Fraud" and the constitutional amendments. When he finished the Chairman put the motion to adjourn. The only answer was renewed cries for Kelly, but the Chairman called for three cheers for the ticket, and these being given, declared the meeting adjourned.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The resolutions, or "declaration of principles," are too long to be quoted in full, but the following are the principal ones:

We denounce the crime against popular self-government perpetrated in Washington in counting out Samuel J. Tilden and counting in Rutherford B. Hayes as President of the United States. The American people have thereby been infamously defrauded of their just rights, and we demand in the future that the ballots of citizens, and not of returning boards, shall determine national issues.

We protest against the constitutional amendment proposing to disfranchise good citizens. No greater outrage could be committed upon individual rights or representative government than this unjustifiable and unconstitutional attempt to restrict and abridge the right of suffrage, in direct violation of both National and State law. As Democrats we demand that the dearest right of the freeman—the right to choose his own rulers—shall not be tampered with, but forever guaranteed. A political party that would thus humiliate many of the brave men, who fought for the perpetuation of the Union, as well as for the protection of the property of the capitalist, and but a few years after the close of a war could devise a scheme to steal from them their vote, should be held up to universal execration and branded with eternal infamy.

We favor, and ask as one of the first acts of the next Legislature, the passage of a just and equitable Excise law—one which will protect the rights of all citizens of the State without sectional or invidious discrimination.

THE OUTSIDE MEETING.

Outside the hall, at the north and south of the entrance, were two stands. Across the street, in a waste piece of ground, was a rude platform, and here, away from the crowd, such as it was, the Teutons—about 100—were assembled. The crowd was of a very motley character, the greater number being of the laboring class, various troops of small boys, and idlers, the whole at no time during the evening exceeding 300. On the balcony over the entrance was a number of roughs who amused themselves during the evening by ejecting copious jets of tobacco juice and other disgusting missiles upon the heads of those below. Mr. Wachter, William R. Roberts, and Augustus Schell were the principal speakers on the Southern platform. A ludicrous incident occurred just as Mr. Roberts was about concluding a thundering denunciation of the Republican Party. A large wagon, covered with political transparencies, the only inscription legible being "The Poor Man's Friend," dashed through the crowd, and came to a halt opposite Mr. Roberts' stand. In the rear, and rushing at a headlong speed, was a miserable horse, drawing a milk-wagon. The animal had taken fright near Fourth-avenue, and dashed through the crowd, scattering them in all directions, and these brought up behind the political hearse. The speaker had to stop, the audience assembled around the wretched horse, and, after it being ascertained that the misguided beast had the hardihood to run down Officer Joseph Cooke, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, the owner, horse, and wagon were marched off to the nearest station, amid the cheers of the crowd. The officer was slightly injured on his right knee, and was attended by Dr. Phelps. Mr. Christopher Fine, who presided at this stand, was about to introduce another speaker, when an ancient individual rushed from the rear to the front of the stand and began a harrangue, but it was impossible to hear his remarks. He brandished a formidable club with the dexterity of an Irishman, twirling it around his head in the most approved fashion. Though frequently requested to desist, he refused, and did not yield until Mr. Fine put his hand to his collar and forced him to the rear. The principal speaker on the north platform was Assemblyman Grady—some person near the balcony observed he was like the fat boy in *Pickwick*. Alderman Cole presided at this stand, which did not seem to "draw" so well as its neighborn across the south. However, a person named Thompson divided the honors, and by his antics and wild gesticulation brought a number of persons around him. This individual was laboring under great excitement, and parties in his vicinity were so uncharitable as to say he was "tight." This platform was evidently intended for the comic actors, for after the departure of the last speaker a gentleman was introduced—his name could not be heard—who outshine Mr. Thompson. He was a jerky man, and wore a paper collar. He exercised his right arm to such an extent that he separated the collar from the parent garment, and succeeded in getting it over his left ear, where it was kept by the elevation of his left shoulder. Fears were entertained that the whole garment would follow the erratic collar. With his departure all interest fled, and the crowd dispersed. There was no incident to mark the proceedings at the German platform. The only organization present was about 150 men of the Tilden Light Guard. Boys in red, white, and blue. They marched up Third-avenue, filed past the hall, and "disappeared in the distance."

NOTES OF THE CANVASS.

Mr. James Otis, of Suffolk County, the Republican nominee for State Senator in the First District, visited Staten Island last week, and was very favorably received.

Mr. Daniel Bradley, the Independent Democratic candidate for Assembly in the First District of Kings, has branded as a cowardly lie the assertion made by Senator Laughlin that Bradley held a sinecure office under the Board of City works.

A ratification meeting was held last evening in the head-quarters of the Fifteenth Ward Independent Republican Association, No. 60 South Washington-square. Among the speakers were Rev. Henry Highland Garnet, Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall, and others. The association is composed of colored men.

The Sol Sayles Association, composed of working men, will hold a grand ratification meeting on Thursday evening at Masonic Hall, in Thirteenth-street, to ratify the ticket opposed to Tammany Hall. Hon. James Daley, Judge Joseph Koch, Allan McDonald, Hon. Jacob Hess, and others will address the meeting.

The Working Men's Republican Association of the Sixteenth Assembly District met last evening at No. 605 East Fourteenth-street, and indorsed the State Republican and the City and County coalition tickets. The association will meet again on Thursday evening, when it will be addressed by well-known speakers.

The Swedish Republican Association met last evening in the Teutonia Assembly Rooms and indorsed the Republican State ticket and the coalition nominees for City and County officers. The members who reside in the Seventh Senatorial District were particularly enjoined to support John Morrissey for Senator.

The united nomination of the Republicans and all other elements opposed to Tammany Hall in the Fifth Assembly District is William J. Keyes. Mr. Keyes is 35 years of age, and has resided in Vandam-street for over 14 years. Last evening he was nominated by the German-American Independent Citizens' Association of the district, and that organization will hold a ratification meeting to-night at No. 123 West Housten-street, which will be addressed by Judge Marcus Otterbourg, and Coroner Moritz Ellinger.

A mass-meeting, under the auspices of the Eleventh Ward Jacob Hess Association, was held last evening at No. 642 Fifth-street, to ratify the nomination of the candidates opposed to Tammany Hall. There was a large attendance, and Mr. Michael E. Goodhart presided. The meeting was addressed by Mr. I. Albert Englehart, Coroner Ellinger, Judge Koch, and others. A resolution denouncing Tammany Hall as the enemy of the working men and indorsing the candidates opposed to that organization, especially Hon. Jacob Hess and Judge Joseph Koch, was unanimously adopted.

NOMINATIONS IN BROOKLYN.

Following is a list of the Aldermen and Supervisors nominated at the Democratic primaries last night. The Sixth Ward primary broke up in a row. One of the Inspectors knocked the ballot-box off the table, put his foot through it, and kicked it out of doors. In the Eleventh Ward the ballot-boxes were thrown out of the window, and in several of the other wards there were disgraceful rows. Confident of their strength, the Democrats are fighting bitterly among themselves over the ward officers:

Ward. Supervisors.	*Ward. Aldermen.*
1. No Primary.	2. George H. Sterling.
3. Philip Heinrich.	4. Robert Black.
5. John Cullen.	6. Broke up in row.
7. Edward S Hazleton.	8. John McIntyre; stump, John Quin, Regular.
9. J. J. Ladley.	10. Simon Gunder.
11. James Hyde.	12. Daniel O'Reilly.
13. W. H. Manning.	14. Thomas J. Kenna.
15. Peter Cullinan.	16. No return.
17. Hugh Zoble.	18. Charles Treahmer.
19. Alfred Kemp.	20. Henry J. Hubbard.
21 George W. Anderson.	22. C. R. B. Krogsgard.
23. Claudius Beatty.	24. George Jennison.
25. Phillip Sullivan.	

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

A RIOTOUS MOB OF SAILORS.

LED BY BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPERS, THEY TRY TO PREVENT MEN FROM SHIPPING AT LOW RATES—ATTACK UPON A HOUSE IN JAMES-STREET.

About a month ago the sailor boarding-house keepers of this City refused to furnish men to vessels about to leave port unless the ship-owners agreed to pay $20 a month to each sailor. The ship-owners tried to overcome the movement, to which the boarding-house keepers contrived to give the appearance of a strike on the part of the sailors, by bringing men from other seaports and shipping them for $14 per month. Still, the strikers held out until a few days ago, when Matthew McCaffrey, of No. 78 James-street, Michael Hayes, and Thomas Weinbold proposed to furnish sailors for $18 per month, each man to receive an advance of $40, with which to settle his indebtedness to the "shipping master." Their terms were accepted, and they arranged to ship 14 men on the ship Detroit. The men were to go on board early yesterday morning, as the vessel was to sail at 11 o'clock for Callao, Peru. The boarding-house keepers, who are opposed to McCaffrey and his associates, having heard of this action on their part, determined, if possible, to prevent the men from shipping. They marshaled together between 300 and 400 of their boarders in Botanic Hall, and marched them to Pier No. 13 East River, where the Detroit was lying. On their way, headed, the Police say, by Matthew McElroy, President of the Boarding-house Keepers' Association, they stopped at Matthew McCaffrey's house and broke open the doors and all the front windows. As they approached Pier 13 East River, Roundsman McLaughlin, of the Steamboat Squad collected a force of Police and dispersed them before their arrival there. On their way back the mob again assaulted McCaffrey's house, and when he appeared with a revolver several stones were hurled at his head. Capt. Petty, Detective Carr, and a section of men from the Fourth Precinct soon arrived, and some of the rioters were arrested, but McElroy, their alleged leader, escaped. The men who were selected to ship in the Detroit were taken over to Brooklyn and placed on board a tug, from which they were transferred to the vessel in midstream. The following are the names of the rioters who were arrested: Thomas Connor, William Rose, Edward Johnson, Samuel Fuge, George Anderson, Thomas Brickman, and Matthew Deills. They were taken before Justice Fammer, at the Tombs Police Court, and held for examination on a charge of disorderly conduct preferred by Mrs. McCaffrey.

THE NEVADA SILVER BADGE.

COMPETITION FOR THE TROPHY BY COMPANY I, SEVENTH REGIMENT—GEN. SHALER'S STAFF SHOOTING FOR MARKSMEN'S BADGES.

Company I, Seventh Regiment, held its annual contest for the "Nevada" badge at Creedmoor yesterday. The trophy was presented by the National Guard of Nevada to the National Guard of this State, for annual competition, three years ago. The conditions governing the match make it necessary for each company contesting to include 35 members, and the company making the greatest aggregate score is entitled to hold the trophy for one year. Capt. W. C. Casey was in command of the company, which was also accompanied by Col. E. H. Sanford, Division Inspector of Rifle Practice; Major Joseph Holland, Brigade Inspector, and Capt. C. F. Robbins, Regimental Inspector, in further compliance with the conditions. The distances covered were 200 and 500 yards, five shots at each range. The weather was delightful for fine shooting. There was a good deal of wind, but it blew steadily from the south-west to the western quarter, and did not vary rapidly in force or direction. Following is the record, the highest attainable individual score being 50 points, and the highest possible aggregate 1,750:

F. Harper,	34;	G. F. Merchant,	33;	C. J. Byrd.	33;
J. L. Cordiel,	30;	W. Marshall,	31;	C. L. Bathrop,	29;
D. Chauncey, Jr.,	29;	R. B. Young,	29;	W. F. Mellis,	28;
S. J. Gorman,	27;	G. W. Chauncey,	27;	W. M. Bangs,	27;
J. S. Klous,	27;	E. E. Sage,	27;	F. S. Bangs,	26;
J. T. Pyle,	25;	Lieut. W. G. Dominick,	25;	F. W. Candee,	25;
C. Ogden,	24;	G. H. Gould,	24;	J. L. Carr,	23;
J. W. Kilbreth,	23;	O. Wiswall,	22;	J. Williams,	22;
W. N. Vail,	22;	C. F. Sheldon,	22;	W. F. Lewis,	22;
Sergt. Harper,	20;	C. Martin,	20;	F. C. Thomas,	18;
L. H. Berrian,	17;	Capt. W. C. Casey,	16;	H. Pell,	13;
L. H. Schultz,	6;	total,	847.		

The badge will therefore go to Company A, Forty-eight Regiment, Oswego, which made 1,171 points in the contest on Sept. 1, last.

The Seventh Regiment shot for the "California" badge, at 200, 500, and 600 yards; five shots at each distance. Sergt. Daniel Chauncey, Jr., of Company I, was the winner upon the remarkable score of 65 out of a possible 75 points. In the contest for the "Andrews" diamond badge, which took place at 200 and 500 yards, off hand, 10 shots at each distance, Capt. Charles F. Robbins was the successful competitor upon the score of 72 out of an attainable 100 points.

Major-Gen. Shaler and four members of his staff, who had not previously qualified for "Marksmen's" badges, shot for the trophies yesterday. The winners were as follows: Col. H. C. Gildersleve, 36; Col. J. C. Barron, 29; Major Post, 25. Lieut. Col. Frank Wrisley failed to qualify. Gen. Shaler and Col. Sandford had previously won the trophies.

A MARRIED MAN'S ELOPEMENT.

Clements White was married to Miss Mary M. Edsall at Tarrytown on Aug. 6, 1872, and they lived happily together until last Summer. White is a good-looking man of about 30 years of age, and is rather well to do. His wife is a handsome-looking woman, a few years his junior. After they had lived together for a year their home was gladdened by the appearance of a son. White doted on his wife and boy, and was an exemplary husband and father. Last Summer he took his family to a place in New-Jersey to spend the season. While there Mrs. White made the acquaintance of Zephaniah C. Ayres, a wealthy young married man. Their acquaintance ripened into intimacy, and in the early part of August, Ayres induced her to elope with him. In pursuance of this design, Mrs. White came to this City on Aug. 6, and told her husband, who was here, that she intended going to Rockaway Beach on the following day. Accordingly, on Aug. 7, she left the house, and meeting Ayres by appointment, went with him on board the steam-ship Periere of the Transatlantic Company's line. The steam-ship sailed that day and carried on board Ayres and Mrs. White, whose names appeared on the list of passengers as "Mr. & Mrs. C. S. Ayres." Since then Ayres went with Ayres to Paris and elsewhere, the two traveling as husband and wife. On the 8th inst. she returned with Ayres to this City and he is said to be now supporting her as his mistress. Mr. White was almost dumfounded at discovering his wife's infidelity. A complaint in the Court of Common Pleas to recover $20,000 damages from Ayres on account of the latter's misconduct, and his counsel applied to Judge Robinson yesterday, on papers narrating the above story, and obtained an order of arrest against Ayres. The latter was arrested by the Sheriff, and was held in $2,000 bail. George W. McAdam appears for White, and William T. Graff is the counsel for Ayres. A strange part of the story is in the conduct of Ayres' wife, who is a very handsome and accomplished woman. It was a crushing blow to her to learn of her husband's wrongdoing, and she has suffered greatly in consequence; but when he returned to this City she had no reproaches to vent on him. She is still living with him, and tried to induce White to take back his wife and live with her again. She says she married her husband for better or worse, and considers it her duty to cleave to him, no matter what happens.

THE SWEDISH BANK SWINDLER.

The examination in the case of Bo Christian Roos, the Swedish banker, who was arrested on Friday, charged with swindling a sailor named John Ahlstrom out of $1,140, and John A. Carlson, a miner, of Oxford, N. J., was begun yesterday before Justice Duffy, in the Tombs Police Court. The proceedings were confined to a hearing of the allegations of Ahlstrom, who was represented by Mr. W. H. Secor, Mr. W. W. Niles appearing for the accused banker. Ahlstrom repeated the statements in his original affidavit, and was cross-examined at length by the defense. Mr. John L. Brower, an attorney, who, prior to the arrest of Roos, was engaged by the sailor to press his claim, testified, among other things, that Roos admitted to him that about the time the draft was sold to the sailor he [Roos] was heavily indebted to the Stockholm bankers upon whom it was drawn. The examination will be resumed at 10 A. M. today. Mr. Joseph H. Legeatt, a lawyer, of No. 20 Nassau-street, called the attention of the court to the cases of two additional complainants—Carl Tilander, to whom Roos is charged, Roos sold two bogus drafts for $50, and J. L. Stroander, who prefers a similar charge, the amount involved being $60. The counsel for the Commissioners of Emigration is prosecuting Roos in behalf of Carlson, the miner, and is also engaged in hunting up other complainants, of whom, it is said, there are about 90. A civil suit is to be commenced to depose Charles P. Thore from the office of Assignee of Roos' business.

THE AMERICAN POPULAR LIFE.

The examination into the affairs of the American Popular Life was continued yesterday before the Referee, Mr. Ira Warren, when the Actuary of the company was again called to the witness-stand. He said there were a great many policies surrendered before the resolution was passed to procure the surrender of policies on the "centennial profit" arrangement; Mr. Lambert selected the policy-holders who should be approached; the statement that $42,942 was on deposit in the Bank of Salem was correct, but $30,000 of this money was in checks drawn by the Directors, and which were never paid; from 1872 to the dissolution of the company a great many policies were carried which had not been taken by the policy-holders; in the uncollected and deferred premium accounts the charges were made against these policies, which were never issued; loans were issued upon these policies—imaginary ones; they carried the "loan" as an asset and the imaginary premium as cash; very few checks were drawn on the Bank of Salem.

THE BROOKLYN RING TACTICS.

BOSS M'LAUGHLIN PREVENTS A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN—HE ORDERS ALL DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS TO REMAIN AWAY—THREE MEMBERS IMPRISONED IN A ROOM.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen were to have held a stated meeting yesterday for the transaction of public business. The Republican Aldermen were in their seats at the usual hour, not having learned that Boss McLaughlin had given directions that no meeting should be held. A number of the Democrats, seeking re-election, were absent attending to their personal interests in the several wards, regardless of the fact that they are paid by the city for meeting to transact the public business at stated times. Fearing that the absence of a number of the Democrats might endanger his schemes, the Boss ordered that all the Democrats should absent themselves. Robert Furey, as usual, was detailed to carry out McLaughlin's instructions. Furey placed his hand across the door by which the Aldermen enter the Council Chamber, to make sure that none of the Democrats disobeyed the Boss' order. At 2 o'clock the roll was called. The 12 Republican members of the board answered to their names, but as the board consists of 25 members it requires 13 to form a quorum. As several Democratic members were seen about the building before the meeting of the board, a resolution was passed instructing the Sergeant-at-Arms to summon them. But before the passage of the resolution the ubiquitous Furey had slid out of the chamber to warn the stray Democrats out of the way. When the President of the board looked round for the Sergeant-at-Arms that functionary had also disappeared. Patrick Tormey, the Keeper of the City Hall, was then summoned and directed to look for the missing members.

Just about this time a door at the other side of the chamber opened, and, the indefatigable Furey once more appeared. He smiled triumphantly as he looked over the array of empty chairs usually occupied by the Democrats. After the lapse of a few minutes Keeper Tormey returned and informed the board that he could not see a Democratic Alderman anywhere. Alderman Fisher, who had information to the effect that Aldermen Murtha, Reardon, and Duane—all Democrats—were in the Engineer's office, rose, and was about to speak, when Tormey hurriedly interrupted him with: "I know what you are going to say, but I've been there. The door was locked, and I couldn't get in." Alderman Griswold remarked sarcastically that it was well known that Keeper Tormey's sight was bad, to which Tormey hotly replied that his eyesight was as good as that of the Alderman. Alderman Fisher said that if three members of the board were locked up and could not get out, some action ought to be taken. The speaker explained that if the Aldermen did not pass the resolution reducing the salaries of City officers until after election, those elected next week would continue to draw the salaries paid to the present incumbents, because under the law the salary of an official cannot be reduced while he is in office. After some further discussion, the Board adjourned to meet to-morrow.

Under the salary reduction resolution, the Mayor elected next Tuesday would receive only $5,000 a year, while the present incumbent of the office receives $10,000. As the Democrats think they have a good chance of electing the next Mayor, they would no doubt like to have him paid the present salary. Another, and perhaps the most potent reason McLaughlin had for preventing a meeting was that if even one Democrat attended, the quorum thus secured could take from the table the Mayor's nominations for the different commissions and confirm them. The law only requires that the Mayor's nominations shall be confirmed by a majority of a quorum of the board at any stated meeting. It should be stated that Alderman Duane, Democrat, was at one time in the Council Chamber, but he quickly left when he learned the situation of affairs.

THE BROOKLYN MAYORALTY.

MR. HENRY'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE—WHAT HE PROPOSES TO DO IF ELECTED—SOME FACTS FOR TAX-PAYERS TO PONDER OVER.

Mr. John F. Henry, the Republican candidate for Mayor of Brooklyn, has sent the following letter of acceptance to the Chairman of the Republican City Convention:

BROOKLYN, Oct. 29, 1877.

Darwin R. James, Esq., Chairman Republican City Convention:

DEAR SIR: With a keen appreciation of the importance of the issues involved in the impending local election, and of the great honor conferred upon me in the selection of myself by the convention over which you presided as candidate for Mayor of this city, I take pride in accepting the trust placed in me, and return thanks to the gentlemen of the convention, and beg to assure my fellow-citizens that I shall devote myself zealously to the accomplishment of a successful result in the canvass. I regard the struggle before us as one for the redemption of the citizens of Brooklyn, as well as those of other cities, where good men, irrespective of party affiliations, casting aside their political prejudices, unite in an effort to rid themselves of the corruption which has grown up in our municipal governments, and put an end to the wasteful and extravagant administration of local affairs, such as brought Brooklyn and New-York to the verge of bankruptcy, and dragged down the fame and pushed back the grand future of this city by crippling its financial condition, while the leaders of the dominant party and a few recreant Republican allies have amassed great fortunes, with which they corrupted every accessible source of power and crippled every opposition, and they are still freely using this same wealth to keep these cities under their control. With the Government of our city in the hands of conscientious men, backed by the moral support which we have around us, if the evils of the past are avoided, capitalists who are now driven to the shores of New-Jersey by reason of the lower rate of taxation prevailing there, will avail themselves of the superior advantages which this city offers them, and the mercantile and manufacturing interests will then spring up, and prosperity among our laboring classes and our property owners will be the natural result. Our municipal elections should not hinge upon political party issues. The only principle involved is a purely business question, and amounts to simply this: Shall the affairs of the city be administered economically and faithfully? or shall our municipal officials be allowed to waste of our substance? It is a question of dollars and cents, nothing more, and it is the plain duty of every intelligent man to himself and his neighbors to strike down the pernicious system that has grown upon our municipal corporation. In the 10 years from 1864 to 1874 the debt of the City of Brooklyn was increased from $7,000,000 to $40,000,000, an average annual increase of over $3,500,000, being over 600 per cent., while at the same time the tax rate has increased from less than 2 per cent. in 1862 to a small fraction less than 4 per cent. in 1874—an increase of over 100 per cent. These figures are appalling when it is known that, in spite of all opposition by the people, miles of fancy pavements were laid, and many thousands of lamp-posts erected in districts of the city entirely unpopulated, while various enormous, unnecessary, and extravagant contracts were entered into with, and carried out by, the reckless masters of the political situation and their favorites, and to-day the city at large bears the burden of their cost. This should be a warning to our people to reflect that the result of this year's election may once more place the entire machinery of the local Government in the hands of the same men who have so unscrupulously rushed us headlong into burdensome debt and taxation. Some of the departments are now in their hands, and with both the administrative and legislative branches in their possession they would hold unrestricted and unchecked sway over Brooklyn, and bring back the state of affairs which the revolution of the year 1871 seemed to have brought to an end. Since that memorable year, through the co-operation of the friends of good government in our city, a gradual improvement in our finances has been brought about. Let us hope that the opportunity may not be offered the elements which formerly controlled to undo the good work of the last few years. It cannot be expected that in a letter of acceptance I should state in detail all measures which I would recommend for the prosperity of this city. I will say, however, that I am in favor of the early completion of the bridge, and opposed to all increase of the debt, except so far as that work may require it. I am in favor of a reduction of excessive salaries. I would increase the number of our Police force, for the better protection of life and property, but would oppose the use of the Police force to control primaries or elections. I am for a thorough examination of our sewers and for curing the radical defects in our system of drainage. I am in favor of a purer and more permanent civil service, and of rewarding the servants of the people who faithfully attend to their duties by advancing them to higher places in case of vacancies, and generally for lifting our municipal Government out of the slough of small politics. I would advise with the best men in the community on measures of public concern. Recognizing the fact that various political elements of our city which labor together for reform constitute a distinct local party, I should consider all such as equally entitled to a voice in the administration of the local government. I am in favor of making such improvements as our property-owners require to make their property attractive and salable, and at the same time furnishing our laboring classes employment. I believe in giving a fair day's pay for a fair day's labor, but am utterly opposed to crowding our offices and departments with unnecessary clerks and laborers to satisfy politicians who may be clamorous to fasten their henchmen as leeches upon the public Treasury. Brooklyn is peculiarly a city of homes, schools, and churches, of intelligence and culture, and should be the best governed city in our land. Her natural advantages are unsurpassed. With the completion of the bridge, making ready and quick transit between the two great cities, with docks established along the water front and means of transportation improved, with the rate of taxation lessened, with encouragement and security given to capital to seek investment within her borders, with the maintenance of good government, which it is the duty of her people to secure, I firmly believe that Brooklyn in the near future will be a great manufacturing and commercial city. Should the sufferages of the people place me in the Mayor's chair, I pledge my earnest efforts to the attainment of this result. I will stand by Brooklyn and her true interests; I will be true to the tax-payer, the rent-payer, the working man, and capitalist alike, and will devote all my energies to the welfare of the entire people. Very respectfully yours,

JOHN F. HENRY.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The balance in the City Treasury is $4,532,683 74.

Phelps, Dodge & Co. have subscribed $500 to the Seventh Regiment new armory fund.

Carrie Baker, aged 5 years, of No. 420 East Seventeenth-street, yesterday morning fell from the second-story window of her home, and was instantly killed.

Annie Barry, a young woman residing at No. 31 Roosevelt-street, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by taking Paris green. She was cared for at the Chambers-Street Hospital.

The regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen will be held to-day, but it is said that the Mayor will not send in nominations for the vacant Park Commissionerships until next week.

Mrs. Margaret Hanley, who died at her residence, No. 228 West Nineteenth-street, on Sunday, sold newspapers at the Fulton Ferry for 30 years, and amassed during that time a fortune of $75,000, which she leaves to four of her children who survive her.

The New-York Academy of the Useful Arts will meet this evening in Room No. 24 Cooper Union. The President, James A. Whitney, will deliver a lecture entitled "Industrial Notes of Recent Travel in France, Belgium, Germany, and Switzerland."

The steam-ship Idaho, of the Williams & Guion Line, yesterday arrived with 149 Mormons on board, under the care of William Paxman. They are to go to Utah to-day. The company is made up principally of families, the men being mechanics, farmers, and laborers.

The receipts of wheat yesterday were unusually large, exceeding 250,000 bushels. The greater part of it was passed on contracts for October. Settlements on October contracts were largely made, and the wheat market yielded slightly under the influence of free receipts.

The Anchor Line steam-ship Bolivia, which left Glasgow on Oct. 13, has not yet arrived, but no anxiety is expressed about her safety. It is the opinion of Henderson Brothers that some accident has happened to her machinery, and that she will be heard of at Moville or Halifax in a day or two.

A horse attached to a coupé owned by Ira Brown, of Thirteenth-street and University-place, ran away from the corner of Clinton-place and Macdougal-street yesterday morning. John Sullivan, the driver, was thrown from the box and severely injured. The horse received slight injuries, and the coupé was badly wrecked.

Mayor Ely yesterday received a disp

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8154. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

THE COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE.

GENERAL VERDICT OF WEAKNESS PRONOUNCED AGAINST THEM — COMPLETE SUPPRESSION OF MR. COX — THE WORK TO BE EXPECTED FROM THEM — THE MILITARY COMMITTEE ORGANIZED WITH A VIEW TO REDUCING THE ARMY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The discussion among members of the House on the appointment of committees continues to-day, and though there is a good deal of dissatisfaction, as usually happens, the complaints are modified, and feeling is generally passing away. The judgment of many members, aside from any matter of feeling, is that the committees as made up are even weaker than Mr. Kerr's committees in the last Congress. Such a statement as that is a pretty severe criticism on the appointments. Among the members who may be accurately described as "mad" is Mr. Samuel S. Cox, of New-York. He is not considered to have been in his right mind last night, and it is doubtful if he is fully recovered to-day. He has been served worse by Mr. Randall than Ben Butler was by Mr. Blaine when placed at the head of the Committee on the Revision of the Laws. The duties of Mr. Butler's committee were general enough, so that he had the opportunity to introduce almost any measure into the House. But the subjects before Mr. Cox's committee must be very limited, so that he will be almost completely suppressed. The position given him on the Committee on Foreign Affairs is equivalent to the Chairmanship, as Mr. Swann, by reason of sickness, may not be able to perform active service; but it does not give Mr. Cox what he so much desires, the opportunity of appearing frequently before the House in the management of debates. The Committee on Ways and Means, instead of being high tariff or low tariff, is probably so mixed up that no agreement on any tariff measure would be possible. The Texas Pacific Railroad people are said to be dissatisfied with their committee, but that can hardly be possible, for while several members have not yet made any record with respect to subsidies, their character and residence forbids the supposition that a majority will be against the bill. It is almost certain that a measure will be reported from the committee to the House, so that the lobby will have an opportunity to manipulate that body with reference to a vote on the subsidy.

The Committee on Appropriations is likely to prove a pretty parsimonious body, being led in that direction by the Chairman, Mr. Atkins. The Committee on Banking and Currency "means business," and will absorb the attention of the House and the country at once. Mr. Bland, of Missouri, will not wait for the action of any committee, but in season and out of season intends to push forward his Silver Dollar bill.

The inflationists are the only aggressive body in the House, and, most likely, Mr. Randall did no more than observe the ordinary parliamentary custom when he gave them a majority on the Banking and Currency Committee. The Military Committee is made up to demand a reduction of the Army, and the proposition to cut off at least 8,000 enlisted men and a proportionate number of officers will be strongly maintained.

WORK OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEES.

THE ARMY BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION — THE MOVEMENT OF TROOPS — THE QUESTION OF REDUCTION OF THE STRENGTH OF THE ARMY — THE SILVER BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Several of the House committees met to-day and organized for immediate action. The Committee on Appropriations discussed the Army bill at great length, and it is reported that there was no disposition among Democrats to insert a clause restricting the President in the movement of troops, nor will they contend for a reduction in the numerical strength of the Army in the bill for the current fiscal year. The bill reported to the House last session, and which failed to pass, provided for a force of 17,000 enlisted men, while the Army now consists of about 25,000 men, and disbursements have been made on that basis since July 1. The disposition is to base the appropriation for the current fiscal year on the present strength of the Army, leaving the question of reduction until the regular session, when the appropriation for the coming year will be under consideration. The bill was referred to a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Atkins, Clymer, and Foster, and it is expected that it will be perfected and ready to be reported to the House on Friday. The Navy and other deficiencies will be taken up at once and be ready to report by the time the Army bill is gone through with.

The Committee on Banking and Currency did nothing but organize and agree that the Silver bill shall be taken up for consideration to-morrow morning. The Committee on Ways and Means referred the recommendations to sub-committees.

OPPOSITION TO GEN. HARLAN.

EFFORTS MAKING TO PREVENT HIS CONFIRMATION BY THE SENATE — HIS POLITICAL VIEWS AT THE CLOSE OF THE WAR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—A good deal of quiet opposition is being made, on the outside of the Senate at least, to the confirmation of Gen. Harlan as Justice of the Supreme Court. The objections brought against him are generally of a political character, and, among other things, his views on the questions that absorbed the country immediately after the close of the war are sought to be made use of. Some opinions of his expressed in 1866 are not found on record, and they are established by the statement that they were attributed to him in 1875, during the canvass for the Governorship, by Gov. McCreary, to whom Gen. Harlan was opposed. The reports of Gov. McCreary's speech are found in the Louisville *Courier-Journal* of July 5, 1875, and they show that Mr. McCreary quoted Mr. Harlan as entertaining the following opinion in 1866. The speech reported in the *Journal*, of the date above, was delivered by Gov. McCreary at Elizabethtown during the canvass of the same year. Gen. Harlan is quoted as saying:

"A large party in the North are devising, by amendments to the Constitution and laws of Congress, to disfranchise almost the entire white population of the insurrectionary States, and to enfranchise the negroes. The defeat of all such schemes is doubtless regarded by the white people of the slaveholding States as of the highest importance. The permanent triumph or those who in the North are following the lead of Sumner and Stevens in their series of constitutional amendments would work a complete revolution in our Republican system of Government, and most probably the overthrow of constitutional liberty." In the same speech, referring to the Civil Rights bill, Harlan said he concurred fully with the opinion of Judge Emmons rendered at Memphis, and said: "Since this decision the Civil Rights bill of 1875 has ceased to have a practical importance in this State."

Gov. McCreary is understood to have been quoting from a speech of Gen. Harlan, of which no copy is now at hand, and the quotations above are to be placed before the Judiciary Committee.

THE MINISTER TO GREAT BRITAIN.

SURPRISE WITHOUT ENTHUSIASM OVER THE NOMINATION OF MR. WELSH — THE FEELING IN THE PENNSYLVANIA DELEGATION — CONFLICT IN THE STATEMENTS OF MR. EVARTS AND SENATOR CAMERON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The Administration seems to have determined, after its experience with the Pennsylvania delegation, to make the nomination for Minister to Great Britain without permitting the public to share the secret in advance of the official announcement of the selection. It was known to but very few persons yesterday that the name of Mr. John Welsh, or any other Pennsylvanian, had even been considered. Mr. Welsh came to Washington by invitation last evening, and returned again to Philadelphia this morning. He went to the house of a friend, and not being registered at any hotel, his arrival and departure were unknown. The purpose of his visit and the result of it are disclosed by his nomination to-day. Thus the intimation of last night's dispatch has been speedily fulfilled. That Mr. Welsh's nomination is received with great enthusiasm cannot be truthfully said, nor does it meet with any decided expression of opposition. It was instantly determined, when the Pennsylvania delegation named Mr. Cameron for the British mission, that he could not under any circumstances be appointed. The question was at once raised between the delegation and Mr. Evarts whether his tender of the position to the State of Pennsylvania was accompanied by any conditions. Mr. Evarts claims that it was conditional, and Don Cameron as strongly asserts that there was no condition mentioned. A member of the Pennsylvania delegation says it has been stated to him as on authority, that the President had no personal knowledge whatever of any suggestion being made to the Pennsylvania delegation to present a candidate, and it is further denied that the President knew even that the place was tendered to the State of Pennsylvania. It seems so clear, however, from all the statements made, that the delegation believed themselves to have been promised the filling of the position, or at least that the choice should be made from Pennsylvania, that strong advice was given on many sides against breaking faith so far as to make the appointment from another State. Whether these motives had influence with the President and his Cabinet cannot be affirmed, but they are motives assigned for persevering in the search after a Pennsylvanian. About half the Pennsylvania delegation are satisfied with the nomination; the others feel that they have been deceived and badly treated. No open rupture is probable, as the Cameron party do not resent opposition in that way. The affair now promises to pass away with much less unpleasantness than was expected at first.

Hon. John Welsh is a native of Philadelphia, and is 72 years of age, although he does not appear to be so old, being very active and of vigorous constitution. He is one of the three sons of the late John Welsh, who went to Philadelphia from Newcastle, Del., in 1786, and was for many years one of the leading merchants there. In 1834 the firm of S. & W. Welsh, importers of West India goods, was formed by two of the brothers, while Mr. John Welsh associated himself with Mr. Wilcox and engaged in the dry goods business, which he continued up to the time of the death of his father, in 1854, when he entered the firm of S. & W. Welsh, of which he is at present a member. Mr. Welsh was a member of the City Councils of Philadelphia, and President of the Sinking Fund Board of that city. He has also been a member of the Fairmount Park Commission, and for several years President of the Board of Trade, Director of several banks, and President of the North Pennsylvania Railroad. Mr. Welsh was prominent in the Centennial Exhibition movement, as President of the Board of Finance.

MR. WELSH'S ACCEPTANCE.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—Mr. John Welsh stated this evening that, after mature deliberation and with great diffidence, he has reluctantly yielded to the wishes of the President, and has concluded to accept the nomination of Minister to England, if he should be confirmed by the Senate. Mr. Pierrepont has asked to be relieved by the 1st of December, and Mr. Welsh will endeavor to arrange his business affairs so as to reach England by the latter part of November.

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

JOHN WELSH, OF PHILADELPHIA, NOMINATED FOR MINISTER TO ENGLAND — LIST OF OFFICERS CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE — PROMPT CONFIRMATION OF HON. E. W. STOUGHTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

John Welsh, of Pennsylvania, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain.

George L. Norton, of Louisiana, to be Supervising Inspector of Steamboats for the Tenth District.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations:

To be Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary—Edwin W. Stoughton, of New-York, to Russia; Edward F. Noyes, of Ohio, to France; James B. Lowell, of Massachusetts, to Spain; John A. Kasson, of Iowa, to Austria-Hungary; Thomas A. Osborn, of Kansas, to Chili.

To be Minister Resident—James M. Comly, of Ohio, to the Hawaiian Islands.

To be Chargé d'Affaires—Nicholas Fish, of New-York, to the Swiss Confederation.

To be Secretaries of Legation—Henry Sidney Everett, of Massachusetts, at Berlin; E. S. Nadall, of New-York, at London; William Hayden Edwards, of the District of Columbia, at Rio de Janeiro.

Daniel Hall, to be Naval Officer at Boston, Mass.; Alonzo E. Bann, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Wisconsin; Jacob S. Boreman, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah; Benjamin F. Fifield, to be United States Attorney for Vermont; Daniel T. Boynton, to be Pension Agent at Knoxville, Tenn.; Samuel Post, to be Pension Agent at Detroit, Mich.; Rufus Campion, to be Pension Agent at St. Louis, Mo.; Clark Waggoner, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Tenth District of Ohio; John C. Cartwright, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for Oregon; William P. Prescott, to be Assayor of Carson Mint, Nevada; Thomas Silver, to be Assayer at Denver, Col.

To be Postmasters—Daniel S. Pickering at, Elmira, N. Y.; Lorenzo D. Davis, at Wellsville, N. Y.; William J. Kline, at Amsterdam, N. Y.; Charles C. Miller, at Penn Yan, N. Y.; Edward B. Shipley, at Springfield, Mo.; O. G. Burch, at Jefferson City, Mo.; Theodore S. Case, at Kansas City, Mo.; Alden Carter, at Memphis, Mo.; Mrs. Jennie C. Prater, at North Springfield, Mo.; Francis D. Phillips, at Plattsburg, Mo.; William Firth, at Moberly, Mo.; Matthew W. Stafford, at Joplin, Mo.

CHARGES AGAINST MR. DEFREES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The Senate Committee on Printing have received charges against John D. Defrees, whose nomination is pending before that committee. M. D. Helm, who had charge of the publication of the *Congressional Record* under Mr. Clapp, charges Mr. Defrees with having purchased presses, type, and other materials in violation of the laws regulating public printing. Mr. Defrees says he will prove that the charges are unfounded.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

A CONTINUOUS SESSION PROBABLE — THE COMMITTEE ON PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS — THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIP.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—All the talk of an early adjournment seems to amount to nothing, and while many protestations of an intention to adjourn and a desire to adjourn are heard, nothing to hasten adjournment is done or attempted. One or two days more will probably settle the question of adjournment definitely, and it is likely to be in favor of a continuous session.

It is now substantially determined that the committee to consider the method of electing the President and Vice-President on the part of the Senate will be made up of Senators Edmunds, Conkling, Hoar, and Howe, of the Republicans, and Senators Bayard, Thurman, and Morgan, of the Democrats.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections met this morning, and had a discussion as to what course they would pursue in the investigation of the credentials of Messrs. Kellogg and Spofford, and, without coming to any conclusion, adjourned until Thursday next.

In the avalanche of bills introduced in the House of Representatives on Monday was one offered by Mr. Hunter, of Indiana, to authorize an expedition to the Arctic seas. This is the same bill that was favorably reported upon by the Naval Committee through Mr. Willis, of New-York, at the last session, and embodies what is known as the Howgate plan. It is strongly indorsed by scientists, geographers, and explorers in this country and Europe.

THE FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

SESSION OF THE SENATE — A SHORT SESSION AND LIGHT BUSINESS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The Chaplain of the Senate, Rev. Dr. Sunderland, in the opening prayer invoked the Divine blessing upon the members of the Senate, and, referring to the illness of Senator Morton, said: "We beseech Thee, especially uniting our prayers together at this time, that Thou wilt bless him so absent from his place and from whom sad tidings come this day. Were it possible, we would pray that he might be restored to strength and health and his place in this hall. Nevertheless, not our will, but Thine be done. If he is sinking toward the end this day, may Thy peace rest upon him. Bless his family and friends in this dispensation of Thy providence."

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, presented a petition signed by 1,200 citizens of Columbus, Ohio, in favor of increased compensation to letter-carriers. Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. In presenting the petition Mr. Thurman said it was signed by as respectable a body of men as could be found anywhere.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, presented the petition of printers and book-binders in the Government printing office, asking that their wages be restored to the rates existing prior to March 4, 1877. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, submitted the following: "Ordered, that the members of the select committee raised under the resolution of the Senate, adopted on the 22d inst., on the subject of the law relating to ascertaining and declaring the result of the election of President and Vice-President of the United States, be appointed by the presiding officer of the Senate." Agreed to. On motion of Mr. Edmunds, the committee was increased to nine Senators instead of seven. In submitting the motion to enlarge the committee, Mr. Edmunds said he understood the House of Representatives had provided for a committee on the same subject, to consist of 11 members, and he thought the public interest would be best served by having a large committee from each house.

A number of bills of a private nature were introduced and referred to appropriate committees, and the Senate at 12:15 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Hamlin, went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened, at 12:36 P. M., adjourned until to-morrow.

NEW TREATY WITH MEXICO.

NEGOTIATIONS LOOKING TOWARD SUCH AN END — SOME OF THE PROVISIONS WHICH THE TREATY WILL CONTAIN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Señor Mata's departure for Mexico does not indicate the rejection of his effort to secure a recognition of the Diaz Government by the United States. Secretary Evarts is simply availing himself of the opportunity to secure a new and more favorable treaty with Mexico than any heretofore ratified, as a prerequisite to such recognition. Informal negotiations looking to such a treaty have been pending during two months past, but as Señor Mata was without plenary power to conclude and sign the required treaty, the whole subject has been referred back to Minister Foster, at the City of Mexico, to conclude an arrangement there with Señor Villarte, the Mexican Minister for Foreign Affairs. As the signature of such a treaty by both parties would in itself constitute a recognition of the Diaz Government, Gen. Diaz has a strong motive for bringing the desired arrangement to an early conclusion. The order to Gen. Ord to pursue marauders in Texas across the Rio Grande and into Mexican territory, though earnestly protested against by Mexico, has not been withdrawn. On the contrary, such withdrawal is declined, except as the condition of a new treaty under which security to the border of Texas can be insured by means less offensive to Mexico. This it is proposed to accomplish, first, by the establishment of military lines parallel with the Rio Grande River, and 50 miles therefrom on each side of that stream; the strip of territory thus inclosed, being 100 miles in width, to be guarded by a military patrol, consisting of United States troops on our side of the line and Mexican troops on the other side; these troops to be governed by regulations restricting their entry into any town or city, and forbidding their interference in any way with peaceable settlers. Their proposed duty is to keep the peace and arrest marauders, for which purpose the force of either nation may cross the borders and pursue such marauders into the territory of the other. On arresting criminals the troops are to deliver them up to the nearest authorities for trial and punishment, if the crimes are committed in the jurisdiction of the arrest, or for extradition when the crime is committed on one side of the river and the arrest is made on the other.

It is additionally proposed to designate certain places where alone it will be lawful to carry horses or cattle across the Rio Grande, all animals crossing elsewhere to be deemed to be stolen property, and to be arrested accordingly. The obvious purpose of this provision is to make more hazardous and less profitable the business of raids across the border for purposes of plunder. Señor Mata explained that the failure of Mexico to surrender the last two of the five Rio Grande City marauders recently arrested by Mexican local authority resulted from the fact that these men claimed and obtained protection from the Mexican courts under a stipulation of the existing law which practically forbade their extradition, they being Mexican citizens. Thus they were beyond executive control for delivery. It is proposed to obviate this difficulty hereafter by providing in a new treaty that the fact of nationality shall in no case be a bar to extradition to the jurisdiction wherein a crime has been committed. Other stipulations discussed look to the protection of American capital invested in railroads, mines, and other enterprises for the development of Mexico and of our trade with that country. It is believed that satisfactory means for effecting this purpose have been found, so that under the new treaty American capital will no longer be in danger from forced loans. While no agreement has been reached, the informal conferences have substantially removed the serious difficulties that stood in the way of an arrangement, and it may reasonably be expected that Mr. Foster will have little trouble in conducting a formal negotiation and concluding a satisfactory treaty at an early day.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30, 1877.

William M. Burwell has been appointed Register of the Land Office at New-Orleans.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $214,422 25, and from Customs $500,026 95.

The Controller of the Currency has declared a dividend of 20 per cent. in favor of the creditors of the National Bank of Fishkill, N. Y., making in all a dividend of 45 per cent.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $17,976,002; Special fund for the redemption of fractional currency, $8,835,468; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $36,835,000; coin, $128,453,706, including coin certificates for $33,815,000; outstanding legal tenders, $356,914,932.

Second Lieut. Frank L. Rice is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Michigan Military Academy. First Lieut. G. N. Whistler, Fifth Artillery, is relieved from duty at the Kentucky University, at Lexington, and ordered to join his regiment.

Senator Blaine left here at 1:30 o'clock to-day by the New-York train, over the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, for his home at Augusta, Me. He was accompanied by Mr. Thomas Spearman, his private secretary. A special car was assigned to him, which will go through to Augusta.

The Controller of the Currency reports the additional amount of national bank circulation issued during the month at $3,030,050. Eighty per cent. of this amount, or $2,424,040, will be retired in legal-tender notes by the Secretary of the Treasury, leaving the amount of legal-tender notes on Nov. 1 at $354,490,892. The whole amount of additional circulation issued since the passage of the act of Jan. 14, 1875, to date is $34,386,385.

The number of the *Official Gazette* of the Patent Office for the 24th of September contains about 40 pages of an account of the recent fire in the Patent Office, and of fires from 1790 to the present time. The recent fire is illustrated by several heliotype copies of photographs, and the article is one of great interest, containing much valuable information, besides a classified list of all the models destroyed and of those that are saved. It was prepared by Mr. F. A. Burr, who is in charge of the publication of the *Gazette* in the Patent Office.

The mass-meeting of working men at Oddfellows' Hall last night to sympathize with the striking tailors of this city was very largely attended, and was addressed by Representative S. S. Cox, Messrs. Thomas, McDonald, Cares, and several others. A telegram was read from James Smith, President of the International Tailors' Union, who resides at Springfield, Ill., stating that money would be sent to the strikers and everything done to make the strike a success. More than half of the employing tailors are now paying the price demanded.

A National Convention of Letter-carriers convened at Metropolitan Hall, in this city, yesterday. The objects of the convention are the promotion of the interests of the letter-carriers, and, among other things, the increase of their compensation, which they claim to be disproportionate to the labor. The following were unanimously chosen as officers of the convention: George Perry, of Cincinnati, President; J. N. Richardson, of Baltimore, Vice-President; G. A. Wimmer, of Philadelphia, Secretary; Moses Churchill, of Worcester, Mass., Assistant Secretary, and Howard L. Hyatt, of Washington, Treasurer.

The case of Senator Patterson, who was claimed on a requisition of the Governor of South Carolina, and who sued out a writ of habeas corpus, has been further postponed by agreement of counsel at the request of the Attorney-General of South Carolina, who is unable to be here to-morrow on account of official business. The case will not again be heard until some time after the 10th of November, the exact time to be agreed on hereafter, with the express understanding and agreement that no other requisition will be made or new charge preferred pending the present proceedings before Judge Humphreys.

SENATOR MORTON'S CONDITION.

AN IMPROVEMENT REPORTED — THE FAMILY'S HOPES — WONDERFUL CHANGE IN HIS PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 30.—The effect of the nourishment taken by Senator Morton after midnight on Monday and the sleep enjoyed by him in the after part of that night resulted in an improvement in his condition this morning and throughout the day. The past three days have been very critical indeed, but to-day he has been better and stronger, and to-night he still remains easier and exhibits increased strength. He has been able to retain a portion of the milk food administered to him, and has suffered little or no pain. Dr. Thompson reports these facts, and expresses the opinion that if he shall continue to gain in strength through the night in the same ratio the prospects of his early death will be postponed. His family indulge in a faint hope that the disease may take a favorable turn and the Senator recover, but this is hoping against hope. The best opinion seems to be that the improvement of to-day is but temporary and will have no effect upon the final outcome of his sickness. The Senator is very much emaciated. He has lain upon his back since the 17th of August last, and it is estimated he has lost 75 pounds of flesh. His face has lost its natural appearance, and only the bright eyes and commanding forehead remain of the Morton who was seen a few months ago. His features are shrunken, and he has all the appearance of a wasted man. His family are all present. He has not exhibited any interest in affairs during the day.

OCT. 31—1:30 A. M.—Senator Morton has rested comfortably all night, and the conditions are unchanged from my last dispatch. Dr. Thompson has not been required at his bedside since early in the evening. The stomach still retains a small amount of the wine of milk, but rejects an excess. The Doctor does not modify his opinion that the immediate danger is less to be feared now than 24 hours ago.

THE INDIANA SENATORSHIP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 30.—The near approach of Senator Morton's death has revived speculation as to who shall succeed him in the Senate. The Constitution of Indiana provides that the Governor shall appoint in case of a vacancy, the appointment to hold until the meeting of the Legislature. The next Legislature will not meet before the Winter of 1878. Whoever Gov. Williams may decide upon will therefore hold his seat until the expiration of Mr. Morton's term in 1879. It is confidently asserted in Indiana political circles to-night that Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees will receive the appointment. Mr. Voorhees stumped the State for "Blue Jeans" last Fall, and helped materially in his election. He is also in ability one of the foremost Democrats in the State. Hon. John S. Williams, of Lafayette, has hopes of the appointment, but it is conceded on all hands that the Governor cannot well overlook Mr. Voorhees' claims. Ex-Congressman Holman is popular in his district, but his notions of public policy are not in strict harmony with the rank and file of the Democracy in the State. If Mr. Voorhees once gets into the Senate his re-election in 1878 will undoubtedly follow.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPEIA, Penn., Oct. 30.—The Police of this city are engaged in unraveling a mystery concerning a young man, aged about 23 years, height about 5 feet 9 inches, light complexion, with small moustache, who arrived at the Pennsylvania Railroad depot on the New-York train which left Jersey City at 5 o'clock Sunday evening. He was well dressed, and on alighting from the train desired a carriage for the Bingham House. Mr. Riley sent for a carriage, and in the meantime conducted the young man into the waiting-room. When the carriage arrived the stranger had disappeared, and has not since been seen. He left a valise and a trunk, for which he had given up the check to Riley. The valise and trunk were searched, and they contained a lot of new clothing, with the tags of the names of makers cut out, except in two instances, where the names "H. S. Hubber" and "H. S. Gardner" appeared. There were also about $50 worth of miscellaneous articles, including a fishing tackle, opera-glass, revolver, a pair of new boots, and several stockings. Who he is, where he has gone, and what caused him to forsake his traveling companions is a mystery.

A RAILROAD TRAIN UPSET BY WIND.

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 30.—A passenger train on the Utah Central Railroad, coming South, at noon to-day, when near Farmington, was lifted from the track and turned upside-down by the wind. Two passenger cars and a baggage car were turned over, and the fires from the stoves were scattered over the floors, but were extinguished before any damage was done. Several persons were badly hurt but it is thought none fatally.

THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

OPERATIONS AGAINST GHAZI PASHA.

INDICATIONS OF AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF FRONT BY THE RUSSIANS AT PLEVNA — THE ATTEMPT TO CARRY THE EASTERN FRONT BY SIEGE WORKS APPARENTLY ABANDONED — THE CAPTURE OF TELISCHE.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The capture of Telische indicates that the Russians have a firm hold on the Plevna and Sophia road, but it is not yet certain that Plevna is entirely surrounded. The road to Widdin by way of Rahova it is believed is still in possession of the Turks, and that Ghazi Osman will make a desperate effort to keep it.

The head-quarters of the Prince of Roumania and Gen. Todleben have been removed to Bokot, in order, as alleged by a correspondent, that Poredin may be prepared for the Czar, who will take up his quarters there. It is more likely that the change is in consequence of a changed plan and point of attack against Plevna. The Roumanian division commander who recently led the assault on the second Grivitza redoubt has been superseded, and the transfer of the Roumanians to a point south of Plevna would seem to indicate the abandonment of attempts to capture the works on the east front and the establishment of better communication with the troops now operating on the Sophia road. If the Czar really intends to remove the imperial head-quarters to Poredin, it may be the precursor of another attempt to carry Ghazi Osman's position by assault, at which, as at the attack of the 11th of September, the Czar would wish to be present; or it may indicate that the Russians are confident that their operations must result in the speedy capitulation of Plevna.

Details of the affairs at Gorny-Dubrick and Telische make it certain that they are more than mere raids on the Turkish communications; that, in fact, they are part of a new Russian movement involving an entire change of front, which is still further developed by the transfer of the Roumanians to Bogot. Telische was surrounded on the 28th inst. by one cavalry and two infantry grigades of the Imperial Guard, and one brigade of Cossacks. It was bombarded two hours from 72 guns, when the small Turkish garrison surrendered. There was no assault, and the killed and wounded on both sides were insignificant.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The *Times'* special from Poredin contains the following: "The Turkish loss at the capture by the Russians of the position near Gurnji-Dubnik on Oct. 24 was at least 4,000 killed, besides wounded and prisoners. The Russians only succeeded in storming the position at the third attempt. They accuse the Turks of twice luring them under a destructive fire by displaying the white flag." The *Times'* Bucharest correspondent says the Russians are fortifying the positions at Dubnik and Telische, as they are threatened with a combined attack by Osman and Chevket Pashas.

AFFAIRS IN THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE CHAMBERS — LOOKING AFTER THE ELECTION FOR COUNCILS-GENERAL — PROSPECTS FOR HARMONY IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Paris *Journal* (Bonapartist) states that the Government has not yet decided to abandon the policy of resistence. A great part of the Senators and Deputies being absent in the provinces, on account of next Sunday's election for Conseillers d'Arrondissement and Conseillers Généraux, negotiations for a compromise, which had commenced, have been postponed to Monday.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The *Standard's* Paris correspondent says President MacMahon has received positive assurances that a "Moderate Left" Ministry would have the support of the majority of the Senate.

The Paris *Moniteur* believes the prospect for the adoption of a conciliatory policy has improved in consequence of to-day's proceedings in the Cabinet Council, but does not think the formation of a new Cabinet will be announced before Nov. 7.

The *Français* continues to assert that President MacMahon will not sacrifice the functionaries appointed in consequence of the coup of May 16, and that the Conservatives may count on his keeping all his promises.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs: "The Ministry having recognized the necessity of retiring upon finding that the Senate would not undertake the responsibility of their acts by according them a vote of confidence, has decided to nominate a new Cabinet. For this Cabinet men of the same policy as the present Ministers, but having neither standing nor talent to overawe the Senate and the Liberal Party, have been chosen. It is thought the approval of the Senate may be obtained for such a Cabinet, while the real power remains in the hands of the present Ministers."

The correspondent thinks that even the Ministers will eventually recognize the impracticability of this plan, which, even if it obtained the assent of the Senate, would be scouted by the Chamber.

M. de Fourtou, Minister of the Interior, and Lord Lyons, British Ambassador to Paris, visited Gen. Grant to-day.

CURRENT TOPICS IN OTHER LANDS.

SETTLEMENT OF SPANISH SOLDIERS AND SURRENDERED INSURGENTS IN CUBA — THE PENGE MURDERERS IN ENGLAND.

MADRID, Oct. 30.—A royal decree has been issued granting to soldiers and volunteers who have completed their terms of service and settled in Cuba, and to insurgents who have submitted to the Government, a portion of the forests belonging to the State, or other land, being national property. The recipients are to be merely tenants for three years, when, if the land is properly cultivated, they become absolute owners. They will be exempt from taxation for five years. The decree gives great satisfaction in Madrid as likely to counteract Cuban disloyalty.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Home Secretary has to-day advised, and Her Majesty the Queen will grant, a pardon to Alice Rhodes, and commute the death sentences in the case of the other Penge prisoners, Louis Staunton, Patrick Staunton and Elizabeth Staunton, to imprisonment for life.

SUICIDE OF A CHICAGO DOCTOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 30.—"Dr." Edward Hallock, an aged citizen of this place, was found dead this morning in the rear of his store, No. 318 State-street. There was every evidence he had committed suicide by taking morphine. He was at one time connected with a patent medicine concern in New-York, with one Walter Scott, at the corner of Eighth-street and University-place. This concern got up the cundurango swindle. To add to Dr. Hallock's misfortunes his domestic relations were not altogether pleasant, his wife and a part of his family having left him and gone to Brooklyn, where they now reside. He was 64 years of age and leaves three daughters.

TRIALS OF SOUTH CAROLINIANS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 30.—Although the session of the court has been holding for eight days, the cases against the ex-officials were not taken up until to-day, when the indictments against F. L. Cardoza, ex-State Treasurer, were called. Attorney-General Conner desired to single out for trial the eighth case against Cardoza, in which he is charged with conspiracy, along with Gleaves, Lee, Woodruff, and Jones, to cheat and defraud the State by means of a fraudulent warrant upon the State Treasury for $4,000 in favor of C. L. Frankfort, the initials of which name, when reversed, stand for those of Cardoza. Judge Mellon, defendant's counsel, objected to the proposed arrangement, and argued for trial to proceed in the order of the cases upon the docket. The court held that the State could bring to trial what it saw proper, and Thursday next was assigned for the hearing of this case. The case against Congressman Smalls, colored, for accepting a bribe while a member of the South Carolina Legislature, was set for trial on Monday next. Judge Mellon and Joseph D. Pope appear for Smalls. The witnesses relied upon by the State are all Republicans. The court will be occupied several weeks, it is thought, in the trial of ex-officials.

MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICANS.

SPEECH OF COLLECTOR SIMMONS AT BOSTON HIGHLANDS — ADDRESS OF THE STATE COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 30.—In compliance with the published statement made by himself, Mr. W. A. Simmons, Collector of the Port of Boston, took the stump to-night in Boston Highlands in favor of the Republican candidates for State offices. Besides him, there were J. B. D. Cogswell, President of the Senate, and other political workers. In the course of his remarks he said, speaking of the civil service reform movement and the order of the President upon this question: "No man who voted the Republican ticket last Fall upon principle can have but one conviction, and that conviction must be that he and every other Republican stands solemnly pledged to a reformed, efficient, and economic conduct of the public service. [Applause.] Pardon me if in this connection I speak plainly and personally upon some matters which in a more public effort I should not think of alluding to. I am thoroughly persuaded that the civil service of the Government is very far from being so poorly and dishonestly administered as many of the sharp critics of the day seem to think. The President's civil service order, so called, and I have it direct from the lips of the President himself, was never intended to curtail or abridge the constitutional rights of any citizen in the United States. [Applause.] It was only intended to take the office-holder out of the ruts of political intrigue and management, and so far as it aimed to do this it should be received by the office-holders of the country as a decree of emancipation from a very disagreeable service. [Applause.]

The Republican State Committee publish an address in the morning papers calling on the Republicans of the State to vote next Tuesday, and warning them against dissensions and apathy. If the National Administration, they say, "has taken a step in advance it has not advanced beyond the position chosen and occupied by the Republicans of this State before President Hayes became our leader. He is a Republican of the Massachusetts type. The policies he has undertaken to make national are the policies to which we were long ago committed." The committee then examine the vote in Ohio, asserting that faction and sedition, the subordination of national issues to local issues, the exaggeration of unreasonable discontents, the indulgence of personal grievances, demoralized the party there, and compassed its defeat, and they warn Republicans here against similar dangers and against apathy. "To defeat the Republican candidates in Massachusetts next Tuesday," they say in conclusion, "is to abandon the National Administration, to jeopardize the future of the Republican Party, to imperil the consummation of peace, and to disappoint the expectations of a better day for the Republic."

THE CIGAR-MAKERS' STRIKE.

MEETING IN CHICAGO TO EXPRESS SYMPATHY AND EXTEND AID — COMMUNISTIC VIEWS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 30.—About 300 members of various trades-unions met at Twelfth-street, Turner Hall, to-night, to express sympathy for the striking cigar-makers of New-York, and to take measures to aid them financially to hold out until their demands are complied with. Several Communist agitators were present and made speeches urging a solid array of trades-unions, so that when an assault should be made on one branch the whole wage class would recognize it as a declaration of war against them. A collection was taken up, and about $25 secured. This makes $90 thus far contributed by the working men of Chicago. A series of resolution was adopted to the effect that as the cigar-makers of New-York have, by repeated reduction of wages been reduced to a state of wretchedness and misery, and as the employers have formed a combination to defeat their demand for fair remuneration for their labor, therefore, the trades-unions of Chicago pledge themselves to aid them to the extent of their ability, and that the trade-unionists of Chicago form an alliance for the purpose of better protecting their own interests and assisting their fellow-workmen in other parts of the country.

SENSIBLE RAILROAD SYSTEM.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 30.—At a meeting of Railroad Auditors and Car Accountants held here to-day resolutions were adopted that all the roads in the association number their stations from their principal terminal points according to distance in miles, and that, unless impracticable, the station for distances and numbers start from the eastern or northern terminus, and that the time for entering into the proposed new system be Dec. 1 as far as practicable, and Jan. 1 next at the latest. Mr. Card, of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, was appointed Referee until Dec. 5, when a meeting will be held at Buffalo to make arrangements for each road entering into the new mileage system. Each road will have to submit its chart showing the several characteristics of the road, including its length, stations, mileage between stations, number of cars, &c.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 30.—It is authoritatively stated that a plan has been devised for the reorganization of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. It is stated that the time for payment of the floating debt is to be extended to 1880, both principal and interest to be paid in 12 installments. The holders of the second mortgage bonds are to receive for two years interest preferred stock to the amount of $2,800,000, being 7 per cent. on $20,000,000 of bonds, the stockholders to pay an assessment of $10 per share, for which they are to receive preferred stock to the amount of $2,000,000, and 10 per cent. of the present capital stock is to be converted into preferred stock—

port the Administration of President Hayes." There is no doubt that the proceedings of the meeting will be filed at Washington with Mr. Cole's application for a place in the Custom-house.

As I have already stated, there need be no fears for this Senatorial district. In accordance with the idiotic rotation system which prevails in most of the interior counties, Senator Wellmon, a tried and true Republican, an honest man, and a faithful and intelligent representative, will be obliged to retire. He will be succeeded, however, by a gentleman who, with the necessary experience, will be of great use to the State. Mr. James H. Loomis, of Attica, who was the unanimous choice of the Republican Convention, is one of the best-known gentlemen in the district, and will doubtless make his mark in the next Senate. In addition to a Senator, the Republicans of the district will surely elect two members of Assembly, and perhaps three. The leaders are thoroughly alive to the situation; the Cole fiasco will only tend to draw out a full vote, and there is no doubt the Republican State ticket will receive an old-time Allegany and Wyoming majority. H. C.

THE CAMPAIGN IN ERIE COUNTY.

REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS ALIKE AT SEA AS TO THE RESULT—PROBABLE ELECTION OF A REPUBLICAN SENATOR—FOUR CITY TICKETS IN THE FIELD AND A DOZEN SIDE ISSUES—HOW A GERMAN TALKS FOR HIS FRIEND—TWO DISTRICTS THAT ARE SURELY REPUBLICAN.

From our Special Correspondent.

BUFFALO, Monday, Oct. 29, 1877.

There has never been a time in the recent political history of Erie County when party leaders were so much at sea as they are at present. Regarding the results of the approaching election here no one is willing to predict. Republicans and Democrats are alike anxious and alike unable to foretell what is to be the outcome of the contest that is so near at hand. To illustrate the extent of the doubt and uncertainty that exists, I need only quote the remark of one of the best-known politicians in Buffalo, a man who has heretofore staked thousands of dollars on every election, whether State, county, or municipal. He said: "There never was a time like this; no one wants to bet a cent. I myself would not take a wager of one hundred to fifty either way." There are numerous good reasons for this condition of things. Chief among them is the fact that there are no less than four full sets of candidates now running for municipal offices in the City of Buffalo. Early in the campaign a number of very respectable gentlemen, who knew little or nothing about politics or political methods, got together, and calling themselves the Tax-payers' Convention, nominated what has since been known as the Tax-payers' ticket. Charles A. Sweet, a well-known Democrat, is their candidate for Mayor, and James N. Scatchard, a highly-respected Republican, is running with him for Controller. As an offset to this movement of what is known here as "the Swallow-tail element," the Working Men's Party, which is very strong in this county, held a convention, and also nominated a full city ticket, with Edward S. Bennett, who has been nominally a Republican, and who never did a day's work in his life, at its head. There is now no doubt that both these conventions were held in the hope that the candidates nominated by them would be indorsed by the regular Democratic and Republican organizations. Mr. Bennett expected to be taken up by the Republicans, while the Tax-payers' party expected that certain men on their ticket would find favor in the eyes of both Democrats and Republicans. When the representatives of the two great parties held their conventions, however, they positively refused to recognize either of the outside organizations, and, ignoring them entirely, proceeded to make their own nominations. As if still further to complicate matters, however, they each placed a leading German at the head of their ticket, the Democrats nominating a well-known business man named Soloman Scheu, and the Republicans running Mr. Philip Becker, the present chief magistrate. In addition to all this, it is now proposed in some quarters to hold a people's convention for the purpose of selecting from all the candidates now in the field a ticket that can be indorsed by all parties. This movement is being pushed by a number of gentlemen who are opposed to Mayor Becker because of his refusal to appoint a Police Commissioner of their choosing. The men who are thus opposed to the Republican Mayor, however, are, for reasons of their own, among the warmest friends and supporters of Dr. Pierce, the Republican candidate for State Senator, and should they succeed in carrying out what is now believed to be their programme, there is no doubt that they would seriously weaken the canvass of the gentleman named. The Republican Germans, who cast several thousand votes in this county, are naturally warm supporters of Mr. Becker, and they make no secret of their intention to cut Dr. Pierce unless their favorite is sustained by all elements of the party that nominated him. If this warning is heeded, as is now hoped by all the most prominent Republican leaders, there will be no doubt of Dr. Pierce's election.

There is certainly no reason why Mr. Becker should not receive the undivided support of the party which he is identified. He was nominated almost unanimously, receiving 38 out of the 39 votes cast in the convention. He has been somewhat severely criticised because of his rather mild method of dealing with the strikers during the recent labor troubles, but there is not a man of either party in Buffalo who is not willing to acknowledge that he has been a faithful and honest public officer. He is a self-made man in the fullest sense of the term, and often recalls the fact that he came to Buffalo without a penny in his pocket and with somewhat unsubstantial covering for his feet. He is now worth a large fortune, and is at the head of one of the most extensive mercantile houses in Northern New-York. How he is regarded by the Germans here may be inferred from a little incident which occurred in the Republican Convention held on Saturday last. When Mr. Becker was put in nomination "Hans" Greiner, a sturdy Republican, who has always been his competitor in business, and who is worth at least a half million dollars, astonished the meeting by unexpectedly delivering himself of the following characteristic speech: "If anybody can show me that the City of Buffalo has lost anything by the incompetency, dishonesty, or want of attention of Philip Becker, let him present his bill on Monday morning, and I will pay it. It is time that honest men should be rewarded for their faithful service, and all good Republicans should see to it that a deserving man shall not be injured because he has offended some clique." Feeling as they do toward Mr. Becker, it is, perhaps, only natural that the German Republicans should bitterly resent every attack which is made on him by an element in his own party. If that attack does not come, however, and as I have already intimated, the danger is almost past, there is no doubt that the Thirty-first District will send a Republican to the State Senate. Dr. Ray. V. Pierce the nominee of the party named, is developing far greater strength than was at first expected of him. It is no exaggeration to say that he is making the most energetic and thorough canvass ever known in Erie County. He asks no help from anybody, pays all his own expenses with the utmost liberality, seems to be all over the district at once, and while old politicians look on in astonishment, carries on the campaign in his own way. There are many things which tend to make him popular with all sorts of people here, but particularly with the working classes. Through honest industry and by the exercise of a great capacity for business he has become a very rich man. The fortune so acquired he uses in extending his business and building up the trade of Buffalo. Directly and indirectly, he gives employment to not less than 2,000 persons, and supports 500 families. He is now building an immense hotel here, which will cost when completed $250,000. A grape-sugar factory which is owned by him and now in process of construction will give employment to several hundred men, and his connection with a line of street cars and several other enterprises brings him directly in contact with the people, and will bring to his support a large class that would be against any ordinary nominee of a Republican Convention. Regarding his opponent there is very little to be said, either good or bad. His name is George W. Clinton; he is a Judge of the Superior Court, 70 years of age, and because of a constitutional limitation, will have to retire on the 1st of January. He is a very respectable figure-head, nothing more, nothing less. That he will receive the undivided support of the Democracy is not by any means sure, for in addition to the complications produced by the working men's and tax-payers' movements already referred to, there is a very serious split in the regular Democratic organization. The fight is the old one between the Tilden and anti-Tilden men, and is led on the one hand by Judge Cothran and on the other by ex-Senator Lanning, the defeated Canal ring candidate for Attorney-General. Cothran, it will be remembered, was made County Judge by Mr. Tilden, who was then Governor of the State. For this reason, if for no other, he is bitterly opposed by the Lanning element in the party, and in the Judical Convention recently held here to nominate a Justice of the Superior Court he was defeated by Lanning's friends. Charles Beckwith was nominated, and as both he and the Democratic nominee for Senator are known to side with Lanning, they will receive only a lukewarm support from the clique controlled by Cothran.

While the politics of the Buffalo district are thus complicated and the result in doubt, the outcome in the adjoining Counties of Cattaraugus and Chautauqua is so certain that but very little interest is felt in the contest there. The Republican candidates will be elected by overwhelming majorities. The Thirty-second Senatorial District, made up of the counties named, was never more harmonious than it is now. The old Fenton-Sessions fight, which has so long disturbed the Republicans, is now at an end, and all factions of the party are working together for the same end. Mr. L. B. Sessions, the Republican nominee for Senator, is so well known throughout the State that mention of him is unnecessary. His vote will be somewhat reduced because of the candidacy of a Republican temperance advocate who is running against him, but in spite of this opposition, his majority will not fall short of 3,000. The Twenty-ninth Senatorial District, made up of the Counties of Genesee, Niagara, and Orleans, may be regarded as equally loyal to the Republican cause. Senator Daniel H. Cole, "Honest Uncle Dan," a man of large experience and marked ability, who has so well represented the district for the past two terms, is obliged to retire, because of the vicious system of rotation in office already explained in these columns. His place will be taken by a gentleman who, after he has become familiar with his duties, will doubtless make his mark in the Senate. Lee R. Sanborn, to whom I refer, is one of the best known Republicans in Niagara County; has served on the State Central Committee with credit to himself and the party, and will be elected over the Democratic nominee, a very respectable man named Lewis S. Fowler, by a majority that will leave no doubt as to the Republicanism of the Twenty-ninth District. Senator Cole, who is working with as much earnestness as if he was himself a candidate, is authority for this statement, and he is not a man to make a mistake in predicting political results. H. C.

THE GEORGIA MARSHALSHIP.

LETTER FROM COL. WILLIAM H. SMYTH, THE LATE INCUMBENT, WHO WAS SUPPLANTED BY AN EX-REBEL.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* prints the following letter:

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA., Oct. 24, 1877.

Editors Chronicle and Constitutionalist:

In your article of this date upon the Georgia Marshalship, as well as in several other articles printed during the controversy over this office, you state that great abuses have existed in it. Now that the contest is over, it can do no harm to the interests of any of the contestants to have a little truth published with reference to these charges. They are mainly against my deputies, and are embodied substantially in the report of Col. Williams to Gov. Colquitt, and by him forwarded to the President. As soon as I could obtain a copy of this report, and after careful inquiry into the truth of the statements made therein, I forwarded a reply to the President, through the Attorney-General. The following letter from the latter will show upon how little foundation these charges were based:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, June 21, 1877.

W. H. Smyth, Esq., United States Marshal, Atlanta, Ga.:

SIR: I have received your letter of the 11th inst., in which you reply to charges made by S. C. Williams against your deputies in his report to Hon. A. H. Colquitt, Governor of Georgia. After a careful examination of the charges and your answer thereto, I think you have fully met every complaint against the conduct of your office which has been brought to my notice, and I am very respectfully,

CHARLES DEVENS, Attorney-General.

I have a copy of this answer in my possession, which I would be glad for any newspaper to publish, provided it will print the whole of it, as I am confident, with any fair-minded person, it will vindicate my administration as fully as it seems to have satisfied the Attorney-General. Very respectfully,

WILLIAM H. SMYTH.

HOW A WIFE WAS CHOSEN.

The Kansas City (Mo.) *Times* says: "The Lockwood-Hufford seduction case of last Summer has come to a happy termination. The details of the trial were given to the public, and created some interest for several days. They were briefly to this effect: The father of a pretty little girl who had been rather wild, had a railroad express man, a married man from St. Louis, arrested for leading his young daughter astray. After two or three days' examination, during which the court-room was densely crowded, Judge Long failed to find sufficient positive proof in the evidence to justify holding Lockwood for trial, and he dismissed the case. Here comes the happy sequel: Miss Hufford, who was an innocent-looking and very pretty girl, attracted the attention of a young farmer from Illinois, who was attracted by the crowd in attendance at the trial. He fell in love with the fair witness, and sought an introduction. This led to a correspondence. Miss Hufford went home, and remained in retirement. She was at once transformed by the scandal of the trial from a giddy, wild girl, to a reserved and mature woman. After several months' correspondence there was a quiet wedding, and the happy pair went off to the home prepared on a farm not far from Belleville, Ill. It was a real love-match. The husband attended the trial, and became fascinated by the beauty and the fortitude of the young girl in her embarrassing position. She learned to love him and married him."

HOW A WRECKED SHIP WAS FLOATED.

The San Francisco *Alta* of Oct. 22 contains this interesting statement: "The iron steamer Georgia was purchased in 1876 for the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, to be placed on the route between this city and Panama. She had previously been running between New-York and Charleston. On her trip out here in December, she was wrecked on a reef in the Straits of Magellan. The company determining to effect her rescue, a party belonging to the American Coast Wrecking Company was sent down on board the steamer Wilmington for that purpose. A survey showed the Georgia to be on the reef with 120 feet of her keel torn out, and two-thirds of her under iron plates bent and broken. She was generally in a very bad condition. A novel plan of rescue was adopted, in filling her frame spaces even with the tops of her floor with Portland cement. This, hardening, formed a solid wall against the ingress of the water in the most satisfactory manner. She was rigged with three wrecking pumps, that kept her almost free from water, and then floated off. Her engines being in good condition, the Georgia was enabled to reach this port under steam on the 28th of August. She is now in magnificent condition, completely seaworthy, and even more strong and substantial than when she originally left New-York."

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says of the coal trade of Pennsylvania: "For the week ending on the 20th inst., the total tonnage, as reported by the several carrying companies, amounted to 440,528 tons, against 595,379 tons in corresponding week last year, a decrease of 154,856 tons. The total amount of anthracite mined for the year is 15,641,022 tons, against 14,147,368 for the same period last year, an increase of 1,493,654 tons. The quantity of bituminous coal sent to market for the week amounted to 47,123 tons, against 77,604 tons in corresponding week last year, a decrease of 30,481 tons. The total amount of bituminous mined for the year is 2,667,024 tons, against 2,803,844 tons for corresponding period last year, a decrease of 127,820 tons. The total tonnage of all kinds of coal for the week is 487,646 tons, against 672,983 tons in corresponding week last year, a decrease of 185,337 tons. The total tonnage of all kinds of coal for the coal year is 18,317,048 tons, against 16,951,212 tons to same date last year, an increase of 1,365,434 tons."

MR. MATTHEWS' BILL.

A telegram from Washington to the Philadelphia *Press* says that ex-Secretary Chandler in a letter to Gov. McCormick, late Secretary of the Republican National Committee, in speaking of the statements with regard to the expenses of Stanley Matthews and the other Republican counsel before the Electoral Commission, says that he would like the subject to be buried forever, that he has no feeling against Senator Matthews, but that he always thought that Ohio should do more for herself, and not rely on others for aid. He further says that during the campaign last year the committee were constantly receiving calls for money for the Buckeye State.

THE EPISCOPAL CONGRESS.

THE OPENING AT CHICKERING HALL

BISHOP POTTER'S ADDRESS—TOPICS OF DISCUSSION—"CHURCH ARCHITECTURE" AND "THE RELATION OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH TO SOCIAL AND NATIONAL LIFE IN AMERICA."

The fourth Congress of the Protestant Episcopal Church held its opening sessions yesterday in Chickering Hall, Bishop Potter, of New-York, presiding. There were two sessions—one in the morning, at which "Church Architecture" was discussed, and another in the evening, when the topic for consideration was the "The Relation of the Christian Church to Social and National Life in America." Previous to the meeting of the Congress the service of holy communion took place in Trinity Chapel, Twenty-fifth-street, near Broadway. Owing to a mistake as to the hour at which the service was to have begun, supplemented by the delay caused by the large number of communicants, the morning session was not opened until close on noon. In the course of the religious exercises, an address was delivered by Right Rev. Dr. Bedell, Bishop of Ohio, on the functions of the Church as a teacher.

When the session at Chickering Hall was opened there was a large attendance of members of the Congress. The galleries were occupied by ladies, who were present in considerable numbers. Among the prelates who were present were Bishops Clark, Robertson, Jagger, Whittle, Bedell, Lee, Scarborough, and Dudley. Several distinguished clergymen were also among those present. At the conclusion of devotional exercises, Bishop Potter opened the proceedings with a brief address. Having personally welcomed the members of the Congress, he said that the subjects which would engage their attention were not new. They had been discussed in all forms and under an endless variety of circumstances, and while it was possible that the Congress at its close might leave these questions where it had found them, it might be that some words of wisdom would be uttered which would find ready sympathy and would open up fountains that would send healing streams over the country through many generations. God grant that they might be comforted with many such words. They knew that in sharp disputes and acrimonious words there was no power for good, and therefore he was strong in the humble confidence that few, if any such words would be heard from the beginning to the end of their discussions. Brethren should remember that when they came forward to speak they were themselves as much upon trial as the subject which they were to discuss. But he was sure that he hazarded nothing in saying in advance that brethren might count on an audience that would listen charitably to anything that might be said, and that if any brethren did not agree with the sentiments expressed, they would at least listen to them with respect. Offensive remarks were not to be anticipated in such an audience, but if such should obtrude themselves unpleasantly, it would be his duty as President to deal with them promptly. Of course it was not expected nor desired that every speaker should introduce his address with a profession of adherence to every formula of the Church, but he shou ld at least abstain from modes of speech calculated to bring these things into discredit. Some of them had just returned from the prolonged sessions of the General Convention, and he was sure they would concur with him that never before had there been a convention characterized by such good feeling, harmony, and a desire to promote the interests of religion. He would ask them to emulate the spirit of love and devotion displayed by that convention, and would in conclusion declare the Fourth Church Congress open for the prosecution of its appropriate work.

Mr. Richard M. Hunt, of New-York, then introduced the first topic for discussion, "The Church Architecture that We Need." His paper reviewed elaborately the progress of church architecture from the basilicas of the time of Trajan and Maxentius up to the classic architecture of the sixteenth century. The basilica, which was well adapted for the Romish church of the thirteenth century, was, he said, altogether unfit for the Protestant church of to-day. For such a church, worship and instruction, its two chief ends, should be carefully considered in its construction, and it should have dignity and repose. The attempt to adapt the basilica to the wants of the Protestant Church had been undoubtedly a failure, and to him it seemed that the cruciform structure presented advantages over all the others for Protestant worship. Now, while much was to be gained by retrospective considerations, they should bear in mind that archæology was not architecture, and they should look for truth and originality rather than tradition.

Mr. Emlen Littell, of New-York, who read the next paper, took a different view of the subject. In the architecture of a church, special note, he said, should be first taken of the rites to be performed therein, and, second, of the proper accommodation of the people who came to witness and join in the ceremonies. In considering these, it was necessary to start from the ground which underlay all church architecture, namely, that they should build upon the work of those who had gone before them. In art, as in speech, a language had grown up, through invention, secretion, and modification, which furnished a medium of communication flexible to all requirements. This great scope and pliability could not be the work of any one mind or combination of minds—it was the outgrowth of generations. They should therefore dismiss, once and forever, the idea that they needed a new architecture, and endeavor so to use the styles which formed a traditional architectural language as to expand them into new forms which would express their progress. It was hardly, he said, to be presumed that, in the selection of the true style to form a basis for their future church architecture, any one would seriously maintain that they had a choice other than the English Gothic. It was the work of the English Church and of the English nation, and they, as successors to both, would scarcely be wise to seek another, even if better were to be found. New departures were perilous. But the English Gothic had claims upon them other than these. It was rich and simple, strong and flexible, adapted equally to the cathedral and to the parish church, the castle and the cottage in its own country, and it easily and naturally molded itself to any climatic requirements. But their architecture should be, above all things, truthful. Everything that was used in it should be exactly what it seemed to be. It should also be symbolical, and its symbols should fill the soul with devotional thought even when the pulpit sermon merely preached patience. Mr. Littell then treated at length of the proper technical proportion and treatment of the church, and said, in conclusion, that with the principle always in view that churches are built for the glory of God as well as for the use of man, the church architecture which we needed would come to us of itself in the very form most to be desired, but it would come step by step, and not by a sudden leap.

A paper by the late Rev. W. A. McVicar, D. D., was then read by Rev. Dr. Neven. The first portion of it was chiefly of an abstract character, and then the essayist drew attention to the principles which should distinguish our church architecture. A nave, a chancel, and a porch were, for instance, necessary. Again the chancel should be on the east side of the church if possible, for there was symbolic reason that they should worship with their face to the rising sun. First of all there should be proportion in church architecture; then there should be the adaptation of the means to the end, and, thirdly, there should be beauty—only adorning necessity. Proportion was a combination of subtle variety which satisfied the eye and gave pleasure to the mind, and without it there could be no excellence of architecture. With reference to the proposition that beauty should only adorn necessity, this, the essayist held, should be absolute outside the church, and should be approximate inside. But our architecture would be according to our faith and hope and love, which qualities in our people would help to build or kill our art future.

Rev. C. W. Ward, of Providence, R. I., objected to special treatises explaining the aesthetics or the symbolism in church architecture, holding that what was needed was a church constructed with reference to the sociology of the age. They should have a care, he said, lest the art wave upon which they so exultingly mounted should leave them wrecked on the rock of a feeble dilletanteism. The question was something larger than one of type and infinitely deeper than one of taste. The classic, gothic, and all the other "ics" were, he maintained, of no account beside the acoustic, and he drew a humorous picture of the Gospel being ensnared amid the interlacing of lofty arches. He would have their architecture in accord with the social quality of the age to-day. So that the antiquarian of the future, when he stumbled upon its ruins, might say, "I have found in brick and mortar the evidence of a permeated Gospel, and by so much have I found the record of a faithful art and of a noble church."

A recess was here taken until evening.

THE EVENING SESSION.

There was a large attendance at the evening session which was opened with the presentation of the topic, "The Relation of the Christian Church to Local and National Life in America." The question was first discussed by Bishop Littlejohn, of Long Island, who read an elaborate paper on the subject. In dealing with it they had not, he said, to do with a dogmatical Christianity, but with a Christianity which was the visible, historic kingdom of Christ. The Church and the State should have identity of ultimate aim. In harmonizing the relations between the civil and the spiritual they had the rational as well as the Scriptural ground of a free Church in a free State. Owing to their rulers they were often in conflict, and so were sent back to fresh investigation. The most urgent duty of the Church to the nation was first to vindicate its moral fitness to sway all in and around it. It should show that its charter was divine. It should be able to say to the grosser personality of the nation, "Come up higher; this is the way, walk ye in it." The first duty of the Church to the national life was to put its own house in order. Again, the Church, having elevated itself to the level whence it had a right to teach and authority to guide, its habitual attention should not be diverted from its great duties to society and to the nation. The Church's best work was at the root and upon the sap of the social tree of life, not with the withered and dead branches. It was here that the Church was to exercise its highest functions upon society and upon the nation. Let it keep before it that one of its highest duties was to show, both to society and the individual, that they did not derive their personality from each other, but from God. There was a warrant for such teaching, for it rested upon a theological principle. Humanity, in the genuine whole and in the individual man, had its foundation in Christ, and, therefore, for each there was infinite sacredness, even in Christ himself. But the Church had instructions for society, and especially for American society. It had some teaching for those who in dreams and in revolutions cried out for liberty, equality, and fraternity. By how many was this cry raised, even to those who would have no sloping sides, no top, but all bottom to the social pyramid? It seemed that that was a cry which the Church might answer. Liberty, equality, fraternity! The land was full of false idols under those names. The perversion was of man; the movement itself was of God. The perversion could be brought about by forgetting the movement itself. God in Christ not only willed that all men should be free and equal, but he told them in what sense and how they were to become so. It was by the ministry of the word, not by the sword, not by the law, not by abstract speculation, that man was to learn what these things were for which he so thirsted. Modern society and the Gospel must be reconciled, and to do this there was no competent authority except the Church.

Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, D. D., of New-Orleans, read the next paper. He insisted upon the need to society and to the nation of a Church that would put duty on its eternal foundation and teach truth and right for their own sake and not because of any shifting need. The Church was the conscience of the nation. It was the national and highest conception of duty for duty's sake, and of truth for right's sake. Sometimes the nation had made it part of itself. Here the non-establishment of Christianity was not a denial of it, for the nation was essentially Christian. He insisted that the Church should stand upon its own law in cases of divorce, and that it abrogated its functions as the conscience of the nation when it accepted without question the decree of a Utah divorce court or the enactment of an Illinois Legislature. The Church should also refuse to admit that the man whom the Bankrupt law had cleared of his indebtedness could be free on the basis of right. The bar of unalterable righteousness stood in the way of such a thing, and not all the Commissioners of Bankruptcy in the world could make a man other than a thief who had the means of paying an honest debt and would not pay it. But to reach the full height of her blessedness, the Church should commit herself to her principles and to her own divine authority. It should be impossible for any man to buy the shadow of her great name for money. She should not be patronized by Dives; the Church that could be so used would have lost her power. There was, said the speaker, a hard reality at the heart of American life, and the Church that would announce without fear the eternal verities was what the land was waiting for, and if she did this she would wield an influence without any equal since the days of Ambrose and Athanasius.

Rev. J. S. Hanckel, of Charlottesville, Va., took the place of Mr. William Preston Johnston, of Washington and Lee College, and delivered a brief address.

Rev. John Fulton, D. D., of Milwaukee, Wis., one of the regularly appointed speakers, was inclined to think that the relation of the Church and State in social life should be of secondary and not of primary consideration. With politics, he said, they had no concern, and for the fashion of the day they could not be responsible.

Rev. R. H. McKim, of New-York, held, on the contrary, that Christianity was a part of all national and social life, and as deep as its deepest need. The Christian Church, he thought, should touch society at every point. Its influence should be directed toward promoting harmony, and through harmony, the unity of the various elements that went to make up our national and social life. He believed that if they should proclaim the socialism of the gospel as the antidote to false socialism, and so overcome evil with good. He held it to be their duty to emphasize the responsibility of the wealthy, and to have a ready sympathy for human want and human woe.

Rev. W. W. Battershall, of Albany, closed the discussion, maintaining the connection between the Church and the social problems of the day. They could not, he said, legislate morality into the soul, nor bring about the millennium by a series of resolutions.

The closing hymn was then sung, and the congress adjourned till this morning at 10 o'clock.

GOOD ADVICE TO VIRGINIANS.

The Petersburg (Va.) *Index-Appeal* indulges in the following sound talk to the people of Virginia:

"The men who urge the adoption of any plan to repudiate a part of the principal of the public debt, or interest thereon, have either given the subject no investigation, or they are recklessly designing to plunge the State into deeper embarrassments than now surround it. Such a course would inflict irreparable injury upon the credit of the State and of its citizens, and would paralyze every industrial interest and energy. No class of citizens would feel this more sensibly than the working men. Without credit every manufacturing and agricultural enterprise in Virginia must languish and gradually perish. Wages, already appallingly low, would become lower and more uncertain, employment more difficult to obtain, and the working man, who is neither able to live in idleness nor to seek better fields of labor, would find himself confronted by grim starvation. These assertions are fully sustained by the facts in the case. As soon as the agitation of repudiation began in this State capital displayed natural sensitiveness and caution, and declined investment here save upon the most absolute security. The State was subjected to the humiliation of repeated refusals on this ground in recent efforts to raise $100,000 for immediate necessities, and Major Drewry, in the attempt to borrow money for the State Agricultural Society, was told plainly by capitalists that they did not propose to lend their money to a people who talked of repudiating their obligations. Is this not fact sufficient to convince the working men that repudiation, were it possible, would be fatal to their best interests?"

LIEUT. ROMEYN'S WOUND.

Lieut. Henry Romeyn, of the Fifth Infantry, who was wounded in the fight with the Nez Percés Indians on the 30th of September, has written a letter, dated Oct. 8, to a friend in Adrian, Mich., in which he says: "I was shot through the right lung, the ball striking two inches below the nipple, breaking a rib where it entered and again where it came out, (about two inches from the spine,) and for about 18 or 20 hours my life hung by the merest thread. In fact I did not expect to get off the field, and turned over all my things to one of the men near me. But four of the brave fellows dragged me off, lying on their faces to do it, as the Indians, from their cover, picked off every man who rose up. We were acting as 'mounted infantry,' and came into action mounted, but my horse was shot in less than two minutes, and I got a couple of hits in the way of spent balls, &c., which, however, were 'out of the ring,' and did not count. We are about 100 miles from the nearest point on the Missouri River, where we can be sure of water for steamers, and the trip will be a hard one, but I hope to get through all right. Am pretty well bied out, but there is some 'grit' left, and if that and an iron will counts for anything, I'll come out all right."

THE GRANGE EXPERIMENT IN CALIFORNIA

The San Francisco *Alta* of Oct. 22 says:

"The Grangers began their activity in California with high hopes of being able to make great savings in the purchase of their supplies and the sale of their produce on a co-operative system, but their experience has not been encouraging. Mr. Friedlander, the leading wheat buyer of the State, was denounced as their chief enemy; but the man whom they set up in opposition, under the name of Morgan & Sons, did not enrich them, and since the old Grain King suspended payments, under the influence of the drought, many of the Grangers regret that he is out of the market. The retiring Grand Master, Mr. Webster, in his address, had much to say about cooperation, and the pith of his conclusion is contained in the advice, 'Attend to your own business when you can, and unite with your neighbor when you can't.' Whatever difficulties or obstacles may be encountered in the way of co-operation, there is an evident tendency in business toward combined action."

MEXICAN COIN IN TEXAS.

The Galveston (Texas) *News* of Oct. 25, says:

"Nearly everybody is grumbling over the losses that are being constantly experienced by having Mexican coin mixed with American money in making change. A *News* reporter carried specimen pieces of Mexican money to a national bank this morning and asked for information as to their respective values. He was informed that Mexican dollars and half dollars ranked the same as American silver of the same denomination and were taken at a discount of 1 per cent. Mexican quarters, however, whether they be newly-coined or well worn are only worth 20 cents. A knowledge of this fact should protect all against loss or inconvenience in making change."

ATTACKED BY A WILD-CAT.

The Concord (N. H.) *Monitor* says: "The other night as Henry A. Drew, of Strafford, was calmly slumbering, a large wild-cat entered his house and began an attack upon him. Mr. Drew managed to escape from the room, procured a stick of wood, and returned to the attack. After smashing the stick to pieces, and demolishing a chair, he finally managed, with the help of his dog, to kill the animal. The wild-cat entered the house through a hole left in the side of the outer door by the breaking in of a pane of glass."

MR. HAYES IN RICHMOND, VA.

CORDIAL RECEPTION AT ALL POINTS.

SPEECHES MADE BY THE PRESIDENT, SECRETARIES SHERMAN, EVARTS, AND THOMPSON—THE WELCOME TO RICHMOND VERY ENTHUSIASTIC—A LARGE PROCESSION AND IMMENSE CROWDS IN THE STREETS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The President and his party left the Baltimore and Potomac Depot at 10 o'clock this morning by a special train for Richmond, Va.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 30.—The special train bearing the Presidential party reached Quantico at 11:30 o'clock this morning. The party consists of the President and Mrs. Hayes, Miss Platt, the President's niece; Webb and Birchard Hayes, Secretary Evarts and two daughters, Secretary and Mrs. Sherman, Attorney-General Devens, Secretary Thompson, United States Senator Morgan, of Alabama; Congressman Loring, of Massachusetts, and Congressman Harris, of Virginia. At Quantico the train was boarded by the Committee of Reception from Richmond, of which Gen. Joseph R. Anderson is Chairman, and its members were introduced. The arrival of the train at Fredericksburg was greeted with cannon-firing, music, and enthusiastic cheers, and ex-Congressman Elliott Braxton, of Fredericksburg, on the part of the city, welcomed the President, who briefly responded. The train reached the outskirts of Richmond at 2:30 P. M. As it came in sight and passed the Fair Grounds, a national salute was fired by the Richmond Howitzers; and as it entered the city crowds of people gathered and followed the slowly moving train until it reached Monroe Park, near which the reception was to take place. It is estimated that at this point not less than 10,000 people were assembled.

Judge John A. Meredith, acting Mayor, addressed the President, extending on the part of the people of Richmond a cordial greeting and sincere welcome, and then presented him to the people of Richmond. Upon the introduction of the President, he was greeted with an outburst of enthusiastic cheers which lasted several minutes. When silence was in a measure restored, Mr. Hayes spoke as follows:

JUDGE MEREDITH AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: Owing to the unpleasant condition of the weather, I desire very briefly, but very heartily, to thank the city authorities and people of Richmond for the honor of the invitation to visit their city, and for this very gratifying welcome. The City of Richmond has a double interest—a double interest which belongs to one of the earliest settled cities of the country; the interest which belongs to a town that has a famous history. It also has the fortune to have the additional interest which invests a city with a future. [Applause.] We think of Boston and Quebec as cities interesting because of historical associations which linger about them; Richmond has that interest. We think of St. Paul and Galveston as cities rapidly growing, as cities having hopes and anticipations, and Richmond has also that interest. This country, this central part of the United States, with its harbors open to the commerce of the world, has every advantage needed to make Richmond the leading place among the cities of this continent. If we look to facilities and advantages for manufactures, water power, people, materials, granite, marble, iron, and coal—all these advantages belong to this city. Mining and manufactures are to give to Richmond wealth, population and fame; and we look to Richmond as having prospects quite equal to those of the most fortunate of our cities. [Applause.] In the past, under the slave-holding system, the land of Virginia was a source of wealth, mainly owned, as the agricultural population, while now, under the new system, these lands are to be cut up generally and a denser rural population will be found in your State. In former times the man of ambition, the man of enterprise, looked to the possession of a great plantation as the object of his desires. Hereafter there will be more feeling in behalf of the employment that makes great cities. Under the former system the great influences that make cities were lost. Then, my friends—but I am detaining you too long in speaking of Richmond, when there are persons here better able than I am to talk on this subject—I beg you to accept my grateful acknowledgements for this kind reception. Now I will give you the benefit of hearing the voices of gentlemen associated with me in the administration of the Government. I doubt not you will be glad to hear from them. I now introduce Mr. Evarts, Secretary of State of the United States.

After the applause which greeted the President had subsided, Mr. Evarts made a short speech, and the President introduced the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Sherman addressed the crowd, and said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS AND JUDGE MEREDITH: I praise the President of the United States for the popular policy which has been followed by the Administration of peace and conciliation to all the people of the United States. That praise is justly due to him in the highest possible degree. We feared it might be misunderstood by his political adversaries as a sign of weakness and want of confidence in action, but, supported by every member of his Administration, he decided to pursue a policy that would give peace and reconciliation to all the people of America, so help him God, and with your approval of that policy it will be carried out to the end. [Great applause.] Now, fellow-citizens, as that policy has been taken by the Executive department, something also will depend upon the people North and South. The people of this country, in sustaining this policy, need not forget that there has been war between them, but the results of that war must be accepted by all the people, black and white. This policy does not prevent any man loving his State, for you may love your State ever so much. There is nothing in this policy that will require any citizen to lessen his honor for the great names or the great achievements of Virginia. This policy requires the protection of all those rights which are given by the United States. All those powers given to the National Government must be obeyed. We are one people from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Our hearts must blend together. We are fellow-citizens. To abate something of the spirit that grew out of the war, you, Democrats, must have the charity to conceive that we Republicans may be honest patriots and we Republicans, that you may be honest patriots. Fellow-citizens, nothing would have tempted me from the ordinary duties assigned me, except to come here and see in Virginia signs of returning prosperity. This is a great old State. Its possibilities of boundless powers of expansion. Not only have you got coal, marble, and granite, but also a soil which has only been skimmed from year to year. I believe there are men who will deepen the soil and bring prosperity to this honored State. With all my heart I wish you God-speed with every blessing from a bountiful Providence, you will soon forget the parties which distract the land. There is one idea I wish to leave with you. There is a fear resting in the mind of the Northern people in regard to the people of the South, and that is that you will not observe with entire fidelity in obeying the amendments of the Constitution which secure to all life, liberty, property, rights, and the fruits of their labor. If you will obey these amendments I believe this country of ours will be in peace and quiet. I thank you for your kind attention.

The President then introduced "the oldest member of the Cabinet," Col. Richard W. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy. Secretary Thompson spoke at some length on the policy of the Government and what was necessary to make it successful.

The President next introduced Attorney-General Devens, who made a short but very effective and pointed speech. Senator Morgan, being introduced by Mr. Hayes, also spoke for several minutes. At the conclusion of the speaking, the procession, composed of military, embracing all the white and colored organizations of the city and several visiting companies, the Fire Department, the city authorities and distinguished guests in carriages, and hundreds of carriages with citizens and thousands on foot, proceeded in the direction of the Exchange Hotel. Many of the houses along the route were beautifully decorated with flags and other insignia of greeting and welcome, while several arches spanned the streets. The throng along the streets through which the procession passed was so dense that progress outside of the line was almost impossible. There is no exaggeration in saying that 50,000 people witnessed the pageant. To-night the President holds a popular reception in the parlors of the Exchange Hotel. To-morrow the President will be welcomed at the State Fair Grounds by Gov. Kemper, and there will be a State dinner to the President at the Executive Mansion.

FORCED JOURNEY OF A CAROLINA JUDGE

Requisitions were issued some time since by the Governor of South Carolina to the Governors of New-York, New-Jersey, and Connecticut for the apprehension of L. Cass Caput, alias Carpenter, a District Judge and newspaper editor of South Carolina, who had been indicted for forgery and misappropriation of public funds, and, as alleged, had "jumped" his bail and fled to one of the States on which a requisition was issued. Sheriff Reilly held the requisition in this State, but had failed to find Carpenter. He received word yesterday that Carpenter had been traced to Morristown, N. J., by T. B. Johnston, the surety on his bail bond, and had been arrested on the requisition on New-Jersey by Chief of Police Keron, of Elizabeth. He will be sent back to-day on the steamer leaving this port for Charleston, S. C.

MEXICAN ATROCITIES.

A telegram from Brownsville, Texas, to the Galveston *News* says: "Details of a horrible crime reach here from Matamoros. About the 10th of September Donna Rita Chapa de Menchaca, a wealthy lady of Matamoros, accompanied by her niece, Senorita Orila, and one female and two male attendants, left Matamoros bound for Monterey. The bodies of the whole party were found four days ago near Lobita Rancho, about 40 miles from Matamoros. The women had been outraged, bound hand and foot, and gagged. There were no marks of shooting or stabbing, and it is believed they were left in that fix to die a horrible death from starvation and exposure. Dona Rita had a large amount of money and much val

case the statute has pointed out a special mode of publication, namely, in the Session laws. The General Term Judges, said Chief-Justice Davis, had come to a similar conclusion in the matter. The Chief-Justice also gave the decision of the court on an ingenious point presented by one of the applicants in a brief. This was that under another section of the Code any person is forbidden to practice as an attorney in this City or in Kings County who is not "an attorney and counselor." Construed by the aid of the section preceding it, the Chief-Justice said that it should be read as "an attorney or counselor." The attorneys are permitted to practice as counselors in all the civil courts, except the Court of Appeals, the Supreme Court, and the Superior City Courts, and in the Supreme Court they can appear as counsel in motions to the Special Term.

COURT NOTES.

The case of Sarah C. Neil, a former attendant in the Bloomingdale Asylum, who charged Dr. William H. McDonald, an assistant physician of the institution, with assaulting her, was tried in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, and resulted in the acquittal of the accused.

John Bigelow, a gold-beater, aged 18, of No. 77 King-street, was arraigned yesterday in the Jefferson Market Police Court, for breaking into the bow cabin of the barge Ivanhoe, and stealing therefrom 300 feet of manila hawser valued at $60. Justice Morgan committed him for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

Judge Robinson, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday granted an order of reference in the suit of Henry Ziegler against Lena Ziegler, in which the plaintiff seeks an absolute divorce on the ground of his wife's marital infidelity. The parties were married on March 5, 1872. Mrs. Ziegler has put in no defense to the action.

Hugh Torpey, a licensed vendor, was tried at the Court of Special Sessions yesterday for driving a disabled horse, whose body was almost completely covered with running sores. "What did you pay for your horse?" asked Justice Wandell. "A young man gave him to me for $1 50," answered Torpey. The court found him guilty of cruelty and fined him $5.

The case of Mary Travers, who was accused of misappropriating $1,100 of the estate of her deceased brother—John J. O'Neil—and in which Sarah Mulhearn, a sister of the accused, appeared as complainant, was compromised yesterday at the Tombs Police Court, Justice Duffy consenting to dismiss the complaint in consideration of a promise made by Mrs. Travers to give to her sister $200 and a gold watch and chain which belonged to their brother.

The case of Charles Sailer, an alleged notorious counterfeiter, who was charged with having passed four counterfeit $50 notes purporting to be issued by the Central National Bank of this City in Philadelphia, came on for hearing yesterday before Commissioner Shields, and the parties on whom he was charged Sailer had passed the notes were present to testify, but Sailer waived an examination and was held to await a warrant for his removal for trial in Philadelphia.

Caroline Woessner has brought a suit in the Supreme Court for an absolute divorce from her husband, John Woessner. She says she was married to the latter on Jan. 17, 1871, and that he, disregarding the solemnity of his marriage vow, has been for several years, and is still living, with a woman named Katharina, in St. Louis, where he goes under the name of Charles Woessner. Judge Donohue yesterday granted an order for the publication of the summons in the case.

Desier A. Clapp brought suit in the Supreme Court recently for the foreclosure of a mortgage on the property of the Church of the Holy Saviour, in East Twenty-fifth-street. Judgment was obtained, and the property was sold pursuant to the decree. It was bought in by Mr. Clapp, who bid $100 over and above the $55,000 of prior mortgages. The Referee reported the facts to the court yesterday, and stated that there was a deficiency of $5,642 19. All parties consenting, the report was confirmed by Judge Donohue.

The proceedings brought by August Belmont to vacate an assessment for the paving of Seventy-second-street between Eighth-avenue and the North River with Telford pavement was argued before the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday. The amount of the entire assessment is $130,000, of which $25,000 are for excavation of rock and earth made in the purchase of the street to bring it to the grade of Eighth-avenue and the Boulevard. Mr. Belmont contends that the regrading was not properly authorized, &c. Decision was reserved.

The suit of Jennie Reinschreiber against Adolph Reinschreiber was before Judge Robinson in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. The plaintiff, whose maiden name was Jacobs, was married to the defendant by Judge McAdam in the Marine Court on April 14 last. In the following month, she charges, her husband committed adultery with one Esther Cohen. For this and similar acts by her husband she seeks an absolute divorce. Mr. Levy denies the charges made against him. Judge Robinson sent the case for trial before James M. Smith as Referee.

The suit of the Deutsche National Bank against Jonas Sonneborn and others was before Judge Donohue in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The action is in the nature of a creditor's suit, and is brought to enforce the lien of a judgment for over $100,000, obtained by the bank in 1875 against Sonneborn and his partner, Leopold Reiss, against a dozen parcels of valuable real estate, which the bank says were owned by Sonneborn, and were conveyed by that latter to various persons for the purpose of defrauding his creditors. Sonneborn asked leave to amend his answer by setting up that he had been discharged in bankruptcy since the bank's judgment was obtained. The motion was denied.

Matthew McElroy, the President of the Sailors' Boarding-house Keepers' Benevolent Association, who was charged with being the leader of the mob of riotous seamen who on Monday morning attacked the boarding-house of Matthew McCaffrey, No. 78 James-street, because the latter had shipped some sailors on board a vessel bound for Callao, Peru, at reduced wages, and who was arrested yesterday morning at the house, No. 76 Monroe-street, was brought before Justice Flammer yesterday. The evidence against the prisoner was insufficient to hold him, but Justice Flammer, in dismissing the complaint, said that McElroy had acted imprudently in leading excited men through the streets. The other sailors who were arrested on Monday were discharged with a reprimand.

Michael Vail, aged 11 years, was arraigned before Justice Wandell, yesterday, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court. The prisoner, though young in years, is old in crime. His favorite game is snatching pocket-books and gold whenever opportunity offers. His latest exploit was on last Saturday. As a child named Maggie Walsh, living at No. 327 East Forty-second-street, was going on an errand, Vail stopped her and took what money she had and ran away. Detective McGowan of the Nineteenth Precinct, suspecting the youthful culprit, arrested him. The prisoner was fully recognized by the little girl, and Justice Wandell sent him to the House of Refuge. Vail has several times been arrested and arraigned in court but has always been discharged, owing to the fact that no complainant appeared against him.

Jose Ferrar de Couto, the editor of *El Cronista*, died in this City about a year ago, and his widow came here from Madrid, where she had been living, and obtained letters of administration on his estate. Up to the time of his death he had been living at the house of Mrs. Mary E. Gonzalez, in West Twenty-fifth-street, and she retained a fine portrait of him, said to be worth $5,000, which Mrs. Gonzalez says Dr. Couto presented to her. Mrs. De Couto, however, brought suit in the Federal Courts, and had the picture seized by a Marshal. Mrs. Gonzalez then brought suit in the Supreme Court to recover possession of the portrait, and the suit came before Judge Donohue yesterday on an application by her for an injunction and Receiver. Judge Donohue doubted his authority in the matter, and briefs are to be submitted.

COMPELLING AN ATTORNEY TO ACCOUNT.

W. Hayne Johnson, an attorney, was retained by Adam Kohl, a tailor, to collect the amount of a past due promissory note for $100 17 from one George Hay. Johnson brought suit on the note and obtained an order of arrest in the Marine Court against Hay. The latter thereupon paid the entire claim with $16 51 taxable costs. Mr. Kohl, the client, then applied to Johnson for his money, which the latter promised but failed to pay over. A motion was made before Judge McAdam, in Marine Court, Chambers, to compel the payment of the money. Johnson resisted the motion, claiming the entire amount collected for services. The court ordered the matter to be referred, to be determined upon the proofs in open court. The hearing was had yesterday. A large number of witnesses were examined, and upon the conclusion of their testimony Judge McAdam fixed the amount due to the plaintiff, over all claims and offsets, at $65 17, and ordered the delinquent attorney to pay over this amount within 10 days or be committed.

THE ROWN CHILD CASE.

An examination was had before William Sinclair as Referee yesterday in the matter of the petition of Joseph S. Rown, who seeks the custody of his infant son, the latter having been placed by his grandmother, Mrs. Isaac J. Oliver, in the Foundling Asylum when only a few days old, and it being represented to Rown that his child had been still-born. Mr. Rown was in California at the time, and believed until a few days since that his child had been buried. Recently, however, Mrs. Oliver's step-daughter, on her death-bed, wrote a note informing Rown of the disposition of his child. The parties to the proceeding appeared before the Referee in Part I. of the Supreme Court yesterday. Mr. Rown is a well-built and rather good-looking young man, about 30 years of age, with black hair and mustache. His wife is a very handsome young lady, and was elegantly and tastefully dressed. With them was their bright, black-eyed little boy, who appeared full of mischief and amused his parents by his antics. Mrs. Oliver is an elderly lady, with gray hair, and somewhat sunken and wrinkled features, and from her conduct seems to bear no particularly good will toward her daughter or Mr. Rown. This dislike is apparently mutual. Mrs. Rown was the first witness called yesterday. She said she had never told her husband about the disposition of the child, because she was afraid to do so. She had never consented to the child being placed in the Foundling Asylum. Mr. Rown was then called and testified to the facts which have been published heretofore in THE TIMES in relation to the case. Mrs. Oliver, when called as a witness, admitted that she had taken her daughter's child and had put it in the basket at the entrance of the Foundling Asylum, in December, 1875. She said she had never seen the child since that time. She said her daughter had come home unexpectedly, and had said she was going to have the child put in the basket; the witness had said, "I would if I were you." The child was born a week after this conversation. On the night it was born, the witness said her daughter had told her to take it away, and she had answered, "I can't; you have a strange doctor, and I will have to keep it until he discontinues his visits." On the following day the witness took the child to the asylum. The witness said her daughter had promised never to tell her husband about it, and had consented to the child being put in the asylum. During the giving of this testimony, Mrs. Rown looked on in great astonishment, and interrupted her mother several times with emphatic denials and expressions of surprise that her mother should tell such an untrue story. The examination will be resumed on Saturday.

IS AN APARTMENT HOUSE AN INN?

The suit of Cecilia V. Hamilton against William L. McIntyre was made the subject of a decision by Judge Freedman, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday. The plaintiff, in her complaint, says the defendant is the owner of a "common inn" at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-first-street, known as "The Aberdeen." She says that while she was a guest there for hire, on May 28, 1877, a gold watch, chain, pencil, locket, and trinkets, valued at $345, were stolen from her. She sues to recover the value of the articles on the ground that McIntyre, as an innkeeper, is liable. McIntyre, in his answer, says he does not keep a "common inn," but that he does keep a house for the accommodation of permanent tenants only, and not for travelers or transient guests. He says only those are received into the house who have entered into an express contract with him, at a certain rate per week or month, or for a certain period of time, for their rooms, exclusive of the restaurant charge. The restaurant connected with the place is conducted on the European plan, and those having rooms in the house may or may not take their meals at the restaurant. Judge Freedman denied a motion to strike out this answer.

ALIMONY IN A DIVORCE CASE.

The case of Alice Rowe against her husband, Edward J. Rowe, was before Judge Robinson, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday. The action is brought for a limited divorce on the ground of the defendant's alleged cruel treatment of the plaintiff. The parties were married at Waterford, Ireland, on Oct. 30, 1869, and have four children, the eldest of whom is 6 years old. The plaintiff petitioned recently for alimony and counsel fees, and the question was sent by the court before William S. Kelley as Referee. Mr. Rowe failed to put in an appearance before the Referee, and the plaintiff when examined testified that her husband had beaten and abused her and that his conduct had been uniformly brutal and abusive. On one occasion when she was sick she says he refused to go to the doctor or to get her medicine. She also stated that he is earning at least $15 per week. The Referee reported in favor of awarding her alimony, and her counsel, Benjamin Merritt, applied to Judge Robinson yesterday for the confirmation of the report. The motion was granted.

A MUSICIAN'S DIVORCE SUIT.

The divorce suit of Mrs. Agatha Mollenhauer against Edward Mollenhauer, the well-known musician, was before Judge Donohue in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. It seems that in August, 1866, Mrs. Mollenhauer obtained an absolute divorce on the ground of her husband's adultery. He was ordered to pay her alimony at the rate of $20 per week. He paid the alimony for a time and then ceased his payments. In January, 1869, he was adjudged to be guilty of contempt for non-payment of $1,444 alimony then due. Since June, 1872, he has paid no alimony whatever, and $4,964 are now due on that account. In 1866, shortly after his wife had obtained the divorce from him, he married Ada Clifton the actress, in violation of the law. He has since been living with her as his wife. Recently, it is said, Mollenhauer has been left a large legacy by a relative in Germany, and Mrs. Agatha Mollenhauer applied to Judge Donahue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, stating that he is about to go with Ada Clifton to Europe for the purpose of remaining there permanently. She asked for and obtained an attachment against him, bailable in $5,000.

CASES DECIDED AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 30.—In the suit of Henry R. Pierson, as Receiver of the Guardian Life Insurance Company, against the Universal Life Insurance Company, to declare a contract whereby the latter swallowed up the former the result of conspiracy and fraud, and to appoint a Receiver for the Universal Life, and compel it to refund to the Receiver of the Guardian $4,600,000, a motion to change the venue from Albany County to New-York was argued to-day before Judge Westbrook. The court took the papers and reserved its decision. In the case of Ira Harris against The Trade Forging Bank, on the motion to change the venue and give the attorney of the stockholders notice of legal proceedings, Judge Westbrook to-day ordered that the attorney have notice. Mr. G. L. Stedman to-day made a motion before Judge Westbrook on behalf of A. N. Lewis, Receiver for leave to begin a suit to compel the creditors of the Alcott Iron Company to prove their claims, to compel the stockholders to pay up such part as each may be liable for, to prevent suits being brought against the stockholders, and to stay proceedings in suits already brought. The debts are below $250,000, about $80,000 of which is secured by the bond-holders. The motion was granted.

ROBBING A TEA STORE.

At 3:45 o'clock yesterday morning Officer James W. Mantle, of the Sixteenth Precinct, noticed a cab and two horses standing on the corner of Twenty-fourth-street and Seventh-avenue, and as he approached the cab three men jumped out from it and fled. At this time Mantle noticed a colored man named William Vincent, a waiter, aged 23, of No. 210 West Thirtieth-street, coming out of the side door of a tea store on the opposite corner, with a chest of tea on his shoulder. Mantle arrested Vincent, and on examining the cab found five chests of tea in it. Vincent was locked up, and yesterday arraigned before Justice Morgan, in the Jefferson Market Police Court. Peter Murphy, clerk in the tea store, testified that the rear window of the place had been broken through and six chests of tea stolen, worth $125. Vincent was committed for trial in default of $1,500 bail.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Granted.—Keene Furniture Company vs. Smith: In the matter of Kissam; Miles vs. Miles; Lavelle vs. Lavelle; Clapp vs. Rector, &c., of the Church of the Holy Saviour; Gray vs. Gross.

Motions Denied.—Heatherton vs. Heatherton; Uticatact vs. Smith; Deutsche National Bank vs. Sonneborn.

In the matter of the French Manufacturing Company.—Motion denied, without costs.

Gilchrist vs. West Virginia Oil and Oil Land Company.—Notice must be given the plaintiff, as the attorneys disclaim any authority to act.

McCauley vs. Bennett.—Motion granted; security, $250. See memorandum.

Bernheimer vs. Illig.—There must be two sureties in $2,000 each.

Myer vs. Myer.—Denied. The statement of the party who served the summons that he knows, without stating how he knows the defendant, and refers to circumstances which he does not state, is not satisfactory. The positive statement of the boarding-house keeper of positive knowledge, without declaring the fact from which she draws the conclusion, is equally unsatisfactory. Motion denied.

Comstock vs. Demeritt.—Motion granted.

Granted.—Jenkins vs. Brewster; Bull's Head Bank vs. Clement; Brewster vs. Steers.

Motions Denied.—Fuller vs. Mallony; Kinzey vs. Kinzey.

Wilson vs. Simpson.—Order granted.

Walker vs. Walker.—Motion denied; memorandum.

Stockwell vs. Webster.—Where is order of publication?

Miller vs. Martin.—I want to see counsel.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Costello et al. vs. Crotty et al.—Decree signed.

Grant vs. Anderson, &c.—Order settled and signed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief-Justice Curtis.

Crocker vs. Crocker.—Decree signed.

By Judge Freedman.

Order Sustaining Demurrer.—Sherman vs. Richards et al; Sweet vs. Richards et al; McDonald, &c., vs. Maloney et al.

Rich, Jr., vs. Sykes et al.—Commission ordered.

Thaur vs. The Greenwich Savings Bank et al.—Order appointing Henry A. Riley guardian ad litem of Anna J. Whitfield, infant defendant.

The New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company vs. Roberts et al.—Reference ordered.

Hirz et al. vs. Genone et al.—Writ of inquiry issued.

Hamilton vs. McIntyre.—Motion dismissed.

Wilson vs. Beuller et al.—Receiver's bond approved.

Orders Granted—Stapelhorst vs. The American Manufacturing Company; McClare vs. Hart; Howe et al. vs. Sinck et al; Wright vs. The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; Knowles vs. Wood Ore Company.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

In the Matter of Samuels.—Motion to vacate order of reference granted and proceedings thereunder dismissed.

References Ordered.—Ziegler vs. Ziegler; Reinschreiber vs. Reinschreiber.

Donnelly vs. Currie.—Motion to place cause on special calendar granted.

Symes vs. Symes.—See memorandum.

Notice to the Bar.—Chambers will be open from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M. on Oct. 31 and Nov. 1, for the purpose of granting ex parte applications.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Judgments.—United States Trust Company vs. Lewis; Riker vs. Smith; Duffy vs. Cusick; Duffy vs. Hill.

White vs. Chase.—Default opened, conditionally.

Garvey vs. Tyson.—See indorsements on papers.

Rood vs. Sedgwick.—J. P. Albright appointed Receiver.

Symes vs. Cowan.—Complaint dismissed.

Meyer vs. Weidauer.—Motion to amend denied.

Motions Granted.—Disston vs. Nicholson; Roberts vs. Thacher; Cochran vs. Ogden; Silverman vs. Cohen; Boehm vs. Hopkins.

In re Jerry J. Reid.—Order resettled.

Sureties Approved.—Jacobs vs. Connolly; Carty vs. Breskoff.

Stearns vs. New-York Delaware State Company.—Motion granted for Nov. 20, 1877.

Schill vs. Tyson.—Judgment upon trial, $361 06.

In re W. Hayne Johnson.—The attorney must pay over to his client $65 17, or be committed.

Orders Granted.—Burns vs. Wilson; Goldstein vs. Rosenzweig; Hudson vs. Hilton; Hess vs. Kahn; Daily vs. Hawley; North vs. Mable; Baublitzhier vs. Fox.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 30.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$6,000 La. con	s3. 87	500 Erie Rail	b3. 13⅛
3,000 Can So. 1st	60	100 do	b3. 13⅛
100 Del. & Hud	45⅝	210 do	12⅞
200 N. Y. C. & H	107⅜	100 Ill. Central	75⅝
200 do	107⅜	400 do	75¾
200 do	106⅞	200 North-west	37⅞
100 do	106¾	200 do	37⅝
100 C., C., C. & I	e. 42⅜	600 do	37⅝
400 West. Union	81⅝	260 do	37⅝
100 do	81¾	100 North-west. pf	66⅛
1300 do	81⅜	200 do	66
100 do	81¼	400 do	65⅞
400 do	s3. 81⅜	60 do	65⅞
100 do	81⅝	200 do	66⅛
100 do	e. 81¼	100 St. Paul	36
100 do	81¼	100 do	36⅛
100 do	81⅜	100 do	36⅜
100 do	81	100 do	35⅞
300 do	81	1000 do	35⅝
200 do	80⅞	200 do	35⅝
200 do	80¾	400 do	35⅝
100 do	80⅝	100 St. Paul pf	69⅛
700 do	81	200 do	68⅜
200 do	s3. 81⅛	200 do	68⅞
300 do	81¼	100 do	68⅜
700 do	81¼	100 do	s3. 68⅜
100 do	81⅜	100 do	68⅜
100 do	81⅝	100 Han. & St. Jo	12¾
400 do	81⅞	100 Han. & St. J. pf	28⅜
400 Mich. Central	66	100 do	28⅜
200 do	65¾	200 do	s3. 28⅜
100 do	65⅝	100 Ohio & M	8⅞
200 Rock Island	s3. 101½	240 Ohi. & Alt	81
400 Lake Shore	70⅜	20 do	80½
100 do	70⅛	100 D., L. & W	50⅜
100 do	70⅛	300 do	50⅜
600 do	70	50 do	50⅜
300 do	69⅞	200 do	50⅜
1500 do	69⅜	500 do	50⅜
300 do	69⅝	500 do	50⅜
1700 do	69⅜	800 do	50⅜
1500 do	69⅝	500 do	s3. 50⅛
1400 do	69¾	600 do	50⅜
100 Morris & Es	75¼		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C	110
1,000 do	110⅛
1,000 do	110⅜
5,000 C., R. I. & P. 6s, 1917 R	107
2,000 N. J. C. 1st con.	67⅜
5,000 do	67⅝
8,000 do	68¼
10,000 L. & W. B. con.	33⅜
1,000 Erie 2d	104⅛
2,000 Long Isl. 1st	109
5,000 H. & St. J. 8s, conv.	84
1,000 N. Y. C. R. E.	104
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 1st. C.	119⅜
3,000 Un. Pac. 1st	105⅜
5,000 do	106
8,000 Un. P. s. f	94⅜
1,000 S. L. & I. M. 1st	99¼
1,000 do	100
1,000 A. & T. H. inc	69¼
5,000 No. Mo. 1st	101½
1,000 Tol. & W. con.	52½
4,000 Cen. P. gold	107
1,000 N. Y. C. 1900	108
22 Am. Ex. Bank	103½
25 do	104
50 Hanover Bank	93
6 Bank of Com. b.c.	127
30 Adams Ex	98
30 Wells Fargo	97
100 Quicksilver	b.c. 15½
100 Quicksilver pf.	b.c. 38½
500 West. Un	b.c. 81½
300 do	81¾
300 do	81¼
200 do	81⅜
200 do	b3. 81½
1100 do	81⅝
1200 do	81¾
1300 do	81
400 West. Union	81¾
100 do	81
1900 do	81
500 do	81⅛
1400 do	81¼
100 do	81⅜
100 do	81⅝
100 do	81¾
100 do	81⅞
100 do	82
100 do	s3. 81⅞
700 do	81⅞
200 do	81⅝
100 do	81¾
100 do	81⅞
400 do	81⅞
100 do	s3. 81⅞
300 do	81⅞
100 do	81⅞
100 do	81⅞
100

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 31, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—MASANIELLO—Signor Bacci, Signor Susini, Signor Bacelli, Signorina Buggetti.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—RIP VAN WINKLE—Mr. Joseph Jefferson, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Minnie Palmer.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MASHIAGE—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Effie German.

PARK THEATRE.—THE CRUSHED TRAGEDIAN—Mr. E. A. Sothern.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—FRA DIAVOLO, (English Opera)—Miss Emelie Melville, Mrs. Zelda Seguin, Mr. William Castle.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—BARBE BLEU, (Opera Bouffe) —Miss Marie Aimée.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—LES DOMINOS.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—THE GREAT LONDON CIRCUS AND SANGER'S MENAGERIE. Matinée.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—BURLESQUE AND NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

EAGLE THEATRE.—METEMORA—Mr. D. H. Harkins.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, AND COMICALITIES.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—BURLESQUE, MINSTRELSY, &c.—Messrs. H. Dougherty, Arthur Bent, Sandford.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH, MAMMALIA, STATUARY. &c.—Day and Evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—FAIR AND EXHIBITION OF PRODUCTS AND MECHANISM.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, for the Middle Atlantic States, partly cloudy weather; at south stations, rain areas, cold northerly, veering to warmer southerly, winds, and falling barometer.

We trust that none of our friends in the country will abstain from voting on Tuesday next on the ground that the Democratic majorities in New-York and Kings will more than neutralize the Republican majorities throughout the rest of the State. In this City, the chance of polling a full Republican vote is considerably better than it was in 1875, when New-York gave SEWARD 50,000 votes. In that year, the Democratic State ticket obtained support from Republican sources; this year it is admirably adapted not only to repel such support, but also to give a large section of the Democratic Party an interest in compassing its defeat. The registration in New-York is of honest proportions this year, and if the State north of the Harlem River does nearly as well as it did last year, the Republicans are certain of a large majority in the Legislature, and will elect their State ticket by a fair majority. The City will do its full duty next Tuesday; can there be a doubt that the country will do as much?

Tammany Hall is doing all that can be done by a liberal use of money and intrigue to secure the control of the next Board of Aldermen. Certain Republican "leaders" in the Seventh Senate District seem disposed to aid in that work, and in the Fourth District KELLY'S agents have been at work among Republicans likely to be induced to further their plans. In the Seventh District there is not the slightest excuse for the Republicans refusing to cooperate with Anti-Tammany in the election of one candidate from each party. The pretense that there is any danger of the Republicans endangering the success of their candidate by such a union is transparent humbug, and is simply urged in the interest of Tammany Hall. In 1875 the average vote polled for the two Tammany candidates was 9,602, while Mr. HOWLAND received 9,573 Republican votes. In the same year the Anti-Tammany candidates polled on the average 5,531 votes, so that there can be no reasonable doubt of the election this year of a coalition ticket by a majority of over 5,000. For the elements opposed to Tammany in this district to be content with the minority Alderman when they possess an overwhelming majority, argues extreme idiocy or gross corruption in some quarter, and precisely where it is cannot be too promptly discovered.

Every Democrat in the Board of Aldermen stands by the extravagant salary paid to the Commissioner of Jurors, and the inordinate fees pocketed by the Coroners. Yet these are the persons who are most blatant in their expressions of sympathy for the condition of laboring men in this City, and who profess the greatest indignation at the proposal to invest the people who feel the weight of local burdens with the power to reduce them. The importance of electing a Board of Aldermen not pledged to maintain sinecures for Tammany office-bearers is pretty well illustrated by the vote of yesterday.

The Russians are executing the same manœuvre simultaneously in Europe and Asia, and with complete success as yet. While Gen. ZIMMERMANN, in Eastern Bulgaria, is preparing to besiege Silistria with one part of his army, while sending the other to co-operate with the Czarewitch in his impending attack upon SULEIMAN Pasha's position at Rasgrad, the invaders of Armenia are pushing forward to Erzeroum, while holding Kars completely invested. The occupation of Bayazid secures the Russian left, while the advance of the Ardahan corps, which is said to have already reached Olti, bids fair, if not speedily checked, to render MUKHTAR Pasha's position at Kouprikoi untenable. To all appearance, the Russian Generals have wisely determined to use their superior numbers in dividing the enemy's strength by a succession of desultory attacks, while holding with unyielding grasp the two or three central points which are the hinges of the campaign; and this policy, if resolutely carried out, must inevitably have a formidable effect upon troops exhausted by six months' fighting, and by their very nature liable to be as unduly depressed by defeat as they are frantically uplifted by victory.

Pennsylvania has got the nomination for Minister to England, though the choice of the Pennsylvania delegation has been declined with thanks. Mr. JOHN WELSH is a distinguished philanthropist, and a very capable man of business. His ability is quite equal to the demands which will be made upon it by any questions likely to arise affecting our relations with Great Britain, and the political effect of his selection on the party in Pennsylvania will be too slight to render it at all inconsistent with the most disinterested concern for the dignity and usefulness of the diplomatic service. In spite of the very long letters which Mr. WELSH was accustomed to write on the Indian question, we incline to the opinion that he may be trusted to make fewer speeches than some of his predecessors. He will, probably, also succeed in maintaining as American representative at the Court of St. James' the simple and self-contained dignity of a republican citizen.

Harper's Weekly has a somewhat gingerly way of treating the civil service policy of the President. It enunciates general principles of a very admirable character, but fails to notice how conspicuously they have been disregarded in some recent appointments. It even credits the Administration with views which are in direct conflict with its practice. For instance, it says, "the President thinks the Custom-house should be taken out of politics." Are the nominations of Messrs. PRINCE and MERRITT to be accepted as evidence of that fact? Mr. PRINCE is a very estimable man, and likely to make a very competent Naval Officer; but he has become what he is in public life mainly by the free use of the methods of the practical politician, as the records of the Republican contests in the First Senatorial District would doubtless show. Mr. MERRITT is a professional politician, and nothing more, and he has been nominated to a position which affords special facilities for exercising political influence, as no one knows better than the nominee himself. It is not a promising way of taking the Custom-house "out of politics" to place a Collector who shares the views ascribed to the President between two of the most active politicians in the State.

THE SUBSIDY TEST.

Mr. RANDALL has redeemed so much of the pledge he privately gave to Southern members as relates to the organization of the House Committee on Pacific Railroads. Whether the committee finally stand 8 to 5 or 7 to 6 in favor of the Texas-Pacific job, the fact that a majority are in its favor is admitted. A dispatch to Col. SCOTT'S newspaper in this City states that "the friends of the Texas and Pacific Railroad bill view the committee" "as assuring that measure a fair hearing before Congress, and express entire confidence in its success." This testimony is conclusive, so far as the anticipated action of the committee is concerned, and so far, also, as Mr. RANDALL'S double-dealing is applicable to Col. SCOTT'S purpose. Having thus manifested his willingness to aid the scheme, the presumption is that the Speaker will carry out the second portion of his bargain in a manner which his opportunities will easily enable him to do. If, then, the success of the scheme depended either upon the friendly efforts of the committee or the friendly abuse of his power by the Speaker, we might consider Col. SCOTT'S chances much better than they ought to be. But there is a difference between packing a committee and controlling the vote of the House, and the latter may be a more difficult task than Col. SCOTT and his agents appear to imagine. Until a vote be obtained on Mr. SPARKS' resolution against subsidies, room is of course left for conjecture. The probabilities are in favor of its adoption. The record of both parties in the Northern States points adversely to subsidies generally, and certainly there is nothing in the merits of the Texas-Pacific, or in the antecedents and objects of its promoters, that should make it an exception to the rule. A communication to the Galveston *News* attributes to Mr. MORRISON, of Illinois—one of the members of the committee—the remark that "the project is weaker in the present Congress than in the last." Even the Southern members, according to Mr. MORRISON, are divided on the subject, and are likely to furnish a voting set-off to any aid which the bill may receive from Northern Democrats.

Nothing has occurred since the failure of Col. SCOTT and his schemers in the last Congress to modify the unfavorable judgment which their demands called forth. On the contrary, more complete information has served to fortify the opponents of the measure in the position they assumed. Admitting that the construction of a Southern road, direct from a central point in Texas to the Pacific, would develop a region now practically inaccessible for settlement, the decisive fact remains that the Texas-Pacific Company is already so richly endowed that there would be little difficulty in raising money for the construction of the road, if the time had come when its construction were actually required. In addition to Congressional land-grants, aggregating more than twenty-seven millions of acres, the company is the recipient of a munificent grant from the State of Texas. The State law gives land at the rate of 10,200 acres for every mile of road built and equipped, and under this law the company has acquired, in round figures, five millions of acres. The policy pursued by the company in regard to these lands reveals the monopolizing spirit in which its affairs are administered. Instead of throwing the Texas lands into the market, and realizing from their sale funds applicable to further construction, they are systematically withheld from sale, in order that the labor and enterprise of settlers in contiguous sections may enhance the value of the company's territory. This tendency to profit by the toils and hardships of settlers, and to lock up lands until high prices can be obtained, has long been one of the abuses of the land-grant system. The report of the Directors of the Texas-Pacific, issued a few weeks ago, shows that they are enforcing this odious system. When neighboring lands are occupied, "as they soon will be by actual settlers," say the Directors to the stockholders, "your lands can be brought into market and will undoubtedly bring much better prices." And with the view of enabling the company to carry out this policy to the end, and so to convert national and State munificence into the means of obstructing settlement and practicing extortion upon settlers, Congress is asked to furnish untold millions of cash for the benefit of the jobbers and speculators who have the Texas-Pacific in their hands. Nor is this all. Their scheme contemplates subsidies for an indefinite number of branches, which would be formed, more or less completely, of worthless lines intended to serve local interests only, and now tacked to the Texas-Pacific with the double purpose of enlarging their area of plunder and enabling them to buy Congressional support without curtailing the profits derived from the main line. Mr. MORRISON calculates that fifty members must be purchased outright to give the measure a chance of passing through the House. The projected branches are relied upon to yield the corruption fund—the United States Treasury supplying the money.

If a statement we derive from San Francisco journals is correct, Mr. HUNTINGTON has seceded from the alliance with Col. SCOTT, and the Southern Pacific (California) Company, of which the former gentleman is the Eastern representative, is now prepared to undertake the construction of a large part of the Texas-Pacific route, without other aid than that which is derivable from the land grants. It is not probable that the Scott combination will voluntarily relinquish their hold upon the valuable privileges and grants which Congress has conferred upon their scheme; and until forfeiture occur, as a result of non-compliance with the conditions of the Acts in operation, Congress may not interfere. We cannot, however, conceive of a more monstrous proposition than that the Government shall assume an enormous liability on account of the Texas-Pacific for the construction of a road which California capitalists are ready to build without other aid than that which the Texas-Pacific already enjoys. The proper answer to Col. SCOTT and his company is plain: "If your cash capital is exhausted, and if your credit is so low that you cannot float a fresh loan for carrying on the Texas-Pacific, your obvious duty is to stand aside and let others make better use of the advantages you possess." The inducements are quite sufficient to attract more solid capital and more legitimate enterprise, and both will no doubt be forthcoming when Messrs. SCOTT & Co. are out of the field. Meanwhile the country has but one response to their prayer for a subsidy.

What this response is, we trust that the Administration fully understands. We cannot suppose that there is the slightest foundation for the rumors which ascribe to some of its members a willingness to aid the Texas-Pacific scheme. A passive attitude, however, is not enough. The Secretary of the Treasury, it is understood, enjoins upon his colleagues the necessity of cutting down expenses. The Government, he insists, has not a dollar to spare. As for its credit, every bit of it should be carefully husbanded in view of resumption. The obvious duty of the Administration, then, is not merely to stand aloof from the struggle to obtain subsidies, but to make known its purpose to do all that can be constitutionally done to frustrate the Texas-Pacific and kindred subsidies. These are not times for lavish expenditures of the people's money to conciliate sectional feeling, or for the assumption of onerous liabilities in the interest of greedy corporations.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET IN KINGS COUNTY.

The Republicans of Kings County believe that they have an opportunity this year to secure considerable vantage ground in the work of reforming their local Government, and also that they can contribute a good deal to the cause of reform in the Legislature. We trust that their enthusiasm does not deceive them, and that they will do better than the returns of registration in the stronger Republican sections of the city would seem to indicate. In the matter of local reform, the most important offices are those of Mayor and District Attorney. For Mayor they have named Mr. JOHN F. HENRY, a New-York merchant, who has shown great energy and devotion to the Republican cause, and who ought to make a strong run. Mr. HENRY'S nomination was not at first regarded as likely to draw as much strength from the Independent Democrats as it was believed was necessary for success. But we are assured that this view of his availability was erroneous, and that he proves to be making good headway in that direction. He is certainly a man of ability and of independent character. He is well-informed in municipal matters. He has a wide acquaintance in the city, and is thoroughly respected and liked. He has been very generous and faithful in his labors for the success of the Republican organization, which has, of course, been the only one which could be relied on to offer any effective opposition to the Ring rule in the City. The Independent Democrats have not succeeded in keeping up their organization, but the disaffection with the rule of "Boss" McLAUGHLIN is wide-spread and earnest, and embraces quite as many elements as at any previous time. Mr. HENRY is making a very vigorous canvass, and his friends are confident that he will give a good account of himself on election day. His opponent is JAMES HOWELL, Jr., a man who has not usually been counted as a favorite of McLAUGHLIN, and whom the "Boss" was reluctant to accept as a candidate this year. But Mr. HOWELL is not on that account necessarily a better man for Mayor than McLAUGHLIN would have selected, and the elements in his party which have given him his strength are not calculated to reassure property-holders and tax-payers. Mr. HOWELL is a representative of some of the most dangerous elements in his party, and these would be under very little restraint if he were in power. We have no hesitation in saying that every friend of real reform in the City Government of Brooklyn ought to give his vote to Mr. HENRY.

The nomination of the Republicans for District Attorney is incomparably better than that of the Democrats. Mr. CATLIN is an able lawyer, and a man of resolute character and of untiring energy. He is opposed by the notorious WINCHESTER BRITTON, a man who owes all the influence he possesses in politics to his labors in defense of the robbers of the suffrage. He has suffered well-merited disgrace while in office, and has held his position for the present term only because the Ring could not afford to let one of their worst tools be branded with the shame which he deserved. During his recent incumbency he has been notoriously feeble, indolent, and neglectful of his duties. To retain him would be to put the wolf in the watch-dog's place, and no greater service to good government could be rendered than by summarily ousting him. He is not popular in his own party, and though the Ring will do everything in its power to help him, it ought not to be impossible to get rid of him, if the Republicans do their duty by their own candidate.

Of the Legislative nominations, the most important is that in the Second Senatorial District, where the Ring has put up ex-Senator JAMES F. PEIRCE, and the Republicans have named ex-Assemblyman Hon. EUGENE D. BERRI. We have already indicated our estimate of Mr. PEIRCE. He is always and wholly a party man, ready to do the bidding of the party chiefs. He never had any strength apart from the support of the Ring, and when he was in the Senate before was completely in its service. Whatever it wished done he did, whether for the Brooklyn branch or the Tweed branch of that corrupt and oppressive organization. He makes no pretensions to being a reformer, and if he were to be returned to the Senate, the cause of reform would find in him a constant and dangerous enemy. He is not entitled to any support except from those partisan Democrats who blindly take what the machine grinds out, and he ought to be heartily opposed by every voter who thinks that this system is disgraceful, corrupting, and wasteful. On the other hand, Mr. BERRI is a man of acknowledged probity, and perfectly capable of standing by his conscience under any and all circumstances. Though an active Republican, he has not in his character a grain of the trickery of the subservient politician, and would not sacrifice his convictions of duty for his party, his friends, or himself. He is a man of good sense and moderation, and an excellent representative of the best elements of a community like that of Brooklyn. He has had two years' experience in the Legislature, and would know not only what to do for his constituents, but how to do it. During his two terms he earned general respect for his candor and uprightness, and for the fidelity with which he sustained the cause of good government. The Second District owes it to itself to make the utmost exertions to secure his election, and if that is not done, it will be because indifference and indolence on the part of good citizens co-operate with unscrupulous activity on the part of the Ring.

We notice, by the way, that in the Fifth Assembly District, which by right belongs to the Republicans, no nomination has yet been made. This is a grave mistake. The trouble is due to the old-time jealousy of locality. The district consists of the Seventh and Twentieth Wards, the former of which presents Mr. BURTIS, the latter Col. STEPHENSON, who was in the House last year. We understand that the Twentieth Ward would yield the nomination if the Seventh would present a more acceptable nominee. Whatever Mr. BURTIS' merits or claims may be, it is plain that they ought not to interfere with the success of the party in the district, and if harmony cannot be secured in any other way, he ought to be the first to secure it at any cost to himself.

A SENATORIAL ABSENTEE.

It is said that several urgent dispatches have lately been sent to Mr. SHARON, of Nevada, asking him to return to Washington to take his seat in the Senate Chamber. The protracted illness of Senator MORTON and the absence of one or two others have reduced the working majority of the Republicans to a narrow limit. Already the Democrats have made their calculations on the expected demise of Mr. MORTON, when they expect that the appointment of that eminent demagogue and mischief-maker, D. W. VOORHEES, will press the Republican majority still more closely. In any event, the death of MORTON would give the Democrats one more Senator by the appointment which would thus be thrown into the hands of Gov. WILLIAMS, of Indiana. One would suppose that every Senator who owes the slightest allegiance to his party would be in his place when such a disaster was impending. It is difficult to understand what sort of a politician he can be who abandons his seat at a crisis like the present; but there are higher reasons why a Congressman, in whichever branch of Congress he may hold a seat, should attend to the duties of his place; he owes something to his party, to be sure, and he owes something to his political associates. But he has been elected to discharge a public duty; he has assumed that obligation with a solemn oath. If party calls are nothing to him, a sense of honor ought to deter him from following his own private pleasure or business, to the neglect of legislative duties. No man has a right to accept an office unless he intends to fill it to the best of his natural abilities. He represents a great constituency, and when he fails to represent it fully he should have decency enough to resign.

Precisely why Mr. SHARON was ever elected to the United States Senate has never been made clear. At the time of his election it was said that, as he had accumulated a vast fortune, and was ambitious of political honors, he had gone into the contest for the glittering prize which he secured. It was urged that he had ample leisure and that he would bring to his Senatorial labors the business abilities which had distinguished him in private life. It was not pretended that he was an orator or a statesman, but that he was a clear-headed man, of sound judgment, and rigid notions of commercial and political honesty. He may have all these qualifications. He has never shown them in the Senate. Lately some discussion concerning the relative merits of certain Senators and candidates for the Senate has been going on between the California papers and the Nevada papers. On one side of the boundary it was objected that SHARON had nothing but his money to qualify him for the Senatorial toga. On the other hand, the Nevada newspapers came gallantly to the rescue of these new Midas, asserting that he had done more to develop the Comstock lode than any other man! This is a new view to take of the Senatorship. It is not only intended to make that high office a reward for political services, but, apparently, a bonus for enterprise in developing the mineral deposits of a silver lode. Mr. SHARON evidently accepted this office in the spirit with which it was given to him—if we can accurately use the word "given" in this relation. He would probably defend himself against criticism by asserting that his constituents were satisfied to elect him and to keep him in office. "What business is it of anybody's except my constituents, if I am a citizen of another State, that I live in San Francisco, and that I never go to the Senate except between long intervals of business?" Such a man as Mr. SHARON would probably say this with a feeling of injured virtue.

Nevertheless, there should be some way of reaching an outrageous case like this. A Senator is something more than the private agent of a constituency, to vote for their special interests and to hunt up offices for them. A Senatorship is something more than a bauble to be worn as Mr. SHARON might wear a big diamond on his finger—for personal adornment. It is true that the scanty population and easily-managed Legislature of Nevada have gained for that State the reputation of being a rotten borough, to be had by any man who has the means to capture it. But, being elected, a Senator with any sense of honor would discharge his public duties so as to disprove the accusation brought against his constituency. If he were painstaking in his place in the Senate Chamber, devoted to his work, people would forget his dubious antecedents. The late Senator NYE, whatever else was true of him, faithfully attended to the business of the Senate. And Senator JONES, who succeeded him, though he has his vagaries on various financial topics, is noted for his hard-working application to the duties of his place. It is reserved to Senator SHARON to bring great scandal upon his office, and to belittle the Senatorship more than any man who has ever been sent to Washington from the Silver State. If suspicious people are disposed to think ill of Senatorial dignities, they may consider the doubtful reputation of the Nevada Legislature and the naturally indifferent manner with which Mr. SHARON wears the personal favor which he has secured from that body. It is a painful thing to see a seat in the Senate obtained as the means of gratifying private ambition, especially when that ambition is satisfied with closing its hand upon the bauble, as a child grasps a toy. Most private corporations have a clause in their constitutions which forfeits the seat of a director or trustee when it has been vacated for a stipulated length of time. If men are to be elected to the Senate in order that they may wear a title which they do nothing to retain with credit, some such provision as this must be enacted to relieve the country of the burden which they entail.

IN THE LIGHT OF CONCILIATION.

Fortune was kind to Gen. FORREST in permitting him to live until the era of conciliation. Had he died a year ago, the friends of the so-called Union would have recognized his skill and bravery as a soldier, but would have felt compelled to say that he fought in behalf of a bad cause and stained his reputation by an atrocious massacre. Since, however, the day of conciliation has arrived, it is the duty of every one to speak in the highest terms of a gallant Confederate officer, and to assume that the charge of having massacred the Fort Pillow prisoners was a wicked Federal lie. Let us, then, in a spirit of conciliation, comment briefly upon the life and services of this distinguished man.

The great Southern cavalryman took part in the late unfortunate civil war from the purest and holiest of motives. He fought to defend his beloved South from the invading Federal troops. It is quite possible that the latter believed that they were right, but that belief could not alter the character of their acts. This is one of the peculiarities which chiefly distinguished them from the Confederates. The Southern soldiers believed that they were right, and hence they were right. Of the misery they caused by taking up arms they must be held blameless because they fought to sustain their honest convictions. On the other hand, it is impossible to deny that the Federal troops slaughtered thousands of Southern men and laid waste miles of Southern territory. Nothing can alter the fact of this slaughter and devastation, although charity and conciliation require that the soldiers of the so-called Union should be forgiven and their deeds forgotten. There can be no conciliation unless we forget the deeds of the Northern soldiers and celebrate those of their Southern foes, always remembering that the latter must have been right because they thought they were right, and that the former were wrong in spite of their own alleged convictions of duty.

Of Gen. FORREST'S skill as a cavalry leader there is no question. In the interests of conciliation we should, however, go further, and concede that, with the possible exception of STUART, he was the foremost cavalry leader of the century. As to such persons as SHERIDAN and KILPATRICK, the least that is said about them the better. The mention of their names tends to excite unpleasant reminiscences among our Southern brethren, and thus interferes with conciliation. In any event, they must have been greatly inferior to FORREST, from the simple circumstance that they commanded Federal troops. Throughout the war they showed a spirit of hostility to the South, and while they were in the field they made no efforts whatever to conciliate the Confederates.

The charge that Gen. FORREST massacred the colored defenders of Fort Pillow is, of course, a malignant partisan falsehood. In the first place, there is no evidence of the truth of the charge. Not a single colored soldier can be found from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Maine to Texas—to use the President's favorite geographical remark—who will testify under oath that he was massacred by Gen. FORREST at Fort Pillow or elsewhere. It is true that several Federal soldiers were killed in battle when Fort Pillow was captured, and it is possible that after the Confederates had entered the fort a few of the simple negroes, dazzled by the splendid appearance of the chivalrous Southern horsemen, may have stumbled and fallen against a sabre, or may even have perished from sheer fright when the piercing gaze of the great cavalryman fell upon them. To suppose that they were literally massacred, is to assume that Gen. FORREST was capable of an atrocious act, and no one who cares anything for conciliation could be capable of such an assumption. Moreover, if we concede, for the sake of argument, that the whole story of the Fort Pillow massacre was true, it does not follow that any blame should attach to the Confederates. It is a fundamental principle of the policy of conciliation that because the Confederates thought they were right in rebelling against the so-called Union, they were right. Hence, if Gen. FORREST thought it right to massacre the colored troops, he should be praised rather than blamed for massacring them. It is childish to treat the Southern rebellion as a mere matter of taste, involving no question of right, and at the same time to find fault with a mere detail of the rebellion. Besides, the whole subject of the alleged Fort Pillow massacre should be buried as deep as the dead Federal soldiers, for nothing interferes more with conciliation than to charge those who are to be conciliated with participating in revolting crimes.

Had Gen. FORREST lived a few years longer he might have been made a Cabinet officer, a Judge of the Supreme Court, or a foreign Ambassador, and thus been publicly honored as one of the most eminent of American soldiers. Of course, the place to which he was really entitled was the Lieutenant-Generalship, now held by the person known as SHERIDAN; but the latter is unaccountably popular, and his removal, even in the interests of conciliation, might have met with some opposition. Still, FORREST'S services should undoubtedly have been recognized in some conspicuous way. It is exceedingly unjust to reward such men as SHERIDAN and SHERMAN for fighting in a cause which they fancied was right, and to ignore the achievements of a man like FORREST, who fought in a cause that he thought was right. Morality does not belong to acts but to motives. The conscientious soldiers of the South were quite as worthy of honor as the conscientious soldiers of the North. There is really no intrinsic difference between patriotism and treason, between a good cause and a bad one. The conscientious WASHINGTON, and the presumably conscientious ARNOLD, each did what was right in his eyes, and both deserved the same respect and admiration. Of course, those bitter partisans who do not consider conciliation as the whole duty of man, may deny these assertions, and while conceding FORREST'S skill and bravery, may refuse to honor his memory. It is sad to be compelled to admit that loathsome partisanship so bigoted as to prefer patriotism to treason still exists, and that there are even indications that it is positively growing.

It is not worth while to put much faith in the reports of Marshal MACMAHON'S disposition to conciliate; for, though these are constantly repeated, they are as constantly denied. It must be remembered that the Marshal took pains to announce beforehand, in his address to the electors, precisely what he would do in the face of a Republican majority. He declared that he would govern in connection with the Senate, and that he would not sacrifice his Ministers. He is not likely to abandon a course so clearly defined, and so peculiarly suited to his narrow mind and obstinate temper. It is more probable that the Ministers have set the rumors of conciliation on foot to influence the departmental elections next month, in which now lies their only hope. They know better than the old soldier whom they have blindfolded that it is impossible to carry on the Government unless by means of a Ministry in clear accord with the majority of the Chamber, or by a *coup d'état.* But they cling to the possibility of getting a stronger hold on the Senate to give some color of authority to the latter scheme.

The extra day's racing at Jerome Park on Saturday is calculated to draw a very large concourse of spectators. *Ten Broeck* and *Parole* will once more dispute the championship of the turf as between East and West, and that race alone will doubtless attract thousands of onlookers. In addition to this, two flat races and a steeple-chase make up a day's sport which can hardly fail to be memorable in the annals of the American turf. The price of admission to the course has been fixed at the popular price of 50 cents, and all the conditions of the day's contests have been arranged in an equally liberal spirit.

THE NEW CODE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the reports of yesterday's proceedings in the courts, reference is made to "confusion in the law" arising under section 1,244 of the new Code, which requires conveyances of real property sold under a judgment, &c., to contain, in the granting clause, the name of the party whose title is conveyed, and of no other party to the action. It is said, with much plausibility, that this section lays a very onerous duty upon officers, and exposes them, the parties, the purchaser, to considerable risk. I notice that counsel undertake to give my opinion as to the meaning of the section. It does not become me to define the meaning of the section as it stands in the statute, for that the courts must determine. But it is due to the Commissioners to Revise the Statutes that I should point out the manner in which any "confusion" under it became possible. This results from one of the amendments made last Winter to the Code, as it was prepared by the Commissioners and enacted in 1876, being, not one of the amendments which the Commissioners recommended, but one of those which they opposed. As section 1,244 was prepared by them and originally enacted it provided that a conveyance of property, "sold by virtue of an execution, or sold *by a Sheriff, Referee, or other person,* pursuant to a judgment, *directing the sale of the right, title, or interest of a particular party or parties,* must distinctly state, in the granting clause thereof, whose right, title, or interest was sold," &c., without naming in that clause any of the other parties to the action. (Sess. L., 1876, p. 239, § 1,244.) The amendment of 1877 struck out the words italicized, and thereby extended the provision to all cases, instead of leaving it, as the Commissioners proposed, confined to cases where it could be readily and safely complied with, and would be of much benefit, by facilitating searches for titles. This amendment opened the way to such doubts as have arisen in the case to which the reports refer. MONTGOMERY H. THROOP.
No. 150 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1877.

ALTAR DECORATIONS AT ST THOMAS'.

The Episcopal church on the corner of Fifty-third-street and Fifth-avenue, of which Rev. Dr. Morgan is Rector, is having alterations made in the chancel which will change the entire aspect of the interior. St. Thomas Church is peculiarly arranged inside as to the seats, and may be roughly likened to an irregular fan, of which the chancel forms the handle-knob. It is a rather dark edifice by day; galleries and separate portions of the ground floor are so disposed as to command the altar and apse. Hence the changes in decoration will practically affect the whole of the interior more than would otherwise be the case, because there the eyes of all the congregation are compelled to focus. The attempt is a good one on the part of the architect, and the artist who has been chosen to embellish the chancel must be the last one to complain of the importance which this arrangement confers upon his work. As usual, in this country, the new work is due to the gift of an individual who wishes to make of it a testimonial to a relative deceased, and the artist selected is John La Farge, the man who conceived, and to a large part carried out, the decoration of Trinity Church, Boston. The chancel indeed, is far from finished; but one side of the wall has been furnished with the paintings, and even the central piece, an alto-relievo in clay, has not received its finishing touches of paint, but sufficient is already in place to judge of the general effect, and predict with confidence the result of the completed work.

In undertaking this chancel, Mr. La Farge has not had so severe a task as that he found in Boston, but we can see at once that he has done finer and better work here than there. The very limiting him has been an advantage. And he has also shown a very remarkable scope, as well as an unexpected adaptability of talents, in projecting so original and so delicate a piece of work, and one, as well, that is quite different from his former efforts. Not that, in a broad sense, the two differ. Both the Trinity and St. Thomas work are purely decorative, and that fact must always be held firmly in mind, because this artist is so strong and realistic a colorist that it is easy to fall into a way of judging of his painting as a picture instead of a decoration. It is, then, as a piece of decoration that the whole thing must be considered, and in that light, the adaptation of alto-relievo in clay, oil paintings, and Romanesque paintings must be looked upon as already—even before all is finished—a brilliant success.

The lower chancel wall is composed of five flat surfaces. The upper is a semi-circle in which are stained glass windows, and above that the little vault of the apse is like a long scollop-shell resting with its edge on the semi-circular wall containing the windows. This ceiling is bright with gold and has light from the top. The stained windows have been ingeniously painted by La Farge so that their colors are deeper, richer, and no longer in conflict with the colors on the main work below. The central flat space of the chancel, that looking straight out into the body of the church, and therefore the place of honor, is occupied by a gold cross, surrounded with angels in alto-relievo. They were modeled in Paris by a young New-Yorker named St. Gaudens from sketches by La Farge. Except in the highest tier of angels—there are three tiers, and all kneel in adoration of the Cross—St. Gaudens has followed the original drafts, but to all of them he has given great beauty, both of figure and expression, so that they reflect the highest credit on the young sculptor. In fact, that the post of honor is given to this composition in clay, is a standing proof that the oil-paintings are decorative merely, and thoroughly subordinate to the central piece. Of the cross little can be said, except that it is plain. It is too plain, perhaps, and looks flat in its present condition of dead unrelieved gold. The adoring angels have been delicately colored in Paris, apparently in a bright studio, for by day-light their colors are seen with great difficulty. Next come the framings of the large mural canvases. They form pilasters of extraordinary beauty, which carry the eye over from the alto-relievo to the paintings on either side. It is difficult which in these to admire most, the taste that has blended their scroll-work of inlaid mother of pearl, gold, and red, with the dark wood of the shaft, or the boldness of the artist who has dared to introduce such a novelty. But we must get to the paintings—such as are in position. Two canvases, forming one group, have been nearly finished, and are placed in position on the left of the alto-relievo. The subject is "The Meeting of Mary Magdelen with Christ after the Resurrection." Owing to the semicircular nature of the apse, the canvas on the extreme left cannot be seen easily from all parts of the church. It contains soldiers sleeping by the open tomb, (a kind of plain sarcophagus,) the tomb itself on a hill-side, and an angel, who is sitting on the tomb. He looks calmly over toward the second panel, which forms one with the first canvas and is nearly full face to the centre aisle. Here is Mary Magdalen kneeling to Christ, with hands stretched out toward him. He has drawn himself back and raised his hand, with a gesture plainly indicating his command not to touch him. The other two canvases will continue the same theme, but depict the meeting of the women with the two mysterious strangers who inform them that Christ has risen. In those nearly finished and in place exception may be taken to the hands of Mary Magdelen and the face of Christ. The latter has not been worked up yet, and the former, the hands of Mary, look too large and bony for a woman—especially for a woman who was celebrated for neglecting her house-work even more than Mary, the sister of Martha. The landscape behind these two figures is wonderful, as La Farge knows how to be wonderful; it is now full of tenderness and poetry, and the finishing touches in that direction will cause the artist much trouble if he succeeds in keeping all its present freshness and adding greater force.

What makes this altar-piece especially noteworthy in a broader sense is the grasp required by its composer. It was not enough to carry in the mind the effect of the alto-relievo as contrasted with the paintings, but divided from them by the Romanesque pillars; the light thrown from the glass windows above, from that in the ceiling of the vault, and even from windows in other parts of the building, had to be considered. Then there was the question of gas-light, for the decorations will be seen as often by gas-light as by day. But through all these conflicting issues Mr. La Farge so far has carried his main idea, and, though defects can easily be found here and there which are as yet unreconciled, still the upshot with this elaborate composite work is the same as the effect produced by his best easel paintings: it is a marvelous combination of color and drawing, the beauties of which "work out" to the eye the longer it is examined. You cannot grasp the whole of it at once; you must let it soak in. And surely that is the ideal of a church decoration—a subtle and harmonious combination of delicate colors and forms which does not startle at first and rudely draw the attention, but gradually wakens curiosity, then surprise, then admiration. In saying this we are only formulating concerning this artist an opinion we have long held—that he is now the first painter in America, that there is no State in Europe that would not be proud to own him, and, in fact, that at present we can think of no one, even in France, who does work containing as high, as ideal a quality in art as he.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 30.—The Supreme Court of Missouri rendered a decision this morning in the Congressional contested case of Frost against Metcalfe, from the Third District of this State, affirming the decision of the St. Louis Court of Appeals, and declaring Metcalfe (Republican) entitled to the certificate. Both contestants are now in this city, and in conversation to-day Frost stated that he would not abide by the decision of the Supreme Court, but would continue to prosecute his claims before the House Election Committee. The contest before Congress will result in keeping both out of the House, at least during this Winter. Frost is a young man, scarcely 26 years of age, with plenty of money, and his friends say he will make a much stronger case before Congress than in the courts. The Republicans very heartily condemn Frost for his unwillingness to accept the result as fixed by the judicial investigation, especially as they say the courts had as free, if not freer, access to the evidence bearing on the case than Congress can have.

THE ELECTIONS IN FRENCH.

REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE GOVERNMENT — REDUCED MAJORITY FOR THE REPUBLICANS —POWER OF THE SENATE—GOOD WORK BY THE PREFECTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1877.

The elections for the Legislative Chamber are over, and yet the difficulties of the Government have barely begun. It is not easy to fancy how the Marshal is going to get on after the 7th of November. To-day we are in doubt about the success of the parties, and hardly know which has reason to claim the palm of victory. From the first the Republicans have pretended that they were sure of returning the 363 Deputies forming the Republican Left of the last Chamber, and the pretensions of the party leaders have been still greater. In his Lille speech M. Gambetta asserted in the most positive manner that 400 Republicans would be returned, at least, and that he had every reason to suppose that the number would be even greater. But the number has been materially reduced, and the Republicans have lost some of their strongest men. Admitting this, there is no reason for the Government to crow, for the situation has not been changed in the manner they had hoped. They were in presence of a majority of 363 voters, which was reduced by seven deaths and six resignations to 350 voters. In the last elections 321 Republicans were elected, which leaves things pretty much as they were before, the majority against the Government being as strong as ever for all practical purposes. It is true that there will be balloting in 14 departments, but they will return about an equal number of Republicans and Conservatives. But in the circumspections where a candidate elected elects to represent another district, as in the case of the Ninth Arrondissement of Paris, where M. Grévy was elected as well as in the Jura, the Republicans will be tolerably sure of their men. Hence we can say that they will have a majority composed of 330 voters instead of 363. It cannot be said, therefore, that France has condemned the Republicans, and given her voice to the Government of the 16th of May, for the latter, with all its power, has been able to triumph in a few departments only. What, then, we may now ask, is the Marshal going to do, and how can he hope to govern in presence of a hostile and militant Republican majority?

These are questions that everybody asks, and speculations upon them form the burden of the conversations at the dinner-table and in the clubs. I have heard a great many opinions expressed. One is that the Marshal will concede one or two Ministers and endeavor to make an arrangement. I do not think that any such compromise will be accepted. On the other hand, it is said that the Republican majority will begin its aggressive warfare by invalidating a number of Conservative Deputies, and make a vigorous attack upon the Government for its course during the campaign, or for the means it has employed in the elections. In that case the Marshal will issue another proclamation; he will tell the people that the Republicans do not mean to let him live; that Government is impossible with them; and that, having been charged with the responsibility up to 1880, he is forced to make another appeal to the Senate to join him in a second dissolution. In that case M. De Fourton will have five months more for working up the country.

It is argued by many here that the Senate will not consent to another dissolution, in which case the Marshal cannot act with that show of legality which has characterized his acts thus far. I do not think he would hesitate to act with a show of illegality now if pressed to the wall, for he has literally cut off all means of retreat. But it seems to me more than probable that the Senate will consent to a second dissolution, though it might not dare to risk a third. The Senators think a great deal of their places, perhaps as much as they think of the affairs of the country, and they are told that the Republicans will abolish the Senate as soon as they have a sufficient majority. Such Republicans as Jules Simon and Laboulaye would never think of doing such a foolish act, but such men are in the minority in the councils of their party. The majority of those who call themselves Republicans here believe in the ideas of '93, and their beau ideal of a Government is the Convention. The formation of such a body, which delegates the executive power to a committee, is certainly a part of the programme of the extreme Republicans, and, unfortunately, they are in the majority. The Senators have been so often menaced with abolition that they begin to believe in it, and to think that their only safety lies in following the Marshal. Hence, I am of opinion, from present appearances, that the Senators will consent to another dissolution if the President sees fit to demand it. In that case other elections will be held within three months, the laws say, but probably within five months, as in the present case.

It must be confessed that M. de Fourton did some good work during the short time that he had before him. His Prefects were indefatigable; in many instances they succeeded in greatly reducing the Republican majorities; in others they carried through the Government candidates. The Prefect of Tarn was really magnificent. M. Esterhazy, who is evidently of Magyar origin, did not employ the small means of small men. No one can accuse him of petty persecutions. He did not suppress journals or arrest orators. He allowed the people all the liberty they desired and left them unmolested. The result was that no objections could be made to the Prefect, as in other departments, and there was no ground for complaint. But Esterhazy knew his game. He found his Prefect's uniform too sober, and had a new one made so completely covered with gold and embroidery that he looked like a Turkish General. Then he covered himself with decorations, and calling out the gendarmerie, mounted his horse. With great pomp and show, M. le Prefect visited every village and hamlet, talking with the people, inquiring into their wants, and making all the promises that were required. In one place he would promise a new bridge; in another, rain to help the crops; in another, advancement for the schoolmaster, and a cross for the Mayor. Everybody was charmed by the Prefect. The result was an overwhelming majority for the Government candidates. The neatest thing of all was done by M. De Villeneuve, of Vaucluse. That is one of the strongholds of Radicalism. It is the town represented by Naquet. De Villeneuve also put on his war paint, and he worked so well that he defeated Naquet, Geret, Ponjade, and Martin, four of the Radical leaders, and put four Legitimists in their places. Baraguore was one of the four. No one was surprised, therefore, when the *Journal Officiel* announced that these two gentlemen had received the cross of the Legion d' Honneur for their valuable services.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen slightly in New-England. It is rising rapidly in the North-west. Elsewhere there has been a general fall. The pressure is lowest in the upper lake region. Rain has fallen except in the lake region and New-England. The temperature has risen in the North-west, upper lake region, South Atlantic and East Gulf States; elsewhere it has fallen. Southerly winds prevail in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States and lower lake region. The Red River has risen 25 inches at Shreveport, and the other rivers have remained nearly stationary.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, northerly winds, veering to south-easterly, stationary, followed by rising barometer.

For the Middle Atlantic States, partly cloudy weather; at south stations rain areas, cold, northerly, veering to warmer southerly, winds, and falling barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, cloudy and rainy weather, light winds, mostly from the south, stationary or lower pressure and temperature.

For the Gulf States, cloudy and rainy weather, winds mostly from the north, and stationary or high pressure and stationary or lower temperature.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, partly cloudy weather, with rain areas, colder north-west winds and falling barometer.

For the upper lake region and Upper Mississippi Valley, partly cloudy weather, rain areas, cold westerly winds, possibly shifting to easterly, and stationary or lower pressure.

For the lower Missouri Valley, clear or partly cloudy weather, cold northerly, shifting to warmer southerly winds, stationary or lower pressure.

For the lower lake region, warmer, partly cloudy weather, rain areas, south-westerly winds, and lower pressure.

The rivers will remain nearly stationary.

Cautionary signals continue at Indianola and Galveston.

AMUSEMENTS.

EAGLE THEATRE.

Mr. D. H. Harkins, having a week or so to spare from his provincial engagements, because of the disaster which the company supporting him in the Southern cities recently met with, appeared for the first time in this City as a "star" on Monday evening, at the Eagle Theatre. Mr. Harkins has been hitherto looked upon as a player of good presence, intelligence, and experience, and Monday he displayed, in addition to these qualifications, the fullness of his vocal power. If his voice does not quite equal Mr. Forrest's, as some enthusiastic Southern newspaper says it does, its tones proved potent enough to arouse a large audience to a pitch of excitement which must have been most encouraging to the actor. The play was "Metamora," which contains some very eloquent and florid tirades against the present Indian policy of the United States Government—although its date is 1670, or thereabouts—and these passages, together with a few vehement appeals to savage courage and a commendable moral sentiment or two, constitute, as is pretty well known, the entire text of the title part of the rather antique drama. Mr. Harkins could scarcely have hoped to awake any interest in the piece itself, which is about as stupid as a piece can be, but the character of *King Philip*, who prefers to be called *Metamora*, can be made entertaining by a suffusion of robust manhood, and it was thus dealt with on Monday evening. Tender earnestness and picturesqueness were not lacking in the performance, and we have already said that it was not deficient, either, in force. The chieftain's defiance of the council, at the end of the second act, wrung cheers from the gallery, and honest applause of a milder sort arose in the lower part of the house. The same programme is announced for repetition to-night.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

The regular season at the Union-Square Theatre commenced, on Monday evening, with the reproduction of "Pink Dominos." Our views of this piece were set forth with sufficient clearness, and at sufficient length, two months ago, on the occasion of its first performance here, to render present comment superfluous. The distribution of roles now includes, as heretofore, Mr. Charles F. Coghlan, Mr. George Giddens, and Miss Sara Jewett; it also embraces Messrs. Stoddart, Polk, and Montgomery, and Misses Linda Dietz and Roberta Norwood. The substitution of Mr. Stoddart for Mr. Jennings is to be commended, and although the character the artist assumes is hardly to be admired, the comparatively refined methods of its latest representative deprive it of much of the grossness which made Mr. Jennings' work almost unbearable. It is intended that "Pink Dominos" shall be acted until "The Mother's Secret," an adaptation of Sardou's "Seraphine," is in readiness. The work of preparation for this play will probably occupy a fortnight.

THE CIRCUS AT GILMORE'S.

The "Great London Circus" entered upon the second week of its remarkably successful sojourn at Gilmore's Garden Monday evening. The entertainment has been varied by the introduction of several new features, but the main attractions of the interesting programme are retained. Among the more noteworthy of the present performances in the arena are the wonderful manège act of Mr. R. H. Dockrill, with his trained horse Ellington—a highly amusing burlesque of which, by the way, is given by Mr. T. Kennebel; Mr. Frank Melville's graceful bareback riding and difficult "jockey" act, Mlle. Eliza Dockrill's bold horsemanship and flying hurdle acts, the thrilling trapeze performances of the Lawrence sisters, and the astonishing exhibitions of intelligence by five immense trained elephants. Sanger's Menagerie affords, as hitherto, much amusement to the visitors after they have enjoyed the scenes in the ring, and Capt. Still repeats nightly his dangerous feats in the dens of performing tigers and hyenas.

GENERAL MENTION.

A special representation of "Un Chapeau de Paille d'Italie" may be witnessed at the Théâtre Français, this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Power will make known their new entertainment at Chickering Hall on Saturday evening next.

Messrs. Sanford and Wilson perform this week at Bryant's Opera-house. The programme was renewed, as usual, on Monday evening.

Messrs. Harrigan and Hart appear nightly at the Theatre Comique. Their new scene, called "The Rising Star," has, it seems, made a palpable hit.

"Helen's Little Babies" continue to cause uproarious meriment at the San Francisco Minstrels' bright abode. Messrs. Birch and Backus are the infants referred to.

"Fra Diavolo" will be given to-night and to-morrow at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre. The sojourn of Mr. Hess' artists at this house is to extend, it appears, over next week.

STATE POLITICAL NOTES.

The Warren County Democrats have nominated Frederick B. Hubbell for Member of Assembly.

The Republicans of the Third District of Oneida County have nominated Cyrus D. Prescott, of Rome, for the Assembly.

Thomas Coldwell, of Newburg, has been nominated for the Assembly by a few Prohibitionists of the First District of Orange County.

The Working Men of the Third District of Monroe County, have nominated ex-Alderman J. P. Rickard, of Rochester, for member of Assembly.

The Democrats of the Second District of Rensselaer County have nominated Hon. Gideon Reynolds, of Hoosick, for member of the Assembly.

The Rochester *Express* says that everything indicates that the County of Monroe will give its usual Republican majority of 1,000 to 1,500 at the ensuing election.

The Working Men of Erie County have nominated Nicholas Oliver for the Assembly in the First District, and A. A. Vandenburgh in the Second. They indorsed the Democratic candidate in the Third District.

The main hope of the Democrats lies in the assumption that the Republicans will not vote anywhere near their full vote at the coming election. Republicans should see to it that they are disappointed.

A new Democratic daily paper has been started at Kingston, and the *Freeman* predicts that its owners will soon find that the Democratic Party has about as much use for a daily newspaper as a pig has for sheet music.

The Prohibitionists of Jefferson County are wiser than most of their fellows. In the First District they have decided not to make any nomination for Member of the Assembly, and in the Second District they have indorsed the Republican candidate.

The Middletown *Press* speaks highly of ex-Sheriff James W. Hoyt, the Republican candidate for the Assembly in the Second District of Orange County, and says that, although the district is usually Democratic, the Republicans can elect him if they put forth their best efforts.

Following are the nominations made by the Republicans of Buffalo for municipal officers: For Mayor, Philip Becker; Controller, Lewis M. Evans; Treasurer, Joseph Ball; Attorney, Edward C. Hawks; Engineer, George E. Mann; Street Commissioner, Michael Maghar; Superintendent of Education, Christopher G. Fox; Overseer of the Poor, John C. Level; Assessor, Rudolph W. Wolfsohn; Justice of the Peace, William H. Albro.

Hon. Thomas T. Flagler warmly indorses Hon. Lee R. Sanborn, the Republican candidate for Senator in the Twenty-ninth District. He writes to a friend: "I am pleased to learn that in your opinion our nominee for Senator, Mr. Sanborn, will receive a full party vote in Genesee County. He is entitled to this everywhere throughout this district, and to this end I shall contribute my influence and efforts, and join you in the expression of the hope that he may be elected by a good majority."

MORE "SCHOLARLY" CRITICISM.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The "Herr" Edmund W. Gosse, whose lecture on Swinburne has been quoted in an Augsburg paper, and which forms the basis for a *World* column to-day, is no other than a young English poet of the Swinburne-Morris-Rosetti school, who has published several books of verse over his own name. The *World* writer takes him for a German, and expends upon his opinions an amount of space which ought to have been reserved for a correct version of the *Sun's* wicked fable about the great obelisk.

CRITIC.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1877.

STATE AND CITY POLITICS.

LOCAL POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

THE ALDERMANIC QUESTION SETTLED IN THE EIGHTH DISTRICT—THE DIFFICULTY IN THE SEVENTH DISTRICT—NOMINATIONS FOR ASSEMBLY.

The air was full yesterday of the noise of conferring committees, who met to compare notes, to do over again the work which had been done to reconsider in calmness and with deliberation that which had been done under excitement and in haste. Early in the day Mr. Stephen N. Simonson, Mr. Henry C. Perley, and Mr. Lewis J. Phillips appeared before the Executive Committee of the State Committee, in answer to a request sent to them, and they were plainly informed that it would be absolutely necessary for one of their number to yield his nomination in order to secure harmonious action in the Eighth Senatorial District. An agreement was drawn up by which it was provided that each candidate should select a representative. The three representatives were authorized to select two others, and this commission of five was empowered to determine which candidate should be taken from the ticket. The three Republican candidates promptly accepted this method of smoothing out the ruffles in their district, and having signed their names Mr. Simonson named Col. Joel W. Mason, Mr. Phillips named Mr. Robert C. Brown, and Mr. Perley named Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer. The committee met during the afternoon in Judge Dittenhoefer's office, and after some deliberation fixed upon Mr. Thomas L. James and Mr. Levi Blakeslee to complete the committee. After an hour's consideration of the question which had been submitted to them, they came to a conclusion, which was drawn up and signed, as follows:

We, the undersigned, Joel W. Mason, Robert C. Brown, and A. J. Dittenhoefer, in pursuance of the authority conferred on us by Stephen N. Simonson, Lewis J. Phillips, and Henry C. Perley, met and selected Messrs. Thomas L. James and Levi Blakeslee as referees to act with us to determine which one of the three Republican candidates for Alderman in the Eighth District shall withdraw.

JOEL W. MASON,
ROBERT C. BROWN,
A. J. DITTENHOEFER.

Oct. 30, 1877.

We, the undersigned, referees duly appointed, decide that Stephen N. Simonson shall be withdrawn in favor of the Anti-Tammany candidate, Terence Kiernan.

JOEL W. MASON,
A. J. DITTENHOEFER,
ROBERT C. BROWN,
THOMAS L. JAMES,
LEVI BLAKESLEE.

This decision is final, and was accepted by all parties with excellent good humor. It proved acceptable in the district, for the Independents and Germans last night met in Lafayette Hall, Yorkville, and indorsed the ticket, and all the candidates have gone at their work with energy, and will conduct the campaign with thoroughness. The situation in regard to the Aldermen in the Seventh District was last night unchanged, but it was the opinion of the leaders in all the organizations that a satisfactory conclusion would be reached to-day. There seems to be an impression that one of the Anti-Tammany candidates will be withdrawn, and that it will be arranged between the friends of the parties whether it shall be Jeremiah Murphy or W. H. Secor. Both of these candidates last night expressed their determination to run. Within the Senatorial district there were two Assembly nominations. The Republicans met at 8 o'clock and nominated, in the Eighteenth District, Mr. Eugene J. Jackson, an Anti-Tammany Democrat, on the recommendation of the Conference Committee, which had considered the matter during the day. He had been nominated, a few moments before, by the Anti-Tammany Convention, and was afterward nominated by the Germans and Independent Democrats. This nomination was brought about in consequence of the request made by Mr. Thomas J. Shields should give way to another candidate. A committee waited upon Mr. Shields and informed him of the request that had been made, and of Mr. Morrissey's desire that he should withdraw. He accepted the suggestion of the committee, and the field was clear for the nomination of Mr. Jackson. In the Sixteenth District there are now five candidates for the Assembly. The Tammany nominee is James Fitzgerald. The regular Anti-Tammany candidate is Mr. George Y. Whitson, who has been making a thorough canvass of his district, and has been anxiously awaiting the indorsement of the Republicans. To-morrow night Michael Cregan and Mr. Sammon announced himself as the people's choice, and he is also endeavoring to secure a constituency.

The Republicans met last night at No. 230 Third-avenue, when Mr. Michael Cregan moved that Mr. Henry M. Schaefer be the candidate of the convention. Mr. Mark F. Healey seconded the nomination, and it was made by acclamation. Mr. Schaefer appeared and made a speech, in which he thanked the convention for the honor it had conferred upon him, and stated at some length his views on local issues. There is an Independent candidate named Hugh Corrigan, who has a few personal friends, and has gone into the campaign with an evident determination to get all their votes. The Independent Democrats of the Fifteenth Assembly District nominated John Murray. The combination candidate in the Nineteenth Assembly District is Mr. John N. Manning. He made a speech on Monday night to a joint meeting of the parties opposing Tammany Hall, at which Republican and Democratic speakers were present. The combination has an excellent prospect of success in this district. There have been registered 4,251 voters. It will require over 2,000 to elect, and as Tammany has no pipe gangs at work or laborers on the Boulevards, it is hardly to be expected that Tammany will secure 2,152 votes, the number cast for its candidate in 1876.

In the Fifteenth District Peter Radley was nominated for Assembly by the Republicans, and Joseph Murray by the Independent Democrats. In the Seventeenth District Michael McGrath was nominated by the Anti-Tammany Party.

Eugene J. Jackson, combination candidate for the Assembly in the Eighteenth District, has always been a Democrat, and has been an opponent of Tammany Hall for several years. He is about 45 years of age—a broker, and is well and favorably known in his district. He is a man of culture and public spirit, and will creditably represent the district if elected.

Henry M. Schaefer, the Republican candidate for Assembly in the Sixteenth District, is about 24 years of age. He is a native of New-York City, was well educated in the public schools, and has for some years been engaged in commercial and banking business. He is equally at home with German and English citizens, and will make speeches in German among the voters of that nationality. His popularity is said to be great among the young men of the district.

FOR SENATOR, ROBERT H. STRAHAN.

THE CONTEST IN THE FIFTH DISTRICT—NO DOUBT OF A REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

The contest for the Senatorship in the Fifth Senatorial District becomes every day more interesting. Hon. Robert H. Strahan has established a headquarters in Sixth-avenue, near Fourth-street, and a large transparency in front of the building advertises the fact that he is the candidate of the Republican Party. The head-quarters have been visited since their opening by large numbers of Mr. Strahan's friends, who assure him that they will give him every assistance in his canvass. On Monday evening he spoke to an enthusiastic audience at the Bleecker Building, and other meetings in the district have been arranged. There has been some talk of lukewarmness in the Seventh Assembly District, but there is no truth in the rumor. The well-organized association in that district is working for him day and night, and its officers promise that he shall receive a majority there hardly second to that given to Senator Booth. The organization of the district, headed by Mr. Cornelius Van Cott, as that gentleman assured the TIMES reporter yesterday, would work as earnestly for Mr. Strahan as for any candidate who had ever been nominated.

The election of Dr. Isaac I. Hayes for the Assembly from the Seventh District is regarded as certain, as is also the election of the Republican candidates for Assemblymen in the Ninth and Thirteenth Districts. Dr. Hayes' Tammany opponent is John Casey, who kept corner rum-shops in Amity-street for several years, and who has recently retired from the business. Casey was a protégé of the old Ring, and in the election of 1870 was a candidate of Tammany for Assembly. He was "counted in."

Dr. Hayes has during both terms in the Legislature served on the Ways and Means Committee—the most important in the House. In that committee he favored the State Survey bill, which he introduced, and which became a law, and he distinguished himself and delighted the House by an eloquent speech in advocacy of the appropriations for the State Insane Asylums, which it was sought to cut down. While a strong advocate of economy, he did not regard expenditures in this direction as less than humanity required. With 4,000 insane people in the State, he thought that accommodation for a less number a disgrace to our boasted civilization and philanthropy. During his second term he served on the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, instead of Insurance, where he had been placed before. He was also Chairman of the Committee on State Charitable Institutions. Throughout his legislative career he was an advocate of all measures looking to the relief of the City from its present burdensome taxation.

Following their old tactics, the Tammany Hall Party has undoubtedly falsely registered a large number of voters in the Fifth Senatorial District, and especially in the Seventh Assembly District. Members of the organization of the Seventh District well acquainted with its residents are now busily at work finding out these frauds in their neighborhood. It has been discovered that Tammany has been colonizing a large number of its fraudulent voters in the First, Eighth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Election Districts, housing them in low bar-rooms and tenement-houses, and, in one instance, a man is registered from the house of one of the fire companies. A close watch is kept on the movements of these would-be fraudulent voters, and if they attempt to vote on election day they will run the risk of serving a term in Sing Sing Prison.

To-morrow evening there will be a mass-meeting to ratify the nominations made by the Republicans and Democrats opposed to Tammany Hall, under the auspices of the Lincoln Club, at No. 12 University-place.

WHO IS COL. LATHERS?

HOW HE PROMOTED DISUNION IN 1860—A CHAPTER IN HIS FORGOTTEN POLITICAL HISTORY—HIS IGNOMINIOUS FAILURE TO BE BOTH UNIONIST AND SECESSIONIST.

Col. Richard Lathers, the "millionaire candidate" of John Kelly, and Purroy the jaw-breaker, is now ramping around the Ninth Senatorial District soliciting the votes of the good people of Westchester, Putnam, and Rockland, full of promises for all sorts and conditions of men, and bursting with that species of eloquence which finds most appreciation in bar-rooms, but which abounds more in adjectives than in sense. His appearance as a candidate, even among the most indifferent Democrats, was accepted as the signal of defeat, while among men who are desirous of seeing the district decently represented the nomination has been received as an insult to their self-respect. Col. Dick Lathers first came prominently before the public in December, 1860, as the writer of a letter to Henry Gourdin, Col. C. G. Memminger, Judge Magrath, Nelson Mitchell, and George A. Trenholm, of Charleston. The writer called attention to the fact that he had, during the Presidential campaign, addressed large meetings in New-York and New-Jersey, and that he had discussed slavery in all its aspects. "My sentiments were always popularly received, although you know my views on this subject are extreme, and coincide with those of Mr. Calhoun, whose doctrines, with few exceptions, on all great subjects of national interest, will yet become, I hope, the text-books of every American, and find response in every Southern heart." He said the canvass was characterized by an open defense of slavery, and concluded that the Northern mind was becoming "indoctrinated by wholesome truths," although "the New-England element is yet a formidable barrier." He assured the gentlemen whom he addressed that a firm and vigorous demonstration by the whole South would be powerfully seconded "by a force, both moral and physical, at the North." He suggested that States whose "essential constitutional provisions had been grossly violated" had "the natural right of revolution, and few freemen will hesitate to resort to such an alternative when other remedies are hopeless." He drew near to the close of his letter with the following frank expression of view: "I take the liberty of addressing you on this subject, feeling that my residence in the State of New-York does not deprive me of the right to offer my advice and services to my old fellow-citizens, with whose interests I hope I shall never fail to sympathize, and whose honor and *safety I esteem next to my own.* I received my first military commission from the lamented Gov. Butler, *and I shall always be ready to respond to the call of his successor should the State need her absent sons to aid in the defense of her soil.*"

A month after this Lathers got up a meeting, which was called with the professed purpose of postponing disunion, but which really held out encouragement to the rebels to go on seceding. Soon after, the Palmetto flag was hoisted from the Colonel's house at New-Rochelle, and he departed South on a mission of "pacification," with a howl following him that he can remember to this day without much difficulty. While South he secured his property against all possibility of confiscation, and when he came North again he found that his name had been cast out as evil. He overheard curses muttered upon him. He felt that he was a marked man. To save life and property he hoisted the flag of the Union and "crept" away from his old fellow-citizens in a most contempt ible fashion. He has not since presumed to put forth any claim for the ballots of the Northern voters whom he so completely misrepresented, and the citizens of the Ninth Senatorial District will, on Nov. 6, discourage him from making another attempt in their neighborhood for the term of his natural life.

SCHELL'S WAY.

SQUEEZING THE DEMOCRATIC OFFICE-HOLDERS

The Democratic State and City chiefs are giving an extra turn to the assessment screw this Fall. Notices to the office-holders of the party to "come down" are flying thick and fast. Mr. Collector Neuman, who does the squeezing business for the City and County Committee, has been out and around since the beginning of September with his little notices and assessment book, and now here is the "Dem. State Cen. Com.," through Mr. Lewis Beach, Collector, going over the same ground, and squeezing out what little Neuman has left. Two and a half per cent on the salary is what Newman calls for, and Mr. Beach appears to be calling for a like amount. The following circular from the "Dem. State Cen. Com." tells its own story. There is no nonsense about it. Mr. Augustus Schell subscribes himself "respectfully," but it will be seen that he makes his demand in a style which admits of no dispute. The committee desires to receive * * * Please remit the same." The circular, of which the following is a transcript, was sent to a frugal German citizen who holds no other office than that of Notary Public. As he never got $25 out of it in all the time he has held it, he thinks he won't pay. Here is Mr. Schell's demand:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ROOMS,
ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1877.

DEAR SIR: The Democratic State Central Committee desires to receive from you a contribution of $25, to be applied toward legal expenses in the present State campaign. Please remit the same at your earliest convenience to Mr. Lewis Beach, Treasurer, at the rooms of the committee, as above given. Respectfully, AUGUSTUS SCHELL,
Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Democratic State Central Committee.

SENATOR HARRIS' DEFAMERS.

SWORN DENIAL BY MYRON BANGS OF THE STATEMENTS OF JOHN BRIDGEFORD BEFORE THE NEW-YORK ALDERMEN'S COMMITTEE.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 30.—The following affidavit was made by Myron Bangs to-day:

State of New-York, Onondgaa County, ss.—Myron Bangs, of the village of Fayetteville, in said county, being duly sworn, says that he is the Mr. Bangs referred to in the testimony purporting to have been given by John Bridgeford and Garrett Houghkirk, before the Aldermanic Committee in the City of New-York, on the 29th inst., and one of the firm of Bangs & Gaynor referred to in such testimony; that he has read such testimony as published in the papers of this date and that such testimony, so far as the same relates to him, or to any transactions between himself and Hamilton Harris, of Albany, is absolutely false in every particular; that he never put a roll of bills nor any bills in a drawer which Mr. Bridgeford or any one else ever took therefrom to be given to Mr. Harris, or to anybody else, and that he never said to said Houghkirk that such money or any money was for Mr. Harris, and that he never, directly or indirectly, paid any money to Mr. Harris or to any one for him on such an occasion, or any occasion, for such a purpose or for any purpose whatever. Deponent further says that he believes the said Bridgeford is a monomaniac on the subject of the new Capitol at Albany, and that since his removal from the Superintendency of said new Capitol he has often heard him say that he would have his revenge on Mr. Harris.

Sworn to before me, this 30th day of October, 1877. Robert W. Eaton, Notary Public, Onondaga County. MYRON BANGS.

NOTES OF THE CANVASS.

The Citizens' Association of the Tenth Assembly District who are opposed to Tammany Hall will have a banner-raising at No. 210 East Houston-street this evening.

The Young Men's Republican Association of the First Assembly District have indorsed Jacob Hess for Register, John Robinson for Alderman, and Thomas Foley for Assembly.

A mass-meeting will be held at Masonic Hall, East Thirteenth-street, to-morrow evening, for the purpose of ratifying the joint nominations made by the Republican and Anti-Tammany Parties.

Hon. James Daly, the Anti-Tammany candidate for Member of Assembly in the Fourteenth District, was last night indorsed by the Republican Convention, which met at No. 96 Third-avenue.

Hon. Jacob Hess, the candidate for Register of the Republicans and Democrats opposed to Tammany Hall, is the Commissary of the Seventy-first Regiment, and has many warm friends in the National Guard, who declare that they will vote for him, and do all they can to insure his success.

The Swedish Democratic Club is a flourishing organization of this City. Previous to the last Presidential election the club numbered seven members; this year its membership, owing to various causes, has been reduced to five. Two meetings have been advertised, but as only three out of the five members attended to open them, they were not successful. The Swedes of this City are staunch Republicans, all of them, except the gentlemen of the above-mentioned club.

A STATUE TO THIERS' MEMORY.

A project for the erection, by popular subscription, of a statue to the memory of the late M. Thiers, has been started by the Paris newspaper *Le Bien Public*, at the suggestion of M. Minien, the recently elected Republican Deputy for the Department of the Seine et Marne. Subscription lists have been received by M. Louis Chantel, who is now in this City, and American admirers of the deceased statesman will be afforded an opportunity of contributing to this testimonial. Subscriptions will also be received by Mr. Edwin A. Pratt, at No. 141 West Twenty-first-street.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

FUNERAL OF EDWIN ADAMS.

TO TAKE PLACE AT NOON TO-MORROW—ARRANGEMENTS MADE BY THE ACTORS' ORDER OF FRIENDSHIP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 30.—The members of the Actors' Order of Friendship, of which Mr. F. F. Mackay is President and the late Edwin Adams was a member, held a meeting here this evening to make arrangements for the funeral of their deceased brother. A series of resolutions expressive of deep regret and of condolence with the bereaved wife were adopted. The following gentlemen were appointed pall-bearers: Messrs. E. A. Sothern, F. F. Mackay, George W. Gile, Thomas A. Becket, Stuart Robson, and J. B. Roberts. The ushers at the church will be Harry Meredith, M. J. Pendleton, I. L. Street, and Frank Stull. The funeral will take place on Thursday at noon, from the residence of Mr. Daniel Gardner, No. 114 South Twelfth-street, and services will be held at 1 o'clock at the Church of St. James, corner Twenty-second and Walnut-streets. Rev. Henry Morton, D. D., will officiate. The remains will be buried in the lot belonging to the order in Mount Moriah Cemetery, which is in accordance with the wishes of the deceased, as it was also that the members of the order should have full charge of the ceremonies, which will be unostentatious.

VERMONT RAILROAD DECISION.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 30.—In the case of the Central Vermont Railroad Managers against the Vermont and Canada Railroad, the decision of the Supreme Court of Vermont was rendered by Judge James Barrett this evening, on the petition to sell both roads to pay the trust debt and other debts of the management. He began by saying that the opinion was concurred in by all the Judges in the case. The case has been pending since January, 1861. It now comes up on appeal from a *pro forma* decision of the Chancellor, and this is the first time it was ever in this court, or before any Judge of the court, except as Chancellor. The petition of the Central Vermont Railroad to sell both roads and equipments to liquidate the debts incurring under the receiver's petition is brought upon the assumption that the Central Vermont managers are Receivers of both roads in succession. The question is whether, upon the law and the evidence, the petition should be allowed or dismissed. A long and exhaustive statement of the case followed, and a review of the former schemes of each company and the numerous interlocutory decrees of the different Chancellors. In summing up the long decision, as given by the court, they have decided to deny the prayer of the petitioners for the sale of the Vermont Central and Vermont and Canada Railroads, on the ground that no power rests in the court to order such sale in the present form of application. The court also decided that the decree of 1864 changed the character of the Receivership from that appointed by the court under the decree of 1861 to a Receivership constituted under an agreement of all parties, and whatever has been done by the various decrees of the court since that date has been done with the consent and approbation of the parties themselves, and that all the parties were in subjection to it. The full text of the decision will be made public at an early day, the court retaining the original manuscript of the decision.

ARRANGING FOR GEN. FOREST'S FUNERAL.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 30.—A large meeting of ex-Confederate soldiers was held to-night to take action regarding the death of Gen. Forest. Gen. G. J. Pillow presided. Numerous speeches laudatory of the deceased were made, and resolutions of respect to his memory were adopted. Resolutions were also adopted requesting the suspension of all business between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock to-morrow during the funeral, and the participation of all soldiers, the various departments of the City Government, military organizations, and public schools. Gen. Forest will be buried by the Odd-Fellows, of which society he was a member, assisted by members of his old command.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—A meeting was held to-night at the rooms of Col. Young. Representative from the Memphis District, by the members of the cavalry corps of the late Gen. Forest, to take action in reference to his death. Gen. Chalmers, of Mississippi, presided, and Gen. Dibrell, of Tennessee, acted as Secretary. A committee, consisting of the Chairman, Gen. Young; Gen. Cosby, of Alabama; Gen. Cook, of Georgia, and Col. Money, of Mississippi, was appointed to draft resolutions and forward them to the family of the deceased at Memphis, Tenn. Gens. Chalmers and Dibrell were next in command under Gen. Forest in the Forest Cavalry Corps in the Confederate Army.

AN INSURANCE MAN WHO WILL NOT TALK.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 30.—This afternoon Insurance Commissioner Stedman summoned Benjamin Noyes, President of the National Capitol Life Insurance Company of Washington, and formerly President of the National Life and Trust Company, and of the American Mutual Life Insurance Company of this city, to appear before him in this city. This he is empowered to do by a statute passed at the last session of the General Assembly. Both parties were represented by counsel. Mr. Noyes, claiming that the statute was unconstitutional, refused to answer the questions asked by the Commissioner concerning the financial condition of the companies he represents. Upon a capias, issued as a formality, Mr. Noyes was put in custody of the Sheriff. He still refused to answer, and a mittimus was made out for his committal. This was met by a writ of habeas corpus, made returnable to Judge Peck, of the Common Pleas Court, to-morrow morning. Mr. Noyes' counsel becoming his surety. An alternative writ of mandamus has been issued to compel the companies to produce certain books and papers.

A SOULPTOR'S DREAM OF LOVE.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 30.—At the Special Term to-day, in the case of Cornelia Park against Richard A. Park, a motion for an order to perfect the judgment roll, docket judgment, and to issue an execution was granted. It arose out of the fact that in 1867 a divorce was granted Mrs. Park, and alimony directed to be paid amounting to $300 per annum. To avoid scandal Mrs. Park never had the judgment entered nor obtained the alimony. Park went to Italy, and last year he returned to exhibit works of his at the Centennial, he being a sculptor. Mrs. Park, learning that he is in New-York, where he has a number of valuable works of art, and that he is in good circumstances, now intends to obtain the alimony due. Park has a studio in Booth's Theatre.

TEARING UP RAILROAD TRACKS.

NEWPORT, Vt., Oct. 30.—President Raymond and Superintendent Folsom, of the Passumpsic Railroad, with a gang of men, proceeded from Newport this morning with a train, and arriving at North Troy, tore up the track between that station and Mansonville, Province of Quebec, the starting point from which Col. Foster runs his trains. They then took a short cut by the break and proceeded to Richford, Vt., and are now tearing up the track between that station and Abercorn, Province of Quebec, the boundary station beyond. There is a prospect of warm work ahead during the next 48 hours.

MURDER AND PROBABLE SUICIDE.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 30.—A special to the *Commercial Gazette* from East Liverpool, Ohio, says: "Between 4 and 5 o'clock this afternoon Ralph Wintergill, of this place, cut his wife's throat with a razor, causing her death in a few minutes, and then gashed his own throat, severing the wind-pipe and inflicting a wound which will probably result fatally before morning. The husband and wife are about 40 years of age respectively, and have not lived amicably together for some time past, owing to jealousy on the part of the husband, who intimated this evening that the alienation of his wife's love from him was the cause of the tragedy."

DESPERATE NEVADA CONVICTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 30.—A dispatch from Virginia City, Nev., says: "Yesterday afternoon a number of convicts in the Penitentiary at Carson attempted to break out. They seized Deputy Warden Mathewson, and, holding him in front of them to intimidate the guards from firing, made a rush for the gate. Mathewson three times called upon the guards to fire, and finally they obeyed, severely wounding Mathewson and two of the convicts, when the others surrendered, and no one escaped."

MARINE DISASTERS.

BATAVIA, Oct. 29.—The American bark Iron Age, Capt. Overton, Jr., loading sugar at Sourabaya for New-York, has been totally destroyed by fire.

MOVILLE, Oct. 30.—The steam-ship Davonia, which arrived here to-day, reports that she spoke the steam-ship Bolivia

THE STATE OF TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—Wool in improved demand. Prices are firm, without change. The supply is light, but sufficient for the demand. Coffee quiet and steady: Rio at 16¾c.@20¼c., the latter for prime; Maracaibo at 18¾c.@20¼c.; low grade Java at 21c. Sugar is active at 8¾c. for fair and good Refining Cuba; Refined Sugars in fair request at 10¾c. for Cut Loaf, 10⅝c. for Crushed and Powdered, 10¼c. for Granulated, 9¾c. for A. Molasses—Nothing doing. Petroleum continues dull at 7¼c. for Refined; 10¾c. for Crude in Barrels. Flour dull and weak; Superfine at $4 25; Minnesota Extra Family, low grade, at $6; do. do. do., medium, at $6 25; do. do. do., good, at $6 50; do. do. do. choice, at $6 62½; Pennsylvania do. do., good and choice, at $6 75; Indiana do. do. at $6 75; Southern Illinois do. do. at $7 25; Patent and other high grades at $8@$9. Rye Flour steady at $4 25. Corn-meal unchanged. Buckwheat-meal at $2 50@$3. Wheat dull, prices tending down; Pennsylvania Red at $1 40@$1 42; Southern do. at $1 43@$1 44; Southern Amber at $1 45@$1 47; Delaware Red, smutty, at $1 35@$1 40; Western White at $1 45@$1 50; No. 2 Western, in elevator, closed at $1 40. Rye at 70c.@75c. for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn steady with free sellers; Pennsylvania and Southern Yellow, in the cars and grain depot, at 62c.; Western Low Mixed, 61c.; Western Mixed, in the grain depot, at private terms. Oats active and firm; fair and choice Western White, 38c.@37c.; light Mixed, at 35c. Whisky in better demand; Western in iron-bound bbls., at $1 11. At the Maritime Exchange, open board, Corn firm at 62c., spot, October, and November. Red Winter Wheat dull at $1 41, spot, October, and November; $1 42, December. Rye quiet and unchanged; 71c.@72c. for No. 2 Western in cargo lots. All sales for delivery in elevator.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Flour steady and firm. Wheat in good demand and a shade higher; No. 1 Chicago Spring or No. 2 do., $1 10¾@$1 11, cash or October; $1 04¾@$1 04¾, November; 1 09⅜, December; No. 3 do., $1 02. Rejected, 94c. Corn unsettled, but generally lower; 45¾c., cash; 43¾c.@43⅞c., November. Rejected, 43c. Oats fairly active and a shade higher; 24⅝c., cash; 23⅝c., November. Rye steady and unchanged. Barley firmer at 60⅝c.@61c. Pork strong and higher for cash, which is cornered; options firmer; old, $15 25; new, $14, cash; $15 15@$15 25, October; $12 85, November; $12 50, all the year. Lard dull and a shade lower; $8 25, cash; $8 10@$8 12½, all the year. Bulk-meats steady and unchanged. Whisky, $1 07. Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 3c. Receipts—Flour, 15,000 bbls.; Wheat, 132,000 bushels; Corn, 169,000 bushels; Oats, 95,000 bushels; Rye, 5,500 bushels; Barley, 33,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 14,000 bbls.; Wheat, 200,000 bushels; Corn, 200,000 bushels; Oats, 22,000 bushels; Rye, 16,000 bushels; Barley, 44,000 bushels. At the close, Wheat strong and higher; $1 11¾@$1 12, October; $1 03¾, November; $1 04¾, December. Corn steady and firmer. Oats firm and unchanged. Pork firmer, but not quotably higher. Lard easier; $8 10 all the year.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 30.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 900 bbls. Wheat in light demand; sales, 1,500 bushels Spring on private terms; car-load of Minnesota No. 1 at $1 22; do., No. 2 Green Bay Spring at $1 26. Corn dull; sales of No. 2 Western, in car lots, at 52c. Oats dull; sales of Western at 30c.@32c., in store; new quoted at 60c.@65c. Barley dull; Western quoted at 70c.@72c. Malt in fair trade inquiry; prices unchanged. Seeds—Slow sales; prices unchanged. High wines in fair trade demand at $1 10@$1 11 for city made. Other articles unchanged. Rail Freights unchanged. Canal Freights unsteady; quotable nominally 9¾c. for Wheat; Corn, 8¾c.; Oats, 5¼c. to New-York, tolls included. Receipts by Lake—Wheat, 185,390 bushels; Corn, 229,371 bushels; Oats, 120,000 bushels; Barley, 12,000 bushels; Pork, 170 bbls.; Lard, 472 tcs. By Railroads—Flour, 3,100 bbls.; Wheat, 13,000 bushels; Corn, 14,000 bushels; Oats, 9,000 bushels; Barley, 1,200 bushels; Rye, 2,800 bushels. Shipments by Canal to Tide-water—Wheat, 40,286 bushels; Corn, 172,184 bushels; Oats, 42,571 bushels; Barley, 19,453 bushels. By Railroads—Flour, 2,510 bbls.; Wheat, 142,000 bushels; Corn, 35,000 bushels; Oats, 200,000 bushels; Barley, 1,200 bushels; Rye, 2,800 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 30.—Flour dull and lower; Family, $5 00@$6. Wheat dull and drooping; Red, $1 15@$1 25. Corn steady at 45c.@46c.; new circular 35c.@36c., spot; 35c., seller November, closing at 38c. bid, seller last half of November. Oats in good demand at 27c.@31c. Rye quiet, but steady, at 58c.@60c. Barley in fair demand for choice North-western at 72c. Pork in fair demand at $13 75. Lard dull, weak, and lower; current make, 8¼c. bid; $8 20 asked; Kettle, $9 @9 25. Bulk-meats nominally unchanged. Bacon scarce and firm. Shoulders, Clear Rib, and Clear Sides, Short Clear, 9¼c. Whisky steady, with a fair demand, at $1 07. Butter easier, but not quotably lower. Sugar steady and unchanged. Hogs dull and lower; common, $4@$4 40; light, $4 50@$4 85; packing, $4 70@$4 80; butchers', $4 90@$5; receipts, 4,415 head; shipments, 420 head.

TOLEDO, Oct. 30.—Flour quiet. Wheat quiet; No. 1 White Michigan, held at $1 32; $1 31 bid; Extra do., $1 34½; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 29½; seller November, $1 32½; do. December, $1 29½; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 32½; No. 2 do., spot, $1 27½; seller October, $1 27½; do. November, $1 27; do. December, $1 28. Corn easier; High Mixed, 49½c.; No. 2, spot, 48¼c.; seller November, 47½c.; No. 2 White, 50c.; Rejected, 47½c. bid; new, 44c.; damaged, 45½c. Oats dull; Michigan, 26½c. Clover-seed—Prime, $4 90; No. 2, $4 50. Receipts—Flour, 240 bbls.; Wheat, 16,000 bushels; Corn, 12,000 bushels; Oats, 5,700 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 32,000 bushels; Corn, 43,000 bushels. Grain in Store—Wheat, 269,000 bushels; Corn, 375,000 bushels; Oats, 146,000 bushels. At the close Wheat firmer; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 32; Amber Michigan, spot and seller December, $1 29½; No. 2 Red Winter, spot, $1 27½; seller October, $1 27½; seller November, $1 27¾; do. December, $1 28¾; No. 3 Red, $1 16½. Corn quiet; No. 2 at 48c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 30.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,900 bbls. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 31; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 43. Corn dull; sales, 20,000 bushels No. 2 at 56c. Barley steady; sales, 10,000 bushels No. 2 Canada at 76½c.; 14,000 bushels do. at 77c.; 10,000 bushels do., to arrive, at 77c.; 20,000 bushels do., above grade in weight, to arrive, 79c.; 11,000 bushels No. 1 at 85c.; 10,000 bushels by sample at 83¾c. Corn-meal—Bolted, $23; unbolted, $22 50. Mill-feed—Shipstuffs, $17@$18. Shipstuffs, $17@$18; Middlings, $22@$23. Canal Freights—Wheat and Peas, 8c.; Corn and Rye, 7¾c.; Barley, 6½c. to New-York, 6c. to Albany; Lumber, $2 to Albany; $2 75 to New-York. Lake Receipts—Flour, 9,000 bushels; Wheat, 37,000 bushels; Corn, 57,700 bushels; Barley, 20,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Peas. Canal Shipments—75,600 bushels Barley, 7,700 bushels Rye, 90,000 feet Lumber. Flour shipped by rail, 1,800 bbls.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 30.—Flour flat and nominal. Wheat dull, very slow, and unchanged. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye steady and unchanged. Barley dull and unchanged. Whisky quiet and unchanged. Pork weak, but more doing; jobbing at $13 87½@$13 90; options lower; $13 87½ bid; seller 1878, $12 62½ all the year. Lard dull; current make saleable at $8 15. Bulk-meats quiet; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Ribs, 7¾c.; Clear Sides, 8c., packed. Bacon firm and unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 45,000 bushels; Corn, 78,000 bushels; Oats, 23,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels; Barley, 17,000 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 30.—Corn quiet and weak; Yellow, 58c.; White, 60c. Other articles unchanged. Continued rainy weather renders business dull and diminishes the prospects of crops. Exchange—New-York sight, ¼ discount; Sterling, $4 93 for the bank. Gold, 102⅝@102¾. The *Price Current* gives the following stocks on hand: 28,403 bbls. Flour, 2,766 bbls. Cornmeal, 2,550 bbls. Pork, 1,116 tcs. and 993 bbls. Lard, 417 casks Bacon, 256 tcs. Hams, 100 casks Dry-salt meats.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat unsettled; opened 5c. lower; closed strong; No. 1 Milwaukee, hard, $1 13¾; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 11¾; No. 2 do., $1 10¼; November, $1 06; December, $1 00; No. 3 do., $1 05¼. Corn easier; No. 2, 45½c. Oats firm; No. 2, 24½c. Rye firm; No. 1, 54¾c. Barley strong; No. 2 Spring, 62¼c.@63c. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 2½c. Receipts—15,000 bbls. Flour, 192,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—16,000 bbls. Flour, 175,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 30.—Flour and Wheat quiet; unchanged. Corn dull; White, 54c.; Mixed, 50c. Oats dull; White, 33c.; Mixed, 31c. Rye quiet; unchanged. Pork—None here. Bulk-meats steady at 6¾c., 7¾c., and 8¾c. for Shoulders, Clear Rib, and Clear Sides. Bacon quiet; unchanged. Sugar-cured Hams in good demand at 14c. Lard steady; choice Leaf, tierce, 11c. Whisky firmer at $1 07. Bagging quiet at 12¾c. Tobacco firm; unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 30.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 31c. Resin firm at $1 45 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 45 for Hard, and $2 45 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar steady at $1 80.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 30.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 10¾c.; Low Middling, 10¾c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅞c.; net receipts, 9,027 bales; gross, 10,043 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 9,140 bales; to France, 2,083 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; last evening, 400 bales; stock, 100,929 bales.

MOBILE, Oct. 30.—Cotton easier; Middling, 10¾c. @10½c.; Low Middling, 10c.@10¼c.; Good Ordinary, 9¼c.@9⅝c.; net receipts, 3,316 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,061 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 26,053 bales.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 30.—Cotton quiet and easy; Middling, 10¾c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅛c.; net receipts, 4,346 bales; exports, to France, 1,591 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 56,099 bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 30.—Cotton quiet and dull; Middling, 10¾c.@10 9-16c.; Low Middling, 10 3-16c.@10¼c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅞c.; net receipts, 5,626 bales; gross, 5,830 bales; sales, 2,249 bales; stock, 66,924 bales.

GALVESTON, Oct. 30.—Cotton dull and heavy; Middling, 10¼c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net receipts, 2,360 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,041 bales; sales, 245 bales; stock, 59,746 bales.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, Oct. 30:

Hugh N. Camp, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, sold the three three-story brick buildings, with plot of land 67.1 by 99.10 by 25.2 by 100.1, Nos. 74, 76, and 78 Crosby-st., west side, 72.3 feet north of Spring-st. Also, the three-story brick store and dwelling-house, with lot 25.5 by 73.5 by 25.5 by 117.1, No. 81 Spring-st., north side, 24.7 feet west of Crosby-st., for $25,000, to Mutual Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in the legal action.

Richard Walters' Sons, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, J. Grant Sinclair, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story and three-story brick buildings, with lot 25 by 100, No. 129 Mott-st., west side, 125 feet north of Hester-st., for $8,600, to Henry Manron.

James M. Oakley & Co., under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, disposed of the three-story and basement brick dwelling-house, with lot 16.8 by 98.9, No. 113 West 22d-st., north side, 158.4 feet west of 6th-av., for $10,000, to Louis Stern.

C. J. Lyon, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Theodore F. Miller, Esq., Referee, sold the two-story frame house, with lot 25 by 100.11, No. 28 West 99th-st., south side, 350 feet east of 9th-av., for $1,550, to Enoch L. Fancher, Administrator and plaintiff.

Bernard Smyth, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, John E. Ward, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 25 by 100, on Avenue St. Nicholas, west side, 24.11 feet south of 148th-st., for $500, to Elizabeth F. Bradhurst, plaintiff in the legal action.

Peter F. Meyer, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, Silas D. Gifford, Esq., Referee, disposed of a house, with lot 25 by 100, on Fordham-av., west side, 74 feet north of 4th-st., Morrisania, 23d Ward, for $4,700, to Philippina Muller, plaintiff.

Scott & Myers, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, John J. Thomasson, Esq., Referee, sold four lots, each 25 by 100, on Prospect-av., north-west corner of Ludlow-st., Fordham, 24th Ward, for $3,250, to J. L. Wells. The same auction firm, under a similar court order, William A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick dwelling-house and outbuildings, with plot of land 164.10 by 754.1 by 175.3 by 879.1, on road leading to Fort Washington Depot, running through to Fort Washington Bridge Road, and adjoining lands of the late A. F. Smith, at Fort Washington Heights, for $57,000, to Charles Mali.

The following sales were postponed: Sale by A. H. Muller & Son, of the house, with lot, No. 66 Avenity-st., west of South 5th-av., adjourned to April 30; and sale by Louis Mesier, of two lots, on West 129th and 130th sts., west of Boulevard or Public Drive, adjourned indefinitely.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all but the last named taking place at the Exchange, are as follows:

By Bernard Smyth, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, P. H. Vernon, Esq., Referee, of the two-story brick building, with lot 24 by 77.11, No. 293 Henry-st., between Scammel and Grand sts. Also, similar sale, John E. Ward, Esq., Referee, of a building, with lot 25 by 94, on Mott-st., east side, 175 feet north of Hester-st.

By L. J. & I. Phillips, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Menzo Diefendorf, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick store and tenement-house, with lot 24.5 by 100, No. 95 9th-av., west side, 75 feet south of 6th-st. Also, similar sale, William A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 320 East 40th-st., south side, 250 feet east of 2d-av.

By Edward Pellinger, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West 52d-st., south side, 200 feet west of 6th-av.

By William Kennelly, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Alfred Erbe, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 125 by 154.2 by 126.7 by 130.9, on East 52d-st., south side, 125 feet west of 1st-av.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John M. Bowers, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone building, with lot 20 by 100.5, No. 166 East 60th-st., south side, 135.8 feet west of 3d-av.

By T. R. Warren & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, John E. Roosevelt, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 16.8 by 100.11, No. 174 East 104th-st., south side, 183 feet west of 3d-av.

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John J. Thomasson, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 60 by 100 by 60 by 90, on Railroad-av., east side, 40 feet north of Bathgate-place, Morrisania. Also, a plot of land, 40 by 130, on Bathgate-place, north side, 90 feet east of Railroad-av.

By C. J. Lyon, Superior Court foreclosure sale, John E. Balestier, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 50.1 by 49.11, by 36.8 by 47.5, on Avenue St. Nicholas, west side, 51.1 feet south of 150th-st.

By James M. Oakley & Co., on the premises, at 12 o'clock, public auction sale of a plot of land, 151.6 by 575, on Bathgate-av., east side, 790 feet south of Brooklyn and Jamaica Turnpike, near Richmond Hill, Queens County, Long Island.

EXCHANGE SALES—TUESDAY, OCT. 30.

NEW-YORK.

By Hugh N. Camp.

3 three-story brick buildings, with plot of land, Nos. 74, 76, and 78 Crosby-st., w. s., 72.3 ft. n. of Spring-st., plot 67.1x99.10x25.2x100.1; also, the three-story brick store and dwelling-house, with lot, No. 81 Spring-st., n. s., 24.7 ft. w. of Crosby-st., lot 25.5x73.5x25.5x117.1.....$25,000

By Richard Walters' Sons.

1 four-story and 1 three-story brick building, with lot, No. 129 Mott-st., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Hester-st., lot 25x100.....$8,600

By James M. Oakley & Co.

1 three-story and basement brick dwelling-house, with lot, No. 113 West 22d-st., n. s., 158.4 ft. w. of 6th-av., lot 16.8x98.9.....$10,000

By C. J. Lyon.

1 two-story frame house, with lot, No. 28 West 99th-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 9th-av., lot 25x100.11.....$1,550

By Bernard Smyth.

1 lot, Avenue St. Nicholas, w. s., 24.11 ft. s. of 148th-st., 25x100.....$500

By Peter F. Meyer.

1 house, with lot, Fordham-av., w. s., 74 ft. n. of 4th-st., Morrisania, 23d Ward, lot 25x100.....$4,700

By Scott & Myers.

4 lots, Prospect-av., n. w. corner of Ludlow-st., Fordham, 24th Ward, each 25x100.....$3,250

1 three story brick dwelling-house and outbuildings, with plot of land, fronting on Road leading to Fort Washington Depot, running through to Fort Washington Ridge-road and adjoining lands of the late A. F. Smith, Fort Washington Heights, plot 164.10x754.1x175.3x679.1.....57,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Oct. 29.

Lawrence-st., s. s., 218.6 ft. e. of 10th-av., 22x100; East River National Bank to H. A. Massmann.....$4,000

Cherry-st., No. 90; Susan Carey and husband to Sarah Norton.....8,000

Madison-av., e. s., 16.6 ft. w. of 76th-st., 20.4x65; Kilpatrick and wife to E. G. Merritt.....19,000

34th-st., n. s., 25 ft. e. of 2d-av., 16x55.4; Mary Collins to Michael Daly.....8,500

54th-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x98.9; J. J. Bradley and wife to John B. Manning.....27,500

Avenue B, e. s., lot No. 7; Elizabeth Flynn to Ann J. Fallon.....300

John-st., s. s., No. 24; F. J. Fitch to Augustus W. Nicoll.....13,750

Grand-st., No. 212; S. Herman and wife to Henry Waters.....21,000

Valentine-av., e. s., 200 ft. w. of Clack-st., 333.6 x irregular, 24th Ward; R. Jansen to Dewitt W. Traphagen.....nom.

John-st., No. 24; A. W. Nicoll and wife to F. J. Fitch.....13,750

75th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x102.2; Charles Beaudel to N. Betz.....14,000

Norfolk-st., w. s., 125 ft. s. of Delancey-st., 25x100; N. Betz and wife to Charles Beaudel.....14,000

Lexington-av., n. w. corner 74th-st., 20.5x102.2; J. J. Bradley and wife to J. R. Smith.....43,750

5th-av., n. e. corner 29th-st., 29.5x100; William F. Cary and wife to Frances A. Lawrence.....11,500

Bleecker-st., 66.7 ft. n. of Charles-st., 61.10 x irregular; P. Hemmer to L. Burgmeier.....nom.

Road leading from West Farms, irregular, 24th Ward; J. G. Sinclair, Referee, to B. Westheimer.....500

3d-av., s. w. corner 121th-st., 50x100.10; P. J. Joachimson, Referee to Jetta Katzenberg.....400

65th-st., s. s., 180 ft. e. of 3d-av., 100.5x100; R. M. Henry, Referee, to H. A. Bogert.....9,500

10th-av., n. s., 94.3 ft. n. of 137th-st., 833.11x irregular; W. P. Dixon, Referee, to Mutual Life Insurance Company.....56,500

133d-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x99.11; J. G. Sinclair, Referee, to Germania Life Insurance Company.....7,000

141st-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Willis-av., 25x100, 23d Ward; H. A. Riley, Referee, to Caroline A. Brewster.....1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

Make a specialty of the

Management of Estates,

Collect rents, make repairs, pay taxes, and take the entire management for owners. Office, No. 3 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV., 62D-ST.,

FACING CENTRAL PARK; SUPERBLY BUILT AND FURNISHED LARGE HOUSE; LOW PRICE.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR.,
4 Pine-st., 33 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

DWELLING-HOUSES FOR SALE AT REDUCED prices on Murray Hill and above; corner and inside houses 18 to 42 feet in width; also, on 5th, Madison, and Park avs.; several bargains. Send for information to F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE ground on the north-east corner of Broadway and 13th-st.; now partially occupied by Wallack's Theatre; 94 feet on Broadway, 250 on 13th-st., and 134 on 4th-av. Apply at No. 85 Prince-st.

FOR SALE.—ON 36TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs., a desirable fine width house, with full dining-room extension; price, $25,000; terms will be made to suit. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WATER FRONT FOR REFINERIES, chemical works, factories, &c., large blocks with bulkhead water-front also, blocks for dwellings for sale; very low. Apply to W. L. BROWER, No. 170 William-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

IN FORECLOSURE.—HUGH N. CAMP WILL sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 30, 1877, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order Supreme Court, WM. P. DIXON, Esq., Referee, the valuable property known as Nos. 74, 76, and 78 Crosby and No. 81 Spring-st. Maps at No. 152 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE NO. 120 MADISON-AV., NEAR 30th-st. Full size, four stories, brown stone, in perfect order. Price, $4,100, furnished, for one year. For permits and particulars apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st.

THE ROCKINGHAM,
BROADWAY, CORNER 56TH-ST.

Absolutely fire-proof apartments; eight rooms, heated by steam; cabinet finish; plumbing and ventilation perfect; healthiest location in the City; elevator. Apply on premises.

LARGE HOUSE ON WEST SIDE, DOWN town, to rent, for boarding or lodging house; 19 rooms; improvements: moderate rent; also, other houses at $500 and upward.

JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR.,
Offices 661 5th-av., 4 Pine and 33 East 17th sts., offers for rental a number of choicely located furnished and unfurnished houses. Reduced rents. New lists.

APARTMENTS TO LET.—A FEW DESIRABLE flats at reduced rents, in a first-class apartment building. Inquire of CHARLES O. WADLEY, No. 104 East 16th-st.

THE ALBANY.

Apartments of nine and ten rooms, complete in every respect, to rent at moderate prices.

HALL & NIXON, Broadway, corner 51st-st.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR AND PART UPPER floor of house No. 239 East 10th-st.; excellent order; moderate rent; occupied for many years by physician.

JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO RENT—FOR THE WINTER, ON MURRAY Hill, a comfortable 25-foot house, furnished and desirable; a low rent to a desirable family.

T. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT BASEMENT HOUSE ON 14th-st., near 6th-av., to rent, fully furnished, for the Winter. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A FOUR-STORY HOUSE TO LET, EAST 19th-st., near Broadway; about 20 rooms; rent moderate. THOS. D. CROWE & CO., No. 122 Bowery.

MURRAY HILL.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, No. 121 East 38th-st. Seen from 12 to 5 o'clock.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

CHOICE FLATS TO RENT

On the Eastern Boulevard, (Avenue A.) between 58th and 59th sts. Splendid situation, on high ground, overlooking the East River, Blackwell's Island, and Long Island. Each floor complete with every convenience.

For small respectable families of moderate means these flats are among the most desirable in the City. Rent, $20 to $35 per month.

Apply to PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,
Nos. 11 and 13 Chit-st.,
or to JOHN D. CRIMMINS, No. 1,037 3d-av.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—UNTIL APRIL 1 NEXT, A NEAT COTtage in the country, one hour from the City; completely and handsomely furnished with every convenience of a City house, except gas: five minutes' walk from the depot; rent, $40 per month. Apply at No. 64 Nassau-st., in the store.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

FURNISHED HOUSE OR FURNISHED apartment wanted for a very small family for the Winter; price must be very low. Address HOUSE, Box No. 4,065 Post Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—RENT $100 per month; between 4th and 6th avs. Address Box No. S, Garrison's, N. Y.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

FINE LIGHT LOFTS, NO. 20 BEEKMAN AND No. 18 Spruce sts., to rent, suitable for publishing, paper, leather, or other trade, or for light manufacturing; would be divided if desired; also, other lofts on Barclay, Chambers, Greenwich and Washington sts.; all at moderate rentals. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO RENT—PROMINENT CORNER STORE ON Canal and Watts sts., with 47 rooms over stores; admirable location for cheap hotel or lodging-house. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

FOUR-STORY STORE, NO. 69 WASHINGTON-st., to rent very low; suitable for any business; also stores in other locations. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,238 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of
THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO do chamber-work and sewing, or to take care of children; has good reference. Call at No. 250 West 41st-st., in store.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE first-class Swedish chamber-maid, and to do plain sewing in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 454 2d-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid and laundress, or would do laundry-work alone; is willing and obliging; good City references. Call at No. 332 East 29th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; in a private boarding-house or hotel; best City reference. Call at No. 688 Greenwich-st. for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chamber-maid or waitress; will be found willing and obliging; five years' best City reference. Call at No. 32 East 40th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; best reference from last place. Call at No. 165 West 56th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS first-class chamber-maid in a private family; best City reference. Address M. L., Box No. 269 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress or nurse; is very willing and obliging. City or country. Call or address M. G., No. 261 West 35th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; willing and obliging; six years' City reference. Call at No. 48 East 41st-st., between Madison and Park avs.; ring the bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young woman; good City reference from last employers; private family preferred. Call at No. 407 West 25th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamber-work and sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; also, very neat hand-sewer; City reference. Call at No. 230 West 38th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A LADY LEAVING FOR Europe wishes to procure a situation for her chamber-maid and laundress. Apply at No. 26 West 10th-st. for two days, between 9 and 11 A. M.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—IN a first-class family; 11 years' reference from last place. Call for three days at No. 37 East 39th-st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid and do sewing, or as waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 747 6th-av., fancy store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as chamber-maid and sewing, or fine washing; best City reference. Call at No. 10 West 44th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL as chamber-maid and sewing, or chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at 134 West 52d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; best City references. Call at No. 1,095 Broadway; ring bell No. 2.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a respectable young girl in private family; best City reference. Call at No. 230 West 29th-st.; grocery store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl to take care of children; best City reference. Call for two days at 677 Madison-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A competent girl; will assist with washing; four years' best City reference. Call at No. 427 West 33d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 321 West 25th-st., near 8th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; is willing to make herself useful. Call at No. 512 West 39th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call or address No. 23 East 14th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE.—BY A WELSH girl, lately landed, as chamber-maid or nurse. Call at No. 21 East 52d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 331 East 34th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A GIRL AS CHAMber-maid or waitress, or waiting alone; three years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 246 West 55th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS chamber-maid and waitress; best City references. At No. 882 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A GERMAN GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress. Call at No. 124 East 54th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress. Call at 25 West 31st-st.

COOK-CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS—By two young girls, (sisters;) one as cook, will assist with washing if required; the other as chamber-maid and waitress or seamstress; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 252 West 47th-st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN excellent cook and baker; washing and ironing; daughter to do chamber-work and waiting; willing and obliging; good home preferred before wages; City and country references. Call at No. 145 West 39th-st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—MOTHER and daughter; mother as first-class cook; would take entire charge of kitchen and do marketing; daughter as chamber-maid, take care of children, or waiting; together or separate; best City reference. Call at 60 East 41st-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN honest, willing girl to cook and assist with the washing or cook, wash, and iron in a small private family; three years' City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-class cook; is an excellent baker; her daughter as chamber-maid or nurse or both; would do the entire work of a small family. Address T. O., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK, washer, and ironer; understands all kinds of cooking; City or country; reference if required. Address R. K., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

COOK.—A LADY LEAVING FOR EUROPE wishes to procure a situation for her cook and plain washer. Apply at No. 26 West 10th-st. for two days, between 9 and 11 A. M.

COOK, &c.—UP-STAIRS WORK, &c.—BY A mother and daughter; mother as cook, washer, and ironer; daughter to do up-stairs work and waiting; good references. Call at No. 83 Pike-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook and baker; understands pastry, game, and soups; makes butter; best reference. Call at No. 568 2d-av., near 31st-st., in butcher's.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—UP-STAIRS Work.—By two reliable girls to do the work of a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 40 East 32d-st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT WOMAN as good family cook; excellent bread and biscuit maker; good City reference. Call at No. 316 7th-av., below 28th-st., second floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as plain cook; no objection to go a short distance in the country; last employer can be seen. Call at No. 442 West 45th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD cook in a private family; would assist with washing; two years' best City reference. Call or address No. 23 East 14th-st.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK IN A private family; understands all kinds family cooking, French and American; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 199 West 19th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTAble girl in a private family; or as first-class laundress; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 221 East 21st-st., Room No. 19.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman; very best of City reference. Address M. T., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY AN

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers at this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or pushing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

SCYTHIA...WED., Oct. 31 | ALGERIA...WED., Nov. 14
RUSSIA...WED., Nov. 7 | BOTHNIA...WED., Nov. 21

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP SCYTHIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 12:30 P. M., Wednesday, 31st October, 1877. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this route take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown, and the Great Circle route on the homeward passage.

BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 3, 3 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 10, 9 A. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 17, 2 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $26.

For insertion of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Nov. 1
STATE OF LOUISIANA.....Thursday, Nov. 8
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Nov. 15
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Nov. 22

First cabin, $80 and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $40; return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

ATLAS MAIL LINE

FOR WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA

Regular bi-monthly sailings from Pier No. 51 North River, as follows:

For Kingston, (Jam.,) and Hayti:
ATLAS.....Nov. 8.
CLARIBEL.....Nov. 29.

For Hayti, Colombia, Isthmus of Panama, and South Pacific ports, (via Aspinwall:)
ANDES.....Nov. 13.
ALPS.....Nov. 27.

First-class British built iron steamers. Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AMPTON AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 24-st., Hoboken.

AMERICA.....Sat., Nov. 3 | MOSEL.....Sat., Nov. 17
WESER.....Sat., Nov. 10 | GENEVA.....Sat., Nov. 24

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

California...Nov. 3, 2 P. M. | Ethiopia...Nov. 17, 2 P. M.
Bolivia...Nov. 10, 9 A. M. | Victoria...Nov. 24, 8 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

Utopia.....Oct. 31, noon. | Alsatia.....Nov. 10, 9 A. M.

Cabins, $75 to $70, according to accommodation. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Second Cabin, $40; Steerage, $26.

Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL.....Nov. 3, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Nov. 10, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Nov. 17, 2 P. M.

From Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN, $60, $80, and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company's United States mail steamers leave Pier No. 53 N. R.:

IDAHO.....TUESDAY, Nov. 6, 8 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Nov. 13, 11:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Nov. 20, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $55, $65, or $75, according to stateroom; steerage, $26; steerage, $28. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

SILESIA.....Nov. 1 | FRISIA.....Nov. 15
LESSING.....Nov. 8 | SUEVIA.....Nov. 22

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUHNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARDS and AGENTS, General Agents, 61 Broad-st., N. Y. General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, N. Y.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre, via Plymouth.

Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

FRANCE, TRUDELLE.....Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1 P. M.
CANADA, FRANGEUL.....Wednesday, Nov. 7, 7 A. M.
AMERIQUE, Lorgeon.....Wednesday, Nov. 14, noon.

For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M., FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FERNANDINA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 31
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 3

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green, Or BENTLEY & HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, TUESDAY, Oct. 30, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, THURSDAY, Nov. 1, from Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

CITY OF MACON, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Nov. 3, from Pier 43 North River, at 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R. GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. & G. Ry. Co. No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLOMBIA, OREGON, &c. sailing from Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship COLON.....Wednesday, Oct. 31
Connects with Central America, and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Saturday, Nov. 3
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship AUSTRALIA.....Wednesday, Nov. 7

For freight and passage apply at Company's Office, No. 2 Bowling Green, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 3
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO. No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE REDUCED.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT:

CITY OF VERA CRUZ, DEAKEN....Wednesday, Oct. 31
CITY OF NEW-YORK, TIMMERMANN.....Nov. 7
CITY OF MEXICO, McINTOSH.....Saturday, Nov. 17

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, Tampico.
CITY OF MEXICO, McINTOSH.....Saturday, Nov. 17

Steam-ship CITY OF VERA CRUZ will leave New-York Oct. 31 direct for Havana, and leave that port Nov. 7 direct for Vera Cruz. Returning, will leave Vera Cruz Nov. 13, calling at Campeachy, Progreso, and Havana.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers. Sailing THURSDAYS as follows, from Pier 17 E. R., at 3 P. M.:

NIAGARA, (new,) 2,205 tons, Curtis.....Nov. 1
SARATOGA, (new,) 2,235 tons, Sundberg.....Nov. 8

JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 4 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:15 and 8:40 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after June 25, 1877.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive From Pittsburg, 6:50 and 10:40 A. M. and 10:20 P. M. daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, and 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 2:05, 6:50, 9:10, 10:10, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:50 and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent. L. P. FARMER, General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA via PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

13 Through Trains each way daily. 8 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 25, 1877.

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sundays, 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7, and 8:30 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia, 3:35, 6, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 6:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sundays, 3:35, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Sept. 17, 1877, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester; also to St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

11:30 A. M., Northern and Western Express, to Utica, Whitehall, and Portland.

3:30 P. M., Saturdays only, Troy Special. Connects at East Albany for principal stations to Syracuse.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express. Stops at Sing Sing, Peekskill, Garrison's, and principal stations north.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Canandaigua, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and for Montreal via Saratoga.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 232, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. SEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangements of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot, foot of 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping-coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping-coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:45 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 9 P. M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 9 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 A. M. For Air Line Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3 P. M. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Shepaug Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 9:30 A. M.—Night Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping-coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

STEAM-BOATS.

SEA BIRD—CAPT. H. B. PARKER.

FOR RED BANK, FROM FRANKLIN-ST.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 20th... 3:00 P. M.	Monday, 22d.....7:00 A. M.
Monday, 22d... 3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 23d.....7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 23d... 3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 24th.8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 25th... 9:30 A. M.	Friday, 26th.....8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 27th...11:30 A. M.	Monday, 29th...10:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 30th...10:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 30th...2:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 31st...11:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 31st...3:00 P. M.

THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE, FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.

Not a trip missed in seven consecutive years.

Elegant steamers leave Pier 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5:30 P. M., daily (except Sundays.) Tickets at principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott's Express and at No. 363 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE—Freight only.

Steamers leave Pier 29, foot of Warren-st, at 4 P. M. Freight via either line at lowest rates.

ALBANY EVENING BOATS—PEOPLE'S LINE, Drew and St. John, leave Pier 41 N. R. every week-day, 6 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sunday morning excepted) with trains north and west. State-rooms comfortably warmed. Free transfer by boats of the "Brooklyn Annex." S. E. MAYO, Gen. Pass. Agt.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Marlboro', Milton, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL, from pier foot of Spring-st., North River, daily at 4 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.

CHANGE OF TIME.—Steamer AMERICUS leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:15 P. M.; Pier No. 37, East River, 2:30 P. M., and 33d-st., 2:45 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Reduced fare, 35 cents. Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY, SARATOGA, and all points North and West. New palace steamers leave daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st. Low fare.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad, Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip daily (Sundays excepted) at 11:30 A. M.

FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, &c.—Steamer ESCORT, from Franklin-st., North River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 P. M. For freight and passengers. Fare $1. Berths free.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1; steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1877.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 5th day of November next, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM RAYNOR, Secretary.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1877.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank, and for inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the banking rooms, on Tuesday, Nov. 13. Polls open from 11 A. M. until 12 M. W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—C. AUGUST SCHUSTER and Joshua Hunt, Plaintiffs, against EMIL VON SCHOENING and Pauline Von Schoening, his wife, Adam Wollmers, Hannah L. Reed, Margaret M. Birch, David Houston, Charles Hount, Patrick O'Connor, George W. Smith, Joseph McKenna, James Conroy, and Mary McSherry, Defendants. —Amended Summons. To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, Number 67 Wall-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated September 20, 1877. F. & P. H. COWDREY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

To MARGARET M. BIRCH: The foregoing summons is served upon you, by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. George C. Barrett, a Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the 8th day of October, 1877, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City.

F. & P. H. COWDREY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

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PERSONAL.

IF WILLIAM COURT HOLMES, FORMERLY of Addiscombe Road, Croydon, England, will communicate with Mr. E. H. BLADE, No. 31 Finsbury Circus, London, he will hear great advantage.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. LYON'S Collegiate Institute,

NO. 5 EAST 22D-ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.

Steadfast patrons are a fair test of a school.
Well-known names of last year patrons follow.
Prefixed numbers show the years of patronage:

13. HENRY DAY. 8. ADAM T. BRUCE.
10. JOSIAH H. BURTON. 8. JAMES H. GOADBY.
10. BENJAMIN CURTIS. 8. ORSON D. MUNN.
10. CALVIN E. KNOX. 7. THOS. LEBOUTILLIER.

Almost all have had sons fitted for college.

Circulars contain annual letter to patrons, unsolicited testimonials, honor roll, and what old pupils have done.

MISS HAINES AND MLLE. DE JANON'S

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 10 Gramercy Park, New-York. Boys' Class and Kindergarten, Oct. 1.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
Nos. 21 and 23 West 32d-st.
Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., Rector.

SEPARATE DEPARTMENT FOR YOUNG BOYS.

Autumn Term begins WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

The fifth year of St. John's opens with increased accommodations and greater facilities in every department of work. A Kindergarten in a large sunny room.

A post graduate course in Universal Literature, English Literature, History, Fine Arts, and other higher branches of learning.

MME. DA SILVA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with Calisthenics, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above. A separate class for boys under thoroughly competent teachers. Lectures by Prof. B. Watterhouse Hawkins and Dr. Labberton.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 BROADWAY.—Three boarders taken: Greek and Latin conversationally taught; afternoon and evening classes; out-door classes, with English, French, or German teachers for afternoons and Saturdays; botanical and geological excursions; practical chemistry taught without books; use of tools taught on afternoons and Saturdays.

D. S. EVERSON'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av., opposite Reservoir Park, reopens Sept. 19. "Short lessons thoroughly mastered."

Refers to the following patrons: Rev. Howard Crosby, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, Rev. Charles P. Bush, Rev. Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, Rev. E. N. White, Rev. Prof. Geo. L. Prentiss, Rev. T. Ralston Smith.

CLASSICAL & MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, with Commercial and Primary Departments, 39th-st., corner 6th-av.

F. F. WILSON, A. M., and J. M. KELLOGG, A. M., head masters during the last 12 years of the ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. Optional study hours, 8:30 to 9:30 A. M., and 2:30 to 3:30 P. M.

CLASSES IN GERMAN.

NO. 6 EAST 20TH-ST.

PROF. OTTO KUPHAL, OF THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE AT BERLIN, DIR. CLASSES OF THREE, $10. CLASSES OF TWO, $15.

MISS COMSTOCK,

Nos. 32 and 34 West 40th-st., opposite Reservoir Park, Murray Hill.—English, French, and German Boarding and Day School: Kindergarten, Miss LEONOWENS, assisted by German graduate of Froebel; private class for boys; lecture classes.

MISS JAUDON'S

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN,
No. 32 East 31st-st.

Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Young ladies prepared for the Harvard examinations.

KIND CARE—THOROUGH TEACHING; TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR; charges moderate. BENJAMIN MASON'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Fits for College or Business. Send for circular. Yonkers, N. Y.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, Downington, Penn.—Healthy location, careful instruction, home comforts, and charges very low; backward boys have special care. Address F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS, NO. 26 WEST 39TH-st., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Collegiate course pursued. Best advantages secured to the preparatory department.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL has removed to No. 1,181 Broadway, near 27-st. The forty-first year begins Sept. 17. Primary, commercial, classical departments. M. M. HOBBY, W. L. AKIN, A. M., Principals.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.

(Founded 1857.) No. 316 West 58th-st. Family and day school for young ladies. College course. Primary Department for little boys and girls. Reopening Sept. 27, 1877. Dr. and Madame VAN NORMAN, Principals.

MISS SPRING'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 121 East 36th-st., near Park-av., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Lectures during the Winter for the older scholars on Physiology, Natural History, and Physical Geography.

BINGHAMTON COLLEGE AND CONSERVATORY of Music for Young Ladies doubled its number last year; $300; no extras. Bible College free. Rev. R. A. PATERSON, A. M., President, Binghamton, N. Y.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 MADISON-AV.

Pupils prepared for the counting-house, the leading American colleges, the School of Mines, &c.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 4 West 47th-st., 20th year opens Sept. 27, 1877. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS TO the Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies and children, at No. 15 th-av., first house from Washington-square, on Wednesday, the 26th September.

NO. 110 EAST 35TH-ST.—MISS M. A. CLIFT'S English and French School for young ladies and little girls reopens Sept. 27. For circulars and references apply as above.

THE ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART, FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 49 West 17th-st., New-York.
Will open on the first Monday of September.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER'S English and French Day School for Young Ladies, No. 148 Madison-av. reopens Sept. 24; Post-graduate class, Nov. 1.

MRS. KITTIE BRODHEAD ROEBBELEN'S Home and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 69 East 61st-st.; primary class for boys; English, French, and German. Reopens Sept. 24.

MISS HASTINGS, PRIVATE LESSONS. Also, classes in Literature, History and Art. Address Sturtevant House.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Lyric Hall, 6th-av., opposite Reservoir Park. SPECIALTY, THOROUGHNESS.

MRS. M. F. WALTON, A GRADUATE OF MRS. Kraus-Boelte, will open a Kindergarten and Primary School at No. 63 East 52d-st., Oct. 1.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. THOMAS R. ASH, No. 103 West 40th-st.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st.; school year begins Sept. 17: residence No. 54 East 31st-st.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.—A. COLIN, 1,267 Broadway. Special advantages for candidates for scientific schools or technical professions.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th-st., re-opens Sept. 19.

RYE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES. Address Mrs. S. J. LIFE, Rye, N. Y.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' SCHOOLS, No. 12 East 47th-st. and No. 39 West 16th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 27. Kindergarten, Oct. 2.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE. FOR 25 BOYS. O. W. STARR, A. M., Port Chester, N. Y.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st-st.

PHONIC SHORT-HAND.—THOROUGH INstruction by Mrs. E. B. BURNS, at Dolbear's College, No. 1,193 Broadway, 28th-st.

DREW SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLlege, Carmel, N. Y., for both sexes: superior advantages; low rates. GEORGE C. SMITH, A. M.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, RUTHERFORD-PLACE and East 16th-st. BENJAMIN SMITH, A. M., Prin.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 East 19th-st., will re-open MONDAY, Sept. 24.

PREPARATORY CLASS FOR HARVARD AND other universities. Mr. NEWELL, 115 East 26th-st.

MISS S. SEDGWICK, PRIVATE LESSONS. Address No. 12 West 10th-st.

TEACHERS.

A GENTLEMAN OF EXPERIENCE IN teaching, desires a tutorship in one or two families, would give private instruction at his own home or at the residence of pupils; satisfactory references furnished, if required. Address IVANHOE, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

CONFIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE CONducted; advice given in all delicate social and business matters: private lessons given in English branches and music to gentlemen whose early education has been neglected. Miss E. HOWELL, No. 232 West 11th-st.

A FRENCH LADY, DIPLOMEE, GIVES CONversational lessons at her own or pupil's residence: terms moderate. Apply to or address Mme. PAUL, No. 149 6th-av.

GOVERNESS.—BY A YOUNG LADY AS GOVerness for young children; salary not so much an object as a pleasant home; good reference given. Address A. R. D., No. 162 Hudson-av., Albany, N. Y.

MRS. KATHERINE SEDGWICK WASHburn will give lessons in elocution and Italian; also hall and parlor recitations. Address No. 101 West 48th-st., New York.

WANTED—TEACHER, (MALE,) CLASSICS AND English; 9 to 3; $10 per week. Address G., Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORner 14th-st.—Business commencing from the 1st of each month. Assets, $3,856,883 31; surplus, $508,839 76.

R. H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

Buy and sell on Commission for cash or on margin all securities dealt in at New-York Stock Exchange. Allow interest on deposits, subject to check at sight, and make advances on approved collaterals. Government, State, City, and County Bonds and Gold for sale and immediate delivery.

JAMES A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY. LATHAM A. FISH.

NEW-YORK CITY 5 Per Cent. STOCK,

PAYABLE IN 1926.

OSWEGO CITY 7 Per Cent. BONDS,

PAYABLE IN 1888.

(November Interest Taken in Payment, Without Rebate.)

FOR SALE BY

DANIEL A. MORAN, NO. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

N. Y. CITY STOCKS, 5, 6, AND 7 PER CENT.

JERSEY CITY, 7 PER CENT.

CITY OF NEWARK, 7 PER CENT.

FOR SALE BY

GEO. K. SISTARE, NO. 17 NASSAU-ST.

No. 23 WALL-ST., CORNER OF BROAD-ST. } NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1877.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO. BONDS OF 1877.

We are prepared to purchase any of the above Bonds at par and accrued interest, or to exchange the same for similar bonds, secured by the same mortgage, maturing in 1891. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

WOOD & DAVIS, BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT BONDS, MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

C. D. WOOD. SAMUEL D. DAVIS.

THOMAS DENNY & CO., BANKERS AND DEALERS IN INVESTMENT SECURITIES, No. 30 Pine-st.

WANTED, TOLE

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

DEMOCRATIC OPPOSITION TO THE RENOMINATION OF PARK COMMISSIONER STEBBINS —THE TAMMANY MEMBERS OPPOSE MR. COWING'S MOTION FOR RETRENCHMENT IN OFFICIAL SALARIES.

The regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held yesterday. After some unimportant business had been disposed of, a communication was received from Mayor Ely renominating Col. Henry G. Stebbins for Park Commissioner for a new term. The nomination was made in compliance with the provision of the charter requiring the Mayor to send in the name of a candidate within 10 days after the expiration of a term.

Alderman Keenan said that he was not prepared to act upon the nomination, as it was a surprise to him, and he therefore moved that it be laid over.

Alderman Cowing thought that when a gentleman of the character of Mr. Stebbins was named for the position the board should not lay over the matter. Mr. Cowing was about to continue his remarks when Alderman Tuomey rose to a point of order that Mr. Keenan's motion was not debatable.

President Purroy instantly decided that the point was well taken.

Alderman Cowing then rose several times to speak, but, under the decision of the Chairman, was obliged to resume his seat. Subsequently Alderman Howland and other Republican members of the board attempted to make remarks, but were not permitted to express their views on the nomination, which was finally laid over by a strict party vote of 11 Democrats to 7 Republicans.

Alderman Morris desired to know why the Committee on Armories, of which Mr. Tuomey is Chairman, did not make a report of the applications received from various regiments of the National Guard for proper armory buildings.

Alderman Tuomey replied that the committee had not yet completed their work, and were therefore unable to report. They had called upon the owners of some premises that were suitable for military purposes, but the rents asked were too high. They intended to renew their efforts so as to procure proper buildings at cheap rents.

Alderman Morris thought that it was not creditable that the National Guard were not provided with suitable armories.

Alderman Tuomey then promised to present the matter immediately to his committee.

The resolution of Alderman Cowing offered at a previous session denouncing the salaries paid to the Commissioner of Jurors and the Coroners as excessive and exorbitant, and requesting the next Legislature to pass a bill reducing them, was then called up. Mr. Cowing strongly advocated the passage of the resolution. He said that in these times, when every one was anxious to have the City Government run in an economical manner, it was proper that the board should carefully examine the resolution and adopt it if it was for the best interest of the City. It was especially proper for the board to approve of the measure, as its members directly represented the people. It was a crime in these hard times, when so much suffering and distress existed all over the City, to pay $15,000 a year to the Commissioner of Jurors, when his place could be equally well filled by hundreds of their fellow-citizens who would consider themselves well paid if they received $5,000 instead of $15,000 per annum. The same remarks applied to the Coroners. At least $70,000 should be deducted from the amount which was annually appropriated to them. He felt bound to state that it could not be said of him that he presented the resolution in order to capture votes, because his party had not done him the honor of a renomination. He hoped the resolution would pass, and he would ask the people of this City to mark how their representatives voted on it. If there was one member of the board who was now up for reelection, and dared to be so unmindful of his duties and the public interest as to vote against the measure, he hoped the people would not send him back again into that Chamber where their interests were so unwisely represented.

Alderman Bryan Reilly said that the board had nothing to do with instructing the next Legislature as to their duties.

The resolution was subsequently put and defeated by a vote of 11 Democrats to 7 Republicans.

The board then requested the Commissioner of Public Works to furnish an estimate of the cost of converting the reservoir on Fifth-avenue and Forty-second-street into an armory, and to state how many regiments it would accommodate.

A resolution was adopted requesting the next Legislature to pass a proper apportionment bill.

The board then adjourned.

SELLING RARE AUTOGRAPHS.

THE REMAINDER OF PROF. ANTHON'S FINE COLLECTION UNDER THE HAMMER—BRISK BIDDING FOR SCOTT, DICKENS, AND WORDSWORTH.

Yesterday was the second and last day of the sale of Prof. Charles E. Anthon's large collection of autographs and autographic curiosities. Bangs & Co.'s auction-room was again comfortably filled, and the bidding was livelier and brisker than on the preceding day, but the prices reached were no higher. There seemed to be about half a dozen speculators and dealers in the room, and as many amateur collectors, and the bidding between the two was sometimes quick and sharp. There was another class, somewhat larger in numbers, ready to pick up anything and everything that could be bought for a few cents. One of George Sand's autograph notes sold for $1 80, and an autograph letter by Gen. Daniel E. Sickles for 15 cents. The signature of Sir William Staines, Lord Mayor of London in 1801, brought 15 cents, and that of Alexander H. Stephens, Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy, dated House of Representatives, March 14, 1844, franked, 60 cents. Baron Steuben's signature, attached to a letter written in the third person, dated 27th December, 1782, brought $3 50. Lord Stirling's name brought $3, and Gen. J. E. B. Stuart's $3 75. Thomas Sully, the American painter, brought 75 cents. A fine letter and signature of Talleyrand sold for $4 50, and one of Taillen, Princess of Chimay, $2 50. An autograph note of Chief-Justice Taney brought $2, and one of Lewis Tappan 55 cents. There was a fine specimen of Adolphe Thiers, with a portrait, which sold for $3 63. Its date was Paris, May 20, 1845. Mrs. Frances Trollope, who is known to Americans by her *Domestic Manners of the Americans*, sold for 30 cents. A letter signed by William M. Tweed, dated Senate Chamber, Jan. 21, 1869, sold for 50 cents. The announcement in the catalogue that Mr. Tweed was a "statesman" occasioned a shout of laughter, and provoked the auctioneer to draw a contrast between him and the next candidate for bids, Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, who, although, as the auctioneer said, an honest man, brought only 25 cents. Francis H. Upton brought 30 cents, and Vanderlyn, the American painter, $1 50. John Van Buren, Martin Van Buren's son, sold for 10 cents, but Volney, the Frenchman, brought $1 50. Gen. Wadsworth following for 60 cents. The catalogue contained quite a list of Washingtons. Ann Washington was first sold, but even Judge Busbrod's name on the same sheet failed to inspire anybody more than 10 cents' worth. George Washington's signature to a printed discharge from the Army was bought by Mr. Meyer for $6. Another of Washington's signatures, attached to a diploma of the Cincinnati, awarded to the celebrated French Vice-Admiral "le bailli de Suffren," and signed by Gen. Knox, was also bought by Mr. Meyer for $6. This document was an early impression from the copper-plate, and the word "*libertas*" had afterward been wrongly changed to "*libertatis*." A signature of Henry A. Washington, grand-nephew of the General, sold for 5 cents, and one of Col. William Washington for 50 cents. An autograph note of Daniel Webster, with a portrait, sold for 60 cents. An autograph letter of the same, dated Washington, Dec. 17, 1834, and marked private, brought $2 75. Fletcher Webster's signature went rattling down to posterity for 1 cent, but J. W. Webster, who distinguished himself by murdering Dr. Parkman, brought 70 cents. Noah Webster, author of the Dictionary, on a letter dated New-Haven, Jan. 6, 1804, sold for $1 13. Gen. Anthony Wayne, on a fine autograph letter, went for $5 50. Gideon Welles brought 10 cents, and Eli Whitney, inventor of the cotton-gin, 50 cents. Three of Richard Grant White's signatures sold for 10 cents each. Richard Henry Wilde's signature, with his poem, "My Life is Like the Summer's Rose," sold for $3. Nathaniel P. Willis' name brought 25 cents, and Robert C. Winthrops' 50 cents. Gov. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, dated 1852, went off for 10 cents, and Oliver Wolcott, 1791, Secretary of the Treasury, for $1 75. Fernando Wood's name on an autograph letter dated April 6, 1857, with a postscript written and signed by Horace Webster, President of the College of New-York, brought 15 cents. J. E. Worcester, the Dictionary author, dated Cambridge, March 31, 1845, sold for 80 cents.

Prof. Anthon had a fine list of English writers outside of the historians. Lord Henry Brougham's signature in French, attached to a letter dated Château Eleanor, Nov. 23, 1845, the letter containing eight pages, sold for $1 10. An autograph letter of Thomas Campbell, dated Sydenham, April 9, 1813, with four pages of fac-similes of signatures of English authors, brought $3 25. Campbell's signature to an autograph letter dated London, Sept. 9, 1825, sold for $5 25. A letter written by Thomas Carlyle, giving an introduction and character of Macready, the actor, brought $2 75. George Crabbe, the poet, brought $2 50. An autograph letter of Charles Dickens, dated July 8, 1847, with a portrait of the novelist, went for $8, while another author, Richard Ford, who wrote a hand-book to Spain, brought only 10 cents. Maria Edgeworth's name to an autograph letter, with the startling addition of a diagram of the seat of her chair, sold for $4. A letter from Sir William Gell to Thorwaldsen, in Italian, brought 30 cents, and one from Thomas Colley Grattan the same; Mary Howitt went off at $1; but J. Sheridan Knowles, the actor and dramatic author, with a curious advertisement of his preaching, brought $2 50. Leitia E. Landon's initials sold for 55 cents. An autograph letter of Capt. Francis Marryatt, dated Sept. 13, 1845, sold for $1 70. There was brisk competition over an autograph letter by Thomas Moore, the same sheet containing the autograph music and words of his song, "From life without freedom, oh! who would not fly!". The letter was dated Sloperton, Sept. 20, 1835. It sold for $7. Charles Reade's autograph, on an envelope, sold for 40 cents, Emma Roberts for 10 cents, and James Smith for $1. A fine autograph letter by Sir Walter Scott, dated Edinburgh, May 20, 1824, occasioned some lively competition. It brought $10 50. William M. Thackeray, on an autograph note of three lines, brought $3. William Wordsworth, on an autograph letter, dated Rydal Mount, Feb. 23, 1832, said to be very rare, brought $8. Auerbach, the German novelist, brought 70 cents, and Von Humboldt $2 50. D. Strauss, the rationalist, went for $2 50, and Zschokke for $1 10. Among the autographic curiosities was an Armenian letter, whose chief charm was that nobody could read it, which brought 25 cents. A discharge from the Confederate general hospital at Columbia, dated Aug. 8, 1862, went for 5 cents, and the signature of Demetrios Kalergis, a Greek statesman, brought 20 cents. A parchment patent of nobility, signed by Napoleon I., creating César Gabriel Berthier Count of the Empire, dated Feb. 13, 1811, and countersigned by Cambacieres, was also in great demand, and brought $14. The printed part of the document is very highly ornamented with an illuminated representation of the Count's arms.

Prof. Anthon's collection comprised nearly 1,000 specimens, including autographic curiosities, English authors, novelists, and historians; French Revolutionary Generals and Marshals; French revolutionists; German writers; Governors of the Province and State of New-York; general historians; musical composers; numismatic writers, artists, and collectors; Presidents of the United States; signers of the Declaration of Independence; sovereigns and their families; theatrical performers; United States naval commanders, and miscellaneous signatures. The amount realized reached several thousand dollars.

AN ARMY OF LAND EXPERTS.

THE PROPERTY AT INWOOD WHICH WAS CHOSEN FOR A PARADE GROUND AND THEN REJECTED.

In an upper room at No. 33 Pine-street yesterday there were assembled many agitated men, who thought of little else than the parade ground selected at Inwood, on the Harlem River, through an act of the Legislature in 1873. The land comprises about 80 acres. It was duly condemned and assessed, and the land-owners waited patiently for the money due them. In 1875 the Legislature was urged to repeal the act authorizing the purchase of the land, and those who expected to receive State warrants for their property were stunned with the announcement that the State would have none of it. Then the land-owners sought redress in appeals to the Legislature, and Messrs. Bernard Smyth, William C. Traphagen, and ex-Mayor William H. Wickham, during the last session were appointed a commission to discover the damages which property-owners professed to have sustained. Claims amounting to $1,000,000 have already been presented. The value of the property in 1873 and its value at the present time is a subject which is bothering the experts, and the damages which the State may be called upon to pay cannot be easily estimated, as Corporation Attorney Whitney, with an army of experts, oppose an equally formidable army representing the actual owners of the property. The ground was never used by the State. It was fenced in and protected in the interests of the State, and the owners, who agreed to receive payment for it, and who never received a cent, assert that they might have disposed of it at a good figure to others. Supposing that the State would fulfill its part of the contract, the owners patiently awaited their money. They claim that, owing to the bad faith of the State, they have lost many thousands of dollars, and that they might have sold the property long ago to private individuals for a sum much greater than any that they might secure now. The taking of expert testimony is to be continued.

A NEW STEAM-SHIP.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE CITY OF MACON OF THE SAVANNAH LINE—DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL.

Another new iron steam-ship has been added to the "ocean ferry," and made her trial trip yesterday. The vessel has been christened "The City of Macon," and will ply between this port and Savannah, Ga. At the latter port she will connect with the Georgia Central Railroad. The keel was built at John Roach's yards, in Chester, Penn., and the iron-work, machinery, and fittings were made at the works of the same builder in this City. Her dimensions are: Length over all, 272 feet; length on loading line, 256 feet; breadth of beam, 38 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 24 feet 6 inches. When laden she draws 16 feet of water, and her tonnage is 2,250 tons. She is provided with three iron decks, besides the hurricane deck, and her beams are also iron. She has six water-tight compartments, and is well supplied with fire-extinguishing apparatus, including a steam-jack and five pumps. The builders have taken advantage of all the modern improvements in the building of passenger steamers, besides making some important changes in the standard rules. The principal saloon is located on and extends across the main deck of the steamer. At the rear of the dining-room is a long promenade hall, with commodious state-rooms on either side. On the hurricane deck is an apartment termed "Social Hall," for the convenience of cabin passengers, and abaft this is another promenade hall. All of these apartments, as well as the state-rooms, are carpeted with Melton carpets, and the saloon furniture is upholstered with crimson plush. Stationary revolving chairs at the dining-tables take the place of the uncomfortable settees formerly in use. The bulkheads are marvelously decorated. Seven different varieties of wood enter into the composition of their paneling, as follows: French burl, maple, ash, mahogany, olive, rosewood, and tulip-wood. The smoking-room and officers' quarters are located on the hurricane deck. The table furniture and each piece of china-ware bears the coat-of-arms of the State of Georgia in gilt decoration. The engines are of the compound pattern of both high and low pressure, with 4 feet 6 inches stroke, and 1,600 horse-power. The high pressure cylinder is 38 inches in diameter. The vessel is brig-rigged, and in case of any accident to the machinery can travel at a moderate rate of speed by means of sail power. She is under command of the veteran Commodore of the line Capt. K. S. Nicholson, and came to this City last Wednesday. At 10 o'clock yesterday morning, a number of invited guests, together with the agents of the line, assembled on the new steamer, at the foot of Ninth-street, East River, and she was headed down the bay. After passing the light-ship she returned to the City, arriving at her dock, Pier No. 43 North River, at 5 P. M. She made the run from Sandy Hook to Castle William, on Governor's Island, in 1h. 10m., an average speed of 14.3 knots an hour. The new steamer will take her place in the line at once, and will sail for Savannah next Saturday.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

The composition of Glass Brothers, linen importers, at No. 12 Lispenard-street, who failed six months ago, owing $300,000, which is now pending before Register Little, will probably be effected at 28 cents on the dollar.

The liabilities of R. Gruhn & Brother, jobbers in hosiery, at No. 357 Canal-street, who have made an assignment, will amount to about $35,000. Their failure is ascribed to bad debts, poor collections and heavy losses.

At a meeting of the creditors of Richard Worthington, book publisher, of No. 750 Broadway, who failed last year with liabilities of $75,000, held before Register Little yesterday, a dividend of 5.41 per cent. was declared to the creditors.

The following failures were reported yesterday: Heime & Kaufman, jobbers in millinery goods, at No. 319 Canal street, liabilities about $8,000; Louis Barth, leaf tobacco, at No. 38 Avenue B; Samuel Frischet, buckle manufacturer, at No. 17 Crosby-street.

The creditors of Foote & Richardson, clothiers, at No. 245 Broadway, have proved claims for $52,104 before Register Winslow, of Brooklyn. At a meeting of the creditors the firm presented a statement showing liabilities, $88,549, and real assets, $24,500, and offered to settle at 30 cents on the dollar. Objection was made to accepting these terms, and an adjournment was taken for further investigation.

Walter Brown, of No. 122 Church-street, has been adjudicated an involuntary bankrupt on the petitions of his creditors, and the matter has been referred to Register Dwight to take further proceedings. His liabilities, which are estimated at upward of $100,000, arose out of old real estate transactions, and have nothing whatever to do with the firm of Walter Brown & Son, of which the bankrupt is the senior partner. The claims of the petitioning creditors aggregate $57,721, of which the largest is held by Anna C. Brown for $57,043.

NOVEL MODE OF CAPTURING WHALES.

The brig Henry Trowbridge, which has done duty in the mercantile marine for a number of years, sailed yesterday on a whaling expedition to the South Atlantic. She has been refitted by Messrs. Morrison & Brown, who placed her under command of Capt. Cannon, an old whaler. Her tonnage is 172.12, and by removing the forward house and chain-house, and replacing them with a trying-house, she attains a capacity for carrying 1,100 barrels of oil. Her crew consists of 25 men, and she is provided with three boats. The method of securing the whales by this crew is a novel one. Instead of the old-fashioned lance, a shaft provided with a loaded bomb-shell is used, which, when it enters the carcass of the whale, explodes, and causes instant death. The carcass is then hauled on board and cut up.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday resolutions were adopted prohibiting the landing of cattle from boats or cars in this City, except in buildings or yards so inclosed as to effectually prevent the escape of the animals, and also prohibiting the driving of cattle through the streets, unless the animals shall be distinctly and legibly marked with the brand of the owners, which brand shall be previously registered in the office of the Sanitary Superintendent. Mr. Henry Bergh, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, called the attention of the board to the frequent violations of the Sanitary Code on the cars of the Grand-street and Forty-second-street ferry line, in which dirty linen is transported. The matter was referred to the Sanitary Superintendent. Dr. Nagle reported that during the week ending Oct. 27, 1877, 429 deaths were reported, being a decrease of 105 as compared with the number reported the preceding week, and five more than were reported during the corresponding week of 1876. The actual mortality for the week ending Oct. 20 was 528, which is 33.2 above the average for the corresponding week of the past five years, and represents an annual death rate of 25.37 per 1,000 persons living, the population estimated at 1,082,080.

THE BERGÉ FAMILY TROUBLES.

A CASE IN WHICH ONE SIDE OUTSWEARS THE OTHER — A WOMAN'S CHARGES AGAINST HER FORMER HUSBAND.

The domestic infelicities of the Bergé family, which have attracted some degree of public attention for a year or two past, cropped out again yesterday in the course of a trial in the Sixth District Civil Court, before Justice William H. Kelly, and developed an array of evident perjury on one side or the other that was positively revolting. The action was brought by Andreas Webber, of No. 139 Third-avenue, to recover a month's rent, $50, for the store in the above premises from Martha A. Bergé. Mrs. Bergé over a year ago obtained a decree of divorce from her husband, Louis Bergé, a man well known in musical circles, and formerly organist of Grace Church, Jersey City. With a brief interval of apparent friendship since that time, they have displayed the most intense hostility toward each other, and in the present suit Mr. Bergé has aided the landlord Webber by every means in his power in this action against Mrs. Bergé. In consequence of this state of feeling a great deal of their private unhappiness was brought into this suit, not as a material element of the action at all, but necessarily in the collateral line of proving bias or credibility. A large number of witnesses were examined on each side, and each side seemed simply to endeavor to outswear the other. The main question was as to whether or not on a certain occasion in July Mrs. Bergé did or did not hire the premises. This brought out the points as to how often she was at certain places at specified times, and how often she had met Mr. Bergé in the store and elsewhere. She claims that Bergé, after the divorce, rented the store and falsely had receipts for rent given in her name. On the stand she distinctly swore that he had been guilty of perjury and forgery in reference to her estate, which was at one time worth over $100,000, and he is now under indictment for burglary, on her complaint, for taking property from her house at night during her absence. She denied also ever having been with him at any hotel or private place since their divorce, but he, in reply, swore that she had met him dozens of times at hotels and elsewhere, and that they had lived for a week together at the house of a friend in Uniontown, N. J. The court reserved its decision in the case, which, if decided adversely to Mrs. Bergé, will make her liable for the rent up to May next.

THE JEROME PARK RACES.

PROGRAMME OF THE EXTRA DAY'S SPORT—PAROLE AND TEN BROECK TO MEASURE STRIDES FOR THE $2,000 PURSE.

The extra day's racing to be given by the American Jockey Club on Saturday next promises to be brilliant in every respect. Ten Broeck, Vera Cruz, and King Faro, the representatives of Kentucky, have arrived in good condition, and are now at Jerome Park, ready to meet the best horses that the East can pit against them. An excellent programme has been arranged, consisting of four races, beginning with a dash of a mile and a quarter, for all ages, for a purse of $500, of which $100 is to go to the second horse. Then will follow a dash of a mile and a half, for all ages, for a purse of $600, of which $100 goes to the second horse; and then Parole and Ten Broeck will, for the second time, measure strides and contend for the honors of the turf and a purse of $2,000, the conditions being a good and dry course. The distance is the same as the Baltimore race, two miles and a half, and they are to carry the Baltimore weights, viz., Parole 105 pounds and Ten Broeck 114 pounds. When Parole defeated the Kentucky champion it was contended by the adherents of Ten Broeck that he was not in condition, and Mr. Harper gladly accepted the proposition of the Jockey Club to give the great horse another chance to redeem the reputation lost by his unlooked-for defeat. On occasions like this, sectional feeling runs high, and there is necessarily a vast amount of interest centered in the coming struggle. Already a large amount of money has been wagered on the result of the race, and last night the betting was even. The race is to take place at 3:30 o'clock, in order to give business men an opportunity of reaching the course in time to see it. The sport is to conclude with the handicap steeplechase over the usual course, for a purse of $600, and the entries are to close to-morrow at 5 P. M., and the weights are to appear at 2 P. M. on Friday. The entrance is free to all the races except the great one, and there will no doubt be large fields in each. The Jockey Club has made a concession to public opinion by lowering the admission fee to the field to 50 cents.

WESTCHESTER HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The annual gathering of the Westchester County Historical Society took place yesterday at White Plains. First, the Board of Trustees held a business meeting in the Grand Jury room at the Court-house, Edward F. Delancey, the President, of Mamaroneck, in the chair. The annual meeting of the society was held immediately afterward, Mr. Delancey again presiding. The following new members were enrolled: D. Ogden Bradley, Charles E. Lockwood, Benjamin Mason, David Rowe, Henry E. Pellew, Rev. J. G. Bates, and Rev. G. W. Chadwick. By courtesy, the clergymen were admitted without payment of the initiation fee. Various reports of officers and committees were presented, read, accepted, and filed. The Treasurer's report showed a small credit balance after paying all claims against the society. Election of officers was next in order, when President Delancey, who has been at the head of the organization since it was founded in 1871, announced his inability to take the Presidency again. Mr. Delancey read the following was a notice of the following named gentlemen as officers for 1877-8: President, James Wood, of Bedford; Vice-Presidents, John Jay, Edward F. Delancey, Isaiah T. Williams, Ralph E. Prime, and Rev. Charles W. Baird; Recording Secretary, William B. Tibbits; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. C. W. Bolton; Treasurer and Librarian, Dr. O. R. Willis; Trustees, Rev. E. L. Heermance, Dr. Hexamer, T. Ashley Atkins, H. K. Miller, R. P. Getty, Rev. Lea Luquer, David Cole, J. S. Mitchell, Henry Wood, William A. Woodworth, Elisha P. Ferris, Samuel Falle, Pierre C. Van Wyck, Henry E. Pellew, and Edward Wells. A vote of thanks was tendered to the retiring President. As a society a recess was then taken, and the new Board of Trustees, including was a notice of Rev. Mr. Heermance was made Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Messrs. Williams, Heermance, and Wood were appointed a committee to revise the by-laws of the society.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the society met in public at the Presbyterian Church, President Wood in the chair. A paper was read by Henry E. Dawson, of Morrisania, on the "Military Retreats through Westchester County in 1776."

IS THE BRIDGE A NUISANCE.

Mr. Henry N. Beers, the Secretary of the Council of Political Reform, said last evening, in regard to a report that he intended to take steps to oppose the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge, that the only grounds there were for such a rumor was that a committee, who had been conferring with the plaintiff in a suit against the bridge company, made a report to the Council of Political Reform on Monday night. Mr. Beers said that navigators and merchants, now that the stretching of the cable wires was begun, could see what effect the bridge would have upon the navigation of the East River, and that there was consequently, among such persons, strong opposition to its completion. Counsel for the plaintiffs in the suit of A. B. Miller and others against the Bridge Company, were confident, Mr. Beers said, that the United States courts would pronounce the bridge an illegal structure and demand its removal. The Council of Political Reform were simply interested in preventing the squandering of public money; and had taken up the matter of the bridge in the regular routine of business.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Col. John V. Du Bois, United States Army, is at the Sturtevant House.

Mrs. Postmaster-General Key and Mrs. Gen. Tyner are stopping at the Gramercy Park Hotel.

Ex-Gov. Andrew G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, is at the Astor House.

Bishop Scherschewsky, of China, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour, of Utica, and Bishop F. M. Whittle, of Richmond, are at the New-York Hotel.

Commander L. A. Beardslee, United States Navy, and Gen. John B. Frisbie, of California, are at the Gilsey House.

Rev. Dr. Hitchcock and Felix R. Brunot, of Pittsburg, and Gen. William B. Franklin, of Hartford, are at the Windsor Hotel.

B. L. Farjeon, of London, and W. T. Hansen, Danish Vice-Consul at Milwaukee, are at the Westminster Hotel.

Judge J. I. Clark Hare, of Philadelphia; John F. Smyth, of Albany, and Nathaniel Wheeler, of Connecticut, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Commander J. N. Montojo, Naval Attaché of the Spanish Legation at Washington; John E. Goodnow, of Portland, Me., and Rev. Dr. J. Ireland Tucker, of Troy, are at the Hoffman House.

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

The time ball on the Broadway tower of the Western Union Telegraph Company's Building, which is dropped at New-York, noon, (12h. 0m. 0s.,) by the standard time of the United States Naval Observatory at Washington, was yesterday dropped 2m. 10s. fast. New-York east of Washington, 0h. 12m. 10.47s.; New-York west of Greenwich, 4h. 56m. 1.65s.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Vermilye & Co. have subscribed $500 to the Seventh Regiment New Armory Fund, and the Fourth National Bank $500.

Alfred Stevens, of No. 66 Thompson-street, while at work yesterday painting the exterior of the building No. 57 White-street, fell from a scaffold a distance of 30 feet, and received serious injuries.

William Schultz, aged 11, of No. 375 Bowery, was run over last evening by Car No. 5 of the Third-Avenue Line, at Thirteenth-street, and seriously injured. The driver of the car was arrested.

Michael Karr, aged 56, of No. 519 West Forty-third-street, while walking on the Harlem Railroad track, near the Fordham Depot last evening, fell into a culvert and fractured his thigh bone.

The Pastor of the Collegiate Church, Twenty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue, was last evening honored by a reception in the Sunday-school rooms, given by the Young Men's Association attached to the church.

The Board of Police yesterday granted pensions to the widows of deceased patrolmen as follows: Catharine Dougherty, Ellen Lahy, and Maria Brophy, $300 per annum; Mary C. Butman, $200 per annum.

Six hundred children and adults yesterday received the rite of confirmation at the hands of Cardinal McCloskey in the Church of St. Rose of Lima. The Cardinal was assisted by his Secretary, Rev. Father Farley, and Rev. Fathers Brennan, McGinley, Rigney, and Martin.

At a meeting of the electors of the congregation of the Nineteenth-Street Synagogue, held on Monday evening, Rev. Henry P. Mendes, formerly of Manchester, England, was by acclamation elected minister of the congregation. An assistant to help in the discharge of his duties is to be appointed.

At the request of Postmaster James the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company will detain the steamer Colon, which was to have sailed for Aspinwall at noon to-day, until 3 P. M., so as to give time for answering the mails by the steamer Crescent City, from Aspinwall, which did not arrive until last evening, owing to her departure from Aspinwall having been delayed.

The overdue steamer Bolivia, of the Anchor Line, which should have arrived at this port some days ago, was spoken at sea 1,200 miles from New-York last week by the Devonia, of the same line. A dispatch has been received by its agents in this City from Glasgow, reporting that the vessel broke her shaft shortly after leaving the other side. The Bolivia is expected to arrive by Saturday next.

Yesterday morning at 9 o'clock Officer George Lynch, of the Western Steam-boat Squad, found the dead body of an unknown man floating in the Hudson River at the foot of Barrow-street. Deceased was about 40 years old, was 5 feet 8 inches in height, had dark complexion and hair, and was dressed in an oil-skin jacket, dark pantaloons, and gaiter shoes. The body was sent to the Morgue.

An association composed of about 25 young men, to be known as the "Metropolitan Athletic Club," was organized on Saturday last at the New-York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb. The following officers were elected: Martin Brown, President; Wilson Carmichael, Secretary; J. H. Dobbs, Treasurer, and A. Wilber, E. J. Hallicy, M. McFaul, and Henry Stengel, Executive Committee.

The October meeting of the association known as "Friends of St. Johnland," was held last evening at Calvary Church, Fourth-avenue. A report of the Executive Committee was read, suggesting methods by which funds in aid of the objects of the association could be raised. A circular letter soliciting subscriptions will be issued; and donations may be sent to the Treasurer, Mr. J. K. Gracie, No. 27 New-street.

Mr. M. L. Sheehan, a jeweler, of No. 439 Sixth-avenue, reported to Superintendent Walling yesterday that there was a young man going about among the wholesale jewelers obtaining goods by representing that Mr. Sheehan had sent him. In this manner he had obtained half a dozen gold toothpicks from John H. Knapp, of No. 17 John-street. Two other jewelers saved themselves from being swindled by sending the goods ordered by the swindler to Mr. Sheehan's store.

The popular interest in the new American paintings at the Palette Club, as shown by the crowded state of the house on Monday and Tuesday, has induced the Art Committee to extend the period during which the exhibition will continue until Thursday. The club-house will be open to the public from 2 to 10 P. M. to-day and to-morrow. Tickets may be obtained of the members or upon application at the club-house, No. 7 East Twenty-second-street. During the evenings there will be music in the club parlors.

A lecture was delivered last evening at the Presbyterian Memorial Church, Madison-avenue and Fifty-third-street, by Rev. Charles S. Robinson, D. D., the Pastor, upon "The Temples, Palaces, and Shrines of Italy." The lecture was illustrated by a series of stereopticon views from photographs collected by Dr. Robinson during his recent tours through Italy, and as the principal objects of interest in the various cities visited were thrown upon the screen the lecturer gave a description of their history and present surroundings which was highly entertaining.

BROOKLYN.

State Commissioner of Charities Ropes is opposed to out-door relief, except in the shape of coal, this Winter.

In the Supreme Court yesterday a decree of absolute divorce was granted by Judge Pratt in the case of Charles E. Fogg against Fannie Fogg.

Charles E. Daniels, aged 3 years, died yesterday morning from injuries received by a fall from a second-story window of his parents' residence, at No. 238 De Kalb-avenue.

Jacob Freund, a dealer in silverware, who has resided on Leonard-street for some years, has absconded to France, taking with him about $1,600, which he had obtained in the shape of loans from a number of business men, most of whom reside in Ewen-street, Eastern District.

During an altercation at the house of Christina Harpner, on Evergreen-avenue, near Jefferson-street, last evening, James Benket struck Peter Cook several times on the head with a glass mug, inflicting severe injuries. Benket, who was arrested, charges that his wife was insulted by Cook.

At a meeting of the Committee on Supplies of the Board of Supervisors yesterday Supervisor Nathan was appointed a committee of one to prevent illegal voting by the pauper inmates of the county institutions at Flatbush. The three Democrats on the committee voted against the resolution under which Mr. Nathan was appointed.

The annual convocation of the Reformed Episcopal Churches of New-York, Brooklyn, and New-Jersey will be held in the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Gates-avenue and Irving-place, today. The opening religious services were held last evening. The sermon was delivered by Bishop Nicholson, of Philadelphia, and addresses were also made by Rev. Messrs. Campbell, Thompson, and Hall.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Yonkers Law and Order Crusaders enjoyed a signal triumph on Monday night, when they convicted Terence Smith by a jury of violation of the Excise law. Two complaints against him were, by consent of counsel, merged and tried as one offense. On the verdict Judge Baird imposed a fine of $30.

The Harlem Railway Company contemplate building a depot, about 25 by 100 feet in size, at West Mount Vernon, on the east side of Railroad-avenue, south of Mount Vernon-avenue a short distance, provided the village will cede a part of the roadway for the selected site, and this concession the village authorities are likely to make.

NEW-JERSEY.

Ex-School Trustee John Meehan, of Hoboken, has been placed under $500 bonds to answer a charge of having passed counterfeit money.

The officers of the Jersey City and Bergen Horse Car Company are discussing the advisability of reducing the fare to Bergen Heights from 8 to 5 cents.

There will be a foot-ball match between Harvard and Princeton next Saturday at the St. George's Cricket Grounds, Hoboken. The game will be played at 2 o'clock.

William Scott, of Paterson, aged 77 years, employed at the Rogers Locomotive Works, was severely cut in the abdomen by a circular-saw yesterday. He died soon after.

Hon. Robert Hamilton, of Newton, who represented the Fourth District of New-Jersey in Congress, was found in his office yesterday unconscious from paralysis. His condition is critical.

The Elizabeth jury in the case of Nicholas Darby, charged with riot, came into court yesterday morning and reported that they were unable to agree upon a verdict. They stood evenly divided.

Gov. Newell will visit Newark to-day for the purpose of speaking at Caldwell this afternoon and at Orange this evening. The Governor will also attend the Newark mass-meeting this evening, at which place he will arrive about 9 o'clock.

Thomas Bergen, James F. Fairfax, and John Pardres, three Rutgers College students, were arrested at 1 o'clock yesterday morning while engaged in tearing up the plank walks on the college grounds. They were locked up until daylight, when they were admitted to bail.

Thomas Pritchard, who was killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at the Warren-street crossing in Jersey City, Monday night, was most horribly mangled. His body was literally cut up into fragments, and pieces of his flesh were strewed along the railroad track for a distance of 30 feet from the scene of the accident. Up to noon yesterday one of his arms had not been found, and his clothing was the only medium of identification. The remains were gathered up in a box and removed to the man's house, under the windows of which he met his death.

The Jersey City Republicans have nominated Kenneth Dingwall for Assembly in the Second District, and J. H. Vanderzee in the Fourth District. The Germans and very many of the tax-paying Democrats have indorsed Jacob Bürgler for Director at Large of the Board of Freeholders, in opposition to E. F. McDonald, the Democratic nominee.

KINGS COUNTY POLITICS.

MR. KINGSLAND DECLINES THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR SUPERVISOR AT LARGE —THE NOMINATION TENDERED TO AND ACCEPTED BY MR. MICHAEL COFFEY.

Mr. George A. Kingsland, the Independent Democrat who was nominated by the Republicans of Kings County for Supervisor at Large, on the recommendation of the Independent Democratic organization to which he belongs, addressed a letter yesterday to Mr. Jacob Worth, the Chairman of the Republican County Convention, returning thanks for the nomination, but declining to accept it. The convention, which had adjourned subject to the call of the chair, reassembled at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at No. 16 Court-street. In the absence of Mr. Worth, Mr. Francis Fisher was elected Chairman. After some substitutions had been made in the delegations, a committee of seven was appointed by the Chair to consult with the delegates concerning the best candidate to nominate, and a recess was taken for 30 minutes. When the convention again assembled the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Lewis, reported that Mr. Michael Coffey had been selected as the candidate, and moved that his nomination be made by acclamation. Mr. Coffin, of the Sixth Ward, moved as an amendment that the convention adjourn until 8 o'clock, but suosequently withdrew his motion. Mr. Willy, also of the Sixth Ward, opposed the nomination. He was of opinion that the nomination would not bring the Democratic strength it was expected to draw from the ranks of the opposition. At the conclusion of Mr. Willy's address Mr. Coffey was nominated and a committee of five appointed to bring him before the convention. Mr. Coffey, when introduced, was received with enthusiastic applause. He returned thanks briefly, saying that he accepted the nomination as a Democrat bound by no promises or party ties. If elected to the responsible office for which he had been nominated he would discharge its duties honestly, without fear or favor. The convention then adjourned.

JOHN C. JACOBS' OPPONENT.

When the Third Senate District Republican Convention met last week and nominated Mr. Stephen Pell, the nomination was made under the impression that an Independent Democratic candidate would run. It became known afterward that the Independent Democrats had not decided on any nominee. As the district is strongly Democratic, the Republican Convention was called together last evening for the purpose of discussing the advisability of asking Mr. Pell to withdraw, and nominating in his place an Independent Democrat. Mr. Charles W. Goddard called the convention to order, and after some discussion Mr. Pell voluntarily withdrew. Ex-Congressman William E. Robinson was then nominated by acclamation. Mr. Robinson returned thanks in a brief speech, after which the convention adjourned. The Ring nominee opposed is Mr. Robinson is a Jew. Mr. Robinson has received the indorsement of all the labor organizations.

THE STRIKING CIGAR-MAKERS.

AN IMMENSE GATHERING AT COOPER INSTITUTE — ADDRESSES IN SEVERAL LANGUAGES—A PROCESSION AND OUTDOOR MEETING.

Rarely